



**TWENTY-POINT PROGRAMME-86**  
**ANNUAL REVIEW**  
**(2005-06)**



सत्यमेव जयते

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

Website: [www.mospi.gov.in](http://www.mospi.gov.in)



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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**
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- 5. Enforcement of Land Reforms**
- 6. Special Programmes for Rural Labour**
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- 11. Justice to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**
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- 19. Energy for the Villages**
- 20. A Responsive Administration**

# **PART-I**

## **ANALYTICAL EVALUATION**

# CHAPTER 1

## TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME

### 1.1 Introduction

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

### 1.2 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 and health etc. called 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 Indian economy and adoption of market liberalization process, the TPP-86 provides much-needed safety net to the deprived and adversely affected population. The Twenty Point Programme, thus, has a vital role to play in ensuring growth with equity and social justice.

### 1.3 Monitoring Design

1.3.1 For monitoring of Twenty Point Programme by this Ministry, each Point of the programme has been further sub-divided into various items aggregating to 119 items in all. Out of these, 65 items are monitored against physical targets and 54 items are monitored on evaluatory basis. The details of these items and name of nodal Ministries concerned are given in *Annexure-IB* and *Annexure-IC* 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 Annual Review Report are the Central Nodal Ministries.

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 scheme/programme covered under TPP-86 is done by the Central Nodal Ministries concerned. The charter of this Ministry is to monitor the TPP-1986 with a view to enhancing its effectiveness.

### 1.4 Performance Criteria

1.4.1 For the purpose of ranking, the performance of States under TPP-86 during 2005-06, the following 12 items have been taken into account (i) Distribution of Surplus Land; (ii) Drinking Water Supply (Habitation Covered); (iii) Immunisation of Children; (iv) 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 achievements into three categories, namely:

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

### 1.5 State score card

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

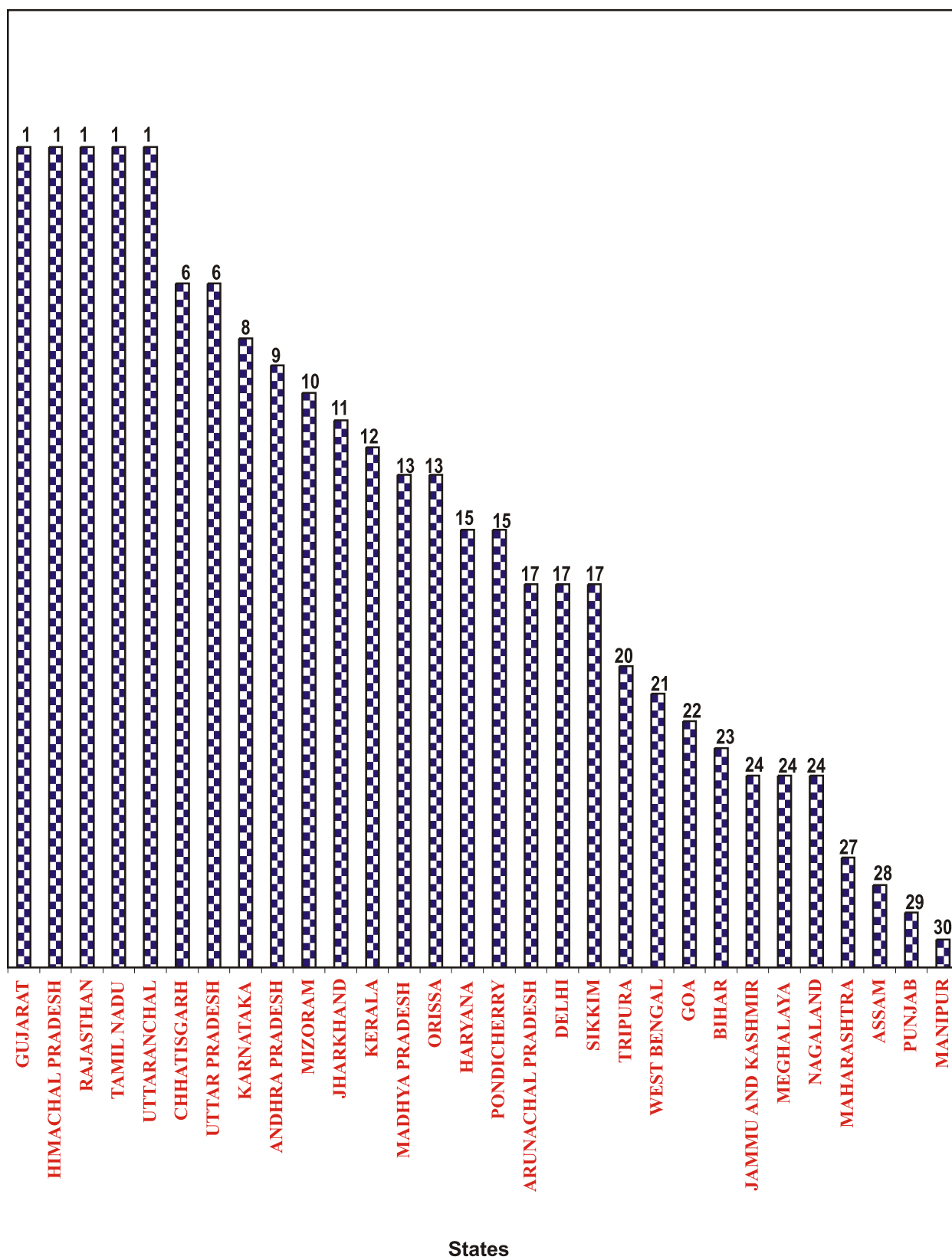
Category “A”	90% or more achievement	3
Category “B”	Percentage achievement above national average	2
Category “C”	Percentage achievement below national average	1
Category “D”	Nil performance	0

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

1.5.2 On the basis of the total marks scored by each State a ranking table is prepared each month and is presented in the Monthly Progress Report (MPR). As per the report, for the period April 2005–March 2006, the first five States in terms of performance of the rankable items are Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttaranchal respectively. The table on the next page indicates scoreboard and ranking of States according to their performance.

<b>(STATE SCORE CARD)</b>										
<b>April 2005- March 2006</b>										
Sl.No.	States	No. of Items	Maximum Score	Items in Category				Total Marks	% Achievement	Rank
				A	B	C	D			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Gujarat	10	30	10	0	0	0	30	100	1
2	Himachal Pradesh	8	24	8	0	0	0	24	100	1
3	Rajasthan	11	33	11	0	0	0	33	100	1
4	Tamil Nadu	10	30	10	0	0	0	30	100	1
5	Uttaranchal	9	27	9	0	0	0	27	100	1
6	Chhattisgarh	11	33	10	1	0	0	32	97	6
7	Uttar Pradesh	11	33	10	1	0	0	32	97	6
8	Karnataka	9	27	8	0	1	0	25	93	8
9	Andhra Pradesh	12	36	10	0	2	0	32	89	9
10	Mizoram	8	24	7	0	0	1	21	88	10
11	Jharkhand	8	24	6	0	2	0	20	83	11
12	Kerala	11	33	7	1	3	0	26	79	12
13	Madhya Pradesh	9	27	7	0	0	2	21	78	13
14	Orissa	12	36	8	1	2	1	28	78	13
15	Haryana	10	30	6	0	3	1	21	70	15
16	Pondicherry	9	27	6	0	1	2	19	70	15
17	Arunachal Pradesh	5	15	3	0	1	1	10	67	17
18	Delhi	4	12	2	0	2	0	8	67	17
19	Sikkim	9	27	5	0	3	1	18	67	17
20	Tripura	10	30	6	0	1	3	19	63	20
21	West Bengal	12	36	4	0	8	0	20	56	21
22	Goa	8	24	4	0	1	3	13	54	22
23	Bihar	12	36	4	0	7	1	19	53	23
24	Jammu & Kashmir	10	30	3	0	6	1	15	50	24
25	Meghalaya	6	18	2	0	3	1	9	50	24
26	Nagaland	6	18	2	0	3	1	9	50	24
27	Maharashtra	12	36	2	0	9	1	15	42	27
27	Assam	9	27	2	0	4	3	10	37	28
29	Punjab	8	24	1	0	5	2	8	33	29
30	Manipur	10	30	2	0	3	5	9	30	30

## Ranking of States: April, 2005 to March, 2006



## CHAPTER 2

### POINT 1: ATTACK ON RURAL POVERTY

#### 2.1 Programme Design and Components

2.1.1 Poverty eradication is at the top of our socio-economic development programme. Lack of economic assets coupled with lack of skill and poor infrastructure support are the major causes of rural poverty in India. High poverty levels are synonymous with poor quality of life, deprivation of basic needs, poor health, malnutrition, illiteracy and low human resource development. The eradication of poverty has been an integral component of the strategy for economic development in India. The poverty estimates based on 55<sup>th</sup> Round of Survey by the National Sample Survey Organisation reveals that the estimated poverty in rural areas is 27.09% and 23.62% in urban areas and 26.10% for the country as a whole. The incidence of poverty expressed as a percentage of people living below the poverty line has witnessed the speedy decline from 55% in 1973-74 to 36% in 1993-94 and 26% in 1999-2000. Though the poverty ratio has declined, the number of poor remained stable at around 320 million for two decades (1973-1993), due to a countervailing growth in population. The latest estimates for 1999-2000 reveal reduced number of poor, at about 260 million out of a total population of 997 million. Results of two annual surveys of household consumer expenditure conducted by NSSO for 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 have also become available. As per results of the 57<sup>th</sup> NSS round, at the all India level the proportion of chronically hungry households (not getting enough to eat during any month of the year) has declined to 0.5 per cent in rural areas and 0.1 per cent in urban areas. As for seasonal hunger, 16 per thousand households in rural areas and 3 per thousand households in urban areas reported getting enough food only in some months of the year.

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

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

#### (i) Quantitatively Monitored Items

- (1) Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY);

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

**(ii) Qualitatively Monitored Items**

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

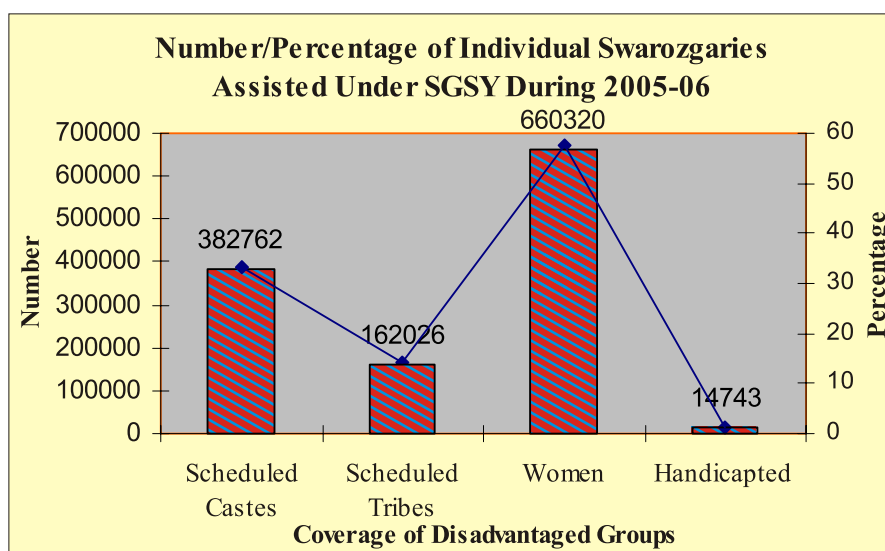
**2.2 Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)**

2.2.1 The single self employment programme of Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), launched with effect from 1.4.1999 has been conceived keeping in view the strengths and weaknesses of earlier schemes of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Supply of Improved Toolkits to Artisans (SITRA), Ganga Kalyan Yojana (GKY) and Million Wells Scheme. The basic objective of the (SGSY) is to bring the assisted poor families (Swarozgaris) above the Poverty Line by providing them income- generating assets through a mix of bank credit and governmental subsidy. The programme aims at establishing a large number of micro enterprises in rural areas based on the ability of the poor and potential of each area. The objective of restructuring was to make the programme more effective in providing sustainable incomes through micro enterprises. SGSY is conceived as a holistic programme of micro enterprises covering all aspects of self employment, viz, organisation of the rural poor into self help groups (SHGs) and their capacity building, planning of activity clusters, infrastructure build up, technology, credit and marketing. Micro enterprises in the rural areas are sought to be established by building on the potential of the rural poor. The SGSY lays emphasis on the following:

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

2.2.2 Under the SGSY, the focus is on vulnerable sections among the rural poor with SCs/STs accounting for 50%, women 40% and the disabled 3% of the beneficiaries. The list of BPL households, identified through BPL census, duly approved by the Gram Sabha forms the basis for assistance to families under SGSY. The beneficiaries (also called *Swarozgaris*) could be individuals or groups. While the identification of individual beneficiaries is made through a participatory approach, the programme lays emphasis on organisation of poor into *Self-Help Groups* (SHGs) and their capacity building. 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/Zilla Parishad at the district level. The SGSY is a credit-cum-subsidy programme, with credit as the critical component and subsidy as a minor and enabling element. Accordingly, the SGSY envisages greater involvement of banks and promotion of multiple credit rather than a one time credit injection. Subsidy under SGSY is provided at 30% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs.7,500. In respect of SCs/STs, it is 50% subject to a maximum of Rs.10,000. For groups, the subsidy is 50% subject to a ceiling of Rs.1.25 lakh. There is no monetary limit on subsidy for irrigation projects. Subsidy under SGSY is back-ended to ensure proper utilisation of funds. Funds under the SGSY are shared by the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25. The Central allocation is distributed in relation to the incidence of poverty in the States. However, additional parameters like absorption capacity and special requirements can also be considered. Under SGSY during the year 2005-06, 11.46 lakh Swarojgaris were assisted including 3.83 lakh SCs and 1.62 lakh STs, which is 33.41% and 14.14% of the annual achievement. The achievement share of women and disable was 6.60 lakh and 0.15 lakh respectively. The percentage of Individual Swarojgaris assisted under SGSY is 24.18%. The number and percentage of *Individual Swarojgaris assisted under SGSY* is given below. The Statewise details are as per *Annexure-2.1*.



## 2.3 Handlooms

2.3.1 The handloom sector is providing employment to about 65 lakh persons, which is next to agriculture in terms of employment intensity. 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 the Marketing Incentive on a tapering basis. The handloom sector has inherent disadvantages like (i) unorganised structure and its dispersal throughout the country, (ii) weak financial base of the weavers, (iii) bureaucratisation / politicisation of cooperatives, etc.

2.3.2 In spite of these constraints, it has the potential to be transformed into a self-reliant and export-oriented sector. The Working Group on Textile and Jute Industry for Tenth Plan, has estimated the employment in the Handloom Sector at 120 people. During 2004-05, the total production of Handloom cloth was 5,722 million square metres, which has increased to 6,263 million square metres (Provisional) during the year 2005-06.

## 2.4 Handicrafts

2.4.1 The Handicrafts Sector plays an important role in the country's economy by providing employment to a vast segment of craftspersons in rural and semi urban areas, and generates substantial foreign exchange for the country. Handicrafts preserve cultural heritage of the country. The sector provides sustainable employment to about 6.0 million skilled artisans. The exports of handicrafts is currently pegged at Rs. 17277 crore (2005-06)

2.4.2 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.

2.4.3 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 %. 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	28925	15617	54.0
2005-06	3054	2750	29054	14527	32108	17277	53.8

### 2.5 Khadi and Village Industries (KVI)

2.5.1 The Khadi & Village Industries (KVI) sector is not only providing employment to people in rural and semi-urban areas at low investment per job but also utilises local skill and resources and provides part-time as well as fulltime work to rural artisans, women and minorities. Besides manufacturing of Khadi cloth, the KVI sector is also manufacturing paper bags as well as khadi and jute bags, herbal shampoos and face packs, honey, aggarbathis, toothpastes, papads, pickles, mustard oil made without using chemicals. 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.

2.5.2 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.

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

#### *Group of Industries*

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

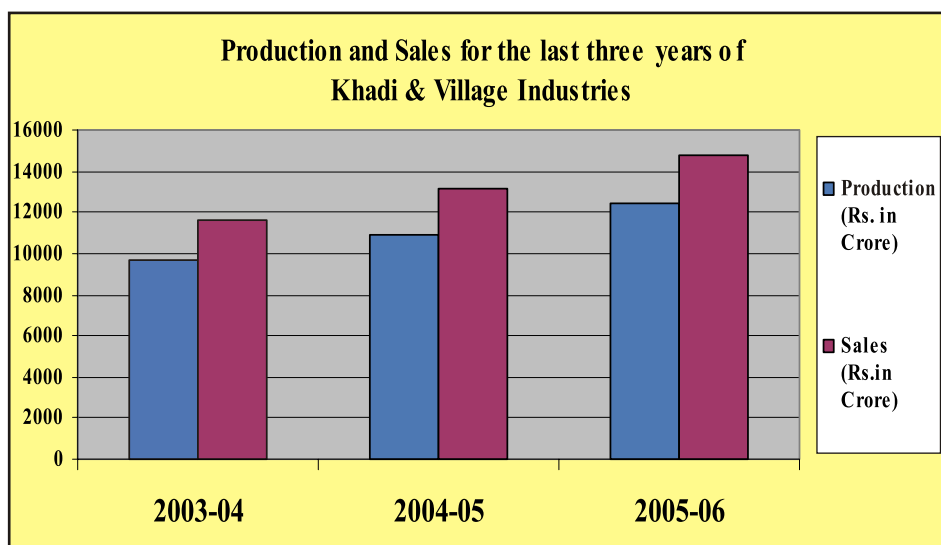
- Mineral Based Industry;
- Forest Based Industry;
- Agro and Rural Industry;
- Polymer and Chemical Based Industry;
- Rural Engineering and Bio Technology;
- Hand Made Paper & Fibre Industry;
- Service Industry.

2.5.5 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 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.

2.5.6 During the year 2005-06, as per provisional estimate, total production, sales and employment of KVI was Rs. 12414 crore, (Khadi Rs. 465 crore and Village Industry Rs. 11949 crore), Rs.14732 crore and 82.50 (Khadi 8.68 lakh & VI 73.82) lakh person respectively. The details of percentage growth over previous year are as under.

#### Achievement and Percentage Growth of KVI

Sl. No.	Items	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	% Growth during 2005-06 as compared to 2004-05
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Production (Rs. in Crore)	9680	10920	12414	13.68
2	Sales (Rs. in Crore)	11575	13105	14732	12.42
3	Employment (lakh Persons)	71.19	76.77	82.50	7.46



## 2.6 Small Scale Industries (SSI)

2.6.1 The Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) under the Ministry of Small Scale Industries (SSI) headed by the Development Commissioner (SSI) functions as an Apex Body and is the nodal agency for formulating, coordinating and monitoring the policies and programme for promotion and development of Small Scale Industries in the country. At the

State level, the Director of Industries, the Small Industries Services Institutes (SISIs) and State Financial Corporations are the major institutions for promotion of Small Scale Industries. The District Industries Centres (DICs) provide focal point at the district level for promotion of small, tiny, village and cottage industries. The DIC aims at providing essential services and support to small industries under one roof. The small-scale industries are registered with the State Directorate of Industries. The registration is not compulsory but voluntary. Indirectly, it is compulsory because for availing facilities like shed, site, plot, building, raw material and loan from banks and financial institutions, registration of small-scale industry is essential. Over the last five decades, the small-scale industries (SSI) sector has acquired a place of prominence in the economy of the country. It has contributed significantly to the growth of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), employment generation and exports. The sector now includes not only manufacturing / assembly/ processing unit but also small scale service/ business enterprises (SSSBEs) and is thus referred to as the small enterprises sector.

2.6.2 As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2006, the total number of SSI units (both registered and unregistered) and employments therein were estimated to be 123.42 lakh and 294.91 lakh persons respectively. The provisional estimates of production in the SSI sector during 2005-06 were aggregated to Rs. 478765 crore.

**Performance of Small Scale Industries (SSI):**

Year	Number of working units (in lakh)	Production (Rs. in crore) At current prices	Employment (in lakhs)	Export (Rs. in crore)	Export as % of production
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2000-01	101.10	261289	239.09	69797	26.71
2001-02	105.21	282270	249.09	71244	25.24
2002-03	109.49	311993	260.13	86013	27.57
2003-04	113.95	357733	271.36	97644	27.30
2004-05	118.53	418263	282.57	NA	-
2005-06 (P)	123.42	478765*	294.91	NA	-

\* : Based on the index for the quarter ending June, 2005

P: Provisional

**Policy Initiatives in SSI Sector During the year 2005-06**

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

- The National Commission on Enterprises in the Unorganized/ Informal Sector was set up in September 2004. The Commission will, inter-alia, recommend measures considered necessary for improvement in the productivity of these enterprises,

generation of large scale employment opportunities on a sustainable basis, linkage of the sector to institutional framework in areas like credit, raw material supply, infrastructure technology upgradation, marketing facilities and skill development.

- 193 items reserved for exclusive manufacture in the SSI sector have been dereserved during the year 2004-05. The total number of reserved items now stands at 506. Further consultations have been held with stakeholders to identify items for deservation during the year 2005-06.
- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has formulated the scheme of Small Scale Enterprises Financial Centres (SEFC) under which banks will be encouraged to establish machanism for better co-ordination between their branches and branches of Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) in the identified clusters for more efficient credit delivery.
- To facilitate technology upgradation and enhancing competitiveness, the investment limit (in plant and machinery) has been raised in October 2004, from Rs. 1 crore to “Rs. 5 crore, in respect of 7 items of sports goods, reserved for manufacture in the small scale sector.
- The Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) Fund of Rs.10,000 crore was operationalised by the SIDBI since April 2004. Eighty per cent of the lending from this fund will be for SSI units, at interest rate of 2 per cent below the prevailing PLR of the SIDBI.
- With a view to integrate small and medium enterprises, facilitating their growth and enhancing their competitiveness (including measure for freeing the sector from “Inspector Raj”), a suitable legislation is being finalises.

## 2.7 Sericulture

2.7.1 Silk is an elegant textile with an inherent affinity for dyes. It has high absorbance, light weight, and high durability, and is known as 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, where as, India contributing about 13% 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**, **Eri**, **Tasar** and **Muga**. Sericulture is an important labour-intensive and agro-based cottage industry providing employment to about 60 lakh persons most of them being small and marginal farmers, or tiny & household industry in the post cocoon hand reeling and hand weaving section. Sericulture is practiced regularly in contiguous districts in the three Southern States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, in the NER in the tribal areas of Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and in Jammu & Kashmir and West Bengal. Its expansion is underway in the other States of Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Kerala and Pondicherry. **Mulberry** sericulture is being practised in traditional States like Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Tasar sericulture provides livelihood for the tribal population of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa. **Eri**

and **Muga** sericulture is practised in all the seven North-Eastern States. During the year 2004-05 (provisional), the production, employment and export of silk were 16500 metric tonnes, 58.00 lakh persons and Rs.2880 crore respectively. The total export of silk as percentage of total production during the year 2004-05 was 17.5%. During the year 2005-06 (provisional), the production, employment and export of silk were 17305 metric tonnes, 59.50 lakh persons and Rs. 3158 crore respectively. The total export of silk as percentage of total production during the year 2005-06 was 18.2%.

#### **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 (P)	17305	59.50	3158	18.2

*P: Provisional*

## **2.8 Special Employment Programmes**

2.8.1 *Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana (SGRY)*-The Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana has since been launched with effect from 25<sup>th</sup> September, 2001 by merging the two wage employment schemes, namely, Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY). The new scheme aims at creation of additional wage employment opportunities during the period of acute shortage of wage employment through manual work for rural people living below the poverty line and also food security. The Scheme also aims at the creation of durable social and economic assets and infrastructural development in these areas. The programme is self-targetting in nature with special emphasis to provide Wage Employment to women, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and parents of children withdrawn from hazardous occupations. Allocation under programme is shared between the Centre and the State Governments in the ratio of 75:25. The programme is being implemented in two streams:-

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

(ii) The second stream of the programme is being implemented at the Village Panchayat level. 50% of the SGRY resources are earmarked for this stream. The entire resources are released to the Village Panchayat through the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs)/Zilla Parishad. Now from 2004-05, the programme is implemented as one integrated Scheme. The programme resources are shared by all the three tiers viz *District Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti* and the *Gram Panchayat* in the proportion of 20:30:50. Each level of Panchayat is an independent unit for formulation of Action Plan and executing the scheme. The details of activities/works taken up by the PRIs are as under:

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

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

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

#### **Special safeguards for the weaker sections and women of the community**

(i) 22.5% of the annual allocation (inclusive of foodgrains) allocated both at the level of District and Intermediate Panchayats shall be earmarked for Individual/group beneficiary Schemes of SC/ST families living below the Poverty Line (BPL).

(ii) Minimum 50% of the Village Panchayat allocation (inclusive of foodgrains) shall be earmarked for the creation of need based village infrastructure in SC/ST habitations /wards.

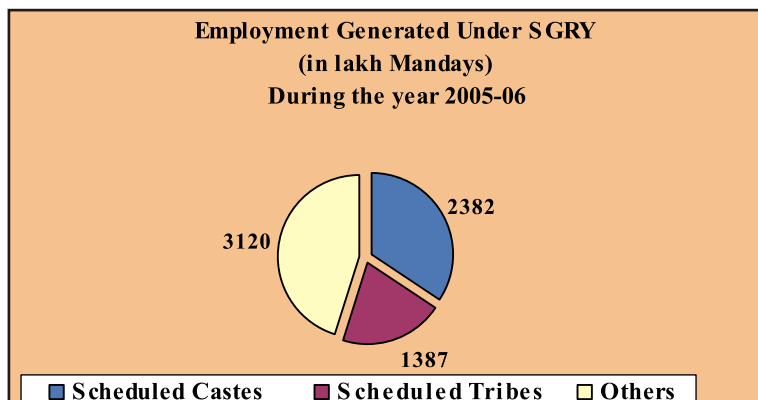
(iii) Effort would be made to provide 30% of employment opportunities for women.

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

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

2.8.3 During the year 2005-06, a total of 6889.94 lakh mandays of employment was generated and 39.12 lakh tonnes of foodgrains were lifted by the State Government and Union Territory Administrations under the scheme. Every worker seeking employment under the SGRY is provided minimum 5 kgs of foodgrains (in kind) per manday as part of wages. During the year 2005-06 under SGRY the annual achievement for employment generation for SCs and STs accounted for 2382.46 lakh and 1387.22 lakh mandays respectively with percentage of 34.58% and 20.13 % of total employment generated. The share of women and

landless labourers was 1776.71 lakh and 2830.74 lakh mandays respectively. Total authorization of foodgrains during the year was 54.07 lakh tonnes and 32.68 lakh tonnes foodgrains was lifted during the current year. Current year authorisation of (wheat/ rice) foodgrains i.e.12.59 lakh tonnes of wheat and 24.72 lakh tonnes of rice have been recommended /authorised. The State-wise performance indicating authorization, lifting and mandays generated under the Special Component of the SGRY during the year 2005-06 are given as per *Annexure-2.2*.



## 2.9 Local Bodies: Revitalisation & Involvement

**2.9.1 Panchayati Raj-** Gandhiji's dream of every village being a republic and Panchayats having powers has been translated into reality with the introduction of the three-tier Panchayati Raj system to enlist people's participation in rural reconstruction. April 24, 1993 is a landmark day in the history of Panchayati Raj in India, as on this day the Constitution (73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment) Act, 1992 came into force to provide constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj Institutions. This Act provides constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and almost all the States/UTs, except NCT Delhi who has enacted their legislation. The constitution (73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment) Act, 1992 has not been extended to the state of Jammu & Kashmir. Moreover, except Jharkhand and NCT Delhi, all other States/ UTs have held elections.

**2.9.2** For the first time in the history of modern India, a separate Ministry of Panchayati Raj was created on 27<sup>th</sup> May, 2004 to oversee the implementation of the Constitution (73<sup>rd</sup> 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 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*- Consequently, as on 1.4.2005, 2,34,676 Panchayats at village level; 6097 Panchayats at intermediate level; and 537 Panchayats at district level have been constituted in the country. The details are as per *Annexure-2.3* These Panchayats are being manned by about 32 lakh elected representatives of Panchayats at all levels. This is the broadest representative base that exists in any country of the world-developed or under developed. As per the constitution (73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment) Act, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have been endowed with such powers and authority as may be necessary to function as institutions of self-government and contains provisions of devolution of powers and responsibilities upon Panchayats at the appropriate level with reference to (a) the preparation of plans for economic development and social justice and (b) the implementation of such schemes for economic development and social justice as may be entrusted to them.

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 forty two 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 16 percent of the elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions at the three levels in the country belong to Scheduled Castes and 11 percent belong to Scheduled Tribes.

2.9.5 *Panchayat Mahila Shakti Abhiyan*- By the 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional amendment, there is provision of 33% reservation for women in each stage of the three tier system of Panchayati Raj Institutions. After the 73<sup>rd</sup> 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. Beginning from Rajasthan, the drill is that the core group is set up where the subject matter is discussed broadly and where the draft demand charter is finalized. The two days conference on Panchayat Mahila Shakti Abhiyan all Mahila Zilla Pramukhs, All Mahila Pradhans and 5 Sarpanchs from each Zilla of the state, Core Group members and some eminent personalities are invited to participate in the conference. Finally, a demand charter comprising all major points came out from the Mahila representatives of PRIs in Conference. From the operational point of view, there would be Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Mahila Janpratinidhi Sangathan and it would function at the level of Panchayat Samiti, Zila and the States. There would be 5 elected members in executive committee at each tier of Mahila Janpratinidhi Sangathan at Panchayat Samiti, district and state level.

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 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act, 1992. The provisions of the Constitution 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act, 1992 has not yet been extended to the State of Jammu & Kashmir. The Ministry of Home Affairs requested the Government of J&K to convey the concurrence of the State Legislature for extension of provisions under Part IX of the Constitution to the State, which is still awaited. Jharkhand, being a newly created State, is yet to sort out the issue of reservation for Scheduled Tribes in Scheduled -V areas and hence there is delay. The NCT of Delhi is yet to take a decision on revival of Panchayati Raj System in Delhi. (Annexure-2.4)

2.9.7 *The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extention to the Scheduled Areas) Act,(PESA) 1996-*This Act, which came into force on 24<sup>th</sup> 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 society to assume control over their own destiny to preserve and conserve their traditional rights over natural resources. The State Governments were required to enact their legislation in accordance with the Provisions of Act before the expiry of one year i.e. 23<sup>rd</sup> December 1997. All the States have enacted State Legislation to give effect to the provisions contained in The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996.

2.9.8 *Devolution of funds, functions and functionaries-* Almost all the States and Union Territories to which the Constitution (73<sup>rd</sup> 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. The Government is taking steps to see that this is followed by Activity Mapping which ought to touch all levels of the Government and be strictly based on the principle of subsidiarity and the assignment of activities should be followed by a concomitant transfer of funds pertaining to that activity to the level of Panchayats assigned that activity and by the devolution of functionaries. Besides, Panchayats should have given the responsibilities to levy and collect certain taxes, fees, duties or tolls. They must be granted appropriate powers to generate their own resources.

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

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	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.	Uttanchal	-	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.	Pondicherry	-	-	<i>Elections was held in June-July, 2006</i>
31.	Lakshadweep	-	06	-

*The provision of the Constitution (73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment) Act, 1992 are not applicable to the States of J&K, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland.*

## CHAPTER 3

### POINT 2 : STRATEGY FOR RAINFED AGRICULTURE

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

- (a) **Watershed Development**
- (b) **Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)**

(a) **Watershed development consists of:**

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

(b) **Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) comprises:**

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

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

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

### 3.2 Watershed Development

3.2.1 The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA) since 1990-91 in 28 States and 2 UTs with the purpose of increasing agricultural productivity and production in rainfed areas through sustainable use of natural resources by adopting watershed approach. The Scheme has now been subsumed within the Scheme of Macro Management of Agriculture w.e.f. October, 2000. The Scheme is being continued for implementation during Tenth Plan under revised guidelines with people's participation covering 6381 micro watersheds. It is estimated to develop an area of 4.00 million hectares under the Scheme during the Tenth Plan. Since its inception and upto the end of the Ninth Plan an area of about 7 million hectares has been treated.

3.2.2 Under the River Valley Project/Flood Prone River (RVP/FPR) Scheme which is another component of the Macro Management of Agriculture, the cumulative area treated so far is 61,24,400 hectares. Similarly under the Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA), the cumulative area treated so far is 3,49,000 hectares.

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

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

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

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

3.2.6 Keeping the above in view, the Ministry felt that there is a need to bring suitable modifications and amendments to the existing framework and Guidelines so that the Ministry can fulfill its constitutional obligations of empowering PRIs. Accordingly, the Department of Land Resources of the Ministry has brought out a new initiative called “*Hariyali*” with an objective of empowering PRI’s, both financially and administratively in implementation of Watershed Development Programmes in the country. Under this initiative, all ongoing area development programmes namely IWDP, DPAP and DDP would be implemented through the PRIs. New Projects under the ongoing area development programmes 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 182 Districts in 16 States are covered under Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP). Similarly, 235 Blocks of 40 Districts in 7 States are covered under Desert Development Programme (DDP). The coverage under Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) extends generally to Blocks that are not covered in the above programme.

### **3.3 Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)**

3.3.1 The Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) is one of the area development programmes launched by the 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 already fragile natural resource base for food, fodder and fuel. This continuous biotic pressure is leading to fast and continuous depletion of vegetative cover, less and less rainfall, increasing soil erosion and fast receding ground water level due to continuous exploitation without any effort to recharge the underground aquifers. The basic objective of the DPAP is to (i) minimise the adverse effects of drought on the production of crops and livestock and productivity of land, water and human resources thereby ultimately leading to the drought proofing of the affected areas; (ii) to promote the overall economic development and improve the socio-economic condition of the resource poor and disadvantaged sections inhabiting the programme areas; (iii) to take up development works through the watershed approach for land development, water resource development and afforestation/pasture development.

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

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

2004-05, under *Drought Prone Areas Programme* (DPAP), 2550 new watershed projects have been sanctioned and these are to be implemented under the *Guidelines for Hariyali*. These projects shall cover an area of 12.75 lakh hectares, and the total cost for these projects is Rs.765.00 crore involving Central share of Rs.573.75 crore.

**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	99218
2	Bihar	6	30	9533
3	Chattisgarh	8	29	21801
4	Gujarat	14	67	43938
5	Himachal Pradesh	3	10	3319
6	Jammu & Kashmir	2	22	14705
7	Jharkhand	14	100	34843
8	Karnataka	15	81	84332
9	Madhya Pradesh	23	105	89101
10	Maharashtra	25	149	194473
11	Orissa	8	47	26178
12	Rajasthan	11	32	31969
13	Tamil Nadu	16	80	29416
14	Uttaranchal	7	30	15796
15	Uttar Pradesh	15	60	35698
16	West Bengal	4	36	11594
	<b>Total</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>745914</b>

### 3.4 Desert Development Programme (DDP)

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

- To mitigate the adverse effects of desertification and adverse climatic conditions on crops, human and livestock population and combating desertification.;

- To restore ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing natural resources i.e. land, water, vegetative cover and raising land productivity; and
- To implement developmental works through the watershed approach, for land development, water resources development and afforestation/pasture development.

3.4.2 The Desert Development Programme was in operation in 131 blocks of 21 districts in 5 States upto 1994-95. On the recommendations of the Hanumantha Rao Committee, 32 new blocks were brought within the purview of the programme and 64 blocks were transferred from DPAP. Consequently, coverage of the programme was extended to 227 blocks of the country w.e.f. 1.4.1995. Presently, with the reorganization of districts and blocks, the programme is under implementation in 235 blocks of 40 districts in 7 states, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka and Rajasthan. The total area to be covered in these 7 States is 4.58 lakh square kms. The States where DDP is under implementation along with the number of blocks and area are indicated in the table below:

**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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>457949</b>

3.4.3 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. Since 1995-96 to 2004-05, 11476 projects covering an area of 57.38 lakh ha. have been sanctioned and Rs.1301 crore has been released. Against a budget provision of Rs.268 crore for DDP in the year 2005-06, Rs.230.55 crore has been released till 31.01.2006. Apart from meeting the requirement of funds for on going projects, 2000 new projects to cover an area of 10 lakh ha. have been sanctioned during 2005-06 (till 31.01.2006).

### 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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.

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

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

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

3.5.5 *Physical Performance*- Presently, 885 IWDP projects sanctioned since 1.4.1995 till 2005-06 to treat a total project area of 61.97 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 2005-06, Rs.381 crore has been released till 31.01.2006. Apart from meeting the requirement of funds for ongoing IWDP projects, 340 new projects to cover a total area of 16.32 lakh ha. have been sanctioned during 2005-06 (31.01.2006). The following table indicates the State wise sanction of projects taken up since the introduction of new Guidelines.

### Statewise Project Sanctioned Under IWDP Programme

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

(As on 31.1.2005)

Sl. No.	State	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		Total Project 1995-96 to 2004-05	Total Area (in ha) 1995-96 to 2004-05
		No. 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 Pradesh	2	12000	10	60000	10	60000	58	487912
2	Bihar	-	-	9	45000	9	45000	20	99000
3	Chattisgarh	-	-	8	40000	9	43576	28	182682
4	Goa	-	-	2	10000	-	-	2	10000
5	Gujarat	-	-	11	57500	9	45000	47	365669
6	Haryana	-	-	4	20000	4	15000	15	87962
7	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	8	43000	2	15000	34	302857
8	Jammu & kashmir	-	-	1	5000	4	19000	12	81447
9	Jharkhand	-	-	6	33000	4	20000	14	77679
10	Karnataka	1	6448	9	45000	10	50000	42	328682
11	Kerala	-	-	3	15000	-	-	6	44551
12	Madhya Pradesh	1	7972	16	87000	14	60000	69	467810
13	Maharashtra	-	-	9	45000	10	50000	39	308143

Contd....

14	Orissa	-	-	7	38000	9	45000	46	296481
15	Punjab	-	-	-	-	4	15400	8	30131
16	Rajasthan	-	-	9	45000	9	45000	47	321739
17	Tamil Nadu	-	-	11	55000	10	51025	45	278262
18	Uttaranchal	4	22063	3	16000	6	34400	24	163746
19	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	13	65000	13	65000	67	540506
20	West Bengal	-	-	2	10000	4	13820	7	29280
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>48483</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>734500</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>692221</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>4504539</b>

North Eastern States									
1	Arunachal Pradesh	8	54171	10	32000	-	-	31	168471
2	Assam	15	90432	14	84000	20	100000	89	548688
3	Manipur	6	44500	5	30000	-	-	26	188968
4	Meghalaya	-	-	7	28000	-	-	21	76725
5	Mizoram	5	40685	5	40000	-	-	27	233803
6	Nagaland	7	57250	5	40000	5	40000	34	315930
7	Sikkim	-	-	3	18000	-	-	16	112461
8	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	46952
	<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>287038</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>272000</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>140000</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>1691998</b>
	<b>G.Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>335521</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>1006500</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>832221</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>6196537</b>

### 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 Seed Sector in a liberalized economic environment. It seeks to provide the Indian farmers with a wide range of superior seed varieties, and planting materials in adequate quantity. A scheme for the establishment and maintenance of a Seed Bank has been in operation since 1999-2000. The basic objective of the scheme is to make available seeds for meeting any contingent requirement and also develop infrastructure for production and distribution of seeds. The scheme is being implemented through National Seeds Corporation, State Farms Corporation of India and 12 State Seeds Corporations of various States. The National Seeds Policy 2002, provides the framework for growth of the Seed Sector.

3.6.2 The Indian seed industry has shown impressive growth and should continue to provide further potential for growth in agricultural production. The role of the seed industry is not only to produce adequate quantity of quality seeds but also to achieve varietal diversity. Indian Seeds programme largely adheres to the limited generation system for seed

multiplication. The system recognises three generations, namely, breeder, foundation and certified seed. Details of production of breeder and foundation seeds as well as certified seed distribution for 2001-02 to 2004-05 and anticipated for 2005-06 are given in the following table.

**Production of Breeder, Foundation and Certified Seed  
During the year (2001-02 to 2005-06)**

Sl. No.	Type of Seeds	Unit	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06 #
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Breeder Seed	MT	4554	4842	6048	6646	5470
2	Foundation Seed	MT	54400	61400	65000	69000	74000
3	Certified/Quality Seed Distribution	MT	918000 (7,56500)	980300	1083900	1131000	1385000

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

3.6.3 During the year 2005-06, production of Breeder Seed and Foundation Seed were 5470 MT and 74000 MT and the Certified/Quality Seeds distribution was 13,85,000 MT. The production and distribution of Quality Seed is given on above table.

3.6.4 The old agriculture implements like darati, plough, khurpa, spade, and kudali have become outdated because they take more time and energy. Modern agriculture implements like tractors, power tillers, tillage implements, trolleys, threshers and sowing machines and disc harrows, furrows are being utilised for more agricultural production. The Centrally Sponsored/ Centre Sector Scheme of agricultural mechanization, 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. The Human Resource Development in the area of Agricultural Mechanisation 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, an assistance @ Rs.2,500/- per trainee per month is being provided. 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 1.43 kw/ha in 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 rice transplanter, rotavator, crop planters, sub-soiler and cultipacker for rainfed farming, sugarcane cutter planter, self propelled vertical conveyer reaper, multi crop thresher, straw reaper, post harvest equipment etc. have been promoted through various schemes.

3.6.5 During 2004-05 total sale of tractors and power tillers in the country were 2,47,693 & 17,481 respectively. The State of Uttar Pradesh recorded the highest average sale of tractors during the five year period ending 2004-05 and West Bengal recorded the highest average sale of power tillers during the same period.

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **POINT 3 : BETTER USE OF IRRIGATION WATER**

4.1 Water is a scarce resource having diverse uses. It is most productively used for irrigation. Creation of irrigation potential is a highly capital-intensive activity. Unfortunately, irrigation potential often remains under-utilised. Therefore, a gap between potential created and utilised represents the need to use 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 (CADWM) consisting of:**

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

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

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

#### **4.2 Irrigation Potential Created and Utilised**

4.2.1 Country's Ultimate Irrigation Potential (UIP) has been assessed at 139.91 million hectares (m.ha). So far about 68 percent of UIP has been harnessed. Average annual growth in irrigation potential at about 1.5 m.hac per annum upto end of Eighth Plan (1992-97) was proposed to be increased to 3.4 m.ha annually by the end of Ninth Plan (1997-2002). The slower progress in creation of irrigation potential at the rate of about 1.80-1.85 m.ha per annum during the Ninth Plan was due to varied reasons including constraint of financial resources of the State Government. The Ultimate Irrigation Potential (UIP) of the country from major and medium projects is estimated as 58.49 million hectares. The Ultimate Irrigation Potential from minor irrigation projects is estimated as 81.43 million hectares of which 17.38 million hectares is from surface water minor irrigation schemes and 64.05 million hectares from ground water schemes. This has contributed to country's self-sufficiency in foodgrains. A total number of about 1232 Major, Medium & ERM (Extension, Renovation &

Modernisation) projects have been completed by the end of IX Plan and 468 (162 Major, 221 Medium & 85 ERM) projects have spilled over to the Tenth Plan period. In addition, 268 new Major, Medium & ERM projects are proposed to be taken up. During Tenth Plan period, 15.16 mha additional Irrigation Potential is likely to be created and out of this 9.93 mha will be through Major, and Medium Irrigation project.

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

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

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

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

4.3.2 The Programme was initiated with 60 major and medium projects. So far 310 projects with total CCA of about 28.5 mha have been included under the Programme, out of which 162 have been deleted either on completion or for other reasons. 23 projects have been clubbed into 8 projects with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2004 and thus 133 projects are on going under the programme at present. The Programme has been restructured and renamed as “*Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme*” with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2004. Since inception of the Programme till end of June, 2006 central assistance of Rs. 3087.15 crore has been released to States. The physical achievements under the core components of the programme for 2003-04 to 2005-06 are given below:

#### The target and achievement for annual plan 2003-04 to 2005-06

(Unit: in million hectares)

Sl. No.	Item	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06*	
		Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Construction of Field Channels	0.469	0.454	0.529	0.375	0.607	0.371
2.	Field Drains	0.087	0.122	0.173	0.155	0.099	0.061
3.	Warabandi	0.367	0.342	0.221	0.172	0.117	0.075
4.	Land Leveling	0.008	0.046	# Discontinued			

\* Provisional

#: w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2004, land leveling has been discontinued and warabandi is continuing without central assistance.

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

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

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

#### 4.4 Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) Programme

4.4.1 The National Water Policy 2002 stresses participatory approach in water resources management. It has been recognized that participation of beneficiaries will help greatly for the optimal upkeep of the irrigation systems and utilisation of irrigation water. The PIM would give responsibility for operation, maintenance and collection of water charges to the Water Users' Associations. Under the CAD Programme, a provision existed for a one time functional grant to Water Users' Associations @ Rs. 500 per ha which has been enhanced to Rs. 600 per ha in the CADWM Programme. This amount is to be shared by the Centre, State and farmers 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.

4.4.2 The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh have enacted legislations for the establishment of the Water Users' Associations. The Haryana Govt. has formed a committee for framing PIM act. Government of Maharashtra has approved legislation named as "*Maharashtra Farmers*" Management & Irrigation System Act, 2005. Some other States are also in the process of taking steps in this direction.

#### **4.5 Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)**

4.5.1 The Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) was launched during 1996-97 to give loan assistance to the states to help them complete some of the incomplete major/medium irrigation projects which were in an advanced stage of completion. The Surface Minor Irrigation Schemes of North Eastern States, Hill States of Sikkim, Uttaranchal, 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 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. The State Governments have been provided an amount of Rs. 19437.88 crore as Central Loan Assistance CLA /Grant under AIBP since inception of this programme upto March, 2006 for 200 major /medium irrigation projects and 5566 Surface Minor Irrigation Schemes. After commencement of this Programme 50 major/medium and 3706 Surface MI Schemes have been completed. As additional irrigation potential of 3.124 million hectare has been created through major/medium irrigation projects and an irrigation potential of 142.838 thousand hectare has been created through Surface MI Schemes upto March, 2006.

#### **4.6. Training Programme**

4.6.1 The CADWM of the Ministry provides assistance for training of functionaries and farmers on various aspects of the CAD Programme including aspects of scientific advancement in irrigated agriculture. This includes various aspects of efficient water management technologies, method of survey and reclamation of waterlogged area and participatory irrigation management. The training programmes are meant for officials of the State Government as well as the farmers. The senior level officers are trained on aspects of policy planning and preparation of action plans, while middle and junior level officers are trained on technical, procedural, implementation aspects. Farmers on other hand are provided education about agricultural development and efficient management of water for irrigation. So far as training for the better use of irrigation water is concerned, the orientation training programmes meant for the senior level officers are fully funded by the Central Government, while the cost of training other functionaries and farmers is shared equally by the Centre and the State Governments. The training programmes for farmers are either being organised by the CADWM authorities or through Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Ltd. (WAPCOS) Water and Land Management Institutes (WALMIS), or other institutions. They are also motivated and made aware about the benefits of *Participatory Irrigation Management* (PIM). During the year 2005-06, 34 National Level Training courses have been approved to be organized by the Ministry through various institutions.

#### **4.7 Coverage and Implementation**

4.7.1 Since 1974-75 and till date the programme covers 310 Irrigation Projects with cultivable command area (CCA) of 30.00 million hectare. The programme is being implemented by 28 State Governments and 2 Union Territories, out of which CAD works in 162 projects have been completed. Twenty-three on going projects have been clubbed in to 8 projects. The programme will thus run in 133 projects during the remaining period of Tenth Plan.

#### **4.8. Catchment Area Development Programme**

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

## CHAPTER 5

### POINT 4: BIGGER HARVESTS

5.1 The ever-growing India's population generates huge pressure on foodgrains and other crops from the demand side. Bigger harvests are necessary for remaining self-reliant in foodgrains. Indian agriculture is comparatively less productive vis-a-vis developed countries. Higher agricultural production is sought to be achieved through measures like supply of improved seeds, subsidised fertilisers, better irrigation facilities, superior post harvest technology, price support etc. Farmers are being encouraged to adopt modern scientific agriculture practices. Thanks to our hard working farmers and talented agricultural scientists, India has emerged as exporter of food grains earning Rs.3689 crore in foreign exchange during the year 2003-04 with 12.65 % of country's total exports. India is the world second largest exporter of rice and fifth largest exporter of wheat. Under TPP-86, items monitored under the '**Bigger Harvests**-are:-

#### (a) Quantitatively Monitored Items

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

#### (b) Qualitatively Monitored Item

- (i) Post Harvest Facilities

#### 5.2 Quantitatively Monitored Items

5.2.1 *Rice Production*- 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. As per the 2<sup>nd</sup> Advance Estimates, rice production is estimated at a level of 87.86 million tonnes during 2005-06.

5.2.2 *Oil Seeds Production*- During the year 2004-05 the production of oil seeds was 26.10 million tonnes against the target of 26.10 million tonnes due to favourable weather conditions and support by the Government under developmental programmes and policies. The production and achievement of oil seeds for the year 2005-06 was estimated to be 26.37 million tonnes against the target of 27.80 million tonnes.

**5.2.3 Pulses-** During the year 2004-05 production of pulses was 13.38 million tonnes against the target of 15.30 million tones. Since pulses are generally grown under rainfed, marginal and sub marginal soils, the production of pulses during 2004-05 remained short of targeted production due to drought like conditions prevailing in the major pulses growing States. As per the 2<sup>nd</sup> Advance Estimates, the production of pulses for the year 2005-06 has been estimated to be 14.40 million tonnes against the target of 15.70 million tonnes due to favourable weather conditions and support by the Government of India under development programmes for pulses.

**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 is expected to increase to 95.0 million tonnes during 2005-06. The per capita availability of milk has increased to 232 grams per day during 2004-05 as compared to 220 grams per day in 2000-01.

**5.2.5 Wool Production-** Wool production at end of Ninth Plan (2001-02) was 49.5 million kgs as compared to 41.20 million kgs during 1990-91. The wool production for the year 2004-05 was 44.6 million kgs of wool and expected to be 45.32 million kgs during 2005-06.

**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 is expected to increase to 46.0 billion during 2005-06. 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 11 million people engaged fully, partially or in subsidiary activities pertaining to the sector. During the year 2004-05, the total fish production was 63.04 lakh tonnes comprising 27.78 lakh tonnes of marine fish and 35.26 lakh tonnes of inland fish. The fish seed production was 20,810 million fry during the same year. During the year 2004-05, the country exported 4.37 lakh tones of marine fish product.

				(in lakh tonnes)
Fish Production				Growth in Export
Year	Marine fish	Inland fish	Total	Marine Products \$
(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(A)	27.78	35.26	63.04	4.37

A: Anticipated \$: Foreign Trade Statistics of India(Principal Commodities and Countries) DGCI&S

5.2.8 *Storage Facilities*- Three public sector agencies, viz., Food Corporation of India (FCI), Central Ware Housing Corporation (CWC) and State Ware Housing Corporations (SWCs) are engaged in building large-scale storage warehousing capacities. The objective for storage of food grains by the public sector warehouses is the stabilization of prices and all time availability of food grains. In India, the FCI, with its wide network of godowns and PDS outlets, a great deal of the distribution of food grain is being handled by it in the Public Sector. The role of the Private Sector in this regard was limited. In future, there is need to strengthen the role of private sector in storage and distribution of food grains. Various conditions that continue to restrict private initiatives in this regard need to be removed. A careful participation of Private Sector, which has the potential to make huge investment in grain handling operations, may be a welcome preposition. The Annual Target and Achievement for FCI and CWC is given below:-

#### Construction of Storage Facilities for the year 2005-06

(in lakh MT)

Sl.No	Agency	Target	Achievement	% age
1	FCI	0.3960	0.2251	56.84
2	CWC	2.5700	2.7600	107.39

5.2.9 The achievement of construction of storage facilities in case of FCI was less than the target in 2005-06 due to peculiar weather conditions like snowfall, difficult site conditions and litigation in one case.

### 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 2005-06 of various post harvest facilities are given below.

(in Nos.)

Sl. No.	Item	Annual Target	Annual Achievement April, 2005-March, 2006
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>1.</b>	<b>Save Grain Campaign (SGC)</b>		
(a)	Training Programmes (No. of Courses)	1257	1409
(b)	Villages Covered (No. of Village)	888	1039
<b>2.</b>	<b>Quality Control Cell</b>		
(a)	Inspection of Food Storage Depots	500	508
(b)	Inspection of Procurement Centres	300	340
(c)	Inspection of Rail Heads	140	170
(d)	Inspection of Fair Price Shops	720	773
(e)	Inspection of Rice Mills (at the time of delivery of rice)	120	131

Contd....

<b>3.</b>	<b>Indian Grain Storage Management and Research Institute (IGMRI)</b>		
(a)	Training (LTTC/STTC)	30	31
(b)	Artisan Training	18	18
(c)	Quality Analysis of Foodgrains Samples	2250	2255
(d)	Analysis of Food Grain Samples For Mycotoxin Contamination	370	381
(e)	Analysis of Food Grain Samples For Pesticidal Residue	710	712

**5.3.2 Training Programmes-** Training programmes encourage farmers to adopt modern storage techniques. It is observed that gradually farmers are replacing traditional storage structures with modern storage structures. Trained farmers are found educating their fellow farmers in such practices. Trained women are playing more important role in spreading the message. The training is given on fabrication of modern storage structures and inputs such as, inlet and outlet of traditional storage structures to artisans. The role of trained village women 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.

**5.3.3 Long Term Training Course (LTTC)-** Long term training courses on scientific methods of storage, inspection and preservation of foodgrains are conducted at *Indian Grain Storage Management and Research Institute* (IGMRI) Hapur and its field stations situated at Hyderabad, Ludhiana and Jorhat. Four such training courses at Hapur, 2 courses at Hyderabad, 2 courses at Ludhiana and 2 courses at Jorhat are organized in a year. These training courses are organized mainly to cater the needs of in-service officials (from country and abroad) working in commercial grain handling organizations. Food and supplies Departments of State Governments and their agencies.

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

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

**5.3.6 Coverage of Villages-** A sizeable quantity (about 70%) of foodgrains produced are retained at farm level to be used by the farmer for food, seed and sale purposes. It has been estimated that an appreciable quantity of the grains are lost during Post Harvest Operations due to lack of knowledge of scientific method of storage of foodgrains. The technology developed by IGMRI as an outcome of various R&D activities are transferred to the farming community through 12 SGC offices by the way of trainings, demonstrations, publicity etc. Thus SGC forms a vital component in disseminating the knowledge and information on post harvest loss minimisation. All the *Save Grain Campaign* (SGC) activities are carried out in the villages including nucleus villages wherein at least 30% existing storage structures are improved upon and about 10% storage structures are scientific ones like metal-bin, pusa-bin, pucca kothi and RCC ring-bin. Under the scheme, an assistance for purchasing the metal-bins and other bins at a rate of Rs. 10,000/- per village is provided to the farmers. The programme has been found to be much useful for modernising the rural storage of foodgrains.

**5.3.7 Quality Control Cells (QCC)-** Three Quality Control Cells had been set up in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, situated at New Delhi, Kolkata and Hyderabad to create a mini set up independent of FCI to monitor the quality aspects of foodgrains during procurement, storage, distribution and processing etc. Inspections are carried out on food storage depots, procurement centres, railheads, fair price shops and rice mills to assess the quality of foodgrains at these points. Remedial measures are promptly taken in case any shortcoming is found. The procedure of joint sealed sampling from the stock under issue for displaying at the counter of fair price shops by the representatives of the State Govt. FCI and other handling agencies on behalf of FCI, is followed for the benefit of consumer. The teams are also attending complaints and representations received from various State Government, VIPs and consumer etc. about the quality of foodgrains being issued through the *Targeted Public Distribution System* (TPDS). The teams are also suggesting appropriate remedial measures without diluting the responsibility of custodian agencies. To monitor proper enforcement of quality of foodgrains in storage, the officers of Quality Control Cells have inspected 508 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, 340 Paddy and Rice Procurement Centres/Mandies have been inspected by the officers of these Cells. The officers of the Nodal Ministry have also inspected 773 Fair Price Shops (FPS) with a view to observe the quality of foodgrains at the time of distribution and 131 Rice Mills to see the quality of rice at the time of delivery of rice to the State Govts. Besides, 170 Rail Heads have been inspected to check that there is no pilferage in the quantity and quality of food grains.

## CHAPTER 6

### POINT 5: ENFORCEMENT OF LAND REFORMS

6.1 One of the problems in rural areas relate to the land ownership. The man who actually tilled the land did not own it. This was a very unjust system and changes in such a system in favour of the actual tiller of land were felt essential. This requires Land Reform measures. Distribution of surplus land among landless rural poor constitutes to be an important element of poverty alleviation programme. The main instrument for realizing this objective was the imposition of ceiling on land, a device which permits a landlord to retain certain amount of land, remainder or excess being earmarked for distribution among the landless.

6.2 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**

1. Distribution of surplus land.

(ii) **Qualitatively monitored items**

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

6.3 Two major problems regarding distribution of surplus land are (i) area involved in litigation and (ii) area reserved/ transferred for public purposes. The States have been requested to take appropriate legal as well as administrative measures on priority basis to dispose of the court cases quickly and distribute the land made available to eligible rural poor. The State Governments have been requested that the area declared surplus should not be put to any other use except that for distribution among the rural poor. Brief Statement showing the progress under implementation of Land Ceiling Law (Cumulative) for the year 2005-06 is given as under:

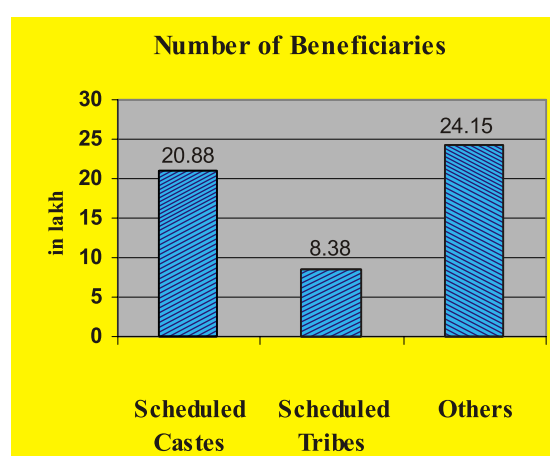
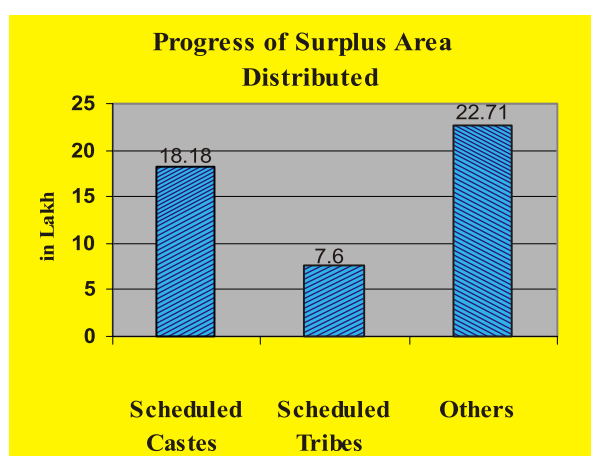
(Area in acres)	
Items	Quarter ending March, 2006
(1)	(2)
<b>1. Returns:</b>	
(i) No. of Returns filed	11,18,030
(ii) No. of Returns disposed	11,00,594
(iii) No. of Returns pending	17,614

*Contd....*

<b>2. Area declared surplus</b>	68,37,740
<b>3. Area taken possession of</b>	59,80,116
<b>4. Area distributed</b>	49,40,166
(a) Scheduled Castes	18,17,630
(b) Scheduled Tribes	7,59,890
(c) Others	22,70,540
<b>5. No. of beneficiaries</b>	53,50,201
(a) Scheduled Castes	20,87,634
(b) Scheduled Tribes	8,38,385
(c) Others	24,15,433

6.4 The total number of returns filed were 11,18,030 out of these 11,00,594 returns were disposed of and the number of returns pending were 17,614. The Highest pendency (of over 1,000) has been reported by 2 States, viz. Andhra Pradesh (1,646) and West Bengal (12,631). Pendency of returns has not been reported by Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur and D&N Haveli.

6.5 An area of 68.38 lakh acres has been declared surplus till March, 2006. The total area taken possession of is 59.80 lakh acres which is about 87% of the area declared surplus. An area of 49.40 lakh acres has been distributed to 53.50 lakh beneficiaries and the area distributed is about 83% of the area taken possession and 72% of the area declared surplus. 18.18 lakh acres of land has been distributed to 20.88 SC beneficiaries. The area distributed and number of beneficiaries belonging to SCs is 37% and 39% of the total area distributed and the total number of beneficiaries respectively. 7.60 lakh acres of land has been distributed to 8.38 lakh ST beneficiaries. The area distributed and number of beneficiaries belonging to STs is 15% and 16% of the total area distributed and the total number of beneficiaries respectively. The total area distributed and No. of eligible rural poor other than SC/ST by the end of March, 2006 are 22.71 lakh acres and 24.15 lakh respectively. The State-wise details are given in *Annexure 6.1*.



6.5 A total area of 13,166 acres, and 8.40 lakh cases are pending in litigation in various courts. Higher acreage involved in litigation has been reported by West Bengal (1,85,554 cases), Andhra Pradesh (1,22,920 cases), Karnataka (1,24,177 cases), Rajasthan (73,441 cases), Gujarat, (60,979 cases), Madhya Pradesh (55,156 cases), Kerala (49,714 cases), Uttar Pradesh (43,275 cases). 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. The court-wise number of cases and area involved in litigation was 194,993, 233,915, 32,246 and 3,891, 4,944, 367 respectively for Revenue Courts, High Courts and Supreme Courts as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2006. The State-wise details may be seen in *Annexure 6.2*.

## CHAPTER 7

### POINT 6: SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR RURAL LABOUR

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

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

#### 7.2 Release and Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers

7.2.1 The Government is operating a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for release and rehabilitation of identified bonded labourers since May 1978. Rehabilitation assistance is provided to the State Governments on receipt of complete proposals. As per the modified Scheme, rehabilitation assistance to the extent of Rs. 20,000/- per freed bonded labourer is provided. The expenditure on rehabilitation assistance is shared by the Central and State Government concerned on 50:50 basis. However, in the case of 7 North Eastern States 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 Swarojgar 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 for the period April, 2005-March 2006, were 2,86,642 and 2,66,680 respectively. Rs. 6868.85 lakh Central assistance provided to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh for rehabilitation of 2,66,680 Bonded Labourers. State-wise assistance released during the above period up to 31.03.2006 is given below:

**State-wise Number of Bonded Labourers**

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

*Contd...*

14	Rajasthan	7,488	6,331	72.42
15	Tamil Nadu	65,573	65,573	1661.94
16	Uttaranchal	5	5	0.50
17	Uttar Pradesh	28,385	28,385	593.32
18	West Bengal	32	32	3.20
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,86,642</b>	<b>2,66,680</b>	<b>6868.85</b>

7.2.4 However, during 2005-06 as many as 397 bonded labourers have been rehabilitated with the Central assistance of Rs.78.18 lakh. In addition, so far a sum of Rs. 470 lakh have 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, Uttranchal and Uttar Pradesh. However, in the year 2005-06 a sum of Rs. 41 lakh have been provided to the Government of Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat 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, the act is enforced through Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) working under the supervision of Child Labour Commissioner Office. In the state sphere, the inspectors appointed by the State Governments enforce the provisions of the act. The details of the enforcement cases have been given in succeeding table.

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

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Items</b>	<b>2005-06</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>
1	No of Inspection made	17188
2	No. of irregularities detected	386124
3	No. of Irregularities rectified	212587
4	No. of claims filed	9044
5	No. of claims settled	3731
6	No. prosecution cases pending	39241
7	No. prosecution cases filed	6267
8	No. prosecution decided	3235

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 2004-05**

Sl. No.	Name of the States /UTs	No. of Inspections made	No. of Irregularities		No. of Claims		No. of persons Prosecution Cases			Amount of fine realised (in Rupees)
			Detected	Rectified	Filed	Settled	Pending	Filed	Decided	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	CENTRAL SPHERE	17188	386124	212587	9044	3761	39241	6267	3235	-NA-
	STATE SPHERE									
1	Arunachal Pradesh	120	35	32	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	Nil
2	Bihar	199509	29132	29366	10380	7796	-	-	-	-
3	Goa	1859	5748	3817	45	22	7	34	19	1
4	Gujarat	13667	38048	18866	-	-	27057	2211	842	1119
5	Haryana	2715	19	19	1174	346	2764	83	137	NA
6	H.P	2353	1041	819	192	58	Nil	170	131	69
7	Karnataka	107896	-	-	-	-	-	2104	1172	-
8	Maharashtra	139038	125986	107924	5	6	5831	527	474	-
9	Meghalaya	569	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11	Orissa	24437	20660	11494	96	10	0	317	104	-
12	Pondicherry	7532	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Punjab	13794	-	-	331	334	-	-	442	158
14	Rajasthan	7168	387	124	299	302	809	326	217	NA
15	Sikkim	Minimum Wages Act, 1948 has been extended to Sikkim w.e.f. 1.10.2004								
16	Tripura	6611	193	193	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Uttaranchal	4363	834	396	140	136	42	298	229	110
18	Uttar Pradesh	212	187	196	893	2310	10944	29	2125	259
19	West Bengal	29952	7465	7360	-Nil-	1	743	159	-	-
20	A&N Islands	84	420	420	1	-Nil-	-	-	-	-
21	Chandigarh	207	257	171	53	37	417	86	33	18
22	D& N Haveli	78	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Delhi	8045	6113	4604	-	-	1218	-	-	-
24	Lakshdweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

**NA:** 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 the objectives many programmes like *Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme* (ARWSP) and *Prime Minister’s Gramodaya Yojana- Rural Drinking Water* (PMGY-RDW) have been implemented to resolve drinking water problem in rural habitations. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing financial and technical support. The Tenth Plan accords the highest priority to providing the “Not covered” (NC) habitations with sustainable and stipulated supply of drinking water. It is envisaged to cover all the rural habitations including those, which might have been slipped back to NC/PC category by the end of Tenth Plan. The Tenth Plan emphasizes the participatory approach where *PRIs* should be the key institutions for convergence of drinking water supply programmes at the ground level. The strategy to achieve the Tenth Plan objectives can be briefly summarized as: -

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

8.3 Two major programmes are being implemented to achieve this objective. These are the *Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme* (ARWSP) and the *Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana-Rural Drinking Water* (PMGY-RDW). Considerable success has been achieved in meeting the drinking water needs of the rural population through the said schemes. There are more than 4 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.

8.5 As on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2005, 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 table, systems outliving their lives, increase in population etc. The statewise coverage of habitations under Rural Water Supply is given below.

**Status of Coverage of Habitations under Rural Water Supply**

(as on 1.4.2005)

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	158	510	3630	4298
3	Assam	238	7137	63180	70555
4	Bihar	-	-	105340	105340
5	Chattisgarh	-	-	50379	50379
6	Goa	-	6	389	395
7	Gujarat	-	36	30233	30269
8	Haryana	-	-	6745	6745
9	Himachal Pradesh	-	6891	38476	45367
10	Jammu & Kashmir	660	2551	7973	11184
11	Jharkhand	-	-	100096	100096
12	Karnataka	-	5618	51064	56682
13	Kerala	-	7573	2190	9763
14	M.P	-	-	109489	109489
15	Maharashtra	327	17411	68192	85930
16	Manipur	-	-	2791	2791
17	Meghalaya	12	239	8385	8636
18	Mizoram	-	112	695	807
19	Nagaland	41	690	794	1525
20	Orissa	-	-	114099	114099
21	Punjab	803	1128	11518	13449
22	Rajasthan	2300	-	91646	93946
23	Sikkim	-	74	1605	1679
24	Tamil Nadu	-	-	66631	66631
25	Tripura	-	-	7412	7412
26	Uttaranchal	30	242	30702	30974

*Contd....*

27	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	243508	243508
28	West Bengal	-	-	79036	79036
29	A&N Islands	-	102	402	504
30	Chandigarh	-	-	18	18
31	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	19	41	456	516
32	Daman & Diu	-	-	32	32
33	Delhi	-	-	219	219
34	Lakshadweep	-	10	-	10
35	Pondicherry	-	108	159	267
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,588</b>	<b>50,479</b>	<b>13,67,216</b>	<b>14,22,283</b>
	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>3.55</b>	<b>96.13</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Number of habitations uninhabited/unpopulated/ migrated/urbanised					381
	<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>14,22,664</b>

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

8.6 Drinking water supply is one of the six components of Bharat Nirman, which has been envisaged to build a strong rural infrastructure in four year (2005-06 to 2008-09). The task for rural drinking 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.

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:-

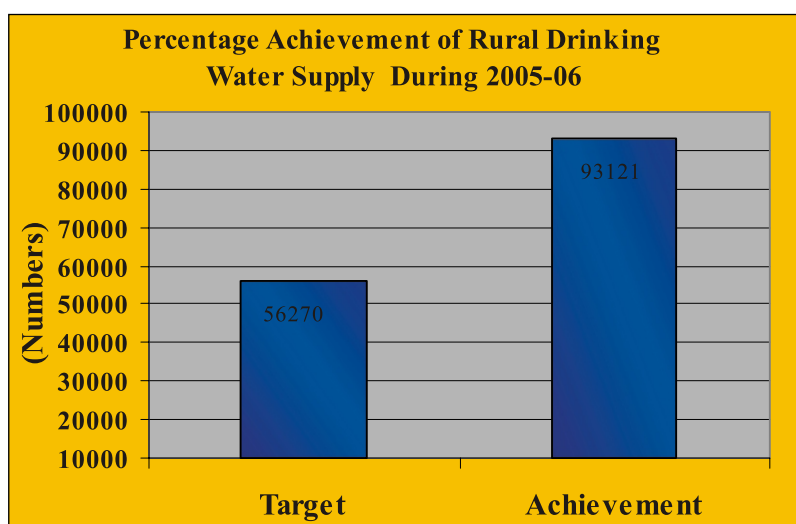
- Adoption of a demand-driven responsive and adaptable approach based on empowerment of villagers to ensure their full participation in the project through a decision making role in the choice of scheme design, control of finances and management arrangements.
- Increasing role of Government for empowering 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 25<sup>th</sup> 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 would be 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 2005-06, for Rural Water Supply Programme was to cover 56,270 number of habitations against which the total achievement was 93,121 which was 165 % of targets. Given below are the targets and achievement figures in respect of Rural Water Supply Programme for the period April, 2005- March, 2006. The overall performance under the programme has been "*Very Good*" (for the States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Orissa, Pondicherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, and Dadra & Nagar Haveli). The performance has been "*Good*" (for the state of Jammu & Kashmir and Nagaland). The performance of rest of the States and UTs has been "*Poor*". The programme has helped all sections of the society including SCs and STs. The Statewise details are as per *Annexure-8.1*

#### Target and Achievement of Rural Water Supply for the year 2005-06



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

## 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 multi-pronged approach in this vital sector through preventive, promotive and curative measures alongwith clean drinking water and proper sanitation. It is a hard fact that productivity has a direct link with health; it improves as health care improves. Therefore, health care has been included as one of the points of the TPP-86. This point aims at: (i) improving the quality of primary health care, (ii) fighting leprosy, tuberculosis, malaria, goitre, blindness and other major diseases, (iii) providing immunisation for all infants and children, (iv)improving sanitary facilities in rural areas, particularly for women, and (v) paying special attention to programmes for rehabilitation of the handicapped.

#### 9.2 Primary Health Care

9.2.1 Primary health care services are provided through a three-tier delivery system of Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs). One sub-centre, for every 5000 population in general, and for every 3000 population in hill and tribal areas, is envisaged. PHC caters to 30,000 population, in general, and 20,000 population in hill and tribal areas. One CHC is established for every 80,000 to 1.20 lakh of population. The total numbers of Sub-Centres, PHCs and CHCs functioning in the country upto 2005-06 are 1,42,655, 23,109 and 3,222 respectively. Under TPP the statewise details of new centres setup during the year 2005-06 are in *Annexure-9.1 & 9.2*

- (i) **Sub-Centres-** The Sub-Centre is the most peripheral contact point between the primary healthcare system and the community. Each Sub-Centre is manned by one Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) and one Male Health Worker. One Lady Health Worker (LHV) is entrusted with the task of supervision of six Sub-Centres. In most Southern States, as well as parts of Gujarat and Mahasashtra, the ANMs in charge of the health Sub-Centres are performing deliveries, and refer complicated cases to the primary health centers. In other States, the staff at Sub-Centres are assigned tasks relating to interpersonal communication in order to bring about behavioural change in relation to maternal and child health, family welfare, nutrition, immunization, diarrhoeal control and control of communicable diseases programmes.
- (ii) **Primary Health Centres (PHCs)-** The Primary Health Centre is the first contact 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. The activities of PHCs include curative, preventive and promotive health care as well as family welfare services. There are 23,109 PHCs are 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. It is manned by four medical specialists i.e. surgeon, physician, gynaecologist and paediatrician supported by 21 paramedical and other staff. It has 30 indoor beds with X-ray, labour room, operation theater and laboratory facilities. It serves as a referral centre for the PHCs, and also provides facilities for obstetric care and specialist consultations. At present, 3,222 CHCs are functioning in the country.

### 9.3 Immunisation Programme

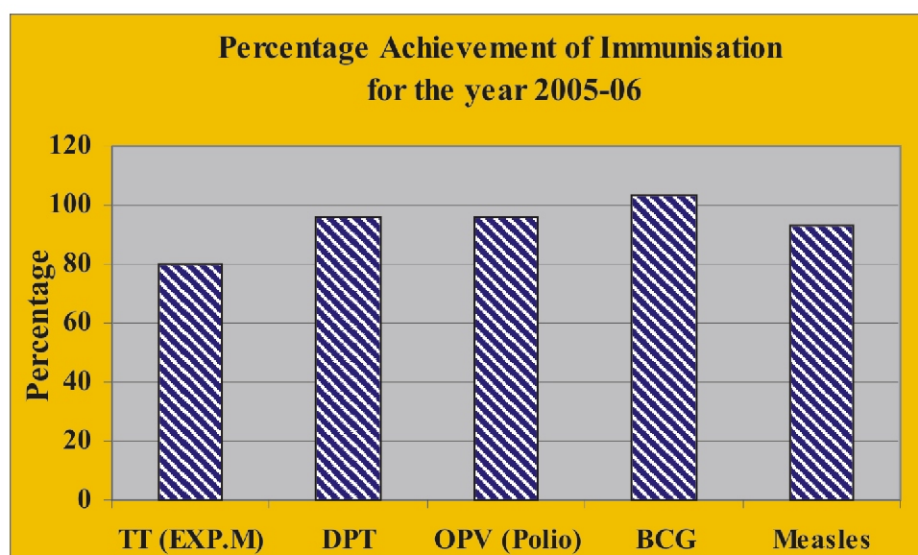
9.3.1 The Immunisation Programme aims at:- (i) Reduction of morbidity due to diphtheria, tetanus, polio myelitis, tuberculosis, measles and typhoid, (ii) Self-sufficiency in vaccine production, and (iii) 100% coverage of two doses of TT to pregnant women and 100% coverage of DPT, Polio, BCG and Measles to infants. Pre-natal, natal and 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 2005-March 2006 at the national level.

#### Target and Achievement of Immunisation Programme during the year 2005-06 (In lakh)

Sl. No.	Immunisation	Target \$	Achievement *	% Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	TT (EXP.M)	303.08	242.94	80.2
2	DPT(3 <sup>rd</sup> )	257.94	247.27	95.9
3	OPV (Polio)	257.94	246.72	95.6
4	BCG	257.94	267.23	103.6
5	Measles	257.94	239.74	92.9

\* *Figures are Provisional*

\$ *Proportionate Need Assessed*



9.3.2 During April 2005-March 2006, a total of 242.94 lakh expectant pregnant mothers were covered under the Tetanus Immunisation Programme in the country achieving 80.2% of the proportionate assessed need for the year 2005-06. During the period, 247.27 lakh children were immunized against DPT, 246.72 lakh against Polio, 267.23 lakh against BCG, and 239.74 lakh against Measles achieving 95.9%, 95.6%, 103.6%, and 92.9% of the respective need assessed at the national level. Statewise details and percentage coverage of the need assessed is also given in *Annexure 9.4 to 9.8*. In addition, DT (2nd Dose) Immunizations, TT (10yrs), TT (16yrs) stood at 163.86 lakh, 144.72 lakh and 115.54 lakh respectively during April 2005–March 2006 achieving 75.2%, 60.8% and 51.7% of their respective need assessed at National level.

9.3.3 Based on the Monthly Progress Report (MPR) of Twenty Point Programme for the period April 2005- March 2006, against the target of 257.94 lakh infants to be immunised the achievement was 260.31 lakh, which was 101 % 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, 2005-March 2006, the performance of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerela, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Pondicherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, and Union Territory of Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu was “*Very Good*”, while the performance of the State of Manipur, West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands was “*Good*”. Rest of five States/UTs had shown “*Poor*” performance.

#### 9.4 Disease Prevention:

##### (i) Leprosy

9.4.1 The *National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)* in India is being implemented as a centrally sponsored programme. The main activities of the programme are:- (i) to provide quality diagnostic & treatment services for leprosy, capacity of General Health Care

staff for diagnosis and treatments, (ii) to increase awareness about leprosy in the public, and (iii) to provide Reconstructive Surgery services to leprosy disabled persons. The programme is monitored at the national level through *Simplified Information System* with the objective of maintaining quality of services at all levels.

9.4.2 The prevalence rate of Leprosy for the country as whole has declined from 24 per 10,000 population in 1992 to 0.84 per 10,000 population in March 2006. The second phase of the World Bank assisted *National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)* ended on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2004. However, the programme is being continued with GOI funds with the same components. National Health Policy 2002 has set the goal of leprosy elimination i.e. to reduce leprosy cases to less than one per 10,000 population by December 2005. India has achieved this goal of leprosy elimination at national level in December 2005 where in the Prevalence Rate (PR) was 0.95 / 10,000 population.

9.4.3 The Registered cases on record as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2006 was 95151 with PR 0.84/10,000 population in India. Twenty six states have achieved elimination of leprosy (PR<1/10,000). 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, Pondicherry, Daman & Diu, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttaranchal and Lakshadweep.

9.4.4 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.

9.4.5 During the year 2004-05, 2.60 Lakhs new leprosy cases were detected out of which 13.3% were child cases, 35.8% cases were of women and 40.4% Multy Bacillary MB cases. Deformity grade II was 1.60%.

9.4.6 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.

9.4.7 The epidemiological situation of Leprosy in Seven major endemic States as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2005 is as under:

S.No.	States	Population in million	Leprosy cases on record	PR/10,000	Total No. of Districts	District with PR<1/10,000
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Jharkhand	29.23	7823	2.68	22	0
2	Bihar	91.48	16532	1.81	38	2
3	Chhattisgarh	22.21	7994	3.60	16	3
4	Maharashtra	104.89	16513	1.57	34	7

*Contd.....*

5	Orissa	38.93	8325	2.14	30	7
6	Uttar Pradesh	181.86	33884	1.86	70	11
7	West Bengal	85.61	18041	2.11	19	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>554.21</b>	<b>109112</b>	<b>1.97</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>37</b>

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 a phased manner with the assistance of international agencies i.e. World Bank, DFID, DANIDA, USAID and GFATM. By 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2006, the entire country was covered under RNTCP. Presently, 1065 million (95%) of the country's population in 607 districts have been covered under the programme, and the entire country is expected to be fully covered shortly.

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% a case detection of 70% and the death rate 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 55.32 lakh patients have been placed on DOTS treatment which has resulted in saving of an additional 9.95 lakh lives. In 2005 alone, India has placed 12.93 lakhs cases on DOTS; more than any country in a single year in the world. To make the programme more 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 Programme is constantly monitored and reviewed. National Tuberculosis Institute, Bangalore, consolidates the quarterly reports of Non-RNTCP districts, analyzes and sends

regular feedback to districts. The States also send information on sputum examination and new sputum positive case detection under 20 Point Programme directly to Central TB Division. Quarterly reports of RNTCP Project Areas are regularly sent to the CTBD. Detailed feedback is given to the District and State authorities. In addition to this for *Revised National TB Control Programme* (RNTCP) districts, State Govt. has also started its own feedback after detailed analysis.

9.4.13 The performance under the National TB Control Programme is monitored against the two types of physical target-number of chest symptomatics undergoing sputum examination for diagnosis and number of new sputum positive case detected. During the year 2005-06 targets and achievements are shown below:

#### **Sputum Positive Cases Detected and Put on Treatment**

Years	Sputum Examination			New Smear Positive Case Detection		
	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Target	Achievement	% Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2002-03	4316220	4327176	100	431622	451658	105
2003-04	4488285	4589162	102	448829	397106	88
2004-05	5552350	6170016	111	555238	594890	107
2005-06	-NA-	-NA-	-NA-	626238	778893	124

NA: Not available

9.4.14 Overall achievement for new smear positive case detected for the year 2005-06 was 7,78,893 against the target of 6,26,238 which works out to 124%.

9.4.15 *Thrust Involvement of NGOs & Private Practitioners-* The programme proactively solicits involvement of NGOs and Private Practitioners (PPs) for programme implementation as per RNTCP guidelines. Till date, more than 2040 NGOs, 10700 PPs and 100 corporate health facilities have been involved in the provision of RNTCP services. Keeping in view the inadequate primary health care infrastructure and the presence of multiple agencies providing health care including large number of private practitioners in urban areas, the programme has implemented public-private mix (PPM) projects. In this direction, PPM projects have been launched in all cities having more than 1 million population. Specific strategies are being adopted to increase the accessibility of DOTS services to the urban population especially the slum dwellers. The programme has also provided additional man power in urban areas to provide treatment supervision and retrieval of patients who discontinue treatment. Contractual TB Health visitors (TBHV) have been recruited in urban areas at the rate of one TBHV per lakh population.

9.4.16 *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**

9.4.15 National Programme for Control of Blindness was first launched in the year 1976 as a 100% centrally sponsored programme with the goal to reduce the prevalence of Blindness from 1.4% to 0.3%. A special thrust is given to reduce the Cataract Blindness, which now constitutes nearly 63% of blindness in the country. Of the total estimated 45 million blind persons in the world, 7 million are in India. Due to the large population base and increased life expectancy, the number of cataract cases is expected to increase in the coming years. India is committed to reduce the burden of avoidable blindness by the year 2020 by adopting strategies advocated for Vision 2020: The Right to Sight initiative.

9.4.16 Three major surveys were conducted to find out the prevalence of blindness in the country. The first survey undertaken by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) in 1974 indicated 1.38 percent prevalence rate for the economically blind (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).

9.4.17 Among the emerging causes of blindness, diabetic retinopathy and glaucoma need special mention. 2% of India's population is expected to be diabetic. 20% of diabetics have diabetic retinopathy and this number is likely to grow in future. Prevalence of glaucoma is estimated to be 4% in population aged 30 years and above.

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

<b>Year</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Achievement</b>	<b>% Achievement</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>
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	45,65,660	101

(\*): *Provisional*

9.4.19 Collection and Utilization of donated eyes: Currently, nearly twenty thousand donated eyes are collected per annum in India. Hospital retrieval programme is the main strategy for collection of donated eyes, which envisages motivation of relatives of terminally ill patients, accident victims and other grave diseases to donate eyes. Eye donation fortnight is organised from 25<sup>th</sup> August to 8<sup>th</sup> September every year to promote eye donation/eye banking. Gujarat, Tamilnadu, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh are leading States in this activity. Overall achievement of donated eyes collected during the year 2005-06 (provisional) was 21,588. The programme in close coordination with the Eye Bank Association of India has launched awareness campaign to enhance motivation for eye donation after death.

9.4.20 On the occasion of inauguration of NRHM in the country, a special drive to clear cataract backlog in NE region has been launched under NPCB during 2005-06. Eye surgeons from reputed institutions like Dr. R. P. Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences, New Delhi, Aravind Eye Hospital, Madurai etc. have been deputed in these states to clear cataract backlog. So far, around 19,000 cataract surgeries have been performed during the special campaign period. The major initiatives of the programme during 10th Plan are to set up 2000 Vision Centres in rural areas and development of 50 Pediatric Ophthalmic Units in the country. Necessary funds for this purpose have been released to States/UTs during 2005-06 as per the approved pattern of assistance. The scheme for release of commodity assistance under the programme has been decentralized for implementation through State Blindness Control Societies of the concerned States.

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

(iv) **Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)**

9.4.21 India has launched the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) in 1987 aimed at containing the spread of HIV in order to reduce the future morbidity and mortality. An agreement with the World Bank for the project was signed on 24/4/1992. **Phase-I** of National AIDS Control Programme was launched on 23/9/1992 for a period of 5 years (1992-97), but was extended up to March 1999. The **Phase-II** of the programme with the assistance of World Bank and two bilateral agencies, namely United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and Department for International Development (DFID) was initiated with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> 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.

9.4.22 During 2004-05, the entire programme on the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS was repositioned into a more holistic and balanced combination of focused initiatives. The programme has the following five components:

- Preventive interventions for high-risk populations through targeted interventions adopting a multi-pronged strategy including peer counselling and behaviour change communication.

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

9.4.23 Based on the sentinel surveillance data estimates of magnitude of HIV infection reveal that these have increased from 3.51 million in 1998 to 3.71 million in 1999, 3.86 million in 2000, 3.97 million in 2001, 4.58 million in 2002, 5.106 million in 2003, 5.134 million by the end of 2004 and 5.206 million by the end of 2006.

9.4.24 Under the programme, the number of condoms distributed in 2004-05 was 230 million. Centers for voluntary counseling and testing have increased from 140 in 2002 to 1114 in 2005-06. Sites for Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission in antenatal clinics have been up scaled in 1688 centers across the country. Clinics for treatment of STD have increased to 971. 1138 Blood Banks have been established in Government Hospitals and 82 Blood Component Separation facilities across the country. 10 State of the art model blood banks are being set up.

9.4.25 HIV estimate in India for 2004 indicates 5.134 million cases and a prevalence rate of 0.9 per cent among the adult population. India has the second largest population of HIV-infected people, next to South Africa. Although the level of HIV infection appears to have stabilised in some States, such as Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, it is still increasing amongst the high risk population in several other States. As a result, HIV prevalence continues to rise. Until November, 2005, 1,16,205 AIDS cases had been reported and the cumulative number of deaths reported due to AIDS till November, 2005 was 8,286. Unsafe sex is responsible for 86% of the reported HIV/AIDS infection in India. These figures are a cause of concern as persons infected with HIV will progress to AIDS, resulting in a steep increase in number of AIDS patients in the country with consequent medical, economic and social implications.

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

- HIV positive mothers in the interest of child survival, and for saving families and communities;

- Children with AIDS below 15 years of age and
- People with full blown AIDS seeking treatment in government hospitals.

9.4.27 In view of the size of population, extent of migration and weak health infrastructure, 14 low prevalence States namely Bihar, UP, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh, Rajasthan, Punjab, West Bengal, Orissa, Uttaranchal, Delhi, Assam, Kerala, Arunachal Pradesh have been re-categorized as highly vulnerable States. In order to pay greater attention to the campaign against AIDS, the Government has constituted a national council on AIDS headed by the Prime Minister. Anti-retroviral treatment (ART) has started treating HIV affected patients through public health programme. For the promotion of community home based care, 52 community care centers are being supported by NACO. ART roll out was launched from 1.4.2004, covering six high prevalence States and NCT Delhi for giving the ART through 8 Government Hospitals. Currently, 22 Government Hospitals are providing free ART services to 23,784 patients in 18 States. 48 additional centres have been identified for starting free ART services, extensive condom promotion is being undertaken to control the problem of unsafe sex. Total of 1213 AIDS cases were put on ART at these centers. 96.1 percent of the patients are adhering to the treatment. Additional hospitals have been identified for starting ART. The first human clinical trial in the country of a vaccine to prevent HIV/AIDS began in February 2005 at the National Aids Research Institute in Pune.

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

### **National Vector Born Disease Control Programme (NVBDP)**

#### **(v) Malaria**

9.4.28 Malaria has been one of, the major public health problems in India. Before the launch of National Malaria Control Programme in 1953, malaria was the single most important disease, cases estimated at 75 million, and 0.8 million deaths yearly, and these figures used to multiply during epidemic years. DDT spraying under the *National Malaria Eradication Programme* (MNEP) nearly eradicated malaria from the country and by the early 1960s there were only about 0.1 million cases. Problems of malaria started to return and its resurgence was widespread in the late, sixties. By 1976, incidence went up to 6.47 million cases annually. In 1977 the *Modified Plan of Operation* (MPO) was launched successfully and the cases were brought down to 2.18 million cases in the year 1984. Since 1984, malaria

incidence has declined to around 2 million cases; it has been brought down to 1.84 million cases during 2002 and 1.86 million during 2003. During the year 2005-06 (up to December) 1.52 million malaria confirmed cases were reported, out of which 0.77 million (50.60%) were caused by *P. falciparum*. The number of reported deaths due to malaria was 887.

9.4.29 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 10<sup>th</sup> 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.

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

9.4.31 In order to intensify malaria control activities in 10 States covering 94 districts (7 NE States, Orissa, Jharkhand and West Bengal) and 100 million population the Intensified Malaria Control Project has been approved with financial assistance from Global fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. The project has been launched in 2005. 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 larvivorous 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.

9.4.32 131 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.

9.4.33 The ABER for the year was 9.65% while API as 1.46. The measures adopted by the Government in the rural areas are insecticide spray, fortnight surveillance of cases and radical treatment. In the urban areas weekly recurrent anti-larval measures as source reduction method and radical treatment at Health Centers are being adopted.

(vi) **Goitre**

9.4.32 Iodine is an essential micronutrient with an average daily requirement of 100-150 micrograms for normal human growth and development. There is an increasing evidence of distribution of environmental Iodine deficiency in various parts of the country. On the basis of surveys conducted by the *Directorate General of Health Services* (DGHS), Indian Council of Medical Research and the State Health Directorates, it has been found that out of 324 districts surveyed in all the 28 States and 7 UTs, 260 districts were endemic i.e. where the prevalence of IDD is more than 10%. It is also estimated that more than 71 million persons are suffering from goitre and other Iodine Deficiency Disorders. These disorders include abortions, stillbirth, mental retardation, deaf mutism, squint, goitre and neuromotor defects.

9.4.33 Realising the magnitude of the problem, the Govt of India have launched a 100 percent centrally assisted *National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme* (NIDDCP) to bring down the incidence of Iodine deficiency disorders to below 10 percent in the entire country. For this purpose the Govt of India has adopted the policy of universalization of iodated salt in the country. Most of the states have launched the use of iodated salt. The state Govts have been advised to introduce it in Public Distribution System (PDS). For ensuring the quality of iodated salt at the consumption level, testing kits for on the spot qualitative testing have been developed and distributed to all the district health officers in endemic states for awareness. The main objectives of *National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme* (NIDDCP) are 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 862 salt manufactures out of which 552 units have commenced production. These units have an annual production capacity of 124.30 lakh metric tones of Iodated Salt.
- A production of Iodated salt of 44.69 lakh MT was recorded till February 2006 and the same is likely to increase to 50.00 lakh MT by the end of 2005-06.
- The Govt. have banned the sale of non Iodide salt for direct human consumption in the entire country w.e.f 17 the 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, testing kits for on the spot qualitative testing have been developed and were distributed to all District Health Officers in endemic States for awareness. A total of 17190 salt samples were analyzed out of which 13390 (77.9%) samples were found to confirm to the PFA standards.

9.4.34 The spots on Iodine Deficiency and benefits of Iodated salt consumption were telecast through the National Network of Doordarshan at prime time. The IDD spots about the consequences of iodine deficiency and the benefits of consuming iodated salt, were 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. for Health Mela. Besides IEC Activities in various States/UTs were conducted with participation of various agencies such as Song & Drama Division, Directorate of Field Publicity, and DAVP through the publication of messages appealing to the masses for consumption of iodated salt in the leading national and regional dailies on the occasion of Global IDD Prevention Day during 2005-06.

## 9.5 Rehabilitation of Handicapped

9.5.1 According to the NSSO Report based on the 58<sup>th</sup> Round Survey conducted during the year 2002, the number of disable persons in the country was 1.85 crore and they formed about 1.8% of the total estimated population. The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is the nodal Ministry for formulation of policies and programmes for the handicapped persons in the country covering the entire range of activities from prevention of the disability to the rehabilitation of the disabled. The Ministry also provides facilities like education, vocational training, economic and social rehabilitation and provision of aid and appliances to the handicapped persons through voluntary organisations by giving them assistance upto 90% of their expenditure. It also provides services like education, manpower development, vocational guidance, counselling and rehabilitation through National Institutes. Further, 3% job reservation (1% each for blind, deaf and orthopaedically handicapped) in Group C & D posts under the Central Government and Public Sector Undertakings is provided for. To assist the employable handicapped, 35 special employment exchanges and 55 special cells are functioning throughout the country. For comprehensive rural rehabilitation services, Rehabilitation Centres are also functioning. Action has been initiated to suitably emphasize disability concerns in *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* (SSA) and ensure that most of the children with disabilities are covered through inclusive education programme. Mostly, this involves getting the disabled children enrolled in the regular school where those with locomotor disability and mild hearing impairment can easily be educated. The Programmes are implemented through the National and Apex Institutes dealing with different categories of disabilities such as visual, hearing, orthopaedic and mental. These institutes conduct short term and long-term courses for various categories of personnel for providing rehabilitation services to those needing them.

9.5.2 Persons With Disabilities (PWD) Act 1995 is under implementation. Five *Composite Rehabilitation Centres* (CRCs) have been set up at Srinagar, Lucknow, Bhopal, Guwahati and Sundernagar to expand facilities for manpower development and ensuring availability of rehabilitation services for all categories of persons with disabilities. Four Regional Rehabilitation Centres (RRCs) provide services to persons with orthopaedic and spinal injuries at Chandigarh, Cuttack, Jabalpur and Bareilly. 149 District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) have been sanctioned in the country for providing comprehensive rehabilitation services at the grass roots level, 122 are functioning.

9.5.3 Under the scheme of Assistance to the Disabled for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances, (ADIP). Rs.32.40 crore had been released to benefit 1.14 lakh beneficiaries in 2005-06 (upto January, 2006). Artificial Limbs and Manufacturing Corporation manufactures different types of aids and appliances for disabled persons at low cost and aims to develop new prototype aids and appliances. A scheme of Science and Technology Project in Mission Mode is also being implemented. The objective of the Scheme is to coordinate fund and direct application of technology in development and utilization of suitable and cost; effective aids and appliances such as functional mechanical hand interpointing; braille slate braille micrometer safety devices for the chaff cutter and threshers, plastic aspheric lenses, ground

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 orthopaedic, speech hearing, visual and mental disability. In 2004-05, 688 Organisations were released grant-in-aid assistance of Rs.67.31 crore to benefit 1.7 lakhs persons. During the year 2005-06 (up to 31.12.2005), 543 voluntary organizations have been assisted with Rs. 31.69 crore to benefit over 40, 090 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 efforts of the states are supplemented by the Central Government through technical and financial assistance under the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP). The Programme was launched in 1986 with the objective of improving the quality of life of rural people and providing privacy and dignity to women. The concept of sanitation was expanded in 1993 to include personal hygiene, home sanitation, safe water and disposal of garbage, human excreta and wastewater. The components of the Programme included construction of individual sanitary toilets for household below poverty-line (BPL), conversion of dry latrines to water-pour flush toilets, construction of village sanitary complexes for women, setting up of sanitary marts and production centres, intensive campaign for creating awareness and health education etc..

9.6.2 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2002. TSC is community-led and people-centred. There was a shift from a high subsidy to a low subsidy regime. The TSC approach emphasized awareness-building component and meets the demand through alternate delivery mechanism. 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.

9.6.3 Under the TSC, so far 559 projects in 30 States/UTs have been sanctioned with the total project outlay of about Rs.6240.27 crore. The Central, State and Beneficiary/Panchayat contributions are about Rs.3675.38 crore, Rs.1424.09 crore and Rs.1140.80 crore respectively. The components sanctioned in the 559 projects are (a) construction of 499 lakh individual household latrines; (b) 656690 toilets for Schools; (c) 36098 Community Sanitary Complexes; (d) 199033 toilets for Balwadis/ Anganwadis and (e) 4030 Rural Sanitary Marts/Production Centres. Besides, funds have been earmarked for start-up activities, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Administrative charges. The total numbers of household toilets constructed up to 2005-06 are 14,48,1807.

## CHAPTER 10

### POINT 9 : TWO CHILD NORM

#### 10.1 The Programme and its Components

10.1.1 The population of India has crossed one billion mark. This rapid increase of population is going to have big impact on the economic development of the country. The family welfare programme initiated by the Government aims at population stabilisation, sharp reduction in infant mortality and enlargement of the facilities for maternity and childcare besides providing the facility of nourishment for the pregnant poor women. It is through the family welfare programme that the birth rates have fallen markedly over the last few decades. It has come down from 40 per thousand in 1960s to 25 per thousand as per Sample Registration System (2002). The programme aims at:

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

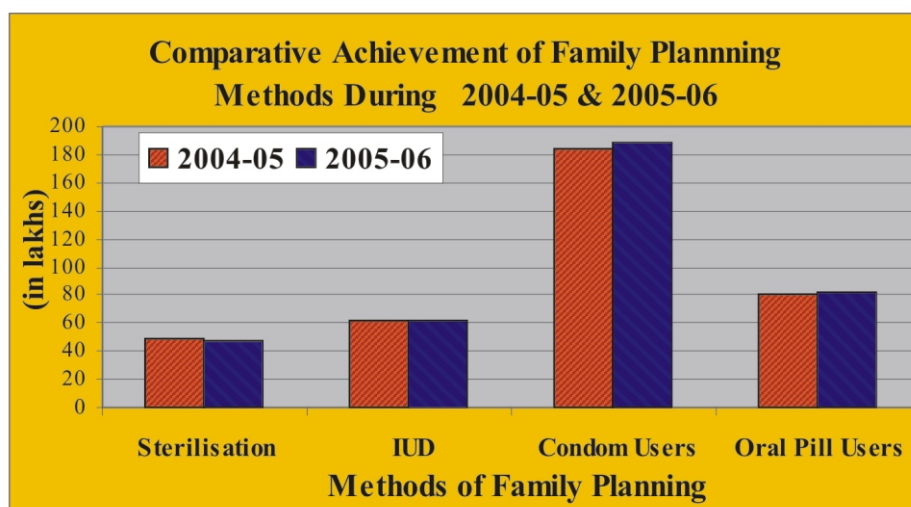
10.2 Family Welfare Programme, being implemented with a target free approach, has been renamed as Community Needs Assessment Approach. The system of targetting (contraceptives) from the top has been replaced by decentralised participatory approach at the grass root level with emphasis on (i) quality of care, (ii) clients' satisfaction, and (iii) larger service coverage. At the national level, total number of family planning acceptors during the period 2004-05 has been 376.64 lakhs, which is lower by 1.72% as compared to the corresponding period of last year. At the national level, total number of family planning acceptors for the period April 2005-March 2006 has been 379.28 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 2004-March 2005 and April, 2005-March 2006.

#### Achievements under various Family Planning Methods

(Figures are in lakhs)			
Family Planning Methods	Achievement* during April 2004 to March 2005	Achievement* during April 2005 to March 2006	% Change in Achievement, Column (3) over column (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1- Sterilisation	48.95	46.92	(-) 4.1
2- IUD	62.43	61.68	(-) 1.2
3- Condom Users	184.64	189.10	(+) 2.4
4- Oral Pill Users	80.62	81.58	(+) 1.2
5- Total Acceptors	376.64	379.28	(+) 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 2005–March, 2006, the total number of Sterilisations at the national level registered a decrease of 4.1% over the corresponding period of the previous year i.e April 2004–March, 2005. Improvement has been observed in 17 States/UTs. The major states, which have shown *high performance*, include Jharkhand (155.8%), Bihar (25.9%), Punjab (5.3%) and Haryana (3.6%). The performance in the states of Assam, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal has *declined*. Considering the number of unsterilised couples as the base for family planning methods, the performance in *Sterilisations per 10,000 unsterilised couples* exposed to higher order of birth (3 & above) vary considerably among the States during April 2005– March 2006. Among the major States, Andhra Pradesh has shown the highest performance at 3825 Sterilizations per 10,000 unsterilised couples exposed to higher order of births (3 & above) followed by Tamil Nadu (2744), Karnataka (2576), Kerala (2418), Maharashtra (2028), Gujarat (1343), Chhattisgarh (1108), Haryana (1003), Madhya Pradesh (978), Punjab (976) and Rajasthan (962). Among smaller States, Himachal Pradesh has shown the highest at 1720 Sterilizations per 10,000 unsterilised couples followed by Goa (1446). The position in all other States is low compared to the all India average of 889 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 2005–March 2006 shows that amongst the major states the share of vasectomy is more than that at the national level (3.5%) in the cases of Punjab (14.6%), Haryana (13.7%), Madhya Pradesh (8.3%), Chhattisgarh (5.4%), Maharashtra (4.5%) and Andhra Pradesh (3.6%). The statewide achievement under various Family Planning Methods for the year 2005-06 are given in *Annexure-10.2*)

## (b) Spacing Methods:

(i) **IUD Insertions-** At the national level, the number of IUD Insertions during April 2005– March 2006 have shown a *decrease of 1.2%* over the corresponding period of the previous year i.e April 2004 – March, 2005. Amongst the major States, the States exhibiting a better performance are Jharkhand (36.8%), Rajasthan (10.9%), Gujarat (9.3%), West Bengal (5.2%), Andhra Pradesh (4.3%), Punjab (4.1%) and Chhattisgarh (3.6%). The major States wherein the performance has declined during the period (as compared to the performance during 2004-05) are Maharashtra (-) 17.1%, Uttar Pradesh (-) 4.9%, Assam (-) 4.7%, Bihar (-) 2.5%, Haryana (-) 2.5% and Tamil Nadu (-) 1.2%. 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 528 *IUD Insertions* are Punjab (1226) followed by Gujarat (918), Uttar Pradesh (793), Karnataka (684), Haryana (677), Tamil Nadu (660), Madhya Pradesh (638), Andhra Pradesh (632) and Maharashtra (550). The State –wise performance in detail is given in *Annexure-10.3*

(ii) **Condom Users-** At the all India level, free distribution of Condom Users and social marketing through commercial companies have *increased by 3.4% and 1.2%* respectively during April 2005–March 2006 as compared to April 2004–March 2005. The overall performance of Condom Users at the national level has increased by **2.4%**. In respect of free distribution of Condoms, amongst the major States, the States where the increase was higher than the national average are Bihar (43.8%), Kerala (33.9%), West Bengal (23.6%), Assam (16.5%), Chhattisgarh (10.7%), Madhya Pradesh (11.2%), Rajasthan (8.7%), Jharkhand (7.2%), Punjab (6.1%), Karnataka (4.5%), Orissa (3.0 %) and Tamil Nadu (2.9%). 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 2684 per 10,000 unsterilised couples followed by Gujarat (1977) and Madhya Pradesh (1899). The position in all other major States is lower than all India average of 1619 *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 have **increased by 2.2%** whereas under social marketing distribution have declined by 0.3% during April 2005 – March 2006. The overall performance at the national level has increased by 1.2% during April 2005–March 2006. Amongst the major States, the States exhibiting a higher performance than the national average of free distribution of Oral Pills are Bihar (30.8%), Chhattisgarh (19.0%), Assam (18.9%), Haryana (17.5%), West Bengal (14.7%), Jharkhand (13.3%), Gujarat (9.2%), Punjab (7.1%), Orissa (6.6%), Karnataka (6.0%), Madhya Pradesh (6.0%) and Kerala (3.4%). Considering the number of unsterilised couples, the Oral Pill Users per 10,000 unsterilised couples is more than the all India average of 698 in the major States like Rajasthan (1336), Chhattisgarh (805) and Madhya Pradesh (768). Details are given in *Annexure-10.5*.

## 10.4 Mother Child Health (MCH)

10.4.1 Proper health care of child and mother instils a sense of security in the parents,

which in turn, encourages acceptance of small family norms. Pre-natal, natal and postnatal care of mother and immunisation of mother and children are the main components of this programme. Under Universal Immunisation Programme infants are given 3 doses of DPT, OPV, and one dose each of BCG and measles. Two doses of PP for pregnant women are also offered. A brief table below gives the progress of Universal Immunisation Programme during April 2005-March 2006 at the national level. During April,2005-March,2006, a total of 242.94 lakh expectant pregnant mothers were covered under the Tetanus Immunisation Programme in the country achieving 80.2% of the proportionate assessed need for the year 2005-06. During the period, 247.27 lakh children were immunized against DPT, 246.72 lakh against Polio, 267.23 lakh against BCG, and 239.74 lakh against Measles achieving 95.9%, 95.6%, 103.6%, and 92.9% of the respective need assessed at the national level. Statewise details and percentage coverage of the need assessed is also given in *Annexure 9.4 to 9.8*. In addition, DT (2nd Dose) Immunizations, TT (10 yrs), TT (16 yrs) stood at 163.86 lakh, 144.72 lakh and 115.54 lakh respectively during April, 2005–March, 2006 achieving 75.2%, 60.8% and 51.7% of their respective need assessed at National level.

Achievement During Year 2005-06			( in lakhs)
Antigen	Proportionate Need Assessed During April, 2005-March, 2006	Achievement* During April,2005-March, 2006	% Achievement of proportionate need assessed during April, 2005-March, 2006
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 TT (EM)	303.08	242.94	80.2
2 DPT (3 <sup>rd</sup> )	257.94	247.27	95.9
3 OPV (3 <sup>rd</sup> )	257.94	246.72	95.6
4 BCG	257.94	267.23	103.6
5 Measles	257.94	239.74	92.9

\* Figures are provisional

## 10.5 Status of Polio Eradication

10.5.1 The State-wise position during January- May 2006 on the performance of Non- Polio Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) rate shows that the Non-Polio AFP rate is more than 1 in all States/UTs except Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Nagaland. The Non- polio AFP rate is zero (0) in Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Sikkim. As such, the Non –Polio AFP rate at the national level is 3.97.

10.5.2 During the period January-May 2006, 36 Polio cases have been reported so far as compared to 20 cases in the corresponding period of the previous year. Of these 36 reported cases of Polio, 23 were reported in the State of Uttar Pradesh while 12 cases were from the State of Bihar and 1 case from the State of Madhya Pradesh. In terms of testing of stool specimen, it was observed that the States/UTs of A&N Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Pondicherry have recorded 100 percent testing of 2 stool specimen within 2 weeks which is the ideal situation. In addition, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal observed a percentage of testing above the national average

of 85%. Further, the States/UTs of D& N Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Sikkim recorded zero (0) percent testing of 2-stool specimen within 2 weeks.

## 10.6 ICDS Blocks and Anganwadies

10.6.1 As the most viable vehicle for achieving the holistic development with a focus on mother and child in the country, the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) was conceived. The intended development of women and children, as a national priority, is being guided and pursued through the National Policy for Children 1974 and the National Plan of Action for Children. The target population includes pregnant women, nursing mothers, children upto 6 years of age and adolescent girls. Supplementary Nutrition, Pre-school Education, Immunization, Health Check-up, Referral Services and Nutrition and Health Education are main intervention packages offered. In addition, the scheme envisages effective convergence of inter-sectoral services in the Anganwadi centres. The beneficiaries under ICDS scheme are drawn from the poorest of the poor families. While selecting the location for a project, preference is given to those areas which are predominantly inhabited by vulnerable and weaker sections of society, such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and low income families found in economically backward areas, drought-prone areas and areas in which the development of social services require strengthening. This is done through a community level survey of families living below poverty line. All India progress made (physical) under ICDS Scheme of TPP-86 during the period April, 2005-March, 2006 are given below. The State-wise details are given in *Annexure-10.6 & 10.7*

### Physical Targets & Achievements (April 2005-March 2006)

Category	Targets	Achievements	% Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(i) No. of Operational ICDS Projects	5,652	5,659	100%
(ii) No. of Anganwadis	7,54,773	7,48,229	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 from disadvantaged sections. 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 a centrally-sponsored scheme, wherein the Central Government is responsible for programme planning & Operating costs and the State Governments are responsible for programme implementation & supplementary nutrition.

#### 10.7 **Coverage**

10.7.1 *Population Norm-* The Scheme envisages one rural/urban project for 1,00,000 population and one tribal project for 35,000 population, with one Anganwadi Centre which cater to 1,000 population in rural/urban projects and 700 population in tribal projects with suitable adjustments, wherever necessary, in the light of local conditions.

10.7.2 *Projects-* The ICDS Scheme was introduced in 33 Blocks (Projects) in 1975. It was gradually expanded to 5671 Projects, of which 5659 Projects became operational till 31.3.2006.

10.7.3 *Beneficiaries-* Currently, total children & mothers' services under the scheme are being provided to about 546.31 lakh beneficiaries, comprising of about 452.88 lakh children (0-6 years) and about 93.42 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers through a network of 7.45 lakh Anganwadi Centres.

(In lakhs)

No. of Anganwadis Centres Providing Services	Children (0-6 years)	Lactating Mothers	Total Beneficiaries Children & Mothers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
7,45,000	452.88	93.43	546.31

10.7.4 *Supplementary Nutrition-* Out of 7,38,260 reporting anganwadis in 5647 reporting projects, 6,68,954 anganwadis were providing supplementary nutrition for 21+ days in a month to 227,11,152 children below 3 years, 240,06,555 children 3-6 years and 95,00,401 pregnant women and nursing mothers. The average coverage per Anganwadi was 70 children below 6 years and 14 pregnant women & Nursing mothers.

### Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP)

Sl. No.	Category	No. of Anganwadis Providing Service	No. of S N P Beneficiaries as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2006			
			Total Children	Total Mothers	Average Children per Anganwadi	Average Mothers per Anganwadi
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(i)	S.N.P. for Mothers & Children	6,68,954	46,717,707	95,00,401	69.84	14.20

### Nutritional Norms

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

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

10.7.5 *Non-formal Pre-school Education*- 124,70,302 boys and 120,22,148 girls of the 3-6 years age group were receiving pre-school education at 7,16,973 Anganwadies, making average attendance of 17 boys and 17 girls per Anganwadi.

### No. of Anganwadis Providing Service

Sl. No.	Category	No. of Anganwadis Providing Service	No. of P S E Beneficiaries as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2006			
			Boys	Girls	Total (Boys +Girls)	Average per Anganwadi
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(i)	Pre-School Education for Children	7,16,973	124,70,302	120,22,148	24,492,450	34.16

### 10.8 Holistic Development

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

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

#### 10.9 World Bank Assisted ICDS Projects

10.9.1 Out of the 5652 projects, 922 projects in 10 States were being assisted by the World Bank till 31.3.2006 except in Andhra Pradesh where World Bank assistance for ICDS-APER Project was available till 30.09.2005. In these projects, civil works, outdoor/ indoor play equipment, display boards, medicine box, IFA tables are also provided, over and above the items admissible in ICDS General Projects.

#### 10.10 Special Focus on North East

10.10.1 Keeping in view the special needs of North Eastern States, the Central Government has sanctioned construction of 4800 Anganwadi Centres at a cost of Rs. 60 crore in 2001-02. Another 7600 Anganwadi Centres at a cost of Rs. 95 crore in 2002-03 and 7600 AWCs in 2004-05. In the wake of expansion of ICDS Scheme in 2005-06, it has been provided in the Scheme itself that GOI will support construction of AWCs in NE States. The cost of construction has been revised from Rs.1.25 lakh per Centre to Rs.1.75 lakh per Centre. In 2005-06, construction of all AWCs sanction prior to expansion of the Scheme has been approved and 50% funds released. While approving the expansion of the ICDS Scheme in 2005-06, it has also been decided to construct AWCs in NE States on regular basis to the extent of utilization of residual funds out of 10% of Deptt.'s mandatory allocation for NE States.

#### 10.11 Status of Anganwadi Workers/Helpers

10.11.1 Recognising the need for securing convergence of various services in the Anganwadi Centres to improve the efficiency of sectoral programmes and to ensure that the services are provided to the beneficiaries in a cost effective manner, the 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.

10.11.2 Under ICDS, an Anganwadi is the primary unit of services which extends supplementary feeding to bridge the calorie gap between the national recommended standards and average intake of children and women as a supplement to family food. To promote improved behavioural actions for the care of pregnant women and young children, the Anganwadi also provides an important contact opportunity with pregnant women and mothers of infants, who are 4 to 6 months of age, with a full diet for young children by one year, and continued breast feeding upto two years. Throughout the country, the Anganwadi

Worker and Helper have been utilized for schemes related to health and family welfare. Further, their services are being utilised in implementation of the *Reproductive Child Health* (RCH) programme and National AIDS Control Programme.

10.11.3 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 bonoraria as decided by the government from time to time.

10.11.4 There are about 7.50 lakh Anganwadi Workers and equal number of Anganwadi Helpers in the country. With the recent expansion of the Scheme to 1.88 lakh additional Anganwadi Centres, the number of AWWs and Helpers will increase to about 19 lakh.

10.11.5 *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.

#### 10.12 **Monitoring and Evaluation - A continuous process**

10.12.1 The ICDS Programme is characterized by a built in monitoring system for promoting assessment analysis and action at different levels, at which data is generated. The *Ministry of Women and Child Development* (MWCD), has the overall responsibility of monitoring, using its extensive network for gathering community level information on programme implementation. A central cell called ICDS Control Room at the 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 an *Management Information System* (MIS) Coordination cell and districts having more than five operational ICDS projects have an ICDS monitoring cell, at the district level to facilitate programme monitoring.

#### 10.13 **Management Information System (MIS):**

10.13.1 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.

10.13.2 A comprehensive Mangement 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.

10.12.3 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 about 7 lakh 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 Central Cell.

10.12.4 Recently, a Core Group has been formed including representatives from the Food and Nutrition Board, Department of Family Welfare, Secretaries of some States dealing with Women and Child Development and experts in the area of health and nutrition. This Core Group would work on scrutiny and modification of the records and registers maintained at the anganwadi center, CDPO progress reports at the project level and the information being received at the national level. The Core Group is headed by the Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development. Before the revised MIS system is placed before the Core Group, a sub-group under the chairmanship of Joint Secretary has been constituted. Based on the deliberations of sub group, the proposed (revised) MIS on ICDS was put on the web-page of the department. All the states have been requested to send their comments. Suggestions have been received from some States. The meeting of the Core Group was held on 10.08.2005 but all the formats could not be finalized.

#### 10.14 **Monitoring Supervision**

10.14.1 Under the National Plan to monitor ICDS, Anganwadi workers compile standardized monthly and half yearly reports based on the data recorded in their various registers. These Anganwadi Workers (AWW's) reports are then checked by the supervisors and forwarded to Statistical Assistant of the ICDS Project through Supervisors. Statistical Assistant compile all the reported data of the Anganwadi centers (AWCs) of the ICDS Project and submit the same to the Child Development Project Officer (CDPO) who are responsible for forwarding the MPRs/HPRs to the State and Central level ICDS cell at the MWCD. These MPRs and HPRs quantify the status of key input, process and output indicators pertaining to the major component of ICDS service delivery which can be used to manage operations.

10.14.2 There is a need for a stronger supervision and monitoring arrangement for ICDS at all levels. The Department is currently considering various options for strengthening supervision and monitoring arrangement at national state district and project levels. It is proposed to engage external agencies for monitoring and supervision of the programme at state level. These could be reputed NGOs institution, universities etc. A list of good NGOs working in the area of Child Welfare has been obtained from the Planning Commission also. NCAER has also sent a list of the organizations that collaborated in conducting the evaluation of ICDS. All the States have been requested to send the names and addresses of three external agencies working in the field of early childhood care and education. About 20 States/UTs have sent the names of such external agencies. The terms of reference for evaluation and monitoring have been drafted in consultation with NIPPCD. These terms of reference will now be finalized after the concerned agencies acceptance.

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

#### 11.2 Elementary Education

11.2.1 The elementary education system in India is one of the largest in the world. There has been massive expansion of elementary education during the post-Independence period. However, the goal of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) is yet to be achieved. The universal access, universal retention and universal achievement are broad parameters to achieve UEE. Considering the magnitude and the complexity of the problem, multiple strategies have been adopted by the Govt. in the form of Operation Blackboard (OB), Non-Formal Education (NFE), Teacher Education, District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) to address the specific problem areas including gender and regional disparities. The latest available information for the year 2003-04 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	683.6	599.1	1282.7	272.9	214.6	487.5	956.5	813.7	1770.2
SC Enrolment	127.6	103.7	231.3	47.4	33.4	80.8	175.0	137.1	312.1
ST Enrolment	67.8	57.4	125.2	21.3	15.3	36.6	89.1	72.7	161.8

*Sources: Selected Education Statistics-2003-04*

11.2.2 The Constitutional (93rd Amendment) Bill has become law on December 12, 2002. This is a significant measure for achieving the goal of education for all by making free and compulsory elementary education a fundamental right for all children in the age group of 6-14 years. In order to fulfil this Constitutional obligation, *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)* has been launched in 2001-02 in partnership with the States. 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. 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.

11.2.3 The programme addresses the needs of 209 million children in the age group of 6-14 years. 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. *National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL)* has been launched in 2003-04 for providing additional components for education of girls at elementary level under *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)*. The number of primary schools increased from 6.39 lakh in 2000-01 to 7.12 lakh in 2003-04. The number of upper primary schools increased from 2.06 lakh in 2000-01 to 2.62 lakh in 2003-04. The ratio of upper primary school to primary school was 73:27 in 2003-04 as well as in 2000-01. The objective of the scheme is to provide additional support to education of girls at the elementary level through the following additional initiatives: (i) to develop a school as a model girl-child friendly school, at the cluster level; (ii) to provide additional incentives such as stationery, slates, work books, and uniforms and to meet any other locally-felt need within the existing ceiling of Rs.150 per child per annum; (iii) additional interventions like awards to school teachers, student evaluation, remedial teaching, bridge courses alternative schools, learning through open schools, teaching training and child care centrist the cluster level within ceiling of Rs.60,000 per annum; (iv) mobilization and community monitoring within a ceiling of Rs.95,000 per cluster over a five year period; (v) development of materials; and (vi) planning, training and management support.

11.2.4 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, and helped to provide elementary education to 85.67 laks children in 2004-05.

11.3 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 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). All 750 KGBVs have now been sanctioned by Government of India with 117 KGBVs (15.6 per cent) allocated to blocks with substantial minority population. Budget provision for the scheme for 2005-06 is Rs.250 Crore.

#### **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. A total number of 2, 33,946 centres were run through State/UT Governments and another 58,618 through 816 Voluntary Agencies. In order to make the scheme a viable alternative to formal education it has been revised as Education Guarantee Scheme and Alternative and Innovative Education (EGS&AIE). The revised scheme 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. During 2005-06 (up to December-2005), this component helped to provide elementary education to 62.26 lakh children i.e. 54 lakh children were having in access-less habitation were provided elementary education through 1.29 lakh EGS centres and 8.29 lakhs children not going to schools were brought in to bridge courses/ school camp. It is a part of over all National Programme framework for Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). The pattern of central assistance in the revised scheme is uniform in the ratio of 75:25 between the Central and State Governments. The revised scheme was made operational w.e.f. 1.4.2001 with enhanced cost parameters. The scheme has been made one of the components of *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* w.e.f. 1.4.2002. Greater powers have been delegated to the States for scrutiny and sanction of such proposals through the mechanism of State Grant-in-aid Committees. Projects of an innovative nature are also taken up for sanction through this Scheme.

#### **11.5 Literacy Rate**

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

## Literacy Rate 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 The total enrolment at primary and upper primary school levels in India witnessed a steady increase. During 2001-02 and 2003-04 the growth rate of enrolment for girls at the elementary level was higher than that of boys. Out of the estimated population of 193 million in the age group of 6-14 years in 2001-02, nearly 82.2 percent was enrolled in school. In 1999-2000, nearly 79 percent in this age group attended schools. Participation of girl at all levels of school education has improved as compared to boys appreciably over the years, but vast disparities amongst the States in Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at primary/upper primary level persist with States in the North-East performing better than others. The GER at elementary and upper primary levels improved in 2003-04 over the previous year. Drop out rates at the primary level and upper primary have decreased during the period 2003-04 over previous years. At the primary level the drop out rate decreased from 39.0 percent in 2001-02 to 31.5 percent in 2003-04. At the upper primary level, the drop out rate decreased from 54.6 percent in 2001-02 to 52.3 percent in 2003-04.

### 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)
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	27.2	21.5	48.7	20.6	14.4	35.0

\* Provisional

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

Year	Primary (I-V)			Upper Primary (VI-VIII)			Elementary (I-VIII)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(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

\* Provisional

### Drop out Rates at Primary and Elementary Stages

Year	Primary (I-V)			Upper Primary /Elementary (I-VIII)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1980-1981	56.2	62.5	58.7	68.0	79.4	72.7
1990-1991	40.1	46.0	42.6	59.1	65.1	60.9
1992-1993	43.8	46.7	45.0	58.2	65.2	61.1
1999-2000	38.7	42.3	40.3	52.0	58.0	54.5
2000-2001	39.7	41.9	40.7	50.3	57.7	53.7
2001-2002*	38.4	39.9	39.0	52.9	56.9	54.6
2002-2003*	35.9	33.7	34.9	52.3	53.5	52.8
2003-2004*	33.7	28.6	31.5	51.9	52.9	52.3

\* 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 risen 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.

11.7.2 The Mission objective is to attain a sustainable threshold literacy rate of 75 per cent by 2007. National Literacy Mission (NLM) accorded high priority for the promotion of female literacy. As a result, female literacy rate increased by 14.4 percentage points from 39.3% to 53.7% during 1991-2001 compared to an increase by 11.2 percentage points for males from 64.1% to 75.3% over the same period, and thereby reducing the male-female literacy gap from 24.8% in 1991 to 21.6% in 2001. The Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) has been the principal strategy of National Literacy Mission (NLM) for eradication of illiteracy in the target age-group. These campaigns are area-specific, time-bound, volunteer-based, cost effective and outcome-oriented. They are implemented by Zilla Saksharata Samities (*District Level Literacy Societies*). The objectives of the Literacy movement are broadly two fold. One, imparting functional literacy in the initial TLC phase, its consolidation and upgradation to a self-reliant level in the post-literacy phase, and self-directed learning and its application through continuing education, towards a learning society. The second objective relates to improvement not only through the ability to approach literacy skills, but also through the upgradation of life and occupational skills. Out of 604 Districts in the country 597 have since been covered under Adult Education Programme.

11.7.3 At present 137 districts are implementing Total Literacy Campaign (TLCs), 165 districts Post Literacy Programme and 295 districts Continuing Education Programme. About 96.69 million persons have been made literate as on 31.3.2002. Out of total clientele group under different Adult Education Schemes about 60% of the beneficiaries are women, while 22% and 12% belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. Besides, 157 Jan Shikshan Sansthan have been set up to provide vocational training to the neo-literates and backward sections of the society and 25 State Resource Centres established for providing academic and technical resources support for the literacy programme.

11.7.4 National Literacy Mission (NLM) has accorded priority for the promoting of female literacy. According to 2001 Census, 47 districts in the country have female literacy rate below 30 percent. Most of these States are concentrated in Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa. Special innovative projects have been taken up to raise the level of female literacy in these areas.

## 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 8 lakh Primary schools and EGS&AIE Centres. Government of India launched MDM Scheme on 15, August 1995, and revised in September, 2004 with 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, specially 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 drough-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 Rs.1 per child per day. The budget provision for the Mid-day Meal Scheme during 2005-06 was Rs.3345.26 crore.

## CHAPTER 12

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

12.1 Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) constitute 16.5% and 8.08% of Indian population respectively. More than half the Scheduled Caste population is concentrated in the five States namely Uttar Pradesh (3.51 crore), West Bengal (1.84 crore), Tamil Nadu (1.18 crore), Andhra Pradesh (1.23 crore) and Bihar (1.13 crore). These States account for 53.36% of Scheduled Caste population in the country. Whereas the State of Punjab occupies first position in terms of percentage of SCs to the State population. The Scheduled Castes constitute more than one fifth of the population in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal. The States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep have majority of Tribal population. SCs and STs mostly live in the rural areas all over the country. A part of the ST population still lives in isolated places and are not integrated with the national mainstream. Government has always given highest priority towards protection of SCs and STs, safeguarding their interests and ensuring socio-economic justice to them.

12.2 The Scheduled Castes mainly earn their livelihood through own labour, by working either on the lands of others, or in occupations such as scavenging, flaying and tanning of leather, which reflect their social and economic subjugation or dependence. As against the national average of 67%, more than three-quarters of SC workers are engaged in primary sectors activities. On the other hand proportion of these engaged in the tertiary sector is nearly half the national average. Their work participation rates, particularly of SC women, are higher than the national figure. Most significantly, half the Scheduled Caste main workers are agricultural wage labourers, in contrast to the national average of 26%. Although practice of untouchability has been declining all over the country, caste rigidities continue to prevail.

12.3 The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is intended to support and supplement the efforts of other Central Ministries, the State Governments/UT Administrations and voluntary organisations through financial assistance, and to fill critical gaps taking into account the situation of the Scheduled Castes. These comprise schemes for economic, educational and social development (including protective measures under the Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 and the policy of positive discrimination in public employment and education). The schemes administered by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment are mostly implemented through the State Governments and UT Administrations as Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

12.4 The forces of urbanisation, social and protective legislation, and other measures have led to gradual improvement in occupational mobility and living standards of SCs over the years, but the living conditions of the majority of them remain worse than those of others. In

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

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

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

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

12.6 The ST Population in the country is living in remote and forest areas of the country. Most of them are slowly joining the national mainstream. In terms of education, occupation, and living conditions they are still backwards. Efforts are being made by the Government and the NGOs to improve their living condition. Special Central Assistance (SCA) is provided to 21 Tribal Sub-Plan States and 2 Union Territories including the North Eastern States of Assam, Manipur and Tripura. However, since 2003-04 the fund meant for UTs have been provided in the budget of Ministry of Home Affairs. Tribal Sub-Plan are implemented through 195 *Integrated Tribal Development Projects* (IPDP), 259 *Modified Area Development Approach* (MADA), 7 Pockets, 82 Clusters and 75 Primitive Tribal Groups. The benefits of family beneficiary oriented programme are given to the tribal irrespective of the fact that they reside within or outside the TSP areas of a particular State/UT.

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

**A Quantitatively monitored items**

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

**B Qualitatively monitored items**

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

## 12.8 SC Families Assisted

12.8.1 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 2005-06 was to assist 24.70 lakh SC families against which the achievement was 32.58 lakh (132 % of the targets). During the year the performance of States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Pondicherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh and UT Administration of Chandigarh was “*Very Good*”. The performance of two States Haryana and Maharashtra was “*Good*”. The performance of remaining States/UTs was “*Poor*”. The details are given in *Annexure 12.1*.

## 12.9 ST Families Assisted

12.9.1 The main thrust of ‘Justice to Scheduled Tribes’ is to improve the economic level of Scheduled Tribe families living below the poverty line. For this purpose, several economic development programmes have been undertaken in various sectors such as agriculture, rural development, horticulture, animal husbandry, sericulture, forestry, fishery, small business etc. under Tribal Sub-Plan Strategy, to enable them to improve their socio-economic conditions. These economic activities also promote, strengthen and support their livelihood. For the year 2005-06, under TPP-86 target of 11.32 lakh was fixed for the Scheduled Tribe families to be economically assisted under family-beneficiary oriented programmes and the achievement was 18.73 lakh ST families, (166 % 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 18 States/UTs has been “*Very Good*”. These are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh and Daman & Diu. The Performance of remaining five States has been “*Poor*”. The details are given in *Annexure 12.2*.

## 12.10 Release of Central Share

12.10.1 *Special Central Assistance (SCA)*- Under the of Special Central Assistance (SCA), 100% central assistance is extended to supplement the efforts of the States/UTs for ensuring rapid socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes. It is provided as an addition to the Special Component Plan of the States/UTs for augmenting the efforts of the States/UTs for the economic development of Scheduled Castes. The objective of the SCA is to support SC families to enhance their productivity and income. It focuses on maximizing the returns from the assets held by the SCs by filling the critical gaps in the developmental needs. Special Central Assistance (SCA) is released to the States/UTs based on SC population of the States/UTs (40%), relative backwardness of the States/UTs (10%), percentage of SC families in the States/UTs covered by *Composite Economic Development Programmes* in the State Plan to enable them to cross the poverty line (25%) and the flow of funds to Special Component Plan out of the Annual Plan as compared to the SC population percentage in the States/UTs (25%). 2% of the budget allocation of SCA has been earmarked for North Eastern States, which implement SCP for SCs. 15% of the total SCA released to the

States/UTs shall be utilized exclusively on viable income generating economic development schemes/programmes for SC women. 5% of the total SCA released to the States/UTs shall be utilized for the economic development of disabled persons among SCs. 3% of the total SCA released to the States/UTs shall be utilized by the States/UTs for supervision monitoring and evaluation of economic development schemes implemented with the support of SCA funds. 10% of the total SCA released to the States/UTs in a year shall be utilized for infrastructure development programmes in the villages having 50% or more of SC population and 5% of the total 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 with broad guidelines issued by Ministry.

12.10.2 *Release of Central Share for Tribal Sub-Plan-* SCA to Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) is a 100 per cent grant extended to States as an additive 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 have been formulating their annual Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) by quantifying funds from their plans for identified schemes /programmes for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes. As an addition to their Sub-Plan efforts the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment provides Special Central Assistance (SCA) to these States/UTs for development of Scheduled Tribes particularly for income generating family oriented schemes. The ST families are assisted through various Schemes implemented by Departments of Agriculture, Rural Development, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Sericulture, Forestry, Small & Cottage Industries; etc. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs fixes the targets for 23 States/ UTs having TSP in consultation with the concerned State Governments /UT Administration. The States/UTs send the monthly progress report to Ministry in respect of point 11(B) viz. ST Families Assisted of 20 Point Programme. The Government of India provides funds under Special Central Assistance (SCA) to TSP to 21 TSP States and 2 UTs. However from the year 2003-04 the UTs are getting the grant through the budget head of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The schemes of SCA to TSP was introduced during Fifth Five Year Plan. Under this scheme, assistance is given to the State Governments/UTs as an addition to State TSP. The SCA forms part of TSP towards the larger goal of enhancing pace of socio-economic development in most backward tribal areas. The objective of the scheme is: - (i) Socio-economic development and (ii) Protection of tribals from exploitation. The objective of scope of the SCA to TSP which was originally meant for filling up the critical gaps in the family based income generation activities of the TSP have been expanded. The revised guidelines dated 2.5.2003 cover the employment cum-income generation activities and the infrastucture incidental there to, not only family based, but also run by the Self-Help Group (SHGs)/ community.

## 12.11 Compliance with Law

12.11.1 The Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955 was enacted in furtherance of Article 17 of the Constitution by which untouchability was abolished and its practice in any form forbidden. Further, in order to check/ deter crimes against SCs and STs by persons belonging to other communities, the SCs & STs (Prevention of Atrocities) (POA) Act, 1989 was brought into force with effect from 30<sup>th</sup> 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 31<sup>st</sup> March 1995, which among others provide for relief and rehabilitation to the affected person. The provisions of these Acts are implemented by respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

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

**Cases Registered under PCR and POA Acts**

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

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

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

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

## 12.12 Improving Educational Standards

12.12.1 The literacy rate among SCs and STs is 54.69% and 47.00% respectively very low, as compared to general literacy rate which is 65.40%. More than 45.00% of SCs and 53.00% STs are illiterate. 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-Matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in unclean occupations-

The scheme provides for Central Assistance to the State Governments on a 50:50 basis (100% to the Union Territory Administrations) towards expenditure incurred over and above their respective committed liabilities, for scholarship to the children of scavengers and sweepers with traditional links with scavenging, flayers and tanners for pursuing

recognised courses upto Matriculation in recognised institutions. There is no income ceiling for award of scholarships under the scheme. During the year 2005-06 up to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 5.89 lakhs students were assisted.

- (b) **Post-Matric Scholarships to Students Belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes-** The scheme provides 100% Central Assistance to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for the expenditure on Scholarship over and above their respective committed liability. Sanction and disbursement of scholarship by the States and Union Territories involve a large number of students and several levels. Under the flagship scheme of *Post Matric Scholarships* (PMS), all eligible ST students are provided with stipend to pursue their education beyond matric including professional and graduate and post graduate courses in recognized institutions. A new scheme of Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students to pursue higher education is being introduced in 2005-06. During the year 2005-06, upto December 2005, 25.00 lakh SCs and upto February 2006, 8.74 lakhs STs Students were provided scholarships.
- (c) **Hostels for Scheduled Castes Girls and Boys-** The main objective of the Scheme of Girls Hostels for Scheduled Castes is to provide hostel facilities to Scheduled Caste girls studying in middle and higher secondary schools, colleges and Universities. Under this scheme, central financial assistance is provided to the State Governments on 50:50 matching share basis (and 100% to UTs), and in respect of NGOs 45% assistance is provided by State Govt. and 45% by Central Government and remaining 10% by NGOs for the construction of hostel buildings upto 100 rooms, construction of boundary walls, two room sets for hostel warden and one room set for chowkidar. The expenditure on maintenance of these hostels is borne by the State Governments. The Centrally Controlled Universities can receive financial assistance upto 90% under the Scheme and the remaining 10% is required to be contributed by them. Likewise, the other universities can also receive central assistance upto 45% and the remaining amount has to be provided by their respective States (45%) and themselves (10%). The cost of construction of hostels is worked out on the basis of State PWD/CPWD schedule of rates. During 2005-06 upto 31<sup>st</sup> December 2006, the budget provision for construction of 120 new hostels (84 boys and 36 for girls) was made.
- (d) **Book Banks for SC/ST Students-** The scheme is intended to provide access to SC/ST students to the latest textbooks for Medical (including Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy), Veterinary, Engineering, Agriculture, 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.

- (e) **Coaching and Allied Scheme for SC/ST Students-** Under this scheme, free coaching facilities are provided to SC/ST students through Pre-examination Training Centers to enable them to compete successfully in the competitive examinations conducted by UPSC, SSC, Recruitment Boards, Public Sector Undertakings and other recruiting bodies with a view to improving the representation of SCs/STs in various service and posts under Central/State Governments and Public Sector Undertakings etc. and also for securing admission in Medical, Engineering Colleges, Agriculture, Information Technology and Management Courses, both in public and private sectors including Call Centres. The objective was to bring in uniformity in the pattern of assistance to the State Govts. Universities and Private Institutes by paying them on contractual per trainee basis. The State Governments, Universities and NGOs are implementing the scheme Institutions run by the State Governments are getting central assistance on 50:50 basis. Assistance to Universities and NGOs are on 90:10 basis. The UTs are eligible for 100% financial assistance. The coaching centers are entitled to financial assistance of Rs. 8,000/- per student per course for training in Group 'A' services, Rs. 6,000/- per student per course for Group 'B' Services and Rs. 6,000/- per student per course for professional course/other examinations. Besides this, students are also entitled to get monthly stipend. The duration of coaching may be from 3 to 6 months as per the requirement.
- (f) **Projects of All-India or Inter-State Nature (Research and Training Scheme)-** The financial assistance is provided to the Non-Governmental 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.
- (g) **Special Educational Development Programme for Scheduled Caste Girls Belonging to Very Low Literacy Level-** The scheme envisages establishment of residential schools for Scheduled Caste girls in low literacy pockets where the traditions and environment are not conducive to learning. The school established under the scheme 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.

- (h) **Upgradation of Merit of SC/ST Students-** The scheme was started in 1987-88 by the Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development (subsequently transferred to Ministry of Welfare in the middle of 1993-94). The main objective of this scheme is to upgrade the merit of SC/ST students studying in classes IX to XII by providing them extra coaching both remedial and special with a view to removing their social and educational deficiencies and facilitating their admission to professional courses such as Medicine and Engineering etc. where entry is based on competitive examinations. The scheme provided 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 2005-06 (up to 31<sup>st</sup> December) 3850 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 the scheme. During the year 2005-06 (upto February 2006) 658 Scheduled Tribe students were benefited from the scheme.
- (i) **National Overseas Scholarship for SC & ST Students for Higher Studies-** The scheme intends to provide financial assistance to meritorious 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/- 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 Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation in August 2003. The scheme envisages identification of scavengers and their dependents by States and UTs.

12.13.2 Under the scheme, 100% Central Assistance is admissible for training. Rehabilitation of scavengers is attempted through sanction of projects costing upto Rs.50,000/- for each beneficiary comprising 50% subsidy subject to a ceiling of Rs.10,000/- per project, balance 50% (15% Margin Money + 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 (SKFDC)***

12.13.3 The Government has established the *National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation* (NSKFDC) on 24<sup>th</sup> January 1997 for the economic empowerment of the target group. This Corporation acts as Apex Finance Institution with the objective of financing income-generating activities through the State channelising agencies. No income limit is fixed for availing financial assistance from the Corporation. However, other things being equal, the Corporation gives priority to the economic development and rehabilitation of scavengers, whose annual income is below double the poverty line, women and disabled persons. The Corporation has covered 92,255 beneficiaries since its inception. During the year 2004-05, the Corporation assisted 9,539 beneficiaries. During the year 2005-06, SKFDC has disbursed an amount of Rs.36.68 crores for covering 10,787 beneficiaries.

### **12.14 Mainstreaming the SCs and STs in the Community**

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

12.14.2 In the formulation and implementation of programme for the welfare and development of STs, care is taken to see that such programme do not lead to segregation of

these communities from the rest of the society. In addition to a number of programmes taken up by the State Governments, the schemes like Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP), Girls Hostel, Boys Hostel, Ashram Hostel, Vocational Training in Tribal Areas, Education Complex for ST Girls in Low Literacy pockets for development of literacy of girls in tribal areas, grants in aid to voluntary organisation engaged in the welfare of STs, setting up of Tribal Research Institutes, doctoral and post doctoral fellowship, Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) is in operation. In fact the ultimate aim of these development programmes for STs is to open the avenues for these people to enter into all fields of activities and to enable them to compete with others on equal terms.

12.14.3 *Ambedkar Foundation* has been set up to manage, long terms schemes for propagation of ideas of Baba Saheb Dr.B. R. Ambedkar for the welfare of the masses. The work of publication of Baba Saheb's writing and speeches in Indian languages is under progress. The achievements under the following schemes are as follows.

- (i) *Dr. Ambedkar Medical Scheme*: The foundation released Rs. 3.14 lakh to 13 patients.
- (ii) *Dr. Ambedkar National Scholarship Scheme*: Under the scheme Rs. 62.70 lakh was released to 205 students.
- (iii) *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. During the year an amount of Rs. 26.76 lakh has been released to the Dr. Ambedkar Chairs set up in different Universities/Institutions. Two books were published by Professors of the Ambedkar Chairs during the year. These are:-
  - (a) Ambedkar on Law, Constitution and Social Justice, Edited by Mohmad Shabbir.
  - (b) Quest for Human Rights, Edited by Mohmad Shabbir.
- (iv) *Collected Works of Baba Saheb Dr. Ambedkar (CWBA) Project*: The work of Baba Saheb Ambedkar has been printed in 37 volumes in Tamil language. The last three volumes were printed during current year.
- (v) *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 6<sup>th</sup> December every year.

12.14.4 The *Scheduled Castes Development Corporation (SCDC)*, *National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporation (NSFDC)*, *National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC)* are also functioning in States and UTs. SCDCs mobilise funds for SCs living below the poverty line and they act as guarantors, promoters and catalysts for generating credit from financial institutions and providing missing inputs by way of margin money loans and subsidy to the target groups. NSFDCs do also look after the special developmental and financial needs of SCs & STs, over and above the credit available through priority sector lending of banks and others institutions.

It provides financial assistance at concessional rates for all viable economic activities such as irrigation, horticulture, poultry, dairy, and fabrication shops, footwear making, garment manufacturing, handlooms handicrafts, small hotels, purchase of goods and passengers vehicles etc. NSFDC has introduced micro credit finance scheme under which maximum loan amount of Rs.10,000 per beneficiary is available through SCA/ *Self-Help Groups*. It also provides financial assistance at concessional rates for income generating activities and training in skill development to SCs and STs whose annual income is below half the poverty line income criterion. NSFDC is extending concessional financial assistance through the State channelizing agencies namely *State Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation* (SSCFDC). The State Agencies extend loans to beneficiaries @ 7 % interest p.a. upto Rs. 5.00 lakh and @ 9% interest for loans exceeding Rs. 5.00 lakh. NSFDC provides upto 90% of the project cost & balance 10% is funded by the State agencies and the beneficiaries. Smaller loans are funded on 100 % basis without insisting on beneficiary contribution. During 2004-05 number of beneficiaries was 41,489.

## CHAPTER 13

### POINT 12 : EQUALITY FOR WOMEN

13.1 As per the 2001 Census the total population of women in the country was about 495.74 million and represents 48.3 per cent of the country's total population. The Indian society has been fighting for social equilibrium concerning universality of rights and protection for women in the country. There can be no development unless their needs and interests are fully taken into account. Social taboos and traditional practices followed in the society have marginalized women of our country, and allowed them to play only secondary role. Gender equality represented by opportunities for women to contribute to the human development leads to women empowerment. The Government has been implementing various schemes for the socio-economic advancement and development of women in the country. The National Policy for Empowerment of Women was adopted in 2001 with the objective of ensuring women their rightful place in society by empowering them as agents of socio-economic change and development. 'Empowerment of Women', is, therefore, an important approach adopted in the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) for development of women. With a view to translating the National Policy for Empowerment of Women into action, a National Plan of Action for Empowerment of Women has been contemplated. To eliminate all types of discrimination against women and the girl child and their empowerment, major strategies 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 and 21, 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 underwhich Polio drops are given to all the child through out the country irrespective of sex, caste and creed, which is of great success in eradicating and removing polio among children. The Rural Child Health (RCH) programme has opted for a holistic approach to meet the health requirements of women and children by way of a participatory process. Minimization of high rates of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Child Mortality Rate (CMR) and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) etc are the main objectives of this programme. The IMR has decreased from 80 in 1991 to 66 in 2001. The Child Mortality Rate CMR in the age group 0-4 infant has decreased from 26.5 in 1991 to 20.4 in 1999. The MMR (per 1,00,000 of live births) has decreased from 408 in 1997 to 407 in 1998-99. MMR still continues to be very high in the country.

(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 1996-2001 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	57.9
1989-1993	59.7	59.0	59.4
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

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 results of All India X<sup>th</sup> and XII<sup>th</sup> class examination have also shown that during the last two years, girls have not only topped but overall pass percentage of girls has been higher than that of boys. The present educational attainments are due to concerted efforts of the Government through its national education and literacy programmes. As a result of these, the rate of female literacy has gone up by more than six times i.e. from 8.86 percent in 1951 to 54.16 in 2001 (provisional). This can be observed from the table given below. Further, the percentage improvement in female literacy over the years is higher than that of males.

#### Literacy Rates

Year	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)
1951	27.16	8.86
1961	40.40	15.34
1971	45.95	21.97
1981	56.37	29.75
1991	64.13	39.29
2001 *	75.26	53.67

\*Source: Primary Census Abstract: Census of India 2001

(d) **Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)-** Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is defined as percentage of the enrolment in class I-V, VI-VIII and/or I-VIII to the estimated child population in the age group 6-11, 11-14 and/or 6-14 years, respectively. At the primary level, tremendous improvement in GER, both for boys and girls, has been achieved. The following table indicates the trends in achievements. The data projects the decadal enrolment ratios at primary levels since 1950-51 to 2000-2001 and annual ratios from 2001 and onwards.

### Gross Enrolment Ratio (Primary Level)

Year	Primary (I-V)		Elementary (I-VIII)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1950-51	60.6	24.8	46.4	17.7
1960-61	82.6	41.4	65.2	30.9
1970-71	95.5	60.5	75.5	44.4
1980-81	95.8	64.1	82.2	52.1
1990-91	114.0	85.5	100.0	70.8
2000-2001*	104.9	85.9	90.3	72.4
2001-2002*	105.3	86.9	90.7	73.6
2002-2003*	97.5	92.9	85.4	79.3
2003-2004*	100.6	95.6	87.9	81.4

\* - Provisional

The gross enrolment ratio (primary level) as shown in the table reflects that from the year 1950-51, there was steady increase in the enrolment of boys and girls upto 1980-81. However, the enrolment of girls was at the faster pace. From the next decade GER progressed considerably at much higher rate. GER for boys and girls at 96 and 64, respectively in 1980-81 rose to 114 for boys and 85.5 for the girls in 1990-91. Further, the GER came down in both the cases and there after recorded low progress for boys 104.9 during 2000-2001, and slightly higher progress for girls 85.9 as compared to 1990-91. The GER came down in case of boys at primary level recorded low progress for boys 100.6 during 2003-2004, and higher progress for girls 95.6 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 31.5 (provisional) during 2003-04. There is high achievement in checking drop-out rates for girls at primary level which decreased from 62.5 during 1980-81 to 28.6 during 2003-04. Although boys had lower drop out rates than that of the girls, but decline of drop out rates among girls is at higher rate than that of the boys. Though, over the years, there is visible decrease in the overall dropout rates for girls at the middle level compared to that of the boys, still the drop out rates for girls are on higher side.

### Drop-out Rates (in percentage)

Year	Primary Levels (I-V)			Middle Level (VI-VIII)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1980-1981	56.2	62.5	58.7	68.0	79.4	72.7
1990-1991	40.1	46.0	42.6	59.1	65.1	60.9
1992-1993	43.8	46.7	45.0	58.2	65.2	61.1
1998-1999	40.6	44.7	42.4	54.4	60.1	56.8
1999-2000*	38.7	42.3	40.3	52.0	58.0	54.5
2000-2001*	39.7	41.9	40.7	50.3	57.7	53.7
2001-2002*	38.4	39.9	39.0	52.9	56.9	54.6
2002-2003*	35.9	33.7	34.9	52.3	53.5	52.8
2003-2004*	33.7	28.6	31.5	51.9	52.9	52.3

\* - Provisional

**Source:** Selected Education Statistics 2003-04 (as on 30.9.2003) Department of Secondary Education & Higher Education,

(ii) **Drop-out rates at Middle Stages (Classes I -VIII)-** At the middle stages also, there is steep decrease in the rate of drop out among total boys and girls. The table below indicates a fall in dropout rates from 72.7% in 1980-81 to 52.3 % in 2003-04. The drop-out rate for girls came down to 52.9 during 2003-04 from 79.4 during 1980-81, comparatively, on higher side than that of the boys which had the lower drop-out rate of 51.9 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 2003-04

	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2001-02*	2002-03*	2003-04*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>Boys</b>	75.0	74.6	68.0	59.1	50.3	52.9	52.3	51.9
<b>Girls</b>	85.0	83.4	79.4	65.1	57.7	56.9	53.4	52.9
<b>Total</b>	78.3	77.9	72.7	60.9	53.7	54.6	52.8	52.3

\* Provisional

## A. Training and Employment

### I Training

(i) **Technical Education for Women-** Mainstreaming of women into technical training is key to enhance the scope for their employment/self-employment, ultimate economic empowerment. The Government attaches considerable priority to training of women in suitable vocations for direct and indirect employment. Many establishments have been raised for skill building of women in the country such as Polytechnics, Industrial Training Institutions (ITIs) and Vocational Training Institutes (VTIs). Efforts have been made at these

Institutes to expand and diversify vocational training facilities for women not only for wage or self-employment but also for improvement in their existing skill. Courses at these institutes are revamped from time to time to match emerging needs of modern employment market. The following table gives data on enrolment of men and women in polytechnics:

#### Enrolment in Polytechnics

Year	No. of Trainees in Polytechnics			Women (% age to total)
	Total	Men	Women	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1977-78	123236	114109	9127	7.4
1989-90	284246	251094	33152	11.7
1990-91	272650	241145	31505	11.6
1991-92	280272	246676	33598	12.0
1992-93	307628	267289	40339	15.1
1993-94	326961	278776	48185	14.1
1994-95	351283	298239	53044	15.1
1995-96	320466	265200	55226	17.2
1996-97	357891	299437	58454	16.3
1997-98	387447	325586	61861	16.0
1998-99	357174	297070	60104	16.8
1999-2000	382579	313754	68825	18.0
2000-01*	394957	314945	80012	20.3
2001-02*	415901	335079	80822	19.4
2002-03*	428143	344924	83219	19.4

\*: Provisional

It is observed that the percentage of women in polytechnics is rising steadily with the expansion of training facilities and growing demands for skill building. During 2000-01, there is a significant growth of female trainees in the polytechnics. As on 31.3.2005, there were 5114 Government ITIs and private ITIs/ITCs comprising of 800 Government women ITIs/wings for women in general ITIs and private women ITIs/wings. There were 582 Women Wings in General ITIs as on 31.3.2005. Overall, there was a seating capacity of 7,42,330 in these ITIs / Wings with a seating capacity of 46,658 exclusively for women. The intake capacity for women may be more than reflected, as the general ITIs are also open to women for admission. The year-wise details of seating capacity of women are given below:

#### Seating Capacity for Women in it is

Year	Total	General ITIs	Women in ITIs /Wings	% age of women
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1975	150559	144585	5974	4.0
1985	216812	203829	12983	6.0
1993	397716	376770	26946	7.1
1994	407338	374729	32609	8.0

*Contd....*

1995	NA	NA	34480	NA
1996	473718	435140	34978	8.0
1997	573467*	537353	36114**	--
1998	NA	NA	36114**	--
1999	677784	NA	44692 \$	--
2000	628189	NA	46744 #	--
2001	652803	NA	46070 ##	--
(as on 31.3.2003)	678310	630733	47577	7.0
(as on 31.3.2004)	698000	651342	46658	6.7
(as on 31.3.2005)	742330	695672	46658	6.3

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

# - As on 31.3.2001; ## - As on 31.3.2002

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

**(ii) Women's Vocational Training Programme: National and Regional Vocational Training Institutes (NVTI/RVTIs):** A National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI) and 10 Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTIs) were established by the Government of India (Ministry of Labour), to meet the training needs of women. The National / Regional Vocational Training Institutes for Women are the only women exclusive Institutes, which provide facilities for advanced skill and post-advanced training to women. The agencies are imparting skills in modern and up-coming trades to provide basic, advanced and instructional skills in selected areas having higher employment potential for women. The women trained by NVTI/RVTIs have good employment prospects as the placement services at these Institutes are excellent and the trainees have been selected for employment by the leading firms. As on 31.3.2002, 29510 women have been trained in the Institutes since the commencement of these programmes. The following table shows cumulative figures of women trained under the women's vocational training programme.

#### **Woman Trained under Womens' Vocational Training Programmes**

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of Women Trained(Cum.)</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>
1985-86	4065
1986-87	4911
1987-88	5932
1988-89	6849
1989-90	7649
1990-91	8166
1991-92	9316
1992-93	10092
1993-94	10556
1994-95	12193

*Contd....*

1995-96	13669
1996-97	14489
1997-98	16265 *
1998-99	17462 *
1999-00	21902 *
2000-01	26646 *
2001-02	29510 *
2002-03	32700 *
2003-04	37100 *
2004-05	43336 *

\* - Includes women training under short term course also.

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

**II Employment:** Employment of women is considered instrumental in the reduction of disparities existing in the society and achieving equality and social justice. Further, 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**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Rural/Urban</b>	<b>Person</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>
<b>1971</b>	<b>Total</b>	34.17	52.75	14.22
	Rural	35.33	53.78	15.92
	Urban	29.61	48.88	7.18
<b>1981</b>	<b>Total</b>	36.70	52.62	19.67
	Rural	38.79	53.77	23.06
	Urban	29.99	49.06	8.31
<b>1991</b>	<b>Total</b>	37.68	51.56	22.73
	Rural	40.24	52.50	27.20
	Urban	30.44	48.95	9.74
<b>2001 *</b>	<b>Total</b>	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 WPR for male in the rural area has been varying between 52 to 54 from 1971 to 2001. Whereas WPR for females in the rural area is showing rising trends over the decades and this rise is considerable although it is much below the male WPR. In the rural areas, the female work participation rate has shown steady improvement and the pace although increased but is slow in case of urban areas since 1971. Even after three decades, achievement of WPR for females in urban areas has been seen by way of increase of only 4.4 from 7.18 during 1971. There is a need to the improvement in women WPR in urban areas. Capturing womens' work through Census 2001 has been considered one of the crucial inputs that this Census is expected to provide. In view of this new strategies have been adopted to arrive at desirable reporting on womens' work which goes un-reported, generally.

**(ii) Women in the Organised Sector:** Employment of women in public and private sectors has gradually increased over the years and on the other hand, for men it is on decline since 1998. As on 31.3.2003, the total employment in the organized sector was estimated as 268.01 lakh as against 277.90 lakh at the end of March, 2001 reflecting decrease of 5.56 per cent. By the end of 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2003, the public sector employed 185.80 lakh persons whereas the private sector employed 82.21 lakh persons. Women's employment in the organized sector of the economy at the end of 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2003 was estimated as 49.69 lakh, which was 22.76 percent of the total male and female employment. The employment ratio of women in private sector is higher than that in the public sector. The details are given in *Annxure-13.1*

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

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

In Indian Administrative Services (IAS), the representation of women was about 11%, in IFS, (as on 31.12.2003) it was around 14%. However, in IPS, (as on 1.1.2004) it was 4%, in IES, (as on 1.1.2004) it was around 21% and ISS (as on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2003) it was 13%.

(v) **Women in Politics**

\*(In millions)

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

Contd...

General Election	Year	Members in Lok Sabha	Women Participation	% of Women in Lok Sabha
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Tenth	1991	544	39	7.17
Eleventh	1996	544	40	7.35
Twelveth	1998	543	43	7.92
Thirteenth	1999	543	49	9.02
Fourteenth	2004	543	45	8.29

13.3 Necessary tie-ups and linkages between different agencies have been envisioned to streamline implementation of programmes for women's development. This is being attempted through the schemes of *Indira Mahila Yojana* and *Rashtriya Mahila Kosh* of the Ministry of Women and Child Development. Convergence of services has started permeating the existing network of development programmes in the Central and State Sector Planning under such schemes. *Rashtriya Mahila Kosh* (RMK) was set up in March, 1993, to extend credit facilities to poor and needy women in the informal sectors to start income generation activities. Since inception, up to September 2004 RMK has achieved the following landmarks:

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

13.4 The *Rural Womens' Development & Empowerment Project* RWDEP (now known as Swa-Shakti Project) has been sanctioned on 16<sup>th</sup> October, 1998 as a Centrally Sponsored Project with an estimated cost of Rs. 191.21 crore. The Swa-Shakti Project, supported jointly by the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), is operational till June 2005. The project aims at enhancing women's access to resources for better quality of life through use of drudgery and time reduction devices, health, literacy & confidence enhancement and increasing their control over income through their involvement in skill development and income generating activities. The Project is being implemented through the Womens' Development Corporations (WDCs)/Societies in nine States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal covering 57 districts, 335 blocks and 7531 villages. It was envisaged that about 16,000 women self-help groups (covering over 2.40 lakh women agriculturists and agricultural labour) would be formed in the Project. However, the group formation has exceeded the target. 17647 women self help groups have already been formed against the target of 16,000 across the nine states by involving 218 partner NGOs.

13.5 India has evolved a perspective on womens' development and made efforts for making the existing machinery quick and responsive in addressing to the development needs of women. Further, in keeping pace with the rapid socio-economic changes in the country, the focus of the Government is also changing to meet new and emerging challenges. To monitor the status of women at sub-state levels, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is in the process of setting up an exclusive gender specific agency i.e. National Resource Centre for Women. The Ministry of Women and Child Development have conceived a National Policy for Women, which is under active consideration of the Government, as a milestone in ensuring equality for women. The Department has initiated much awaited work on Gender Development Index (GDI). The States have been requested to compile data on the indicators shortlisted to facilitate development of methodology for GDI /GEM on the basis of reliable data available in different States/UTs. This would further help the policy makers and planners to sharpen their focus on womens' development needs which will be an autonomous body to give technical backing to the draft National Policy for the Empowerment of Women. *Balika Samridhi Yojana* (BSY) is envisioned to alleviate disparities between male and female child. The scheme targets attitudinal change in the society towards the girl child and is intended to cover all families living below the poverty line.

13.6 The Department could activate different forward looking agencies and individuals to work on bridging data gaps in different spheres central to 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 2005-06, 5,90,332 cadets attended various camps against a target of 6,70,013 which was 88.11% of the target. These achievement figures cover NCC training camps and also Attachment training, Trekking, Mountaineering Expedition, Para 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 targets of 6.388 lakh for the period April 2005-March 2006, the achievement was 5.603 lakh which was 87.84 % 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 24.00 lakh volunteers upto during 2005-06. 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. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports meets the entire expenditure on maintenance of these TORCs and TOCs. Each TORC/TOC organises 5 orientation training courses and 3 refresher courses of 10 and 5 days duration respectively for the NSS Programme Officers. In each training course, around 35 programme officers participated. Five focal points have been identified for NSS work i.e. (i) National Integration and Social Harmony, (ii) Literacy, (iii) Gender Justice, (iv) Village Adoption and (v) Life Style Education. The NSS has two types of programmes, viz., (a) *Regular activities* and (b) *special camping programmes* undertaken by its volunteers. Under “**Regular Activities**”, students are expected to work as volunteers for a continuous period of two years, rendering community service for minimum of 120 hours per annum. The activities include improvement of campuses, tree plantation, constructive work in adopted villages and slums, work in welfare institutions, blood donation, adult and non-formal education, health, nutrition, family welfare, AIDS awareness campaigns, awareness through health check programmes, pulse polio immunisation, drive against social evils like dowry, drug abuse, superstitions etc. Under “**Special Camping Programme**” a camp of 10 days duration is conducted every year in the adopted areas on a specific theme like “Youth Against Famine”, “Youth Against Disease”, ‘Youth for Afforestation & Tree Plantation” ‘Youth for Eco-Development” “Youth for Rural Reconstruction”, “Youth for Social Harmony” “Youth for Mass Literacy” Youth for Hariyali” “Youth for Samvardhan and “Youth for Swachhta etc. The theme for the special camping programme for the year 2005-06 was “*Nadiyon Mein Phir Se Bahe Jaldhara Yeh Hai Sankalp Hamara*”. The target of enrolment was of 24.00 lakhs volunteers of NSS regular activities during the year, 2005-06 and 11,000 Special Camps were to be organised for the overall development of 10,000 adopted villages.

#### 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 presence in 500 districts of the country. For supervision, monitoring and evaluation, NYKS has Regional Offices and Zonal Offices in as many as 46 regions and 18 zones across the country. It has become one of the largest grass-root level organisations in Asia-Pacific Region, catering to the needs of more than 8.26 million rural female and male youth in the age group of 13-35 years enrolled through 2.53 lakhs village-based organizations viz, Youth Clubs and Mahila Mandals. The activities of NYKS through youth clubs and Mahila Mandals varies from education, training, employment promotion, awareness generation, self-employment, addressing the health issues of youth and adolescents, environment conservation and disaster management, etc. These activities are being taken up in the villages with emphasis on value, vision and voluntary action. The basic ideas is to bring forth the rural youth in the mainstream of national development as active participant, responsible and productive citizens of modern technological India. Consequently, NYKS, has emerged not merely as an organization but as a movement. For implementation of the programmes, every District NYK has a trained cadre of District Youth Coordinator, National Service Volunteers, Nehru Yuva Sathees and Youth Leaders. The strength of NYKS lies in its vast network of Youth Clubs at the grass-roots level.

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

## Achievement during 2005-06

### (I) Regular Programmes

Sl No.	Name of Programme	Number of Programme Held	Number of beneficiaries
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Youth Club Development Programme	1336	50832
2	Vocational Training Programme	4929	142207
3	Awareness Campaigns	1352	222538
4	Work Camps	1337	57936
5	Sports Tournaments	1864	375699
6	Workshops & Seminars	962	155620
7	Cultural Programmes	1888	468115
8	National and Internal Days & Weeks	11245	1412144
9	Adventure Promotion Programmes	614	12914
10	Local Need Based Programmes	409	48830
11	Training in Self –Employment Projects	320	16764
12	Youth Conventions	182	48388

### (II) Schemes of Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports implemented by NYKS

Sl.No.	Scheme	Performance
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	National Service Volunteer Scheme	5,000 Volunteers deployed during the year
2	Youth Development Centre	2,551 Youth Clubs assisted under the scheme
3	Awards to Outstanding Youth Clubs	397 Youth Clubs at district level, 31 at state level and 4 national levels were awarded.
4	Financial Assistance to Youth Clubs	1,497 Youth Clubs assisted.
5	Rural Sports Clubs	1,137 Youth Clubs assisted.
6	Rural Information Technology Youth Development Centre	164 Youth Clubs assisted under the scheme.

## III Special Initiatives at NYKS

**1. Vocational Training Projects:** Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports sanctioned 296 projects for NYKs under the Scheme of Financial Assistance for the Promotion of Youth Activities and Training in almost equal number of the districts through out the country. Total cost of these projects is Rs. 9.67 Crores. The basic objective of the project is to develop vocational Skills among the youth through vocational training so that the youth can become self reliant by finding self employment.

The project is for training youth in tailoring/ embroider, carpet weaving, radio & television repairing, computer operations, electrical motor rewinding and repairing of other electrical home appliances, candle/soap/doll making, type setting and photography etc. Duration of each training programme ranges from 7 days to 6 months. A total of 28,860 youth will be trained in aforesaid activities.

**2. Work Camps in the Tsunami affected districts:** NYKS has undertaken a project of work camps for Tsunami affected district under the scheme of Promotion of National Integration from Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, for undertaking the activities namely construction of Youth Club/YDC/Mahila Mandal building, Construction of Anganwari/School Building, construction/repair of play ground of school, wells/ ponds/ canals planting and protection of tree and any other work which leads to asset creation in all Tsunami affected districts. An amount of Rs. 1.70 crores was approved by the Ministry for the organization of 390 work camp and released Rs. 1.50 crores in two installments. NYKS in the first phase released Rs. 59.94 lakhs funds for 137 work camps and in the second phase Rs. 88.81 lakhs for the organization 203 work camps. In total Rs. 148.75 lakhs is released against the receipt of Rs. 150 lakhs. In each work camp 100 local youth will be involved under the project. As per the report available with NYKS a total of 178 Work Camps had been completed during the year.

**3. Earthquake relief operations in Jammu & Kashmir:** In the year 2005, the massive earthquake caused extensive damage to the houses and human lives in the Baramulla, Kupwara and Poonch district of J&K. The NYKS has adopted Sultan Deki village. The Volunteers were deployed in the affected areas to carry out the relief measures. Rs 3 lack was released from DG-NYKS relief fund to undertake immediate relief management. One thousand tents were dispatched to the Baramulla and Kupwara district for providing temporary shelter to the needy. 5 truck loads of relief materials collected from neighboring district were distributed. The NYKS has dispatched 22000 pairs of shoes, 2200 woolen blankets, 1500 sweaters for distribution to the victims. During the year 2005, due to the unprecedented heavy rains in Gujarat, Mumbai and Tamil Nadu experienced heavy floods and inundation of low lying areas, the Volunteers were deployed to give a good support to the district administration to carry out rescue and relief operations.

**4. Establishment of Counseling Centres & follow up activities in Tsunami affected districts:** Second Project was undertaken from Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, for undertaking the activities namely establishment of Trauma Counseling and Career Guidance Centre for 12-month duration, Online Counseling Service for three months and Residential Camps for displaced and homeless for three months in all Tsunami affected districts namely Andaman, Nicobar, Nellore, Prakasam, Guntur, West Godavari and East Godavari, Nagapattinam, Chennai, Kanchipuram, Tiruvallur, Cudalore, Kanyakumari, Kollam, Alappuzha, Pondichery and Karackal. The objective of the said project was to build and develop an environment which recognizes the special needs and promise of the adolescents in the selected Tsunami affected districts and provide adolescent friendly service and to meet

the urgent need for stimulating action for development and empowerment of Tsunami victim adolescents, from the Tsunami affected districts.

**5. Rural Sport Programme in North East States:** Ministry of Youth Affairs and sports had approved the Rural Sports Programme for 58 districts of the North Eastern States including Sikkim. The objective of the programme was to generate sports consciousness and mass participation in the sports in rural areas and to strengthen sports at the grass root level. Under the project each Kendras organized six Sports tournament of Athletics, Badminton, Football, Kho-kho, Kabaddi and Volley ball.

**6. Tribal Cultural Exchange Programme:** Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) in coordination with Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports had organized the Tribal Youth Cultural Exchange Programme for the Youth of naxalite affected states. Basic objective of the programme was to provide an opportunity to the tribal youth to visit different place of the country to understand the cultural ethos, language, lifestyles, development activities and historical and cultural monuments. The above programme was organized for 7 days from 10<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> November 2005 at Bhartiya Gram in which 176 youth (including escorts) from 6 identified districts of Bihar, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh has participated.

**7. August Kranti Diwas- 9<sup>th</sup> August:** Commemoration of the August Kranti Diwas on 9<sup>th</sup> August 2005 Sarvadharm Prarthana Sabha was organized at Rajghat by the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, Government of India. The Programme was conducted with an objective to spread the message of goodwill, better understanding and feelings of brotherhood, social and national integration among the people, especially among the youth. 250 youth from different parts of the country also paid tributes and participated in all faith prayer meeting conducted by priests of five different Religions. The youth were given pledge for National Solidarity and communal harmony.

**8. National Integration Camps and Inter State Youth Exchange Programme for the youth of North Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir:** Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports had approved 5 National Integration Camps for the youth of North Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir. These camps were organized in Mumbai, Bangalore, New Delhi, Kolkata and Chennai. The objective of the programme was to provide an opportunity to the youth of the North East to understand the rich heritage and vastness of our nation and help in cultivating the idea of integration and social harmony. In each camp, 250 youth participated in the programme. The Camps have organized for seven days. In addition 9 *Inter State Youth Exchange Programme* (ISYEP) were also approved by the Ministry for the youth of North Eastern State and J&K. The basic objective of these ISYEP was to provide opportunity to the Youth of North Eastern State and Jammu & Kashmir to visit different place of cultural, social and historical interest across the country and to stay and interact with their peer groups from other parts of the country. In each ISYEP, a total of 100 youth participated.

**9. Thematic National Integration Camp:** Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports had approved ten National Integration Camps (NICs) in identified themes like Folk Dance, Writers, Poets, Women Activists Journalism and Cartoonists etc. Under these NICs Youth in the age group of 15-35 and have excelled in the identified themes, were invited in the NICs. The basic objective of the same was to facilitate youth of the country to come together and share experience and interact together despite having diverse backgrounds of language, religion, culture and tradition of different States. These NICs were organised in Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Maharashtra. Through this programme a total of 2500 youth were benefited.

**10. National Integration Camp for Tharu Tribes :** To channelise the untapped energy of Youth of Tharu Tribes in National Reconstruction activities it was suggested that they should be given exposure and made to realize that they are living far away from national mainstream and hence requires special attention. Keeping the above in a National Integration Camps for Tharu Tribes who are living on the border districts of the Nepal and migrating in search of food and shelter be organised. These 7 days NICs were organized at Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim. Under these NICs a total of 900 youth were benefited. These were organized in coordination with Special Service Bureau under the Ministry of Home Affairs.

**11. Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana:** To imbibe the spirit of patriotism and love for the nation in the young minds, the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports launched a new scheme viz; *Rashtriya Sadhabhavana Yojana* (RSY). It visualizes providing the youth facilities for leadership and personality development as well as cultivating the value of voluntarism and self help. RSY was launched in the financial year 2005-06 with the objective of man making and nation building. Since youth have a special role to play as catalysts of change and boundless energies could introduce a new dynamism and direction into the various developmental programmes, which could bring about a socio-economic transformation of our society and nation. The RSY will provide awareness to youth for constructive work suited to their educational background, aptitude and interest. Under the Scheme volunteers namely *Nehru Yuva Sathis* (NYS) were selected in all the 500 district where Nehru Yuva Kendra has the presence. The competent Youth Club/Mahila Mandal/Youth Development Centres nominated one volunteer who was selected as Nehru Yuva Sathi in the district. The assignment of the NYS known as Sathis would be to mobilize youth and inculcate in them zeal to participate in programmes for youth or community development. The scheme was launched in the month of July, 2005, a total of 4644 NYS were deployed.

**12. District Youth Resource Centre:** The basic objectives of the District Youth Resource Centers are to act as the hub of all rural youth activities in the district to support and guide, to strengthen and promote rural youth activities in the most constructive manner, to provide opportunities for full participation of rural youth in the over all development, community welfare with the spirit of voluntarism and voluntary action, to provide rural youth with such opportunities to access to services. With the assistance of Ministry of Culture, 254 libraries have been set up in many districts.

**In addition the District Resource Center will provide following further information to rural youth:**

- Various social welfare schemes of Central/State Government in which the youth can actively participate.
- To apprise Non-Governmental Organizations/Voluntary organizations about the various schemes of the Central/State Government under which Grant-in-Aid are given to conduct various socially useful programmes.
- To apprise rural youth through Youth Clubs/Mahila Mandals/YDCs about the employment opportunities and other means of self-employment.

#### **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 10<sup>th</sup> December 2003. The Policy was laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament in December, 2003. The salient features of the new National Youth Policy, 2003 are as under:-

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

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

(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.

#### **14.7 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 1985-86 to provide houses primarily to the members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labourers in rural areas. The beneficiaries for an IAY houses are identified by the Gram Panchayats and have to get approved by the Panchayat Samiti/Block Development Officer as the case may be. The IAY is being implemented primarily through the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA) or Zila Parishads. From the year 1993-94, its scope has been extended to cover non-scheduled castes and scheduled tribes BPL rural poor, subject to the condition that non-SC/ST households shall not receive more than 40% of IAY allocation. Benefits of the scheme have also been extended to families of servicemen of the armed and paramilitary forces killed in action. 3% of the houses are reserved for BPL physically and mentally challenged persons living in rural areas. 80 % of the funds under the scheme are allocated for new constructions and 20 % of the funds are allocated for upgradation of existing houses built under the Indira Awaas Yojana. The annual target for 2005-06 for construction of new houses under Indira Awaas Yojana was 14, 41,241 and the achievement during the year was construction of 14, 14,672 houses. In terms of percentage of achievement it was 98% of the annual target. During the year April 2005-March, 2006 the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhatisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh have shown "Very Good" progress with achievement more than 90% and above the targets. The performance of the States Bihar and

West Bengal has been between 80% and 90% and has been categorised as "Good". The performance of rest of the States/UTs has been below 80% of target and has been categorised as "Poor". The State-wise details are at *Annexure-15.1*.

### **15.3 Houses for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)**

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 2005-06, 1,04,588 numbers of dwelling units were constructed by the various State Governments/UT Administrations against the targets of 43,416 number of dwelling units showing 241 % 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, Chhatisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The performance of the rest of the 13 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 2005-06, target for construction of LIG houses was 24,358 dwelling units for various State Governments/Union Territories. The achievement during the year has been 21,780 number of dwelling units which is 89 % 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 Chhatisgarh, Haryana, Kerala, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh has been rated as "Very Good" and the performance of the rest of 10 States/UTs have either not reported any progress or their performance has been "Poor".

### **15.5 Low Cost Building Material**

15.5.1 Providing housing for the poor recognises a need for houses of low cost building materials and promotion of low cost housing. Building 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 commercial production 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 facilitate transfer of new cost-effective, innovative technologies and machineries utilising industrial and/or agro-wastes for manufacture of building materials from India to other countries and vice-versa.

Through collection action, the Council has further strengthen 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 with big and continued efforts, the clearance was possible the slums tended to recreate it elsewhere.

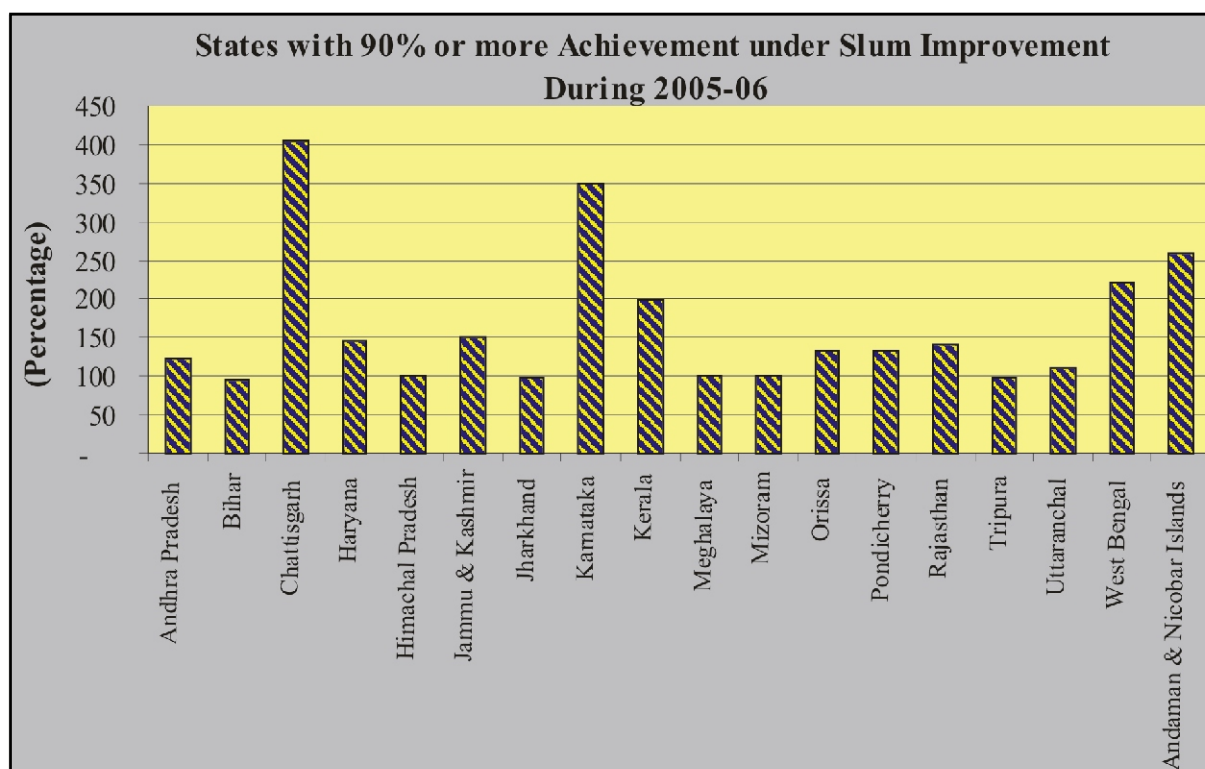
16.2 It was, therefore, increasingly felt that greater emphasis should be laid on the improvement of the existing slums by providing basic amenities like water supply, sewers, storm water drains, community bath and latrines, widening and paving of existing path-ways, street lighting etc. A scheme entitled '*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<br>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  
of existing lanes 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 2005-06:** During the year 2005-06, the overall achievement was coverage of 16.26 lakh persons constituting 107% as against the annual targets of 15.22 lakh persons. A statement indicating State-wise/UT-wise performance is given at *Annexure-16.1*. The State-wise performance during this year has been "Very Good" in respect of States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Orissa, Pondicherry, Tripura, Uttaranchal, West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The performance of rest of the States has been 'Poor'. The percentage achievement is given below.



## CHAPTER 17

### POINT 16 : NEW STRATEGY FOR FORESTRY

17.1 Ideally 33% of the land area of the country should be under forest cover and no State should have less than 20% forest cover. In the hill areas, the aim will be to have 60% forest cover. People's participation is a necessary pre-condition for any successful afforestation programme. The local tribal communities are to be conferred with the right to derive full benefit of local forest produce. Special efforts are needed to afforest all degraded and denuded land. Diversion of forest land for non-forest activities should be stopped and forests based industries are to be encouraged to raise their own raw material. Tribals are a part and parcel of forest and they are to be involved in forest management. The National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board (NAEB) is the nodal agency to coordinate and monitor the afforestation programmes. The following four items are monitored under this point:

**(i) Quantitative monitored item**

1. Tree Plantation

**(ii) Qualitative monitored items**

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

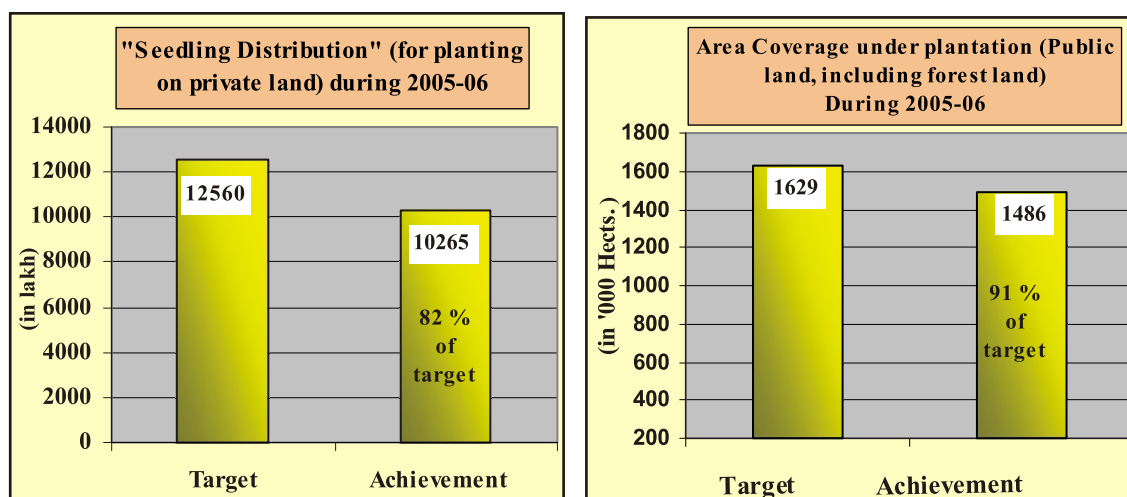
17.2 The targets for afforestation and tree planting activities taken up under the Twenty Point Programme are set under two mutually exclusive categories, viz., Seedling Distribution for Planting on Private Lands and Area Coverage (under plantation) in respect of Public Lands including Forest Lands.

**17.3 Annual Target and Achievement**

17.3.1 The targets and achievements during 2005-06 in respect of afforestation/tree planting activities under Twenty Point Programme which includes reclamation of Wastelands, including hill area, deserts, coastal area etc. are as follows:

**Targets and Achievements in respect of Afforestation/Tree Plantation Activities**

Sl.No.	Item	"Seedling distribution" (for planting on private land) (in Lakhs)	"Area Coverage" (public land,including forest land) (in hcts.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Target (2005-06)	12560.00	1629475
2	Achievement	10265.33	1485613
3	% Achievement	82	91



17.3.2 The statewise targets and achievements for 2005-06 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, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerela, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Pondicherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh and Union Territory of D&N Haveli. The performance of the State of Orissa 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 2005-March 2006 has been ‘*Very Good*’ for the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Pondicherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttaranchal and union territory of Chandigarh. The performance of the State of Meghalaya 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. Sample check of the plantations of the year 2004-05 is in progress. Reports from 19 districts have been so far received. The report indicates that in 07 districts survival percentage was over 80%. In 8 districts it was between 70%-80%. In remaining 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. The achievement figures for 2005-06 stated above include the wastelands developed in such areas. Sample check in respect of afforestation and tree planting activities in the selected districts of the country, as stated above also include the evaluation of work done to reclaim wastelands including the hill areas, deserts and coastal region.

17.5.2 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 which focuses on: -

- People-centric approach for regeneration and rejuvenation of degraded forests and forest-fringe areas through convergence of centrally sponsored afforestation schemes of the Ministry of Environment & Forests under the umbrella of National Afforestation Programme (NAP).
- Institutionalization of decentralized set up of Forest Development Agencies (FDAs) as a confederation of village level Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs).
- As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2006, 715 FDA projects have been operationalised in 28 states to treat an area of 9.24 Lakh hectares.
- 18 FDA projects in North-East States and 1 FDA project in Orissa State have been approved under NAP for rehabilitation of Jhum lands (Shifting cultivation).
- 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.

### **New initiatives/proposal for increase in Forest and Tree Cover**

17.5.3 This Ministry has initiated a series of steps to promote tree planting in the country. These include: -

- Guidelines have been issued by Government of India on 15-12-2004 to the States for rationalization of regulatory provision about felling and transport of trees grown on private lands;

- The Ministry is formulating a Multi-Stake Holder Partnership (MSP) framework for mobilization of financial resources through tripartite agreement between the local community, the sponsor-cum-collaborator and the State Forest Department for forestation of degraded lands;
- States have been advised to constitute State-level coordination committee under chairmanship of Chief Secretaries for eliciting cooperation of all land-owning Departments for contributing towards increase in FTC.
- Allocation for National Afforestation Scheme has been increased during the Tenth Plan to facilitate decentralized forest management through the two-tier setup of Forest Development Agency at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committee at village level.
- A restructured scheme for Grants-in-Aid for Greening India has been launched in 2005-06 to promote production and use of quality planting material in tree planting.
- As a follow-up of the Mid-Term appraisal of *Tenth Five Year Plan*, a new scheme for afforestation involving Panchayati Raj Institution for tree planting on non-forest lands is being formulated. As per the concept note prepared by the Planning Commission, the scheme may cover tree planting on approx. 11 million ha area in all.
- State Government and Union Territories Administrations have been requested to formulate and implement a comprehensive Media Plan to create mass awareness about tree planting.

## 17.6 Appraisal of Development/Popular Support/Involvement

17.6.1 The Government of India issued a circular on June 1, 1990 regarding participation of local communities in protection and development of degraded forest areas. Since then, 28 State Governments have issued the circular /resolution in this regard. As on 10.9.2003 there were 84,632 Forest Protection Committees managing about 14 million hectares of forestland, which was about 18% of the forest area of the country. To further consolidate the Joint Forest Management (JFM) programme, *Ministry of Environment and Forests* (MOEF) issued a set of fresh guideline in 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 National level study on JFM launched through IBRAD, Kolkata and draft report has been received. The report reveals that:

- There has been initiation of the process of institutionalisation of JFM throughout the country;

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

## CHAPTER 18

### POINT 17 : PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENT

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

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

#### 18.2 National Environment Awareness Campaign (NEAC)

18.2.1 The NEAC has been launched with the cooperation and active participation of various NGOs, institutions, State Government Departments, academic institutions, etc. throughout the country. The NEAC programme was started in the year 1986 for creating environmental awareness at the National level. In this campaign, nominal financial assistance is provided to NGOs, schools, colleges, universities, research institutions, women and youth organisations, army units, government departments etc. from all over the country for conducting awareness raising activities. The activities could be seminars, workshops, training programmes, camps, padyatras, rallies, public meetings, exhibitions, essay/ debate/painting/ poster competitions, folk dances and songs, street theatre, puppet shows, preparation and distribution of environmental education resource materials etc., followed by action like plantation of trees, management of household waste etc. Diverse target groups encompassing students, youths, teachers, tribal, farmers, other rural population, professionals and the general public are covered under NEAC. The programme is implemented through designated Regional Resource Agencies (RRAs) appointed for specific States/Regions of the country.

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 in this campaign throughout the country and were provided suitable financial assistance by the Ministry. 29 Regional Resource Agencies (RRAs) selected by the Ministry helped in conducting, supervising and monitoring the NEAC programme throughout the country.

### **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. About 70 organisations were financially supported under the scheme for conducting seminars /symposia /workshops etc., in different fields of environment.

### **18.4 Mass Awareness:**

18.4.1 We can reap the benefits of nature if we take care of our environment. Thus the broad objectives of the programme is 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.

### **18.5 National Green Corps Programme**

18.5.1 The National Green Corps (NGC) Programme is being implemented all over the country since 2000-01, with underlined 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:

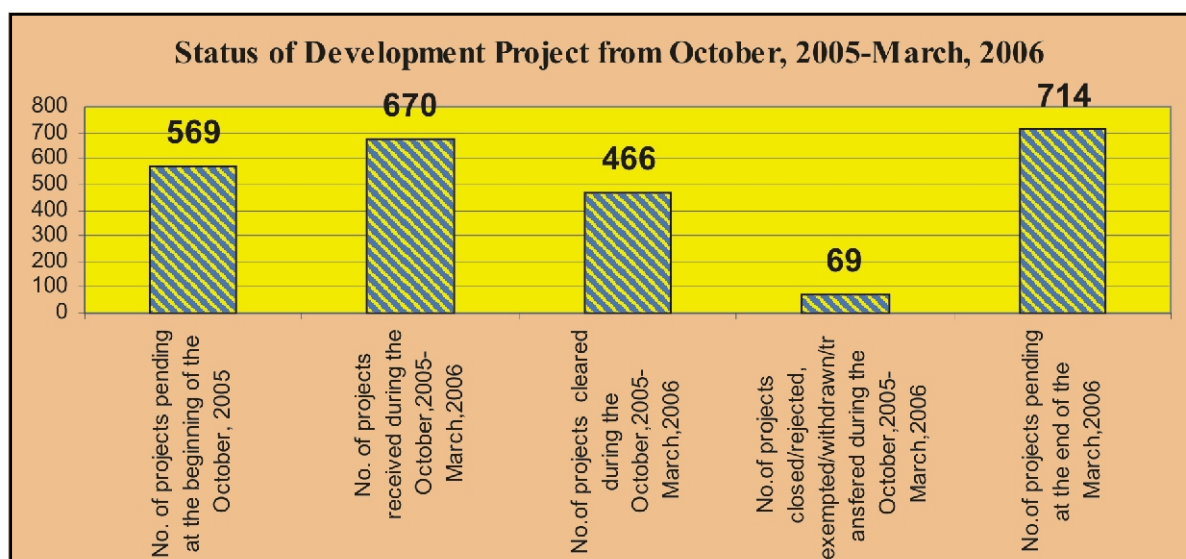
- To make children understand environment and environmental problems.
- To provide environmental education opportunities for school children.
- To utilise the unique position of school children as conduits for awareness of the society at large.

- ⌚ 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 More than 72000 eco-clubs have been established across the country under the *National Green Corps* (NGC) Programme. One of the major changes effected in the programme during the year 2005-06 was to increase the quantum of financial assistance from Rs.1,000/- to Rs. 2,500/- per eco-club per annum. Also the ceiling of eco-clubs entitled to get financial assistance from the Ministry will be raised from 150 to 250 per district from next year.

## 18.6 Environmental appraisal of the development projects

18.6.1 At the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2005, there were 569 projects pending with the Ministry for Environmental clearance. Between 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2005 to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2006, 670 projects were received for approval. Out of the pending projects at the beginning of the period and those received, 466 projects were accorded environmental clearance, 58 projects were rejected/ closed for non-submission of requisite data, 03 projects were exempted & 8 projects were withdrawn/ transferred/ kept in abeyance and project were pending for environmental clearance, may be seen as per following graph. The details of project-wise information in a tabular form is enclosed at *Annexure 18.1*.



#### 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.

18.4.2 Programme on development and promotion of cleaner technologies was initiated in 1994 with the following objectives:-

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

18.4.3 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.

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

18.4.5 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.

18.4.6 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.

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 Uttranchal.
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, Gastronnetric respiratory, Ocular, Genital and Skin infections Anthrax, Meningitis, Haeomorrhagic, 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 Landfields, this will spoil the environment and rag pickers will catch infections.

## CHAPTER 19

### POINT 18 : CONCERN FOR THE CONSUMER

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

#### (i) Quantitative monitored item

1. Fair Price Shops opened

#### (ii) Qualitative monitored items

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

#### 19.2 Fair Price Shops (FPS) Opened

19.2.1 The 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 4.83 lakh shops 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 holder 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. In the National Workshop on Twenty Point Programme held on 7.6.1994, it was decided that the item "Fair Price Shops" may not be intensively monitored.

### 19.3 Ration Cards Issued

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

### 19.4 Standards Developed

19.4.1 During the year 2005-06 Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has formulated 62 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 109 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](http://www.bis.org.in). Further, BIS is also in the process of considering items relating to Building Materials which are critical to safety of construction/structures for mandatory certification.

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 2005-06, a total of 475 licences were granted to jewelers and 51.97 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:-** 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, 2006, 4461 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 on 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 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, 87 applicants have been sanctioned grant till March, 2006.

- (iv) **State Consumer Welfare Fund:** This Department has decentralized and transferred the Consumer Awareness Scheme to the States & UTs with effect from 1.04.2004. This Department has accordingly, instructed all the State/UT Governments 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 8174 in March, 2006. 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 stage 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 55 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 87000 case Laws in addition to 821 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 is 32,49,583 till March, 2006.

- (vii) **Comparative Testing of Consumer Products:** The VOICE Society (New Delhi) has been sanctioned a project for Comparative Testing of Consumer Products to ensure project safety and quality. Total 10 products are being taken up for testing during the first year.
- (viii) **Publicity Measures:** The success of Consumer movement mainly depends upon the level of consumer awareness generated in the country by educating the consumer about their right and responsibilities, coupled with effective functioning of the consumer forums where the consumers can ultimately assert their rights in seeking redressal. In order to ensure that the message of consumer protection reaches every citizen of the country, the Department of Consumer Affairs has launched a multi media campaign under aegis of '*Jago Grahak Jago*' to generate consumer awareness, i.e.

1. "*Jago Grahak Jago*" weekly radio programme – Radio, being the cheapest and **having** widest reach a 15 minutes weekly programme "*Jago Grahak Jago*" on every Saturday at 12.45 PM was broadcasted through 81 stations in 20 regional languages. To make the programme popular a prize of Rs.500/- per programme in each Language, is also given.

2. *Gyanvani Channel:* The Department has provided programmes produced in the field of consumer protection for broadcasting through Gyanvani FM Radio Stations functioning under Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) for the benefit of Students.

3. *Video programmes:* '*Jago Grahak Jago*' weekly Video programme of 30 minutes duration on various consumer related issues is being telecast on Doordarshan-I on Sundays at 10.05 AM. The programme was made available to Field Publicity units of Directorate of Field Publicity units, States/UTs, consumer clubs to involve the students and others in consumer movement

4. *Kissan Channel:* The Department has provided the copies of video programmes produced in the field of consumer protection for telecast through Kissan Channel functioning under Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) for the benefit of Farmers.

5. *Video Spots:* The Department has produced video spots of 30 seconds duration on various consumer related issues such as Short Measurement of petrol, Redressal system, ISI and Hallmarking of Gold Jewellery which are being telecast through Satellite channels such as ZEE Network, Sony and Star Plus.

6. "*Upbhokta Jagran*" - Department is bringing out a bilingual magazine which is sent free of Cost to *Voluntary Consumer Organizations*, State Consumer Protection Council (CCPC) members, State Governments and other concerned to disseminate consumer related information at the grass root level.

7. *Repeated News Paper Advertisements:* To educate the consumers about their rights and responsibilities, the Department has been releasing small advertisements repeatedly in leading dailies of Delhi and North Eastern States and also in States/UTs on rotational basis.

8. *Cinema slides:* The Department has launched its consumer campaign in all regional languages through *cinema slides* in 9,186 Cinema Halls in States/UTs.

9. *Telecasting of video spots in North Eastern States:* The Department has produced video spots of 20 and 30 seconds duration in regional languages of North Eastern States 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 these are being run from Doordarshan Kendras of North Eastern States.

10. *Release of Special Cover/special postage stamp:* To commemorate the theme of Consumer Protection, the Department in consultation with Department of Post has released special cover on 15<sup>th</sup> March 2005 and a Special postage stamp on World Consumer Rights Day on 15<sup>th</sup> March 2006.

11. *Meghdoot Postcards:* The Department in consultation with Department of Post has started disseminating consumer awareness messages through Meghdoot Post cards to reach furflung rural areas including North East States.

12. *Printed Literature:* The Department has printed a folder entitled “Consumer Awareness Mission’ containing the salient features of consumer Protection Act 1986 and distributed at block level. The Department has printed poster calendars, stationary items like pen stand pencil boxes exercise note book stickers etc. for distribution-State/UTs , Consumer clubs, District Fora and Voluntary Consumer Organisations.

13. *Special Campaign for North Eastern States:* Keeping in view the distinct life-style and culture of the people of North Eastern region, an innovative mode of conveying consumer messages through musical concerts, has been devised. Fourteen events were held in North Eastern States during the months of February/March 2006.

14. *Song & Drama Division:* The Department in consultation with Song & Drama Division has organised 3000 programmes in States/UTs for spreading consumer awareness messages in remote and rural areas.

## 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. 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 unless specifically exempted by the Central Government;
- (ii) It covers all the sectors whether private, public, cooperative or any person. The provisions of the Act are compensatory, preventive and punitive in nature;
- (iii) It provides for setting up Consumer Protection Councils at the Central, State and District levels to protect and promote enshrines the following rights of consumers;
  - (a) Provides Right to be protected against the marketing of goods and services which are hazardous to life and property;
  - (b) Provides 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) Provides Right to be assured, wherever possible, access to a variety of goods and services at competitive prices;
  - (d) Provides Right to be heard and to be assured that consumers' interests will receive due consideration at appropriate fora;
  - (e) Provides Right to seek Redressal against unfair trade practices or unscrupulous exploitation of consumer; and
  - (f) Provides Right to consumer education;
- (iv) Provides for a simple, speedy and inexpensive Redressal of consumer grievances. The Act envisages three-tier quasi-judicial machinery at the national, state and district levels. These are the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission known as National Commission, State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions known as State Commissions and the District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum known as District Forums; and
- (v) 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 34 State Commissions, and 600 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 in order 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 this point, five items are monitored:

**(i) Quantitative monitored items**

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

**(ii) Qualitative monitored item**

5. Integrated Rural Energy Programme

#### 20.2 Improved Chullahs

20.2.1 The promotion of scientifically and user-friendly models of improved chullahs have a direct bearing on the welfare of women, as it reduces indoor air pollution and minimises health hazard to women. The national programme on improved chullahs was initiated in 1983. National Planning for Improved Chulhas (NPIC) was identified for transfer to the State Plan Sector in the beginning of the Tenth Plan. Therefore, Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (MNES) did not allocate any targets for Improved Chullahs to the States for 2005-06. During the year 2005-06 80,404 improved chulhas were installed. State-wise achievement for the progress during the year 2005-06 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 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/m<sup>3</sup>. Though the calorific value of biogas is less than that of natural gas (calorific value of CNG-8600 kcal/m<sup>3</sup>), 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 Non-Conventional Energy Sources (MNES) 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.

20.3.3 A cumulative total of over 38.37 lakh plants have been set up in the country, upto 31.3.2006 against an estimated potential of setting up of about 120 lakh plants, thereby covering about 32 per cent of the potential. In view of persistent demand from States, the target for 2005-06 was enhanced from 25,000 plants to 66,000 plants in December 2005. A total of over 62,528 family type biogas have been installed during 2005-06 (including 10,000 plants installed by Khadi and Village Industries Commission, in various States). The achievement made was 96 per cent of the annual target

20.3.4 As per TPP Progress Report received from States/ UTs for the year 2005-06, 52,251 family type biogas plants were installed, which was 259 per cent of the annual target of 20,150 Bio-gas Plants. Twenty States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have shown "Very Good" performance (achievement more than 90 per cent). The performance of the rest of the States/UTs has been below 80% of target and has been categorised as "Poor". State-wise achievement vis-à-vis targets are indicated at *Annexure-20.1*.

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

20.4.2 The IREP was modified in 2003-04 as per directions of the Planning Commission for implementation during the Tenth Plan. The modified Centrally Sponsored Scheme of IREP covers the main activities such as, (i) Preparation of District level and State level Rural Energy Plans and updating of the plans on annual basis, (ii) Preparation of micro level energy plans for selected village clusters, (iii) Implementation of Model Integrated Rural Energy Projects in selected cluster of villages in each district, as identified by the micro level Energy Plans, integrating all ongoing rural energy programmes of the *Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources* (MNES) and other rural energy programmes of other Departments/Agencies, and (iv) Organization of Training Courses, Research & Development (R&D) and extension activities by the existing five Regional IREP Training Institutes based on feedback received from State Implementing Agencies.

20.4.3 The Programme is being implemented on a 50:50 cost sharing basis between Centre and the State Governments. A total of 333 clusters of villages consisting of 983 villages in 312 districts in 21 States/UT 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.

### **Achievements**

20.4.5 During the year 2005-06, 312 districts have been covered under the programme.

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

20.5.1 Electric power in rural areas is not only required for domestic purpose and agricultural purpose but also needed for irrigation. During 2005-06, 14,058 villages were electrified against the annual target of 20,084 villages. In terms of percentage, the achievement was 70 % of targets. The performance of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttaranchal was "Very Good". The performances of rest of 17 states were "Poor". The state-wise details are in *Annexure-20.2*.

20.5.2 During the period April 2005 to March 2006, 3,11,027 pumpsets were installed, against the annual target of 3,86,568. The achievement was 80 % of targets. The States of Chhatisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Pondicherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh had shown "Very Good" performance (more than 90% of targets). The performance of Kerala was "Good". The performance of rest of seven states i.e Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tripura and West Bengal have been "Poor". The state-wise details of performance are given in *Annexure 20.3*.

## CHAPTER 21

### POINT 20: A RESPONSIVE ADMINISTRATION

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

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

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

#### 21.2 Committees on Procedural Reforms

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

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

#### 21.3 Review of Administrative Laws

21.3.1 One of the principal causes for inordinate delay in providing the requisite services to the citizen was the existence of a complex system of rules, regulations and procedures which, over a period of time, had become outdated. The Government also felt that there was an urgent need to simplify the procedures to quicken the pace of public service delivery and also to provide seamless services to the citizens. To wards this end, the Government set up a Commission on Review of Administrative Laws in May, 1998. The Commission submitted its report on 30 September, 1998. Some of the important recommendations of the

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

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

21.3.3 Out of the 1382 Central Laws of different categories recommended for repeal by the Commission, 414 Acts including 5 War-time Permanent Ordinances have since been repealed. The various Ministries/Departments have decided to retain 822 Acts (which includes 700 Appropriation Acts and 27 Reorganization Acts). As regards amendments, 52 Acts have already been amended and 18 Amendment Bills have been introduced in the Parliament. The remaining Acts are at various stages of processing.

21.3.4 The Legislative Department has, with the assistance of NIC, has placed all the unrepealed Central Acts of all-India application which find a place in the scheme of the India Code available on NICNET and INTERNET. Action has also been initiated by the Legislative Department to make subordinate legislations also available on NICNET and INTERNET with the assistance of the concerned administrative Ministries and NIC. An Action Plan has been prepared and communicated to concerned Ministries/Departments for making all subordinate legislations available on NICNET.

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

#### **21.4 Promotion of Information Technology**

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

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

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

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

### ***National e-Governance Plan***

21.4.5 The National e-Governance initiative is about implementation of a comprehensive programme to accelerate e-governance at all levels of the Government to improve efficiency, transparency and accountability at the Govt.-citizen- interface. This is one of the items included in the thrust area items being monitored by the Prime Minister. Action is being taken on this item jointly by the Departments of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances (DAR&PG) and Information Technology.

21.4.6 The National e-governance Plan comprises the following areas:

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

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

<b>Central Government</b>	<b>State Government</b>	<b>Integrated Services</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>
Income Tax Passport, Visa, Immigration DCA-21, Insurance National Citizen Database Central Excise, Pension, Banking e-Office	Land Records Road Transport Property Registration Agriculture Treasuries, Municipalities Gram Panchayats Commercial Taxes Police	EDI (e-Commerce) E-Biz Common Service Centre India Portal EG Gateway e-Courts, e-Procurement

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

#### ***Setting up of National Institute of Smart Government***

21.4.9 Setting up of National Institute for Smart Government (NISG) was one of the 108 recommendations of the National Task Force on Information Technology and Software Development. The Cabinet in its meeting held on 24 March 2005 had ratified the establishment of the NISG as a Section 25 not-for-profit Company with equity of 49% by Government and 51% by the Private Sector and approved to contribute Equity of Rs.1 crore each by the Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances and the Department of Information Technology (Total Central Government Equity of Rs.2 crore). Department of AR&PG released its share of Rs.1 crore in March 2005.

21.4.10 NISG has started its operations from its headquarters located in the campus of International Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Hyderabad. The major projects executed / under execution by the NISG include the following:-

- DCA21 for M/o Company Affairs, GoI
- ICTD Project for UNDP and Dept. of Information Technology, GoI
- EBiz for the DIPP, Ministry of Industry & Policy Promotion, GoI
- e-Gov World, a Knowledge Portal on e-Government for the D/o Information Technology, GoI

- Bangalore One for Govt. of Karnataka
- ENVISION for Ministry of Environment & Forests, GoI
- E-Procurement for State Governments of Chattisgarh and Karnataka
- E-Government Roadmap for Chattisgarh
- ILIS (Integrated Land Information System) for Govt. of A.P.

21.4.11 NISG is also conducting training programmes to build the capacity for e-governance initiatives at the strategic level.

### ***India Portal***

21.4.12 India Portal has been put on the website at [www.india.gov.in](http://www.india.gov.in). This is the Official Portal of the Indian Government, designed, developed and hosted by National Informatics Centre (NIC), the premier ICT Organisation of the Government of India under the aegis of Department of Information Technology, Ministry of Communications & Information Technology.

21.4.13 The portal has been developed as a Mission Mode Project under the National E-Governance Plan of the Government. The objective behind the Portal is to provide a single window access to the information and services being provided by the Indian Government for the citizens and other stakeholders. An attempt has been made through this Portal to provide comprehensive, accurate, reliable and one stop source of information about India and its various facets. Links at various places, too, have been provided to other Indian Government Portals / websites. The content in this Portal is the result of a collaborative effort of various Indian Government Ministries & Departments, at the Central / State / District level. Efforts would continue to enhance and enrich this Portal in terms of content coverage, design and technology on a regular basis.

### ***Governance Knowledge Centre***

3.4.14 The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances has taken up an initiative to design and develop a web-based repository of good governance initiatives and best practices. The Governance Knowledge Centre (GKC) encompasses web based Digital Repository as also a support team comprising domain experts, resource persons, analysts along with technical professionals who continuously ensure dynamic updation of Knowledge Resources and Case Studies relevant to the profile of users visiting the repository.

3.4.15 Digital Repository is envisaged as a tool to enable capture, organize, store for easy retrieval of digital contents with respect to the various selected case studies of “Good Governance Practices” in India and abroad. The knowledge shared by the practitioners would facilitate in better comprehension of the nuances of administrative and management practices and pave the way for taking up appropriate interventions to improve governance standards which in turn would help improve delivery of services to the citizens.

**3.4.16 Governance Knowledge Centre (GKC) consists of:**

- Case Studies of Good Governance Practices in India and Abroad
- Web based Discussion Forum to discuss various issues and solutions amongst practitioners of Governance
- Assessment and Benchmarking of select Good Governance Practices/Cases
- Publishing of Award winning Knowledge Resources/Case Studies
- Directory of Resource persons under various Governance Themes
- Directory of Organisations involved in the various projects of Good Governance in India
- Publishing of New and Hot Topics
- Current Events
- Links to collaboration partners of GKC
- Classification / Search by categories and key words
- E-Mail updates to Subscribers
- Opinion Poll
- Help Desk

3.4.17 GKC—a Digital Repository together with Portal for District Collectors/ District Magistrates was launched by the Prime Minister during the National Conference of Collectors held at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 19-20 May, 2005. So far 90 case studies have been uploaded.

***National Informatics Centre***

3.4.18. NIC has established a Nationwide ICT Network (NICNET) - with Gateway Nodes in all Central Government Departments (excluding Defence Ministry), State/UT Secretariats (28+7), and about 600 Districts Administrations for ICT services including Internet, Electronic Mail and World Wide Web facilities. NIC has developed many e-Governance applications in the area of Judiciary, Agriculture, Rural Development, Land Records, Transport, Passport Services, Sales Tax, Customs and Excise, Property Registration, Civil Pension/Social Welfare Pension, Public Grievances, Accounts etc. and these applications are already operational.

***State Wide Area Network***

3.4.19 Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved the Scheme for establishing State Wide Area Networks (SWANs) across the country in 29 States/ 6 UTs at a total outlay of Rs.3,334 crore with Central Assistance component of Rs.2,005 crore over a period of five years. Under this scheme it is proposed to provide Central Assistance to States for establishing SWANs from State Headquarters upto the Block level with a minimum bandwidth capacity of 2 Mbps. SWAN proposals from 20 States/ UTs have been sanctioned so far with a total outlay of Rs.1384 crore.

### ***State Data Centres***

3.4.20. State Data centre has been identified as one of the important element of the core infrastructure for supporting e-Governance initiatives under NeGP. It is proposed to create data repositories/data centres in various states so that common secured data storage could be maintained to serve host of e-Governance applications. The broad policy guidelines for Technical and Financial assistance to the States for setting up of Data Centres are under formulation and the scheme will be taken up during 2006-07.

### ***Integrated Service Delivery Centres – Common Service Centres(CSCs)***

3.4.21. A Draft Frame Work for establishment of 100,000 Common Service Centres (CSCs) across the country has been finalized and posted in the Department of Information Technology's (DIT) Website to make it available to all stakeholders. National Level Service Agency (NLSA) has been selected to assist DIT in formulating the scheme for the establishment of CSCs. The programme is proposed to be implemented through an entrepreneur-driven, Public Private Partnership model.

### ***Service Delivery Gateway***

3.4.22. This Gateway would enable standards based communication linkages between the back end applications in the departments with the Service Access providers and will facilitate joined up services. DIT through the National Institute for Smart Government (NISG) has initiated a pilot project for the service delivery gateway. A Proof of Concept of the Gateway Pilot has been built and demonstrated. Gateway Specifications and Request for Proposal is currently being carried out.

### ***9<sup>th</sup> National Conference on e-governance***

3.4.23. The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions and the Department of Information Technology, in collaboration with the State Government of Kerala organized the 9th National Conference on e-Governance from 2 to 4th February 2006 at Kochi. The theme of the Conference was "Accelerating e-Governance – Collaborate, replicate and extend the reach." IT companies, civil societies and educational institutions participated actively in the events.

3.4.24. The Conference served as an effective forum in which the IT Secretaries of the State Governments, IT Managers of the Central Government, software solutions providers, industries etc. participated. The Conference proved to be very useful in not only creating awareness in officers dealing with IT but also helped as a useful forum in which new initiatives of various State Governments / Central Government in the area of IT and e-Governance were conceptualized. The Conference Sessions focused on issues such as (i) Milestones achieved and Milestones ahead (ii) Citizen Service Centres (iii) Challenges on the ground (iv) Rural technology networks (v) Leveraging IT in implementing RTI (vi) Leveraging Middlewares, Gateways and Portals etc.

3.4.25. As part of the National Conference on e-Governance, awards were also presented in the New Entrants category and Professional Category in the following subjects:-

- (a) Professional Excellence in Process Re-engineering
- (b) Exemplary Leadership and ICT achievement of the year
- (c) Outstanding Performance in Service Delivery; and
- (d) Innovative Operations and Best Practices.

Awards were also distributed by Governor of Kerala to school children and college students who won the National Essay Contest held as part of the Conference.

## 21.5 Citizen-centric Initiative

### Citizens' Charter Initiative in the Government

21.5.1 The Citizens' Charter initiative in the Government started in 1996-97 and received endorsement of the Central and State Government/UT Administrations in the Conference of Chief Ministers held in May, 1997. The Department coordinates the efforts to formulate and operationalise Citizens'/Users' Charters by the Central Government Ministries/Departments and their PSUs/Autonomous/statutory bodies in areas in which they provide services to members of the public. These Charters publicise the services to members of the public, commitment of the organization, expected standards of service delivery, time frame, grievance redressal mechanism and are open to public scrutiny to ensure accountability. Ministries / Departments and Organisations are advised to consult and involve stakeholders including NGOs, Citizens' Groups, Resident Welfare Associations and other members of public who are availing various services offered by the Government agencies, while formulating and implementing the Citizens' Charters.

21.5.2 As at the end of March-2006, 30 Ministries/ Departments/Organisations have brought out 111 Citizens' Charters (*Annexure-21.1*). 24 State Governments/UT Administrations have also brought out 683 Citizens' Charters (*Annexure 21.2*).

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

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

### Service Delivery Excellence Project (SEVOTTAM)

21.5.5 A Workshop was organized on 15-7-2005 in which about 40 NGOs working in the areas of Education, Health, Infrastructure and other service sectors were invited to discuss their role as a mediator between the citizens and the Government in improving service

delivery by Government Organisations and to assess / share experiences on the prototype of a model developed for conceptualizing and implementing a Charter Mark Scheme. The three components of this Scheme are (i) Assessment and recognition of excellence in the implementation of Citizens' Charter; (ii) Public Grievance Redress Mechanism Rating Model; and (iii) Assessment of institutions for Excellence in Public Service Delivery. On introduction, the scheme is expected to help in augmenting outcomes / performances to meet Citizens' needs.

21.5.6 A workshop was organized on 4-3-2006 in which civil society representatives, NGOs, citizen groups, academicians and senior officers from various ministries and departments and representatives from different organizations presented their views on the model developed by the Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances in collaboration with the Bureau of Indian Standards for bringing excellence in public service delivery. These discussions have eventually culminated in finalization of the certification requirements. Using the tools provided by this model, government agencies can self assess and improve quality of their service delivery and over a period of time graduate to a level where an objective evaluation can be done and excellence can be publicly recognized. It is proposed to introduce this Service Delivery Excellence model (called SEVOTTAM) for recognizing Excellence in Service Delivery in Central Government Ministries/ Departments in phases.

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

## 21.6 **Information & Facilitation Counters (IFCs)**

21.6.1 Computerised Information and Facilitation Counters (IFCs) have been set up to provide information and assistance to the public regarding the schemes and procedures of the concerned organisation as well as acknowledgement and status report of individual applications and grievances. IFCs are set up outside the security zone of each office with a view to facilitating the dissemination of the information to the citizen/user at one place without the hassle of getting an entry pass. So far 106 IFCs have been set up which include 'May I Help You Counters'.

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

## 21.7 **Public Grievances Redress**

21.7.1 The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances is the nodal agency of the Government of India for Policy formulation and for taking initiatives towards a responsive, transparent and citizen-friendly administration. Towards achieving this objective, it plans as well as monitors implementation of major initiatives for making administration proactive and citizen-friendly, including formulation of Citizens' Charters as well as strengthening the mechanism for public grievance redress. During the Chief Minister's

Conference in May 1997 on “Effective and Responsive Administration” emphasis was laid on accountable and citizen-friendly Government and prompt and effective redressal of the public grievances from Secretariat downwards to the village level. Under this background, the Public Grievance Division of this Department undertakes studies of the State Governments/ UT Administrations to review the initiatives taken by them in making the administration interactive and responsive to the needs of the citizen.

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

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

21.7.4 National Informatics Centre (NIC) has developed a uniform software called Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (PGRAMS) in consultation with the Directorate of Public Grievances (Cabinet Secretariat) and Department of AR & PG for installation in various Central Government Ministries/ Departments. So far, it has been installed in 22 Ministries/ Departments and 42 other organisations. A citizen can now lodge his/ her grievance on this website and can also monitor the action taken thereon by accessing the website. ([http:// darpg-grievance.nic.in](http://darpg-grievance.nic.in) )

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

## 21.8 **Simplification of procedures for issue of Passports**

21.8.1 To streamline and simplify the Passport issuing system, the M/o External Affairs has decided to do away with police verification on all renewal of passports even if there is a

change in address. Similarly, Passports issued to minors, senior citizens, government servants who hold No Objection Certificate (NOC) and those who surrender their diplomatic / official passport will not require police verification at the time of issue of ordinary passports. With a view to further simplifying the passport issuing system, it has been decided that a 10-year validity passport will be issued due to change in name, appearance, date of birth, place of birth, signatures or when pages are exhausted. Earlier, the passports were being issued for the remaining validity of the existing passport. It has further been decided to issue 10-year validity passports under Tatkal Scheme as against the practice of issuing it for a validity period of just one year. Further, through process re-engineering in consultation with NIC, the time lines for issue of passports have been reduced. With a view to comply with the directives of the Apex Committee headed by the Cabinet Secretary, State Governments have been requested to send police reports within 2 weeks so that the passports could be issued in 30 days

## 21.9 **Documentation and Dissemination**

21.9.1 CDs of the following 11 documentary films on Best Practices produced by the Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances were disseminated to all the Secretaries of the Government of India and Chief Secretaries of all States / UTs:-

- (i) Bangalore Agenda Task Force
- (ii) Lost World Regained (Kutch Rehabilitation)
- (iii) Vadodara Wins – one day governance
- (iv) Akshaya – Bridging the Digital Divide
- (v) Eco-Tourism – Himachal Pradesh
- (vi) Where there is a will, there is a way – say no to plastics
- (vii) Bhoomi – (Online Delivery of Land Records in Karnataka)
- (viii) E-Seva – the one stop shop (Andhra Pradesh)
- (ix) “Window of Joy” Citizen Facilitation Centre in Kalyan–Dombivili, Maharashtra).
- (x) “Bhagridhari – Partnership Redefined”
- (xi) Breaking the Barriers (Communitisation of Public Institutions and Services in Nagaland).

These films represent the broadly covered scenario of citizen-friendly good governance practices adopted by various States.

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

- (i) Gyandoot – Community owned Rural Internet Project (3-5-2005) – Madhya Pradesh
- (ii) E-Chaupal (3-5-2005) by ITC
- (iii) Slum Sanitation in Pune & Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Urban Poor in Mumbai (10-6-2005) - Maharashtra.

- (iv) Innovations in primary education - Nali-Kali, a programme on learning and playing (13-7-2005) – Karnataka
- (v) Primary Education for all village children (13-7-2005) – Shishu Shiksha Karmachari – West Bengal
- (vi) Lok Vani (District Sitapur) (2-9-2005) - Uttar Pradesh
- (vii) One-day Governance (Vadodara and Ahmedabad modes) (2-9-2005) – Gujarat
- (viii) Problems of Street / Destitute Children (7-10-2005)
- (ix) e-Procurement Application and e-Procurement practices in Andhra Pradesh (25-11-2005)
- (x) e-Braille in West Bengal and Koshwahini (Treasury Information System) in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu (28-12-2005)
- (xi) Innovative strategies for Tribal Development in Kerala, Gujarat and Orissa (7-3-2006)

## 21.10 **Electronic Records Management**

21.10.1 Four workshops on Electronic Records Management were organized in Chennai, Bhopal, Calcutta & Delhi under the World Bank Project on Capacity Building for Good Governance. The faculty members of various training institutes and officers of the Central / State Governments participated in the workshops. An officer of the National Archives of India was a co-trainer. The module has been received well. It would be further refined on the basis of the feedback received in the workshops and would be made available to the State Governments, training institutes and ministries/departments of the Government of India.

21.10.2 A set of generic guidelines on e-mail management was circulated to identify ministries/departments. These guidelines have also been posted on the Department's website. The guidelines would be reviewed on the basis of feedback. These guidelines are proposed to be included in the Records Management Training Module being developed under the World Bank Project on Capacity Building for Good Governance.

## 21.11 **Model Code of Governance**

21.11.1 A day-long Conference of Chief Secretaries was held on 2-11-2004 under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary focusing on good governance, administrative reforms and related issues. The key-note address was delivered by MOS(PP) followed by informal discussions with the Prime Minister. The Conference agreed that a Model Code of Governance would be drawn up which would enshrine the fundamental principles and benchmarks of good governance. The Code would look at governance from the point of view of the citizen and outline the framework for good governance, based on identifiable benchmarks for comparison and evaluation, which can be a model for States to follow. Accordingly, a Model Code of Governance, which is in the form of a road-map for the administration was finalized and sent to all Chief Secretaries of States / UTs on 14-4-2005. The main components of the Model Code cover action points under the heads (i) Improving Service Delivery, (ii) Development of Programmes for Weaker Sections and Backward Areas, (iii) Technology and System Improvement, (iv) Financial Management and Budget Sanctity, (v) Accountability and Transparency, (vi) Public Service Morale and Anti-Corruption Measures and (vii) Incentivising Reforms.

## 21.12. National Conference of District Collectors

21.12.1 A two-day National Conference of District Collectors on governance issues and improvement of delivery systems at district level was held on 19 & 20 May, 2005 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi. A total of 237 Collectors from 29 States and 4 UTs participated in the Conference.

21.12.2 Secretary, Department of Information Technology, then made a short presentation on 'E-Governance and service delivery to the citizens'. He gave an overview of the vision of the National E-Governance Plan, the service delivery model that has been envisaged in the common service centers from where these services can be accessed by all.

21.12.3 Prime Minister inaugurated a Portal for District Collectors/ District Magistrates and Governance Knowledge Centre— a digital depository, which are briefly explained below:-

### *(i) Portal for District Collectors / District Magistrates:*

21.12.4 The Portal has been designed to cover a range of information on Legal Issues, AIS Rules & matters / Training, Procurement & Contracts, State & District Websites, Best Practices, Development & Social Welfare, Health, Education, Forest & Environment, Data & Statistics, Disaster Management, E-Governance, Urban Development, Office Management & Protocol, Elections etc. It is expected that this Portal would provide the requisite information that the District Magistrates/ Collectors may need for discharging their responsibilities more effectively.

### *(ii) Governance Knowledge Centre - A Digital Repository:*

21.12.5 The Digital Repository is envisaged as a tool to capture, organize and store for easy retrieval of digital contents with respect to the various selected case studies of 'Good Governance Practices' in India and abroad. The Governance Knowledge Centre encompasses web-based Digital Repository as also a support team comprising domain experts, resource persons, analysts along with technical professionals who continuously ensure dynamic updation of Knowledge Resources and Case Studies relevant to the profile of users visiting the repository.

21.12.6 A DVD containing 73 reports of the Committees/ Commissions on Administrative Reforms brought out since 1812 was also released by the Prime Minister.

21.12.7 Prime Minister in his address to the Conference on 20-5-2005 recalled the onerous responsibilities being discharged by them in difficult circumstances. He called upon the Collectors to discharge their duties with competence and to be partisan towards the poor, the weaker sections, minorities, women and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and all such disadvantaged people who need support of the State.

21.12.8. Details of the Conference have been put on the departmental website at <http://darpg@nic.in> for general information. 32 Action Points have been identified out of the

various recommendations made in the Conference and the nodal ministries / departments have been requested to take necessary follow up action.

### **21.13 Administrative Reforms Commission**

21.13.1 Government of India has notified on 31-8-2005 the constitution of the second Administrative Reforms Commission to prepare a detailed blueprint for revamping the public administration system. The Commission will suggest measures to achieve a pro-active, responsive, accountable, sustainable and efficient administration for the country at all levels of the Government. The Commission will, inter-alia, consider the following:-

- (i) Organisational Structure of the Government of India
- (ii) Ethics in Governance
- (iii) Refurbishing of Personnel Administration
- (iv) Strengthening of financial management systems
- (v) Steps to ensure effective administration at the State level
- (vi) Steps to ensure effective District Administration
- (vii) Local Self Government / Panchayati Raj Institutions
- (vi) Social Capital, Trust and Participative public service delivery+
- (vii) Citizen-centric Administration
- (viii) Promoting e-governance
- (ix) Issues of Federal Polity
- (x) Crisis Management
- (xi) Public Order

The detailed Terms of Reference for the Commission have been put on the departmental website at <http://darpg.nic.in> for information of the general public.

21.13.2 The Commission consists of Shri Veerappa Moily as Chairperson, Shri V. Ramachandran, Dr. A. P. Mukherjee, and Dr.A. H. Kalro and Dr. Jayaprakash Narayan as Members, and Smt.Vineeta Rai as Member-Secretary. The Commission is required to submit its reports to the Government within a period of one year.

### **21.14 Right to Information Act**

21.14.1 The Right to Information Act, 2005 which has come into effect on 12.10.2005 is a single historic step towards promoting transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority and the Act empowers the citizens to secure access to information under the control of such authorities in the Government of India, State and the Local Governments, all bodies owned, controlled or substantially financed by the Government as also Non-Government Organisations substantially financed by funds provided by the Government. Stringent penalties have been provided for not supplying the information sought for together with an appeal mechanism. Central Information Commission has been established and State Information Commissions are being established to look into the complaints.

### **21.15 Prime Minister's Awards for Excellence in Public Administration**

21.15.1 Prime Minister had announced introduction of Civil Services Awards while addressing the Conference of District Collectors on 20-5-2005. Accordingly, a Scheme has been finalized with the approval of the Prime Minister, to introduce 'Prime Minister's Awards for Excellence in Public Administration' to recognize the extraordinary innovative work done by the officers of the Central and State Governments.

### **21.16 Civil Service Reforms**

21.16.1 New arrangements are being put in place for improving accountability and competency of IAS officers. These include (i) Replacement of the present system of Annual Confidential Reports by Performance Appraisal Reports (PARs) through which more objective evaluation of the performance could be assessed; (ii) Mandatory mid-career training which would be a necessary requirement for promotions and (iii) Promotions based on performance and scrutiny by Eminent Persons Groups.

## **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:

### **21.17 Government of Goa**

21.17.1 All the departments of the Government of Goa have been instructed to set up public grievance redressal mechanism covering both staff and public and to appoint public grievance officers. 13 Mahiti Ghars have been established for supply of the requisite information to the general public.

### **21.18 Government of Haryana**

21.18.1 The Government departments with large public interface have prepared Citizen Charters and these are being displayed prominently. Training programmes have been arranged at the Haryana Institute of Public Administration to train the employees in effective implementation of the citizen charters. Further these are reviewed based on feed back from the public.

21.18.2 District Grievance Committees have been constituted in all districts under the Chairmanship of Ministers and meetings are held every month. Further 84 departments / organizations have provided Information & Facilitation Counters in their offices.

21.18.3 All officers above the level of Deputy Secretary have been provided with PCs and more than 10,000 officials have been trained in the use of IT. An independent website for all downloadable forms and procedures has been launched at <http://haryanaforms.nic.in>.

### **21.19 Government of Himachal Pradesh**

21.19.1 In the fisheries department the procedure has been simplified for getting departmental assistance in the form of subsidy, by dispensing with the report of patwari and

counter signature of tehsildar. The preparation of tribal sub-plan was made very simple, transparent and comprehensive with people's participation and the sub-plan for 2005-06 was formulated in August 2005. A fixed time-frame for giving approvals by the Industries Department for mining lease has been introduced, subject to completion of all formalities. In order to make the administration more responsive, a pilot project called 'LOKMITRA' which aims at speedy disposal of public grievances has been started.

#### **21.20 Government of Mizoram**

21.20.1 A meeting of Heads of Department is regularly held under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to look into the areas for simplification of procedures. A Working Group has been constituted to identify measures for bringing about efficiency of the functioning of the bureaucracy. A seminar on revamping of District Administration was organized on 16-12-2005 under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary and the recommendations made in the seminar are being followed up. Introduction of IT in governmental functioning has begun in a small way and a LAN has been established in the government secretariat.

#### **21.21 Government of Orissa**

21.21.1 A High Level Committee of Secretaries has been set up to review the Secretariat Instructions Manual and Rules of Executive Business of Government. A similar Committee has been constituted to formulate a new policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation under the Chairmanship of Commissioner-cum-Secretary of the Revenue Department. The limits of financial powers and administrative approval have been more than doubled in respect of different projects under the State Government.

21.21.2 It is proposed to provide PCs upto the level of Section Officer in the Secretariat and a LAN has already been set up. A training centre for developing IT skills of government employees has been set up. All departments have independent websites and a large number of forms / tender documents are available on the government website.

#### **21.22 Government of Rajasthan**

21.22.1 Disaster Management Authority has been established. In order to effectively deal with disasters, Search & Rescue teams have been constituted. In the Anti-corruption Bureau computers have been provided upto the level of the Ranges and LAN has also been established. Computerisation of all activities in the various collectorates has also been done and monitoring of disposal of public grievances is being done through the usage of IT. About 100 forms of the Commercial Taxes department are available on the website for the benefit of the traders. Honest tax payers have been awarded gold cards.

#### **21.23 Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands**

21.23.1 A software has been developed by the NIC for registration and monitoring of public grievances in the secretariat and other departments. The performance of grievance redressal mechanism is reviewed by the Chief Secretary periodically and time-limits for redressing public grievances have been prescribed by each department and displayed for information of the general public. Information & Facilitation Counters have been set up in all departments.

21.23.2 All departments / offices have been provided with PCs and a LAN is operational in the Secretariat and adjacent departments. In-service training is imparted frequently in application of IT. Availability of ship tickets and status of students for sponsoring in professional and technical courses on the main land etc. could be checked on the website of the Administration.

21.23.3 Excellence in performance by government servants is recognized by the A&N administration and deserving employees are honoured with distribution of Commendation Certificates on the eve of Independence Day and Republic Day. A transparent transfer policy has been formulated to improve the ability of the system to deliver services to the people.

21.24 **Union Territory of Pondicherry**

21.24.1 Public Grievance Officers have been appointed in all departments for attending to complaints received from the public. Ombudsmen have been appointed for all the 4 regions in order to enable the public to seek remedy if the grievances are not settled at the level of Grievances Officer. Further, periodical checks / inspections are carried out for the effective implementation of the Citizen Charters and training programmes for the officials are also conducted in this regard.

# **PART-II**

# **ANNEXURES**

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## **LIST OF ITEMS COVERED**

### **TPP POINT      TPP ITEM**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

##### **(b)      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)
	<b>1.</b>	<b>Attack on Rural Poverty</b>	-	-
1.	i	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	Lakh No. Families	Rural Development
2.	ii	Sampoorna Grameen Rojagar Yojana (SGRY)	Lakh employment mandays	-do-
3.	iii	Handlooms Production	Million Metre	Textiles
4.	vi	Handicrafts	Value of Production (Rs.crore)	-do-
5.	v	Khadi & Village Industries	-do-	Agro and Rural Industries
6.	vi	Small Scale Industries (SSI)	No. of Units	Small Scale Industries
7.	vii	Sericulture	Raw Silk Production (Million Tonnes)	Textiles
-	<b>2.</b>	<b>Strategy for Rainfed Agriculture</b>	-	-
-	<b>(a)</b>	<b>Watershed Development</b>	-	-
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>(b)</b>	<b>Drought Prone Area Programme</b>	-	-
11.	i	Area under Soils Moisture Conservations	000 Hectares	Rural Development
12.	ii	Creation of Irrigation Potential	-do-	-do-
13.	iii	Afforestation and Pastures	-do-	-do-
-	<b>3.</b>	<b>Better Use of Irrigation Water</b>	-	-
14.	i	Irrigation Potential Created	000 Hectares	Water Resources
15.	ii	Utilisation of Potential created	-do-	-do-

-	<b>4.</b>	<b>Bigger Harvest Production of</b>	-	-
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
-	<b>5.</b>	<b>Enforcement of Land Reforms</b>	-	-
25.	i	Surplus Land Distributed	Acres	Rural Development
-	<b>6.</b>	<b>Special Programme for Rural Labour</b>	-	-
26.	i	Bonded Labour Rehabilitation	Nos.	Labour
-	<b>7.</b>	<b>Clean Drinking Water</b>	-	-
27.	i	Villages covered	Nos.	Rural Development
28.	ii	Population Covered	Lakh Nos.	-do-
29.	iii	SC/ST Population covered	-do-	-do-
-	<b>8.</b>	<b>Health for all</b>	-	-
30.	i	Community Health Centres	Nos.	Health & Family Welfare
31.	ii	Primary Health Centres	Nos.	-do-
32.	iii	Sub-centres	Nos.	-do-
33.	iv	Immunisation of Children	Lakh Nos.	-do-
34.	v	Rural Sanitation Latrines	Nos.	Rural Development
-	<b>9.</b>	<b>Two-child Norm</b>	-	-
35.	i	Sterilisation	Lakh Nos.	Health & Family Welfare
36.	ii	Intra Uterine Device Insertion	-do-	-do-
37.	iii	Conventional Contraceptives users	-do-	-do-
38.	iv	Oral Pills Users	-do-	-do-
39.	v	Integrated Child Development Services blocks (Cum)	Nos.	M/o Women & Child Development
40.	vi	Anganwadi (Cum)	Nos.	-do-
-	<b>10.</b>	<b>Expansion of Education</b>	-	Deptt. of Elementary & School Education
-	<b>(a)</b>	<b>Elementary Enrolment</b>	-	-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>(b)</b>	<b>Adult Literacy</b>	-	-
45.	i	Total	-do-	-do-
46.	ii	Women	-do-	-do-
47.	iii	SC/ST	-do-	-do-

-	<b>11.</b>	<b>Justice to Scheduled Castes &amp; Scheduled Tribes</b>	-	-
48.	i	SC Families Assisted	-do-	Social Justice & Empowerment
49.	ii	ST Families Assisted	-do-	Tribal Affairs
-	<b>12.</b>	<b>Equality for Women</b>		
-	i	Enrolment of Girls in Schools	Lakh Nos.	M/o Women & Child Development
-	ii	Women in Adult Literacy Classes	-do-	-do-
-	<b>13.</b>	<b>New Opportunities for Youth</b>	-	-
50.	i	National Service Scheme	Nos.	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
-	<b>14.</b>	<b>Housing for the People</b>	-	-
-	<b>A.</b>	<b>Rural</b>	-	-
54.	i	Provision of House Sites*	000 Nos.	Rural Development
55.	ii	Assistance for Construction *	000 Nos. beneficiar-ies	-do-
56.	iii	Indira Awaas Yojana for SC/STs	000 Nos.	-do-
-	<b>B.</b>	<b>Urban</b>	-	-
57.	i	Economic Weaker Section Housing	000Nos.	M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
58.	ii	Houses Constructed for Lower Income Group	Nos.	-do-
-	<b>15.</b>	<b>Improvement of Slums</b>	-	-
59.	i	Slum Population covered with seven basic amenities	Nos. of 000 persons	Ministry of Urban Development
-	<b>16.</b>	<b>New Strategy for Forestry</b>	-	-
60.	i	Tree Plantation	Crore Nos.	Environment & Forests
-	<b>18.</b>	<b>Concern for the Consumer</b>	-	-
61.	i	Fair Price Shops Opened	Nos.	M/o Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distributions
-	<b>19.</b>	<b>Energy for the Villages</b>	-	-
62.	i	Villages Electrified	Nos.	Power
63.	ii	Pumpsets Energised	000 Nos.	-do-
64.	iii	Improved Chullahs	-do-	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.	<b>1.</b>	<b>Attack on Rural Poverty</b>	-
-	i	Special Employment Programme of States	Rural Development
2.	ii	Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment – now merged in Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana	-do-
3.	iii	Village Industries	M/o Small Scale Industries, M/o Agro & Rural Industries
4.	iv	Local Bodies Revitalisation and Involvement	M/o Panchayati Raj
-	<b>2.</b>	<b>Strategy for Rainfed Agriculture</b>	-
5.	i	Distribution of Seed-Cum-Fertiliser Drills	Agriculture & Cooperation
6.	ii	Distribution of Improved Agricultural Implements	-do-
7.	iii	Area Covered Outside Watersheds	-do-
8.	iv	High Yielding Seeds	-do-
9.	v	Drought Prone Area Programme (Number of Districts)	Rural Development
-	<b>3.</b>	<b>Better use of Irrigation Water</b>	-
-	<b>(a)</b>	<b>Irrigation</b>	-
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>(b)</b>	<b>Catchment Areas Development Programme</b>	-
16.	i	Soil Conservation	M/o Agriculture & Cooperation
17.	ii	Afforestation	M/o Agriculture & Cooperation
-	<b>4.</b>	<b>Bigger Harvests</b>	-
18.	i	Post harvest Facilities	M/o Food & Public Distribution
-	<b>5.</b>	<b>Enforcement of Land Reforms</b>	-
19.	i	Land Records Compilation	Rural Development
20.	ii	Land Declared Surplus	-do-
21.	iii	Area Distributed to SCs/STs	-do-
22.	iv	Numbers Benefited SCs/STs	-do-
-	<b>6.</b>	<b>Special Programmes for Rural Labour</b>	-
23.	i	Release of Bonded Labour	M/o Labour
24.	ii	Minimum Wages Enforcement	-do-
-	<b>8.</b>	<b>Health for all</b>	-
25.	i	Disease Prevention	M/o Health
26.	ii	Rehabilitation of handicapped	Social Justice & Empowerment

-	<b>9.</b>	<b>Two-child Norms</b>	-
27.	i	Mother & Child Health Care Services	Family Welfare
-	<b>10.</b>	<b>Expansion of Education</b>	-
28.	i	Content of Education	Elementary & School Education
29.	ii	Non-formal Education	-do-
30.	iii	Value Oriented Education	-do-
-	<b>11.</b>	<b>Justice to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes</b>	-
31.	i	Release of Central Share	Social Justice & Empowerment
32.	ii	Compliance with Laws	-do-
33.	iii	Improving Educational Standards	-do-
34.	iv	Rehabilitation of Safai Karamcharis	-do-
35.	v	Integration with Community	Tribal Affairs
36.	vi	Rehabilitation of Tribal in Projects	-do-
-	<b>12.</b>	<b>Equality for Women</b>	-
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-
-	<b>13</b>	<b>New Opportunities for Youth</b>	
39.	i	New Youth Policy	Youth Affairs & Sports
40.	ii	New Sports Policy	-do-
	<b>14.</b>	<b>Housing for the People</b>	-
41.	i	Houses Constructed for SCs/STs	M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
42.	ii	Low Cost Building Material	-do-
43.	iii	Number of Homeless covered	-do-
-	<b>15.</b>	<b>Improvement of Slum</b>	-
44.	i	Restrict Growth of Slums	-do-
-	<b>16.</b>	<b>New Strategy for Forestry</b>	-
45.	i	Survival Rate	Environment & Forests
46.	ii	Wasteland Reclaimed	-do-
47.	iii	Hill/Desert/Coastal Vegetation	-do-
	<b>17.</b>	<b>Protection of Environment</b>	-
48.	i	Appraisal of Development	-do-
49.	ii	Popular Support, Awareness / Involvement	-do-
-	<b>18.</b>	<b>Concern for the Consumer</b>	-
50.	i	Ration Cards Issued	M/o Consumer Affairs
51.	ii	Standards Developed	-do-
52.	iii	Consumer Protection	-do-
-	<b>19.</b>	<b>Energy for the Villages</b>	-
53.	i	Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	M/o New and Renewable Energy
-	<b>20.</b>	<b>A Responsive Administration</b>	-
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 2005-06**

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	SC	ST	Women	Handi-capped
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	Andhra Pradesh	122807	9655	132462	51171	10534	120032	2606	38.63	7.95	90.62	1.97
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1086	927	2013	0	2013	914	0	0.00	100.00	45.40	0.00
3	Assam	55333	420	55753	5539	10650	33769	482	9.93	19.10	60.57	0.86
4	Bihar	43879	87154	131033	42422	1838	40311	837	32.38	1.40	30.76	0.64
5	Chattisgarh	13823	15148	28971	4287	12234	10413	174	14.80	42.23	35.94	0.60
6	Goa	369	256	625	25	114	368	2	4.00	18.24	58.88	0.32
7	Gujarat	6559	24389	30948	5120	8761	11220	487	16.54	28.31	36.25	1.57
8	Haryana	12026	2929	14955	7356	0	9865	229	49.19	0.00	65.96	1.53
9	Himachal Pradesh	6303	2154	8457	3757	672	5049	164	44.42	7.95	59.70	1.94
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2281	4904	7185	685	1082	2534	3	9.53	15.06	35.27	0.04
11	Jharkhand	45296	34551	79847	11545	38035	43619	92	14.46	47.63	54.63	0.12
12	Karnataka	43752	3172	46924	15330	4834	42010	636	32.67	10.30	89.53	1.36
13	Kerala	17791	4692	22483	9212	880	17770	553	40.97	3.91	79.04	2.46
14	Madhya Pradesh	47039	9417	56456	17745	18455	29114	1475	31.43	32.69	51.57	2.61
15	Maharashtra	64583	8473	73056	18735	17386	58325	1081	25.64	23.80	79.84	1.48
16	Manipur	1806	158	1964	92	77	1572	95	4.68	3.92	80.04	4.84
17	Meghalaya	1811	24	1835	0	1835	1139	8	0.00	100.00	62.07	0.44
18	Mizoram	1276	281	1557	0	1303	962	7	0.00	83.69	61.79	0.45
19	Nagaland	237	22	259	0	259	201	0	0.00	100.00	77.61	0.00
20	Orissa	60571	3333	63904	17102	18584	57307	1174	26.76	29.08	89.68	1.84
21	Punjab	3412	2511	5923	3987	0	3304	67	67.31	0.00	55.78	1.13
22	Rajasthan	11492	21984	33476	10897	5775	16836	309	32.55	17.25	50.29	0.92
23	Sikkim	946	520	1466	75	738	847	0	5.12	50.34	57.78	0.00
24	Tamil Nadu	38287	1421	39708	18812	1488	37977	2133	47.38	3.75	95.64	5.37
25	Tripura	6188	NR	6188	1328	1609	1946	30	21.46	26.00	31.45	0.48
26	Uttaranchal	16986	257	17243	4364	1106	10490	38	25.31	6.41	60.84	0.22
27	Uttar Pradesh	225225	35855	261080	125930	1067	88707	2029	48.23	0.41	33.98	0.78
28	West Bengal	16407	2422	18829	6733	682	12701	15	35.76	3.62	67.45	0.08
29	A&N Islands	250	8	258	0	-	150	-	-	-	58.14	0.00
30	D & N Haveli	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Lakshadweep	1	14	15	0	15	3	-	-	100.00	20.00	-
33	Pondicherry	858	17	875	513	-	865	17	58.63	-	98.86	1.94
	TOTAL	868680	277068	1145748	382762	162026	660320	14743	33.41	14.14	57.63	1.29

N. R. = Not Reported.

**'Physical Performance of States/UT Administrations  
Under A Programme SGRY Employment Generated (Lakh Mandays)  
During the year 2005-06**

(in tonnes)

Sl. No.	STATES /UTs.	Reportin g Month Code	Employment Generated (In Lakh Mandays)						Revised Current Year's Allocation	OB against Authorisation as on 1-4-2005 (Unlifted quantity) {Authorisation (Minus) Lifting}	Current Year Authorization			Total Authorizati 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	116.74	63.58	253.84	434.16	162.54	187.29	195.956	14.856	-	195,957	195,957	210,813	206,886	7,979	214,865
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0.00	9.42	0.00	9.42	1.98	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Assam	2	99.93	218.54	342.40	660.87	89.95	267.40	277.421	150,166	-	277,421	277,421	427,587	166,531	167,344	333,875
4	Bihar	2	235.37	17.75	226.09	479.21	106.32	340.25	258,705	479,096	-	388,060	388,060	867,156	330,517	80,060	410,577
5	Chattisgarh	3	43.33	112.72	100.77	256.82	89.90	31.24	109,367	13,548	-	109,367	109,367	122,915	117,410	13,311	130,721
6	Goa	2	0.03	0.43	0.96	1.42	0.44	0.00	2.810	-	-	2,810	2,810	2,810	-	-	-
7	Gujarat	3	35.36	77.88	73.10	186.34	49.41	74.03	85,795	1,817	85,794	-	85,794	87,611	91,253	-2294	88,959
8	Haryana	2	32.02	0.00	23.34	55.36	16.62	54.57	45,198	1,931	45,198	-	45,198	47,129	47,592	4,618	52,210
9	Himachal Pradesh	2	111.10	2.34	13.30	26.74	1.67	0.00	19,035	7,488	9,551	7,493	17,044	24,532	21,097	7,711	28,808
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1	2.05	1.85	14.04	17.94	0.00	0.15	22,369	87	75,503	15,455	21,174	21,261	19,050	1,786	20,836
11	Jharkhand	1	80.94	108.42	111.06	300.42	82.25	50.23	175,448	-	-	187,668	263,171	263,171	-	-	-
12	Karnataka	2	88.69	39.51	182.05	310.25	93.42	191.34	146,337	20,358	29,269	117,068	146,337	166,695	145,795	19,024	164,819
13	Kerala	2	29.79	4.71	54.58	89.08	32.38	2.94	65,662	18,504	21,888	43,773	65,661	84,165	77,833	192	78,025
14	Madhya Pradesh	2	114.23	174.05	154.83	443.11	161.56	154.07	236,183	29,557	170,217	65,966	236,183	265,740	293,463	37,138	330,601
15	Maharashtra	2	125.74	111.21	252.72	489.67	154.06	149.60	289,275	131,341	175,051	114,223	289,274	420,615	280,064	89,359	369,423
16	Manipur	2	0.72	11.41	1.43	13.56	2.60	0.00	18,620	1,410	-	18,620	18,620	20,030	5,202	-	5,202
17	Meghalaya	1	0.41	27.05	0.22	27.68	7.28	1.85	20,859	17,714	-	10,847	10,847	28,561	46,591	-	46,591
18	Mizoram	2	0.00	10.16	0.00	10.16	4.07	0.00	4,827	5	-	4,828	4,828	4,833	4,828	5	4,833
19	Nagaland	7	0.00	9.34	0.00	9.34	2.80	0.00	14,308	1,879	7,155	7,155	14,310	16,189	8,022	1,518	9,540
20	Orissa	2	134.50	189.10	194.40	518.00	170.10	224.80	221,654	27,021	-	221,654	221,654	248,675	228,782	9,237	238,019
21	Punjab	3	25.46	0.00	11.22	36.68	0.75	36.68	50,273	6,620	50,272	-	50,272	56,892	42,737	2,263	45,000
22	Rajasthan	2	54.81	44.34	53.83	152.98	65.75	27.31	111,119	12,462	111,119	-	111,119	123,581	122,110	20,510	142,620
23	Sikkim	3	1.14	2.94	3.52	7.60	2.30	0.61	5,344	-	-	5,344	5,344	5,344	5,411	-	5,411
24	Tamil Nadu	2	199.32	13.39	195.29	408.00	146.09	310.82	171,352	20,829	-	171,352	171,352	192,181	190,367	7,041	197,408
25	Tripura	2	22.19	42.33	48.83	113.35	31.72	14.69	33,621	739	-	33,621	33,621	34,360	31,853	-	31,853
26	Uttaranchal	3	33.94	6.45	61.63	102.02	19.66	9.90	43,740	6,915	18,575	25,165	43,740	50,655	49,754	10,887	60,641
27	Uttar Pradesh	2	701.55	2.45	548.54	1252.54	167.67	449.91	654,894	571,035	453,450	201,442	654,892	1,225,927	412,002	60,680	472,682
28	West Bengal	2	192.40	85.02	194.37	471.79	111.73	249.94	246,324	139,568	-	246,322	246,322	385,890	322,426	105,581	428,007
29	A&N Islands	2	-	0.42	3.52	3.94	1.32	0.02	1,843	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	21
30	D & N Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,214	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Daman & Diu	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	588	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Lakshadweep	3	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.41	0.20	0.00	922	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Pondicherry	2	0.70	0.00	0.40	1.10	0.17	1.10	1,868	1,914	-	-	-	1,914	553	44	597
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2382.46</b>	<b>1387.22</b>	<b>3120.28</b>	<b>6889.96</b>	<b>1776.71</b>	<b>2830.74</b>	<b>3,532,931</b>	<b>1,676,860</b>	<b>1,258,761</b>	<b>2,471,611</b>	<b>3,730,372</b>	<b>5,407,232</b>	<b>3,268,150</b>	<b>646,288</b>	<b>3,914,438</b>

**ANNEXURE- 2.3****NUMBER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS (PRIs) DURING 2005-06***(As on 1.4.2005)*

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

## A STATUS OF PANCHAYAT ELECTIONS IN THE COUNTRY

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

S.No.	States/UTs	Elections last held	Elections due	Comments, if any
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	ZP& MP- July, 2006 GP – August, 2006	ZP& MP - July, 2011 GP – August, 2011	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	April, 2003	April, 2008	Ex. Tirap Dist.
3.	Assam	January, 2002	January, 2007	
4.	Bihar	May – June, 2006	May., 2011	
5.	Goa	GP-Jan. 2002 DP – Jan, 2005	GP- January, 2007 DP- January, 2010	
6.	Gujarat	IP&DP – Dec. 2005 GP – Dec. 2001	IP&DP – Dec. 2010 GP – Dec. 2006	
7.	Haryana	April, 2005	April, 2010	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	December, 2005	December, 2010	
9.	Karnataka	GP-Feb.,2005 IP&DP – Jan, 2006	GP- Feb., 2010 IP&DP- Jan, 2011	Election were postponed in July,2005 due to court stay.
10.	Kerala	September,2005	September, 2010	
11.	Madhya Pradesh	January, 2005	January, 2010	
12.	Chhattisgarh	January, 2005	January, 2010	
13.	Maharashtra	GP – October, 2002. DP & IP – Feb., 2002	DP & IP – Feb., 2007 GP- October, 2007	
14.	Manipur	GP & DP - Sept, 2002	GP& DP – Sept, 2007	
15.	Orissa	February, 2002	February, 2007	
16.	Punjab	GP- June, 2003 DP&IP- June, 2002	GP- June, 2008 DP&IP- June, 2007	
17.	Rajasthan	January-Febr., 2005	January, 2010	
18.	Sikkim	October, 2002.	October, 2007.	
19.	Tamilnadu	October, 2006	October, 2011	
20.	Tripura	July, 2004	July, 2009	
21.	Uttaranchal	GP – Aug., 2005 DP – Jan., 2006	GP – Aug., 2010 DP – Jan., 2011	
22.	Uttar Pradesh	March 2003	March 2008	.
23.	West Bengal	May, 2003	May, 2008	
24.	A&N Islands	September, 2005	September, 2010	
25.	D&N Haveli	October, 2005	October, 2010	
26.	Daman & Diu	September, 2005	September, 2010	
27.	Lakshadweep	Dec.2002/Jan. 2003	Dec.2007	
28.	Chandigarh	DP-July, 2005 IP- January, 2002 GP- January, 2004	DP-July, 2010 IP- January, 2007 GP- January, 2009	
29.	Pondicherry	GP & ZP (Commune Panchayat) – June – July, 2006	June, 2011	

GP- Gram Panchayat, IP- Intermediate Panchayat, DP- District Panchayat, ZP- Zilla Parishad

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

30.	<b>Jharkhand</b>	Due	Preparations for elections are complete. Election will be held soon.
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**(C) States where the 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act is not applicable or yet to be adopted**

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

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF CEILING SURPLUS LAND AS ON 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH -2006

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Returns			Area Declared Surplus	Area Taken Possession	Area Distributed To Indi. Bene.	Total Number of Beneficiaries	SC/ST BENEFICIARIES				OTHER BENEFICIARIES		Area Decld.Surplus but not Distributed
		Filed	Disposed	Pending					SC Bene. No.	Area	ST Bene. No.	Area	Other Beneficiaries	Area	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Andhra Pradesh	446,830	445,184	1,646	855,934	651,604	589,039	532,000	224,979	233,133	85,588	120,335	221,433	235,571	266,895
2	Assam	21,894	21,720	174	613,405	575,337	545,875	445,862	43,723	86,069	42,365	58,986	359,774	400,820	107,529
3	Bihar	NA	NA	87	415,447	390,752	306,964	379,528	234,861	182,045	43,050	39,978	101,617	84,941	NA
4	Gujarat	58,731	58,173	558	227,875	173,506	156,611	35,034	17,087	98,346	8,750	32,015	4,197	25,569	71,264
5	Haryana	29,842	29,712	130	105,783	101,932	101,166	29,349	12,685	43,672	NIL	NIL	16,664	57,494	4,616
6	Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	316,556	304,895	6,167	6,259	3,912	2,727	329	245	2,018	3,195	NA
7	Jammu & Kashmir	NR	NR	NR	8,836	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	8,836
8	Karnataka	177,165	176,674	491	268,516	164,601	123,510	33,815	20,389	74,179	1,280	4,379	12,146	44,954	145,006
9	Kerala	NR	NR	NR	170,588	99,193	76,664	165,142	68,239	27,832	9,715	9,356	87,188	39,476	93,924
10	Madhya Pradesh	NR	NR	NR	223,264	190,449	134,178	47,054	16,041	38,897	18,383	51,305	12,630	43,976	NR
11	Maharashtra	NR	NR	82	711,709	634,767	614,583	135,499	40,785	158,032	29,286	97,432	65,428	359,112	NR
12	Manipur	NA	NA	NA	1,830	1,685	1,682	1,258	96	128	72	97	1,090	1,457	NA
13	Orissa	59,569	59,208	361	182,828	170,244	159,161	142,107	48,799	50,554	52,953	66,577	40,355	42,030	23,667
14	Punjab	44,817	44,627	190	146,065	105,913	100,505	28,181	11,349	42,551	216	754	16,616	57,200	45,560
15	Rajasthan	87,835	87,308	527	613,034	570,395	464,295	82,938	30,040	145,030	11,954	50,356	40,944	268,908	148,739
16	Tamil Nadu	22,415	21,879	536	206,779	198,261	188,049	148,786	65,803	70,571	236	320	82,747	117,150	18,730
17	Tripura	1,679	1,656	23	1,995	1,944	1,598	1,424	256	218	359	448	809	933	397
18	Uttar Pradesh	65,538	65,416	122	366,147	335,525	260,509	300,163	205,104	183,495	450	951	94,609	76,063	105,638
19	West Bengal	101,404	88,773	12,631	1,397,691	1,307,433	1,100,879	2,829,935	1,042,133	379,234	533,399	226,356	1,254,403	411,144	296,812
20	D&N Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	7,267	3,749	NR	NR	NIL	NIL	NR	NR	NR
21	Delhi	NA	NA	9	1,132	394	394	654	495	277	NA	NA	159	117	NA
22	Pondicherry	311	264	47	2,326	1,286	1,070	1,464	858	640	NIL	NIL	606	430	1,255
Total		1,118,030	1,100,594	17,614	6,837,740	5,980,116	4,940,166	5,350,201	2,087,634	1,817,630	838,385	759,890	2,415,433	2,270,540	1,338,868

NA: Not Available

NR: Not received

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL NO. OF CASES AND AREA INVOLVED  
IN LITIGATION AS ON 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH, 2006**

(Acres)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total No. of cases and the area involved in litigation		Revenue Courts		High Courts		Supreme Courts	
		Number of cases	Area involved (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	122,920	1,698	54065	589	27,120	740	10,360	228
2	Assam	38,461	112	34459	109	4,002	3	NA	NA
3	Bihar	NA	1,837	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	Gujarat	60,979	1,183	6282	191	19848	340	12517	40
5	Haryana	4,562	201	1376	71	3,048	124	138	6
6	Himachal Pradesh	8,072	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	Jammu & Kashmir	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
8	Karnataka	124,177	1,571	22272	211	101,873	1,358	35	2
9	Kerala	49,714	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
10	Madhya Pradesh	55,156	874	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
11	Maharashtra	27,753	493	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
12	Manipur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
13	Orissa	12,010	1,205	7618	1,131	4,287	72	106	2
14	Punjab	24,677	731	11573	485	8,313	227	4,791	19
15	Rajasthan	73,441	930	50441	711	20,771	209	2,228	10
16	Tamil Nadu	8,518	166	1584	48	6,295	112	639	6
17	Tripura	59	8	29	5	30	3	NIL	NIL
18	Uttar Pradesh	43,275	2,098	5150	329	36,702	1,717	1,423	52
19	West Bengal	185,554	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
20	D&N Haveli	NR	NR	NIL	NIL	850	11	NIL	NIL
21	Delhi	183	13	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
22	Pondicherry	929	41	144	11	776	28	9	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>840,440</b>	<b>13,166</b>	<b>194,993</b>	<b>3,891</b>	<b>233,915</b>	<b>4,944</b>	<b>32,246</b>	<b>367</b>

NA: Not Available

NR: Not Received

**ANNEXURE- 8.1**

**RURAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY (HABITATIONS COVERED)  
DURING THE YEAR 2005-06**

Point No. 07 A,

(Unit: in number)

Sl. No.	States/UTs Name	Target 2005-06	Achievement 2005-06	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2974	3070	103
2	Arunachal Pradesh	397	363	91
3	Assam	1871	2428	130
4	Bihar	1623	1623	100
5	Chhattisgarh	4000	11485	287
6	Goa	1	0	0
7	Gujarat	1059	1061	100
8	Haryana	791	712	90
9	Himachal Pradesh	1336	1950	146
10	Jammu & Kashmir	479	395	82
11	Jharkhand	2888	3905	135
12	Karnataka	4790	6379	133
13	Kerala	831	2026	244
14	Madhya Pradesh	3352	8451	252
15	Maharashtra	1894	744	39
16	Manipur	133	0	0
17	Meghalaya	348	445	128
18	Mizoram	130	130	100
19	Nagaland	64	53	83
20	Orissa	2176	8868	408
21	Pondicherry	15	71	473
22	Punjab	800	417	52
23	Rajasthan	9952	13346	134
24	Sikkim	71	120	169
25	Tamil Nadu	7500	7540	101
26	Tripura	425	416	98
27	Uttaranchal	450	477	106
28	Uttar Pradesh	2209	14256	645
29	West Bengal	3669	2353	64
30	A& N Islands	14	2	14
31	D & N Haveli	18	35	194
32	Lakshadweep	10	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>56270</b>	<b>93121</b>	<b>165</b>

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

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>States/UTs</b>	<b>Target 2005-2006</b>	<b>Achievement 2005-2006</b>	<b>Achievement Percentage</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	76	460	605
2	Assam	27	0	0
3	Bihar	75	0	0
4	Chhatisgarh	39	4	10
5	Delhi	6	9	150
6	Goa	1	0	0
7	Haryana	3	0	0
8	Jharkhand	27	0	0
9	Madhya Pradesh	29	0	0
10	Nagaland	2	0	0
11	Tripura	9	0	0
12	Uttaranchal	2	2	100
13	West Bengal	110	0	0
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>117</b>

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

Units: Numbers

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2005-2006	Achievement 2005-2006	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	50	26	52
2	Assam	19	0	0
3	Bihar	95	0	0
4	Chhatisgarh	6	1	17
5	Delhi	2	0	0
6	Goa	1	0	0
7	Gujarat	1	1	100
8	Haryana	9	10	111
9	Jharkhand	29	0	0
10	Karnataka	5	47	940
11	Kerala	18	0	0
12	Madhya Pradesh	24	42	175
13	Maharashtra	21	33	157
14	Meghalaya	1	1	100
15	Nagaland	1	0	0
16	Orissa	25	0	0
17	Punjab	3	2	67
18	Rajasthan	12	27	225
19	Tamil Nadu	55	164	298
20	Tripura	2	0	0
21	Uttaranchal	8	9	112
22	UttarPradesh	126	34	27
23	West Bengal	62	0	0
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>69</b>

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

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>States/UTs</b>	<b>Target 2005-2006</b>	<b>Achievement 2005-2006</b>	<b>Achievement Percentage</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,553,328	1,550,000	100
2	Arunachal Pradesh	22,643	12,676	56
3	Assam	712,009	424,984	60
4	Bihar	2,621,224	1,559,688	60
5	Chhatisgarh	524,358	1,906,074	364
6	Delhi	261,606	245,760	94
7	Goa	20,602	25,821	125
8	Gujarat	1,264,546	1,210,065	96
9	Haryana	571,100	548,346	96
10	Himachal Pradesh	125,631	127,096	101
11	Jammu & Kashmir	207,802	285,490	137
12	Jharkhand	726,729	738,966	102
13	Karnataka	1,167,402	1,092,151	94
14	Kerala	558,766	545,004	98
15	Madhya Pradesh	1,841,503	1,952,558	106
16	Maharashtra	2,003,731	1,976,324	99
17	Manipur	42,140	35,976	85
18	Meghalaya	59,694	42,679	71
19	Mizoram	15,814	58,065	367
20	Nagaland	39,477	194,209	492
21	Orissa	823,160	841,301	102
22	Pondicherry	18,084	68,362	378
23	Punjab	509,942	531,806	104
24	Rajasthan	1,748,880	1,748,760	100
25	Sikkim	12,206	11,427	94
26	Tamil Nadu	1,149,626	1,157,438	101
27	Tripura	48,794	64,775	133
28	Uttaranchal	148,666	219,091	147
29	Uttar Pradesh	5,299,302	5,405,267	102
30	West Bengal	1,662,518	1,405,948	85
31	A& N Islands	6,404	5,379	84
32	Chandigarh	14,236	15,987	112
33	D&N Haveli	7,031	7,625	108
34	Daman & Diu	3,755	15,280	407
35	Lakshadweep	1,223	857	70
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>25,793,932</b>	<b>26,031,235</b>	<b>101</b>

TETANUS IMMUNISATION (EXP. MOTHERS)						
During the period (April,2005 to March, 2006)						
Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Prop. Need Assessed 2005-2006	Achievement \$ during April to March			% Achvt. of prop. need assessed
			2005-06	2004-05	% Change	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>I.</b>	<b>MAJOR STATES (Population &gt; 20 million)</b>					
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,821,600	1,753,370	1,790,838	-2.1	96.3
2	Assam	842,161	599,344	574,485	4.3	71.2
3	Bihar	3,070,657	845,737	882,855	-4.2	27.5
4	Chhattisgarh	622,215	660,073	630,905	4.6	106.1
5	Gujarat	1,479,787	1,323,995	1,310,343	1.0	89.5
6	Haryana	669,732	577,986	567,071	1.9	86.3
7	Jharkhand	842,363	531,529	396,928	33.9	63.1
8	Karnataka	1,358,880	1,153,354	1,107,255	4.2	84.9
9	Kerala	620,850	551,378	567,200	-2.8	88.8
10	Madhya Pradesh	2,213,828	1,943,853	1,890,880	2.8	87.8
11	Maharashtra	2,307,962	2,057,116	2,092,637	-1.7	89.1
12	Orissa	991,758	800,114	815,932	-1.9	80.7
13	Punjab	591,082	534,156	520,826	2.6	90.4
14	Rajasthan	2,086,516	1,851,038	1,890,263	-2.1	88.7
15	Tamil Nadu	1,322,791	1,208,276	1,255,771	-3.8	91.3
16	Uttar Pradesh	6,336,122	5,222,940	4,949,046	5.5	82.4
17	West Bengal	1,922,996	1,510,302	1,398,202	8.0	78.5
<b>II.</b>	<b>SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population &lt; 20 million)</b>					
1	Arunachal Pradesh	25,864	10,335	5,246	97.0	40.0
2	Delhi	296,666	228,763	206,631	10.7	77.1
3	Goa	23,054	25,826	24,883	3.8	112.0
4	Himachal Pradesh	145,774	136,762	139,205	-1.8	93.8
5	Jammu & Kashmir	239,353	239,950	252,255	-4.9	100.2
6	Manipur	47,013	28,320	28,792	-1.6	60.2
7	Meghalaya	69,928	46,399	37,225	24.6	66.4
8	Mizoram	17,642	25,223	17,316	45.7	143.0
9	Nagaland	44,266	34,444	21,325	61.5	77.8
10	Sikkim	13,900	9,927	10,206	-2.7	71.4
11	Tripura	55,562	45,158	44,799	0.8	81.3
12	Uttaranchal	170,525	233,208	233,028	0.1	136.8
<b>III.</b>	<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>					
1	A&N Islands	7,152	6,771	5,656	19.7	94.7
2	Chandigarh	15,996	17,184	17,767	-3.3	107.4
3	D&N Haveli	8,193	8,502	8,206	3.6	103.8
4	Daman & Diu	4,312	3,321	3,117	6.5	77.0
5	Lakshadweep	1,380	993	1,139	-12.8	72.0
6	Pondicherry	20,340	17,610	17,844	-1.3	86.6
<b>IV.</b>	<b>OTHER AGENCIES</b>					
1	M/O Defence	\$\$	34,369	15,987	115.0	
2	M/O Railways	\$\$	16,791	16,369	2.6	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30,308,220</b>	<b>24,294,417</b>	<b>23,748,434</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>80.2</b>
\$ = Provisional      \$\$ = No separate targets allocated  <i>Note:- Figures of Manipur and Mizoram states are estimated.</i>						

DPT Immunisation						
During the period (April,2005 to March, 2006)						
Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Prop. Need Assessed 2005-06	Achievement \$ during April to March			% Achvt. of prop. need assessed
			2005-06	2004-05	% Change	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>I.</b>	<b>MAJOR STATES (Population &gt; 20 million)</b>					
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,553,328	1,550,283	1,603,879	-3.3	99.8
2	Assam	712,009	581,214	529,476	9.8	81.6
3	Bihar	2,621,224	1,446,056	1,297,526	11.4	55.2
4	Chhattisgarh	524,358	626,905	583,075	7.5	119.6
5	Gujarat	1,264,545	1,213,337	1,227,626	-1.2	96.0
6	Haryana	571,099	548,404	544,951	0.6	96.0
7	Jharkhand	726,730	676,984	468,565	44.5	93.2
8	Karnataka	1,167,402	1,093,428	1,065,545	2.6	93.7
9	Kerala	558,765	522,361	556,500	-6.1	93.5
10	Madhya Pradesh	1,841,503	1,952,558	1,873,232	4.2	106.0
11	Maharashtra	2,003,730	2,070,963	2,048,662	1.1	103.4
12	Orissa	823,159	841,301	804,860	4.5	102.2
13	Punjab	509,942	531,806	518,144	2.6	104.3
14	Rajasthan	1,748,880	1,749,979	1,727,931	1.3	100.1
15	Tamil Nadu	1,149,625	1,129,310	1,169,968	-3.5	98.2
16	Uttar Pradesh	5,299,302	5,320,615	5,345,836	-0.5	100.4
17	West Bengal	1,662,518	1,617,347	1,426,434	13.4	97.3
<b>II.</b>	<b>SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population &lt; 20 million)</b>					
1	Arunachal Pradesh	22,643	12,676	8,764	44.6	56.0
2	Delhi	261,605	251,804	274,603	-8.3	96.3
3	Goa	20,602	25,821	24,774	4.2	125.3
4	Himachal Pradesh	125,630	131,548	133,505	-1.5	104.7
5	Jammu & Kashmir	207,802	285,510	279,346	2.2	137.4
6	Manipur	42,141	35,599	36,812	-3.3	84.5
7	Meghalaya	59,693	48,640	45,459	7.0	81.5
8	Mizoram	15,814	19,104	18,795	1.6	120.8
9	Nagaland	39,477	22,384	16,928	32.2	56.7
10	Sikkim	12,207	11,427	10,925	4.6	93.6
11	Tripura	48,794	60,250	61,272	-1.7	123.5
12	Uttaranchal	148,667	231,430	231,198	0.1	155.7
<b>III.</b>	<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>					
1	A&N Islands	6,404	6,705	7,638	-12.2	104.7
2	Chandigarh	14,236	15,987	16,158	-1.1	112.3
3	D&N Haveli	7,031	7,625	7,218	5.6	108.4
4	Daman & Diu	3,755	5,230	5,337	-2.0	139.3
5	Lakshadweep	1,223	1,622	1,076	50.7	132.6
6	Pondicherry	18,084	16,185	16,836	-3.9	89.5
<b>IV.</b>	<b>OTHER AGENCIES</b>					
1	M/O Defence	\$	40,451	18,443	119.3	
2	M/O Railways	\$	24,268	25,216	-3.8	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25,793,927</b>	<b>24,727,117</b>	<b>24,032,513</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>95.9</b>
\$ = Provisional      \$\$ =No separate targets allocated  Note:- Figures of Manipur and Mizoram states are estimated.						

B C G						
During the period (April,2005 to March, 2006)						
Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Prop. Need Assessed 2005-06	Achievement \$ during April to March			% Achvt. of prop. need assessed
			2005-06	2004-05	% Change	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>I.</b>	<b>MAJOR STATES (Population &gt; 20 million)</b>					
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,553,328	1,564,963	1,642,769	-4.7	100.7
2	Assam	712,009	672,731	566,924	18.7	94.5
3	Bihar	2,621,224	2,163,026	1,808,795	19.6	82.5
4	Chhattisgarh	524,358	639,191	600,341	6.5	121.9
5	Gujarat	1,264,545	1,262,294	1,252,116	0.8	99.8
6	Haryana	571,099	583,438	594,354	-1.8	102.2
7	Jharkhand	726,730	810,110	550,901	47.1	111.5
8	Karnataka	1,167,402	1,108,016	1,081,960	2.4	94.9
9	Kerala	558,765	522,747	579,712	-9.8	93.6
10	Madhya Pradesh	1,841,503	2,000,982	1,801,185	11.1	108.7
11	Maharashtra	2,003,730	2,138,216	2,164,062	-1.2	106.7
12	Orissa	823,159	912,187	856,334	6.5	110.8
13	Punjab	509,942	561,406	540,505	3.9	110.1
14	Rajasthan	1,748,880	1,785,418	1,771,012	0.8	102.1
15	Tamil Nadu	1,149,625	1,135,831	1,184,785	-4.1	98.8
16	Uttar Pradesh	5,299,302	5,610,855	5,559,140	0.9	105.9
17	West Bengal	1,662,518	1,853,703	1,704,353	8.8	111.5
<b>II.</b>	<b>SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population &lt; 20 million)</b>					
1	Arunachal Pradesh	22,643	18,136	11,100	63.4	80.1
2	Delhi	261,605	320,531	351,543	-8.8	122.5
3	Goa	20,602	28,221	26,285	7.4	137.0
4	Himachal Pradesh	125,630	134,050	136,114	-1.5	106.7
5	Jammu & Kashmir	207,802	310,842	304,273	2.2	149.6
6	Manipur	42,141	39,999	42,635	-6.2	94.9
7	Meghalaya	59,693	69,796	60,029	16.3	116.9
8	Mizoram	15,814	20,115	17,511	14.9	127.2
9	Nagaland	39,477	26,031	15,766	65.1	65.9
10	Sikkim	12,207	11,708	11,652	0.5	95.9
11	Tripura	48,794	64,775	66,649	-2.8	132.8
12	Uttaranchal	148,667	220,150	219,613	0.2	148.1
<b>III.</b>	<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>					
1	A&N Islands	6,404	5,787	5,701	1.5	90.4
2	Chandigarh	14,236	23,461	27,792	-15.6	164.8
3	D&N Haveli	7,031	8,154	7,250	12.5	116.0
4	Daman & Diu	3,755	3,788	3,060	23.8	100.9
5	Lakshadweep	1,223	880	908	-3.1	72.0
6	Pondicherry	18,084	36,182	29,354	23.3	200.1
<b>IV.</b>	<b>OTHER AGENCIES</b>					
1	M/O Defence	\$\$	34,235	31,660	8.1	
2	M/O Railways	\$\$	20,726	23,084	-10.2	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25,793,927</b>	<b>26,722,682</b>	<b>25,651,227</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>103.6</b>
\$ = Provisional                      \$\$ = No separate targets allocated <i>Note:- Figures of Manipur and Mizoram states are estimated.</i>						

**ANNEXURE-9.7**

<b>POLIO</b> <b>During the period (April,2005 to March, 2006)</b>						
Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Prop. Need Assessed 2005-06	Achievement \$ during April to March			% Achvt. of prop. need assessed
			2005-06	2004-05	% Change	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>I. MAJOR STATES (Population &gt; 20 million)</b>						
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,553,328	1,550,318	1,605,670	-3.4	99.8
2	Assam	712,009	579,718	533,884	8.6	81.4
3	Bihar	2,621,224	1,356,485	1,279,209	6.0	51.8
4	Chhattisgarh	524,358	626,835	583,672	7.4	119.5
5	Gujarat	1,264,545	1,210,065	1,223,540	-1.1	95.7
6	Haryana	571,099	548,346	546,772	0.3	96.0
7	Jharkhand	726,730	703,430	461,618	52.4	96.8
8	Karnataka	1,167,402	1,092,151	1,065,216	2.5	93.6
9	Kerala	558,765	509,473	558,506	-8.8	91.2
10	Madhya Pradesh	1,841,503	1,959,218	1,870,342	4.8	106.4
11	Maharashtra	2,003,730	2,070,963	2,049,333	1.1	103.4
12	Orissa	823,159	844,202	813,662	3.8	102.6
13	Punjab	509,942	531,806	518,144	2.6	104.3
14	Rajasthan	1,748,880	1,748,757	1,727,882	1.2	100.0
15	Tamil Nadu	1,149,625	1,129,729	1,171,677	-3.6	98.3
16	Uttar Pradesh	5,299,302	5,342,965	5,471,267	-2.3	100.8
17	West Bengal	1,662,518	1,602,328	1,444,655	10.9	96.4
<b>II. SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population &lt; 20 million)</b>						
1	Arunachal Pradesh	22,643	12,797	8,664	47.7	56.5
2	Delhi	261,605	262,795	275,003	-4.4	100.5
3	Goa	20,602	25,903	24,892	4.1	125.7
4	Himachal Pradesh	125,630	131,288	133,499	-1.7	104.5
5	Jammu & Kashmir	207,802	285,490	280,226	1.9	137.4
6	Manipur	42,141	35,606	37,181	-4.2	84.5
7	Meghalaya	59,693	49,175	45,246	8.7	82.4
8	Mizoram	15,814	19,151	18,890	1.4	121.1
9	Nagaland	39,477	23,164	19,176	20.8	58.7
10	Sikkim	12,207	11,454	11,507	-0.5	93.8
11	Tripura	48,794	60,422	62,180	-2.8	123.8
12	Uttaranchal	148,667	231,430	231,198	0.1	155.7
<b>III. UNION TERRITORIES</b>						
1	A&N Islands	6,404	6,705	7,638	-12.2	104.7
2	Chandigarh	14,236	15,960	16,044	-0.5	112.1
3	D&N Haveli	7,031	7,625	7,218	5.6	108.4
4	Daman & Diu	3,755	6,262	6,082	3.0	166.8
5	Lakshadweep	1,223	915	1,103	-17.0	74.8
6	Pondicherry	18,084	16,185	16,836	-3.9	89.5
<b>IV. OTHER AGENCIES</b>						
1	M/O Defence	\$\$	38,002	18,691	103.3	
2	M/O Railways	\$\$	24,437	25,409	-3.8	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>25,793,927</b>	<b>24,671,555</b>	<b>24,171,733</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>95.6</b>
\$ = Provisional                      \$\$ =No separate targets allocated  <i>Note:- Figures of Manipur and Mizoram states are estimated.</i>						

<b>Measles</b> <b>During the period (April,2005 to March, 2006)</b>						
Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Prop. Need Assessed 2005-2006	Achievement \$ during April to March			% Achvt. of prop. need assessed
			2005-06	2004-05	% Change	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>I. MAJOR STATES (Population &gt; 20 million)</b>						
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,553,328	1,535,693	1,567,411	-2.0	98.9
2	Assam	712,009	570,715	494,682	15.4	80.2
3	Bihar	2,621,224	1,329,340	1,137,698	16.8	50.7
4	Chhattisgarh	524,358	617,241	572,890	7.7	117.7
5	Gujarat	1,264,545	1,169,733	1,169,584	0.0	92.5
6	Haryana	571,099	529,636	537,368	-1.4	92.7
7	Jharkhand	726,730	733,082	713,534	2.7	100.9
8	Karnataka	1,167,402	1,039,664	1,009,689	3.0	89.1
9	Kerala	558,765	499,150	538,250	-7.3	89.3
10	Madhya Pradesh	1,841,503	1,926,819	1,844,982	4.4	104.6
11	Maharashtra	2,003,730	1,983,332	1,997,355	-0.7	99.0
12	Orissa	823,159	821,882	784,036	4.8	99.8
13	Punjab	509,942	510,755	509,071	0.3	100.2
14	Rajasthan	1,748,880	1,693,820	1,705,278	-0.7	96.9
15	Tamil Nadu	1,149,625	1,131,304	1,161,264	-2.6	98.4
16	Uttar Pradesh	5,299,302	5,180,650	4,864,958	6.5	97.8
17	West Bengal	1,662,518	1,518,166	1,411,848	7.5	91.3
<b>II. SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population &lt; 20 million)</b>						
1	Arunachal Pradesh	22,643	22,247	7,503	196.5	98.3
2	Delhi	261,605	232,772	255,547	-8.9	89.0
3	Goa	20,602	23,543	21,990	7.1	114.3
4	Himachal Pradesh	125,630	128,308	131,095	-2.1	102.1
5	Jammu & Kashmir	207,802	276,791	266,638	3.8	133.2
6	Manipur	42,141	36,436	33,197	9.8	86.5
7	Meghalaya	59,693	46,991	36,957	27.2	78.7
8	Mizoram	15,814	18,087	19,073	-5.2	114.4
9	Nagaland	39,477	20,291	13,237	53.3	51.4
10	Sikkim	12,207	10,496	10,620	-1.2	86.0
11	Tripura	48,794	57,221	59,651	-4.1	117.3
12	Uttaranchal	148,667	218,428	225,982	-3.3	146.9
<b>III. UNION TERRITORIES</b>						
1	A&N Islands	6,404	5,555	5,484	1.3	86.7
2	Chandigarh	14,236	16,731	15,810	5.8	117.5
3	D&N Haveli	7,031	6,950	6,722	3.4	98.8
4	Daman & Diu	3,755	3,351	2,799	19.7	89.2
5	Lakshadweep	1,223	910	1,029	-11.6	74.4
6	Pondicherry	18,084	15,934	16,118	-1.1	88.1
<b>IV. OTHER AGENCIES</b>						
1	M/O Defence	\$\$	23,801	22,714	4.8	
2	M/O Railways	\$\$	18,257	19,137	-4.6	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25,793,927</b>	<b>23,974,083</b>	<b>23,191,201</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>92.9</b>
\$ = Provisional                      \$\$ = No separate targets allocated  <i>Note:- Figures of Manipur and Mizoram states are estimated.</i>						

STERILISATION								
During the period (April,2005 to March, 2006)								
Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Total No. of Eligible Couples as on 31.3.2005 (in 000's)		Achievement \$ during April to March			Estimated Unsterilise Couples exposed to higher order of birth 3&3+ (in 000's)	Sterilisation per 10,000 unsterilised couples exposed to higher order of birth3&3+
		Total No.	Unsterilised	2005-06	2004-05	% change		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>I.</b>	<b>MAJOR STATES (Population &gt; 20 million)</b>							
1	Andhra Pradesh	14,607	6,179	744,271	736,417	1.1	1,946	3,825
2	Assam	4,262	3,550	24,201	39,555	-38.8	1,555	156
3	Bihar	15,621	12,325	96,341	76,493	25.9	6,729	143
4	Chhattisgarh	3,793	2,336	124,499	124,478	0.0	1,124	1,108
5	Gujarat	9,286	5,079	280,334	278,113	0.8	2,088	1,343
6	Haryana	3,764	2,228	92,950	89,754	3.6	927	1,003
7	Jharkhand	5,027	3,921	84,613	33,083	155.8	2,106	402
8	Karnataka	9,214	4,349	376,308	377,186	-0.2	1,461	2,576
9	Kerala	5,321	2,607	133,000	147,834	-10.0	550	2,418
10	Madhya Pradesh	11,461	7,106	366,930	368,639	-0.5	3,752	978
11	Maharashtra	17,355	8,296	659,557	768,000	-14.1	3,252	2,028
12	Orissa	6,334	4,079	83,049	99,672	-16.7	1,750	475
13	Punjab	4,034	2,783	107,591	102,168	5.3	1,102	976
14	Rajasthan	10,719	6,238	317,307	333,660	-4.9	3,300	962
15	Tamil Nadu	11,054	5,969	380,028	416,245	-8.7	1,385	2,744
16	Uttar Pradesh	29,765	25,122	450,431	503,596	-10.6	14,596	309
17	West Bengal	14,064	9,310	194,993	218,597	-10.8	3,398	574
<b>II.</b>	<b>SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population &lt; 20 million)</b>							
1	Arunachal Pradesh	176	140	1,417	1,072	32.1	64	221
2	Delhi	2,603	1,853	34,168	36,921	-7.5	728	469
3	Goa	211	150	5,351	5,196	3.0	37	1,446
4	Himachal Pradesh	1,044	497	28,383	33,531	-15.4	165	1,720
5	Jammu & Kashmir	1,725	1,195	21,466	21,057	1.9	601	357
6	Manipur	328	277	1,743	518	236.5	131	133
7	Meghalaya	346	309	2,264	2,204	2.7	186	122
8	Mizoram	121	66	2,319	2,140	8.4	30	773
9	Nagaland	242	212	1,195	730	63.7	126	95
10	Sikkim	81	61	1,518	1,093	38.9	26	584
11	Tripura	521	382	3,978	2,358	68.7	134	297
12	Uttaranchal	1,497	1,031	34,980	34,799	0.5	480	729
<b>III.</b>	<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>							
1	A&N Islands	62	34	1,111	1,418	-21.7	7	1,587
2	Chandigarh	167	132	2,202	2,383	-7.6	27	816
3	D&N Haveli	43	30	930	943	-1.4	14	664
4	Daman & Diu	26	14	469	576	-18.6	5	938
5	Lakshadweep	10	9	23	22	4.5	4	58
6	Pondicherry	171	84	10,213	11,932	-14.4	18	5,674
<b>IV.</b>	<b>OTHER AGENCIES</b>							
1	M/O Defence			16,204	16,029	1.1		
2	M/O Railways			5,694	6,691	-14.9		
	<b>ALL INDIA</b>	<b>185,418</b>	<b>116,813</b>	<b>4,692,032</b>	<b>4,895,103</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>52,800</b>	<b>889</b>
\$ = Provisional NR=Not received Note: Figures of Manipur and Mizoram states are estimated.								

Family Planning Methods ( Sterlisations)					
During the period (April,2005 to March, 2006)					
Sl. No.	States/Uts	Sterlisations	UID Insertion	Condom	Oral Pill
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>I.</b>	<b>MAJOR STATES (Population &gt; 20 million)</b>				
1	Andhra Pradesh	744,271	390,675	822,214	328,588
2	Assam	24,201	38,073	44,282	39,038
3	Bihar	96,341	99,847	61,965	49,818
4	Chhattisgarh	124,499	107,198	285,215	188,189
5	Gujarat	280,334	466,230	1,004,331	244,559
6	Haryana	92,950	150,900	336,266	85,740
7	Jharkhand	84,613	71,583	72,809	47,864
8	Karnataka	376,308	297,265	306,114	171,314
9	Kerala	133,000	73,642	185,689	28,396
10	Madhya Pradesh	366,930	453,012	1,349,161	545,996
11	Maharashtra	659,557	455,862	481,781	361,282
12	Orissa	83,049	159,725	341,460	181,717
13	Punjab	107,591	341,365	432,225	117,152
14	Rajasthan	317,307	305,346	1,674,459	833,226
15	Tamil Nadu	380,028	394,076	206,851	136,776
16	Uttar Pradesh	450,431	1,991,819	1,516,009	782,391
17	West Bengal	194,993	76,468	631,422	505,647
<b>II.</b>	<b>SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population &lt; 20 million)</b>				
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1,417	2,661	784	1,320
2	Delhi	34,168	55,810	148,939	9,430
3	Goa	5,351	2,819	7,890	1,791
4	Himachal Pradesh	28,383	30,452	87,840	26,662
5	Jammu & Kashmir	21,466	28,787	16,146	11,118
6	Manipur	1,743	6,737	6,312	1,231
7	Meghalaya	2,264	2,646	2,806	2,555
8	Mizoram	2,319	2,390	1,854	6,203
9	Nagaland	1,195	2,571	676	591
10	Sikkim	1,518	1,460	2,013	6,442
11	Tripura	3,978	2,515	13,820	24,273
12	Uttaranchal	34,980	130,447	118,049	46,689
<b>III.</b>	<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>				
1	A&N Islands	1,111	1,104	2,752	1,402
2	Chandigarh	2,202	5,123	15,170	565
3	D&N Haveli	930	262	5,790	2,673
4	Daman & Diu	469	271	1,411	414
5	Lakshadweep	23	46	482	119
6	Pondicherry	10,213	3,628	9,931	1,871
<b>IV.</b>	<b>OTHER AGENCIES</b>				
1	M/O Defence	16,204	10,905	28,309	4,939
2	M/O Railways	5,694	4,548	30,115	3,452
<b>ALL INDIA</b>		<b>4,692,032</b>	<b>6,168,269</b>	<b>10,253,342</b>	<b>4,801,433</b>

IUD INSERTIONS						
During the period (April,2005 to March, 2006)						
Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Total No. of Eligible Couples Unsterilised as on 31.3.2005 (in 000's)	Achievement \$ during April to March			IUD per 10,000 unsterilised couples 2005-06
			2005-06	2004-05	% Change	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>I.</b>	<b><u>MAJOR STATES (Population &gt; 20 million)</u></b>					
1	Andhra Pradesh	6,179	390,675	374,566	4.3	632
2	Assam	3,550	38,073	39,966	-4.7	107
3	Bihar	12,325	99,847	102,435	-2.5	81
4	Chhattisgarh	2,336	107,198	103,483	3.6	459
5	Gujarat	5,079	466,230	426,399	9.3	918
6	Haryana	2,228	150,900	154,694	-2.5	677
7	Jharkhand	3,921	71,583	52,327	36.8	183
8	Karnataka	4,349	297,265	298,618	-0.5	684
9	Kerala	2,607	73,642	74,009	-0.5	282
10	Madhya Pradesh	7,106	453,012	452,291	0.2	638
11	Maharashtra	8,296	455,862	550,000	-17.1	550
12	Orissa	4,079	159,725	160,836	-0.7	392
13	Punjab	2,783	341,365	327,886	4.1	1,226
14	Rajasthan	6,238	305,346	275,233	10.9	489
15	Tamil Nadu	5,969	394,076	398,704	-1.2	660
16	Uttar Pradesh	25,122	1,991,819	2,094,369	-4.9	793
17	West Bengal	9,310	76,468	72,655	5.2	82
<b>II.</b>	<b><u>SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population &lt; 20 million)</u></b>					
1	Arunachal Pradesh	140	2,661	2,254	18.1	191
2	Delhi	1,853	55,810	58,491	-4.6	301
3	Goa	150	2,819	2,947	-4.3	188
4	Himachal Pradesh	497	30,452	30,941	-1.6	613
5	Jammu & Kashmir	1,195	28,787	29,734	-3.2	241
6	Manipur	277	6,737	6,693	0.7	243
7	Meghalaya	309	2,646	2,606	1.5	86
8	Mizoram	66	2,390	2,430	-1.6	361
9	Nagaland	212	2,571	1,844	39.4	121
10	Sikkim	61	1,460	1,252	16.6	240
11	Tripura	382	2,515	2,908	-13.5	66
12	Uttaranchal	1,031	130,447	118,969	9.6	1,265
<b>III.</b>	<b><u>UNION TERRITORIES</u></b>					
1	A&N Islands	34	1,104	1,065	3.7	322
2	Chandigarh	132	5,123	5,069	1.1	389
3	D&N Haveli	30	262	294	-10.9	87
4	Daman & Diu	14	271	278	-2.5	187
5	Lakshadweep	9	46	53	-13.2	50
6	Pondicherry	84	3,628	3,150	15.2	429
<b>IV.</b>	<b><u>OTHER AGENCIES</u></b>					
1	M/O Defence		10,905	8,183	33.3	
2	M/O Railways		4,548	5,484	-17.1	
<b>ALL INDIA</b>		<b>116,813</b>	<b>6,168,269</b>	<b>6,243,116</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>528</b>
\$ = Provisional NR= Not Received Note:- Figures of Manipur and Mizoram states are estimated.						

<b>CONDOM USERS</b> During the period (April,2005 to March, 2006)						
Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Total No. of Eligible Couples Unsterilised as on 31.3.2005 (in 000's)	Achievement \$ during April to March			Condoms Users per 10,000 unsterilised couples 2005-2006
			2005-06	2004-05	% Change	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>I.</b>	<b><u>MAJOR STATES (Population &gt; 20 million)</u></b>					
1	Andhra Pradesh	6,179	822,214	818,979	0.4	1,331
2	Assam	3,550	44,282	38,025	16.5	125
3	Bihar	12,325	61,965	43,089	43.8	50
4	Chhattisgarh	2,336	285,215	257,664	10.7	1,221
5	Gujarat	5,079	1,004,331	1,156,165	-13.1	1,977
6	Haryana	2,228	336,266	341,298	-1.5	1,509
7	Jharkhand	3,921	72,809	67,936	7.2	186
8	Karnataka	4,349	306,114	292,910	4.5	704
9	Kerala	2,607	185,689	138,714	33.9	712
10	Madhya Pradesh	7,106	1,349,161	1,213,801	11.2	1,899
11	Maharashtra	8,296	481,781	521,146	-7.6	581
12	Orissa	4,079	341,460	331,377	3.0	837
13	Punjab	2,783	432,225	407,402	6.1	1,553
14	Rajasthan	6,238	1,674,459	1,541,071	8.7	2,684
15	Tamil Nadu	5,969	206,851	200,966	2.9	347
16	Uttar Pradesh	25,122	1,516,009	1,572,665	-3.6	603
17	West Bengal	9,310	631,422	511,061	23.6	678
<b>II.</b>	<b><u>SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population &lt; 20 million)</u></b>					
1	Arunachal Pradesh	140	784	843	-7.0	56
2	Delhi	1,853	148,939	127,235	17.1	804
3	Goa	150	7,890	8,928	-11.6	526
4	Himachal Pradesh	497	87,840	88,313	-0.5	1,768
5	Jammu & Kashmir	1,195	16,146	22,088	-26.9	135
6	Manipur	277	6,312	5,680	11.1	228
7	Meghalaya	309	2,806	2,315	21.2	91
8	Mizoram	66	1,854	1,904	-2.6	280
9	Nagaland	212	676	358	88.8	32
10	Sikkim	61	2,013	1,656	21.6	330
11	Tripura	382	13,820	14,656	-5.7	362
12	Uttaranchal	1,031	118,049	114,295	3.3	1,145
<b>III.</b>	<b><u>UNION TERRITORIES</u></b>					
1	A&N Islands	34	2,752	2,268	21.3	803
2	Chandigarh	132	15,170	12,415	22.2	1,151
3	D&N Haveli	30	5,790	5,490	5.5	1,915
4	Daman & Diu	14	1,411	1,610	-12.4	976
5	Lakshadweep	9	482	211	128.4	521
6	Pondicherry	84	9,931	10,376	-4.3	1,176
<b>IV.</b>	<b><u>OTHER AGENCIES</u></b>					
1	M/O Defence		28,309	5,838	384.9	
2	M/O Railways		30,115	31,002	-2.9	
<b>Total Free Distn.(All India)</b>		<b>116,813</b>	<b>10,253,342</b>	<b>9,911,750</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>878</b>
3	Social Marketing Distn.		8,656,528	8,552,222	1.2	
<b>Total Free+Social Mktg.Distn.</b>		<b>116,813</b>	<b>18,909,870</b>	<b>18,463,972</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1,619</b>
\$ = Provisional NR=Not Received <i>Note:- Figures of Manipur and Mizoram states are estimated.</i>						

<b>ORAL PILL USERS (OPU)</b> <b>During the period (April,2005 to March, 2006)</b>						
Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Total No. of Eligible Couples Unsterilised as on 31.3.2005 (in 000's)	Achievement \$ during April to March			OP Users per 10,000 unsterilised couples 2005-06
			2005-06	2004-05	% Change	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>I.</b>	<b><u>MAJOR STATES (Population &gt; 20 million)</u></b>					
1	Andhra Pradesh	6,179	328,588	330,694	-0.6	532
2	Assam	3,550	39,038	32,841	18.9	110
3	Bihar	12,325	49,818	38,084	30.8	40
4	Chhattisgarh	2,336	188,189	158,166	19.0	805
5	Gujarat	5,079	244,559	223,941	9.2	481
6	Haryana	2,228	85,740	72,971	17.5	385
7	Jharkhand	3,921	47,864	42,263	13.3	122
8	Karnataka	4,349	171,314	161,650	6.0	394
9	Kerala	2,607	28,396	27,462	3.4	109
10	Madhya Pradesh	7,106	545,996	514,855	6.0	768
11	Maharashtra	8,296	361,282	450,000	-19.7	436
12	Orissa	4,079	181,717	170,414	6.6	445
13	Punjab	2,783	117,152	109,400	7.1	421
14	Rajasthan	6,238	833,226	832,806	0.1	1,336
15	Tamil Nadu	5,969	136,776	152,565	-10.3	229
16	Uttar Pradesh	25,122	782,391	786,417	-0.5	311
17	West Bengal	9,310	505,647	440,666	14.7	543
<b>II.</b>	<b><u>SMALLER STATES/U.T.s (Population &lt; 20 million)</u></b>					
1	Arunachal Pradesh	140	1,320	1,682	-21.5	95
2	Delhi	1,853	9,430	10,338	-8.8	51
3	Goa	150	1,791	3,774	-52.5	119
4	Himachal Pradesh	497	26,662	28,036	-4.9	537
5	Jammu & Kashmir	1,195	11,118	9,715	14.4	93
6	Manipur	277	1,231	1,279	-3.8	44
7	Meghalaya	309	2,555	3,824	-33.2	83
8	Mizoram	66	6,203	5,761	7.7	937
9	Nagaland	212	591	847	-30.2	28
10	Sikkim	61	6,442	6,417	0.4	1,058
11	Tripura	382	24,273	17,224	40.9	636
12	Uttaranchal	1,031	46,689	43,711	6.8	453
<b>III.</b>	<b><u>UNION TERRITORIES</u></b>					
1	A&N Islands	34	1,402	1,911	-26.6	409
2	Chandigarh	132	565	539	4.8	43
3	D&N Haveli	30	2,673	4,090	-34.6	884
4	Daman & Diu	14	414	436	-5.0	286
5	Lakshadweep	9	119	254	-53.1	129
6	Pondicherry	84	1,871	1,584	18.1	221
<b>IV.</b>	<b><u>OTHER AGENCIES</u></b>					
1	M/O Defence		4,939	4,943	-0.1	
2	M/O Railways		3,452	5,497	-37.2	
<b>Free Distn.(All India)</b>		<b>116,813</b>	<b>4,801,433</b>	<b>4,697,057</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>411</b>
<b>Social Marketing Distn.</b>			3,356,402	3,365,027	-0.3	
<b>Total Free+Mktg.. Distn.</b>		<b>116,813</b>	<b>8,157,835</b>	<b>8,062,084</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>698</b>
\$ = Provisional						
<i>Note:- Figures of Manipur and Mizoram states are estimated.</i>						

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

Units: NUMBERS

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2005-2006	Achievement 2005-2006	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	363	363	100
2	Arunachal Pr.	58	58	100
3	Assam	196	196	100
4	Bihar	394	394	100
5	Chhatisgarh	152	152	100
6	Delhi	29	28	97
7	Goa	11	11	100
8	Gujarat	227	227	100
9	Haryana	116	116	100
10	Himachal Pradesh	72	72	100
11	Jammu & Kashmir	121	129	107
12	Jharkhand	204	204	100
13	Karnataka	185	185	100
14	Kerala	163	163	100
15	Madhya Pradesh	336	336	100
16	Maharashtra	372	372	100
17	Manipur	34	34	100
18	Meghalaya	32	34	106
19	Mizoram	21	21	100
20	Nagaland	54	54	100
21	Orissa	326	326	100
22	Pondicherry	5	5	100
23	Punjab	142	142	100
24	Rajasthan	257	257	100
25	Sikkim	5	5	100
26	Tamil Nadu	434	434	100
27	Tripura	40	39	98
28	Uttaranchal	99	99	100
29	Uttar Pradesh	834	834	100
30	West Bengal	358	357	100
31	A& N Islands	5	5	100
32	Chandigarh	3	3	100
33	D&N Haveli	1	1	100
34	Daman & Diu	2	2	100
35	Lakshadweep	1	1	100
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5,652</b>	<b>5,659</b>	<b>100</b>

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

Units: NUMBERS

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2005 2006	Achievement 2005-2006	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	54,312	56,364	104
2	Arunachal Pr.	2,359	2,359	100
3	Assam	25,416	25,447	100
4	Bihar	60,813	57,767	95
5	Chhatisgarh	20,289	20,286	100
6	Delhi	3,902	3,852	99
7	Goa	1,012	1,012	100
8	Gujarat	37,961	37,498	99
9	Haryana	13,546	13,546	100
10	Himachal Pradesh	7,354	7,354	100
11	Jammu & Kashmir	11,821	10,398	88
12	Jharkhand	23,078	21,792	94
13	Karnataka	40,301	40,689	101
14	Kerala	25,393	25,376	100
15	Madhya Pradesh	49,787	49,594	100
16	Maharashtra	62,716	64,130	102
17	Manipur	4,501	4,501	100
18	Meghalaya	2,218	2,265	102
19	Mizoram	1,361	1,361	100
20	Nagaland	2,770	2,770	100
21	Orissa	34,201	33,953	99
22	Pondicherry	677	677	100
23	Punjab	14,730	14,730	100
24	Rajasthan	35,821	35,817	100
25	Sikkim	500	500	100
26	Tamil Nadu	42,677	42,677	100
27	Tripura	3,874	3,768	97
28	Uttaranchal	6,658	6,657	100
29	Uttar Pradesh	106,059	104,879	99
30	West Bengal	57,540	54,961	96
31	A& N Islands	527	621	118
32	Chandigarh	300	329	110
33	D&N Haveli	138	138	100
34	Daman & Diu	87	87	100
35	Lakshadweep	74	74	100
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>754,773</b>	<b>748,229</b>	<b>99</b>

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

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>States/UTs</b>	<b>Target 2005-06</b>	<b>Achievement 2005-06</b>	<b>Achievement Percentage</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	350,000	380,810	109
2	Assam	30,000	38,483	128
3	Bihar	190,000	340,758	179
4	Chhatisgarh	30,000	141,355	471
5	Delhi	4,500	1,015	23
6	Goa	500	453	91
7	Gujarat	72,000	107,774	150
8	Haryana	82,000	72,509	88
9	Himachal Pradesh	45,000	48,135	107
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1,000	526	53
11	Jharkhand	30,000	186,355	621
12	Karnataka	200,000	187,986	94
13	Kerala	30,000	15,717	52
14	Madhya Pradesh	200,000	217,728	109
15	Maharashtra	100,000	86,870	87
16	Manipur	500	57	11
17	Orissa	60,000	57,638	96
18	Pondicherry	2,500	3,198	128
19	Punjab	59,000	19,241	33
20	Rajasthan	240,000	279,741	117
21	Sikkim	1,500	1,371	91
22	Tamil Nadu	375,000	788,121	210
23	Tripura	20,000	20,142	101
24	Uttaranchal	6,000	7,558	126
25	Uttar Pradesh	240,000	227,856	95
26	West Bengal	100,000	25,635	26
27	Chandigarh	500	592	118
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,470,000</b>	<b>3,257,624</b>	<b>132</b>

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

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>States/UTs</b>	<b>Target 2005-06</b>	<b>Achievement 2005-06</b>	<b>Achievement Percentage</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	155,000	192,110	124
2	Assam	40,000	21,042	53
3	Bihar	5,165	17,931	347
4	Chhatisgarh	98,000	306,750	313
5	Gujarat	95,000	206,494	217
6	Himachal Pradesh	4,700	6,058	129
7	Jammu & Kashmir	1,200	454	38
8	Jharkhand	115,000	571,543	497
9	Karnataka	30,000	32,945	110
10	Kerala	5,000	4,656	93
11	Madhya Pradesh	210,000	208,533	99
12	Maharashtra	135,000	57,404	43
13	Manipur	5,000	5,532	111
14	Orissa	90,000	107,922	120
15	Rajasthan	75,000	80,584	107
16	Sikkim	5,000	4,929	99
17	Tamil Nadu	15,000	26,801	179
18	Tripura	10,000	10,643	106
19	Uttaranchal	1,500	1,856	124
20	Uttar Pradesh	900	1,537	171
21	West Bengal	33,700	5,749	17
22	A& N Islands	800	562	70
23	Daman & Diu	600	1,091	182
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,131,565</b>	<b>1,873,126</b>	<b>166</b>

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

(in lakhs)

Year	Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1971	98.70	8.60	56.80	10.80	155.60	19.30
1981	139.85	14.99	61.01	12.95	200.52	27.93
1991	167.10	23.47	62.43	14.34	229.52	37.81
1993	168.49	24.77	63.00	15.50	231.49	40.27
1994	168.80	25.65	63.41	15.89	232.21	41.54
1995	168.66	26.00	64.31	16.27	232.97	42.27
1996	167.95	26.35	67.20	17.92	235.15	45.12
1997	168.31	27.28	67.77	19.09	236.08	46.37
1998	166.55	27.63	67.37	20.11	233.92	47.74
1999	166.04	28.11	66.80	20.18	232.84	48.29
2000	164.57	28.57	65.80	20.66	230.37	49.23
2001	162.79	28.59	65.62	20.90	228.41	49.49
2002	158.86	28.87	63.83	20.49	222.69	49.36
2003	156.75	29.05	61.57	20.64	218.32	49.69

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

**Women in Central Government****(Figures in lakhs)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of regular employees in Central Government</b>			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>% age of women to total</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>
1971	26.99	26.32	0.67	2.50
1981	35.07	32.83	1.24	3.64
1990	37.74	34.91	2.83	7.50
1991	38.13	35.24	2.89	7.60
1998	32.53	30.08	2.45	7.53
1999	33.13	30.61	2.52	7.61
2000	32.73	30.18	2.55	7.79
2001	32.60	30.00	2.60	7.98
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%)
3	Indian Foreign Service (IFS)	(As on 1.1.2001) 2002	3236	3112	124 (3.83%)
		(As on 1.1.2004) 2003	3139	3008	134 (4.27%)
		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%)
4	Indian Economic Service (IES)	1999	590	517	73 (12.4%)
		2000	601	527	73 (12.3%)
		as on 31.12.2001	601	524	77 (12.8%)
		as on 31.12.2002	583	505	78 (13.4%)
		as on 31.12.2003	567	490	77 (13.58%)
		2003	567	490	77 (13.58%)
5	Indian Statistical Service (ISS)	2000	571	514	57 (10.0%)
		2001	571	507	64 (11.2%)
		as on 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2003	564	491	73 (12.9%)

**Source :** i. *Women in India – A Statistical Profile, 1997, DWCD, New Delhi*  
 ii. *Department of Personnel, GOI, New Delhi.*  
 iii. *Ministry of Home Affairs, GOI, New Delhi.*  
 iv. *Ministry of External Affairs, GOI, New Delhi.*  
 v. *Women and Men in India 2002 (Ministry of Statistics&PI)*

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

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>States/UTs</b>	<b>Target 2005-06</b>	<b>Achievement 2005-06</b>	<b>Achievement Percentage</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	130,130	134,979	104
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4,603	617	13
3	Assam	101,790	104,353	103
4	Bihar	384,111	318,440	83
5	Chhatisgarh	20,124	26,578	132
6	Goa	801	551	69
7	Gujarat	63,819	65,602	103
8	Haryana	8,960	9,668	108
9	Himachal Pradesh	2,873	3,031	105
10	Jammu & Kashmir	8,924	6,029	68
11	Jharkhand	34,261	37,224	109
12	Karnataka	50,136	56,944	114
13	Kerala	27,880	34,244	123
14	Madhya Pradesh	40,022	42,751	107
15	Maharashtra	78,478	81,742	104
16	Manipur	3,996	813	20
17	Meghalaya	6,959	6,328	91
18	Mizoram	1,483	1,943	131
19	Nagaland	4,605	9,021	196
20	Orissa	75,465	77,850	103
21	Pondicherry	617	233	38
22	Punjab	11,081	6,730	61
23	Rajasthan	32,070	38,431	120
24	Sikkim	881	1,679	191
25	Tamil Nadu	52,101	63,675	122
26	Tripura	8,967	8,242	92
27	Uttaranchal	7,863	8,523	108
28	Uttar Pradesh	172,527	179,502	104
29	West Bengal	104,098	88,697	85
30	A& N Islands	1,238	63	5
31	D&N Haveli	206	100	49
32	Daman & Diu	92	41	45
33	Lakshadweep	80	48	60
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,441,241</b>	<b>1,414,672</b>	<b>98</b>

## POINT NO.: 14D

## ECONOMICALLY WEAKER SECTIONS (EWS) HOUSES

UNITS: NUMBER OF HOUSES

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2005-06	Achievement 2005-06	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	14,774	77,323	523
2	Assam	462	76	16
3	Bihar	198	105	53
4	Chhatisgarh	2,000	3,664	183
5	Gujarat	500	856	171
6	Haryana	1,000	-	-
7	Jammu & Kashmir	532	296	56
8	Karnataka	5,000	10,395	208
9	Kerala	4,657	1,221	26
10	Maharashtra	653	288	44
11	Manipur	180	-	0
12	Mizoram	120	120	100
13	Orissa	269	104	39
14	Pondicherry	140	32	23
15	Punjab	2,850	-	-
16	Rajasthan	1,500	1,650	110
17	Sikkim	9	2	22
18	Tamil Nadu	5,000	5,000	100
19	Tripura	530	-	-
20	Uttar Pradesh	3,000	3,211	107
21	West Bengal	39	245	628
22	Daman & Diu	3	0	-
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>43,416</b>	<b>104,588</b>	<b>241</b>

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

UNITS: NUMBER OF HOUSES

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2005-06	Achievement 2005-06	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	10,612	7,917	75
2	Assam	12	-	0
3	Bihar	79	-	0
4	Chhatisgarh	1,000	4,350	435
5	Goa	150	-	0
6	Haryana	332	353	106
7	Kerala	1,547	2,345	152
8	Maharashtra	2,690	1,736	65
9	Manipur	187	-	0
10	Mizoram	160	160	100
11	Orissa	16	-	0
12	Pondicherry	120	-	0
13	Punjab	1,800	-	0
14	Rajasthan	100	151	151
15	Tamil Nadu	4,064	4,064	100
16	Uttar Pradesh	530	544	103
17	West Bengal	959	160	17
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>24,358</b>	<b>21,780</b>	<b>89</b>

**ANNEXURE-16.1****POINT NO.: 15****SLUM IMPROVEMENT**

UNITS: NUMBER OF HOUSES

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2005-06	Achievement 2005-06	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	337,550	413,252	122
2	Bihar	67,498	63,977	95
3	Chhatisgarh	20,000	80,822	404
4	Delhi	112,500	77,371	69
5	Haryana	37,500	54,665	146
6	Himachal Pradesh	2,500	2,500	100
7	Jammu & Kashmir	10,000	15,000	150
8	Jharkhand	75,000	74,250	99
9	Karnataka	39,250	136,845	349
10	Kerala	5,434	10,744	198
11	Maharashtra	650,000	514,395	79
12	Manipur	2,577	-	0
13	Meghalaya	5,625	5,607	100
14	Mizoram	3,500	3,500	100
15	Nagaland	5,000	-	0
16	Orissa	2,769	3,714	134
17	Pondicherry	8,000	10,588	132
18	Sikkim	4,500	2,149	48
19	Tripura	16,100	15,702	98
20	Uttaranchal	104,311	114,246	110
21	West Bengal	12,040	26,502	220
22	A& N Islands	88	227	258
23	Daman & Diu	6	-	0
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,521,748</b>	<b>1,626,056</b>	<b>107</b>

## POINT NO.: 16A

## TREE PLANTATION ON PRIVATE LANDS

UNITS: NUMBER OF TREE PLANTED

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2005-2006	Achievement 2005-2006	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	300,000,000	278,838,000	93
2	Arunachal Pr.	600,000	675,500	113
3	Assam	6,000,000	1,351,000	23
4	Bihar	12,500,000	9,373,000	75
5	Chhatisgarh	17,500,000	18,629,000	106
6	Delhi	1,000,000	1,016,718	102
7	Goa	1,000,000	680,000	68
8	Gujarat	200,000,000	195,866,000	98
9	Haryana	37,500,000	29,319,000	78
10	Himachal Pradesh	2,500,000	3,078,000	123
11	Jammu & Kashmir	3,000,000	8,804,000	293
12	Jharkhand	20,000,000	2,463,000	12
13	Karnataka	35,000,000	14,129,000	40
14	Kerala	1,000,000	1,119,919	112
15	Madhya Pradesh	45,000,000	45,150,000	100
16	Maharashtra	200,000,000	33,065,000	17
17	Manipur	1,000,000	1,047,489	105
18	Meghalaya	1,500,000	820,000	55
19	Mizoram	2,000,000	2,005,687	100
20	Nagaland	10,000,000	5,940,000	59
21	Orissa	25,000,000	20,799,800	83
22	Pondicherry	100,000	100,000	100
23	Punjab	3,000,000	978,000	33
24	Rajasthan	8,000,000	12,101,000	151
25	Sikkim	1,500,000	613,000	41
26	Tamil Nadu	20,000,000	20,566,599	103
27	Tripura	2,500,000	2,750,000	110
28	Uttaranchal	17,500,000	26,745,000	153
29	Uttar Pradesh	250,000,000	270,200,527	108
30	West Bengal	30,000,000	17,021,088	57
31	A& N Islands	300,000	99,664	33
32	Chandigarh	100,000	62,741	63
33	D&N Haveli	700,000	1,116,000	159
34	Daman & Diu	100,000	15	0
35	Lakshadweep	100,000	9,480	9
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,256,000,000</b>	<b>1,026,533,227</b>	<b>82</b>

## POINT NO.: 16 B

AREA COVERED (UNDER PLANTATION)  
PUBLIC AND FOREST LANDS

UNITS: HECTARE

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2005-2006	Achievement 2005-2006	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	250,000	310,223	124
2	Arunachal Pradesh	7,000	3,329	48
3	Assam	30,000	11,711	39
4	Bihar	40,000	4,687	12
5	Chhatisgarh	100,000	90,787	91
6	Goa	900	586	65
7	Gujarat	85,000	87,936	103
8	Haryana	26,000	18,648	72
9	Himachal Pradesh	25,000	25,081	100
10	Jammu & Kashmir	30,000	13,289	44
11	Jharkhand	65,000	87,067	134
12	Karnataka	65,000	42,407	65
13	Kerala	20,000	14,933	75
14	Madhya Pradesh	200,000	225,500	113
15	Maharashtra	100,000	34,414	34
16	Manipur	7,500	6,853	91
17	Meghalaya	5,000	4,063	81
18	Mizoram	8,500	4,488	53
19	Nagaland	25,000	12,712	51
20	Orissa	60,000	45,461	76
21	Pondicherry	100	150	150
22	Punjab	25,000	1,471	6
23	Rajasthan	45,000	59,906	133
24	Sikkim	12,000	8,013	67
25	Tamil Nadu	115,000	179,878	156
26	Tripura	15,000	7,933	53
27	Uttaranchal	125,000	129,376	104
28	Uttar Pradesh	100,000	40,653	41
29	West Bengal	40,000	13,138	33
30	A & N Islands	2,000	483	24
31	Chandigarh	125	226	181
32	D&N Haveli	300	184	61
33	Daman & Diu	30	15	50
34	Lakshadweep	20	12	60
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,629,475</b>	<b>1,485,613</b>	<b>91</b>

**Sample Checks of plantation 2004-05 carried out through Independent Agencies / Experts**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of District</b>	<b>Name of Agencies/ Experts</b>	<b>Survival %</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>
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	21.3%
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	76.3%
18	Nilgiri (Tamil Nadu)	M/S Eco Troops, Trivandrum	80%
19	Tinsukia (Assam)	Jadavpur University, Kolkata	63.17%

## Status of Projects Appraisal from October 2005 - March 2006

Sl. No.	Status	Nature of the Projects							
		Industrial Project	Thermal Project	River Valley & Hydro-Electric	Mining Project	Infrastructure & Miscellaneous	Nuclear Power	New - construction Projects & Industrial Estates	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
A	Number of projects pending at the beginning of October,2005	207	11	7	273	51	0	20	569
B	Number of projects received during the October,2005 to March,2006	271	15	17	180	43	0	144	670
C	Number of projects cleared during the October,2005 to March,2006	224	11	16	128	49	0	38	466
D	Number of projects exempted/rejected /closed during the October,2005 to March,2006	37	1	0	15	8	0	0	61
E	Number of projects withdrawn/transfered/ kept in abeyance during the October,2005 to March,2006	0	1	1	6	0	0	0	8
F	Number of projects pending at the end of the March,2006	214	13	8	303	51	0	125	714

## POINT NO.: 19D

## INSTALLATION OF BIO- GAS PLANTS

UNITS: NUMBERS OF PLANTS INSTALLED

Sl.No.	State/Agency	Target 2005-2006	Achievement 2005-2006	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,500	6,922	277
2	Arunachal Pradesh	50	50	100
3	Assam	50	0	0
4	Bihar	100	70	70
5	Chhatisgarh	500	3,721	744
6	Goa	30	86	287
7	Gujarat	2,000	5,001	250
8	Haryana	500	985	197
9	Himachal Pradesh	50	70	140
10	Jammu & Kashmir	10	0	0
11	Jharkhand	100	125	125
12	Karnataka	2,500	3,486	139
13	Kerala	1,000	2,100	210
14	Madhya Pradesh	2,000	6,705	335
15	Maharashtra	2,000	8,354	418
16	Manipur	50	0	0
17	Meghalaya	50	0	0
18	Mizoram	100	100	100
19	Nagaland	100	18	18
20	Orissa	1,500	1,500	100
22	Punjab	500	336	67
	Rajasthan	10	10	100
23	Sikkim	100	100	100
24	Tamil Nadu	500	1,176	235
25	Tripura	50	30	60
26	Uttaranchal	300	305	102
27	Uttar Pradesh	1,000	3,423	342
28	West Bengal	2,500	7,578	303
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>20,150</b>	<b>52,251</b>	<b>259</b>

## POINT NO.: 19A

## VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED

UNITS: NUMBERS OF VILLAGES COVERED

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2005-2006	Achievement 2005-2006	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	338	2,746	812
2	Arunachal Pradesh	224	0	0
3	Assam	15	0	0
4	Bihar	2,929	604	21
5	Chhatisgarh	171	129	75
6	Goa	2	0	0
7	Gujarat	220	220	100
8	Jammu & Kashmir	2	1	50
9	Jharkhand	1,425	583	41
10	Madhya Pradesh	490	0	0
11	Maharashtra	500	0	0
12	Manipur	95	9	9
13	Meghalaya	831	442	53
14	Mizoram	137	0	0
15	Nagaland	10	10	100
16	Orissa	1,500	1,574	105
17	Rajasthan	250	256	102
18	Sikkim	35	0	0
19	Tripura	45	0	0
20	Uttaranchal	350	366	105
21	Uttar Pradesh	9,000	6,651	74
22	West Bengal	1,512	465	31
23	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3	2	67
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>20,084</b>	<b>14,058</b>	<b>70</b>

**POINT NO.: 19B****PUMPSETS ENERGISED**

UNITS: NUMBERS OF PUMPSETS ENERGISED

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target 2005-2006	Achievement 2005-2006	Achievement Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	150,000	62,376	42
2	Bihar	1,560	777	50
3	Chhatisgarh	25,000	23,510	94
4	Goa	200	292	146
5	Gujarat	4,300	4,637	108
6	Haryana	10,000	12,053	121
7	Himachal Pradesh	600	1,063	177
8	Jammu & Kashmir	210	41	20
9	Kerala	16,500	14,104	85
10	Madhya Pradesh	5,500	8,853	161
11	Maharashtra	100,000	79,466	79
12	Orissa	300	970	323
13	Pondicherry	35	57	163
14	Punjab	40,000	17,421	44
15	Rajasthan	10,000	42,579	426
16	Tamil Nadu	15,000	31,676	211
17	Tripura	113	0	0
18	Uttaranchal	350	558	159
19	Uttar Pradesh	6,000	10,308	172
20	West Bengal	900	286	32
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>386,568</b>	<b>311,027</b>	<b>80</b>

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

UNITS: NUMBERS

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Number of Improved Chullahs Installed during the year 2005-06
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Andhra Pradesh	48,349
2	Assam	0
3	Bihar	0
4	Chhatisgarh	0
5	Delhi	0
6	Goa	927
7	Gujarat	0
8	Haryana	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0
11	Jharkhand	3,500
12	Karnataka	0
13	Kerala	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	0
15	Maharashtra	0
16	Manipur	0
17	Meghalaya	0
18	Mizoram	0
19	Nagaland	20,408
20	Orissa	0
21	Pondicherry	5,000
22	Punjab	0
23	Rajasthan	0
24	Sikkim	0
25	Tamil Nadu	0
26	Tripura	0
27	Uttaranchal	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	1,224
29	West Bengal	0
30	A& N Islands	496
31	D&N Haveli	500
32	Lakshadweep	0
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>80,404</b>

**LIST OF CITIZENS' CHARTERS FORMULATED BY MINISTRIES/  
DEPARTMENTS/ ORGANISATIONS**

**(As on 31-3-2006)**

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

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**X Ministry of Culture**

20. Ministry of Culture

**XI Ministry of Defence**

21. Department of Defence Research and Development

**XII Ministry of Environment and Forests**

22. Ministry of Environment and Forests

**XIII Ministry of External Affairs**

23. Passport Division, Ministry of External Affairs

**XIV Ministry of Finance and Company Affairs**

24. Taxpayers' Charter – CBDT

25. Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC)

26. Life Insurance Corporation of India

27. General Insurance Corporation of India

28. Oriental Insurance Corporation

29. Department of Company Affairs

**Reserve Bank of India**

30. Exchange Control Department

31. Department of Government and Bank Accounts

32. Citizen's Charter on Exchange Facilities

**Public Sector Banks**

33. Allahabad Bank

34. Andhra Bank

35. Bank of Baroda

36. Bank of India

37. Bank of Maharashtra

38. Canara Bank

39. Central Bank of India

40. Corporation Bank

41. Dena Bank

42. Indian Bank

43. Indian Overseas Bank

44. Oriental Bank of Commerce

45. Punjab National Bank

46. Punjab and Sind Bank

Contd...

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

**XV Ministry of Food Processing Industries**

- 60. Ministry of Food Processing Industries

**XVI Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**

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

**XVII Ministry of Information and Broadcasting**

- 69. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
- 70. Registrar of Newspapers of India (RNI)
- 71. Prasar Bharti – All India Radio
- 72. Films Division
- 73. National Film Archive of India
- 74. Indian Institute of Mass Communication

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

- 75. Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances
- 76. Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports Board
- 77. Griha Kalyan Kendra

**XIX Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas**

- 78. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

**XX Ministry of Power**

- 79. Power Finance Corporation Limited
- 80. Rural Electrification Corporation Limited
- 81. Central Power Research Institute
- 82. Central Electricity Authority
- 83. Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
- 84. Bhakra Beas Management Board
- 85. Sutlej Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited

**XXI Ministry of Railways**

- 86. Indian Railways

**XXII Ministry of Road Transport and Highways**

- 87. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

**XXIII Ministry of Rural Development**

- 88. Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology  
(CAPART)

**XXIV Ministry of Small Scale Industries**

- 89. Ministry of Small Scale Industries
- 90. Office of the Development Commissioner (SSI)
- 91. National Small Industries Corporation

**XXV Ministry of Science and Technology**

- 92. Department of Bio-Technology
- 93. Department of Science and Technology

**XXVI Department of Space**

- 94. Department of Space
- 95. National Remote Sensing Agency

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## **XXVII Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation**

- 96. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

## **XXVIII Ministry of Textiles**

- 97. Ministry of Textiles
- 98. Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms
- 99. Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur
- 100. Jute Manufacturers Development Council, Kolkata
- 101. Textiles Committee
- 102. Central Silk Board, Bangalore
- 103. The Jute Corporation of India Limited, Kolkata
- 104. Cotton Corporation of India Limited
- 105. National Centre for Jute Diversification

## **XXIX Ministry of Urban Development**

- 106. Delhi Development Authority
- 107. Central Public Works Department
- 108. Directorate of Estates
- 109. Land and Development Office
- 110. Directorate of Printing.

## **XXX Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports**

- 111. Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports

**STATE-WISE LIST OF CITIZEN'S CHARTERS FRAMED**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>NAME OF THE STATE</b>	<b>No. OF CITIZEN'S CHARTERS</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	45
2	Assam	2
3	NCT of Delhi	75
4	Goa	63
5	Gujarat	17
6	Haryana	89
7	Himachal Pradesh	8
8	Jammu & Kashmir	9
9	Karnataka	19
10	Kerala	31
11	Madhya Pradesh	39
12	Maharashtra	6
13	Mizoram	2
14	Nagaland	7
15	Pondicherry	51
16	Punjab	17
17	Rajasthan	46
18	Sikkim	14
19	Tamil Nadu	57
20	Uttar Pradesh	41
21	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	20
22	UT of Chandigarh	8
23	UT of Daman & Diu	1
24	Lakshadweep	16
	<b>Total</b>	<b>683</b>