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PART-II : ANNEXURES

Annexures

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Twenty Point Programme – 2006

Twenty Points

1. Garibi Hatao [Poverty Eradication]
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CHAPTER 1

TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME

1.1 Introduction

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

1.2 Objectives and Scope

1.2.1 Alleviation of poverty and improving the quality of life of the people, especially of those who are below the poverty line, has been the prime objective of planned development in the country. In recent years, the meaning of economic development has shifted from growth in per capita income to the expansion of opportunities. Development of human capability is broadly seen as the central feature of the process of growth. Government of India, through different programmes/schemes, is helping its citizens to expand their capabilities. In order to achieve these objectives, package of programmes comprising schemes relating to Poverty Alleviation, Employment Generation, Education, Health, etc., called the Twenty Point Programme (TPP), has been in operation since 1975. Over the years, the need for restructuring the Programme has been felt in the light of our achievements and experiences, as well as the introduction of several new policies and programmes by the Government of India. Although the TPP has been in existence for more than 30 years, it is still relevant today as the desired objectives of eradication of poverty and improvement in the quality of life of the common man are yet to be completely attained; but this also shows inability and inefficiency of TPP to deal with such matters in the most effective ways. The measurement metrics developed in TPP do not give picture of where we stand today on such issues. The name itself (Twenty Point Programme) puts a rigid frame at the forefront and puts its objectives at the backend. This programme was restructured in 1982, 1986 and 2006, the present programme now called Twenty Point Programme-2006 (TPP-2006) is in operation since April 2007. The programmes and schemes under the TPP-2006 are in harmony with the priorities contained in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of the United Nations and SAARC Social Charter.

1.2.2 TPP-2006 has various points for the benefit of both the rural and urban people. Its thrust is towards programmes for eradicating poverty and improving the quality of life of the poor and the under-privileged people all over the country. The programme covers various socio economic aspects like Poverty, Employment, Education, Housing, Health, Agriculture, Land Reforms, Irrigation, Drinking Water, Protection and Empowerment of Weaker Sections, Consumer Protection, Environment, e-Governance, etc. With the globalization of the Indian economy and the adoption of the market liberalization process, the TPP-2006 provides a much-needed safety net to the deprived and adversely affected population. The Twenty Point Programme-2006, thus, has a vital role to play in ensuring growth with equity and social justice.

1.2.3 TPP-2006 has 20 Points covering 65 items (*Annexure-I A*). These 65 items coincide with various programmes and schemes of Government of India which are administered by the Central Nodal Ministries/Departments and by and large are implemented through the state Governments/UT Administrations. Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation monitor all the 65 items on about 163 parameters. However, all the 65 items of TPP-2006 are not amenable to reporting on monthly basis. The details of the parameters and the frequency of reporting is annexed (*Annexure-I B*). Also, some of the schemes/ programmes are yet to be operationalised by the Central Nodal Ministries concerned. These items will be monitored only after the schemes concerning these come into existence and their frequency of monitoring will be decided later.

1.3 Monitoring Mechanism

1.3.1 For monitoring of Twenty Point Programme-2006 by this Ministry, information is collected from Central Nodal Ministries on each Point of the programme comprising various items aggregating 65 in all. The details of these items and names of nodal Ministries concerned are given in *Annexure-IB*. In order to effectively monitor the Twenty Point programme, this Ministry has developed a Management Information System (MIS). The Management Information System (MIS) consists of a Monthly Progress Report (MPR), Capsule Report and Annual Review Report. The Monthly Progress Report (MPR) covers monitoring of 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. Capsule Report presents the details of MPR in concise and capsule form for the information of Cabinet Secretariat and Prime Minister Office. The sources of information for the Annual Review Report are the Central Nodal Ministries and the State/UT Governments.

1.3.2 All the States and the Union Territories of the country have Planning Departments. Under the Planning Department, there exist a monitoring/evaluation unit which have been entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring all schemes/items covered under the Twenty Point Programme. These Planning Departments also have offices/units at the district level which monitors and collects information for the schemes of the Twenty Point Programme at the district level. Similarly, there are Block level officers and village level officers who collect the information for the Block and the village respectively on the schemes of the Twenty Point Programme being implemented at the Block and the village level. Thus information will flow from the village to the block, block to the district and district to the State.

1.3.3 Like the Planning Departments, there are other line Departments in the States/UTs which monitor the programmes coming under their purview. These Departments collect and collate the information to be sent to the Planning Department which is the nodal department in the State for the Twenty Point Programme. Beside this, monitoring of individual scheme/ programme covered under TPP-2006 is also done by the Central Nodal Ministries concerned. The charter of this Ministry is to monitor the TPP-2006 as a whole in a holistic manner with a

view to enhance its effectiveness. Ministry is also mandated to conduct Impact Assessment studies on selected programmes as part of its monitoring.

1.4 Performance Criteria

1.4.1 In order to have goal oriented development, Central Nodal Ministries have been requested to fix annual and monthly targets for the measurable parameters of the schemes administered by them. However, Central Nodal Ministries have not found it feasible to fix targets for some of the items due to the peculiar nature of scheme or for some practical reasons.

1.4.2 For the purpose of evaluation, the performance of States during 2013-2014 under TPP-2006 in respect of the following 15 items have been taken into account (i) Individual Swarozgaries Assisted under SGSY; (ii) SHGs to whom income generating activities provided; (iii) Food Security TPDS, (APL, BPL and AAY); (iv) Rural Housing - Indira Awaas Yojana; (v) EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas; (vi) Rural Areas- Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP); (vii) SC Family Assisted (SC families assisted under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC, and SC students assisted under post matric scholarship); (viii) Universalisation of ICDS Scheme; (ix) Functional Anganwadis (x) Number of Urban poor families assisted under seven point charter viz. Land tenure, Housing at affordable cost, Water, Sanitation, Health, Education, and Social Security, (xi) Afforestation (xii) Rural Roads-PMGSY; (xiii) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana-RGGVY; (xiv) Energising Pump sets, and (xv) Supply of Electricity. The performance of States under different items is assessed on the basis of actual achievements against targets. The performance for each item is classified on the basis of percentage achievement into three categories, namely:

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

1.5 Performance during the year 2013- 2014

1.5.1 During the year 2013-14, this ministry brought out Monthly Progress Reports and Capsule Reports (for all 12 months) as well as an Annual Progress Report in June 2014. These Reports have a time lag of about 70 days. For the purpose of monthly appraisal, the state-wise performance under TPP-2006 is evaluated on 20 Parameters, contained in 15 Items for which State/UT wise targets have been fixed by the Central Administrative Ministries. The details of performance of schemes on related parameters are as under:

1.5.2. As per the annual analysis of monthly monitored parameters, for the period **April, 2013-March, 2014**, the performance of fifteen parameters has been '**Very Good**' (90% or above the targets). These parameters are:

- (i) Individual Swarozgaries assisted under SGSY
- (ii) SHGs provided Income Generating Activities under SGSY
- (iii) Urban Poor Families assisted under Seven Point Charter
- (iv) Pumpsets energized
- (v) SC Families assisted under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC
- (vi) Houses constructed under EWS/LIG
- (vii) Seedlings planted (Public and Forest Lands)
- (viii) Habitations Covered (Partially Covered & Slipped Back) - NRDWP
- (ix) Area covered under Plantation (Public & Forest Lands)
- (x) Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System only for BPL
- (xi) ICDS Blocks operational (Cum.)
- (xii) Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)
- (xiii) Road constructed under Prime minister Grameen Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
- (xiv) Supply of Electricity
- (xv) Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System only for AAY

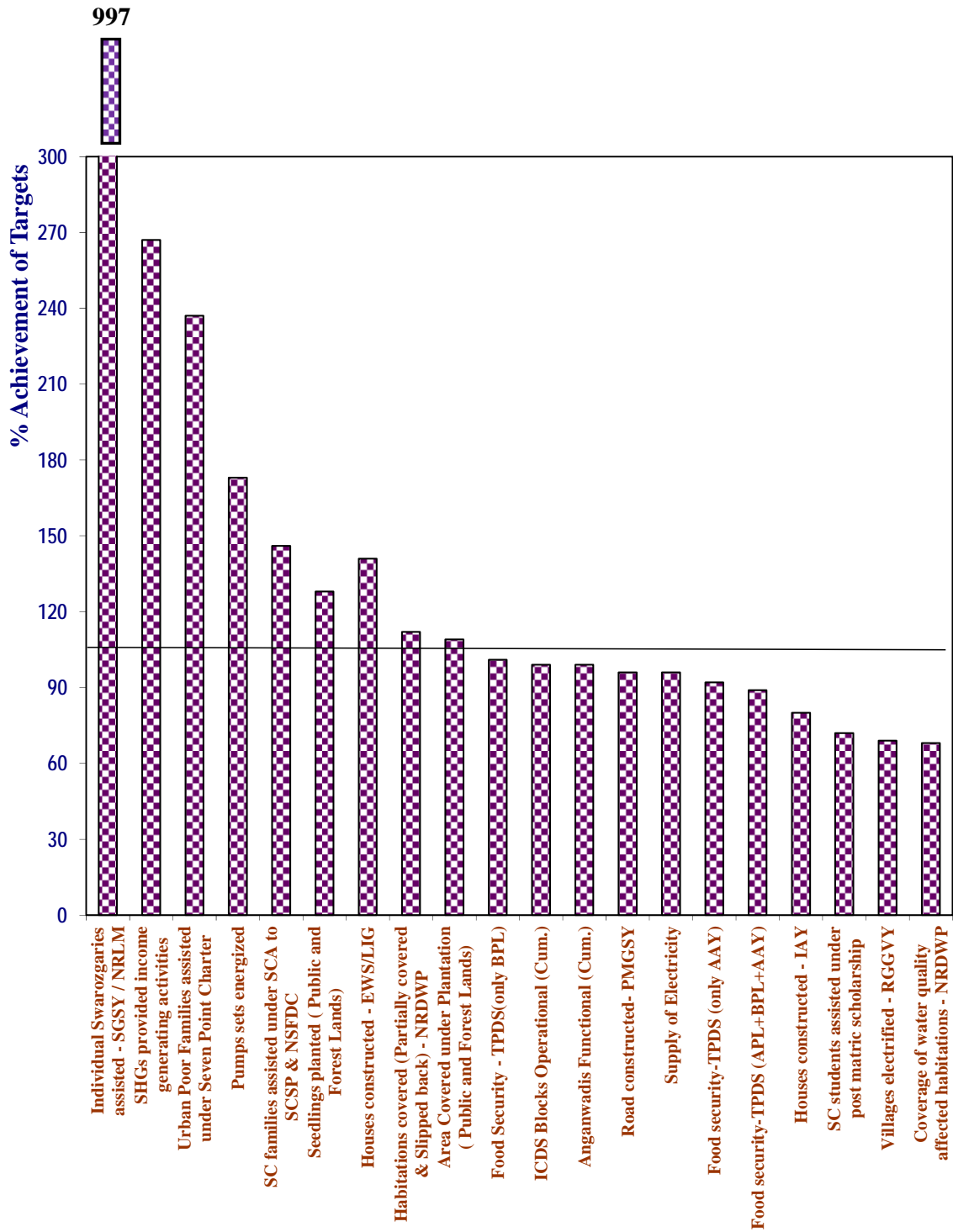
1.5.3 The performance of *two items* has been '**Good**' (between 80% to 90% of targets). These items are:

- (i) *Food Security: Targeted Public Distribution System for (APL + BPL + AAY)*
- (ii) *Houses constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)*

1.5.4 The performance of *three items/parameters* has been '**Poor**' (below 80% of target). These items are:

- (i) SC students assisted under post matric scholarship
- (ii) Villages electrified under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
- (iii) Coverage of water quality affected habitations - NRDWP

**ALL INDIA PERFORMANCE OF TARGET
ORIENTED PARAMETERS
DURING APRIL 2013-
MARCH 2014**



1.6 Other Monitoring and Review Activities

1.6.1 National Review Meeting of TPP:

1.6.1.1 Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation conducted a review of Twenty Point Programme - 2006 with selected States and Central Nodal Ministries on 18th March, 2014. The meeting was held under the chairmanship of Secretary (MOSPI). Selected States, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Karnataka, along with 4 Central nodal Ministries, namely, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation and Ministry of Women & Child Development, were invited for the meeting. Earlier on 27th February, 2013, an exhaustive review of the Twenty Point Programme (TPP) was held with State Governments, District Magistrates and Central nodal Ministries wherein a large number of suggestions and recommendations were made. The minutes of the meeting and the action points accruing from the suggestions and recommendations made in the meeting were circulated for necessary action / compliance to the concerned States and the Central nodal Ministries.

1.6.1.2 The position of action taken / compliance thereof was critically reviewed in the meeting held on 18th March, 2014. The minutes / Action Taken Statement was finalized and all States and Central nodal Ministries were being requested to take necessary appropriate action accordingly.

1.6.2 Conducting Impact Assessment Studies:

1.6.2.1 The Ministry is mandated to undertake Monitoring and Impact Assessment Studies on selected programmes/schemes covered under TPP-2006. The Ministry so far has undertaken two Impact Assessment Studies, first of which relates to impact of MGNREGA in 3 selected districts of North Eastern States and the second on Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons under Deendayal Disability Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) in the States of Delhi, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. Ministry has also critically examined the evaluation reports of the evaluation of schemes/programmes conducted by central nodal ministries concerned.

CHAPTER 2

POINT 1: GARIBI HATAO [POVERTY ERADICATION]

2.1 Policy Initiatives:

2.1.1 Alleviation of poverty remains a major challenge before the Government. High poverty levels are synonymous with poor quality of life, deprivation of basic needs, poor health, malnutrition, illiteracy and low human resource development.

2.1.2 Since the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74), a number of programmes have successfully been implemented to alleviate rural poverty. There has been a steady decline in rural poverty, from 56% in 1973-74 to 37% in 1993-94, 27% in 1999-2000 and 21.9% in 2011-12 as per the latest available estimates. As per Planning Commission's latest report, the percentage of persons below the Poverty Line in 2011-12 has been estimated as 25.7% in rural areas, 13.7% in urban areas and 21.9% for the country as a whole. The respective ratios for the rural and urban areas were 41.8% and 25.7% and 37.2% for the country as a whole in 2004-05. It was 50.1% in rural areas, 31.8% in urban areas and 45.3% for the country as a whole in 1993-94. In 2011-12, India had 270 million persons below the Tendulkar Poverty Line as compared to 407 million in 2004-05, there has been a reduction of 137 million persons over the seven year period.

2.1.3 According to 2005 World Bank estimates, 456 million Indians (42% of total Indian Population) live under the global poverty line of \$1.25 per day (Purchasing Power Parity). This means that one third of the global poor reside in India. The official estimate of poverty was derived by the Planning Commission using the Expert Group (Lakdawala) methodology until January 2011. The poverty ratio (i.e., the percentage of people living below the poverty line) and the number of poor for different years at the national level estimated from the Expert Group (Lakdawala) method are given in Table below.

Poverty Ratio and Number of Poor: Expert Group (Lakdawala) Method

Year	Poverty Ratio (%)			Number of Poor (millions)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1973-74	56.4	49.0	54.9	261.3	60.0	321.3
1977-78	53.1	45.2	51.3	264.3	64.6	328.9
1983	45.7	40.8	44.5	252.0	70.9	322.9
1987-88	39.1	38.2	38.9	231.9	75.2	307.1
1993-94	37.3	32.4	36.0	244.0	76.3	320.3
2004-05 (URP)	28.3	25.7	27.5	220.9	80.8	301.7

N.B.: URP = URP consumption = Uniform Recall Period consumption in which the consumer expenditure data for all the items are collected from 30-day recall period.

2.1.4 The Planning Commission, in January 2011, released estimates of poverty for 1993-94 and 2004-05 derived from the Expert Group (Tendulkar) method. Subsequently, based on the same methodology, the poverty ratio for 2009-10 and 2011-12 were derived by the Planning Commission in March 2012 and July 2013 respectively. The estimate of poverty ratio and number of poor at

the national level for the years 1993-94, 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12 derived from the Expert Group (Tendulkar) methodology are given in the Table below:

**Percentage and Number of Poor Estimated from Expert Group (Tendulkar)
Methodology**

Year	Poverty Ratio (%)			Number of Poor (million)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1. 1993-94	50.1	31.8	45.3	328.6	74.5	403.7
2. 2004-05	41.8	25.7	37.2	326.3	80.8	407.1
3. 2009-10	33.8	20.9	29.8	278.2	76.5	354.7
4. 2011-12	25.7	13.7	21.9	216.7	53.1	269.8

2.1.5 The Planning Commission later set up another Expert Group under the chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to review the methodology for measurement of poverty. A comparison of the poverty ratio for the two years 2009-10 and 2011-12 derived from the Expert Group (Rangarajan) method and the Expert Group (Tendulkar) method shows that the average level of poverty ratio derived from the Expert Group (Rangarajan) method is higher than that derived from the Expert Group (Tendulkar) method. The all-India poverty ratio derived from the Expert Group (Rangarajan) method is 8.4 percentage points higher in 2009-10 and 7.6 percentage points higher in 2011-12 than that derived by the Planning Commission using the Expert Group (Tendulkar) method. The estimate of poverty ratio for the years 2009-10 and 2011-12 derived from the Expert Group (Rangarajan) methodology and Tendulkar methodology are summarised in the Table below:

Poverty Estimates in 2009-10 and 2011-12

Year	Poverty Ratio			No. of poor (million)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Expert Group (Rangarajan)						
1. 2009-10	39.6	35.1	38.2	325.9	128.7	454.6
2. 2011-12	30.9	26.4	29.5	260.5	102.5	363.0
3. Reduction (%age points)	8.7	8.7	8.7	65.4	26.2	91.6
Expert Group (Tendulkar)						
1. 2009-10	33.8	20.9	29.8	278.2	76.5	354.7
2. 2011-12	25.7	13.7	21.9	216.7	53.1	269.8
3. Reduction (%age points)	8.1	7.2	7.9	61.5	23.4	84.9

Though Rangarajan Committee methodology gives higher level of absolute poverty ratio, the reduction in poverty ratio from Rangarajan method is not very different than that of Tendulkar method. As MMRP based MPCE distribution is not available for the year 2004-05, poverty ratio for 2004-05 based on Rangarajan methodology cannot be directly estimated.

2.1.6 During the 11-year period 1993-94 to 2004-05, the average decline in the poverty ratio was 0.74 percentage points per year. It accelerated to 2.18 percentage points per year during the 7-year period 2004-05 to 2011-12. The rate of decline in

poverty ratio having the Expert Group (Tendulkar) methodology during different period is given in the Table below:

Decline in Poverty Ratio Estimated from Expert Group (Tendulkar) Methodology
(%age points per year)

Period	Rural	Urban	Total
a) 1993-94 to 2004-05	0.75	0.55	0.74
b) 2004-05 to 2011-12	2.32	1.69	2.18
c) 1993-94 to 2011-12	1.36	1.01	1.30

Therefore, it can be concluded that the rate of decline in the poverty ratio during the most recent 7-year period 2004-05 to 2011-12 was about three times of that experienced in the 11-year period 1993-94 to 2004-05. It is important to note that although the trend decline documented above is based on the Tendulkar poverty line which is reviewed and revised by the **Rangarajan Committee**, an upward revision in the poverty line has not altered the fact of a decline in the poverty. While the absolute levels of poverty are higher, the rate of decline is similar.

2.1.7 Acceleration of economic growth, with a focus on sectors which are employment-intensive, facilitates the removal of poverty in the long run. However, this strategy needs to be complemented with a focus on provision of basic services for improving the quality of life of the people and direct State intervention in the form of targeted anti-poverty programmes. While economic growth will continue to be the prime mover, anti-poverty programmes supplement the growth effort and protect the poor from destitution, sharp fluctuations in employment & income and social insecurity. The specifically designed anti-poverty programmes for generation of both self-employment and wage-employment in rural areas have been redesigned and restructured in 1999-2000 in order to enhance their efficacy/impact on the poor and improve their sustainability. These schemes along with Area Development Programmes, Rural Housing, Land Reforms and institutional mechanisms of delivery are expected to bring positive impact to the life of poor.

2.2 Poverty Alleviation through Twenty Point Programme-2006:

Items covered under TPP-2006 and monitored under the point '*Garibi Hatao (Poverty Eradication)*' are as under:

(A) Rural Areas:

1. Employment generation under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. (MGNREGA)
2. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) (now restructured as National Rural Livelihoods Mission);
3. Self Help Groups and
4. Rural Business Hubs in Partnership with Panchayats

(B) Urban Areas:

1. National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)

2.3. Employment Generation under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):

2.3.1 The objective of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is to ensure livelihood security of people in rural areas by guaranteeing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. In the first phase, MGNREGA was implemented in 200 most backward districts with effect from February 2, 2006 and was extended subsequently to additional 113 and 17 districts with effect from April 1st 2007 and May 15th 2007, respectively. The remaining districts were included under the Act with effect from April 1, 2008. Thus, the Act now covers all the rural districts of the country.

2.3.2 **Goals:** The major goals of MGNREGA are to:

- Enhance livelihood security of the rural poor by generating wage employment opportunities in works that develop the infrastructure base of the area concerned.
- Rejuvenate the natural resource base of the area concerned.
- Create a productive rural asset base
- Stimulate the local economy by providing a safety net to rural poor.
- Ensure empowerment to women.
- Strengthening grass-root democratic institutions.

2.3.3 **Financial:**

(a) Budget Allocation and Release

The Budget/Revised Estimates and Central releases under MGNREGA since its inception is indicated in the Table below:

Budget/Revised Estimate and Releases under MGNREGA since inception (in Rs. Crore)

SN	Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Central Releases
1	2006-07	11,300.00	11,300.00	8,694.25
2	2007-08	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,661.22
3	2008-09	16,000.00	30,000.19	30,000.19
4	2009-10	39,100.00	39,100.00	33,539.38
5	2010-11	40,100.00	40,100.00	35,841.49
6	2011-12	40,000.00	31,000.00	29,215.05
7	2012-13	33,000.00	30,287.00	30,274.69
8	2013-14	33,000.00	33,000.00	32,994.12

2.3.4 **Physical Performance:** The volume of wage-employment has grown from a meager 90.5 crore person-days in 2006-07 to 219.72 crore person-days in 2013-14. Being a drought year, the employment demand peaked (283.59 crore) in 2009-10. [Hence, 2009-10 may be considered an atypical year for

MGNREGA performance.] The average person-days per household ranged between 42 days (2007-08) and 54 days (2009-10).

The physical progress of MGNREGA in terms of employment generation, women and SC/ST participation is indicated in the Table below, while the state wise details are as per **Annexure-2.1**.

Physical Progress under MGNREGA since inception

SN	Indicator	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14
1	Person-days (No. in Crore)	90.5	143.59	216.32	283.59	257.15	218.76	230.48	219.72
2	Average person-days per Household (in No.)	43	42	48	54	47	43	46	46
3	Women Participation Rate to total (%)	40	43	48	48	48	48	51	53
4	SC/ST participation to total (%)	62	57	55	51	51	41	40	40

2.4 New Initiatives of the Government

2.4.1 Expanding the scope of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA: New works have been added to the existing list of permissible works under MGNREGA with a focus to strengthen synergy between MGNREGA and rural livelihoods, particularly in agriculture. Besides ensuring durable quality assets, the expansion of MGNREGA works is likely to improve the socio-economic condition of marginalised section of the society [viz. SC/ST/Small and Marginal farmers/IAY beneficiaries/Forest Right Act beneficiaries etc.] as most of the new works are now permitted on the land or homestead of specified individual beneficiaries.

2.4.2 Preparation of Realistic Labour Projections: To reduce the gap between Labour Budget projection and achievements of States/UTs, the revised Operational Guidelines have suggested a detailed participatory bottom-up planning for preparation of Labour Budget.

2.4.3 Accurate and timely capture of work demand: To ensure timely and accurate capture of labour demand, applications for work can now be registered through telephones including mobile phones. To make this system convenient to illiterate workers, provisions have been made to include Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) and voice-enabled interactions.

2.4.4 Participation of marginalized groups: To increase women participation in the Scheme, major initiatives are being suggested including, opening individual bank/post office accounts for all women workers, identifying and providing Job Cards to widowed, deserted and destitute women, who qualify as a household under the Act.

2.4.5 Organizing Workers: In order to access the entitlements under MGNREGA, the wage seekers need to be made aware of various provisions of the Scheme. Thus, during FY 2013-14, the States have been asked to organize MGNREGA workers into labour groups. This would provide the workers a platform for articulating a collective voice and facilitating registration of wage demand in rural areas. {A framework for organizing workers into groups has been outlined in Chapter 16 of revised MGNREGA Operational Guidelines 2013.}

2.4.6 Interventions for vulnerable groups: Since disabled and other vulnerable persons have specific needs, the States have been advised to create an enabling environment for their inclusion in MGNREGA activities. The State are to conduct a Work and Time Motion Study and prepare a separate Schedule of Rates (SoR) for physically challenged and other vulnerable sections of the society.

2.4.7 Electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS):

- To reduce delay in payment of wages, Ministry of Rural Development has initiated "Electronic Fund management System (e-FMS). This has been successfully initiated in Karnataka, Orissa, Gujarat, Tripura and Rajasthan, for directly crediting wages into beneficiary accounts using Core Banking System. E-FMS captures real time transactions, eliminates delays in wage payments and leakages.
- e-FMS with Post Offices (Sanchaya Post) are being attempted to ensure real time fund flow to the workers' post office accounts.

2.4.8 Business Correspondent Model: The Ministry of Rural Development has encouraged the use of business correspondent model, smart cards and bio-metrics to ensure that payment is made to Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers at their door-step.

2.4.9 Electronic Muster Roll (e-MR): Electronic Muster Rolls (e-MRs) are pre-printed muster rolls digitally populated with the names of the workers who demand work under MGNREGA. e-MRs are generated through NREGASoft. Besides reducing processing time for payment of wages, e-MRs help in eliminating fake muster rolls, reducing ghost workers and improving data entry into NREGASoft.

2.4.10 Convergence and Collaboration with other Ministries/ Departments: The Ministry of Rural Development has undertaken a number of initiatives with other Ministries/Departments for effective implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. Some of the major convergence/ collaborations are:

- Construction of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) under Total Sanitation Campaign (i.e. Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan) of M/o Drinking Water and Sanitation
- Construction of Anganwadi Centres as a convergence project with the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme of M/o of Women and Child Development.
- Ministry of Youth Affairs and MGNREGA convergence for construction of play fields issued on 11.2.2013. Convergence with Dept. of Sports and Youth Affairs' Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) scheme for construction of village playfield.
- Rubber Board (Ministry of Commerce) and MGNREGA convergence guidelines issued on 2.8.2013.
- Guidelines for convergence of MGNREGA with PMGSY issued on 7.11.2013 for pre-PMGSY works, post-PMGSY works for durability and value addition, farm-net roads under MGNREGA, with technical assistance for line – departments implementing PMGSY in the area.
- Aajeevika Skills aims to impart skills to rural youth who are poor and provide them with jobs having regular monthly wages at or above the minimum wages. Aajeevika Skills allows convergence with MGNREGS in the following manner:
 - Youth who have worked as labourers in MGNREGA worksites for at least 35 days in each of the previous three years will also be eligible even if they are not in the BPL list.
 - Under the new Aajeevika Skills Guidelines 2013, skilling projects are now possible for training and placement for improved Public Service Delivery, which could include MGNREGA also.
- Registration of work demand of MGNREGA workers through Anganwadi Sahayikas.
- Convergence with Integrated Watershed Management Programme of Dept. of Land Resources
- Regular review and discussions with senior officials of Dept. of Financial Services and Dept. of Post for timely payment of wages through banks and Post Offices, respectively.
- Discussions are being held with Dept. of Telecom to expedite internet connectivity at GP level.
- Regular review meetings are held with officials of UIDAI for seeding of ADHAAR numbers of MGNREGA workers in NREGASoft.

2.4.11 Insurance Coverage: The scope of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (RSBY) has been expanded to provide health insurance to Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers who have worked for fifteen days in the previous financial year with effect from 2011-12.

2.4.12 Programme Advisory Group: A Programme Advisory Group (PAG) on MGNREGA has been constituted to (a) operationalise the revised MGNREGA

Operational Guidelines 2013 (b) analyse the policy planning and implementation issues (c) provide support to State Governments for effective implementation of the programme. The PAG identifies policy and implementation issues related to Mahatma Gandhi NREGA at the local, state and national level for focusing on enticements and livelihoods, covering processes and procedures, systems and institutions, techniques and technologies.

2.4.13 Transparency and Accountability

- To strengthen transparency and accountability in the operation of MGNREGA activities the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Audits of Schemes Rules have been notified in June 2011. The rules make it necessary to have a social audit conducted by the Gram Sabha according to the prescribed procedure under the Act, at least twice a year.
- Eight States have set up Social Audit Units and 10 States have appointed Director, Social Audit.
- Pilot Social Audits have been conducted in 16 States and are in progress in remaining States

2.4.14 Certification of Accounts/Records at GP Level: Certification of MGNREGA accounts/records of around 1,500 high spending GPs has been carried out by chartered accountants.

2.4.15 Grievance Redressed:

- Standard Operating Procedures has been formulated to effectively address issues of concern on implementation of MGNREGA. The new mechanism delineates procedures and timelines for managing various types of complaints including financial and procedural irregularities.
- To strengthen the grievance redressal mechanisms, States have been advised for the appointment of Ombudsman at the District-level. The Ombudsmen are independent of the jurisdiction of the Central or State Government. The Ombudsman has the powers, inter alia to receive complaints from MGNREGA workers and facilitate their disposal in accordance with law; issue direction for conducting spot investigation; lodge FIRs against the erring parties; initiate proceedings; report his findings to the Chief Secretary of the State and the Secretary, State Nodal Department for appropriate legal action against erring persons.

2.5 National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)

2.5.1 The earlier scheme of Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) has been restructured as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) - Aajeevika- to implement it in mission mode in a phased manner for targeted and time bound delivery of results. Universal social mobilization through formation of SHGs under NRLM will ensure at least one member of each rural BPL family, preferable a woman member, is covered under SHG net. With a view to form strong Peoples Institutions, NRLM will focus on setting up of federations of SHGs from village panchayat to district levels. NRLM proposes to ensure universal financial inclusion by facilitating opening of savings accounts of all its beneficiaries, simultaneously encouraging thrift

and credit activities, facilitating access to credit from banks etc. There is a provision to utilize 10% of allocation under the programme for training and capacity building of the intended beneficiaries to take up the micro enterprises for enhancing their incomes. In addition to the self - employment, NRLM will also focus on supporting rural BPL youth for accessing skilled wage employment through placement linked skill development projects.

2.5.2 The two major strategic shifts under NRLM, vis-à-vis SGSY are that (i) NRLM will be a demand driven programme and the states will formulate their own poverty reduction action plans under it based on their past experience, resources and skills base and (ii) NRLM will provide for a professional support structure for programme implementation at all levels from National to Sub district level in different streams.

In order to ensure a holistic approach towards income enhancement of the rural poor, NRLM focus is on the following four streams of livelihoods:

- (i) Coping with vulnerabilities - debt bondage, food insecurity, migration, health shocks
- (ii) Existing livelihoods -establishing and expanding, making them sustainable
- (iii) Self employment - micro-enterprise development
- (iv) Skilled wage employment-opportunities in growing sectors of the economy

2.5.3 Key Features of NRLM: The distinguishing features of NRLM are as follows:

i. Universal Social Mobilization: At least one woman member from each identified rural poor household is brought under the Self Help Group (SHG) network in a time bound manner. Special emphasis is on poorest of poor and most vulnerable communities such as manual scavengers, victims of human trafficking, Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) and bonded labour. NRLM has devised special strategies to reach out to these communities and help them graduate out of poverty.

ii. Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP): The target group under NRLM is determined by a well-defined, transparent and equitable process of participatory identification of poor, at the level of the community. All households identified as poor through the PIP process are part of NRLM Target Group and are eligible for all the benefits under the programme. The NRLM Target Group derived through the PIP is de-linked from the BPL list. The PIP exercise is carried out by the primary federation, i.e. at least 6-12 months after village entry. The list of poor identified through the PIP is vetted by the Gram Sabha and approved by the Gram Panchayat.

iii. Funds to the community as Resources in Perpetuity: NRLM provides Revolving Fund and Community Investment Fund (CIF) as Resources in Perpetuity to the institutions of the poor to strengthen their institutional and financial management capacity and build their track record to attract mainstream bank finance. The funds provided to community institutions are based on micro-planning process and it is treated as loans to individual SHG members but it is a grant to the Community institutions. Funds are disbursed to these institutions in multiple tranches based on triggers and milestones achieved and not merely their chronological age and time-period.

iv. Universal Financial Inclusion: NRLM works on both demand and supply sides of financial inclusion. On the demand side, it promotes financial literacy among the poor and provides catalytic capital to the SHGs and their federations. On the supply side, it coordinates with the financial sector and encourages use of business correspondents (and community facilitators like 'Bank Mitras') Information, Communication & Technology (ICT) based financial technologies, business correspondents and community facilitators like 'Bank Mitras'. It also works towards universal coverage of rural poor against loss of life, health and assets. Further, it works on remittances, especially in areas where migration is endemic.

v. Mission Mode Implementation: NRLM is designed to be implemented in a Mission mode. This implies:

- a. a shift from allocation based strategy to a demand driven strategy, enabling the States to formulate their own livelihoods-based poverty reduction action plans;
- b. focusing on targets and time bound delivery of outputs/ outcomes;
- c. continuous capacity building, imparting of requisite skills and creating linkages with livelihood sectors including the organized sectors, for the poor; and
- d. close monitoring of outputs and outcomes

vi. Implementation by the Poor: The Mission is designed to mainstream the role of poor in its implementation. Key processes of NRLM are driven by the institutions of rural poor women, especially by women who have come out of poverty and whose lives have been transformed by this very process. Thus, it is a programme for the poor, of the poor and by the poor.

vii. Convergence: NRLM places a high emphasis on convergence with other programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development and other Central Ministries and programmes of State Governments for developing synergies directly and through the institutions of the poor. Moreover, strong institutions of poor women create a demand side accountability and pressure for better access to various legal entitlements from government right up to the last mile service delivery and thereby facilitate effective implementation of the programme and good governance at the local level. Partnerships with NGOs and other CSOs: NRLM has been proactively seeking partnerships with Non - Government Organizations (NGOs) and other Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), at two levels - strategic and implementation. The partnerships are guided by NRLM's core belief and values, and mutual agreement on processes and outcomes.

ix. Linkages with PRIs: In view of the eminent roles of Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) in local governance and development, NRLM envisages to establish formal platforms for regular consultations between Community Based Institutions (CBOs) and PRIs, particularly at the level of Village Panchayats for exchange of mutual advice, support and sharing of resources.

x. Exit Strategy: The Mission has a clear exit strategy. It is expected that after 10 years in a block, women SHG federations take over management of their own affairs entirely and external support structure in the form of Block Mission Management Unit (BMMU) would be taken over by the internal support structure of Cluster and Block level federations supported by community professionals.

2.5.4 Skill Development and Innovative Projects: For skill development & placement projects, 15% of allocation has been earmarked under SGSY. This has been revised under NRLM, now 20% of funds are available for placement linked skill development and innovative special projects. The job oriented training under special projects is provided in PPP mode to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) rural youth who have skills for absorption predominantly in the non-farm sector like apparel, retail, construction, services, hospitality, security and IT enabled Services.

2.5.5 Skill Empowerment and Employment in J&K (SEE J&K): In pursuance to the recommendation of Expert Group constituted by the Prime Minister Chaired by Dr. C Rangarajan, a scheme titled "Skill Empowerment and Employment in J&K (SEE J&K) formulated by the Ministry of Rural Development has been approved. It envisages covering one lakh youth from rural & urban areas in the next five years. It will cover all youth with diverse education background i.e. school dropout /under graduate etc., 70% of the funds will be utilized for wage employment and remaining 30% for self employment. It will be 100% central assistance scheme having financial implication of Rs.235.3 crore over the period of five years.

2.5.6 Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI): A new initiative has also been taken up for setting up Rural Self Employment Training Institute, one in each district of the country for basic and skill development training of the rural BPL youth to enable them to undertake micro enterprises and wage employment. These will be Bank led institutions i.e. will be managed and run by the Public Sector/Private Sector Banks with active co-operation from the State Government.

2.5.7 Mahila Kisan Shasaktikaran Pariyojana(MKSP): A new scheme Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) has been initiated as a sub-component of the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) to meet the specific needs of women farmers and achieve socio-economic and technical empowerment of the rural women farmers, predominantly small and marginal farmers. In order to operationalise this scheme, the Ministry of Rural Development has formulated Guidelines, project template and appraisal sheet for MKSP.

2.6 Progress during 2013-14 (NRLM)

2.6.1 Progress: As of March 2014, all States except Goa have transited to NRLM (have set up a SRLM as society/company, appointed CEO and core team, and prepared action plan). Among the Union Territories, Puducherry has transited to NRLM. Goa and the remaining union territories (except Chandigarh and Delhi) are expected to transit in FY 2014-15.

Footprint of NRLM: During 2013-14, NRLM implementation commenced in 261 new blocks, making the cumulative NRLM footprint to 1303 blocks. It has entered 32,573 villages spread across these blocks. NRLM has supported additional 2.92 lakh SHGs (either newly formed or strengthened) during the year. Further, NRLM has provided funds amounting to Rs. 204.56 crore to the SHGs/Federations during 2013-14.

Progress in Resource Blocks: As of now, two state missions, viz. the Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP), Andhra Pradesh and Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (BRLPS), Bihar are providing support to 7 SRLMs viz. Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan,

Haryana and Jammu & Kashmir. Collectively, these States are currently implementing the resource block strategy in 47 blocks spread across 39 districts. These states have promoted/strengthened 17,727 SHGs in 2485 villages in these blocks. Of these SHGs, 8,167 have received Revolving Fund (amounting to Rs. 2903 lakh) and 1,321 SHGs have received CIF (amounting to Rs. 695 lakh). Further, 1330 SHGs have accessed a cumulative bank credit of Rs. 927 lakh. The SRLMs have identified 3866 community professionals in these blocks to support the institutions of the poor.

2.7 Self Help Groups under SGSY/NRLM:

2.7.1 SGSY was restructured as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), subsequently renamed as “Aajeevika”, to implement it in a mission mode across the country. The programme was formally launched on 3rd June, 2011. A further restructuring of NRLM based on the lessons from early implementation took place in May, 2013.

Under NRLM, at least one woman member from each identified rural poor household is brought under the Self Help Group (SHG) network in a time bound manner. Special emphasis is on poorest of poor and most vulnerable communities such as manual scavengers, victims of human trafficking, Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) and bonded labour. NRLM has devised special strategies to reach out to these communities and help them graduate out of poverty.

NRLM is the second largest program of the Ministry in terms of allocation and coverage, and it seeks to reach out to 8-10 crore rural poor households and organize them into SHGs and federations at village and at higher levels by 2021-22. While doing so, NRLM ensures adequate coverage of poor and vulnerable sections of the society identified through Participatory processes and approved by Gram Sabha.

2.7.2 Performance: During the year 2013-14, Aajeevika-NRLM has focused on supporting the State Missions in transiting to NRLM by fulfilling all the requirements, setting up implementation architecture, strengthening them by providing comprehensive induction training and capacity building support. As of March, 2014, 27 States and the Union Territory of Puducherry have transited to NRLM and set up SRLMs.

2.8 SHGs under other Schemes:

2.8.1 SHG - Bank Linkage Programme: The SHG-Bank Linkage Programme launched by NABARD in 1992 has emerged as the primary model for providing Micro-Finance (MF) services in the country. It has proved to be a successful method of linking the un-banked rural clientele access with formal financial services. NABARD has been playing the role of propagator and facilitator by providing conducive policy environment, training and capacity building besides extending financial support for the healthy growth of the SHG linkage programme. Over the years NABARD has initiated number of steps to make micro-finance programme as one of the world’s largest programme in micro- finance sector. The major steps initiated by NABARD are:

- Conceptualisation and introduction of Pilot Programme in February 1992 for linking 500 SHGs with banks after consultations with Reserve Bank of India, Banks and NGOs,
- Developing a conducive policy framework through provisions of opening Savings Bank Accounts in the names of SHGs [though they are informal groups], relaxation of collateral norms, simple documentation and delegation of all credit decisions and terms to SHGs,
- Training and awareness building among the stakeholders,
- Provision of capacity building support of NGOs/SHGs/Banks,
- Mainstreaming the SHG Linkage Programme as part of corporate planning and normal business activity of banks in 1996 and internalizing training, monitoring and review mechanism,
- Encouraging Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks to act as Self Help Groups promoting Institutions,
- Support to NGOs for promotion of SHGs,
- Dissemination through Seminars, Workshops, Occasional Papers and media ,
- Constitution of a High Powered Task Force to look into the aspects of Policy and Regulation of micro Finance and suggest policy, legal, regulatory measures for smooth, unhindered growth of micro Finance sector,
- Setting up a Micro-Finance Development and Equity Fund in NABARD for meeting the promotional costs of up scaling the micro-finance interventions,
- Assisting NGOs / MFIs by way of grant support for getting rated themselves by accredited rating agencies to have easy access of commercial loans,
- Introduce scheme for support to federations.

2.8.2 Support to Partner Agencies: NABARD provides grant support to NGOs, RRBs, DCCBs, Farmers' Clubs and Individual Rural Volunteers (IRVs) for promotion and nurturing of quality SHGs. The Bank continued to direct its efforts towards roping in the services of new Self-Help Promoting Institutions (SHPIs) while continuing to support the existing ones

2.8.3 Capacity Building of Partner Agencies: NABARD also plays the role of a facilitator in scaling-up the micro finance (MF) programme.

2.8.4 Support to SHG Federations: The SHGs Federations are emerging as important players in nurturing of SHGs, increasing the bargaining powers of group members and livelihood promotion. However, the features and functions of SHG federation models promoted in the country vary depending on the promoting agencies. Recognizing the growing role of the SHG Federations and their value addition to SHG functioning, NABARD.

2.8.5 Status of SHG Bank Linkage Programme: NABARD's SHG-Bank Linkage Programme has emerged as the leading Micro-Finance (MF) programme in the country. It is recognized as a cost-effective and flexible strategy for extending benefits of formal financial service to un-banked rural poor. Encouraged by the success of the programme, State Government across the board have adopted the SHG model of credit delivery as a major poverty alleviation strategy.

Highlights of the SHG-Bank Linkage Programme during 2013-14 are given in the following table:

Highlights of the SHG-Bank Linkage Programme 2013-14

Sr. No.	Particulars	Achievements	
		Physical (No. in lakh)	Financial (₹ in crore)
1	Total number of SHGs saving linked with banks	74.30	9897.42
(i)	Out of total (of which) exclusive Women SHGs	62.52	8012.89
(ii)	Out of total (of which) SHGs under NRLM/SGSY/Other Govt. spons. programmes	22.62	2477.58
2	Total number of SHGs credit linked during 2013-14	13.66	24017.36
(i)	Out of total (of which) exclusive Women SHGs	11.52	21037.97
(ii)	Out of total (of which) SHGs under NRLM/SGSY/Other Govt. spons. programmes	2.26	3480.60
3	Total number of SHGs having loans outstanding as on 31 March 2014	41.97	42927.52
(i)	Out of total (of which) exclusive Women SHGs	34.06	36151.58
(ii)	Out of total (of which) SHGs under NRLM/SGSY/Other Govt. spons. programmes	13.07	10177.42
4	Average loan amount outstanding/SHG as on March 2014 (in ₹.)		102273.21
5	Average loan amount disbursed/SHG during 2013-14 (in ₹.) *		175768.36
6	Estimated number of families covered up to 31 March 2014	97 million	
7	No. of Banks and Financial Institutions submitted MIS (in number)	311	
8	Data on Joint Liability Groups		
(i)	Joint Liability Group promoted during the year 2013-14 (lakh)	2.08	
(ii)	Loan disbursed to Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) during the year 2013-14		2220.16
(iii)	Cumulative Joint Liability Groups promoted as on 31 March 2014 (lakhs)	6.72	
(iv)	Cumulative loan disbursed to JLGs as on 31 March 2014		6775.72
9	Support from NABARD		
	Capacity building for partner institutions		
	Under SHG-BLP and JLGs		
	Number of Programmes conducted during 2013-14	6304	13.08
	Number of participants covered during 2013-14	141858	
(i)	Cumulative number of participants trained upto March 2014	3175101	
	Under WSHG Scheme (in LWE affected and backward districts)		
	Number of Programmes conducted during 2013-14	1419	2.18
	Number of participants covered during 2013-14	43960	
	Refinance Support		
(ii)	Refinance to banks during 2013-14		3745.84
	Cumulative refinance released upto 31 March 2014		26142.08
	Revolving Fund Assistance (RFA) and Capital Support to MFIs		
(iii)	RFA outstanding as on 31 March 2014		22.04
	Capital support outstanding as on 31 March 2014		10.36
	Grant assistance to SHPIs for promotion of SHGs under SHG-BLP		
iv	Grant assistance sanctioned during 2013-14		47.11
	Cumulative sanctioned upto 31 March 2014		255.86
(v)	Cumulative grant assistance sanctioned to anchor NGOs for promotion of SHGs under WSHG Development Scheme upto 31 March 2014		196.43
(vi)	Cumulative grant assistance sanctioned to JLPs for promotion of JLGs upto 31 March 2014		76.14

Note : * Average loan amount disbursed/SHG worked out to ₹1.24 lakh if the disbursements of Andhra Pradesh are excluded.

2.8.6 Progress of SHG Bank Linkage Programme:

2.8.6.1 The number of saving linked SHGs now stands at 74.3 lakhs with a membership of over 96.6 million poor households showing a marginal increase of 1.53% (73.18 lakh SHGs as on 31.3.2013) from the previous year. The number is still substantially less than 79.60 lakhs SHGs reported during 2011-12 (with coverage of 104 million households). Only southern region reported a growth in savings linked SHGs during the year compared to previous year while all other regions continued to report decline in the number of SHGs. Continued decline in the number of savings linked SHGs in resource poor regions where special SHG programmes are implemented, needs to be viewed with concern. Among the major states only Assam, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu have reported upward trend in the number of savings linked SHGs compared to the 2011-12 status.

2.8.6.2 The savings balance of these SHGs with banks, however, shot up by over 20% during the year (Rs. 9897 crore against Rs. 8217 crore a year back). All except the North and North Eastern region recorded higher savings bank balance with banks with western States recording nearly 34% increase while the Central region reporting 27% and Southern region recording an increase of 23%. The average savings bank balance of SHGs with banks as on 31.3.2014 was Rs.13322, with southern region reporting an average of Rs.16878 while the North Eastern states having an average saving of only Rs. 4073 per group.

2.8.6.3 Micro finance has had a tremendous impact on the lives of the underprivileged rural people. Under SHG bank Linkage Programme, as on 31 March 2012, a total of 79,60,349 SHGs were having savings bank accounts with the banks with savings of Rs. 6551.41 crore. Thus, more than 10.34 crore poor household were associated with banking agencies under SHG Bank Linkage Program. The progress under microfinance - savings of SHGs with Banks Region-wise/ State-wise/ Agency-wise position as on 31 March 2014 is given at **Annexure 2.2**.

2.8.7 Fresh Loans to SHGs by Banks: The number of SHGs being extended fresh loans by Banks has been steadily increasing for the last 3-4 years. There has been an increase of 12% (nearly 25% under the Government sponsored programmes) in the number of SHGs being extended fresh loans during the year as compared to the previous year while the increase in the quantum of fresh loans shot up nearly by 17% (13.66 lakh SHGs and Rs. 24017.36 crore respectively as on 31.3.2014 compared to 12.20 lakh and Rs. 20585.36 crore a year back). The performance of SHGs covered under Government sponsored programmes had been better recording nearly 58% spurt in fresh loans to such SHGs. A regionwise analysis shows that the spurt in fresh loans extended is maximum in the western Region while substantial decline in both number and amount of loans have been reported in the North Eastern region. Backward states like Bihar and Chhattisgarh have reported substantial increase in the number of SHGs and quantum of fresh loans extended while Jharkhand has shown a decline in the number and quantum of fresh loans issued. The average quantum of loans issued to SHGs during the year was Rs. 1.76 lakh per SHG and this ranged from Rs. 50,782 in eastern region to over Rs. 2,35,700 in southern region.

The progress under Microfinance - Bank Loans disbursed Region-wise/ State-wise/ Agency-wise position during 2013-14 is given at **Annexure 2.3**.

2.8.8 Loans Outstanding against SHGs:

2.8.8.1. The number of SHGs having loans outstanding against them from banks declined by 5.71% (41.97 lakh as against 44.51 lakh last year) while the amount of loans outstanding rose by 9.02% to Rs.42927 crore (Rs. 39375 crore as on 31.3.2013). The decline in credit linked SHGs is visible in all regions except in the Central Region where there was an increase of nearly 16%. The rise in amount of loan outstanding was reported from Southern and Western regions while other regions reported a decline. The average loan outstanding against SHGs as on 31.3.2014 was Rs. 1.02 lakh – up from Rs. 0.88 lakh a year earlier. Average amount of loan outstanding ranged from Rs. 50,500 per SHG in eastern region to Rs. 1.43 lakh in the southern region. Chhattisgarh recorded the lowest average of Rs. 30,000 per SHG among major states while Andhra Pradesh reported an average of Rs. 1.62 lakh per SHG Rs.1.87 lakh in Mizoram). Among the agencies, Commercial Banks had an average outstanding loan of Rs. 1.18 lakh per SHG while RRBs had Rs. 0.90 lakh and Cooperative Banks Rs. 0.53 lakh.

2.8.8.2. The percentage of SHGs credit linked (those having an outstanding balance of bank loans) to those savings linked (having a S.B. Account balance with banks) is 56% for the entire country and ranged between 67% for eastern region states to 30% for the western region. This excludes SHGs which might have been credit linked earlier, but not having any loan outstanding as on 31.3.2014.

2.8.8.3. Assuming that the SHG savings balance with banks constitute only 30% of the total savings (based on some sample studies conducted by NABARD earlier) of the SHGs (the balance being used for internal lending), the estimated credit outstanding against SHG members (from internal sources as well as from banks) amount to Rs. 66022 crore (Rs. 23094 crore + Rs. 42928 crore). If recycling of loans by SHGs with shorter duration loans to members are also considered, the actual credit serviced by SHGs would be much higher.

2.9 Other Initiatives from NABARD: Up scaling of SHG - Bank linkage Programme in a sustainable manner is a formidable task before various stakeholders. The various challenges including quality and sustainability of SHGs, livelihood promotion, regional imbalance, low bank loan per SHG/ member etc. need to be addressed immediately. In order to address these challenges, NABARD has taken several initiatives as follows:

2.9.1 Quality and Sustainability of SHGs: In order to expand and sustain this programme, the quality of SHGs is a prerequisite. Keeping this in mind, NABARD has introduced Training and Capacity Building of SHGs and other stakeholders like banks, Governments and Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs). During 2011-12 NABARD has trained 1,76,880 officials of various agencies and cumulatively 28,37,698 officials have been trained. NABARD in association with GIZ has initiated the process of revising the content, coverage of training modules. Training needs of all stake holders are being assessed for the purpose.

2.9.2 Livelihood Promotion: To enable the matured SHGs to scale up and diversify their income-generating activities, NABARD has introduced programme for Micro enterprise promotion of matured SHGs i.e., Micro-Enterprise Development Programme (MEDP). During 2011-12, 3461 MEDPs were conducted for 88,632

members on various locations - specific farm, non-farm and service sector activities. Cumulatively, 7,910 MEDPs had been conducted for 1,97,288 participants.

2.9.3 Removing Regional Imbalances: To put a check on uneven spread of the SHG - Bank Linkage Programme, which is, at present, predominant in the Southern Region of the country, NABARD has identified 13 priority states for focused attention based on the level of poverty existing in the states. The identified states are Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

2.9.4 Special Initiatives in Backward Region:

2.9.4.1 Rajiv Gandhi Mahila Vikas Pariyojana: NABARD continued to support Rajiv Gandhi Mahila Vikas Pariyojana (RGMVP), a special initiative of the Rajiv Gandhi Charitable Trust (RGCT) for promotion and credit linkage of SHGs and formation of SHG Federations in select districts of Uttar Pradesh in association with participating banks. Under this project, as on 31 March 2014, 1,05,996 SHGs were promoted, of which, 34,417 SHGs were credit linked and 4,142 cluster level organisations and 115 block level organisations were also set up.

2.9.4.2 Priyadarshini Project: NABARD is the Lead Programme Agency for implementation of Women Empowerment and Livelihood Programme in Mid Gangetic Plains, known as 'Priyadarshini Programme'. The programme involving a total outlay of US\$32.73 million is assisted by International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) and Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), Gol. It is being implemented in five districts of Uttar Pradesh (Bahraich, Raebareilly, Shravasti, Sultanpur and Amethi) and two districts of Bihar (Madhubani and Sitamarhi). It envisages holistic empowerment of around 1.2 lakh rural poor women and adolescent girls through formation and nurturing of around 12,000 SHGs over a period of eight years. NABARD engaged resource NGO for the purpose of capacity building of the programme staff and field NGOs for implementation of the programme at the grass root level. A total number of 47 Community Service Centres, each covering about 200-250 SHGs have been set up in the programme area. The field NGOs have formed a total of 9,129 SHGs as on 31 March 2014, of which, 6,861 SHGs have been savings linked and 2,580 SHGs credit linked. An amount of Rs. 394.81 lakh was released as seed capital to 3,122 SHGs. A total number of 3,020 training programmes on group dynamics, social issues, book keeping, skill development, life skill development, legal aid, gender issues, exposure visit within the State, etc, were conducted covering 79,813 SHG members. The progress under the programme is reviewed by MWCD, Gol, IFAD and Senior Management of NABARD regularly. Two funds viz., Innovation Fund and Community Asset Fund have been set up under the programme for promotion of community level institutions and livelihood activities. A sum of Rs. 32.05 lakh was spent out of the Innovation Fund as on 31 March 2014.

2.9.5 Low Bank loan per SHGs: Under SHG-Bank Linkage Programme, the average size of Bank loan per SHG is low and translates to about Rs. 5000 per member. However, the variation at field level shows that the a few older SHGs, which have already participated in multiple loan cycle, the average loan per member is in the range of Rs.25,000 to Rs.40,000. Such small per capita loans do not enable the members to overcome poverty or acquire capital assets and thus, there is a need to increase the absorbing capacity of group members by way of increasing their level of skills, literacy levels, access to information, etc. Nonetheless, the challenge remains

for all the stakeholders' viz. Govt., Bankers, NGOs etc. to join hands in the collective efforts for the economic upliftment of SHG members through various repeat cycles of credit infusion. NABARD provides 100% refinance to Banks for their lending to SHGs.

2.9.6 Financing of Joint Liability Groups: - JLG financing is a good business proposition in view of the simplified documentation, group dynamics, good repayment culture and prospects of credit enhancement to quality clients. NABARD has introduced the scheme for JLG financing to banks focusing on small and marginal farmers, oral lessees, tenant farmers for pursuing Farm and Non-Farm Activities separately. NABARD provides incentive to banks by way of promotional grants for forming, nurturing and financing JLGs on an annual basis for the first three years. Banks, may, at their discretion, use the services of suitable JLG-promoting agencies for undertaking the above intervention which are in the nature of activities under the Business Facilitators Model. NABARD also extends need - based promotional support for training, exposure visit, experience - sharing etc. for banks' staff.

2.9.7 Scheme for Promotion of Women SHGs in backward and Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Affected Districts of India: The scheme for promotion of women SHGs in backward/Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts is being implemented in association with Union Government in 150 select districts spread across 28 States through Anchor NGOs. These Anchor NGOs work as SHPIs for promotion and credit linkage of SHGs with banks. They also act as business facilitator for tracking and monitoring the SHGs and are responsible for loan repayments. Under the Scheme, around 1.49 lakh Women SHGs were savings linked and around 49,773 of these SHGs were credit linked as on 31 March 2014. A cumulative amount of Rs 34.38 crore was released as grant assistance out of the Women SHG Development Fund (WSHG) for various activities under the Scheme.

2.9.8 Women Self Help Group Development Fund

As per the announcement made by the Union Finance Minister in his Budget Speech 2011-12, a 'Women SHG's Development Fund' with a corpus of Rs.500 crore has been created to empower women by promoting their Self Help Groups. This Fund will also support the objectives of Aajeevika i.e. the National Rural Livelihood Mission. It will empower women SHGs to access bank credit.

2.9.9 Additional initiatives: The various other initiatives of NABARD for promoting SHG-Bank Linkage Programme are out lined below:

- NABARD helps in review and dissemination of best practices through meeting, Seminars and Conferences of various Stakeholders.
- NABARD has been supporting various studies through reputed Institutions to keep track of the various trends in the programme at the ground level.
- NABARD Promotes Activity based Groups in clusters through flexible grant support.
- SHG-Post Office Linkage Programme aimed at utilizing the vast net work of Post -offices in rural areas in disbursement of credit to rural poor has gained momentum and the project, which was initially launched in 5 districts of Tamil Nadu, has now been extended to Meghalaya also. Cumulatively 2,816 SHGs

have opened zero interest saving accounts of which 1,259 are SHGs credit linked by post offices with loan of Rs3.65 crore as on 31 March 2012.

2.9.10 Status of Saving Accounts and Bank Loan distributed to SHG

(i) Agency wise position of Savings under SHG Bank Loan Programme is given as follow:

Progress under Microfinance - Savings of SHGs with Banks Agency-wise position (As on 31 March 2014)

(Amount in Rs. lakh)

Sr. No.	Name of the Agency	Total Savings of SHGs with Banks as on 31 March 2014		Out of Total - Under NRLM/SGSY & other Govt. Sponsored Prog.		Out of Total -Exclusive Women SHGs	
		No. of SHGs	Saving Amount	No. of SHGs	Saving Amount	No. of SHGs	Saving Amount
1	Commercial Banks	4022810	663145.63	1233087	158449.12	3483212	565641.83
2	Regional Rural Banks	2111760	195985.73	828567	71423.39	1753387	139081.96
3	Cooperative Banks	1294930	130610.18	200471	17885.58	1015079	96565.15
	Total	7429500	989741.54	2262125	247758.09	6251678	801288.94

(ii) Bank loans disbursed to SHGs: Detailed Agency wise position of Loan disbursed during 2013-14 under SHG Bank Loan Programme is given as follow:

Progress under Microfinance - Bank Loans disbursed to SHGs Agency-wise position during 2013-14

(Amount in Rs. lakh)

Sr. No.	Name of the Agency	Loans disbursed to SHGs by Banks during the year		Out of Total - Under NRLM/SGSY & other Govt. Sponsored Prog.		Out of Total -Exclusive Women SHGs	
		No. of SHGs	Loans disbursed	No. of SHGs	Loans disbursed	No. of SHGs	Loans disbursed
1	Commercial Banks	767253	1603749.35	106996	183125.05	663636	1387927.49
2	Regional Rural Banks	333420	628813.35	97985	138679.99	291587	593968.87
3	Cooperative Banks	265748	169173.14	20694	26254.53	196501	121900.64
	Total	1366421	2401735.85	225675	348059.57	1151724	2103797.00

(iii) **Bank loans Outstanding with SHGs:** The number of SHGs having loans outstanding against them from banks declined by 5.71% (41.97 lakh as against 44.51 lakh last year) while the amount of loans outstanding rose by 9.02% to Rs.42927 crore (Rs. 39375 crore as on 31.3.2013). The decline in credit linked SHGs is visible in all regions except in the Central Region where there was an increase of nearly 16%. The rise in amount of loan outstanding was reported from Southern and Western regions while other regions reported a decline. The average loan outstanding against SHGs as on 31.3.2014 was Rs.1.02 lakh - up from Rs. 0.88 lakh a year earlier. Average amount of loan outstanding ranged from Rs. 50,500 per SHG in eastern region to Rs. 1.43 lakh in the southern region. Chhattisgarh recorded the lowest average of Rs.30,000 per SHG among major states while Andhra Pradesh reported an average of Rs. 1.62 lakh per SHG (Rs. 1.87 lakh in Mizoram). Among the agencies, Commercial Banks had an average outstanding loan of Rs. 1.18 lakh per SHG while RRBs had Rs.0.90 lakh and Cooperative Banks Rs.0.53 lakh. The percentage of SHGs credit linked (those having an outstanding balance of bank loans) to those savings linked (having a S.B. Account balance with banks) is 56% for

the entire country and ranged between 67% for eastern region states to 30% for the western region. This excludes SHGs which might have been credit linked earlier, but not having any loan outstanding as on 31.3.2014. Assuming that the SHG savings balance with banks constitute only 30% of the total savings (based on some sample studies conducted by NABARD earlier) of the SHGs (the balance being used for internal lending), the estimated credit outstanding against SHG members (from internal sources as well as from banks) amount to Rs.66022 crore (Rs.23094 crore + Rs.42928 crore). If recycling of loans by SHGs with shorter duration loans to members are also considered, the actual credit serviced by SHGs would be much higher.

Microfinance - Bank Loans outstanding against SHGs Agency-wise position as on 31 March 2014

(Amount in Rs. lakh)

Sr. No.	Name of the Agency	Total Outstanding Bank Loans against SHGs		Out of Total - Under NRLM/SGSY & other Govt. Sponsored Prog.		Out of Total -Exclusive Women SHGs	
		No. of SHGs	Loan Outstanding	No. of SHGs	Loan Outstanding	No. of SHGs	Loan Outstanding
1	Commercial Banks	2501264	2938841.31	657628	635411.81	2143196	2486365.34
2	Regional Rural Banks	1227563	1104894.99	544118	317285.41	952024	970345.39
3	Cooperative Banks	468511	249016.10	105517	65044.46	311083	158447.47
	Total	4197338	4292752.40	1307263	1017741.68	3406303	3615158.20

2.9.11 Impact of SHG - Bank Linkage Programme (SHG - BLP): To assess the impact and sustainability of SHG - Bank Linkage Programme (SHG - BLP) on the socio-economic conditions of the individual members and their householders, many studies have been conducted by external agencies in the recent past. The overall findings of such studies suggest that SHG-BLP had significantly improved the accessibility of financial services to rural poor and has brought changes in their socio-economic conditions.

2.10 Rural Business Hubs in Partnership with Panchayats:

2.10.1 In June 2004, Hon'ble PM of India introduced the concept of Rural Business Hub (RBH) as an initiative towards increasing rural income, getting rid of chronic mass poverty and giving control to the local level to plan for themselves. RBH initiative works on the platform of *4 Ps i.e. Public-Private-Panchayat Partnership (PPPP)*. It was conceived as a very flexible programme with models open to imagination but also meeting the following essential criteria:

- Should be a business activity, should be carried out in rural areas, should create productive livelihood and income should generate employment and should be actively facilitated by the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).
- It is built on a viable business proposition, implemented by the industry ensuring profitability and competitiveness, non-exploitative, the whole process being actively facilitated and led by elected PRIs.

2.10.2 Rural Business Hubs (RBH) as a Central Sponsored Scheme has been approved during August 2007 with a total allocation of Rs. 24.90 Crore for the XI Five Year Plan. RBH is being implemented in the form of *P-4* in all the BRGF districts

throughout the country and in all districts of North Eastern Region. However, this scheme has been discontinued during 12th Plan Period.

2.11 National Urban Livelihood Mission:

2.11.1 Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has launched “National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)” in the 12th Five Year Plan w.e.f. 24th September, 2013 replacing the existing Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY). The NULM focuses on organizing urban poor in self-help groups, creating opportunities for skill development leading to market-based employment and helping them to set up self-employment ventures by ensuring easy access to credit. The Mission aims at providing shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner. In addition, the Mission will also address livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors. The primary target of NULM is the urban poor, including the urban homeless.

2.11.2 The NULM has six major components:

a. Social Mobilizations and Institution Development (SM&ID): NULM envisages mobilisation of urban poor households into thrift and credit-based Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations/collectives.

b. Capacity Building and Training (CB&T): A multi-pronged approach is planned under NULM for continuous capacity building of SHGs and their federations/collectives, government functionaries at Central, State and City/Town levels, bankers, NGOs, CBOs and other stakeholders. NULM will also create national and state-level mission management units to support the implementation of programme for the poor.

c. Employment through Skills Training and Placement (EST&P): NULM will focus on providing assistance for skill development / up-grading of the urban poor to enhance their capacity for self-employment, or better salaried employment.

d. Self-employment Programme (SEP): This component will focus on financial assistance to individuals/groups of urban poor for setting up gainful self-employment ventures/ micro-enterprises, suited to their skills, training, aptitude and local conditions.

e. Support to Urban Street Vendors: This component will cover development of vendors market, credit enablement of vendors, socio-economic survey of street vendors, skill development and micro enterprises development and convergence with social assistance under various schemes of the Government.

f. Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH): Under this component, the construction of permanent shelters for the urban homeless equipped with essential services will be supported.

2.11.3 CENTRAL FUND ALLOCATION UNDER SJSRY/NULM: The allocation for this urban poverty alleviation scheme has been comprehensively enhanced during the last 5 years and current financial year so as to have adequate focus on the issue of urban poverty.

Year	Allocation (Rupees in Crore)
2008-2009	545.00
2009-2010	515.00
2010-2011	587.96
2011-2012	800.50
2012-2013	838.00
2013-2014	950.00

Financial / Physical Progress under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) / National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) are given in Table below:

**Financial / Physical Progress under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) /
National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)**

S I . No.	COUNTRY AS A WHOLE Cumulative details (since 1997-98 till 2013-14)	
1.	Total Central funds released to the State/UT under SJSRY/NULM since 1997-1998 (including opening balance) (Rs. in Crore)	5625.20
2.	Total Central funds spent by the State/UT under SJSRY/NULM (Rs. in Crore)	4988.62
3.	Total Central funds unspent available with the State/UT under SJSRY/NULM (Rs. in Crore)	636.58
4.	Total number of urban poor assisted to set up micro-enterprises	15,75,328
5.	Total number of Women Self-help groups formed	1,39,248
6.	Total number of women beneficiaries assisted under Women Self-help Groups for setting up of micro-enterprises	6,75,429
7.	Total number of urban poor imparted skill training	37,37,669
8.	Total number of Thrift & Credit Societies formed	11,13,469

Sl. No.	FINANCIAL PROGRESS (from 1 st Jan. 2013 to 31 st March, 2014)	
1.	Total Central funds released to the State/UT under SJSRY/NULM (Rs. in Crore)	989.96

Sl. No.	PHYSICAL PROGRESS (from 1 st Jan. 2013 to 31 st March, 2014)	
1.	Total number of urban poor assisted to set up Micro-enterprises	132109
2.	Total number of Women Self-help groups formed	76237
3.	Total number of women beneficiaries assisted under Women Self-help Groups for setting up of Micro-enterprises	534846
4.	Total number of urban poor imparted skill training	960586

CHAPTER 3

POINT 2: JAN SHAKTI (POWER TO PEOPLE)

Empowering and providing quick justice to the people is the aim of Panchayati Raj system administered by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. The caption "*Jan Shakti*" (Power to People) under TPP-2006 covers the following programmes/schemes:

- (1) Local Self Government (Panchayati Raj and Urban Local Bodies):
 - (a) Activity Mapping for devolution of functions;
 - (b) Budget Flow of Funds' and
 - (c) Assignment of functionaries, for devolution of functions by Panchayats.
- (2) Quick and inexpensive justice and
- (3) District Planning Committees.

3.1 Local Self Government:

3.1.1 Panchayati Raj - Panchayati Raj Institutions received constitutional status on April 24, 1993 through the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992. The main features of the Act are:

- (a) Three-tier system of Panchayati Raj for all States having population of over 20 lakh;
- (b) Elections to Panchayats every five years;
- (c) Proportionate seat reservation for SCs/STs;
- (d) Reservation of not less than 1/3 seats for Women;
- (e) Setting up of State Finance Commissions (SFC) to make recommendation as regards to the financial powers of the Panchayats;
- (f) Constitution of District Planning Committees to prepare development plans for the district as a whole;
- (g) Setting up Gram Sabhas at the Gram Panchayat level.

3.1.2 Panchayats - As per latest available data, there are 589 District Panchayats, 6,405 Intermediate Panchayats and 2.39 lakh village Panchayats. The total number of elected representatives at all the three levels is 27.31 lakh. Out of this, elected women representatives are 36.90%, those belonging to Scheduled Caste are 19.10% and Scheduled Tribes are 11.80% at all levels.

The constitution (73rd Amendment) Act endorse Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) 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.

3.2. Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA)

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) has been launched in the 12th Five Year Plan period with a view to strengthen the Panchayati Raj system across the States and to do away with the factors that constrain the same. With the launch of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of RGPSA, the following erstwhile schemes of the Ministry have been subsumed in the scheme of RGPSA:

1. Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY)
2. Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PMEYSA)
3. Panchaya (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA)
4. Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS)
5. e-enablement of Panchayats
6. Resource Support to States (RSS).

3.2.1 The main objective of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan is to strengthen the Panchayati Raj system across the country and address critical deficiencies that constrain the functioning of Panchayats. The goals of RGPSA are to:-

- a) Enhance capacities and effectiveness of Panchayats and the Gram Sabhas;
- b) Enable democratic decision-making and accountability in Panchayats and promote people's participation;
- c) Strengthen the institutional structure for knowledge creation and capacity building of Panchayats;
- d) Promote devolution of powers and responsibilities to Panchayats according to the spirit of the Constitution and PESA Act;
- e) Strengthen Gram Sabhas to function effectively as the basic forum of people's participation, transparency and accountability within the Panchayat system;
- f) Create and strengthen democratic local self-government in areas where Panchayats do not exist;
- g) Strengthen the constitutionally mandated framework on which Panchayats are founded.

3.2.2 Funds are accessed by States as per need based and context specific plans selected from various activities permitted under RGPSA. RGPSA extends to all States and UT's of the country. The funding Pattern in the scheme is 75:25 by Central and State Governments except for NE states, where it is 90:10. The Scheme provides performance linked funds from 2014-15, when 20% Scheme funds will be tied to State Performance on identified deliverables in the State plan.

3.2.3 Activities under RGPSA:

Activities that can be undertaken in RGPSA for strengthening the Panchayati Raj Institutions are as follows:

- (i) **Manpower:** Core staff at the Gram Panchayat (GP), keeping in mind the size of the Panchayat and staff available.
- (ii) **Capacity Building & Training** for Elected Representatives and Panchayat functionaries
- (iii) **Strengthening of Institutional structure** : Under RGPSA, State Panchayat Resource Centres (SPRCs) may be established at State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) or any other State level institution, District Panchayat Resource Centres (DPRCs) may be strengthened in existing institutions or new centres established, and block level satellite resource centres may be established.
- (iv) **e-Enablement:** Implementation of the 11 core common software applications (Panchayat Enterprises Suite) is facilitated through computing infrastructure and professional manpower.
- (v) **Panchayat Processes:** Panchayats that lack resources for basic activities like Gram Sabha meeting, planning and social audit are supported under the scheme to carry out their basic processes.
- (vi) **Strengthening of Gram Sabha in PESA areas:** Special activities are supported in order to strengthen Gram Sabha in PESA areas and in NE areas where part IX does not apply.
- (vii) **Infrastructure:** Funds are available for new GP buildings, repairs of existing building, construction of toilets (including separate toilets for women), electricity and water supply for the GPs.
- (viii) **Performance assessment and incentivisation of Panchayats and Gram Sabhas.** The performance assessment and incentivisation of Panchayats through process developed by MoPR during Eleventh Plan Period is being continued.
- (ix) **Innovation:** Innovative activities for strengthen Panchayati Raj may be included in State Plans for upto Rs. 2.00 crore per annum.
- (x) **Information, Education and Communication (IEC):** The IEC activities to raise the awareness level of Panchayats are supported under the scheme.
- (xi) **Strengthening of State Election Commissions (SECs):** The strengthening of SECs has been supported under RGPSA which includes strengthening of infrastructure, purchase of EVMs, process development etc., in order to ensure free and fair elections to Panchayats.
- (xii) **Program Management:** To support the Panchayati Raj Departments of the States, Programme Management Units (PMUs) at the States and District level

are supported under the scheme. The PMUs will help Panchayati Raj Department in planning, implementation and monitoring of the scheme.

3.2.4 Conditions to be met for Accessing Funds: States are required to fulfill some essential conditions for accessing any RGPSA funds which include:

- (i) Regular election to Panchayats or local bodies in Part IX areas under the superintendence and control of the SFC.
- (ii) At least one third reservation for women in Panchayats or other local bodies.
- (iii) Constitution of State Finance Commission (SFC) every five years, and placement of Action Taken Report on the recommendations of the SFC in the State legislature.
- (iv) Constitution of District Planning Committees (DPCs) in all districts, and issuing of guidelines/ rules to make these functional.

States that do not fulfill the above essential conditions are not eligible for funds under RGPSA.

3.2.5 Performance Linked Fund Allocation

3.2.5.1 Strengthening the Panchayati Raj system involves not just provision of capital and human resource assets such as provision of expertise, buildings, training etc. but also adequate devolution, bottom-up planning, convergence, accountability and free and fair elections. Under RGPSA, States are expected to show appropriate progress on the above-mentioned aspects, as they access funding for various components under the scheme. RGPSA will provide performance- linked funds from 2014-15 onwards. Twenty percent funds for State plans will be tied to State performance on identified deliverables in the State Plan. These deliverables will encompass the following:

- (i) Articulating an appropriate policy framework for providing administrative and technical support to Panchayats, including recruitment and service rules as needed.
- (ii) Strengthening the financial base of Panchayats by assigning appropriate taxes, fees, etc.
- (iii) Timely release of Central Finance Commission (CFC) grants, as untied grants and release of SFC grants.
- (iv) Ensuring devolution of funds, functions and functionaries.
- (v) Preparing and operationalizing a framework for bottom-up grassroots planning and convergence through the DPC.
- (vi) Ensuring free and fair elections, and making the SEC autonomous.
- (vii) Strengthening the institutional structure for capacity building of Panchayats and selecting suitable partners for capacity building.

- (viii) Strengthening Gram Sabhas, and creation of Mohalla Sabhas and Ward Sabhas.
- (ix) Institutionalizing accountability processes such as voluntary disclosure of information and social audit.
- (x) Strengthening the system of budgeting, accounts and audit, including use of e-enabled processes.
- (xi) Ensuring compliance of State laws and rules with PESA.

3.2.5.2 The Planning Commission has provided a Gross Budgetary support of Rs. 6437 crore during the 12th Plan Period, which is mainly proposed to be spent on RGPSA. A token provision of Rs 50 crore was made in 2012-13. Rs. 655 crore had been provided in 2013-14.

3.2.6. Progress of RGPSA : During 2013-14, the scheme became fully operational. The most important activity during 2013-14 was preparation of plans by States and consideration of the same by the Central Executive Committee, RGPSA. Plans of 26 States were approved. The activities for which financial support was approved by the CEC during 2013-14 are given below:

- (i) Technical & Administrative Support: 54753 Accountants/Data Entry operators in 15 states. 14762 Panchayat Development Officers in 10 States. 2570 Junior Engineers in 06 States.
- (ii) Construction and repair of Gram Panchayat buildings: 3128 GP buildings for new construction in 17 states. 7727 GP buildings for repair in 16 States.
- (iii) Capacity Building & Training: 10, 96,825 participants proposed for training in 23 states. Central Assistance to 15 States for Training Needs Assessment Development of training modules and 10 States for evaluation of training. 21040 Elected Representatives proposed by 17 States for exposure visits to beacon Panchayat.
- (iv) Institutional Structure at State/ District and Block Level: 21 States have taken financial assistance for strengthening of the State Panchayat Resource Centre. 136 District Panchayat Resource Centre have been proposed for strengthening by 16 States. 25 Extension Training Centres have been proposed for up gradation by 4 states. 338 Block Level Resource Centre has been proposed for construction by 07 States.
- (v) E-enablement of Panchayats: Procurement of 12506 Computers at the Gram Panchayats level in 10 States.
- (vi) Panchayat Processes for Panchayats with inadequate resource base: 5194 Gram Panchayats were supported in 04 States having inadequate resource base.

- (vii) Special support for Panchayats in PESA areas: 40721 Gram Sabha Mobiliser at GP level, Coordinator at District at District/ Block level in 08 States. 31049 Gram Sabha Orientation in 6 States.
- (viii) Strengthening activities for Programme Management: States have also taken assistance for establishment of Programme Management Unit (PMU) and information, Education & Communication (IEC) activities.

The progress on expenditure is as follows:

(Rs in crore)

Total budget available	655
Funds disbursed	629.58
Percentage	96%

3.3 The Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF)

3.3.1 The Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) is a Programme implemented by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) in 272 identified backward districts in all States of the country except Goa. The erstwhile Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojna (RSVY) has been subsumed under BRGF Programme. The BRGF Programme is designed to redress regional imbalances in development. The fund provides financial resources for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows into identified districts to:

- a) Bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements that are not being adequately met through existing inflows,
- b) Strengthen, Panchayat and Municipality level governance with appropriate capacity building, facilitating participatory planning, decision making, implementation and monitoring, to reflect local felt needs,
- c) Provide professional support to Local Bodies for planning, implementation and monitoring of their plans,
- d) Improve the performance and delivery of critical functions assigned to Panchayats.

3.3.2 BRGF consists of two funding windows namely:

- a) Development Grant : BRGF Development Grant are used by Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) by transparent norms and they use these funds to address the critical gaps in integrated development, identified through the participative planning processes cited in BRGF Guidelines. The annual entitlement of per district is fixed by Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) on identified criteria, from time to time.

b) Capacity Building: The annual entitlement per district is Rs. 1.00 crore. These funds are used primarily to build capacity of Elected Representatives (ERs) and functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutes (PRIs) in subjects such as planning, implementing, monitoring, accounting and improving accountability and transparency of developmental works.

3.3.3 Special provisions have been made in the BRGF Guidelines for the Districts/Areas in the States of J&K , Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura which do not have Panchayats. The village level bodies and institutions in these districts are empowered to plan and implement the programme in these areas.

3.3.4 All the funds sanctioned by the Ministry under the programme are transferred directly to the consolidated fund of the State Governments concerned. These funds are required to be transferred to the Implementing Entities i.e. Panchayats, Municipalities etc by the State Government within 15 days failing which the states are required to pay penal interest @RBI rate.

3.3.5 Progress of release of funds under the BRGF in 2013-14: In 2013-14, allocation under the District Component of the BRGF was Rs. 6500 crore (BE) under the two components, i.e. a Capacity Building Grant of Rs 272 crore and Development Grant of Rs. 6228.00 crore. The BE allocation was reduced to Rs. 2800 crore at RE stage. As on 31.03.2014, the Ministry had released full RE amount i.e. Rs. 2800 crore, the details of which are shown below:

Release of funds under BRGF (Rs. in crore)

I	Budget Estimate	6500
ii	Revised Estimate	2800
iii	Funds Released	2800
a	Capacity Building	30.56
b	Development Grant	2769.44
Total Funds Released [a+b]		2800

3.4 Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act,1996, (PESA)

3.4.1 Article 243M of the Constitution, while exempting the Fifth Schedule areas from Part IX of the Constitution, provides that Parliament may by law extend its provisions to the Scheduled and Tribal Areas subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in such law and no such law shall be deemed to be an amendment to the Constitution. On the basis of the report of the Bhuria Committee submitted in 1995, the Parliament enacted the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) to extend Part IX of the Constitution with certain modifications and exceptions to the Scheduled V areas of 9 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat,

Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Rajasthan.

3.4.2 Actions taken by MoPR

- (i) For effective implementation of PESA, Ministry of Panchayati Raj has circulated draft model rules for PESA to all the nine PESA states for framing of rules for effective implementation of PESA. Five States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Telangana have framed their own PESA Rules to facilitate the implementation of PESA.
- (ii) Guidelines on the Implementation of PESA have been issued to all Fifth Scheduled States.
- (iii) The State governments have been requested to study the subject laws of all the PESA States on the basis of a study that was conducted by MoPR and make changes required for compliance of State Panchayati Raj laws and other subject laws with the provisions of PESA. States have made amendments to various subject laws/rules.
- (iv) All the PESA States have formulated training plans for capacity building of elected representatives and officials of PRIs. Funds available under BRGF (wherever relevant) and RGPSA can be used for capacity building training by States.
- (v) Under, RGPSA, the schedule V states are being assisted financially by providing Provision of one Gram Sabha Mobiliser in each Gram Panchayat to ensure maximum participation of members of PRIs in its decision making process, one PESA coordinator of members of PRIs in its decision making process, one PESA coordinator in each district. Further, provision of a sum of Rs. 10,000 for each Gram Panchayat for orientation programmes for Gram sabhas in PESA areas, and sum of Rs. 10,000 for contracting the NGOs for regular hand holding.
- (vi) To have a responsive and sensitive approach towards implementation of the Act, there is a need to train the elected representatives of PRIs and Government functionaries at Gram Panchayat/Block and Districts levels. In addition, there is also a requirement to train the officials/ officers of district administration and all line departments. Accordingly, State Governments have been requested to prepare annual plans to systematically address the training requirements of elected representatives and functionaries of PRIs and government officials. National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) and State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) have been requested to assist in planning out these training programmes in detail along with training material.
- (vii) A committee on Harmonization of Central Laws with PESA has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Union Law Secretary where MoPR is also

represented. The Committee has a mandate to address the issue of harmonization of other central laws with PESA. The committee has submitted its first Report.

- (viii) Amendment to PESA Act, 1996: Ministry of Panchayati Raj has received recommendations from the National Advisory Council (NAC) for amendments to the PESA with a view to make implementation more effective. These recommendations have been considered in the Ministry. A draft amendment Bill to amend the existing PESA Act, 1996 to further improve the implementation of the PESA provisions has been prepared by MoPR and circulated to all Schedule V States and concerned Ministries in December, 2013 for their comments.

3.4.3 Difficulties in implementation of PESA: In spite of the critical importance of implementing PESA in the schedule V areas, there are many operational issues acting as constraints as indicated below in implementation of PESA.

- (i) Five out of ten States are yet to frame appropriate rules under PESA, which will facilitate proper Implementation of the PESA in letter and spirit.
- (ii) Some State and Central subject laws relating to mines and minerals, forests and land acquisition etc. are yet to be made PESA compliant. Constant follow up is made with the State Governments to amend their laws to make them compliant to PESA.
- (iii) The functioning of Gram Sabhas has to be made effective by ensuring participation of government functionaries in the meetings of Gram Sabhas. This will help in channelizing the generation of demands by the villagers and also in accountability of the functionaries, particularly in the left wing extremism affected areas.
- (iv) There is also need to make the Gram Sabhas more active and build capacities of Gram Sabha, Panchayat Representatives and officials. Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan has been formulated in the 12th Plan to address these concerns.

3.5 Quick and Inexpensive Justice–Gram Nyayalayas and Nyaya Panchayats:

3.5.1 Gram Nyayalayas: The Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 was enacted for establishment of Gram Nyayalayas at Intermediate Panchayat level for strengthening access to justice to citizens at their doorsteps. Central Government provides financial assistance for non-recurring expenses for setting up of Gram Nyayalayas and meeting the cost of recurring expenditure towards running of Gram Nyayalayas for the first three years. The recurring and non-recurring expenditure assistance is subject to financial ceilings as provided in the guidelines of the scheme. 180 Gram Nyayalayas have been notified so far in 9 States viz. Madhya Pradesh(89), Rajasthan (45), Orissa(14),

Maharashtra (18), Jharkhand (6), Karnataka(2), Goa(2), Punjab (2) and Haryana(2). A number of States have now set up regular courts at sub district level. The focus of Department of Justice is now on covering those districts under the Gram Nyayalayas scheme where regular courts have not been set up at Taluka level. Minister of Law & Justice has addressed a communication to the Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Assam urging them to set up Gram Nyayalayas/ regular courts in the uncovered Talukas in their States.

3.5.2 Nyaya Panchayat: Ministry of Panchayati Raj has prepared a Draft Nyaya Panchayat Bill to provide for the establishment of Nyaya Panchayats, at the level of each Village Panchayat or a cluster of Village Panchayats in consultation with the Ministry of Law & Justice. The objective of the proposed Nyaya Panchayat Bill is to provide a sound institutionalized, alternative forum at the grassroots level with community involvement for dispute resolution through mediation, conciliation and compromise. After taking into consideration the comments received from the concerned Central Ministries/Departments, the Draft Nyaya Panchayat Bill was sent to Ministry of Law & Justice.

3.5.3 The Bill could not be finalized due to various objections raised by the Ministry of Law and Justice which includes inter alia, its constitutional validity and overlapping provisions of Nyaya Panchayat Act 2008 already enacted by that Ministry. After protracted correspondence and series of discussions, the Ministry of Law & Justice provided a copy of the revised Draft NP Bill 2010 in November 2010 for views/comments of the Ministry. Detailed comments of Ministry of Panchayati Raj were forwarded to the Ministry of Law & Justice on 22nd June, 2011.

3.5.4 Pending finalization of the said Bill, as an interim arrangement, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has advised the States/UTs to undertake a Dispute-Free Village Scheme on the pattern of Mahatma Gandhi Dispute Free Village Campaign of Govt. of Maharashtra. This Scheme is a Village level Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) system, which seeks to prevent occurrence of disputes, resolve present and future disputes amicably through a 'Panch Panel' comprising of village elders, police and respected citizens.

3.6 District Planning Committees (DPC): The District Planning Committees are primarily concerned with consolidation of Plans for Economic Development and Social Justice prepared by Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies into District Development Plan. Such holistic planning is expected to result in convergence of schemes, their synergistic implementation and better outcome.

3. 6.1 Under Article 243 ZD of the Constitution, District Planning Committees are to be set up in every State except Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, J&K and NCT of Delhi at the district level to consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayats and the

Municipalities in the district and to prepare a draft development plan for the district as a whole. The Legislature of the State is to make provision through law regarding the composition of the District Planning Committees and the manner in which the seats are filled. However, the progress in formation of District Planning Committees has not been satisfactory. Even in States where the committees have been formed, they are not functioning well.

3.6.2 Provisions for DPC: Details statutory provisions of DPC are as under:

- (1) These shall be constituted in every State at the district level as a District Planning Committee to consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayats and the Municipalities in the district and to prepare a draft development plan for the district as a whole.
- (2) The Legislature of a State may, by law, make provision with respect to.
 - (a) The composition of the District Planning committees;
 - (b) The manner in which the seats in such committees shall be filled; "Provided that not less than four fifths of the total number of members of such Committee shall be elected by, and from amongst, the elected members of the Panchayat at the district level and of the Municipalities in the district in proportion to the ratio between the population of the rural areas and of the urban areas in the district;"
 - (c) The functions relating to district planning which may be assigned to such Committees;
 - (d) The manner in which the Chairpersons of such committees shall be chosen.
- (3) Every District Planning Committee shall, in preparing the draft development plan,
 - (a) have regard to -
 - (i) Matters of common interest between the Panchayats and the Municipalities including spatial planning, sharing of water and other physical and natural resource, the integrated development of infrastructure and environmental conservation;
 - (ii) The extent and type of available resources whether financial or otherwise;
 - (b) Consult such institutions and organizations as the Governor may, by order, specify.
- (4) The Chairperson of every District Planning Committee shall forward the development plan, as recommended by such committee, to the Government of the State.

3.6.3 Planning Commission has issued a circular on 25th August, 2006 with the objective to make "District Plan Process" an integral process of plan preparation of States' during 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012). The States have been advised to take urgent steps to form District Planning Committees as envisaged in the Constitution, i.e. with 80% members elected from the elected members of the Panchayat and Urban Local Government in each district and remaining 20% being nominated by the State Government preferably with experts. Consequently, there has been progress in the constitution of DPCs by States. When BRGF was launched in August 2006, of the 24 States to which Part IXA of the Constitution applied, only 13 States had duly constituted the DPCs.

3.6.4 Progress: The District Planning Committees are primarily concerned with consolidation of Plans for Economic Development and Social Justice prepared by Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies in to District Development Plans. Such holistic planning is expected to result in convergence of scheme, synergistic implementation and better outcome. As per latest information, the District Planning Committees (DPCs) have been constituted so far in 23 states; only in Jharkhand DPCs have not been constituted so far. Elections to PRIs in Jharkhand have been held and they are now in the process of constituting DPCs.

CHAPTER 4

POINT 3: KISAN MITRA (SUPPORT TO FARMERS)

Keeping in view the needs of the farmers, a programme titled **Kisan Mitra** has been formulated including schemes like “Watershed Development”, “Marketing and infrastructural support to farmers”, “Irrigation facilities (including minor and micro irrigation) for agriculture”, “Credit to farmers”, and “Distribution of Waste Land to the Landless”. The theme here is that availability of water for agriculture through watershed development, minor and micro irrigation projects and schemes for dry land farming will improve living standards of farmers. They will also be supported through credit, marketing and infrastructural assistance. Distribution of wasteland to the landless will also be monitored. The main components monitored under TPP-2006 are:

- (1) Watershed Development
- (2) Marketing and Infrastructural Support to Farmers;
- (3) Irrigation Facilities (including minor and micro irrigation) for Agriculture;
- (4) Credit to Farmers and
- (5) Distribution of Waste Land to the Landless

4.1 Watershed Development:

4.1.1 Land is most important natural resource upon which all human activity is based. Man’s inexorable progress towards development has however, considerably damaged our land resource base. India has about 18% of world’s human population and 15% of forest and pasture land. The per capita availability of land has declined from 0.89 ha in 1951 to 0.37 ha in 1991; and that of agriculture land from 0.48 ha in 1951 to 0.16 ha in 1991. Out of 328.7 million hectare of geographical area of India, 142 million hectares is net cultivated area. Of this, about 57 million hectare (40%) is irrigated and the remaining 85 million ha. (60%) is rainfed. A greater focus of watershed development programmes to increase productivity of lands in rain-fed areas may hold the key to meeting the challenge of food security in years to come.

4.1.2 Watershed Development through Ministry of Agriculture: The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPRAs) since 1990-91 in 28 States and 2 UTs with the purpose of increasing agricultural productivity and production in rainfed areas through sustainable use of natural resources by adopting the watershed approach. The scheme has been merged within the scheme of Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) w.e.f. October, 2000. This Scheme was implemented during the Tenth Plan under revised guidelines with people’s participation covering 6509 micro watersheds and continued in the beginning of the 11th Plan i.e. 2007-08 as per existing guidelines of **NWDPRAs scheme**. Since its inception and upto the end of the Xth Plan, an area of about 9.3 million hectares has been developed. During 2012-13, an area of 5.04 lakh ha was covered/developed under the programmes. The Scheme was discontinued due to closer of MMA Scheme w.e.f 1st April, 2013.

4.1.4 Watershed Development through the Department of Land Resources: The Department of Land Resources has been implementing three long term Watershed Development Programmes viz. Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) on watershed basis since 1995 - 96.

4.1.4.1 The 11th plan has stressed upon developing concerted action plans for rainfed areas in close consultation with the State Governments. The three watershed programmes of the Department of Land Resources namely DPAP, DDP and IWDP have been consolidated as a comprehensive programme named 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)'. In the twelfth five year plan, the distinguishing characteristic of the new IWMP approach is its emphasis on livelihoods, especially for families without any assets. There are many government and non-government organizations in India who have done pioneering work in this regard and the Department of Land Resource (DoLR) is facilitating partnerships of each State government with selected institutions to carry this process forward with momentum.

4.1.4.2 The projects under DPAP, DDP and IWDP were being sanctioned by the Department on watershed basis from 1995-96 to 2006-07. To give emphasis on completion of ongoing projects under these programmes, no new projects were sanctioned w.e.f. 2007-08. However, central assistance is being released for completion of ongoing projects. The details of component programmes are as below:

(a) Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP): Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) has been under implementation in 972 blocks of 195 districts in 16 States. Since 1995-96 to 2006-07, 27,439 projects covering an area of 13.72 million ha. have been sanctioned. So far Rs. 4276.84 crore has been released. A total number of 27,344 projects covering an area of 13.67 million ha. were completed/closed upto 31.3.2014. During 2013-14, 380 projects have been completed as on 31.3.2014 and an amount of Rs.17.57 crore has been released to States

(b) Desert Development Programme (DDP): The Desert Development Programme (DDP) is under implementation in 235 blocks of 40 districts in 7 States. Since 1995-96 to 2006-07, 15,746 projects covering an area of 7.873 million ha. have been sanctioned. During 11th Plan, no new DDP projects were sanctioned. A total number of 13421 projects covering an area of 6.711 million ha have been completed and 2026 closed upto 31.03.2014, out of which 102 projects were completed during 2013-14. The remaining 299 ongoing projects are at various stages of implementation. An amount of Rs. 3155.76 crore so far has been released. During 2013-14 a sum of Rs. 11.28 crore has been released to States under DDP.

(c) Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP): This is a Centrally Sponsored Programme and has been under implementation since 1989-90. The programme is being implemented on watershed basis w.e.f. 1st April 1995. The projects under IWDP are sanctioned in the Blocks not covered by DDP and DPAP. The Department has integrated this programme alongwith other watershed programmes of the Department viz. Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) into a single modified programme called Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) with effect from 26.02.2009.

4.1.4.3 Since 1995-96 to 2006-07, 1877 IWDP projects covering an area of 10.722 million hectares have been sanctioned and Rs.4549.35 crore has been released as on 31.03.2014. To focus on completion of ongoing projects, no new projects were sanctioned under IWDP since 2007-08 onwards. As the Department has integrated IWDP, DDP & DPAP into a single modified programme called IWMP w.e.f. 26.02.09, new watershed projects are being sanctioned under IWMP from 2009-10. A total number of 1227 projects covering an area of 7.22 million ha were completed upto 31.03.2014, out of which 63 projects were completed during 2013-14. Under IWDP, during 2013-14 a sum of Rs.36.38 crore has been released to States.

4.1.5 Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP):The main features of the IWMP are:

- (i) The activities to be taken up under IWMP are distributed over three phases. The Preparatory Phase (1 to 2 years) involves preparation of DPR, Entry Point Activities and Institution & Capacity Building. The Watershed Works Phase (2 to 3 years) involves the Watershed Development Works, Livelihood Activities for the assetless persons and Production System & Micro Enterprises. The Consolidation and Withdrawal Phase (1 to 2 years) involves consolidation and completion of various works.
- (ii) The cost norm for IWMP is Rs.15000/- per ha for hilly & difficult area, Rs.12000/- per ha for other areas and up to Rs.15000 per ha for IWMP projects in Integrated Action Plan (IAP) Districts. The funding pattern under the scheme is in the ratio of 90:10 between the Centre and States. The projects under IWMP undertake a cluster of micro-watersheds of area about 5000 ha in rainfed/degraded areas having no assured irrigation. Dedicated institutions are also provided at Centre, State and District levels. The programme lays emphasis on meticulous planning and capacity building, by providing a special provision of 1% for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) and 5% for Institution and Capacity Building.
- (iii) **Institutional set up for implementation of IWMP**
 - (a) Ministry Level: A Steering Committee has been constituted at National Level in the Department of Land Resources under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Land Resources) with members from Planning Commission, NRAA, related Ministries/ Departments/Institutes, organizations including Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) to administer the IWMP.
 - (b) State Level: State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) constituted with professional support, is the dedicated institution for implementation of IWMP in the State.
 - (c) District Level: Watershed Cell-cum-Data Centre (WCDC) is the District level institution to supervise and coordinate IWMP projects in the District. WCDC is set up in DRDA/Zilla Parishad/District Level Implementing Agency/Department in all programme districts as per the convenience of the State Governments.
 - (d) Project Level: Projects under IWMP are supervised by Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs). Government and NGOs may act as PIAs, as per the provisions in the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects,

2008 (Revised in 2011), for providing technical back up for IWMP projects. Each PIA has Watershed Development Team (WDT) comprising at least 4 members.

- (e) Village Level: Watershed Committee (WC) is constituted by the Gram Sabha for implementation of the project at field level. It comprises of at least 10 members. Half of which are representatives of SHGs and User Groups (UGs), SC/ST community, women and landless. One member from WDT is also represented in WC.

(iv) Criteria for allocation of target area to States under IWMP

Keeping in view the mandate of the Department of Land Resources and its watershed schemes, the following criteria are adopted for the allocation of target area among the States.

- a) Identified DPAP/DDP areas in the State as percentage of total DPAP and DDP area in the country.
- b) Total treatable wastelands in the State as percentage of total treatable wastelands in the country.
- c) Total SC/ST population of the State as percentage of total SC/ST population of the country.
- d) Percentage of rainfed area in the State to total cultivated area in the country.
- e) 10% mandatory allocation to North-Eastern States.

(v) Progress under IWMP: State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) for overseeing the implementation of IWMP has been notified in all the 28 States. A total assistance of Rs.148.02 crores has been released under Professional Support to 27 States for establishment / engagement of personnel at State & District level institutions from 2009-10 to 2013-14. During 2013-14, central funds to the tune of Rs.39.67 crore have been released. Under IWMP, a target for covering 22.65 million ha was set for 11th Five Year Plan. Against this, a total area of 24.213 million ha (5087 projects) has been sanctioned by SLNAs of 27 States. The target for sanction of new projects under IWMP for the year 2013-14 is 5.0 million ha. A total of 1051 projects covering an area of 5.051 million ha have been appraised / sanctioned by SLNAs and a total amount of Rs.2162.8 crore has been released during 2013-14. So far, a total amount of Rs.8747.55 crores has been released towards the central share for the projects sanctioned under IWMP.

4.2 Marketing and Infrastructural Support to Farmers:

4.2.1 The Government has been playing an important role in developing Agricultural Marketing System in the country. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has three organizations dealing with marketing under its administrative control, namely, the Directorate of Marketing & Inspection (DMI) Faridabad, Ch. Charan Singh

National Institute of Agricultural Marketing (NIAM), Jaipur and Small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC), New Delhi.

4.2.2 Directorate of Marketing and Inspection:

4.2.2.1 It was set up in the year 1935 to implement agricultural marketing policies and programmes of the Central Government. Since its inception, the Directorate continues to be responsible for bringing about an integrated development of marketing of agricultural and allied produce in the country with a view to safeguard interests of producer, sellers as well as consumers. It maintains a close liaison between Central and State Governments in implementation of agricultural marketing policies in the country.

4.2.2.2 Major functions of DMI:

- a) Promotion of Standardization and Grading of agricultural and allied produce under Agricultural Produce (Grading & Marking) Act, 1937 as amended in 1986;
- b) Reforms in Agricultural Marketing and guide/persuade States/UTs for Development and Management of Agricultural Produce Markets;
- c) Implementation of Central Sector Plan Schemes:
 - (i) Agricultural Marketing Research and Information Network (MRIN);
 - (ii) Construction /Renovation of Rural Godowns (RGS);
 - (iii) Development/ Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading & Standardization (AMIGS);
- d) Marketing Extension;
- e) Training of personnel in Agricultural Marketing.

4.2.3 Construction of Rural Godowns / Grameen Bhandaran Yojana (Storage capacity created)

4.2.3.1 Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation has launched the 'Grameen Bhandaran Yojana" w.e.f 01.04.2001. The main objectives of the scheme include creation of scientific storage with allied facilities in rural areas to meet various requirements of farmers for storing their farm produce till the market prices are favorable and to prevent distress sale by creating the facility of pledge loan and marketing credit. The scheme is demand-driven and not location specific except for the restriction that the project should be outside the limits of Municipal Corporation.

4.2.3.2 The project for construction of rural godowns can be taken up by individuals, farmers, Group of farmers/growers, Partnership/ Proprietary firms, Non-Government Organization (NGOs), Self Help Group (SHGs), Companies, Corporation, Co-operatives, Local Bodies other than Municipal Corporation, Federation, Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees, Marketing Boards and Agro Processing Corporations. Assistance for renovation of rural godowns is, however, restricted to cooperatives only. Under the scheme, credit linked capital investment subsidy @ 25% is given to all categories of farmers, Agriculture graduates, Cooperatives and State/Central Warehousing Corporation while it is 15% for entrepreneurs belonging to category of Individuals, Companies and Corporations etc. For projects located in NE States, Sikkim/hilly areas and projects belonging to Women farmers/SC/ST entrepreneurs and their self-help groups/Cooperatives, the subsidy is @ 33.33%.

4.2.3.3 The normative cost for the purpose of calculation of subsidy is Rs. 3500/MT for godowns above 1000MT capacity; while it is Rs.3000/MT for godowns up to 1000 MT capacity. The normative cost is Rs.4000/MT for NE region/ hilly areas irrespective of godown capacity; and Rs.750/MT for renovation of godowns by cooperatives. The subsidy is restricted to the capacity of 30,000 MT (25,000 MT for NE States, Sikkim and hilly areas) excluding the cases of cooperatives. The ceiling on maximum subsidy is Rs.3.33 crore in case of 33.33% entitled category and Rs.2.25 crore and Rs.1.35 crore for 25% and 15% subsidy entitled category respectively

4.2.3.4 Since inception of the scheme, from 01.04.2001 and up to 31.03.2014, a total number of 33,859 godowns having a capacity of 509.69 lakh MT have been sanctioned and subsidy of Rs.1,439.29 crore has been sanctioned by NABARD & NCDC all over the country.

4.2.4 Development / Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure Grading and Standardization (AMIGS):

4.2.4.1 The Scheme for Development / Strengthening Agricultural marketing Infrastructure Grading & Standardization was launched on 20.10.2004. Under this Scheme, Credit linked investment subsidy is provided for general or commodity specific marketing infrastructure for agriculture and allied commodities and for strengthening and modernization of existing agriculture markets, wholesale, rural periodic or in tribal areas. The scheme covers all agricultural and allied sectors including dairy, poultry, fishery, livestock and minor forest produce. Beneficiaries of the scheme are individuals, Group of farmers/growers/consumers, Partnership/Proprietary firms, Non-Government Organization (NGOs), Self Help Groups (SHGs), Companies, Corporations, Autonomous Bodies of the Government, Cooperatives and Marketing Boards in the entire country. It is reform linked and is being implemented in those States/UTs which have amended their APMC Act to permit (i) setting up of agricultural markets in private and cooperative sectors (ii) allow direct marketing and (iii) contract farming.

4.2.4.2 Till now, 28 States/U.T. namely Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab Sikkim, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Nagaland, Dadar and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Aruchachal Pradesh, Odisha, Maharashtra, Bihar, U.T. of Chandigarh, Assam, Tripura, Gujarat, Karantaka, Goa, Jharkhand, Mizoram and Utrakhand have been permitted to take benefits of the scheme till date.

4.2.4.3 Assistance under the scheme is credit linked and subject to sanction of the infrastructure project by the banks and the subsidy is released through NABARD. For cooperative sector projects, subsidy is released through NCDC. However for the projects promoted by the State Agencies (APMC etc.), the Stipulation of credit linkage and sanction of the infrastructure project by Banks is optional and subsidy is released by DMI directly for own funded projects of State Agencies.

4.2.4.4 Rate of subsidy:

- (i) 25% of the capital cost of the project with a ceiling of Rs. 50 lakh per project.

- (ii) 33.33% with a ceiling of Rs.60 lakh per project located in North Eastern States, in the States of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, hilly and tribal areas, and to entrepreneurs belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC)/ Scheduled Tribe (ST) and their cooperatives

4.2.4.5 Progress: Since inception of the Scheme from 20.10.2004 up to 28.02.2014, NABARD has sanctioned 7,115 projects and released a total subsidy of Rs.807.60 crores. In cooperative sector, NCDC has sanctioned 3073 projects and subsidy of Rs.53.53 crores has been released. Besides this, 319 projects of different State Agencies have been sanctioned by DMI and subsidy of Rs.128.96 crores has been released. As such total 10507 projects have been sanctioned and Rs. 990.09 crores of subsidy has been released since inception of the Scheme. A sum of Rs.276.90 crores has been earmarked for the Scheme for the year 2013-14, out of which an amount of Rs.241.90 crores has been released to NABARD, Rs.6.29 crores has been released to NCDC and Rs 2.21 crore released to State Agencies.

4.3 Irrigation Facilities (including Minor and Micro Irrigation) for Agriculture:

4.3.1 Micro Irrigation for Agriculture: Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India has been implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Micro Irrigation(MI) since January,2006, which was upscaled as the National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI) in June,2010.

4.3.1.1 During XI Plan, against the target of 28.53 lakh hectares an area of 28.88 lakh hectares was covered under Micro Irrigation with an expenditure of Rs. 3585.50 crore as central share. Since 2005-06, about 5 million hectares has been covered.

4.3.1.2 The leading states in the country in MI are Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. Many states are using on-line monitoring systems to ensure hassle free installation at the farmer's fields. Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat are notable examples.

4.3.1.3 From 1st April, 2014, NMMI has been subsumed under the National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) and is now being implemented as "On Farm Water Management" (OFWM).

4.3.1.4 Under this component financial assistance is provided @45% of the cost of installations for small and marginal farmers and 35% of the cost of installation for others in non DPAP/DDP, and North Eastern & Himalayan states (NE&H) including 10% mandatory share. For areas falling in DPAP/DDP areas and NE & H states, the assistance is provided @60% of the cost of installations for small and marginal farmers and 45% of the cost of installation for others including 10% mandatory state share.

4.3.1.5 Achievement During 2013-14:- A total of 4.23 lakh hectares of area was covered under the scheme, out of which 2.60 lakh ha was under Drip Irrigation in 2013-14 and 1.63 lakh ha was under Sprinkler Irrigation.

4.3.2 Irrigation Potential Created and Utilized: The Country's Ultimate Irrigation Potential (UIP) has been assessed at 139.9 million hectares (M.ha). So far irrigation potential of about 102.7 Mha (73.4% of UIP) has been created. The Ultimate Irrigation Potential (UIP) of the country from major and medium projects is estimated at 58.47 million hectares. The Ultimate Irrigation Potential from minor irrigation projects is estimated at 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.

4.3.3 Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme - (Coverage of Minor Irrigation):

4.3.3.1 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 and create additional irrigation potential in the country. The Surface Minor Irrigation Schemes of North-Eastern States, Hilly States of Sikkim, Uttaranchal, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and undivided Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi Districts of Odisha 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.

4.3.3.2 Grant component has been introduced in the programme from April, 2004 like other Central Sector Schemes. As per the existing AIBP criteria effective from December, 2006, grant amounting to 25% of the project cost for major and medium irrigation projects in non-special category States and 90% grant of the project cost for major/medium/minor irrigation projects in special category States (including undivided Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi districts of Odisha) are provided to the selected projects. The minor irrigation schemes in non-special category States falling in drought prone/tribal areas are treated at par with special category States and are released 90% grant of the project cost. Major and medium projects providing irrigation benefit to drought prone/Tribal area and flood prone area are also eligible for 90% grant of the project cost.

4.3.3.3 The AIBP has been approved for implementation in 12th plan by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs in its meeting held on 12.09.2013. During the 12th plan, a total outlay of Rs.55200 crore has been proposed for continuation of CAD&WM programme and its pari-passu implementation with AIBP with a total outlay of Rs. 15000 crore has been proposed. AIBP has been modified in the 12th Plan and some of the main policy changes include:

- (i) Pari-Passu implementation of AIBP & CAD&WM works.
- (ii) Ongoing and new projects of General Areas continue to get Central Assistance of 25% of the cost. It may be enhanced up to 50% subject to the condition that States actually carry out water sector reforms and satisfy the "Reform Friendliness" benchmarks
- (iii) For new projects in Special Areas of non-Special Category States, the Central Assistance under AIBP will be 75% of the project (work component) for eligible irrigation projects.
- (iv) Ongoing projects and surface minor irrigation schemes benefiting Special Category States (including MI schemes of KBK region of Odisha) may continue to be eligible for 90% Central Assistance.
- (v) For new projects in Special States, the Central Assistance under AIBP will be 90% of the cost of the project (work component) for eligible irrigation projects.
- (vi) For surface minor irrigation (MI) schemes (both new as well as on-going) of Special Category States, individual schemes having Culturable Command Area (CCA) of 10 hectare and cluster of MI schemes with in radius of 5 km having CCA of 20 hectare.

(vii) Advance stage of construction of the projects specified.

4.3.4 Minor Irrigation for Agriculture

4.3.4.1 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-utilized. Therefore, the gap between potential created and utilized represents the need to use it effectively. Considering its importance in the agrarian economy, it has been covered in the Twenty Point Programme. The components monitored under TPP-2006 are:

- (i) Area Covered
- (ii) Irrigation Potential Created and
- (iii) No. of Schemes Approved

4.3.4.2 Physical Progress of Minor Irrigation (MI) Schemes under AIBP: During 2013-14, a total of 2274 surface Minor Irrigation (MI) schemes at an estimated cost of Rs.6001.8893 crore have been included under AIBP. The total potential planned of these schemes is 4.5196 lakh ha. These Schemes will be completed in the next two financial years after the inclusion under AIBP. State Governments have been requested to furnish the No. of surface MI schemes under AIBP completed during the year 2013-14 and potential created during the same period. In response, out of 21 states included under AIBP, only 9 states have furnished the above information. A total number 525 surface MI schemes have been completed during 2013-14 and a potential of 1.4268 lakh ha. Has been created under AIBP during 2013-14. Detail of Minor Irrigation (MI) Schemes Included under AIBP during 2013-14 is given at **Annexure - 4.1**

4.4 Credits to Farmers:

4.4.1 The instrument of Kisan Credit Card Scheme introduced to provide adequate and timely support from the banking system to the farmers for their cultivation needs including purchase of all inputs in a flexible manner, has made rapid progress with the banking system having issued 9.88 crore cards upto January, 2013. The personal insurance package to cover the *Credit Card Scheme* holders against accidental death or permanent disability, upto a maximum amount of Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 25,000 respectively has also been operationalised.

4.4.2 Kisan Credit to Farmers: In order to ensure that all eligible farmers are provided with hassle free and timely credit for their agricultural operation, Kisan Credit Card Scheme for farmers was introduced in 1998-99 to enable the farmers to purchase agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, etc. The Kisan Credit Card Scheme is in operation throughout the country and is implemented by Commercial Banks, Coop. Banks and RRBs. The scheme has facilitated in augmenting credit flow for agricultural activities. The scope of the KCC has been broad-based to include term credit and consumption needs. All farmers including Small farmers, Marginal farmers, Share croppers, oral lessee and tenant farmers are eligible to be covered under the Scheme. There is coverage of risk of KCC holders against accidental death or permanent disability upto a maximum of Rs.50,000 and

Rs.25,000 respectively. The KCC Scheme has been recently refined and modified to make it more farmer friendly.

4.4.3 The main highlights of the KCC Scheme are:-

- (i) Flexi KCC with simple assessment prescribed for marginal farmers.
- (ii) Validity of KCC for 5 years.
- (iii) For crop loans, no separate margin need to be insisted as the margin is in-built in scale of finance.
- (iv) No withdrawal in the account to remain outstanding for more than 12 months; no need to bring the debit balance in the account to zero at any point of time.
- (v) No processing fee up to a limit of Rs. 3.00 lakh.
- (vi) One time documentation at the time of first availment and thereafter simple declaration (about crops raised/ proposed) by farmer.
- (vii) KCC cum SB account instead of farmers having two separate accounts. The credit balance in KCC cum SB account to be allowed to fetch interest at saving bank rate.
- (viii) Disbursement through various delivery channels, including ICT driven channels like ATM/ PoS/ Mobile handsets.

4.4.4 Targets & Achievements: Since inception up-to 31 August, 2013, total number of Kisan Credit Cards issued to farmers was 10.1 crore, of which the card issued by Cooperative Banks are 3.57 crore, Regional Rural Banks are 1.05 crore and by Commercial Banks are 5.47 crores. Total number of cards issued and State/UTs-Wise amount outstanding since inception up-to 31st January 2013 State-wise/UTs are given at **Annexure-4.2**.

4.5 Distribution of Waste Land to the Landless:

4.5.1 Land is the most important natural resource upon which all human activity is based. Man's inexorable progress towards development has, however, considerably damaged out land resource base. Land suffers from various kinds of soil erosion degradation and deforestation. To harness the full potential of the available land resources and prevent its further degradation, wasteland development is of great significance. The problem of degraded land and its management is complex and multi-dimensional and its development requires a scientific, holistic and innovative approach.

4.5.2 Land reforms related issues including distribution of wasteland to landless essentially fall in the domain of the State Governments. The Central Government has a limited role to play, being mainly advisory in nature. However, implementation of land reforms programmes including distribution of Govt. wastelands is reviewed from time to time at various fora, including Conference of the Revenue Ministers/Secretaries of States and UTs organized by the Ministry of Rural Development. The State Governments have been requested from time to time for distribution of Government wastelands to the rural poor.

4.5.3 To accelerate the pace of development of wastelands/degraded lands and to have focused attention in this regard, the Government had set up the national Wastelands Development Board in 1985 under the Ministry of Environment &

Forests. Later, a separate Department of Wastelands Development in the Ministry of Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation was created in 1992 and the National Wastelands Development Board was transferred to it. In April 1999, Department of Wastelands Development was renamed as the Department of Land Resources to act as the nodal agency for land resource management. Consequently, all land-based development programmes and the land reforms Division were brought under this Department.

4.5.4 In order to undertake developmental activities to reclaim wastelands in the country, it was felt necessary to map the wastelands on a scale of 1:50,000 which would enable identification of wastelands and their location upto village and micro-watershed level. A thirteen fold wastelands classification recommended by the Task Force was adopted to classify the wastelands using satellite data. Based on this classification, whole country was mapped for wastelands on 1:50,000 scale under different phases. Three different period satellite data i.e. 1986-87 thematic map data for phase I & II (182 districts), 1991-92 IRS LISS-III data for phase III & IV (127 districts) and 1997-98 IRS LISS-III data for phase V (275 districts) were used to map the wastelands in the country and a consolidated atlas was published in May 2000.

4.5.5 National Wastelands Updating Mission (NWUM) was initiated in 2003 to monitor changes in wastelands. NWUM carried out mapping of wastelands across the country over a period of two years during 2003-05 using one time IRS data (of the year 2003). The result of this exercise has been brought out as "Wastelands Atlas of India-2005". As per the latest estimates arrived through this exercise, the total extent of wastelands in the country stands at 55.27 m.ha. Further, it was felt desirable to improve the 13 fold classification system to 28 fold classification system, where sub classes are included to map the severity of degradation. New wasteland classification will help in wastelands reclamation programmes depending on the severity of wastelands. The maps will help to retrieve the information at village/watershed (500 ha) level, for implementation of wastelands/watershed programmes.

4.5.6 Progress: Distribution of wasteland to the landless has been included as item No. 13 of the restructured Twenty Point Programme 2006. Accordingly, the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations were requested for intimating the achievement during 2013-14 under this item for inclusion in the Annual Review Report on the TPP-2006. During the year 2013-14, information could be received from States/ UTs only and the details are as follow:

Distribution of wasteland to landless

S.No.	State/UT	Land distributed during 2013-14			
		(Area in Hectares)			
		SC	ST	Others	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	13406	32246	30792	76443
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	76	8	0	83
5	Chhattisgarh	6057	9578	11817	27452
6	Delhi	0	0	0	0
7	Goa	0	0	0	0
8	Gujarat	0	0	0	0
9	Haryana	0	0	0	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	6	5	9	20
12	Karnataka	0	0	0	0
13	Kerala	0	0	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0
15	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	2338	6109	931	9378
21	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
22	Punjab	0	0	0	0
23	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0
24	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
25	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0
26	Tripura	0	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	573	3	797	1373
29	West Bengal	843	433	850	2116
30	Andaman & Nicobar Island	0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
33	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
	Total	23299	48382	45196	116865

(Source TPP 2006 Progress Report 2013-14)

CHAPTER 5

POINT 4: SHRAMIK KALYAN (LABOUR WELFARE)

Rural labourers are largely unorganized. Many of them remain unemployed in the lean agricultural season, particularly in unirrigated areas. Legitimate rights like minimum wages often remain elusive to them. With a view to ensuring the welfare and well being of all workers, particularly those in the unorganized sector, the items on “Social Security for Agricultural and Unorganized Labour”, and “Minimum Wages Enforcement” (including farm labour) have been included under TPP-2006. With the objective of withdrawing from and rehabilitating children working in identified hazardous occupations and processes, the Government has formulated a National Policy on Child labour. The item “Prevention of Child Labour” has been kept in line with the objectives of the Policy. A separate Cell for women labour was set up by the Government to pay special attention to the problems of women labour, specifically to formulate policies that seek to remove the handicaps under which women work and to strengthen their position, to improve their wages and working conditions, to enhance their skills and open up new avenues for better employment opportunities for them. The item “Welfare of Women Labour” has been included in this Point to meet the aforesaid objective. Under TPP-2006, items monitored under ‘**Labour Welfare**’ are:-

- (1) Social Security for Agricultural and Unorganized Labour;
- (2) Minimum Wages Enforcement (Including Farm Labour);
- (3) Prevention of Child Labour and
- (4) Welfare of Women Labour

5.1 Social Security for Agricultural and Unorganized Labour: The term “unorganized labour” has been defined as those workers who have not been able to organize themselves in pursuit of their common interests due to certain constraints such as casual nature of employment, ignorance and illiteracy, small and scattered size establishments, etc.

5.1.1 As per Census 2011, there are about 482 million workers in the country, but only a small segment of the organized work-force is covered by some form of social security. For the rest, a job is the best guarantee for social security right now. However, the labour market is moving in a direction that change over of jobs by an individual will become more frequent, as the public sector which provides a comprehensive social security cover to its employees, is shrinking in size and more workers are seeking work in rural and urban informal sector, as the ability of agriculture to absorb workers diminishes. As per the survey carried out by the National Sample Survey Organization in the year 2009-10, the total employment in both organized and unorganized sector in the country was of the order of 46.5 crore. Out of this, about 2.8 crore were in the organized sector and the balance 43.7 crore in the unorganized sector. Out of 43.7 crore workers in the unorganized sector, 24.6 crore workers were employed in agriculture sector, 4.4 crore in construction, and remaining were in manufacturing activities, trade and transport, communication & services. A large number of unorganized workers are home

based and are engaged in occupations such as beedi rolling, agarbatti making, papad making, tailoring, and embroidery work.

5.1.2 'The Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008: Social Security Act, 2008 was enacted on 31.12.2008. Thereafter, the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Rules, 2009 were framed. The Act has come into force w.e.f. 16.05.2009. The Act provides for constitution of National Social Security Board which shall recommend social security schemes viz life and disability cover, health maternity benefits, old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined by the Government for unorganized workers.

5.1.3 The National Social Security Board was constituted on 18.08.2009. Till now, the board has had six meetings. The Board recommended that existing social security schemes viz Rashtriya Swasthaya Bima Yojana (RSBY) providing health and maternity benefits, Janshree Bima Yojna providing death and disability cover and Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension (IGNOAP) scheme providing old age pension may be extended to certain categories of unorganized workers. However, till now no specific Scheme /Programme has yet been formulated under the Act. Presently nine existing schemes provide the social security to unorganized workers as detailed below.

- i) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, (Ministry of Rural Development).
- ii) National Family Benefit Scheme, (Ministry of Rural Development).
- iii) Janani Suraksha Yojana, (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare).
- iv) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive welfare Scheme, (Ministry of Textiles).
- v) Handicraft Artisans' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme, (Ministry of Textiles).
- vi) Pension to Master Craft Persons, (Ministry of Textiles).
- vii) National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen and Training and Extension, (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries).
- viii) Janshree Bima Yojana and Aam Admi Bima Yojana, (Department of Financial Services).
- ix) Rashtriya Swasthaya Bima Yojana, (Ministry of Labour and Employment).

5. 2 Minimum Wages Enforcement (Including Farm Labour):

5.2.1 In a labour surplus economy like India, fixation and enforcement of minimum wage can save labourers, particularly unorganized 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 Central Labour Commissioner (C) office. In the State sphere, the inspectors appointed by the State Governments enforce the provisions of the act. The details of the enforcement of Minimum Wage Act by CIRM and by state agencies are given in the two tables below:

Minimum Wages Enforcement in Central Sphere by Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) during 2013-14

SL.No.	Items	2013-14
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	No. of Inspections made	282
2	No. of Irregularities Detected	15
3	No. of Irregularities Rectified	0
4	No. of Claims filed	0
5	No. of Claims settled	0
6	No. of Prosecutions Cases filed	23
7	No. of Prosecutions Cases decided	15

Source: Annual Progress Report of TPP-2006 of 2013-14

Minimum Wages Enforcement (Including Farm Labour) in different States/Union Territories during 2013-14

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	No. of Inspections Made	No. of Irregularities		No. of Claims		No. of persons Prosecution Cases		
			Detected	Rectified	Filed	Settled	Pending	Filed	Decided
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	14	0	10
2	Chandigarh	38	15	0	0	0	0	23	5
3	Dadar Nagar Haveli	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Rajasthan	176	0	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
5	Punjab	61	0	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
6	Total	282	15	0	0	0	14	23	15

Source: Annual MPR of TPP-2006 of 2013-14.

5.3 Prevention of Child Labour

5.3.1 The poverty and illiteracy are the root causes for child labour, Government is following a multi - pronged strategy to tackle this problem. Educational rehabilitation of these children has to be supplemented with economic rehabilitation of their families so that they are not compelled by their economic circumstances to send their children to work. The Ministry of Labour & Employment is taking various proactive measures towards convergence between the schemes of different Ministries like Ministries of Human Resource Development, Women & Child Development, Urban Housing & Rural Poverty Alleviation, Rural Development, Panchayats Raj institution etc. so that child

labour and their families get covered under the benefits of the schemes of these Ministries also.

5.3.2 For rehabilitation of child labour, Government had initiated the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme in 1988 to rehabilitate working children. The NCLP scheme is a Central Sector Scheme. Under the scheme, project societies are set up at the district level under the Chairpersonship of the Collector / District Magistrate for overseeing the implementation of the project. Instructions to involve civil society and NGOs have also been issued. Under the Scheme, children are withdrawn from work and put into the special schools, where they are being provided with bridging education, vocational training, mid-day meal, stipend, health care facilities, etc. and finally mainstreamed to the formal education system. Initially the scheme was started in 12 child labour endemic districts of the country. Its coverage has increased progressively to cover 270 districts.

5.3.3 Achievement:

The achievement made upto 2013-14 under NCLP is given as under:

Parameters/ Indicators/ Scheme being monitored	Achievement
(i) Project Societies set up	270 NCLP Societies were operational
(ii) School Opened	6000 Special Schools were running.
(iii) Children Covered	2.8 lakh children in enrolment in these schools.
(iv) Children mainstreamed	6.4 lakh children were mainstreamed

5.4 Welfare of Women Labour:

5.4.1 The Central Government has enacted various laws for the welfare of women workers. A meeting of the Central Advisory Committee on Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 was held at New Delhi on 24th June, 2008 in which various suggestions were made by the members to improve the working conditions of Women Workers viz. social security, insurance coverage, better facilities for skill development, constitution of State level advisory boards etc. The State Governments were requested to take follow-up action on these recommendations.

5.4.2 Several laws have been enacted by the Government to secure reasonable working conditions for women employees and to prevent their exploitation. These include the Factories Act, 1948 , the Plantations Labour (Amendment) Act 2010, the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, the Inter-State Migrant Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, the Buildings and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 etc. which provide

inter-alia, crèche facilities for the benefit of women workers, time off for feeding of children during working hours, provision of maternity leave and separate toilets and washing facilities for female and male workers near the workplace as well as safe working conditions.

5.4.3 The Government has introduced a scheme of assistance for the construction/ expansion of hostel building for working women with day care centre for their children. Further, a Grant-in-aid scheme through Voluntary Organizations/ Non-governmental Organizations for awareness generation of women workers about their rights etc. is also implemented.

5.4.4 As a commitment to secure better working conditions for female workers in their workplace, the Government has initiated a number of steps in this direction. Guidelines for the prevention of sexual harassment of women employees in their work places framed. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Central Rules amended to make the guidelines applicable to employees in the private sector. A grants-in-aid scheme for the welfare of women labour for awareness generation and skill training implemented through voluntary organizations.

5.4.5 The Ministry of Labour and Employment is also implementing a Grant-in-aid Scheme for the welfare of women labour. This Scheme has been continuing since Sixth Five Year Plan (1981-82) and is administered through voluntary organizations by giving grant-in-aid to them for the following purposes:

- i) Organizing working women and educating them about their rights/duties and legal aid to working women.
- ii) Organizing seminars, workshops, etc. aimed at raising the general consciousness of the society about the problem of women labour.

5.4.6 The Scheme was introduced with the intention of furthering Government's policy of helping women workers become aware of the rights and opportunities available to them under various schemes of Government. Under this Schemes, Voluntary and Non Governmental Organizations are encouraged to take up projects for awareness generation among women labour by providing financial assistance to such agencies for organizing the unorganized women labour through awareness generation programme. Besides the voluntary and NGOs, the Ministry also encourages reputed academic Institutions to undertake research studies on the problems and issues related to women labour in informal and unorganized sectors and render financial assistance to selected Institutions for conducting research studies.

5.4.7 Under this Scheme, projects relating to awareness generation campaigns for women labour are funded. The focus of the scheme is awareness generation among women labour, in the area of wages, like minimum wages, equal remuneration, etc. to disseminate information on various schemes of Central/State Government Agencies available for the benefit of women labour.

5.4.8 The guidelines of the Scheme have been modified by giving more weightage to North Eastern States and for giving more benefit to women. In revised guidelines of the scheme, grant-in-aid provided to North Eastern States has been increased to 90% from existing level of 75% and the projects related to research studies entrusted to reputed academic institutions/universities are funded in full i.e. 100%.

5.4.9 Grant-in-aid is provided to NGOs/VOs to the extent of 75% (90% in North Eastern States) of the recurring cost of the project. However, reputed academic institution set up under the Act of Parliament/State Legislation or any self Help Group created under Plan and Non-Plan Scheme of the Central/State Government are funded full (100%). Besides this, research studies on problems and issues related to women labour in informal and unorganized sector entrusted to academic institutions/unorganized are also funded in full.

CHAPTER 6

POINT 5: KHADYA SURAKSHA (FOOD SECURITY)

For a medium-term Strategy for food and nutrition security and to bring out improvements in the food storage facilities, **Khadya Suraksha** includes items like “Food Security: (i) Targeted Public Distribution System(TPDS), (ii) Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and (iii) Establishing Grain banks in chronically food scarcity areas”. In order to make TPDS more focused and targeted towards BPL population, the Government has restructured the PDS. The AAY and establishment of Grain Banks aim at ensuring that the poorer segments of the population get food security coverage. Under TPP-2006, items monitored under ‘Food Security’ are:

- (i) Targeted Public Distribution System(TPDS)
- (ii) Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and
- (iii) Establishing Grain Banks in Chronically Food Scarcity Areas

6.1: Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) / National Food Security Act (NFSA)

6.1.1: In order to ensure food security and subsidized cost of living of poor section of society, the Government has been implementing the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). TPDS is primarily focused and targeted towards BPL population. Under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), food grains were allotted to States/UTs @ 35 kg per family per month for all accepted number of BPL families, including AAY families across the country on the basis of 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and March 2000 population estimates of Registrar General of India. With the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 coming into force with effect from 5th July 2013, which *inter-alia* provides for coverage of upto 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population at the all India level under TPDS.

6.1.2: Under the NFSA 2013, the APL and BPL categories have been done away with and instead, only eligible households i.e. priority households and the households covered under the AAY shall be entitled to receive food grains at subsidized rates under TPDS i.e. rice, wheat and coarse grains @ Rs.3, Rs. 2 and Rs.1 per kg respectively. The entitlements of priority households shall be @ 5 kg per person per month while the AAY families will continue to get 35 kg per family per month. Under the NFSA, the State/UT Governments were required to complete the identification of the eligible beneficiaries’ upto 5th July 2013. So far 11 States/UTs i.e. Haryana, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Punjab, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Chandigarh have implemented NFSA and allocation to these States/UTs have been made accordingly. Remaining 24 States/UTs continue to receive the allocation of food

grains under the existing TPDS. Since these States/UTs have not so far implemented NFSA, allocation of food grains has been made to them for the year 2014-15 as per existing TPDS till implementation of the NFSA by respective State/UT.

6.1.3: Progress During the year 2013-14, total allocation and off-take of food grains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) was 501.34 lakh tonnes and 445.12 lakh tonnes respectively with 89% achievement in terms of off-take with respect to allocation-of food grains. The State-wise details are at **Annexure-6.1**.

6.2: TPDS - Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)

6.2.1: The allocations of food grains for AAY and BPL families are made @ 35 Kg per family per month in the country. Allocation of subsidized food grains are also made to Above Poverty Line (APL) families based on the availability of food grains in the Central pool and past offtake. Presently, the allocation of food grains to APL families to the States/UTs ranges between 15 kg. and 35kg. per family per month. Under the National Food Security Act (NFSA) 2013, the AAY families will continue to get 35 kg per family per month. The entitlements of priority households shall be@ 5 kg per person per month.

6.2.2: Progress: During the year 2012-13, total allocation and off-take of food grains under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) was 102.16 lakh tonnes and 100.16 lakh tonnes respectively with 98 % achievement in terms of off-take with respect to allocation of food grains. During the year 2013-14 total allocation and off-take of food grains under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) was 138.19 lakh tonnes and 126.81 lakh tonnes respectively with 92 % achievement. Similarly for BPL families, the allocation and off-take of food grain during 2013-14 has been 160.17 Lakhs and 162.03 lakhs respectively with 101% achievement. The State wise details for AAY and BPL families are at **Annexure-6.2 & 6.3**.

6.3: Food Corporation of India (FCI)

6.3.1 The Food Corporation of India (FCI) is the nodal agency of the Government of India responsible for executing food policies of the Central Government. The Food Corporation of India was set up in 1965 under an Act of Parliament called the Food Corporations Act, 1964 (Act No. 37 of 1964). The functions of FCI primarily consist of purchase, procurement at Minimum Support Price (MSP) from farmers, storage, movement, transportation, distribution and sale of food grains on behalf of the Central Government. Besides, it is also engaged in handling, storage and distribution of sugar in North Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir.

6.3.2 Another facet of the Corporation's manifold activities is the provision of scientific storage for the millions of tonnes of foodgrains procured by it. In order to provide easy physical access in deficit, remote and inaccessible areas, the FCI has a network of

storage depots strategically located all over India. These depots include silos, godowns and an indigenous method developed by FCI, called Cover and Plinth (CAP).

Storage capacity with FCI (figures in million tonnes)

Capacity	1st Apr. 2006	1st Apr. 2007	1st Apr. 2008	1st Apr. 2009	1st Apr. 2010	1st Apr. 2011	1st April 2012	1st April 2013	1st April 2014
Covered									
Owned	12.93	12.94	12.95	12.97	12.97	12.99	13.01	13	13
Hired	9.9	9.34	8.71	10.12	12.89	15.46	17.21	20.99	20.86
Total	22.83	22.28	21.66	23.09	25.86	28.45	30.22	33.99	33.86
CAP (Cover and Plinth)									
Owned	2.21	2.29	2.2	2.17	2.51	2.62	2.63	2.64	2.64
Hired	0.51	0.63	0.03	0.02	0.47	0.54	0.75	1.1	0.39
Total	2.72	2.92	2.23	2.19	2.98	3.16	3.38	3.74	3.03
Grand Total	25.55	25.2	23.89	25.28	28.84	31.61	33.6	37.73	36.89

6.4: Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) - APL

6.4.1 The TPDS is operated under the joint responsibility of Central Government and States/UTs. While the Central Government makes allocation of food grains, the distribution of food grains under TPDS and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) to the targeted beneficiaries is made by the State/UT Governments and their agencies. FCI ensures adequate food grains stocks at all its base depots throughout the country for TPDS and OWS.

6.4.2 During 2013-14 the Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs , Food and Public Distribution had made additional allocation at APL/BPL price for TPDS beneficiaries. Allocations were also made at economic cost, MSP derived price and OMSS Price for drought/flood relief, festivals etc. The Department had also made allocation in respect of 11 States/UTs viz. Haryana, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Chandigarh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh under NFSA.

6.4.3 The actual off take of wheat and rice under TPDS, additional allocations and welfare schemes of the Government of India during the year 2013-14 are as follows:-

Actual offtake and additional allocation of grain under TPDS during 2013-14

(Fig. in lakh MT) Provisional)

Category	Grain		
	Wheat	Rice	Total
APL	70.9	47.65	118.55
APL Addl	23.02	11.53	34.57
BPL	52.71	109.31	162.02
BPL Addl.	4.21	12.56	16.77
Antyodaya	28.34	65.21	93.55
NFSA	22.82	10.52	33.34
Other than NFSA	2.32	0.8	3.12
Total TPDS	204.32	257.6	461.9
Addl. Allocations for relief flood & Festivals etc.	2.65	3.61	6.26
Other Welfare Schemes (OWS)	13.74	29.11	42.85
OMSS(D)	61.06	1.68	62.74
Tender Sale other than OMSS(D)	0.04	0	0.04
Grand Total	281.81	292	573.8

* Upto 31.032014

@ Offtake includes stocks lifted by the state Govt. from the stocks procured under decentralized procurement scheme (DCP).

Other Welfare Schemes include Mid Day Meal, Nutrition Programme, Welfare Institutions and Hostels, Relief/festive Annapurna, WE, Grain Bank, Emergency Feeding Programme, and Defence/RSF/CRPF.

6.4.4: In North Eastern States, difficulties are faced in maintaining adequate level of food grains stocks due to topographical constraints and natural calamities. The induction of stocks in the North-Eastern States is a perpetual problem which gets acute during the monsoons due to breaches in roads, landslides, cloud burst and washing away of bridges in the region etc. FCI is taking all possible steps to induct as much stocks as possible with a view to meet the monthly allocations in North Eastern States. Besides, the law and order problems, the constraints of the Railways to carry the required number of rakes on daily basis for the North Eastern States is also another limiting factor. The State-wise issue of food grains under all the schemes during the year 2013-14 (upto 31.03.2014) and the comparative position of

Department of Food & Public Distribution the corresponding period during the year 2012-13 in NE States are as under:-

State	Wheat		Rice	
	2012-13 (upto 31.03.13)	2013-14(upto 31.03.14)	2012-13 (upto 31.03.13)	2013-14 (upto 31.03.14)
Assam	5.50	6.02	17.94	14.95
Arunachal Pradesh	0.10	0.07	1.05	1.00
Tripura	0.30	0.32	3.32	3.30
Manipur	0.33	0.33	1.70	1.53
Nagaland	0.48	0.31	1.36	1.32
Mizoram	0.15	0.09	1.54	1.57
Meghalaya	0.29	0.29	1.92	1.94
Total	7.15	7.43	28.83	25.61

6.4.5 It may be seen from the table above that during the year 2013-14 (upto 31.03.2014) the total offtake of wheat has increased from 7.15 lakh MT to 7.43 lakh MT and in case of rice it has decreased from 28.83 lakh MT to 25.61 lakh MT in the NE as compared to the corresponding period in the last year.

6.4.6 The comparative stock position of food grains and sugar in the North Eastern Region as on 31.03.2013 and 31.03.2014 is as under:-

6.4.7 The stocks as on 31.03.2014 in respect of wheat and rice has decreased by 0.09 lakh MT and 0.55 lakh MT, respectively when compared to the stock position as on 31.03.2013 in the NE Region. The stock of sugar is Nil as on 31.03.2014 due to discontinuation of sugar operations by FCI in NE States.

As on	Wheat	Rice	Sugar	Total
31.03.2013	0.44	2.86	0.18	3.48
31.03.2014	0.35	2.31	0	2.66

6.5 Food Subsidy

6.5.1 The Central Government extends price support for paddy, coarse grains and wheat through the FCI and State Agencies. All the foodgrains conforming to the prescribed specification offered for sale at specified centers are bought by the public procurement agencies at the Minimum Support Price (MSP). The foodgrains so procured are allocated to the States for distribution to the identified beneficiaries under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and other Welfare Schemes at subsidized prices. The difference between the economic cost of foodgrains and Issue Prices is incurred by the Central Government as consumer subsidy. In addition to procuring foodgrains for meeting the requirements of the TPDS and welfare schemes, the Central Government is also under obligation to procure foodgrains for meeting the requirements of the buffer stock to ensure food security of the country. Hence, a portion of total food subsidy also goes towards meeting the carrying cost of the buffer stock as buffer subsidy.

6.5.2 Consumer subsidy: Till October, 1997, Government of India conducted its operations for procurement and distribution to the States through the Food Corporation of India. The difference between the economic cost and the Central issue Prices/average sales realization is reimbursed to the FCI in the form of consumer subsidy.

6.5.3 The Scheme of Decentralized Procurement of food grains was introduced by the Government in 1997-98 with a view to effecting savings in the form of reduction in the outgo of food subsidy, enhancing the efficiency of procurement and PDS and encouraging local procurement to the maximum extent thereby extending the benefits of MSP to local farmers. States like Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Gujarat, Orissa, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand, have undertaken Decentralized Procurement Scheme. The economic cost of procurement, storage and distribution of food grains by the State Governments is fixed by the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments, and the difference between the economic cost so fixed and the Central Issue Prices under various welfare schemes is reimbursed to the State as food subsidy. The Government of India is encouraging other States also to adopt the scheme.

6.5.4 A statement showing subsidy released to FCI and Decentralized Procurement States for the last 5 years is given below:

(Rs. in Crores)

FCI/ State/ UT	YEAR				
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
FCI	46867.1412	50729.560	59525.900	71980.00	75500.02
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	225.514	1554.83
Madhya Pradesh	1434.320	2013.760	2964.830	3356.71	3398.882

Uttar Pradesh*	5368.600	2485.340	1219.620	39.256	5.182
West Bengal	1103.170	1241.070	1481.730	1816.13	1551.138
Chhattisgarh	1007.510	1923.480	1670.360	2345.39	2374.8744
Uttarakhand	229.880	299.360	217.970	243.77	318.22
Tamil Nadu	672.430	1501.030	1897.720	1176.28	1007.49
Gujarat	40.260	20.150	59.620	115.140	0.000
Orissa	1281.960	2243.970	2934.710	2731.50	3041.11
Karnataka	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	492.950
Kerala	237.180	471.840	398.440	524.310	427.82
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	67.50
States Total	11375.310	12200.000	12845.000	12574.00	14240.00
TOTAL (FCI+States)	58242.451	62929.560	72370.900	84554.00	89740.02

* Uttar Pradesh has since opted out of DCP Scheme

6.5.5: Release of Subsidy to FCI Advance Subsidy is released to the FCI on quarterly basis in the first month of the quarter @ 95 % of the total admissible claims submitted by the FCI on the basis of the estimated offtake during the next quarter. The estimated offtake is to be calculated on the basis of offtake during the last three months. This advance subsidy is adjusted against provisional subsidy released after the end of the year for the actual offtake. Balance 5% subsidy is released after submission of the claims by the FCI on the basis of final audited accounts.

6.5.6: Release of Subsidy: (To the States that have adopted Decentralized Procurement (DCP) System) : Advance quarterly subsidy is released to the DCP States @ 90 % of the State's admissible claim for the estimated offtake for the next quarter to be calculated on the basis of past offtake for the last two quarters. Provisional subsidy is also released to the State Governments after the end of the quarter. While releasing provisional subsidy to the States 100% of fixed cost and 95% of the variable cost incurred by the states are released to them. Balance 5% of the variable costs is to be released after the finalization of the economic cost on the basis of Audited accounts of the states.

6.6: Establishing Grain Banks in Chronically Food Scarcity Areas

6.6.1 Village Grain Banks Scheme: Village Grain Bank (VGB) scheme was earlier implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The scheme was transferred to the Department of Food & Public Distribution w.e.f. 24.11.2004. The main objective of the scheme was to provide safeguard against starvation during the period of natural

calamity or during lean season when the marginalized food insecure households do not have sufficient resources to purchase rations. Such people in need of food grains could borrow food grains from Village Grain Bank. The grain banks were to be set up in food scarce areas like the drought prone areas, hot and cold desert areas, tribal areas and the inaccessible hilly areas which remain cut off because of natural calamities like floods, etc.

6.6.2 However, the response from the States had not been very encouraging towards the VGB scheme, as only 17 States opted for establishment of VGBs in their States. No proposals were forthcoming from the States. Utilization Certificates were also not being submitted by several States Governments against the funds released to them under food and cash components for establishment of VGBs during the past years. It was also observed that NFSA had been passed by the Parliament which would cover 75% of the population in rural areas to provide food grains at highly subsidized rates. Hence, the VGB scheme has been discontinued w.e.f. 01.01.2014.

6.6.3 The details of VGBs sanctioned and expenditure incurred during 10th & 11th Plan period since 2005-06 till 31.12.2013 are as under:-

Year	States were sanctioned	VGBs Sanctioned	Expenditure (In crore Rs.)
11th Five Year Plan			
2007-08	Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan and West Bengal	2,598	17.44
2008-09	Manipur, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh	2,407	16.81
2009-10	West Bengal , Andhra Pradesh and Nagaland	2,214	17.23
2010-11	Madhya Pradesh, Tripura, Odisha and Nagaland	1,709	13.00
2011-12	Andhra Pradesh, Nagaland, Uttarakhand & West Bengal	1,350	10.00
Total		10,278	74.48
12th Five Year Plan			
2012-13	Nagaland	91	0.9914
Grand Total		10,369	75.4714

CHAPTER 7

POINT 6: SUBKE LIYE AAWAS (HOUSING FOR ALL)

The Government is committed to a comprehensive programme for Urban renewal and to a massive expansion of housing in towns and cities and also housing for weaker section in rural area under the Point, Subke Liye Aawas which covers two items (i) “*Rural Housing- Indira Aawas Yojana*”, and (ii) “*EWS/LIG Houses in Urban areas*”. The Indira Aawas Yojana provides houses to the houseless poor in rural areas by providing assistance for construction of new or for upgradation of houses to rural houseless BPL families. The item “EWS/LIG Houses in Urban areas” has been included to deal with the problem of houses for economically weaker sections and low income groups in urban areas.

7.1: Rural Housing

7.1.1: Housing is a fundamental human need; it is a basic requirement for human survival as well as for a decent life. Housing is not just for individual families alone; it is for the community. Basically houses afford shelter from the elements of nature, privacy and protection from the hustle and bustle of the external world. As a dwelling place, it provides security and enables access to different facilities based on its location. Going beyond mere shelter, dwelling and house, ultimately everyone desires a 'home' which gives a sense of ownership and identity, affords psychological satisfaction and promotes self-esteem and confidence. A home contributes significantly to well-being and is essential for a person's social and economic development. It supports livelihoods and promotes social integration. It is a form of cultural expression and symbolizes social position.

7.2 Rural Housing : Bharat Nirman:

7.2.1 Rural Housing is also one of the six components of Bharat Nirman and is being implemented through IAY. 60 lakh houses were envisaged to be constructed in rural areas in the first phase of Bharat Nirman (2005-09). Against this target, 71.76 lakh houses were constructed. 120 lakh houses are to be constructed under the second phase of Bharat Nirman in five years (starting from 2009-10). Target for 2013-14 is 24.80 lakh houses. Apart from IAY, which is a CSS scheme, State Governments are also implementing their own housing schemes for poor people in line with the IAY scheme.

7.3 Rural Housing - Indira Aawas Yojana : Indira Aawas Yojana is essentially a public housing scheme for the houseless poor families and those living in dilapidated and kutcha houses with a component for providing house sites to the landless poor as well.

The scheme is designed to enable Below Poverty Line (BPL) households identified by the community through Gram Sabhas following criteria suggested for such identification from time to time, to build their houses or get house sites with financial and technical assistance from the Government.

7.3.1 The main Components of Indira Awaas Yojana scheme are :

- a. Assistance for construction of a new house
- b. Upgradation of Kutchha or dilapidated houses
- c. Provision of house site

7.3.2 Financial assistance under IAY: Under IAY, with effect from 01.04.2013, a shelterless BPL family is given assistance of Rs. 70,000/- in plain areas and Rs 75,000/- in hilly/difficult areas/ IAP districts. For upgradation of kutchha or dilapidated house an assistance of Rs. 15,000/ is provided. Assistance for purchase of house sites for eligible landless poor has been fixed at Rs 20,000/-.

7.3.3 Funding Pattern: The cost of the scheme is shared in the ratio of 75:25 between Centre and States, 90:10 in the North Eastern States and full cost in Union Territories. The cost providing house sites would be shared 50:50 between Government of India and State Governments.

7.3.4 Allocation of funds and earmarking: 95% of the total budget is utilised for the components relating to new houses, upgradation of houses and provision of house sites and administrative expenses. The remaining 5% would be reserved for special projects. Allocation to States/UTs and from States/UTs to districts, blocks and Viliage Panchayats would be on the basis of houseless people from among the BPL population for each category i.e. SC, ST, minorities and others. At the national level, 60% of the targets are earmarked for SC/STs and 15% for minorities. The State should ensure that 3% of the beneficiaries are from among persons with disabilities

7.3.5 Release Of Funds: From 2014-15 onwards, funds under IAY will be transferred to Consolidated Fund of the State Govts. The submission of UCs, Audit Reports and compliance of conditions imposed during earlier releases will now have o be done by the State Govts.

7.3.6 Priority in selection of beneficiaries: First priority is to be given to manual scavengers and bonded labourers followed by, women in difficult circumstances, households with single girl child, mentally challenged persons, physically challenged persons, transgender, widows of defence/paramilitary/ police personnel killed in action, households where a member is suffering from Leprosy or cancer and People Living with HIV (PLHIV).

7.3.7 Special Projects: Five percent of IAY allocation is reserved for special projects such as rehabilitation of families affected by natural calamities, rehabilitation of families affected by violence and law and order problems, settlement of freed bonded labourers and liberated manual scavengers, settlement of particularly vulnerable tribal groups, rehabilitation of people affected by occupational diseases like Silicosis. Asbestosis, people affected by overuse of pesticides etc. or people affected in an epidemic of diseases like kala azar. Settlement of FRA beneficiaries, settlement of people forced to relocate in districts along the international border and new technology demonstration have also been included. The eligibility criteria is BPL in all the above mentioned categories. Progress of special projects are reported separately through AwaasSoft. The audit, settlement of accounts and completion of houses are monitored separately.

7.3.8 Empowered Committee: Provision for constitution of Empowered Committee (EC) has been made in the revised guidelines. To approve special projects and address special issues of States regarding the guideline are the main functions of EC.

7.3.9 Administrative Expenses: Upto 4% of the funds released can be utilised for administering the scheme, of which upto 0.5% can be retained at the state level and the balance shall be distributed to the districts. Upto 1% of funds released as Administrative expenses are to be utilised for IEC activities and upto 1% for Social Audit of the Scheme. Other eligible items of expenditure under administrative expenses include imparting housing and habitat literacy to beneficiaries, cost of uploading photographs, construction of prototypes, cost of quality supervision, cost of data entry in AwaasSoft, cost of hardware/software for MIS, capacity building of PRIs, masons, beneficiaries, community resource persons and also for conducting assessment and evaluation studies.

7.3.10 Construction: Construction should be carried out by the beneficiary. No contractor should be involved in the construction of houses under IAY. However, provision for centralised procurement of material and construction of houses for beneficiaries who are not able to construct it by themselves is also available.

7.3.11 Convergence of NBA with IAY: With effect from 1st April, 2013, IAY beneficiaries have been accorded priority for construction of toilets under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA). The assistance provided for construction of Individual House Hold Latrines (IHHL) is Rs.4,600 (Rs.5,100 for difficult and hilly areas). Ministry has issued a joint letter with Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation indicating the steps to be taken to operationalize convergence of IAY with NBA and MGNREGA on 16th May, 2013. The assistance provided under MGNREGA for construction of toilets under NBA has also been revised upwards to Rs 5,400.

7.3.12 Facilitation and Capacity Building: State Governments are required to proactively identify and disseminate appropriate local building technologies. Central

Govt. in collaboration with IIT Delhi has set up a Rural Housing Knowledge Network (RHKN) -a portal that showcases different building technologies, traditional as well as alternative. State Governments are also required to prepare a Capacity Building Plan for PRIs, beneficiaries, masons, Community Resource Persons and government officials involved in implementation in the states.

7.3.13 Monitoring in the States: Scheme is monitored through regular review meetings with the coordinating officers of the State government and quarterly Performance Review Committee meetings. Area Officers are deputed to monitor the implementation. Progress of work at the ground level is monitored through inspections by the District and Block level officers. Implementation and monitoring through the MIS-AwaasSoft ensures greater transparency and real time monitoring. During the year 2013-14, 27.96 lakh beneficiaries were registered and 22.32 lakh houses sanctioned through AwaasSoft.

7.3.14 Grievance Redressal Mechanism: Complaints with respect to irregularities, misappropriation, embezzlement of funds are sent to the concerned State Governments for taking necessary action. In case the complaints are of serious nature, National Level Monitors (NLMs) are deputed to inspect the same. Standard Operating Procedure for handling irregularities/ grievances in IAY has been issued by this Ministry. A Nodal Officer has been nominated in the Ministry for the purpose.

7.3.15 Impact of IAY: In the present form, IAY is one of the popular schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development. The popularity can be attributed to the fact that the scheme enables beneficiaries to participate & involve themselves in construction of their houses. The role of the State Government is limited to releases and to facilitating use of appropriate technology. In spite of criticism from certain quarters about IAY being a full subsidy scheme, experience reveals that houses get completed more or less on time which may not have been the case if credit was part of the assistance. Not surprisingly, evaluation studies reveal high levels of occupancy and satisfaction. Providing houses to the poorest also has a positive impact on people's physical & mental health. Once the basic need of housing is fulfilled, citizens develop a sense of opportunity for livelihood, for improving living conditions and for continuing children's education. Undoubtedly, there is a direct link between a safe and secure housing and improved standards of living & reduction in vulnerability.

7.3.16 Other Initiatives:

- (i) **Addition of new beneficiaries:** Under IAY, priority is to be given to families of the manual scavengers, including those rehabilitated and rehabilitated bonded labourers. Habitations of PTGs and beneficiary families of Forest Rights Act are covered on priority.

- (ii) **Provision for administrative expenses:** Upto 4% of the funds released can be utilized for administering the scheme, of which upto 0.5% can be retained at the state level and the balance shall be distributed to the districts.
- (iii) **Difficult areas re-defined:** Apart from North Eastern States, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir which are hilly States, other State Governments can also identify difficult areas within their States, keeping the unit as Gram Panchayat. This would require approval of the EC.
- (iv) **Convergence of IAY with other schemes:** As per Government decision, IAY beneficiaries are to be given priority for assistance for construction of toilet. Funds from Nirmal Bharat Abhiyaan (NBA) to be made available. Construction of toilet along with IAY house is now mandatory. IAY has also been converged with other social sector schemes like RGGVY, DRI Scheme, Janshree Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana.
- (v) **Construction of multi-storeyed houses:** In congested localities where the cost of land is very high, the beneficiaries will be allowed to construct multi storeyed buildings where each floor will be given to one family, but shall not exceed three floors including the ground floor.
- (vi) **Social Audit:** For better accountability of the scheme, Social Audit is to be strengthened. It is a continuous and ongoing process, involving public vigilance and verification of implementation of the scheme.
- (vii) **Enhancement of role of State:** Greater role has been provided for state in allocation of district wise targets, distribution of administrative cost to districts, identification of Difficult Areas, Provision for Support services, promoting Alternate/Green technologies and facilitating Mobilisation of additional resources. Gram Panchayats also have important role in the actual implementation of the scheme.
- (viii) **IAY Management Information System (IAY-MIS) :** A Software AwaasSoft has been launched in July, 2010. AwaasSoft is a local language enabled workflow based transaction level Management Information System to facilitate e-Governance in the system. The system is designed to make it accessible to all Stakeholders including the beneficiaries in the scheme. Awaassoft has nine different modules designed to capture all the transactions that would be required in implementation of the scheme.
- (ix) **Dissemination of appropriate building technologies:** States should proactively identify appropriate building technologies focusing on use of local

materials. These are to be conveyed to the beneficiaries through booklets, pamphlets, videos, models and prototypes built in accessible locations.

- (x) **Capacity Building:** States should prepare a capacity building plan to strengthen the quality implementation. The capacity building plan should have the following elements:-
- (a) Training of district level officials;
 - (b) Training of cutting edge level functionaries;
 - (c) Training of trainers especially for Community Resource Persons, masons and other extension workers;
 - (d) Orientation and training of Quality Monitors;
 - (e) Training of elected representatives of Panchayats.
- (xi) **Transfer of Technology:** The States must put in place a system for transfer of technology. This can be done best through utilization of Community Resource Persons (CRPs) suitably trained for this purpose availing services of reputed NGOs. The CRPs and NGOs have to closely work with the beneficiaries as well as the local masons and help the beneficiary families to make a proper choice and later assist them in implementing it on ground.

7.3.17 Performance under IAY: During the financial year 2011-12, total rural houses constructed under IAY were 23.36 lakh houses against Annual Target of 27.27 lakhs. In terms of percentage of achievement it was 86% of the annual target. During the year 2012-13, Rs.10513.2 crore was allocated for construction of 30.10 lakh houses. During the year 2013-14, Rs.13894.90 crore was allocated for construction of 24.80 lakh houses.

7.3.18 Financial Performance during 2013-2014

Allocation of funds under IAY	Rs. 13894.90 crore
Central Releases	Rs. 12970.00 crore
Utilization of Funds	Rs. 10278.77crore
Percentage of Utilization	79.25 %

Physical Performance during 2013-2014

Physical Target for the year	24.80 lakh houses
Houses constructed	15.63 lakh houses
Houses under construction	22.72 lakh houses
Percentage of Physical Achievement	63.00 %

Source: Ministry of Rural Development

In addition to above 1.88 Lakh houses have been sanctioned under Special Projects to various States and an amount of Rs. 523.77 crore has been sanctioned and released as first installment.

7.3.19 During 2013-2014, the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Sikkim, have shown “*Very Good*” progress with achievement of more than 90% and above the targets. The performance of the States/UTS of Jammu and Kashmir, Odisha, Tamil Nadu has been between 80% and 90% and has been categorized as “**Good**”. The performance of rest of States/UTs has been below 80% of target and has been categorized as “*Poor*”. A statement showing the State-wise physical performance during the year 2013-14 is at **Annexure-7.1**.

7.3.20 Monitoring Mechanism in Ministry of Rural Development: The Indira Awas Yojana is being continuously reviewed through monthly and annual Reports received from the States/UTs. Senior officers at the level of Deputy Secretaries and above in the Ministry are appointed as Area Officers for different States/UTs. These Area Officers visit the allotted States/UTs from time to time and inspect the actual implementation of the programme in the field. They also participate in the State Level Coordination Committee meetings providing thereby, a source of effective link between the policy makers, i.e., Government of India and the implementing agencies (States/UT Governments). The programme is also reviewed at the meetings with the state Secretaries of Rural Development and with the Project Directors of DRDAs in the workshops held every year.

7.4 EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas:

7.4.1 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), has designed an Interest Subsidy Scheme as an additional instrument for addressing the housing needs of the EWS/LIG segments in urban areas. The Scheme envisages the provision of interest subsidy to EWS and LIG segments to enable them to buy or construct houses. The Scheme will provide home loan with Central Government subsidy to EWS/LIG persons for acquisition of house as also for construction of house to such beneficiary, who does not own a house in his/her name or in the name of his/her spouse or any dependent child. Such beneficiaries who own land in any urban area but do not have any pucca house in their name or in the name of their spouse or any dependent child will also be covered under the Scheme.

7.4.2 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 upto Rs. 1 Lakh for EWS households and between 1-2 Lakh for LIG households per month. The scheme will provide a subsidized loan for 15-20 years for a maximum amount of Rs.5, 00,000 for an EWS individual for a house at least of 25 sq.mts. Additional loans, if needed would be at unsubsidized rates. A maximum loan amount of Rs 8 Lakh for a LIG individual for a house at least of 40 sq.mts will be admissible. However, subsidy will be given for loan amount upto Rs. 5 lakh only. Additional loans above 5 lakh , if needed would be at unsubsidized rates.

7.4.3 During the period 2012-13,1,48,199 number of dwelling units were constructed by the various State Government/UTs Administrations against the targets of 2,00,000 number of dwelling units showing 74% achievement. In comparison the achievement during the financial year 2013-14, for construction of EWS/LIG dwelling units was 1, 04,705 against the annual target of 1, 00,000 dwelling units. In terms of percentage of achievement, it was 141% of the annual target.

Target and Achievement for construction of Dwelling Units (2013-2014)

S. No	State	BSUP		IHSDP		Total	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	7054	716	3558	2583	10612	3299
3	Arunachal Pradesh	137	-	21	-	158	0
4	Assam	492	-	104	591	596	591
5	Bihar	26	48	862	397	887	445
6	Chandigarh UT)	2372	-	0	-	2372	0
7	Chhattisgarh	1767	432	2045	2708	3812	3140
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	-	0	-	0	0
9	Daman & Diu	0	-	2	-	2	0
10	Delhi (NCT)	12194	0	0	-	12194	0
11	Goa	0	-	0	-		0
12	Gujarat	2422	8192	684	4640	3106	12832

13	Haryana	94	-	364	550	458	550
14	Himachal Pradesh	47	136	175	337	222	473
15	Jammu	168	237	692	2311	860	2548
16	Jharkhand	715	594	875	1892	1589	2486
17	Karnataka	961	2616	492	2050	1453	4666
18	Kerala	729	1496	660	1431	1389	2927
19	Lakshadweep		-				0
20	Madhya Pradesh	5108	2720	2224	3232	7331	5952
21	Maharashtra	6790	5459	5571	8094	12362	13553
22	Manipur	315	710	96	50	411	760
23	Meghalaya	126	-	215	-	341	0
24	Mizoram	256	530	199	668	455	1198
25	Nagaland	65	930	64	265	129	1195
26	Odisha	257	486	1304	3014	1562	3500
27	Puducherry	224	-	58	72	281	72
28	Punjab	962	784	985	348	1947	1132
29	Rajasthan	1651	317	4828	4699	6478	5016
30	Sikkim	39	-	10	39	49	39
31	Tamil Nadu	7925	6433	1111	2749	9036	9182
32	Tripura	0	-	35	452	35	452

33	Uttar Pradesh	4471	4486	5307	3685	9778	8171
34	Uttarakhand	103	64	588	132	692	196
35	West Bengal	7951	17384	1454	2946	9405	20330
Grand Total		65418	54770	34582	49935	100000	104705

CHAPTER 8

POINT 7: SUDHA PEYA JAL (CLEAN DRINKING WATER)

Provision of clean drinking water, sanitation and clean environment are vital to improve the health of our people and to reduce incidence of diseases and death. Ensuring safe and sustainable supply of drinking water to all households in urban and rural areas is one of the top priorities of Government of India. The items “National Rural Drinking Water Programme” and “*Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme*” in urban areas have been included in the Twenty Point Programme for monitoring. The main objectives of these programmes are to provide safe drinking water to all villages, assisting local communities to maintain sources of safe drinking water in good condition, with special attention for water supply to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

8.1 Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is the nodal department for the overall policy, planning, funding and coordination of programmes of drinking water and sanitation in the country. Rural drinking water supply and sanitation are State subjects and have been included in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution among the subjects that may be entrusted to Panchayats by the States. Therefore, the Ministry provides financial and technical assistance to State Governments in their efforts to provide safe drinking water and sanitation by way of its two flagship programmes namely National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA).

8.2 During the 12th Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission of India has communicated a Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) allocation of Rs. 1,05,945 crore to the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation in the Twelfth Five Year Plan period for both Rural Domestic Water and Rural Sanitation, out of which Rs. 68,786 crore is for rural domestic water supply, Rs. 37,159 crore for rural sanitation.

8.3 National Rural Drinking Water Programme

8.3.1 Provision of safe drinking water is a basic necessity. Rural drinking water supply is a State subject and has been included in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution among the subjects that may be entrusted to Panchayats by the States. However, considering the magnitude of the problem, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments.

8.3.2 Government of India’s major intervention in water sector started in 1972-73 through the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) for assisting States/UTs to accelerate the coverage of drinking water. The entire programme was given a Mission approach when the Technology Mission on Drinking Water Management, called the National Drinking Water Mission (**NDWM**) was introduced as one of the five Societal Missions in 1986. NDWM was renamed as Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (**RGNDWM**) in 1991. In 1999-2000, Sector Reform Project was evolved to involve the community in planning, implementation and

management of drinking water related schemes. In 2002, this was scaled up as Swajaldhara Programme. This programme was revised and named National Rural Drinking Water Programme (**NRDWP**) w.e.f. 1.4.2009.

8.3.3 Objective: The NRDWP has the following objectives:

- i) To ensure provision of safe and adequate drinking water supply to all uncovered, partially covered and quality affected habitations in the rural areas of the country.
- ii) To ensure that all schools and anganwadis have access to safe drinking water.
- iii) To enable GPs/Village Water and Sanitation Committees to plan, operate and maintain local water sources and water supply ; to provide enabling support and environment for Panchayati Raj Institutions(PRIs) and local communities and encourage handing over of management of rural drinking water schemes to the PRIs.
- iv) Enable rural communities to monitor and keep surveillance on their drinking water sources, water supply and initiate corrective action to have contaminant free water.
- v) Ensure equity – high priority in coverage /investment in habitations with high SCs, STs and minority population;
- vi) Promote participatory integrated water resources management with a view to ensure drinking water security – water availability , supply and consumption to be measured and managed optimally;
- vii) Provide access to information through online reporting system with information in public domain to bring transparency and informed decision making.
- viii) Consciously move away from high cost treatment technologies for tackling arsenic and fluoride contamination to development of alternative sources in respect of arsenic and alternate sources/dilution of aquifers through rainwater harvesting for tackling fluoride contamination.

8.3.4 Norms for Drinking Water in Rural India: Water is defined as safe if it is free from biological contamination (guinea worm, cholera, typhoid etc.) and chemical contamination (excess fluoride, brackishness, iron, arsenic and nitrates). In the 12th Five Year Plan period (2012-2017), the Ministry's focus in this sector is on increasing the service level in rural areas from 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd) to 55 lpcd, provision of drinking water through piped water supply schemes through household taps and public tap connections and ensuring conjoint approach in the provision of drinking water supply and sanitation.

8.3.5 Accordingly, the Ministry has prepared a Strategic Plan for the rural drinking water sector for the period 2011 to 2022. The goal is to ensure, that every rural person has enough safe water for drinking, cooking and other domestic needs as

well as livestock throughout the year including during natural disasters and, by 2022, every rural person in the country will have access to 70 lpcd within their household premises or at a horizontal or vertical distance of not more than 50 meters from their household without barriers of social or financial discrimination. Individual States can adopt higher quantity norms, such as 100 lpcd.

8.3.6 Status of Rural Drinking Water Coverage: The status as regards coverage of habitations as reported by the States on the online monitoring system (Integrated Management Information System) of Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation (MoDWS) is that about 73.86% of total rural habitations are fully covered with (i) supply of at least 40 lpcd and of (ii) safe drinking water. The rest are either partially covered or have drinking water sources contaminated with chemical contamination.

8.3.7 As per the NSS Report (69th round, July 2012- December 2012), “Key Indicators on Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition in India” 88.5% of rural households had access to drinking water from improved sources viz. tap, tube well/hand pump and protected well. Thus 11.5% of rural households depend upon drinking water from unimproved sources like unprotected well, tank, river, spring etc. It further states that 86.2% of the rural households are getting sufficient drinking water all throughout the year and 46.1% households have drinking water with in premises, 40.9% households have to travel less than 200 meters and the rest has to travel a distance of 200 meter to 500 meter. Overall, 87.7% of the rural households are getting good quality drinking water.

8.3.8 As per Census 2011 figures 84.2% of rural households have taps, hand pumps/tube well or covered wells as their main source of drinking water. 77.9% of the rural households of the country have drinking water available within or near their premises, i.e. within a distance of 500 meters. Of these, 35% rural households have drinking water available within the premises while 42.9% have the same near the premises (i.e. within 500m).

8.3.9 Coverage during 2013-14

8.3.9.1 Coverage of Partially Covered Habitations: Against the target of covering 1,16,493 partially covered (PC) habitations with safe and adequate drinking water supply, States have reported coverage of 1,36,774 habitations. However the Ministry Outcome Budget and RFD target is coverage of 75,000 PC habitations against which the coverage is 1,36,774 (182.36%). 18 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal have achieved their targets fully. 5 States namely Bihar, J&K, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand have achieved between 90-100% of their targets. Haryana, Maharashtra and Punjab have

achieved between 70-90% of their targets. Rests of the States have achieved less than 70% of their targets.

8.3.9.2 Coverage of Quality Affected Habitations: Against the target of covering 25,345 quality affected (QA) habitations with safe and adequate drinking water supply, States have reported coverage of 16,649 habitations. However the Ministry's Outcome Budget and RFD target is coverage of 22,000 QA habitations against which the coverage is 16,649 (75.68%). Only 3 States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Uttarakhand have achieved their targets. States of Bihar and Rajasthan achieved more than 80% of their targets. Assam and Karnataka have achieved between 70-80% of their targets. Rest of the States have achieved have achieved less than 70% of the targets. The State-wise details of coverage of habitations are shown on table at **Annexure-8.1 and 8.2.**

8.4 Rural Sanitation Programme (Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan)

8.4.1 There is a direct relationship between water, sanitation and health. Consumption of unsafe drinking water, open disposal of human excreta, lack of personal and food hygiene have a direct bearing on the high infant mortality rate and are also the causes of a host of medical problems like Schistosomiasis, Dysentery, Japanese Encephalitis, Malaria, Dengue fever and Trachoma. Indirect loss of working days due to repeated episodes of these diseases results in huge economic loss.

8.4.2 In 2012, a paradigm shift was made in the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), by launching the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), in the XIIth Five Year Plan. The objective of NBA is to achieve sustainable behavior change with provision of sanitary facilities in entire communities in a phased, saturation mode with "Nirmal Grams" as outcomes. The Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) lays strong emphasis on Information, Education and Communication (IEC), capacity building and hygiene education for effective behavior change covering the entire community for saturated outcomes with a view to create Nirmal Gram Panchayats with the involvement of PRIs, Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), etc.

8.4.3 The new strategy is to transform rural India into 'Nirmal Bharat' by adopting community saturation approach. The goal under NBA is to achieve to safe sanitation for 50% rural households by 2017 and to all rural households by 2022.

8.4.4 Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan(NBA) is being implemented in 607 districts of the country. The project outlay for 607 NBA projects sanctioned so far is Rs. 22672 crore. The Central, State and Beneficiary contributions are Rs. 14889 crore, Rs. 5549 crore and Rs. 2234 lakhs respectively. Upto 31st March, 2014 an amount of Rs. 12382 crore has already been released by the Government of India for implementation of these projects. 32.7% of the rural families had access to toilets as

per Census 2011. The main physical components sanctioned in the 607 districts are as follows:

- (i) Construction of 12.57 crore individual household latrines for APL+BPL families
- (ii) 13.75 lakh toilets for schools
- (iii) 5.34 lakh toilets for Balwadis/Anganwadis
- (iv) 33,684 community sanitary complexes

Upto 31st March, 2014, 965 lakh individual household latrines for APL+BPL families, 13.38 lakh school toilets, 4.70 lakh Anganwadi toilets, 27,709 community complexes have been provided. Also in the year 2013-14 alone, 49.63 lakh individual household latrines for APL+BPL families have been constructed. (State-wise achievement is at **Annexure-8.3**.)

8.4.5 The incentive for Construction of Individual household latrines has been revised from the existing Rs. 3200/- (Rs. 3700/- for hilly and difficult areas) to Rs. 4600/- (Rs. 5100/- for hilly and difficult areas) w.e.f. 1.4.2012. The incentive amount now to a Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Identified APL household for construction of one unit of IHHL shall be Rs. 4600.00 (Rs. 5100.00 for difficult and hilly areas). The central share out of this shall be Rs. 3200.00 (Rs. 3700.00 in case of hilly and difficult areas) and State Government share shall be Rs.1400.00. Minimum beneficiary share shall be Rs. 900.00. Under NBA, the provision of incentive for individual household latrine units has been widened to cover all APL households who belong to SCs, STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homesteads, physically challenged and women headed households along-with all BPL households. In addition to the incentives under the NBA, upto Rs. 5400 is available under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for construction of IHHLs.

8.4.6 Review meeting with State Principal Secretaries/Secretaries In-charge of Rural Sanitation was held at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 12th April, 2013 with the multiple aims of reviewing the progress of implementation of the NBA including school sanitation targets, progress of survey and conversion of insanitary latrines into sanitary latrines, progress of baseline survey and preparation of revised Project Implementation Plans (PIPs). The



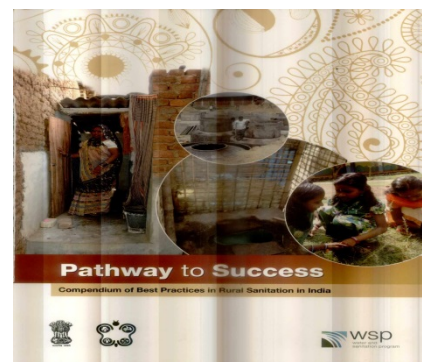
Joint Secretary gave a presentation on the status of the baseline survey and the initial findings reflected in them. Regarding identification of dysfunctional toilets under the baseline survey, the states were asked to elaborate on how they were going ahead and if they were checking each and every toilet in the GP. The Secretary (DWS) reiterated that open defecation was a national shame and said that

the states have to streamline their interventions and give due importance in tackling this issue. The Government of India is committed to making the country open defecation free (ODF) and there was no lack of resources or intention from the side of the central government.

8.4.7 Information, Education and Communication (IEC) is an important component of the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA). Government of India has formulated and issued IEC Guidelines in order to provide a broad framework to the States for the implementation of IEC activities to increase awareness among rural people, generation of demand for sanitation facilities and creation of clean environment. IEC activities are carried out at the National level, State level, District level and Gram Panchayat level. It involves mass media like TV, Radio, mobile based messages, print publicity and also use of folk media, melas, street plays, wall writings, hoardings and banners, picture frames, exhibitions, school rallies, interpersonal communication etc. Most of these IEC activities are carried out by the State Government and at the District and Gram Panchayat level, however, Union Government, in the past has also been carrying out mass media activities through TV, Radio & print. It has in collaboration with UNICEF developed TV and radio spots for telecast/broadcast. The UNICEF provides this support as part of the technical assistance provided to Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. Ministry has come up with a sanitation hygiene and communication Strategy (SHACS) in order to provide a broad framework to the States for the implementation of IEC activities to increase awareness among rural people, generation of demand for sanitation facilities and creation of clean environment. 15% of each district project outlay including 2% for capacity building can be utilized for IEC activities aimed at generating effective demand and spreading hygiene education. The focus of SHACS is on Inter Personal Communication (IPC) on which 60% of the IEC is proposed to be spent.

8.4.8 Pathway to Success – Compendium of Best Practices in Rural Sanitation in India:

The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation with the assistance of Water and Sanitation Program (WSP), published a second volume of Compendium of Best Practices on Rural Sanitation titled 'Pathway to Success'. This is in continuation with the first volume, titled 'From Dreams to Reality', released in 2010. The 16 success stories documented in the Compendium can be lessons of great inspiration and serve as models for various Gram Panchayats, Districts, and States across India in overcoming hurdles and obstacles in various fields as diverse as Community Participation, Sustainability, Resource Mobilization, Solid and Liquid Waste Management, Program Implementation, IEC Practices, and Institutional Reforms.



8.4.9 To encourage the Panchayati Raj Institutions to take up sanitation promotion, the incentive scheme of Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) has been launched. The award is given to those PRIs which attain 100% open defecation free environment. The concept of Nirmal Gram Puraskar has been acclaimed internationally as a unique tool of social engineering and community mobilization and has helped a difficult programme like Sanitation to pick up. Each Gram Panchayat getting the NGP

has a ripple effect in the surrounding villages, a movement sustained by active people's participation. The Nirmal Gram Puraskar has ignited the imagination of Panchayat leaders throughout the country and made them champions of sanitation. It has been the prime mover behind the amazing progress achieved in rural sanitation coverage since 2005. Under NGP, the following PRIs and other institutions have received the award in the last 7 years:

- 2005 – 38 Gram Panchayats and 2 Block Panchayats.
- 2006 – 760 Gram Panchayats and 9 Block Panchayats, 4 Institutions.
- 2007 – 4945 Gram Panchayats, 14 Block panchayats, 9 Institutions.
- 2008 - 12038 Gram Panchayats, 112 Block panchayats, 8 Zilla Panchayats, 10 Institutions.
- 2009 - 4556 GPs, 28 BPs and 2 ZPs
- 2010- 2808 GPs, 1 BP
- 2011- 2857 GPs, 15 BPs and 3 ZPs
- Sikkim has become first Nirmal State of the country

8.5 Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP):

8.5.1 The Accelerated Clean Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) was launched in 1993-94 for providing water supply to the towns. There were 2151 such small towns in the entire country which have less than 20,000 population as per 1991 census. The towns covered by the same population criteria as per 2001 census were also made eligible for Assistance. As on 31.03.2005, the Ministry has sanctioned schemes for 1244 towns at a cost of Rs. 1822.88 crores and released Rs.884.46 crores to the States since launching of programme in March 1994. As per the reports received from State Governments, 1022 schemes have been commissioned/partially commissioned. Under the scheme priority is given to towns with special problems like very low per capita water supply, very distant or deep water source, drought-prone areas, excess salinity, fluoride, iron content in the water source, and high incidence of water borne diseases. The Scheme was subsumed under JNNURM.

8.6 Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT):

8.6.1 The existing Scheme of Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) has been subsumed in *Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)* w.e.f. 3.12.2005. UIDSSMT, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme was launched on 3.12.2005 to fund infrastructure facilities to all towns and cities as per 2001 census other than those covered under *Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)*. Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns aims at improvement in urban infrastructure in towns and cities in a planned manner. It has subsumed the existing schemes of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) and Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP).

8.6.2 Objectives of the Scheme:

The objectives of the scheme are to:

- Improve infrastructural facilities and help create durable public assets and quality oriented services in cities & towns
- Enhance public-private-partnership in infrastructural development and
- Promote planned integrated development of towns and cities.

8.6.3 Duration & Coverage of the Scheme: Urban Renewal is one of the thrust areas in the National Common Minimum Programme of the Government and accordingly Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched on 3rd December 2005 for a Mission period of seven years beginning 2005-06. Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) is one of the components of JNNURM. The Mission is the single largest initiative of the Government of India for planned development of cities and towns. The Mission has been further extended for two more year upto March, 2014 to allow the states to complete the ongoing projects and considering fresh projects.

8.6.4 Components of the scheme: The components for assistance under the scheme include all urban infrastructure development projects including water supply and sewerage. Land cost is not financed except for acquisition of private land for schemes/ projects in the North Eastern States & hilly States viz. **Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Jammu & Kashmir.**

8.6.5 Admissible Components:

The Scheme covers the following areas:

- i) Urban Renewal i.e redevelopment of inner (old) city areas [this would include items like widening of narrow streets, shifting of industrial/commercial establishments from non-conforming (inner-city) to conforming' (outer-city) areas to reduce congestion, replacement of old and worn-out water pipes by new/higher capacity ones, renewal of sewerage/drainage/solid waste disposal systems, etc.
- ii) Water Supply (including de-salination plants) and sanitation
- iii) Sewerage and Solid Waste Management
- iv) Construction and improvement of drains/storm water drains
- v) Construction/Upgradation of roads, highways/expressways
- vi) Parking lots / spaces on Public Private Partnership basis
- vii) Development of heritage areas
- viii) Prevention & rehabilitation of soil erosion/landslides only in case of Special Category States where such problems are common and,
- ix) Preservation of water bodies.

8.6.6 Inadmissible Items:

- i) Power and telecommunication works,
- ii) Rolling stock like buses and trams,
- iii) Health and educational institutions,
- iv) Urban Transport (MRTS, LRTS etc.)

- v) Wage employment programme and staff component
- vi) Maintenance works

8.6.6.1 While sanctioning projects for slum improvement, State Level Sanctioning Committee would ensure that there is no duplication of efforts from other sources. For this purpose the implementing agencies are required to submit requisite certificate.

8.6.7 Financing Pattern: The sharing of funds under UIDSSMT is in the ratio of 80:10 between Central Government & State Government and the balance 10% is to be raised by the nodal/implementing agencies from the financial institutions. Implementing agencies may substitute internal resources for funds to be raised from financial institutions. However, in case of cities/towns in North Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir, sharing of funds would be in the ratio of 90:10 between Central & State Government.

8.6.8 Revolving Funds: The grant from Government of India and State Government will flow to the nodal agency designated by State Government. The nodal agency will disburse central assistance to ULBs or para-statal agencies as the case may be, as soft loan or grant-cum-loan or grant. However, in case of sanction of loan or grant-cum-loan, the same may be sanctioned in such a manner that 25% of central and state grant put together is recovered and ploughed into Revolving Fund to leverage market funds for financing further investment in infrastructure projects. At the end of the Scheme period, the Revolving Fund may be graduated to a State Urban Infrastructure Fund.

8.6.9 Incentives: After due assessment of status of implementation of activities for which incentives are sought, State Level Sanctioning Committee may sanction additional central grant upto a maximum of 5% to incentivise implementing agencies as indicated below:

- 1.5% for preparation of Detailed Project Report
- 1.5% for training and capacity building relating to project/ scheme
- 1% for bringing about efficiencies in the projects
- 1% for adoption of innovative approaches and adoption of proven and appropriate technologies

8.6.10 State Level Nodal Agency: The State Government may designate any existing institution as nodal agency for implementation of the scheme.

The nodal agency will be responsible for the following:

- (i) Inviting project proposals from ULBs/ Para-statal/ Implementing agencies;
- (ii) Techno-economic appraisal of the projects either through in-house expertise or by outside agencies through outsourcing;

(iii) Management of funds received from Central and State Governments and Disbursement of the funds as per the financing pattern given in the guidelines;

(iv) Furnishing of utilization certificates within 12 months of the closure of the financial year and quarterly physical & financial progress reports to the Ministry of Urban Development;

(v) Maintenance of audited accounts of funds released to ULBs and implementing agencies;

(vi) Monitoring of implementation of reforms and infrastructure projects

8.6.11 Physical and Financial Progress of UIDSSMT

8.6.11.1 During the Mission Period (2005-2012), 801 projects were approved valuing Rs. 13866.26 crore out of which total ACA of Rs. 9837.27 crore has been released upto 31st March, 2014 and 452 projects have been reported to be complete. Apart from this, 330 projects valuing Rs. 12504.79 crore have also been approved during transition phase of JNNURM and Rs. 2763.46 crore has been released upto 31st March, 2014.

8.6.11.2 Out of the 801 projects approved during Mission period (2005-2012), 452 are water supply, followed by 120 road project, 85 sewerage, 68 storm water drainage and others, 10 preservation of water bodies, 9 urban renewal, 1 each preservation of soil erosion and parking. Similarly, out of 330 projects covered during transition phase, water supply projects count 143 followed by 93 road projects, 71 sewerage, 10 solid waste management, 6 drains, 3 preservation of water bodies, 3 preservation of soil erosion and 1 heritage project.

CHAPTER 9

POINT 8: JAN JAN KA SWASTHYA (HEALTH FOR ALL)

Health is defined as a state of complete physical, mental and social well being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Government is taking a multi-pronged approach in this vital sector through preventive, primitive and curative measures along with clean drinking water and proper sanitation as it is a fact that productivity has a direct link with health, and it increases as health care improves. Under TPP-2006, following items are monitored under the Point **Jan-Jan Ka Swasthya**“(Health for All)”:

- (1) Control and prevention of major diseases;
 - (a) HIV/AIDS
 - (b) TB
 - (c) Malaria
 - (d) Leprosy
 - (e) Blindness
- (2) National Rural Health Mission;
- (3) Immunisation of Children;
- (4) Institutional Delivery;
- (5) Two Child norm;
- (6) Prevention of Female feticide;
- (7) Supplementary nutrition for Mothers and Children and
- (8) Sanitation Programme in Rural and Urban areas;

9.1 Control and Prevention of Major Diseases: Life style and behavioral pattern of people are changing rapidly, favoring the onset of chronic diseases. The impact of these diseases in terms of loss of lives, disablement, poverty and economic loss is enormous. The Govt. of India have taken appropriate steps in introducing control and prevention of major diseases.

9.1.1 Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) /Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS):

9.1.1.1 The first National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) was launched in 1992, followed by NACP-II in 1999. Phase III of NACP, launched in July 2007, had the goal to halt and reverse the epidemic in the country over the five-year period (2007-2012) by scaling up prevention efforts among High Risk Groups (HRG) and general population, and integrating them with Care, Support & Treatment services. Consolidating the gains made till now, the National AIDS Control Programme Phase-IV (2012-17) aims to accelerate the process of reversal and further strengthen the epidemic response in India through a cautious and well defined integration process over the next five years. The proposed objective is to reduce new infection by 50%

(2007 baseline of NACP-III) and comprehensive care, support and treatment to all persons living with HIV/AIDS.

9.1.1.2 Overview of HIV Epidemic in India: HIV Estimations 2012 corroborate the fact that HIV epidemic in India continues to decline at the national level. There is an overall reduction in estimated adult HIV prevalence, HIV incidence (new infections) and AIDS-related mortality in the country. India is estimated to have around 21 lakh persons living with HIV in 2011. Estimated adult HIV prevalence has decreased from 0.41% in 2001 through 0.35% in 2006 to 0.27% in 2011. Similarly, the estimated number of people living with HIV has decreased from 23.2 lakh in 2006 to 21 lakh in 2011. India has demonstrated an overall reduction of 57% in estimated annual new HIV infections (among adult population) from 2.74 lakh in 2000 to 1.16 lakh in 2011, reflecting the impact of scaled up prevention interventions.

9.1.1.3 Declines in adult HIV prevalence and new HIV infections are sustained in most of the states including all the high prevalence states of South and North East India. However, rising trends have been noted in some other low prevalence states. Analysis of the drivers of emerging epidemics in the low prevalence states points towards the possible role of out-migration from rural areas to high prevalence destinations in causing the spread of epidemic in most of north Indian states. In some of the north western states. Injecting Drug Use is identified to be the major vulnerability fueling the epidemic. In addition, long distance truckers also show high levels of vulnerability and form an important part of bridge population. Transgender are also emerging, as a risk group with high vulnerability and high levels of HIV among them. It is estimated that the scale up of free Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) since 2004 has saved over 1.5 lakh lives till 2011 by averting deaths due to AIDS-related causes. Wider access to ART has led to 29% reduction in estimated annual AIDS-related deaths from 2.07 lakh in 2007 to 1.48 lakh in 2011 highlighting the impact of scale up of free ART services in the country.

Statistical data on the outcome Indicators

Indicators	Estimated Figures (2011)
Estimated Adult HIV prevalence (15-49 years of age)	0.27%
Estimated HIV prevalence in 15-24 years population	0.11%
Estimated People Living with HIV (PLHIV)	20.9 Lakh
Estimated annual New Infection	1.16 Lakh
Estimated AIDS Deaths	1.48 Lakh

Source: Technical Report on HIV Estimation, 2012

9.1.1.4 Status of Implementation of Key Interventions:

A summary of key achievements made under NACP during financial years 2013-14 presented in the following table:

National AIDS Control Programme Performance on key indicators, 2013-14

S. No	Indicator	Target	Achievement
1	New Targeted Interventions established	300	246
2	STI/RTI patients managed as per national protocol	68 lakh	67.68 lakh
3	Blood collection in DAC supported blood bank	55 lakh	5761635
4	Proportion of blood units collected by Voluntary blood donation in DAC Supported Blood Banks	80%	84%
5	Districts covered under Link Worker Scheme (Cumulative)	163	162
6	Clients tested for HIV (General clients)	102 lakh	130.30 lakh
7	Pregnant Women tested for HIV	102 lakh	97.52 lakh
8	Proportion of HIV+ Pregnant Women & Babies receiving ARV prophylaxis	75%	84%
9	HIV-TB Cross Referrals	12 lakh	14.88 lakh
10	ART Centres established (Cumulative)	420	425
11	PLI-IIV on ART (Cumulative)	7,10,000	7.68 lakh
12	Opportunistic Infections treated	2.9 lakh	4.35 lakh
13	Campaigns released on Mass Media - TV/Radio	9	9
14	New Red Ribbon Clubs formed in Colleges	500	800
15	Persons trained under Mainstreaming training programmes	3 lakh	3.75 lakh
16	Social Marketing of condoms by NACO contracted Social	35 crore pieces	56.45 crore pieces
17	Free Distribution of Condoms	36 crore pieces	33.3 crore pieces

9.1.2 Tuberculosis:

9.1.2.1 It is a fact that Tuberculosis is one of the major public health problems in India and is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality. Of the 8.6 million cases globally in 2012, 2.2 million (25%) cases occurred in India, making it the world's highest Tuberculosis burden country. The National TB Control Programme was launched in 1962. 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.

9.1.2.2 The Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP), based on the internationally recommended Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS) strategy, was launched in 1997 and expanded across the country in a phased manner, attaining complete geographical coverage in 2006. In terms of treatment of patients, RNTCP has been recognized as the largest and the fastest expanding TB control programme in the world.

9.1.2.3 The goal of TB control Programme is to decrease mortality and morbidity due to TB and cut transmission of infection until TB ceases to be a major public health problem in India. In 2005, 1.29 million TB patients, in 2006, 1.39 million; in 2007, 1.48 million, in 2008, 1.51 million, in 2009, 1.53 million, in 2010, 1.52 million, in 2011, 1.51 million patients, in 2012, 1.46 million, and in 2013, 1.41 million TB patients have been registered for treatment. For the first time in 2013, the programme screened more than 8 million suspects for Tuberculosis. Treatment success rates have tripled from 25% in pre-RNTCP era to 88% presently (2012) and TB death rates have been reduced from 29% to 4% during the same period. Since 2007, RNTCP has also achieved the National Strategic Plan (NSP) case detection rate of more than 70% in line with the global targets for TB control while maintaining the treatment success rate of >85%.

9.1.2.4 Quality assured TB diagnostic facilities are available through more than 13000 Designated Microscopy Centres (DMCs) across the country. More than 10,000 sputum collection centers have been established in underserved areas which have difficult access to Designated Microscopy Services. Treatment facilities for drug-sensitive TB are available at more than six lakh DOT Centres across the country. Programmatic Management of Drug Resistant TB (PMDT) services are now available in all States/UTs. Diagnosis of Drug Resistant TB is undertaken through quality assured drug susceptibility testing at 58 Culture & drug susceptibility testing (C-DST) laboratories, of which 48 laboratories are also equipped with rapid molecular test named Line Probe Assay (LPA). Cartridge Based Nucleic Acid Amplification (CBNAAT) Test Machines have been installed at 89 sites for early detection of Rifampicin resistance among TB cases. 111 specialized Centres for

initial indoor management of Drug Resistant TB Cases have also been established. The programme has introduced Pediatric patient wise boxes in the year 2006, with formulations and doses specifically designed for convenient usage in children.

9.1.2.5 3397 NGOs collaborations and 13525 Private practitioners are involved in the programme in different signed schemes under NGO/PP schemes. 320 medical colleges (including private ones) have been involved in RNTCP by the end of 2013. To improve access to tribal and other marginalized groups, the programme has developed a Tribal action plan which is being implemented with the provision of additional TB Units DMCs in tribal/difficult areas, additional staff, compensation for transportation of patient & attendant and higher rate of salary to contractual staff..

9.1.2.6 Health facilities in government sectors outside the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare have been involved viz. ESI, Railways, Ports and the ministries of Mines, Steel, coal, etc. Intensified Public Private Mix project is being undertaken with Indian Medical Association (IMA) in 16 states and with Catholic Bishop Conference of India (CBCI), a faith based organisation (FBO), in 19 States under the Global Fund supported Single Stream Funding Project.

9.1.2.7 Under the Global Fund Round 9 project civil society organizations are undertaking activities in 374 districts across 23 states to enhance the visibility and reach of the programme and engage with communities and community based care providers to improve TB care and control.

9.1.2.8 Incentives for community DOT providers, for patients in tribal and difficult areas, volunteers for transportation of sputum samples and travel cost reimbursement for MDR-TB suspects and patients, have been upwardly revised and incentives for transportation cost for co-infected TB-HIV patients and for administering injectables, have been recently introduced.

9.1.2.9 Standards of TB Care in India: The vision of India's national TB control programme is that the people suffering from TB receive the highest standards of care and support from healthcare providers of their choice. It is spelt out in the National Strategic Plan (2012-17) to extend the umbrella of quality TB care and control to include those provided by the private sector. The need for quality and standards for TB care is made particularly acute where a largely unregulated and unmonitored private sector accounts for almost half of the TB care delivered in India with gross challenges as far as quality of diagnosis and treatment is concerned. Thus, it was felt essential to develop and disseminate the standards of TB care that is particularly relevant in Indian context, acceptable to the medical fraternity in both the public and private sector in India. Also, the availability of new diagnostic tools and strategies for early TB diagnosis, emerging evidences on existing regimens and newer regimens, and the need for better patient support strategies including addressing social inclusiveness necessitated the development of Standards for TB Care in India.

Coinciding with the World TB Day on 24 March 2014, the Government of India released Standards for TB Care in India (STCI), a path-breaking initiative, to introduce uniform standards for TB care in all sectors. This is the first time such standards have been defined in India. STCI will prove to be an important step to standardize diagnosis, treatment, public health action and social support systems for all TB patients in the country.

9.1.3 Malaria:

9.1.3.1 Malaria has been one of, the major public health problems in India before the launch of National Malaria Control Programme in 1953. Under the centrally sponsored scheme or *National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme* (NVBDCP), Government of India provides technical support as well as logistics as per the approved pattern. The State governments ensure the programme implementation. The Centre as well as states monitors the programme closely and high-risk areas are identified for focused attention. The measures adopted by the Government in the rural areas are insecticide spray, fortnight surveillance of cases and radical treatment. In the urban areas weekly recurrent antilarval measures as source reduction method and radical treatment at Health Centers are being adopted.

9.1.3.2 Progress: During 2010, 1.60 million cases of Malaria were recorded and total number of deaths was 1018 whereas during the year 2011 the provisional report 1.31 million malaria cases and 754 deaths were reported. In the year 2013, 0.84 million malaria cases and 379 deaths have been reported. The most affected areas are North Eastern (NE) States, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan, West Bengal and Karnataka which report about 90% of malaria cases and deaths. However other states are also vulnerable and have local and focal outbreaks. Resistance in *Plasmodium falciparum* to Chloroquine is being detected from more areas and Artesunate Combination Therapy has been introduced in such areas as first line treatment. For strengthening surveillance, Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT) for diagnosis of *P.falciparum* malaria has also been introduced in high endemic areas. In these areas, ASHAs have been trained in diagnosis and treatment of malaria cases and are thus involved in early case detection and treatment. The state-wise data is as follows:

State - wise Malaria Cases & Deaths

STATES/UTs.	2010		2011		2012		2013 (P)	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Andhra Pradesh	33393	20	34949	5	24699	2	16406	0
Arunachal Pradesh	17944	103	13950	17	8368	15	5412	13
Assam	68353	36	47397	45	29999	13	20492	7
Bihar	1908	1	2643	0	2605	0	2249	0
Chhattisgarh	152209	47	136899	42	124006	90	110899	17
Goa	2368	1	1187	3	1714	0	1530	0
Gujarat	66501	71	89764	127	76246	29	55703	21
Haryana	18921	0	33401	1	26819	1	11582	1

Himachal Pradesh	210	0	247	0	216	0	141	0
J&K	802	0	1091	0	864	0	701	0
Jharkhand	199842	16	160653	17	131476	10	97215	6
Karnataka	44319	11	24237	0	16466	0	12023	5
Kerala	2299	7	1993	2	2036	3	1604	0
Madhya Pradesh	87165	31	91851	109	76538	43	73129	49
Maharashtra	139198	200	96577	118	58517	96	43676	80
Manipur	947	4	714	1	255	0	120	0
Meghalaya	41642	87	25143	53	20834	52	23860	62
Mizoram	15594	31	8861	30	9883	25	11783	21
Nagaland	4959	14	3363	4	2891	1	2286	1
Odisha	395651	247	308968	99	262842	79	216568	66
Punjab	3477	0	2693	3	1689	0	1737	0
Rajasthan	50963	26	54294	45	45809	22	25409	7
Sikkim	49	0	51	0	77	0	41	0
Tamil Nadu	17086	3	22171	0	18869	0	15054	0
Tripura	23939	15	14417	12	11565	7	6227	6
Uttarakhand	1672	0	1277	1	1948	0	1417	0
Uttar Pradesh	64606	0	56968	0	47400	0	48086	0
West Bengal	134795	47	66368	19	55793	30	28040	17
A&N Islands	2484	0	1918	0	1539	0	1005	0
Chandigarh	351	0	582	0	201	0	150	0
D& N Haveli	5703	0	5150	0	4940	1	1772	0
Daman & Diu	204	0	262	0	186	0	91	0
Delhi	251	0	413	0	382	0	382	0
Lakshadweep	6	0	8	0	9	0	0	0
Puducherry	175	0	196	1	143	0	126	0
Total	1599986	1018	1310656	754	1067824	519	836916	379

Source: Annual Report 2013-14 of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

9.1.3.3 Urban Malaria Scheme: The Urban Malaria Scheme (UMS) under NVBDCP was sanctioned in 1971 by Govt. of India with main objectives of preventing deaths due to malaria and reduction in transmission and morbidity. This scheme is currently being implemented in 131 towns in 19 States and Union Territories protecting about 130 million population. Under this scheme, the larvicides are supported by Govt. of India through cash assistance, however, the entire staff for implementation and operational cost is to be borne by the state/corporation/municipality.

9.1.3.4 Epidemiological Situation: About 10% of the total cases of malaria are reported from urban areas. Maximum numbers of malaria cases are reported from Ahmedabad, Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai, Vadodara, Vishakhapatnam, Vijayawada etc. The comparative epidemiological profile of malaria during 2008-2012 in all urban towns of the country is given below:

Comparative Epidemiological profile of malaria in 19 States under UMS during 2008-12

Year	Population	Total cases	P.f	P.F %	SPR	SFR	Deaths
2008	113334073	115424	18971	16.44	2.48	0.41	102
2009	114699850	166075	31132	18.75	2.99	0.56	213
2010	116136978	220062	33174	15.08	3.79	0.58	149
2011	130316971	142502	13910	9.77	2.07	0.21	147
2012	130329138	82554	8236	9.98	1.35	0.14	61
2013*	130330838	9941	615	6.19	0.57	0.04	5

*Provisional upto May 2013

Note: P.f = Plasmodium falciparum, SPR= Slide positivity rate, SFR= Slide falciparum rate.

9.1.4 Leprosy:

9.1.4.1 The National Leprosy Control Programme (NLEP) was launched by the Govt. of India in 1955. Multi Drug Therapy(MDT) came into wide use from 1982 and the *National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)* was launched in 1983. Since then, remarkable progress has been achieved in reducing the disease burden. India achieved the goal of elimination of leprosy as a public health problem, defined as less than 1 case per 10,000 populations, at the National level in the month of December 2005 as set by the National Health Policy, 2002. The National Leprosy Eradication Programme is 100% centrally sponsored scheme. MDT is supplied free of cost by WHO. The objective of the programme is to further reduce the burden of leprosy and stop stigma & discrimination against persons affected leprosy.

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

9.1.4.3 Programme Components:

- i. Decentralized integrated leprosy services through General Health Care System.
- ii. Training in leprosy to all General Health Service functionaries.
- iii. Intensified Information, Education & Communication (IEC).
- iv. Renewed emphasis on Prevention of Disability and Medical Rehabilitation &
- v. Monitoring and supervision.

9.1.4.4 Activities under NLEP -

- Diagnosis and treatment of leprosy.
- Training.
- Urban Leprosy Control.
- IEC
- NGO service and SET scheme.

- Disability Prevention and Medical Rehabilitation.
- Supervision and Monitoring.

9.1.4.5 Initiatives:

- Disability Prevention and Medical Rehabilitation.
- Involvement of ASHA.
- Discriminatory laws relating to leprosy.

9.1.4.6 Annual Targets and Achievements during 2013-14: The following are the financial and physical achievements for 2013-14 of National Leprosy Eradication Programme:

Physical achievement			
	Activity	Target	Achievement
(i)	Annual New Case Detection Rate	10/100,000 Pop.	9.98/100,000 Pops
(ii)	Cure Rate for MB	>95%	89.59%
(iii)	Cure Rate for PB	>97%	95.94%
(vi)	Reconstructive Surgery Performed	3200	2707

9.1.5 Blindness:

9.1.5.1 National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) was launched in the year 1976 as a 100% centrally sponsored scheme with the goal of reducing the prevalence of blindness to 0.3% by 2020. Rapid Survey on Avoidable Blindness conducted under NPCB during 2006-07 showed reduction in the prevalence of blindness from 1.1% (2001-02) to 1% (2006-07). Main causes of blindness are as follows: - Cataract (62.6%) Refractive Error (19.70%) Corneal Blindness (0.90%), Glaucoma (5.80%), Surgical Complication (1.20%) Posterior Capsular Opacification (0.90%) Posterior Segment Disorder (4.70%), Others (4.19%) Estimated National Prevalence of Childhood Blindness /Low Vision is 0.80 per thousand. The allocation for the programme during the financial year (2013-14) was Rs. 101.94 crore.

9.1.5.2 Main objectives of the programme:

- a) to reduce the backlog of blindness through identification and treatment of blind;
- b) to develop Comprehensive Eye Care facilities in every district;
- c) to develop human resources for providing Eye Care Services;
- d) to improve quality of service delivery;
- e) to secure participation of Voluntary Organizations/Private Practitioners in eye care;
- f) to enhance community awareness on eye care.

9.1.5.3 Government of India is 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. Due to formation of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), the structure of the Programme (both the administrative requirements and the Programme inputs) have been implanted vis-à-vis the available resources under NRHM. State Blindness Control Societies and District Blindness Control Societies under NPCB have since been merged with State Health Societies and District Health Societies respectively formed under NRHM.

9.1.5.4 Major Physical and financial achievements during the last 3 years Financial Achievement

Year	Budgetary allocation (BE/FE)	Rs. in crore
		Expenditure
2011-12	222.00	221.64
2012-13	210.00	212.46
2013-14	102.34	101.94

Cataract operations

Year	Target	No. of Cataract operations performed	% surgery with IOL
2011-12	70,00,000	63,49,205	95
2012-13	66,00,000	63,02,894	95
2013-14	66,00,000	62,62,647	95

School Eye Screening Programme

Year	No. of free spectacles provided to school children suffering from refractive errors	
	Target	Achievement
2011-12	6,00,000	6,58,061
2012-13	10,00,000	7,08,861
2013-14	9,00,000	6,24,942

Collection of donated Eyes for corneal transplantation

Year	No. of donated eyes collected	
	Target	Achievement
2011-12	60,000	49,410
2012-13	50,000	53,543
2013-14	50,000	49,559

9.2 National Rural Health Mission (NRHM):

9.2.1 The National Health Mission (NHM) encompasses its two Sub-Missions, the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and National Urban Health Mission (NUHM). The main programmatic components include Health System Strengthening in rural and urban areas, Reproductive-Maternal- Neonatal-Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A), and Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases. The NHM envisages achievement of universal access to equitable, affordable & quality health care services that are accountable and responsive to people's needs.

9.2.2 National Rural Health Mission (NRHM): NRHM seeks to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to the rural population, especially the vulnerable groups. Under the NRHM, the Empowered Action Group (EAG) States as well as North Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh have been given special focus. The thrust of the mission is on establishing a fully functional, community owned, decentralized health delivery system with inter-sectoral convergence at all levels, to ensure simultaneous action on a wide range of determinants of health such as water, sanitation, education, nutrition, social and gender equality.

9.2.3 National Urban Health Mission (NUHM): NUHM seeks to improve the health status of the urban population, particularly the urban poor and other vulnerable sections by facilitating their access to quality primary health care. NUHM would cover all state capitals, district headquarters and other cities/towns with a population of 50,000 and above (as per census 2011) in a phased manner. Cities and towns with population below 50,000 will be covered under NRHM.

9.2.4 Progress under NRHM during 2013-14 Augmentation of Human Resources:

NRHM has attempted to fill the gaps in human resources by providing more than 25,000 additional health human resources to states during the year 2013-14 including 562 GDMOs, 1011 Specialists, 5164 Paramedics, 4121 ANMs, 6213 Staff Nurses, 7850 AYUSH Doctors and 562 AYUSH Paramedics etc. on contractual basis. Apart from providing support for health human resource, NRHM has also focused on multi-skilling of doctors at strategically located facilities identified by the states e.g. MBBS doctors are trained in Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC), Life Saving Anaesthesia Skills (LSAS) and Laparoscopic Surgery. Similarly, due importance is given to capacity building of nursing staff and auxiliary workers such as ANMs. NRHM has been supporting, co-location of AYUSH services in health facilities such as Primary Health centers (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs) and also utilizing their services in Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) and other national programmes.

9.2.5 ASHA

Under the Framework for Implementation of NRHM, a female community health worker called Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) has been engaged in each village in the ratio of one ASHA per 1000 population or one ASHA per habitation in tribal areas. During 2013-14, 7730 ASHAs and link workers have been selected in the entire country, 12227 have been given the orientation training and 34083 ASHAs have been provided with drug kit.

9.2.6 Infrastructure strengthening/upgradation:

NRHM seeks to strengthen public health delivery system at all levels. During the year 2013-14, 4404 new constructions and 7085 renovation/upgradation projects for various health facilities were sanctioned and 2827 new constructions and 8803 renovation/upgradation have been completed. Facility wise details are given below:

Facility	New Construction during 2013-14		Renovation/Upgradation during 2013-14	
	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed
SC	3490	2.523	997	2032
PHC	394	167	4514	5304
CHC	215	50	859	788
SDH	32	9	255	303
DH	43	25	430	365
Other*	230	53	30	11
Total	4404	2827	7085	8803

*These facilities are above SCs but below block level.

9.2.7 24x 7 Services and First Referral facilities

232 more PHCs have been made 24x7 PHCs and 275 more facilities have been operationalized as First Referral Units (FRUs) during the year 2013-14.

9.2.8 Mobile Medical Units (MMUs)

In order to provide services to the most remote and hard to reach areas, States have been supported with Mobile Medical Units (MMUs). 205 Mobile Medical Units have been added for delivery of health care to difficult areas during 2013-14.

9.2.9 National Ambulance Service

At the time of launch of NRHM 2005, such ambulances networks were non-existent. As on date, 28 States/UTs have the facility where people can dial 108 or 102 telephone number for calling an ambulance. Dial 108 is predominantly an emergency response system, primarily designed to attend to patients of critical care, trauma and accident victims etc. Dial 102 services essentially consist of basic patient transport

aimed to cater the needs of pregnant women and children though other categories are also taking benefit and are not excluded. JSSK entitlements e.g. free transfer from home to facility, inter facility transfer in case of referral and drop back for mother and children are the key focus of 102 service. This service can be accessed through a toll free call to a Call Centre. During the year 2013-14, 1077' Dial 108' and 2438 Dial 102 & 104' Emergency Response Service Vehicles are operational under NRHM, besides 2919 empanelled vehicles for transportation of patients, particularly pregnant women and sick infants from home to public health facilities and back.

9.2.10 Mainstreaming of AYUSH : Mainstreaming of AYUSH has been taken up by allocating 321 AYUSH facilities during the year 2013-14.

9.2.11 Community Participation : To ensure involvement of the communities in overseeing the provisioning of health care and to redress public grievances. 577 Rogi Kalyan Samitis/ Hospital management Committees at health facilities above the Primary Health Centre level and over 2281 Village Health Sanitation Nutrition Committees (VHSNCs) at village level have been constituted across the country during the year 2013-14.

9.3 Immunisation of Children:

9.3.1 Introduction: The immunization programme in India was introduced in 1978 as Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI). Initially the program had limited reach focusing mainly in the urban areas. The programme was universalized in 1985 to cover six vaccine preventable diseases (Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio and Measles) under Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) to cover all the districts in the entire country. In 1986, UIP also became a part of the Technology Mission and was monitored under the 20 point programme by the Prime Minister's Office. The programme formed a part of the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood (CSSM) programme in 1992 and subsequently, it came under the aegis of the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) programme, from 1997 onward. In the year 2005, when National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched, UIP came under the purview of RCH II/ NRHM. Presently, Government of India is providing vaccination under UIP against nine vaccine preventable diseases i.e .Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio, Measles, severe form of Childhood Tuberculosis, Hepatitis B across the country and Japanese Encephalitis and Meningitis & Pneumonia caused by Hemophilus Influenza type B in selected states/districts

9.3.2 Interventions under NRHM: The launch of the NRHM and RCH-II, the States have made their State specific Project Implementation Plans (PIPs) Part "C" for Immunization. This ensures flexibility in planning and budgeting under the guidelines of NRHM to address state specific issues and also help overcome any operational constraints. The PIPs covers area for strengthening the Service delivery component of Routine immunization. These are:

- Alternate vaccine delivery to ensure reach into villages including hard to reach areas
- Alternate Vaccinators to ensure sessions are held
- Revision of Routine Immunization micro-plans
- Social Mobilization to ensure demand creation in community.
- Strengthening Supportive supervision
- Quarterly review meetings at State, Districts and Block levels to ensure monitoring.
- Mobility Support for active field supervision.
- Auto Disable syringes to ensure injection safety.
- Capacity building of all field staff related to immunization
- Injection safety and waste management

9.3.3 Major Issues in immunization programme

- During the process of the implementation of the program, a few gaps in implementation of the programme have been identified as follows:
 - Rational human resource deployment
 - Immunization sessions are not being held regularly in the community;
 - There are gaps in the reporting of actual number of children vaccinated;
 - Inadequate visits to the field by the supervisory staff at district and state levels.
 - In urban areas lack of adequate health infrastructure and multiplicity of agencies working without proper coordination.
 - Microplanning, especially for difficult to reach areas.

9.3.4 Cold chain:

A well-functioning cold chain system is one of the essential pillars of the immunization programme.

For proper storage of vaccine the following cold chain equipment is installed in the country:

At Government Medical Store Depot (GMSD), State and Regional stores

- Walk In Cooler: 256
- Walk in Freezers: 67

At Divisional and District stores

- Ice Lined refrigerator Large: 7230
- Deep freezer Large: 8818

At District stores, Community health centres and Primary health centres

- Ice Lined refrigerator Small: 47,273
- Deep freezer small: 40283
- Cold Box (L): 31001

- Cold Box (S): 192188
- Vaccine Carrier :1181849

A country wide cold chain assessment was conducted in 2014 and based upon its findings, the gaps are being addressed.

9.3.5 Achievements in Routine Immunization Program: Immunization coverage in India has increased to 61% as per CES 2009 from 35.5% as per NFHS 92-93 in last 17 years. With this significant increase in AHS coverage for 9 states, we can assume that current Indian coverage will be nearly 70%. The recent Annual Health Survey-2 (AHS 2011-12) and AHS-3 (2012-13) conducted in 9 high priority states have documented an increase in Full Immunization coverage in all 9 high priority states. The evaluated coverage reports of the states/UTs including the latest report Annual Health Survey-3 and of District Level household Surveys- 4 (2012-13) is shown in table below:

DLHS 4(2012-13) survey (as in August 2014)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Evaluated surveys for fully immunized (%)					
		DLHS-3** (2007-08)	CES*** (2009)	AHS-1* (2011-11)	AHS-2* (2011-12)	AHS-3* (2012-13)	DLHS-4* (2012-13)
1	A&N islands	83.6					
2	Andhra Pradesh	66.7	68				55.4
3	Arunachal Pradesh	13.3	24.8				49.2
4	Assam	50.7	59.1	59	61.4	64.4	
5	Bihar	41.4	49	64.5	65.6	69.9	
6	Chandigarh	73					84.5
7	Chhattisgarh	59.3	57.3	74.1	74.1	74.9	
8	D&N Haveli	57.9					
9	Daman & Diu	85.7					
10	Delhi	67.3	71.5				37.1
11	Goa	89.8	87.9				89.1
12	Gujarat	54.8	56.6				
13	Haryana	59.6	71.7				52.1
14	Himachal Pradesh	82.2	75.8				63.0
15	Jammu & Kashmir	62.2	66.6				
16	Jharkhand	54	59.7	63.7	69.1		
17	Karnataka	76.7	78				77.6
18	Kerala	79.6	81.5				82.5
19	Lakshadweep	86.2					
20	Madhya Pradesh	36	42.9	54.9	59.7	66.4	
21	Maharashtra	69	78.6				66.2
22	Manipur	47.4	51.9				54.1

23	Meghalaya	33.1	60.8				48.9
24	Mizoram	54.2	73.7				71.2
25	Nagaland		27.8	55.0	62.3	68.8	
26	Odisha	62.3	59.5	55	62.3		
27	Puducherry	80.2					66.0
28	Punjab	79.8	83.6				68.4
29	Rajasthan	48.7	53.8	70.8	69.2	74.2	
30	Sikkim	76.8	85.3				85.2
31	Tamil Nadu	81.6	77.3				56.2
32	Tripura	38.2	66				48.0
33	Uttar Pradesh	30.2	40.9	45.3	48.1	52.7	
34	Uttarakhand	62.9	71.5	75.4	77.9		
35	West Bengal	75.7	64.9				79.5

*AHS: Annual Health Survey; **DLHS: District Level Household Survey. ***CES: Coverage^{IP}

9.3.6 Evaluation Survey : Special Immunization Weeks: A focused strategy for improving immunization coverage in High Risk Areas (HRAs) identified through polio eradication program. In continuation of the RI intensification drive started by Government of India (GoI) in 2012-2013 and in line with the World Immunization Week (2013), four- rounds of special immunization weeks (SIW) were observed in India, during the months of April, June, July and August 2013.

- These special immunization weeks targeted children aged <2 years and pregnant women in nearly 400,000 high risk areas (HRAs) identified through polio eradication program. These HRAs are at high risk of all vaccine preventable diseases due to low population immunity and other risk factors.
- WHO India provided technical assistance to the Government of India in developing and issuing detailed guidelines for operational planning, organization of state and district task forces for immunization and monitoring of the immunization weeks. WHO India polio network facilitated state and district task force meetings for immunization and district planning workshops in 9 priority states. WHO was also involved in field monitoring of sessions and house to house monitoring in high risk areas. The monitoring data was analysed and the feedback shared by Government of India with the states for corrective actions after every round.
- As a policy decision, GOI decided to continue the special immunization weeks targeting HRAs. The details of year wise vaccination given during four rounds of status of Immunization weeks:
 - SIW 2012-13: - Children aged <2 years : >15.5 million vaccinations
 - Pregnant women: >1.8 million
 - SIW 2013-14: - Children aged <2 years : >10.8 million
 - Pregnant women: >1.2 million
 - SIW 2014-15: - Children aged <2 years: 0.93 million
 - Pregnant women: 0.1 million

9.3.7 Vaccine Logistics and Cold Chain Management

- Cold chain and vaccine management being the most important component of immunisation programme ensures quality vaccine reaching each and every child immunized.
- Recently specifications of Cold Chain Equipment were revised as they were last revised more than 6 years ago. Now new specifications are available which incorporates new technologies which are more suitable in changing context and beneficial for vaccine safety. Also, wireless data loggers for real time monitoring of cold room temperature & NCCMIS (National Cold Chain Management Information system) having data related to cold chain of all districts from 35 states & UTs

9.3.8 Trainings under routine immunization

- The training module for health workers was revised in 2011 and 42.8 % health workers are trained in new module.
- Total 145 refrigeration mechanics have received skill based training on in last three years.
- Medical officers training was started in 2009 and 59.5 % MOs have been trained.
- 75.8 % cold chain handlers trained since 2010 in cold chain handlers' module.
- A short term training of 3-4 hour duration was initiated in 9 high focus states in the year 2013-14 covering – one million frontline health workers including ANMs, LHVs, ASHAs and Aanganwadi workers to rapidly improve their skills in conveying messages related with Routine Immunization. So far, all the 9 states have covered more than 75% of frontline health workers with this training.

9.3.9 Strategic communication

- Strategic communication contributes substantially to achieving and maintaining high immunization coverage by bridging the demand supply gap through various ways of communication viz media, workshops etc
- UNICEF supported MoHFW in the launching of national communications strategy with new UIP logo and branding.
- Capacity building of the states was carried out for strengthening communication skills and planning on routine immunization.

9.3.10 Maternal & Neonatal Tetanus Elimination

- In 2003, Andhra Pradesh was the first state to be declared MNT Eliminated. By the end of 2008, 15 States have eliminated Maternal and neonatal tetanus. In the year 2006 seven states were declared to be having eliminated maternal and neonatal tetanus (MNT) and these states are Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra, West Bengal, and Haryana. In 2007, six states viz. Goa, Sikkim. Punjab. Chandigarh, Lakshadweep and Puducherry and further in 2008, two more states- Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh were declared MNT eliminated. In April 2013, four states (Uttarakhand, Odisha, Delhi & Mizoram)

were declared to be eliminated MNTE and recently, five more states were validated in June, 2014 (Odisha, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Tripura, and Madhya Pradesh).

- The plan is to validate 4 more states in Dec, 2014 and the remaining states by 2015.

9.3.11 Events Following Immunization (AEFI)

- There is thrust on strengthening reporting of AEFI in the country as it is also one of the 6 components of National Regulatory Assessment carried out by WHO. An AEFI Secretariat has been established for better program monitoring in 2012.
- National AEFI Collaboration, Centre established at Lady Hardinge Medical College for technical support and oversight to Secretariat in 2013.
- Reconstituted National AEFI Committee with wide array of experts and fixed annual meeting calendar since 2013.
- Capacity building workshops on AEFI reporting and new Causality Assessment methodology conducted at national level and 13 states (8 pentavalent states and 5 non pentavalent states (2013) and 8 NE states (2014).
- Currently, the National AEFI Guidelines is under revision to incorporate new Causality assessment methodology and guidelines for autopsy and verbal autopsy form for investigating sudden unexplained AEFI deaths.

9.3.12 Vaccine already introduced: Hepatitis B vaccination: In 2011, Hep B has been universalized in the country. Hep B was started in 2002-03 as a pilot project in 33 districts and 15 cities with GAVI support. Subsequently in 2007-08 it has been expanded to 10 states viz. Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, and Kerala. Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Maharashtra with monovalent Vaccine Measles 2nd dose introduction. As per NTAGI's recommendations, 14 states with measles evaluated coverage <80% carried out Measles Supplementary Immunization Activity (SIA) in

- India accounts for nearly a fifth of the all rotavirus mortality in young children and nearly one in every 250 children under the age of 5 in India will die of the disease.
- Introduction is planned in 2015 as per NTAGI recommendations.

9.4 Pulse Polio Program:

9.4.1 With the global initiative of eradication of polio in 1988 following World Health Assembly resolution in 1988, Pulse Polio Immunization programme was launched in India in 1995. Children in the age group of 0-5 years administered polio drops during National and Sub-national immunization rounds (in high risk areas) every year. About 172 million children are immunized during each National Immunization Day (NID). South-East Asia Region of WHO has been certified polio free. India has achieved the

goal of polio eradication as no polio case has been reported for more than 3 years after last case reported on 13th January, 2011.

9.4.2 Strategies to maintain polio free status

- Maintaining community immunity through high quality of National and Sub National polio rounds each year
- An emergency preparedness and response plan has been put in place for investigating any case of polio in the country. Any case of polio is being considered as a public health emergency of international concern.
- Intensification of routine immunization by carrying out immunization weeks to immunize the unreached in 400,000 high risk areas identified under polio programme and low coverage pockets.
- Environmental surveillance established in Mumbai, Delhi, Patna, Kolkata and Punjab and Gujarat which acts as surrogate indicator for polio virus transmission.
- Polio vaccination at International Border is being provided round the clock through special booths set up at the international borders that India shares with Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal and Myanmar and Bhutan vaccinating more than 56 lakh children since inception as on Jun.14
- Polio vaccination to International travellers travelling from India to polio infected countries namely Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nigeria, Cameroon, Syria, Ethiopia, Somalia and Kenya. More than 0.27 lakh travellers have been vaccinated since inception till July 2014.
- National Technical Advisory Group on Immunization (NTAGI) has recommended Injectable Polio Vaccine (IPV) introduction as an additional dose along with 3rd dose of DPT in the entire country in the last quarter of 2015 as a part of polio endgame strategy.

9.4.3 Progress of Pulse Polio Programme:

9.4.3.1 The last polio case in the country was reported from Howrah district of West Bengal with date of onset 13th January 2011. Thereafter no polio case has been reported in the country. WHO on 24th February 2012 removed India from the list of countries with active endemic wild polio virus transmission.

Last Reported Polio Case		
Polio Virus Type	Date of last case	Location
P1	13 January 2011	Howrah (Panchla), WB
P2	24 October 1999	Aligarh, UP
P3	22 October 2010	Pakur (Pakur), Jharkhand

9.4.3.2 There are 24 lakh vaccinators and 1.5 lakh supervisors involved in the successful implementation of the Pulse Polio Programme. The total number of cases and number of affected districts during past 3 years is as below:

Year	Cases of Polio	Number of districts
2009	741	56
2010	42	17
2011	01	1
2012*	00	00

*up to 25 May 2012.

9.5 Institutional Delivery:

9.5.1 To motivate pregnant women especially those in the rural and underserved areas to avail of health institutions for delivery, Government of India is implementing Janani Suraksha Yojana as one of the important interventions under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM.). Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a scheme to promote Institutional Delivery for reducing Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) by providing quality maternal care during pregnancy, delivery and immediate post-delivery period with appropriate referral transport system along with cash assistance to pregnant women with a special focus on Below Poverty Line (BPL) women. The scheme also covers SC/ Special focus on 18 States, 264 poor performing districts and 184 high priority districts.

9.5.2 As per the DLHS-III Survey, institutional delivery for India was 47% which rose to 72.9% as per Coverage evaluation Survey(CES-2009) The institutional Delivery for India and major states as per DLHS-III(2007-08) and CES(2009) is at *Annexure-9.1*.

9.5.3 Demand Promotion: Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a demand promotion scheme was launched in April 2005 with the objective of reducing Maternal and Infant Mortality. This is a conditional cash transfer scheme for pregnant women coming into the institutional fold for delivery. It has been lauded as a successful scheme bringing about a surge in institutional deliveries since its launch. The expenditure under JSY has risen from 38.29 crores in 2005-06 to Rs. 1640.00 crores in 2012-13. The number of JSY beneficiaries has also risen from 7.39 lakhs in 2005-06 to more than 106.00 lakhs in 2012-13. In 2013-14 (uptil Dec.) more than 78.27 lakhs beneficiaries has availed JSY benefits and expenditure under JSY is Rs. 1220.40 crores. Currently, as many as 1.66 crore women are reported to deliver in public health institutions.

9.5.4 Building on the phenomenal progress of the JSY scheme, Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) launched in 2011 provides service guarantees in the form of entitlements to pregnant women, sick new-borns and infants for

free delivery including caesarean section and free treatment in public health institutions. This includes free to and fro transport between home and institution, diet, diagnostics, drugs, other consumables and blood transfusion if required. More than Rs. 2,000 crores have been sanctioned for this scheme in 2013-14.

9.5.5 Key strategies and initiatives to increase institutional delivery:

The key strategies and initiatives under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) are as follows:

- The number of JSY beneficiaries has risen from 7.39 lakhs in 2005-06 to more than 1.10 crores in 2013-14.
- Provision of essential obstetric care services including Antenatal, Intranatal and Postnatal care. Proportion of more than 3 ANCs has increased from 49.8% in 2007-08 to 68.4% in 2009.
- Outreach services through Village Health and Nutrition Days in the rural areas for provision of maternal and child health care.
- Operationalization of Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric and newborn care services. 8250 PHCs have been made 24x7 and 2329 CHCs have been upgraded as FRUs.
- Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive emergency obstetric care. Medical officers have been trained in Life Saving Anesthetic Skills (LSAS) and Emergency Obstetric Care. ANMs/ SNs/ L_TIVs have been trained as Skilled Birth Attendants.
- Engagement of 8.9 Lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.

9.5.6 New initiatives

- Name Based web enabled tracking of pregnant women and children have been introduced to ensure and monitor full services to them. Till date, more than 2.4 crores mothers and more than 1.4 crores children have been registered in MCTS.
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) launched on 1st June, 2011 entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery, including caesarean section.
- The initiative entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely
- Free and no expense delivery, including caesarean section. The entitlements includes free drugs and consumables, free diagnostics, free blood wherever required, and free diet for 3 days during normal delivery and 7 days for C-

section. This initiative also provides for free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick newborns accessing public health institutions for treatment till 30 days after birth. This has now been expanded to cover the complications during ANC, PNC and also sick infants.

9.6 Two Child Norms:

9.6.1 The Family Welfare Programme in India is voluntary in nature, which enables couples to decide the size of their family and adopt the family planning methods, best suited to them, according to their choice, without any compulsion. The Programme of Action (PoA) of the International Conference on Population and Development, 1994, to which India is a signatory, is unequivocally against coercion in family planning. In order to achieve the average Total Fertility Rate of 2.1 by the year 2017, Government has decided to address child survival issues, maternal health issues and contraception issues simultaneously and effectively.

9.6.2 With a view to do away with the complicated process of payment of ex-gratia to acceptors of Sterilization for The procedure for treatment of complications, failures or deaths attributable to the procedure of sterilization, the Family Planning Insurance Scheme was introduced w.e.f. 29th November, 2005 for a period of one year to take care of the cases of failure of sterilization, medical complication or death resulting from Sterilization, and also provide indemnity cover to the doctor/health facility performing Sterilization procedure, with Oriental Insurance Co. and was subsequently renewed for one more year from 29.11.2006 to 31.12.2007 with OIC. This Scheme was improved upon and renewed with ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company on yearly basis till March 2013. The Scheme was further improved and renamed as Family Planning Indemnity Scheme with effect from April 2013. The available benefits under the FPIS are as under:

Section	Coverage	Limits
I A	Death following sterilization (inclusive of death during process of sterilization operation) in hospital or within 7 days from the date of discharge from the hospital	Rs. 2 Lakh
I B	Death following sterilization within 8-30 days from the date of discharge from the hospital	Rs. 50,000/-
I C	Failure of sterilization	Rs. 30,000/-

I D	Cost of treatment in hospital and upto 60 days arising out of complication following sterilization operation (inclusive of complication during process of sterilization operation) from the date of discharge	Actual not exceeding Rs. 25,000/-
II	Indemnity per Doctor/health Facilities but not more than 4 in a year	Upto Rs. 2 Lakh per claim

9.6.3 As per the revised Indemnity Scheme, instead of any Insurance Company, States/UTs are authorized to process and make payment of claims to acceptors of sterilization in the unfortunate event of death/failures/complications and provide indemnity cover to doctors/health facilities. It is envisaged that States/UTs would make suitable budget provisions for implementation of the scheme through their respective State/UT Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The Scheme is uniformly applicable for all States/UTs.

9.7 Prevention Of Female Foeticide:

9.7.1 Under this item following two parameters are covered:

- (i) Sex Ratio at Birth from SRS
- (ii) Cases/Conviction under PNDT Act.

In order to check female feticide, the Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuses) Act, 1994, was brought into operation from 1st January, 1996. The Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuses) Act, 1994 has since been amended to make it more comprehensive. The amended act and Rules came into force with effect from 14.2.2003 and the PNDT Act has been renamed as "Pre-conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994" to make it more comprehensive to check the declining sex ratio.

9.7.2 Use of ultrasound machines has also been brought within the purview of this Act more explicitly so as to curb their misuse for detection and disclosure of sex. The Central Supervisory Board (CSB) constituted under the Chairmanship of Minister for Health and Family Welfare has been further empowered for monitoring the implementation the Act. State level Supervisory Boards in the line of the CSB constituted at the Centre has been introduced for monitoring and reviewing the implementation of the Act in States/UTs.

9.7.3 Punishment under the Act:

- Imprisonment up to 3 years and fine up to Rs. 10,000.

- For any subsequent offences, he/she may be imprisoned up to 5 years and fined up to Rs. 50,000/100,000.
- The name of the registered medical practitioner is reported by the Appropriate Authority to the State Medical Council concerned for taking necessary action including suspension of the registration if the charges are framed by the court and till the case is disposed off.

9.7.4 During the period 2013-14, total numbers of 981 cases were reported at national level, out of which Maharashtra recorded highest (481) followed by Rajasthan (295), Uttar Pradesh (112), Andhra Pradesh (26). Since the inception of the PC & PNDT Act , a total of 201 convictions were recorded at the national level out of which 44 conviction were reported in Maharashtra followed by 38 in Haryana, 37 in Rajasthan, 11 in Bihar and 3 in Gujarat during the FY 2013-14

9.8 Sex Ratio from Sample Registration System (SRS): The Sample Registrations System (SRS) is a large scale demographic survey for providing reliable estimates of birth rate, death rate and other fertility and morality indicators at the national and sub-national levels. The SRS is a dual record system that consists of continuous enumeration of births and deaths by resident part time enumerators and an independent half yearly survey by supervisors. The unmatched data for these sources are re-verified in the field. The time lag between the field survey and release of results under SRS has been reduced to less than one year. The survey was initiated by the ORG & CCI on a pilot basis in a few selected states in 1964-65: it became fully operational in 1969-70 covering about 3700 sample units. With a view to monitoring the changes in vital rates, the SRS sampling frame is revised every ten years, apart from efforts for enhancing its scope and rationalizing the system. The latest replacement is based on the 2001 census and is effective since 01.01.2004. The present SRS has 7,597 sample units (4,433 rural and 3,164 urban spread across all States and Union Territories, encompassing about 1.5 million households and nearly 7.44 million population. The statement showing Sex Ratio (female per 1000 male) at birth by residence, India and bigger states for the period of 2004-2006 to 2008-2010 for total of rural and urban area are as under:

Sex ratio at birth (female per 1000 male) by residence, India and bigger States, 2007-09 to 2011-13

India & Bigger States	Total					Rural					Urban				
	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11	2010-12	2011-13	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11	2010-12	2011-13	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11	2010-12	2011-13
India	906	905	906	908	909	909	907	907	909	910	897	898	900	904	906
Andhra Pradesh	919	920	915	914	916	915	921	914	911	912	932	919	919	923	928
Assam	931	928	926	922	920	936	933	929	924	922	891	889	900	905	906
Bihar	917	912	910	909	911	920	914	912	911	912	886	890	884	891	894
Chhattisgarh	980	985	991	979	970	990	995	1001	986	977	915	922	930	933	927
Delhi	882	884	880	884	887	878	879	876	892	894	882	885	881	882	886
Gujarat	904	903	909	909	911	929	920	923	922	925	859	873	883	885	884
Haryana	849	848	854	857	864	855	853	856	859	867	834	836	848	852	855
Himachal Pradesh	944	942	938	939	943	947	944	940	941	946	906	915	909	904	902
Jammu & Kashmir	870	873	880	895	902	867	870	876	895	903	886	888	898	894	894
Jharkhand	921	919	915	918	913	935	932	928	929	923	843	851	844	856	854
Karnataka	944	943	945	950	958	944	948	948	958	966	942	934	939	935	942
Kerala	968	966	965	966	966	966	963	961	963	961	975	974	977	979	983
Madhya Pradesh	926	921	920	921	920	926	920	919	920	918	928	927	926	927	929
Maharashtra	896	895	893	896	902	889	888	881	882	892	908	906	911	917	916
Odisha	941	938	946	948	956	944	940	949	952	960	913	918	921	921	928
Punjab	836	832	841	863	867	828	822	829	856	861	851	852	863	875	878
Rajasthan	875	877	878	893	893	882	884	882	900	898	846	850	861	868	874
Tamil Nadu	929	927	926	928	927	932	930	933	934	932	925	923	918	920	921
Uttar Pradesh	874	870	875	874	878	874	869	874	872	877	877	878	881	883	887
West Bengal	944	938	941	944	943	943	935	938	940	939	949	951	955	960	962

9.9 Supplementary Nutrition for Pregnant & Lactating Mothers and Children:

9.9.1 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.

9.9.2 Objectives- 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.

9.9.3 Services: The ICDS Scheme provides a package of six services viz. (i) supplementary nutrition, (ii) immunization, (iii) health check-up, (iv) referral services, (v) pre-school informal education and (vi) nutrition & health education. 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 are provided in an integrated manner as the efficacy of a particular service depends upon the support it receives from related services. The three services - immunization, health check-up and referral services are delivered through public health infrastructure viz. Health Sub Centres Primary and Community Health Centres set up by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

9.9.4 Pattern: Prior to 2005 - 06, providing supplementary nutrition was the responsibility of the States and administrative cost was provided by the Government of India as 100% central assistance. It was decided in 2005-06, to support the States/UTs up to 50% of the financial norms or to support 50% of expenditure incurred by them on supplementary nutrition, whichever is less. In 2009-10,

Government of India further modified the sharing pattern of the ICDS Scheme between the Centre and States. The sharing pattern of supplementary nutrition in respect of North-Eastern States between Centre and States has been changed from 50:50 to 90:10 ratio. In respect of other States and UTs, the existing sharing pattern in respect of supplementary nutrition in the ratio of, 50:50 continues. However, for all other components of ICDS, including the administrative cost, the ratio has been modified to 90:10 which was 100% Central Assistance earlier. Supplementary Nutrition, Pre-school Education, Immunization, Health Check-up, Referral Services and Nutrition and Health Education are the six main services offered under this scheme. In addition, the scheme envisages effective convergence of inter-sectoral services in the Anganwadi Centres. While selecting the location for a project, preference is given to those areas which are predominantly inhabited by vulnerable and weaker sections of society, such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, minorities and low income families found in economically backward areas, drought-prone areas and areas in which the development of social services require strengthening.

9.9.5 Progress: Government of India has cumulatively sanctioned 7,076 ICDS Projects as on 31.3.2014. Of these, 7,067 ICDS Projects became operational as on 31.03.2014. There are 13.75 lakh AWCs/mini-AWCs sanctioned in the country as on 31.03.2014. Of these, 13.42 lakh AWCs/mini-AWCs became operational as on 31.3.2014. All India progress (physical) made under ICDS Scheme during the period April, 2013-March, 2014, under restructured TPP-2006 is given below:

Physical Targets and Achievements (April, 2013-March, 2014)

Sl. No.	Category	Targets	Achievements	% Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	No. of Operational ICDS Projects	7,045	7,067	100.31
2	No. of Operational Anganwadis (AWCs) /mini-AWCs	13,52,078	13,42,265	99.27

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

9.9.7 Beneficiaries: At present, total service to children & mothers under the scheme are being provided to about 1032.73 lakh beneficiaries, comprising of about

849.11 lakh children (6 months - 6 years) and 183.62 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers through a network of 13.42 lakh operational Anganwadi Centres. The average coverage per Anganwadi who received supplementary nutrition was 70 children of below 6 years and 15 pregnant women & Nursing mothers.

Anganwadi Beneficiaries (In lakhs)

No. of Anganwadis Centres Providing Services*	Children (6 months - 6 years) (in lakhs)	Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (in lakhs)	Total Beneficiaries Children & Mothers (in lakhs)	Average Children received supplementary nutrition per Anganwaris
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
12,15,476	849.11	183.62	1032.73	70

* including mini-AWCs.

9.9.8 Supplementary Nutrition Norms-: Ministry of Women and Child Development has revised the nutritional norms vide its letter No.5-9/2005-ND-Tech Vol. II dated 24.02.2009 which is as under:

SL.No.	Category	Existing		Revised (per beneficiary per day)	
		Calories (K Cal)	Protein (g)	Calories (K Cal)	Protein (g)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Children (6-72 months)	300	8-10	500	12-15
2.	Severely malnourished children (6-72) months	600	20	800	20-25
3.	Pregnant women and Nursing mothers	500	15-20	600	18-20

Note: Provision regarding promotion of breast feeding in the IMS Act is also relevant

9.9.9 Financial Norms: The Government of India has recently, revised the cost of supplementary nutrition for different category of beneficiaries in high burden 200 districts during 2012-13, which is as under:

SI. No.	Category	Existing rates	Revised rates in 200 high burden districts during 2012-13 (per beneficiary per day)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Children (6-72 months)	Rs. 4.00	Rs. 6.00
2.	Severely malnourished	Rs. 6.00	Rs. 9.00

	children (6-72 months)		
3.	Pregnant women and Nursing mothers	Rs. 5.00	Rs. 7.00

9.9.10 Non-formal Pre-school Education: Total 363.59 lakh children consisting of 184.32 lakh boys and 179.27 lakh girls of the 3-6 years age group have received pre-school education at 12.21 lakh Anganwadis Centre, making average attendance of 15.10 boys and 14.68 girls per Anganwadi centres. The details are given below:

No. of Anganwadies (including Mini- AWC's) Providing schooling Services.

Sl. No.	Category	No. of Anganwadi Providing Service*	No. of P S E Beneficiaries as on 31 st March 2011			
			Boys (3-6 years)	Girls (3 - 6 years)	Total (Boys+ Girls)	Average Children per Anganwadi
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(i)	Pre-school Education for Children	12,20,777	1,84,31,824	1,79,27,481	363,59,305	30

* including mini-AWCs.

9.9.11 Achievement under ICDS: There has been a significant progress in the implementation of ICDS Scheme from X Five Year Plan to XI Plan in terms of increase in number of operational projects and Anganwadi Centres (AWCs). During the period (01.04.2002 to 31.03.2014), the number of beneficiaries for Supplementary Nutrition have increased from 375.10 lakh to 1032.73 lakh. Similarly, the number of children (3-6 year) attending Anganwadi Centres for Pre-school Education has increased from 166.56 lakh to 363.59 lakh. The coverage of beneficiaries is indicated below:

Achievement under ICDS during 2002 to 2014

Year ending	No. of Operational ICDS Projects	No. of Operational AWCs	Supplementary Nutrition Beneficiaries (In lakhs)	Pre-school Education Beneficiaries (In lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
31.3.2002	4608	545714	375.10	166.56
31.3.2003	4903	600391	387.84	188.02
31.3.2004	5267	649307	415.08	204.38
31.3.2005	5422	706872	484.42	218.41
31.3.2006	5659	748229	562.18	244.92
31.3.2007	5829	844743	705.43	300.81
31.3.2008	6070	1013337	843.27	339.11
31.3.2009	6120	1044269	873.44	340.60
31.3.2010	6509	1142029	884.35	354.93
31.3.2011	6722	1257372	959.47	366.23

31.3.2012	6908	1304611	972.48	358.22
31.3.2013	7025	1338732	956.12	353.29
31.3.2014	7067	1342265	1032.73	363.59

9.10 Sanitation Programme:

9.10.1 Almost fifty per cent of the developing world's population, i.e., 2.5 billion people lack improved sanitation facilities, and over 884 million people still use unsafe drinking water sources. Inadequate access to safe water and sanitation services, coupled with poor hygiene practices, kills and sickens thousands of children every day, and leads to impoverishment and diminished opportunities for thousands more. Poor sanitation, water and hygiene have many other serious repercussions. Children and particularly girls are denied their right to education because their schools lack private and decent sanitation facilities. Women are forced to spend large parts of their day fetching water. Poor farmers and wage earners are less productive due to illness, health systems are overwhelmed and national economies suffer. Without WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene), sustainable development is impossible. Under TPP-2006, the following two parameters are monitored:

- (1) Sanitation Programme in Rural Areas
- (2) Sanitation Programme in Urban areas

9.10.2 Sanitation Programme in Rural Areas: 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 programme provided 100 percent subsidy for construction of sanitary latrines for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and landless labourers and subsidy as per the prevailing rates in the States for the general public.

9.10.3 Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) under the restructured CRSP was launched with effect from 1.4.1999 following a community led and people centered approach. TSC moved away from the principle of State wise allocation primarily based on poverty criterion to a "*demand-driven*" approach. The programme gives emphasis on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) for demand generation for sanitation facilities. It also gives emphasis on school sanitation and hygiene education for changing the behavior of the people from a young age. The components of TSC include start-up activities, IEC, Individual house hold latrines, community sanitary complex, school sanitation and hygiene education, Aganwadi toilets, Alternate delivery mechanism, in the form of Rural Sanitary marts and Production centers and administrative charges.

9.10.4 Total Sanitation Campaign is being implemented in 607 districts of the country. The project outlay for 607 TSC projects sanctioned so far is Rs. 22,672 crore. The Central, State and Beneficiary contributions are Rs.14,889 crore, Rs. 5,549 crore and Rs. 2,234 crore respectively. Upto 31st March, 2012, an amount of Rs. 8181 crore has already been released by the government of India for implementation of these projects. Only about 22% of the rural families had access to toilets in 2001. The percentage has gone up to 77.76% in 2011-12 as per information entered by States in online monitoring system, which is mainly due to the success of Total Sanitation Campaign

9.10.4.1 The main physical components sanctioned in the 607 districts are as follows:

- (i) Construction of 12.57 crore Individual House Hold Latrines (IHHL) for APL+BPL families.
- (ii) 13.75 lakhs toilet for schools.
- (iii) 5.34 lakh toilets for Balwadis/Anganwadis.
- (iv) 33,684 Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs)

9.10.4.2 Unit cost of school toilet block has been increased from Rs.20000/- to Rs 35000/- (38500/- for Hilly and Difficult Areas). Also Unit cost of Anganwadi toilet has been increased from Rs.5000/- to Rs.8000/- (Rs.10000/-for hilly and Difficult Areas) with effect from 1-4-2010 to ensure better quality of sanitation facilities for young ones.

9.10.4.3 The incentive for Construction of Individual household latrines has been revised from the existing Rs. 3200/- (Rs. 3700/- for hilly and difficult areas) to Rs. 4600/- (Rs. 5100/- for hilly and difficult areas) w.e.f. 1.4.2012. The incentive amount now to a Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Identified APL household for construction of one unit of IHHL shall be Rs. 4600.00 (Rs. 5100.00 for difficult and hilly areas). The central share out of this shall be Rs. 3200.00 (Rs. 3700.00 in case of hilly and difficult areas) and State Government share shall be Rs.1400.00. Minimum beneficiary share shall be Rs. 900.00.

9.10.5 Ecological Sanitation: To translate the policy changes into field level projects a need was felt by all Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) programme managers and field level practitioners for receiving technical guidance on implementation of Eco Sanitation. A Manual on Ecosan was released in association of UNICEF. This Practitioners Manual presents both the theoretical and practical aspects of implementation of Eco sanitation including detailed designs of different types of Ecosan Toilets and some case studies and successful Eco sanitation models set up in rural India. The manual has been developed in association with UNICEF based on a consultative workshop with all key stakeholders. The manual is useful in integrating Eco sanitation concept with the ongoing NBA programme and develop design options for different geographical regions particularly in schools. This would facilitate the integration of much desired sustainability issues in the ongoing national

sanitation programme in rural areas and make NBA a total sustainable sanitation Campaign.

9.10.6 To encourage the Panchayati Raj Institutions to take up sanitation promotion, the incentive scheme of Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) has been launched. The award is given to those PRIs which attain 100% open defecation free environment. The concept of Nirmal Gram Puraskar has been acclaimed internationally as a unique tool of social engineering and community mobilization and has helped a difficult programme like sanitation to pick up. Each Gram Panchayat getting the NGP has a ripple effect in the surrounding villages, a movement sustained by active people's participation. The Nirmal Gram Puraskar has ignited the imagination of Panchayat leaders throughout the country and made them champions of sanitation. It has been the prime mover behind the amazing progress achieved in rural sanitation coverage since 2005. Under NGP, the following PRIs and other institutions have received the award in the last 7 years:

- 2005 - 38 Gram Panchayats and 2 Block Panchayats.
- 2006 - 760 Gram Panchayats, 9 Block Panchayats, 4 Institutions.
- 2007 - 4945 Gram Panchayats, 14 Block Panchayats, 9 Institutions.
- 2008 - 12038 Gram Panchayats, 112 Block Panchayats, 8 Zilla Panchayats, 10 Institutions.
- 2009 - 4556 GPs, 28 BPs and 2 ZPs
- 2010 - 2808 GPs, 1 BPs
- 2011 - 2857 GPs, 15 BPs and 3 ZPs
- Sikkim has become first Nirmal State of the country.

9.10.7 Progress: Against a cumulative Project objective under TSC/NBA, of 12.57 crore Individual Household Latrines (IHHL), States have reported on the Online Monitoring System that, sanitation facilities for 9.45 crore individual households has been achieved as on December 2013. In addition to individual household toilets, NBA also lays emphasis on school sanitation. Since inception of the sanitation programme, a total of 13.25 lakh school toilet units have been reported to be constructed as of December 2013. 96% of the cumulative project objectives have been achieved. Similarly, provision of sanitary facilities in Anganwadis is also an important component of the NBA. A total of 4,63,057 Anganwadi toilets have been reported to be constructed as of December 2013. 87% of the original cumulative project objectives have been achieved. The State-wise achievements of NBA (upto Dec, 2013) is given in *Annexure-9.2*.

9.11 Sanitation Programme in Urban Areas: Sanitation Programme in Urban Areas is one of the basic services covered under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban

Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The JNNURM launched by the Prime Minister of India on 3rd December, 2005 is expected to give focused attention to integrated development of urban infrastructure and services in selected 63 cities with emphasis on provision of basic services to the urban poor including housing, water supply, sanitation, slum improvement, community toilets/baths etc. Under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), 59 projects of Drainage/Storm Water Drainage, 99 projects of Sewerage Sector with the sanctioned cost of Rs.728866.78 lakh and Rs.1211671.81 lakh respectively has been approved up to 31.03. 2009 under Sub-Mission for Urban Infrastructure and Governance component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), a Centrally Sponsored scheme was launched on 03.12.2005 to fund infrastructure facilities to all towns and cities as per 2001 Census other than those covered under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The components for assistance under the Scheme included all urban infrastructure development projects *including water supply and sanitation*. An amount of Rs. 6400 crore has been earmarked for the 7 year Mission period (2005-2012) which has been enhanced by Rs.5000 crore during 2008-09. Under UIDSSMT, a total of 4313 towns / cities are eligible. Urban Renewal, Water Supply, Sewerage, Solid Waste Management, Drainage, Roads, Parking spaces, Development of Heritage areas, Rehabilitation of soil erosion and preservation of Water bodies are admissible components under the scheme. So far a sum of Rs. 11400.00 crore has been allocated under UIDSSMT for the whole mission period i.e. (2005-2012).

CHAPTER 10

POINT 9: SABKE LIYE SHIKSHA (EDUCATION FOR ALL)

Education for All (EFA) is an international initiative first launched in Jomtien, Thailand, in 1990 at the World Conference on Education for all to bring the benefits of education to “*Every Citizen in Every Society*”. In order to realize this aim, a broad coalition of National governments, civil society groups, and development agencies such as UNESCO and the World Bank committed to achieving six specific education goals:

- (i) Expand and improve comprehensive early childhood care and education, especially for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged children.
- (ii) Ensure that by 2015 all children, particularly girls, those in difficult circumstances, and those belonging to ethnic minorities, have access to and complete, free, and compulsory primary education of good quality.
- (iii) Ensure that the learning needs of all young people and adults are met through equitable access to appropriate learning and life-skills programs.
- (iv) Achieve a 50 % improvement in adult literacy by 2015, especially for women, and equitable access to basic and continuing education for all adults.
- (v) Eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005, and achieve gender equality in education by 2015, with a focus on ensuring girls' full and equal access to and achievement in basic education of good quality.
- (vi) Improve all aspects of the quality of education and ensure the excellence of all so that recognized and measurable learning outcomes are achieved by all, especially in literacy, numeracy and essential life skills.

10.1 Education is one of the priorities for human development which is essential for the country's economic growth. Education is only one of the major indicators of socio-economic development which has direct impact on growth rate of the economy as such literacy rate has been the major determinant beside other indicators. Efforts are on to eradicate illiteracy in the 15-35 age groups and to provide *Universal Elementary Education* for children up to 14 years. To ensure that nobody is denied education because he or she is poor, and also to increase literacy, Sabke Liye Shiksha emphasizes monitoring of following two items under TPP-2006:

- (i) Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)
- (ii) Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDM)

10.2 Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA):

10.2.1 SSA is an effort to recognize the need for improving the performance of the school system and to provide community owned quality elementary education in a mission mode manner, In order to fulfill the constitutional obligation *Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan* (SSA) Constitutional (93rd Amendment) Bill has become law on December 12, 2002 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 by 2010. It also envisages bridging of gender & social gap. Article 21-A of the

Constitution of India and its consequent legislation, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 became operative in the country on 1st April 2010. Every child has a right to elementary education of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards specified in the RTE Act. The reform processes initiated in 2010-11, pursuant to this important development, were continued during the year 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14. All States/UTs have notified their State RTE Rules.

10.2.2 SSA has been operational since 2000-2001 to provide for a variety of interventions for universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps in elementary education and improving the quality of learning. It is operational in all the districts of the 35 States/ UTs of the country. SSA supports the State governments in achievement of the four major goals of:

1. All children in schools;
2. Bridging gender and social gaps;
3. All children retained in elementary education; and
4. Education of satisfactory quality.

10.2.3 The details of SSA interventions

1. Opening of New Schools which includes: Upgradation of EGS centres to Primary School (PS), New Primary School, Upgradation of PS to Upper Primary School (UPS), Composite Schools, Residential schools for specific category of children, Residential Hostel, Integration of Class V with primary schools, integration of Class VIII with upper primary schools. Progress in achieving the goal of universal access under SSA (SARVA SIKSHA ABHIYAN) has been consistent over the years. There were 1,73,757 habitations un-served by primary schools in 2002 - when SSA was launched. Over the years 2,04,339 primary schools were sanctioned, of which 1135 were sanctioned in the 2013-14. At the upper primary stage there were 2,30,941 habitations un-served by upper primary schools in 2002. Over the years 1, 59,179 upper primary schools have been sanctioned in a radius of 3 km, including 220 sanctioned in 2013-14.
2. Residential Schools and Hostels for specific category of children are provided in areas of difficult terrain and for urban deprived children.
3. Transport/Escort Facility is provided for Children in remote habitations and urban deprived children/children without adult protection.
4. Special Training is given for mainstreaming of Out-of-School Children which includes both residential and non-residential, for age appropriate admissions.
5. In 2013-14, provision was made for providing free text books to 8.85 crore children.
6. Provision of 2 sets of free uniform per child for all girls, SC Boys, ST Boys and BPL Boys.

7. There is a provision for Teaching Learning Equipment (TLE) for New schools and also for Integration of Class V in primary schools and Class VIII in upper primary schools. SSA also provides annual Teacher Grants of Rs. 500 to all teachers for developing contextual teaching aids. For new schools, onetime 'Teaching Learning Equipment' grant @ Rs. 20,000 per new primary school and @ Rs. 50,000 per new upper primary school is provided for school equipment and setting up expenses. In 2013-14, about 6570 schools were targeted to receive TLE grant.
8. Salary for new teachers/additional teachers against PTR and part time instructors for (a) Art Instructors, (b) Health and Physical Education (c) Work Education in upper primary schools. To meet the shortage of teachers in elementary schools, 19.84 lakh additional teacher posts have been sanctioned under SSA up to 2013-14. Out of this, 14.80 lakh posts are reported to have been filled up.
9. In service teacher training including Head Teachers' training: Support of Rs 6000 per teacher per year is provided for two years to untrained teachers, already employed for the NCTE recognized training program. Apart from this induction training for 30 days is given to freshly trained recruits. In 2013-14, 32.37 lakh (at BRC Level) 27.63 lakh (at CRC Level) teachers have been approved by MHRD for in-service training, 2.00 lakh teachers for induction training. Also 4.11 lakh untrained teachers have been targeted to be trained under SSA. During 2013-14 it was targeted to provide training to 11152 headmasters.
10. Academic Support through Block Resource Centre/ Cluster Resource Centers which includes Salary of Faculty and Staff and also for Cluster Resource centres. 6,716 Block Resource Centers (BRCs) and 75,954 Cluster Resource Centers (CRCs) have been set up till September, 2013 across the country as resource centers in each block and cluster, to provide decentralized academic support, training and supervision to teachers and schools.
11. Annual Grants which includes: Teachers' Grant, School Grant and Maintenance Grant: In 2013-14 no teacher grant was given under SSA. In addition, an annual School Grant of Rs 5000 is provided to each primary and Rs 7000 to each upper primary school separately, to meet the cost of school consumables, Rs 7500 per school is given to each school for maintenance purposes, as well. In 2013-14, about 13.45 lakh schools were targeted to receive School Grant (out of which 83% has already been achieved up to December, 2013).
12. Interventions for Children with Special Needs (CWSN): It include identification, assessment, provision of aids and appliances, provision of braille books, large print books, barrier free access, pre integration centres for out of school etc. Financial support up to Rs 3000/- per child for integration of disabled children, as per specific proposals.
13. Innovation Head for equity up to Rs. 50 lakh per district which includes Girls Education, ECCE, Interventions for SC / ST children, Interventions for Minority Community children and Interventions for Urban Deprived children. Computer

Aided Education (CAL) in upper primary schools is also available @Rs 50 lakh per district.

14. Civil Works construction which is restricted to 33% of the States' total outlay and provides new schools with ACRs, toilets, drinking water facility and furniture, Boundary Wall, Electrification, Office-cum-store-cum-Head Teacher's room (Primary), Office-cum-store-cum-Head Teacher's room (Upper Primary), Ramps with Handrails, Retro-fitting and repairs.
15. Project Management Cost includes Management Cost upto 3.5%, Learning Enhancement Programme (LEP) up to 2% and Community Mobilization activities up to 0.5% of the total outlay.
16. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) are residential upper primary schools for never enrolled, drop out and vulnerable girls in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs). KGBVs provide for a minimum reservation of 75% seats for girls from SC/ST/OBC and minorities communities and 25% to girls from families that live below the poverty line. As of now till 2013-14, 3609 KGBVs have been sanctioned in the country enrolling 347725 girls therein.
17. National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) is implemented in chosen model cluster upper primary schools in EBBs so as to enhance the retention rate of girls and impart quality education.
18. Under SSA, grant up to Rs. 50 lakh is available to each district for strengthening computer aided learning in schools to support enhancement of children's learning.

10.2.4 The details of Management Structure under SSA: The mainstream structure of SSA is primarily being used for implementing the programme in the field. At national level the Mission includes the following bodies:

(i) The Governing Council at the National level is headed by the Hon'ble Prime Minister with the Human Resource Development Minister as the Vice-Chairman.

(ii) The Executive Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development. The Minister of State for HRD (School Education) is the Senior Vice Chairman and the Secretary, Department of School Education & Literacy is the Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee.

(iii) The Project Approval Board (PAB) has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Secretary of the Department. The PAB has members drawn from Departments of Women and Child, Tribal Affairs, Drinking Water and Sanitation, Panchayati Raj etc and also from NCERT, Planning Commission and FA of the Department is also a Member. Annual Work Plan and Budget is approved for each State by the PAB after appraisal by the Technical Support Group and detailed discussions with the State representatives in the PAB meeting. The Central funds are released to the State governments through the bank accounts of the State Implementation Agencies. Similarly the States also have a Governing council headed by the Chief Minister and an Executive Body headed by the Chief Secretary. The other feature of management structure of SSA is:

a) **Project Approval Board:** The Project Approval Board was constituted in August, 2001 mainly for scrutinizing and approving the perspective and Annual Work Plan & Budget of States, districts and other institutions implementation SSA.

b) **NGO in SSA:** SSA conceives a vibrant partnership with Non Government Organisations in the area of capacity building, both in communities and in resource institutions.

c) **The facilities available for Government aided schools:** The Government aided schools are not totally covered under the SSA norms. Under SSA, financial support to Government aided schools is available for free textbooks, school grant, teacher grant and in-service teacher training.

d) **Eligibility of Cantonment Schools for SSA assistance:** As far as these schools are fully run by the cantonment Boards and do not charge any fee, these are eligible for assistance under SSA.

10.2.5 Central Budget allocations & releases for SSA Programme: The releases by the Central Government and expenditures during the 11th & 12th Plan were as follows:

<i>(Rs in Crore)</i>			
Year	Central outlay	Release	Percentage
11th Plan			
2007-08	13171.00	11480.75	87.16
2008-09	13100.00	12642.75	96.50
2009-10	13100.00	12826.23	97.91
2010-11	19838.23	19636.53	98.98
2011-12	21000.00	20866.30	99.36
12th Plan			
2012-13	23875.83	23858.00	99.93
2013-14	26608.01*	24820.93	93.28

* GOI Budget (RE)

10.2.6 Monitored Parameters: The monitorable parameters under Twenty Point Programme - 2006 covered under the 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)' are:

- (i) Appointment of Teachers
- (ii) Construction of School Buildings and
- (iii) Information on reduction of drop-out rates at primary level.

Progress against key inputs of SSA

Items	Sanctioned till 2009-10	Completed and in-progress till 2009-10	Sanctioned in 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13	Cumulative sanctions till now 2012-13	Cumulative completed & in-progress till 31.12.2012	Cumulative Sanctioned till 2013-14	Cumulative completed & in-progress in 2013-14
Opening new PS	164710	156921	43785	208495	195940	204339	201979
Opening new UPS	148391	113784	14378	162769	146096	159179	155324
Construction of PS	164195	154113	30808	195003	182373	199643	170796
Construction of UPS	98807	95429	10644	109451	105749	110844	100848
Additional classrooms	1103475	1077727	688385	1791860	1693599	1803935	1587836
Drinking water	198162	192486	31678	229840	220035	231197	223939
Toilets	334924	319547	518700	853624	656451	881437	783349
Teachers	1282419	1030201	700475	1982904	1286344	1984598	1506451

10.2.7 13th Finance Commission award for SSA:

This outlay is supported by Grant of Rs.24,068 crore from the 13th Finance Commission during the period from 2010-11 to 2014-15. State-wise details are as under:

(In Rs. crore)

S. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	170	179	188	198	207	942
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4	4	5	5	6	24
3	Assam	31	40	49	59	59	238
4	Bihar	585	699	818	946	970	4018
5	Chhattisgarh	136	154	173	194	200	857
6	Goa	2	2	2	2	3	11
7	Gujarat	72	85	98	113	115	483
8	Haryana	40	43	46	49	51	229
9	Himachal Pradesh	20	21	23	24	25	113
10	Jammu & Kashmir	80	85	90	95	99	449
11	Jharkhand	223	266	311	359	369	1528
12	Karnataka	104	119	135	152	157	667
13	Kerala	25	27	28	29	31	140

14	Madhya Pradesh	320	384	452	523	537	2216
15	Maharashtra	131	140	149	159	165	744
16	Manipur	3	3	3	3	3	15
17	Meghalaya	9	10	10	11	12	52
18	Mizoram	1	1	1	1	1	5
19	Nagaland	1	1	1	2	2	7
20	Odisha	170	187	204	223	232	1016
21	Punjab	36	41	45	50	52	224
22	Rajasthan	287	320	356	394	409	1766
23	Sikkim	1	1	1	1	1	5
24	Tamil Nadu	111	126	141	158	164	700
25	Tripura	4	4	5	5	5	23
26	Uttar Pradesh	723	871	1027	1192	1227	5040
27	Uttarakhand	31	35	40	45	46	197
28	West Bengal	355	416	480	548	560	2359
	All States	3675	4264	4881	5540	5708	24068

10.2.8 SSA goals and achievements:

10.2.8.1 Goal 1: Universal Enrolment

(i) The status of enrolment and out of school children is as follows:

a) Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) has been increasing over the years. It is observed that the GER in elementary education has improved from 82.4 percent (in 2001-02) to 95 percent (2013-14) .

	2001-02	2013-14	Remarks
Primary	96.3	99.3	3.0 ↑
Upper Primary	60.2	87.4	27.2 ↑
Elementary	82.4	95.0	12.6 ↑

b) There has been significant reduction in the number of out of school children(OoSC) in 6-14 year age group. There were 3.20 crore OoSC as per census 2001.

c) The Draft Report of latest National Survey on Estimation of Out of School Children, 2014 conducted by SRI-IMRB reveal that at an overall level, the estimated total number of children in the age group of 6-13 years is 20.41 Crores, out of which, an estimated 60.41 lakhs (2.97%) are out of school. The percentage of out of school children aged 6-13 years has decreased from 4.28% in 2009 study and 6.94% in 2005 study to 2.97% in this round of survey. A higher proportion of female children (3.23%) in the age group of 6-13 years are estimated to be out of school as compared to male children (2.77%).

Percentage of Out of School Children

Year of Survey	Percentage of Out of School Children
2005	6.94
2009	4.28
2014	2.97

*Source: Draft Report of latest National Survey on Estimation of Out of School Children, 2014 conducted by SRI-IMRB

d) Religion wise analysis of this survey reveals that Muslims have the maximum proportion of out of school children in India (4.43%), followed by Hindus (2.73%), Christians (1.52%) and Others (1.26%). Disaggregation by Social Group shows that the maximum proportion of out of school children in India is within Scheduled Tribes (4.20%), followed by Scheduled Castes (3.24%), OBC (3.07%) and Others (1.87%).

(ii) The approach under SSA for improving enrolment and reducing out-of-school children is to improve Access and provide basic facilities to all schools. The steps taken are:

- a) For improving access, 2.04 lakh primary schools and 1.59 lakh upper primary schools have been sanctioned since inception till the year 2013-14. The norms for opening new schools under SSA have been revised to provide for primary and upper primary schools within such area of limits of neighborhood as notified by States/UTs under the RTE Rules.
- b) SSA provides support @ Rs 6000 per child for non-residential and @ Rs 20000 per child for residential Special Training Centres for mainstreaming of out of school children in age appropriate classes.
- c) The SSA norms provide for civil work ceiling upto 33% of total project cost (50% in Special Focus Districts) and includes following:
 - 1) School building, BRC, CRC, toilet, drinking water, furniture for u/primary schools and facilities like boundary walls, electrification etc.
 - 2) One time assistance for u/primary schools for furniture only @ Rs 500 per child.

(iii) The status of infrastructure has improved since the inception of the SSA. About 25% of the SSA funds are provided for infrastructure support as indicated below :

- 1) Under the SSA, till December 2013, 2, 73,689 school buildings have been constructed and 19,166 are work in progress. Also, 15, 49,597 additional classrooms have been constructed and 1, 98,995 are work in progress.
- 2) Also, efforts are made for converging with programmes and schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development on Total Sanitation Campaign

and Drinking Water Mission. The availability of basic facilities like drinking water, toilets and girls toilets have improved significantly. 2, 20,176 Drinking Water Facilities and 7, 35,204 toilets have been constructed till December 2013 and work of 4,019 Drinking Water Facilities and 1, 08,628 toilets is in progress. As per DISE 2013-14, the student classroom ratio has decreased from 39 to 28 during the period from 2005-06 to 2013-14. The % of school with drinking water facility has increased from 83.1 in 2005-06 to 95.3 in 2013-14.

10.2.8.2 Goal 2: Retention of all children till the upper primary stage

- I. The overall dropout rate(in percent) at primary and elementary level is as follows:

SES	2001-02	2013-14	Remarks
Overall (Primary)	39.00	19.79	19.21 ↓
Girls (Primary)	39.90	18.28	21.62 ↓
Overall (Elementary)	54.60	36.30	18.30 ↓
Girls (Elementary)	56.69	32.89	23.80 ↓

Drop out rate of SC/ST children

SES	2001-02	2013-14	Remarks
SC Children (Primary)	45.18	16.58	28.60 ↓
SC Children (Elementary)	60.73	38.79	21.94 ↓
ST Children (Primary)	52.34	31.32	21.02 ↓
ST Children (Elementary)	69.52	48.19	21.33 ↓

- II. The Transition rates from primary to upper primary has improved from 83.7% (2006-07) to 89.6% (2013-14) as per Elementary Education In India : Trends 2005-06 To 2013-14.
- III. Though the girls and SC children dropout rates have decreased significantly at primary as well as elementary level , dropout rates of ST children continue to be high both at primary & elementary level.

10.2.8.3 Goal 3: Bridging gender and social category gaps in enrolment, retention and learning

- (i) The NPE 1986/92 while reaffirming the goal of universalisation elementary education places special emphasis on the removal of disparities and education for equality. The third goal of the SSA is to bridge gender and social category gaps in enrolment, retention and learning. The Status in this regard is as follows:

DISE		2003-04	2013-14	Remarks
Share of girls	Primary	47.47	48.28	0.82 ppt ↑
	Upper Primary	45.02	48.70	3.68 ppt ↑
Share of SC students	Elementary (Primary + Upper Primary)	20.84	19.87	
Share of ST students	Elementary (Primary + Upper Primary)	9.71	10.65	

(ii) For promoting girls education the SSA provides for:

- a) General interventions such as free textbooks, uniforms, recruitment of women teachers, promotion of early childhood care and education, bridge courses for out of school children, gender sensitization of teachers, girls' toilets. Untied funds under innovation for girl specific innovation activities.
- b) Specific interventions such as Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) and NPEGEL: KGBV are residential schools at upper primary level for girls belonging predominantly to SC, ST, OBC and minority community. The hostels are set up in blocks where rural female literacy is less than the national average. As of now till 2013-14, against 3609 KGBVs sanctioned, 3602 (99.81%) are operational in the country enrolling 3,47,725 girls therein of whom 30.46% girls belong to SC, 24.67% to ST, 31.29% to OBC, 6.97% to Minorities & 6.60% to BPL category. Among the Special Focus Districts [SFD], 544 KGBVs are in Muslim Concentration Districts; 508 KGBV's are in blocks with high ST population; 330 are in SC dominated blocks.

10.2.8.4 Goal-4: Ensuring significant enhancement in the learning achievement levels of children at the primary and upper primary stage

(i) NCERT has conducted two rounds of Achievement Testing. The 1st round was a base-line survey conducted in 2001-02 for class V and 2003-04 for classes III, VI & VII. The 2nd round was a Midterm Survey conducted in 2005-06 for class-V and in 2007-08 for classes III, VII & VIII). Third round of achievement testing has been completed for Class V and Class VIII. The results of National Achievement Survey (NAS) Cycle III for Class III conducted in 2013 were released in 2014. The survey found that overall, Class III children in 34 states/UTs were able to answer 64% of language items correctly and 66% of mathematics questions correctly.

(ii) Improving attendance and regularity of students and teachers in school is a challenge. A study commissioned by the Government of India on measuring student and teacher attendance in 2012-13 covering 27 states reported significant improvement in the average overall attendance with regard to both teachers and students in comparison with a similar study conducted in 2006-7, covering 23 States. The study indicated that the average student attendance at the primary

stage increased from 68.5 per cent in 2006-07 to 76.2 per cent in 2012-13 while the average student attendance at the upper primary stage increased from 75.7 per cent in 2006-07 to 77.8 per cent in 2012-13. In the case of teachers, the overall attendance at the primary stage improved from 81.7 per cent to 84.3 per cent and from 80.5 per cent to 81.3 per cent at the upper primary stage during the period 2006-07 to 2012-13.

Attendance of Students & Teachers (%) in Primary & Upper Primary Schools as per head count in 2006-07 & 2012-13

Level of Education---->	Primary		Upper Primary	
Year ---->	2006-07	2012-13	2006-07	2012-13
Students	68.5	76.2	75.7	77.8
Teachers	81.7	84.3	80.5	81.3

(iii) The SSA norms which contribute to improvement of learning levels in the schools are as follows:

- a) Provision of teachers - as per the PTR norms prescribed under the RTE Act; one teacher for every class/section at upper primary level and subject specific teacher for Math & Science, Social Studies and Language. Provision of part time instructors for art education health & physical education and works educations at upper primary level.
- b) Free textbooks to all children wherever states do not have prior provisioning for free textbooks.
- c) School Grant @ Rs 5000 per primary and Rs 7000 per upper primary for replacement of non-functional school equipment, consumables and items for science labs, computer education
- d) Teacher Grant of Rs 500 per teacher in primary and upper primary school for low cost teaching aids.
- e) Provision of Training - upto 20 days annual in-service training / induction training/training of professionally untrained teachers.
- f) Training of Community leaders
- g) Provision of 2% of district outlay for learning enhancement programme.
- h) Provision of academic supervision and monitoring structure through Block Resource Centre and Cluster Resource Centre.

10.3 The RTE Act, 2009

10.3.1 Article 21-A of the Constitution of India and its consequent legislation, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 became operative in the country on 1st April 2010. This development has far reaching implications for elementary education in the years to come. It implies that every child has a right to elementary education of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards.

10.3.2 RTE Roadmap : The RTE roadmap is derived from the timeframes mandated in the Act. This includes:

Activity	Time Frame
Establishment of neighborhood schools	3 years (by 31 st March, 2013)
Provision of school infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All weather school buildings • One-classroom-one-teacher • Head Teacher-cum-Office room • Toilets, drinking water • Barrier free access • Playground, fencing, boundary walls 	3 years (by 31 st March, 2013)
Provision of teachers as per prescribed PTR	3 years (by 31 st March, 2013)
Training of untrained teachers	5 years (by 31 st March 2015)
Quality interventions and other provisions	With immediate effect

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10.3.3 Implementation of RTE Act, 2009 : All States/ UTs have notified the State RTE Rules. In addition, States/UTs took steps to issue several notifications reiterating the child centered provisions of the RTE Act. 34 States/UTs issued notifications prohibiting corporal punishment and mental harassment; 32 States/UTs issued notifications prohibiting screening for admission and capitation fees; 32 States/UTs issued notifications prohibiting expulsion and detention; 33 States/UTs issued notification banning Board examinations till completion of elementary education; all the 35 States/UTs notified academic authority under the RTE Act.

10.4 Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Scheme:

10.4.1 Mid-day meal in schools has a long history in India. In 1925, a Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Programme was introduced for disadvantaged children in Madras Municipal Corporation. By the mid 1980s, three States viz. Gujarat, Kerala and Tamil Nadu and the UT of Pondicherry had universalized a cooked Mid-Day Meal Programme with their own resource for children studying at the primary stage. By 1990-91, the number of States implementing the mid day meal programme with their own resources on a universal or on a large scale had increased to twelve.

10.4.2 Objectives: With a view to enhancing enrollment, retention and attendance and simultaneously improving nutritional levels among children, the National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 15th August 1995 in 2,408 blocks in the country as a dry ration scheme.

The broad objectives of the Mid-Day Meal Scheme are to address two of the pressing problems for majority of children in India, viz. hunger and education by:

1. Improving the nutritional status of children in classes I - VIII in Government, Local Body and Government aided schools, and EGS and AIE centres, NCPL Schools and Madarsa and Maqtabs supported under SSA.

2. Encouraging poor children, belonging to disadvantaged sections to attend school more regularly and help them concentrate on classroom activities, and
3. To provides nutritional support to students of primary stage in drought-affected areas during summer vacations also.

10.4.3 The rationale of Mid-Day Meal Scheme is:

- (i) **Promoting school participation:** Mid-day meals have big effects on school participation, not just in terms of getting more children enrolled in the registers but also in terms of regular pupil attendance on a daily basis.
- (ii) **Preventing classroom hunger:** Many children reach school on an empty stomach. Even children who have a meal before they leave for school get hungry by the afternoon and are not able to concentrate - especially children from families who cannot give them a lunch box or are staying a long distance away from the school. Mid-day meal can help to overcome this problem by preventing “classroom hunger”.
- (iii) **Facilitating the healthy growth of children:** Mid-day meal can also act as a regular source of “supplementary nutrition” for children, and facilitate their healthy growth.
- (iv) **Intrinsic educational value:** A well-organized mid -day meal can be used as an opportunity to impart various good habits to children (such as washing one’s hands before and after eating), and to educate them about the importance of clean water, good hygiene and other related matters.
- (v) **Fostering social equality:** Mid -day meal can help spread egalitarian values, as children from various social backgrounds learn to sit together and share a common meal. In particular, Mid-day meal can help to break the barriers of caste and class among school. Appointing cooks from Dalit communities is another way of teaching children to overcome caste prejudices.
- (vi) **Enhancing gender equity:** The gender gap in school participation tends to narrow, as the Mid-Day Meal Scheme helps erode the barriers that prevent girls from going to school. Mid-Day Meal Scheme also provide a useful source of employment for women, and helps liberate working women from the burden of cooking at home during the day. In these and other ways, women and girl children have a special stake in Mid-Day Meal Scheme.
- (vii) **Psychological Benefits:** Physiological deprivation leads to low self-esteem, consequent insecurity, anxiety and stress. The Mid-Day Meal Scheme can help address this and facilitate cognitive, emotional and social development.

10.4.4 Coverage: The Mid-Day Meal Scheme covers children of Classes I-VIII studying in Government, Local Body, Government aided and National Child Labour Project schools and the centres run under Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS)/Alternative & Innovative Education (AIE) centres including Madarasas/Maktabas supported under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). It is the largest school feeding

programme in the world, covering 10.68 crore children in 12.12* lakh elementary schools across the country.

10.4.5 Nutritional content: The cooked mid day meal is provided with the following nutritional content to all eligible children.

Components	Primary	Upper Primary
(1)	(2)	(3)
Calories	450	700
Protein	12gms	20gms

The above nutritional content per child per school day is ensured through a package consisting of the following ingredients.

Sl.No.	Item	Primary	Upper Primary
1	Food grains (Rice/Wheat/nutria rich cereals)	100 gm	150 gm
2	Pulses	20 gm	30 gm
3	Vegetable	50 gm	75 gm
4	Oil/fats	5 gm	7.5 gm
5	Micro-nutrients	Adequate quantities of micro-nutrients like Iron, Folic Acid and Vitamin-A. etc. in convergence with NRHM	

10.4.6 Financial components of the Scheme: The cooking cost covers the expenditure on pulses, vegetables, cooking oils, condiments and fuel etc. The cooking cost has been enhanced by 7.5% in each of the last 4 years. The cooking cost is shared between the Centre and the NER States on 90:10 basis and with other States / UTs on 75:25 basis. Accordingly, the current cooking cost from 01.07.2013 and sharing pattern between the Centre and the States is as under:

Total Cost per meal		Centre-State sharing			
		Non-NER. States (75:25)		NER States (90:10)	
		Centre	State	Centre	State
Primary	Rs. 3.34	Rs. 2.51	Rs. 0.83	Rs. 3.01	Rs. 0.33
Upper	Rs. 5.00	Rs. 3.75	Rs. 1.25	Rs. 4.50	Rs. 0.50

Major achievements:

- Up to 30th September, 2013, more than 10.35 crore children in 11.55 lakh schools have been covered under the MDMS.
- As per Annual Status of Education (ASER) Report 2013, nationally, mid-day meal was observed being served on the day of the visit in 87.2% of schools. This year, in 14 states, mid-day meals were seen in more than 90% of schools visited.
- The Scheme has made special role in ensuring gender equity. The Census figures 2011 reveal that Male-Female literacy gap has gone down to 16% from 25%.
- A total of 10,01,054 kitchen-cum-stores were sanctioned since 2006-07 till 2013-14. As on 31.03.2014, a total number of 6, 70,595 (67%) kitchens - cum

- stores have been constructed and another 1, 29,011 (13%) are under construction and 2, 01,709 (20%) have not yet started.
- e) A total of 14, 99,154 units of kitchen devices have been sanctioned including 2, 85,655 for replacement, which were sanctioned during 2006-07. 11, 01,078 kitchen devices have been procured till end of 2nd quarter of 2013-14.
- f) 25.48 lakh cook-cum-helpers have been engaged during the year 2012-13 against the PAB-MDM approval for 28.29 lakh Cook-cum-Helpers.

10.4.7 Monitoring under Twenty Point Programme: The following parameters of “Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Scheme” are monitored annually under TPP-2006 for:

- (i) No. of children availing mid-day meal State/UT wise
- (ii) Food grains allocated and utilized, State/UT wise and
- (iii) Kitchen shed unit allocated constructed in progress State/UT wise.

10.4.8 Progress during the year 2013-14: During the year 10.51 crore children’s including upper primary are covered under Mid-Day Meal Schemes. The States/UT wise details are given in **Annexure-10.1**. During the year, allocation and utilization of foodgrains was 29.77 lakh (MTs) & 25.80 lakh (MTs) respectively which % utilization of 87%. The States/UT wise details are given in **Annexure-10.2**. Number of Kitchen-Cum-Stores up to 2013-14 (Primary & Upper Primary) was 670595 units against the total sanctioned Kitchen-Cum-Stores of 1001054 units with 67% achievement as on 31.03.2014. The number of Kitchen-Cum-Stores under construction was 129011 (13% of the total sanctioned units). The States/UT wise details are given in **Annexure-10.3**.

Coverage	2007-08*	2008-09*	2009-10*	2010-11*	2011-12*	2012-13*	2013-14*
(1)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Children covered (in crore)	11.37	11.19	11.36	10.46	10.54	10.68	10.51
Food-grain allocated (in lakh MTs)	24.79	29.30	27.71	29.40	29.09	29.55	29.77

*Primary and Upper Primary combined

10.4.10 Infrastructure Development under Mid-Day Meal Scheme Construction of Kitchen Sheds:- The construction cost of Kitchen-cum-Store is determined on the basis of plinth area norms and State Schedule of Rates prevalent in the State/UT. This Department has prescribed 20 sq.mt. plinth area for construction of Kitchen cum-Store in schools having up to 100 children. For every addition of up to 100 children, additional 4 sq.mt. Plinth area is added. States/UTs have the flexibility to modify the slab of 100 children depending upon the local conditions. The cost of construction of Kitchen cum-stores is shared between the Centre and the NER States on 90:10 basis and with other States/UT on 75:25 basis. The Central Assistance of Rs. 7834.04 crore has been released to the States/UTs for construction of 10, 01,054 kitchen-cum-stores since 2006-07. Out of this, 6, 70,595 (67%) kitchen-cum-stores have been constructed and 1, 29,011 (13%) are under construction till 2013-14.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Amount (Crore)</u>
• 2006-07	2,21,039	Rs. 1,326
• 2007-08	2,22,849	Rs. 1,337
• 2008-09	3,02,870	Rs. 1,817
• 2009-10	1,03,555	Rs. 1,044
• 2010-11	28,897	Rs. 438
• 2011-12	2,062	Rs. 45
TOTAL	<u>8,73,748</u>	<u>Rs. 5,962</u>

10.4.11 Procurement of Kitchen Devices: A total of 14,99,154 units of kitchen devices have been sanctioned (including 2,85,655 for replacement) since 2006-07. 11, 01,078 kitchen devices have been procured till end of 2nd quarter of 2013-14.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Schools</u>	<u>Amount (Crore)</u>
• 2006-07	5, 20,944	Rs. 260.47
• 2007-08	2, 13,521	Rs. 106.78
• 2008-09	1, 21,212	Rs. 60.61
• 2009-10	2,70,096	Rs. 135.05
• 2010-11	5,795	Rs. 2.90
• 2011-12	17,259	Rs. 8.63
TOTAL	<u>11, 48,827</u>	<u>Rs. 574.44</u>

CHAPTER 11

POINT 10: ANUSUCHIT JAATI, JAN JAATI, ALP-SANKHYAK EVAM ANYA PICHHRA VARG KALYAN (WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES, MINORITIES AND OBCs)

The Government has accorded priority for protection of SCs, STs, Minorities and OBCs, safeguarding their interests and ensuring socio-economic justice to them. The Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities, has come into existence recently with the objectives of enhancing opportunities for education, ensuring an equitable share in economic activities and employment, improving their conditions of living and prevention of communal disharmony and violence. To ensure the above, the Government of India is now monitoring the following 10 programmes /schemes relating to welfare of SCs, STs, Minorities and OBCs as under:

1. SC Families Assisted
2. Rehabilitation of Scavengers
3. ST Families Assisted
4. Rights of Forest dwellers - Owners of minor forest produce
5. Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)
6. No alienation of Tribal lands
7. Implementation of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act [PESA]
8. Welfare of Minorities
9. Professional education among all minority communities and
10. Reservation of OBCs in Education and Employment

11.1 SC Families Assisted:

11.1.1 As per 2011 Census, Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) constitute 16.63% and 8.83% of the Indian population respectively. More than half the Scheduled Caste population is concentrated in five States namely Uttar Pradesh (4.14 crore), West Bengal (2.15 crore), Andhra Pradesh (1.39 crore), Tamil Nadu (1.44 crore) and Bihar (1.66 crore). These States account for 64.82% of the Scheduled Caste population in the country. Whereas the State of Punjab occupies first position in terms of percentage of SCs to the State population (31.93%), followed by Himachal Pradesh (25.19%) and West Bengal (23.51%). 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.

11.1.2 The Scheduled Castes mainly earn their livelihood through their own labour, by working either on the lands of others, or in occupations such as scavenging, flaying and tanning of leather, which reflect their social and economic subjugation or dependence. As against the national average of 67%, more than three-quarters of SC workers are engaged in primary sector activities. On the other hand proportion of those 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, almost half the Scheduled Caste main workers are agricultural wage labourers, in contrast to the national average of 30%. Although practice of unsociability has been declining all over the country, caste rigidities continue to prevail.

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

11.1.4 The literacy statistics of the last decennial Census offers significant positive trends of social transformation for both males and females belonging to Scheduled Castes. During 2001-2011, the literacy rate among the Scheduled Castes increased by 14.4% over the last decade, where as the increase in total literacy rate is 8.2%. The more remarkable increase has been in female literacy among Scheduled Castes. In terms of gender analysis; the Scheduled Castes females' recorded 14.6% increase as against the average increase of 10.9%. This phenomenon indicates reduction in the literacy gap between the general and the Scheduled Castes population. The higher level of increase in literacy in SCs as compared to total female literacy can perhaps be attributed to the special government interventions both at central and state level in their forum. While SC population is having access to educational benefits, this is not translating in corresponding economic benefits. This warrants a rethinking about the strategy.

11.1.5 Progress: 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. Against the Annual target for year 2013-14 under TPP-2006 to assist 9.63 lakh "SC families assisted under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC", achievement was 13.71 lakh (146 % of the targets). The performance of States Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal was "*Very good*". The performance of the State/UT of Jammu and Kashmir, Chandigarh was "*Good*". The performance of remaining seven States/UTs was "*Poor*". The details are given in Annexure **11.1**.

11.1.6: The annual target 55.00 lakh for "SC students assisted under post matric scholarship" for year 2013-14 under TPP-2006, the achievement was 24.72 lakh (72 % of the targets). The performance of States Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu And Kashmir, Karnataka, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and Uttarakhand was "*Very good*". The performance of the State/UT of Andhra Pradesh, Tripura was "*Good*". The performance of remaining seven States/UTs was "*Poor*". The details are given in Annexure **11.2**.

11.2 Rehabilitation of Scavengers:

11.2.1 A National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their Dependents (NSLRS) was started in March, 1992 to rehabilitate manual scavengers

and their dependents in alternative occupations. As per reports received from State Governments from time to time, there were about 7.70 lakh manual scavengers and their dependents, to be rehabilitated under NSLRS. Out of this, about 4.23 lakh beneficiaries were assisted for rehabilitation, during the period of implementation of NSLRS.

11.2.2 Government of India has introduced a new '**Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers**' (SRMS) which was introduced in January 2007 with the objective of rehabilitating remaining 3.42 lakh manual scavengers and their dependents by March, 2009. Under the Scheme, the identified beneficiaries were provided loan, at subsidized rate of interest, and credit linked capital subsidy for setting up self employment projects. It also has liberal provisions for training of beneficiaries in marketable skills to enhance their employability. They are paid stipend of Rs.1000 per month during the period of training. The scheme is being implemented through the National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) and other agencies identified for this purpose.

11.2.3 Prohibition of Employment as manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act,2013, which intends to eliminate the insanitary latrines, prohibit employment as Manual Scavengers, hazardous manual cleaning of sewer and septic tanks and survey of Manual Scavengers & their Rehabilitation, within time bound manners and caste various responsibilities on States/UT's, has been notified by Government of India on 2nd October ,2013and made effective from 6th of December,2013.

11.2.4 The SRMS has been revised w.e.f November, 2013 to synchronize it with the Prohibition of Employment as manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act,2013, with the following major modifications:

- i. Definition of manual scavenger as per MS Act
- ii. Provision of onetime cash assistance of Rs. 40,000/-, to be paid in installments.
- iii. Enhancement of the maximum project cost from the existing Rs. 5 Lakh to Rs. 10 Lakh, and Rs.15 lakh in case of sanitation related projects.
- iv. Enhancement of capital subsidy from the existing maximum Rs. 20,000 to maximum of Rs. 3.25 lakh, based on the project cost.
- v. Revision of the rate of monthly stipend during training from the existing Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 3,000 and the training period from 1 to 2 years.

11.2.5 Progress under SRMS: The Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers originally envisaged rehabilitation of all manual scavengers in alternative occupations by 31.3.2009, was extended up to 31.3. 2010 and now revised w.e.f November,2013. The entire amount under the scheme is released to the NSKFDC, which in turn provides the funds to the other apex corporations of the Ministry, implementing the scheme. The apex corporations provide funds to the concerned State Channelizing Agencies, based on specific proposal received from them for providing assistance under different components of the scheme to the identified beneficiaries. The year-wise Budget Allocation and expenditure since introduction of the scheme, is as follows:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Budget Allocation	Expenditure	No. of beneficiaries
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2006-07	1	56	#
2007-08	50	25	6,752 assisted for training, 3056 provided loan
2008-09	100	100	39,956 assisted for training, 33,890 provided loans
2009-10	100	50	41,666
2010-11	5	NIL	329
2011-12	100	NIL	N.A.
2012-13	100	20.00	N.A.
2013-14	570	35.00	N.A.

Implementation of the scheme started in January 2007.

11.2.6 As per the updated number reported by States/UTs after launch of the Scheme, about 1.18 lakh manual scavengers and their dependents in 18 States/UTs were identified for implementation of the Scheme.

Overall status of rehabilitation: Overall status of implementation of the scheme is as follows:

S.No.	Item	Status
1.	No. of identified beneficiaries	1,18,474
2.	Training	
	(i) No. of beneficiaries reported to be desirous of training	43,909
	(ii) No. of beneficiaries trained (% with ref. to 2(i) above)	43,909 (100%)
3.	Sanction of Loan for Self Employment	
	(i) No. of beneficiaries who, as per the reports of concerned States/UTs, cannot be provided loan	39,533
	(ii) No. of beneficiaries who can be provided loan [1-3 (1)]	78,941
	(iii) No. of beneficiaries provided loan{% with reference to item 3(ii)]	78,941 (100%)

11.2.7 National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC):

11.2.7.1 The National Commission for Safai Karamcharis Act, 1993, had defined “Safai Karamchari” as “a person engaged in, or employed for, manually carrying human excreta or any sanitation work.” The target groups of the corporation are “*Scavengers*”, which means persons wholly or partially employed for manual handling of human excreta and their dependents, and “*Safai Karamcharis*” which means persons engaged in or employed for any sanitation work, and their dependents.

11.2.8 The Government has established the *National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC)* on 24th January 1997 under Section 25 of the Company Act 1956 with the objective of providing all round socio-economic upliftment of the Safai Karmacharis and their dependents and to extend concessional financial assistance to the beneficiaries for establishment of income generating projects. This Corporation acts as Apex Finance Institution with the objective of financing income-generating activities through the State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs). The mission of NSKFDC is to empower the Safai Karamcharis, Scavengers and their dependents to break them away from traditional occupation, depressed social condition and poverty and to provide leverage to them to work their own way up the social economic ladder with dignity and pride. NSKFDC also provide technical and professional training, quality control, technology up-gradation, and common facility centers for carrying out sanitation works. No income limit is fixed for availing financial assistance. However, the Corporation accords priority to the economic development and rehabilitation of Scavengers, and amongst Scavengers, those whose income is below double the poverty line; Women and Disabled persons from among the target group.

11.2.8.1: Credit Based Scheme OF NSKFDC

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Sanctioning Limit	Rate of Interest (P.A.)		Maximum Repayment Period
			NSKFDC to SCA	SCA to Beneficiaries	
1	General Term Loan Scheme	Upto Rs.15.00 lac	3%	6%	10 years
2	Mahila Adhikarita Yojana (MAY)	Upto Rs.75,000/-	2%	5%	5 Years
3	Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY)	Upto Rs.50,000/-	1%	4%	3 years
4	Micro Credit Finance (MCF)	Upto Rs.50,000/-	2%	5%	3 years
5	Sanitation Workers Rehabilitation Scheme (SWRS)	Upto Rs.15.00 lac	3%	6%	10 years

6	Education Loan	Study in India-upto Rs.10.00 lac, Study in Abroad-upto Rs.20.00 lac	1%	4%(0.5% rebate in rate of interest for female candidates)	5 year after co-termination of course with moratorium period of one year
7	Skill Development	100% Grant with stipend of Rs.1500/- per month /per candidate			

State Channelizing Agency (SCA)

11.2.9 Progress: The authorised share capital of the Corporation as on 31.3.2014 was Rs. 600 crore. The paid up capital of the Corporation was Rs.394.99 crore in the beginning of the year. During 2013-14, Rs.50.00 crore was released as equity to the Corporation enhancing the paid up capital to Rs. 444.99 as on 31.3.2014. The Corporation implements schemes to promote self employment in alternative occupations through concessional finance, and schemes of skill development. Since its inception the Corporation has disbursed Rs. 827.98 crore covering 2,64,923 beneficiaries, out of which an amount of Rs.127.72 crore covering 0.17 lakh beneficiaries were covered in 2013-14.

11.3 ST Families Assisted:

11.3.1 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.

11.3.2 The National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) continued to function as a catalytic agent for financing, facilitating and mobilizing funds for promoting economic developmental activities of STs. This Corporation provides financial assistance at concessional rates of interest. During the year 2013-14, the Corporation has fixed a target of Rs.180 Crore for sanction under Income Generating Activities. Against this, sanction of Rs. 208.25 Crore was made for 2,60,356 numbers of beneficiaries as on during 2013-14..

11.4 Rights of Forest Dwellers-Owners of Minor Forest Produce:

11.4.1 Tribal communities have for many generations occupied forest land, developing a symbiotic relationship with the forest environment which is both their dwelling and their source of livelihood. By nature Adivasi believe in shared ownership and have a deep sense of community which, in the past, has resulted in exploitation and displacement of Adivasi as they have no legal rights on the land they have historically occupied.

11.4.2 The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (*Recognition of Forest Right Act 2006*) commonly referred to as the FRA has been prepared by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, "to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes who have been residing in such forests for generations, but whose rights could not be recorded;" and

“to provide for a framework for recording the forest rights so vested and the nature of evidence required for such recognition and vesting in respect of forest land.”

11.4.3 The Act recommends the allocation of legal rights of ownership on forest land to a maximum of four hectares to each of the Adivasi families in the Scheduled Areas who have been continuously resident on and utilizing the forest land before December 2005. Through right conferred to the Adivasi families on hereditary basis, but they cannot exchange or sell the land. The Act recognized the “rights of the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes” which “include the responsibilities and authority for sustainable use, conservation of bio-diversity and maintenance of ecological balance and thereby strengthening the conservation regime of the forests while ensuring livelihood and food security of the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes.” The Act also acknowledges that “the forest rights on ancestral lands and their habitat were not adequately recognized in the consolidation of the state forests during the Colonial period as well as in independent India, resulting in historical injustice to the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes who are integral to the very survival and sustainability of the forest ecosystems. Since its notification at the beginning of 2008, several cases have been lodged in High Courts of various states contesting the legality of FRA. The result has been a hiatus in the administrative processing for FRA provision - land demarcation, application and recognition of claims of land entitlements - at state level due to misinterpretation of a High Court ruling.

11.4.4 Progress: As on 31.3.2014, claims filed under the FRA were 37.43 lakh, out of which 30.53 have been disposed off which is 81.58% of the total claims received and 14.33 Lakh titles have been issued. Due to efforts of the ministry of Tribal affairs the distribution of community titles has risen from 8,498 titles till December 2012 to 22,430 titles by the end of November 2013.

11.5 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs):

11.5.1 There are certain tribal communities who are having low level of literacy declining or stagnant population, pre-agricultural level of technology and economically backward. Seventy five such groups in 17 States/UT have been identified and have been categorized as *Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups* (PVTGs). Their problems and needs are different from other Scheduled Tribes. As Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups constitute the most vulnerable group among the Scheduled Tribes, there is need to provide support for their protection and development. Therefore, a Central Sector Scheme was started during 1998-99 for the development of PTGs. The scheme is flexible in nature and the funds are made available for those items/activities which are very crucial for their survival, protection and development. The activities under this scheme may include development of infrastructure, income generation activities, agricultural development, cattle development, education facilities drinking water facility, irrigation facility, insurance health care etc.

11.5.2 Objective: Given the vulnerability of PVTGs, it becomes necessary to allocate adequate funds from Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored and State Plan schemes for the socio-economic development of PVTGs. In 1998-99, a separate 100% Central Sector Scheme for exclusive development of PVTGs was started. Based on the knowledge and experience gathered meanwhile, the scheme was revised in 2008-09, to make it more effective.

11.5.3 Scope: The scheme covers only the 75 identified Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (earlier known as Primitive Tribal Groups) among scheduled tribes. The

scheme is very flexible and it enables every State to focus on any area that they consider is relevant to their PTGs and their socio-cultural environment. Activities under it may include housing, land distribution, land development, agricultural development, cattle development, construction of link roads, installation of non-conventional sources of energy for lighting purpose, social security including Janshree Beema Yojana or any other innovative activity meant for the comprehensive socio-economic development of under this scheme are made available for those items/ activities which are very crucial for the survival, protection and development of PTGs and are not specifically catered to by any other scheme of State or Central Government or by guidelines governing the utilization of funds under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan and Article 275(1) of the Constitution. The general principle of convergence of funds and functionaries also applies.

11.5.4 Implementation of the scheme (CCD Plans): During 2013-14, the implementation of long term “Conservation-cum Development (CCD) Plan for PTGs” continued. The CCD Plans were prepared by the State Governments and Union Territory of A&N Islands for five years by adopting habitat development approach on the basis of data obtained from baseline or other surveys conducted by them, and were approved by the Expert Committee of the Ministry. The CCD Plans indicate the PTG wise annual provisions for each financial year and also the agency involved in implementation of that activity. The State Government/UT Administration have been asked to ensure proportionate flow of financial resources for all PTGs found in their State and the activities to be taken with a proper mix of interventions through the State/UT Government and NGOs. The duplication of intervention in same area has to be avoided. The delivery mechanism has to be strengthened through innovative plans and procedures. An Expert Committee examines the CCD Plans submitted by State Governments/UT Administration. During 2013-14, funds have been released to 15 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Kerala, Tripura and Andaman & Nicobar Island on the basis of presentation before the Expert committee for the 12th Five Year Plan.

11.5.5 Implementing Agency: The scheme is implemented in accordance with CCD Plans by the State/UT through various agencies of the State Government/UT Administration like Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs)/Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs), Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs), and also Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

11.5.6 Pattern of funding: It is a 100% Central Sector Scheme. The funds are generally released to States/NGOs in one installment in accordance with the annual programme proposed for a particular financial year in the CCD Plan. Funds in favour of NGOs are released directly by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, in accordance with CCD Plan.

11.5.7 Aam Admi Bima Yojana : Government of India has merged two social security Schemes viz Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) and Janashree Bima Yojana (JBY). The merged scheme renamed as “Aam Admi Bima Yojana”, has come into effect from 01.01.2013. Under this scheme, the head of the family or one earning member in the family of such a household aged between 18 and 59 years of the below poverty line family (BPL) or marginally above the poverty line under identified vocational group/rural landless household are eligible. The premium to be charged initially under the scheme will be Rs.200/- per annum per member for a cover of

Rs.30,000/-, out of which 50% will be subsidized from the Social Security Fund . In case of Rural Landless Household (RLH) remaining 50 % premium shall be borne by the State Government/ Union Territory and in case of other occupational group the remaining 50% premium shall be borne by the Nodal Agency and/or Member and/or State Government/ Union Territory. The benefits provided under the scheme are as under:

11.5.7.1 Natural death: Upon death of a member, during the period of insurance cover the Sum Assured of Rs.30,000/- under assurance, then in force, shall become payable to the nominee.

11.5.7.2 Accidental death / Disability benefits: The following benefits are provided to members in case of accident, during the period of insurance cover

a) On death, due to accident	75,000/-
b) Permanent Total Disability, due to accident	75,000/-
i Loss of 2 eyes or 2 limbs OR	
ii Loss of one eye & one limb, in an accident	
c) Loss of one eye or one limb, in an accident	37,500/-

11.5.7.3: Scholarship benefits: Scholarship as a Free Add-on benefit will be provided to a maximum of two children of the beneficiary studying between 9th to 12th Standard @ Rs.100/= per month for each child payable half yearly - on 1st July and on 1st January, each year.

11.5.8: Allocation: The annual allocation made under the scheme of Development of PVTGs during 2013-14 was 244 Crore. The annual allocation made under the scheme of Development of PVTGs during 2007-08 to 2013-14 have been given below.

(Rs.in crore)

Allocation and releases from 2007-08 to 2012-13			
Year	BE	RE	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2007-08	40.00	58.46	57.86
2008-09	178.00	194.00	192.07
2009-10	160.00	83.62 *	83.62
2010-11	185.00	244.20	232.44
2011-12	244.00	244.00	231.29
2012-13	244.00	178.50	178.50
2013-14	244.00	207.00	206.90

* Includes fund from NE Pool.

11.5.9 Performance during 2013-14: On the basis of the CCD Plans, during 2013-14, Rs.206.90 crore has been released to 15 States. The statement of funds released during 2013-14 is as under:

State-wise /UT NGOs/ year -wise Releases during the Years 2010-11 upto 2013-14 under the Scheme Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of the State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
(1)	(2)	(5)	(5)	(3)	(4)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2292.4	2292.400	2000.000	3000.000
2	Bihar	0.00	0.000	0.000	75.000
3	Chhattisgarh	2257.61	1659.770	2011.694	1422.900
4	Gujarat	0.00	2035.200	700.000	1000.000
5	Jharkhand	218.68	2471.823	645.976	378.208
6	Kerala	0.00	1210.000	0.000	600.000
7	Karnataka	6000.00	1225.608	707.372	26.679
8	Madhya Pradesh	5428.20	6545.320	4350.000	4500.000
9	Maharashtra	3487.61	0.000	28.300	2610.000
10	Manipur	0.00	0.00	100.000	100.000
11	Orissa	1226.68	1224.728	3260.000	2000.000
12	Rajasthan	1280.28	2677.000	1500.000	700.000
13	Tamil Nadu	553.58	1161.047	1446.658	2026.757
14	Tripura	315.70	627.400	7000.000	950.000
15	West Bengal	0.00	0.000	400.000	0.000
16	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.000	0.000	1300.000
17	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000
18	A & Nicobar Islands	184.00	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Total	23244.74	23130.296	17850.000	20689.544

11.6 No alienation of Tribal Lands:

11.6.1 The practice is the alienation of land to non-tribal and plains-men which has historically been the major form of transfer of land from tribal. The state was meant to play a pro-active role in ensuring that tribal lands are restored back from non-tribal in this kind of exploitation. Different state government has framed different kinds of protective laws under this and the results have been varied. Andhra Pradesh has an exemplary land regulation called the Land Transfer Regulation Act of 1959 which was later amended in 1970. Despite such a strong legislation, there is a large number of pending cases where land has to be restored to the tribal.

11.6.2 This is reviewed from time to time at various fora, including Conferences of the Revenue Ministers/ Secretaries of States and UTs organized by the Ministry of Rural Development. The State Government have been requested from time to time for taking effective steps for implantation of the legislative provisions for preventing alienation of tribal lands and restoration of such alienated lands.

11.6.3 Prevention of Alienation and Restoration of Alienated Tribal Lands: Article 46 of the Constitution places an obligation upon States to promote the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. There is a major concentration of tribal population in Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal, apart from the north eastern States. State Governments have accepted the policy of prohibiting transfer of land from tribal's to non-tribal and restoration of alienated land to tribals. States with large tribal populations have enacted laws prohibiting alienation of tribal lands and promoting restoration of alienated land.

11.6.4 Progress of No alienation of tribal lands: The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations were requested for submission of progress made on the subject upto 2011-12 for inclusion in the Annual Review Report on the TPP-2006. However, information has been received from 10 States/ UTs so far and the same is as under:

Number of Cases of Alienation of tribal lands

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Number of Cases Tribal Land Alienation (2011-2012)					Remarks
		Filed in the court	Cases disposed off	Cases rejected	Cases decided in favour of tribal's	Cases pending in the court	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	-Nil-					
2	Nagaland	-Nil-					There are no tribal land in the State
3	Tripura	29152	29152	20052	9088	12	

4	Punjab	-Nil-					There are no tribal land in the State
5	Odisha	35190	1837	1395	442	1815	
6	Puducherry	-Nil-					-
7	Uttar Pradesh	-Nil-					-
8	Sikkim	-Nil-					
9	Kerala	365 2	1837	1395	442	1815	-
10	Gujarat	20847	20127	02529	19598	720	-

11.7 Implementation of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act [PESA]:

11.7.1 Under this item the Status of implementation of PESA in States and Central Ministries is to be monitored. The provision of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas), Act. 1996 Act No. 40 of 1996) was passed by the Parliament in 1996 whereby Part IX of the Constitution was extended to Schedule V Areas. This was intended mainly to benefit the tribal population of the country which was concentrated in these areas. The Act has since been extended to the tribal areas of *nine* States, namely Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan.

11.7.2 All States have since amended their State Panchayat Raj Acts to include the provisions of the PESA 1996 but are yet to take up amendment of the subject laws relating to Land, Minor Minerals, and Water Bodies Village Markets etc. States are being urged to take suitable action to remove anomalies and conflicts between State Legislation and Provisions of PESA 1996. Further, Ministry of Panchayati Raj is taking steps for the study of critical issues for harmonization of provisions of the PESA with those of the Central Legislations concerned in Scheduled Areas, and is following up with Central Government Ministries for amendments in Forest, Environment, Mining, and Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement laws. Detailed comments on Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (LARR) Bill, 2011; Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011 and Indian Forest Act, 1927 have been sent to the Ministries concerned. LARR Bill, 2011 has since been referred to the Standing Committee on Rural Development. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has also placed its views on the LARR Bill, 2011 before the Standing Committee.

11.8. Welfare of Minorities:

11.8.1 The economic growth and development of a country depends on the integrated equitable development of all its citizens. The Government being well aware of the fact has always been the forerunner in protecting the legal rights of the minority communities at par with the majority and in ensuring their share in education, employment and economic benefits.

11.8.2 Prime Minister's new 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities'-The Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities was announced in June, 2006. It provides programme specific interventions, with definite goals which are to be achieved in a specific time frame. The objectives of the programme are:

- (a) Enhancing opportunities for education.
- (b) Ensuring an equitable share for minorities in economic activities and employment, through existing and new schemes, enhanced credit support for self employment and recruitment to State and Central Government jobs.
- (c) Improving the conditions of living of minorities by ensuring an appropriate share for them in infrastructure development schemes.
- (d) Prevention and control of communal disharmony and violence.

11.8.3 The main aim of new programme is to ensure that the benefits of various government schemes for the under privileged reach the disadvantaged sections of the minority communities. The underprivileged among the minorities are included in the target groups of various government schemes. It also provides that wherever possible, 15% of targets and outlays under various schemes should be earmarked for minorities. The emphasis of the programme on the maintenance of communal peace and harmony, through appropriate measures and ensuring a reasonable representation of minorities in government including the public sector remains as emphatic as ever and these continue to be important constituents of the new programme. However, the programme does not envisage any change or relaxation of any criteria norms or eligibility conditions in any scheme for minorities. These would continue to be as provided for in the original schemes included in the programme, details are as under:

- (i) ***Equitable availability of ICDS Services:*** The integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is aimed at holistic development of children and pregnant/lactating mothers from disadvantaged section, by providing services through Anganwadi Centers such as supplementary nutrition , immunization, health check-up, referral services, pre-school and non-formal education. A certain percentage of the ICDS projects and Anganwadi Centers will be located in blocks/villages with a substantial population of minority communities to ensure that the benefits of the scheme are equitable available to such communities also.
- (ii) ***Improving access to School Education:*** Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme, and other similar Government schemes, it will be ensured that a certain percentage of such schools are located in villages/localities having a substantial population of minority communities
- (iii) ***Greater resources for teaching Urdu:*** Central assistance will be provided for recruitment and posting of Urdu language teachers in primary and upper primary schools that serve a population in which at least one-fourth belong to that language group.
- (iv) ***Modernizing Madarsa Education:*** The Central Plan Scheme of Area Intensive and Madarsa Modernization Programme provides basic educational infrastructure in areas of concentration of educationally backward minorities and resources for the modernization of Madarsa education. Keeping in view of importance of addressing this need, this programme will be substantially strengthened and implemented effectively.

(v) **Scholarships for meritorious students from minority communities:** Schemes for pre-metric and post-metric scholarships for students from minority communities will be formulated and implemented.

(vi) **Improving educational infrastructure through the Maulana Azad Education Foundation.** The Government shall provide all possible assistance to Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) to strengthen and enable it to expand its activities more effectively.

(vii) **Self-Employment and Wage Employment for the poor:** The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), the primary self-employment programme for rural areas, has the objective for bringing assisted poor rural families above the poverty line by providing them income generating assets through a mix of bank credit and Governmental subsidy. A certain percentage of the physical and financial targets under the SGSY will be earmarked for beneficiaries belonging to the minority communities living below the poverty line in rural areas. The *Swarnjayanti Shahary Rojgar Yojana* (SSRY) consists of two major components namely, the Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP) and the Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP). A certain percentage of the physical and financial targets under USEP and UWEP will be earmarked to benefit people below the poverty line from the minority communities.

(viii) **Up gradation of skill through technical training:** A very large proportion of the population of minority communities is engaged in low-level technical work or earns its living as handicraftsmen. Provision of technical training to such people would upgrade their skills and earning capability. Therefore, a certain proportion of all new ITIs will be located in areas predominantly inhabited by minority communities and a proportion of existing ITIs to be upgraded to "Centres of Excellence" will be selected on the same basis.

(ix) **Enhanced credit support for economic activities:** The National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) was set up in 1994 with the objective of promoting economic development activities among the minority communities. The Government is committed to strengthen the NMDFC by providing it greater equity support to enable it to fully achieve its objective. Bank credit is essential for creation and sustenance of self-employment initiatives. A target of 40% of net bank credit of priority sector lending has been fixed for domestic banks. The priority includes, inter alia, agricultural, loans, loans to small-scale industries & small business, loans to retail trade, professional and self-employed persons, education loans, housing loans and micro-credit. It will be ensured that an appropriate percentage of the priority sector lending in all categories is targeted for the minority communities.

(x) **Recruitment to State and Central Services:** Special consideration will be provided to minority communities in recruitment of police personnel, State Governments. For this purpose, the composition of selection committees should be representative. The Central Government will take similar action in the recruitment of personnel to the Central police forces. Large scale employment opportunities are provided by the Railways, nationalized banks and public sector enterprises. In these cases also, the concerned departments will ensure that special consideration is given to recruitment from minority communities. An exclusive scheme will be launched for candidates belonging to minority communities to provide coaching in Government institutions as well as private coaching institutes with credibility.

(xi) **Equitable share in rural housing scheme:** The Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) provides financial assistance for shelter to the rural poor living below the poverty line. A certain percentage of the physical and financial targets under IAY will be earmarked for poor beneficiaries from minority communities living in rural areas.

(xii) **Improvement in condition of slums inhabited by minority communities:** Under the schemes of Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNURM), the Central Government provides assistance to States/UTs for development of urban slums through provision of physical amenities and basic services. It would be ensured that the benefits of these programmes flow equitably to members of the minority communities and to cities/slums, predominantly inhabited by minority communities. Under Urban Infrastructure and Government (UIG) scheme, Urban infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and national Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the Central Government provides assistance to States/UTs for provision of infrastructure and basic services. It would be ensured that the benefits of this programme flow equitably to cities/towns/districts/blocks having a substantial minority population.

(xiii) **Prevention of communal incidents:** In the areas, identified as communally sensitive and riot prone districts, police officials of the highest known efficiency, impartiality and secular record must be posted. In such areas and even elsewhere, the prevention of communal tension should be one of the primary duties of the district magistrate and superintendent of police. Their performance in this regard should be an important factor in determining their promotion prospects.

(xiv) **Prosecution for communal offences:** Severe action should be taken against all those who incite communal tension or take part in violence. Special court or courts specifically earmarked to try communal offences should be set up so that offenders are brought to book speedily.

(xv) **Rehabilitation of victims of communal riots:** Victims of communal riots should be given immediate relief and provided prompt and adequate financial assistance for their rehabilitation.

11.8.4 Performance: The physical achievements upto 2013--14 for schemes included in the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme (considered amenable to monitoring and, where targets for minorities have been fixed for the Welfare of Minorities) are as under.

Performance of Schemes Included in the PM's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities upto the year 2013-14

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme and Ministry/Dept. Concerned	Achievement (Physical) Upto 2013-14
(1)	(2)	(4)
1.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA): D/o School Education & Literacy	

(i)	No. of Primary schools constructed	15939
(ii)	No. of upper primary schools constructed	8151
(iii)	No. of additional classrooms constructed	230639
(iv)	No. of New primary schools & new upper primary opened	33357
(vi)	No. of teachers sanctioned	125386
(vii)	No. of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) sanctioned in educationally backward blocks, having a substantial minority population.	555
2.	Swarojgaries assisted under Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana Renamed as Aajeevika (SGSY) M/O RD	1157381
3.	Below Poverty Line (BPL) families assisted under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) M/o Rural Development .	2752132
4	Beneficiaries assisted under Sworn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) M/o Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation(HUPA) (<i>In crore</i>)	188.76
(i)	Individual enterprises Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)	115483
(ii)	Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)	365034
5.	Operationalisation of Anganwadi Centers under ICDS: M/o Women & Child Development upto YEAR 2013-14	70371

11.9. Professional Education Among All Minority Communities:

11.9.1 In so far as the professional education of minorities are concerned, there are no schemes being implemented at present by Ministry of HRD for that purpose. At present there is no reservation for them in admission to educational institutions whether professional or otherwise. In the Ministry of Minority Affairs, The Maulana Azad Education Foundation gives Scholarships to Minorities. It is also funding minorities under its coaching scheme to prepare for competitive examinations for admission or for employment.

11.9.2 Steps Taken By All India Council Of Technical Education (AICTE): The details of the steps taken by *All India Council Of Technical Education (AICTE)* : To safeguard the interest of minority educational institution and students belonging to minority communities is given below:

1. It gives concession in processing fees and money deposit for setting up new technical Institution under the category of minority institutions to encourage minorities to establish new technical institutions, which is expected to provide easy access to Technical education Institutions in the country to the minority communities.
2. AICTE has the following research promotion scheme through which funding is provided to AICTE approved institutions, the schemes are also applicable to minority institutions:
 - Research Promotion Scheme (RPS) for promoting research in the field of engineering.
 - Set up National Board of Accreditation to regulate and monitor the quality of engineering education in the country
 - Research and Institutional Development (RID) Schemes for improvement of quality of Engineering education
 - Quality Improvement Programme (QIP)
 - QIP Degree
 - QIP Polytechnics
 - Early Faculty Induction Scheme (EFIP)
 - Faculty Development Programme (FDP)
 - Emeritus Fellowship (EF)
 - Visiting Professorship (VP)
 - Career Awards (CA)
 - Seminar, Symposium and Workshop Grants
 - AICTE-INAE distinguished Visiting Professorship
 - National Doctoral Fellowship (NDF)
 - National Faculty in Engineering & Technology with Industrial Collaboration (NAFETIC)
 - National Co-ordinated Project (NCP)
 - Post Graduate Scholarship • Industry Institute Partnership Programme
 - Development of Model Curriculum for different courses
 - PG Programmes have been allowed to be conducted in the 2nd shift in order to promote M.Tech qualification among B.Tech qualified faculty
 - In order to promote research culture amongst faculty & the students, which is needed to promote quality education, the best in the world e-journals have been made mandatory
3. All Government & Government Aided Institutions have been allowed to act as QIP Centers, so that faculty and students can pursue PG Education.
4. It also promotes the establishment of Minority Institutions. The details of minority institutions in country is placed at Annexure-I

11.9.3 Steps by UGC: Details of the schemes/programmes implemented by the University Grants Commission (UGC) to safeguard the interest of Minority Educational Institution and Student belong to Minority communities areas under:

- Remedial Coaching: In order to enable students belonging to Minority Communities who need remedial coaching to come up to the level necessary for pursuing higher studies efficiently and to reduce their failure and drop out rate, the UGC provides financial assistance for conducting special classes outside the regular time table,
- Coaching for NET/SET: The main objective of the scheme is to prepare the candidates from minority Communities for appearing in NET or SET so that sufficient number of candidates become available for selection of Lecturers in the University System from the groups.
- Establishment of Residential Coaching Academics: The basis objective of this coaching scheme is to prepare students belonging to Minority Communities to get gainful employment in Group A,B or C Central Services, State Services or equivalent position in private sector.
- Establishment of Equal Opportunity Cells for Minorities: To make college and universities more responsive to the needs and constraints of the disadvantaged social groups, the UGC established the ECO to oversee the effective implementation of policies and programmes of these groups

11.9.4 National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions: The mandate of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions established through an Act of Parliament is to protect and safeguard the rights of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. The Commission is a quasi judicial body and has been endowed with the powers of a Civil Court. The Commission has three specific roles namely adjudicatory function, advisory role and has recommendatory powers. The Commission has also powers to advise the Central Government or any State Government on any question relating to the education of minorities that may be referred to it. The Commission also makes recommendations to the Central Governments and State Governments and other authorities regarding any matter which directly or indirectly deprives the minority community of their educational rights enshrined under Article 30.

11.9.5 Progress: Since its inception, the Commission has registered 14965 cases out of which 14000 have been disposed of as on 31.3.2014. During 9440 Educational institutions have been granted Minority Status Certificate(MSC) by the Commission.

11.9.6 Details of Education Programme Run by the Central Wakf Council: The Central Wakf Council is a statutory body, established under the Wakf Act in December, 1964. The Council consists of the Union Minister-in-charge of wakfs as ex-officio Chairperson and other members, not exceeding twenty in number, appointed by the Central Government. The Secretary, Central Wakf Council is the Chief Executive Officer of the Council. The main function of the Council is to advise the Central Government on matters concerning the working of Wakf Boards and the proper administration of Wakfs in the country. Ministry of Minority Affairs is also implementing some more schemes for which details may be obtained from the Ministry. Central Wakf Council also comes under the preview of Ministry Affairs. The Central Wakf Council meets twice a year. However, various committees of the Council meet as often

as possible, to transact business relating to the monitoring of programmes, administrative and financial matters, implementation of the scheme for development of urban wakf properties and educational schemes. The committees discharge the functions entrusted to them by the Council.

11.9.7 Educational Scheme: Under the Education scheme of the Central Wakf Council the fund is given for I.T.Is, Vocational and Training Courses, Book Banks in the school libraries and to the State Wakf Boards as matching grant for onward disbursement of scholarship to the student of Madarsa and I.T.Is etc. The scholarship scheme of the Council meant for students of Technical/Professional Degree courses and Ad-hoc-grant to the students of general Degree courses has been discontinued from 2007-08, owing to the similar scheme launched by Ministry of Minority Affairs. The 4 % donation received from loaned Works on outstanding, as well as the interest accrued on the bank deposited of the Revolving Fund, form the Education Fund on the Council. This fund is utilized for implementing the following programme are as under:

- a) Matching Grant to State Wakf Board for providing scholarship in their respective States to the higher Secondary, Madarsa Students and to the student undergoing Technical/Professional Diploma Courses.
- b) Grant for the establishment of I.T.Is in the Muslim concentrated areas.
- c) Financial assistance to voluntary organizations for vocational training centers
- d) Financial assistance to libraries for developing book banks.
- e) Ad-hoc grant/ Emergency grant for admission in professional and free coaching of competitive exams to poor and needy students.

Till 2007-08 the Central Wakf Council had programme of scholarship for the students of Technical / Professional degree courses, Similarly, it was giving “Ad-hoc” grant to the students of general degree courses. Thus up to March 31st 2008 total of 12,952 scholarship were issued by the Council to the students Technical Degree courses such as MBBS, BUMS, BAMS, B.Tech and B.Sc. (Ag.) etc.. Similarly, in 6366 cases “ Ad-hoc” grant were given to Poor and needy student of general degree courses.

11.9.8 Progress upto March 31, 2012: Under the programme of vocational training, 628 Voluntary Organisations/ Technical Institutes have been assisted. Similarly, under the scheme for setting up I.T.Is., the Central Waqf Council has approved twenty I.T.Is. in the Muslim concentrated areas.

11.10.1 Reservation of OBCs: The first Backward Classes Commission, constituted on January 29, 1953 and headed by Kaka Sahib Kalelkar, then a Member Parliament, recommended 70 per cent seats in all technical and professional institutions for qualified students from the Backward Classes, besides a minimum reservation of vacancies in all government services and local bodies for OBCs on a three fold scale namely 25 per cent for Class I posts; 33.5 per cent for Class II posts; and 40 per cent for Class III and IV posts. The report could not be implemented, as, the Centre did not find any merit in drawing a national list of OBCs and said that it would be left to the State governments to draw up their own OBC lists.

11.10.2 The Second Backward Classes Commission, constituted on December 20, 1978 to examine the desirability of otherwise of making a provision for the reservation

of posts in favour of such backward classes of citizens that are not adequately represented in public services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or any State. The Commission estimated the population of OBCs in the country to be around 52 per cent of the total population. However, in view of the ceiling imposed by the Supreme Court that the total quantum of reservations should be below 50 per cent, the Commission recommended a reservation of 27 per cent only for OBCs, considering the 22.5 per cent reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes already existing in all services and public sector undertakings (PSUs).

11.10.3 The Commission recommended that all universities and affiliated colleges be covered by this scheme of reservation. Besides, it sought 27 per cent reservation for OBC students in all scientific, technical and professional Institutions run by the Central as well as State governments, as in its view, they would not be able to compete on an equal footing with others in securing admission to these institutions.

11.10.4 Reservation to the Scheduled Castes (SCs), Schedule Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) is available respectively at the rate of 15 percent, 7.5 percent and 27 percent in case of direct recruitment on all Indian otherwise than by open competition, reservation to them is provided at the rate of 16.66 percent, 7.5 percent and 25.84 percent respectively. Thus, total reservation to SCs, STs and OBCs is 49.5 percent in case of direct recruitment on all Indian basis by Open competition and 50 percent in case of direct recruitment on all Indian basis otherwise than by open competition.

11.10.5 Relaxations and Concessions: - In order to ensure that posts reserved for OBCs are filled by OBC candidates only, various relaxations are given to the candidates belonging to OBC. For example relaxation of three years in the upper age limit etc. There is a ban on de-reservation of reserved posts in case of direct recruitment. Ceiling of 50% on filling up of reserved vacancies does not apply to the backlog reserved vacancies does not apply to the backlog reserved vacancies of earlier years which are treatment as a separate and distinct group and are not subject to any ceiling.

11.10.6 Liaison Officer: - In each Ministry / Department / Attached and Subordinate Officers at least of the rank of Deputy Secretary in-charge of administrator or any other officer at least of the rank of Deputy Secretary should be designated as liaison Officer in respect of matters relating to the representation of the other backward Classes. Each Ministry / Department is supposed to have a Cell within the Ministry / Department under the direct control of the Liaison Officer to assist him to discharge his duties effectively.

11.10.7 Backlog Vacancies and Special Recruitment Drive for OBC's: - A vacancy which was earmarked reserved in an earlier recruitment year but could not be filled in the previous attempt of filling it up and remained vacant is treated as a backlog reserved vacancy in the subsequent recruitment year(s). As per Department of Personal & Training I O.M. No. 36012/5/97- Estt (Res) Vol. II dated 20.07.2000, the ceiling of 50% on filling up of reserved vacancies would apply only on the vacancies of SCs and STs which arise in the current year and the backlog and carried forward reserved vacancies of SCs and STs of earlier year would be treated as a separate and distinct group and would not be subject to any ceiling. However, OM dated 20.07.2000 does not permit treating the backlog reserved vacancies of OBCs as a separate and distinct group not subject to the limit of 50 percent on reservation in a year.

11.10.8 Vide OM dated 15.07.2008 the backlog reserved vacancies of other Backward Classes (OBCs) has been decided to be treated to be separate and distinct group in the same way as the backlog reserved vacancies of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are treated on which ceiling of 50% on filling of reserved vacancies in a year would not apply. A fresh Special Recruitment Drive has been launched to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies of SCs ST, and OBCs vide this Department's OM No.36038/1/2008 - Estt. (Res.) dated 19.11.2008.

11.11.1 Reservation of OBCs in Education: As a follow up of the Constitution (93rd) Amendment Act, 2005 inserting clause (5) in the Article 15 of the Constitution of India, Parliament enacted the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admissions) **Act, 2006** (CEI Act), making special provision for reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes (SCs STs/OBCs) in admissions to such institutions. In terms of section 6 of the Act, *Central Educational Institutions* (CEIs) were to give effect to reservation of seats in admissions to their academic sessions commencing on and from the calendar year 2007. The parameter to be monitored is "Percentage of reservation achieved against 27% reservation for OBCs in different Central Educational Institutions."

11.11.2 UGC has issued instruction of Government of India to all the State Universities/ Central Universities and Deemed to be Universities to implement the Reservation Policy for OBC under Non-teaching posts and thereafter the Reservation of teaching posts has also been approved for teaching posts at the level of lecturer and its equivalent posts of any other nomenclature.

11.11.3 Reservation of OBCs in Employment: Parameters and schemes to be monitored under these items are as under:

- (i) Representation of OBCs in Central Government Services.
- (ii) Vacancies reserved and filled up by the OBC candidates on the basis of Civil Services Examination.

(i) Representation of OBCs in Central Government Services: Representation of OBCs in services, as per information received from various Ministries/ Departments is still quite low because reservation for them started only in 1993. It is also important to note that the information about OBCs does not include such members of Other Backward Communities who were appointed prior to introduction of reservation for them or who fall within the creamy layer. It is expected that as a result of introduction of reservation, their representation in services would increase in due course of time. Department of Personnel Training has launched an URL (rrcps.nic.in) for on-line collection of Annual Data in respect of representation of SCs, STs, OBCs and Persons with Disabilities in posts and services of the Government of India. All the Ministries/ Departments have been requested to fill up the data as on 1.1.2012 and onwards. The process is new and in nascent stage. Workshops were organized to acquaint the Ministries/Department with the process of filling up of online data. As the nodal Ministries/Departments have to create further login for collection of data from their field organisations/offices, therefore, the progress would require time to complete the entire process for the first year. So far, data with regard to representation of OBCs in Central Government services as on 1.1.2013 as received from 64 Ministries/Departments are as in following table:

Representation of OBCs in Central Government Services

Sl.No	Group	Total	OBCs	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	A	65414	5477	8.37
2	B	141305	14156	10.01
3	C	2423194	435704	17.98
	Total	269913	455337	17.31

(ii) Vacancies reserved and filled up by the SCs, STs and OBCs candidates on the basis of Civil Services Examination.

Almost all the vacancies reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs in the All India Services and other Central services to which recruitment is made through the Civil Services Examination have been filled by the candidates of respective categories in the recent years. The authorized cadre strength of the IAS as on 1, January, 2013 was 6217 and the number of officer in position was 4737. The corresponding figures were 6270 and 4799 as on 1st January, 2014 respectively. Number of vacancies reserved in Indian Administrative Service, Indian Foreign Service and Indian Police Service for Civil Services Examination, 2012 and vacancies filled up are given in the following statement:

S. No	Service (s)	Unreserved		Scheduled Castes		Schedule d Tribes		Other Backward Classes	
		Vacancies earmarked unreserved	Service allocated as un-reserved	Vacancies earmarked reserved for SCs Vacancies earmarked/ reserved For SCs	Service allocated to SCs	Vacancies ear-marked/ reserved for STs	Service allocated to STs	Vacancies ear-marked/ reserved for OBCs	Service allocated to OBCs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	I.A.S.	94	94	28	28	13	13	45	45
2	I.F.S.	16	16	05	05	00	00	09	09
3	I.P.S.	75	74	23	23	11	11	41	40

Source AIS Division DOPT

CHAPTER 12

POINT 11: MAHILA KALYAN (WOMEN WELFARE)

Development of a society can not be done without empowerment of women by providing them their rights, gender equality, and their interests fully protected by providing them equal opportunity in all spheres of life. The Government has been implementing various schemes for the socio-economic advancement and development of women in the country. To promote gender equality and empower women on the socio-economic front, the point titled "*Mahila Kalyan*" is monitored under TPP-2006 which includes items like "*Financial Assistance for Women Welfare Scheme*", and "*Improved Participation of Women* in (a) Panchayats (b) Municipalities (c) State Legislature, and (d) Parliament". The details of programmes/schemes under the point 'Women Welfare' are:

12.1: Financial Assistance for Women Welfare Scheme: Details of various schemes covered under these items are as under:

- (i) Swadhar,
- (ii) Rashtriya Mahila Kosh and
- (iii) Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)

12.1.1: Swadhar (*A Scheme for Women in Difficult Circumstances*): This scheme was launched by Ministry of Women and Child Development during the year 2001-02 as a central sector scheme for providing holistic and integrated service to Women in difficult circumstances with the following objectives. Under this scheme, funds are released by implementing agencies (mainly NGO's) as grant-in-aid.

- a) To provide shelter, food, clothing and care to the marginalized women/girls living in difficult circumstances who are without any social and economic support
- b) To provide emotional support and counseling to such women
- c) To rehabilitate them socially and economically through education, awareness, skill up gradation and personality development through behavioral training etc.;
- d) To arrange for specific clinical, legal and other support for women/girls in need of those intervention by linking and networking with organization in both Govt. & Non-Govt. sector on case to case basis;
- e) To provide for help line or other facilities to such women in distress; and
- f) To provide such other services as will be required for the support and rehabilitation to such women in distress

12.1.2: Target Group/ Beneficiaries

- i) Widows deserted by their families and relatives;
- ii) Women prisoners released from jail and without family support;
- iii) Women survivors of natural disaster who have been rendered homeless;

- iv) Trafficked women/girls rescued or runaway from brothels;
- v) Women victims of terrorist/extremist/violence who are without any family support and without any economic means for survival;
- vi) Mentally challenged women (except for the psychotic categories who require care in specialized environment in mental hospitals)who are without any support of family or relatives;
- vii) Women with HIV/AIDS deserted by their family and are without social/economic support.

12.1.3: Implementing Agencies: Any of the following agencies/organizations can seek assistance under the scheme:

- i) State Government agencies including Women Development Corporations set up by the State Government
- ii) Urban Municipal Bodies
- iii) Cantonment Boards
- iv) Panchayati Raj Institutions
- v) Co-operative institutions
- vi) Departments of Women and Child Development/Social Welfare in the State Governments which may construct swadhar greh, and lease them to organization(s) having requisite experience for such period as deemed fit, for managing the operations under this scheme.
- vii) Public Trusts registered under any law for the time being in force.
- viii) Civil Society Organizations such as NGOs etc. having proven track record of working in the fields of women's welfare/social welfare/ women's education subject to the condition that such organization is registered under the Indian Societies Registration Act, 1860 or any relevant State Act.

12.1.4: As the scheme is under revision, no new projects were sanctioned during 2012-13 and 2013-14. Grant-in-aid to the existing projects was only released. State-wise grant released under the scheme during 2013-14 is provided in **Annexure 12.1**. At present, there are 311 Swadhar Homes are functioning across the country. Under Swadhar Scheme, the financial allocations and actual expenditure for the last five years are as under:-

(in crore)

Sl.No.	Year	Budget Expenditure	Expenditure
1	2009-10	15.00	14.97
2	2010-11	34.21	34.21
3	2011-12	30.00	24.59
4	2012-13	100.00	52.23
5	2013-14	75.00	53.74

12.1.5 Another scheme with similar objectives/target group namely Short Stay Home (SSH) is also being implemented by Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB). Thus, the two schemes, the Short Stay Home (SSH) scheme and Swadhar, are similar in nature and objectives and there is considerable overlap between the two. In view of this, the Ministry decided to merge the two Schemes in a new Scheme Swadhar Greh with revised financial norms. The revised norms have been circulated to all States and States have been asked to do a need based review of existing Homes for their conversion to Swadhar Greh. This conversion will be decided by a Project Appraisal Board (PAB) chaired by Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development. Currently funds for short stay homes scheme are being made available by the Ministry from the funds allocated for the Swadhar scheme since 2012-13.

12.2 Rashtriya Mahila Kosh:

12.2.1 The National Credit Fund for Women, known as Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) was set up by the Government of India in 1993 as a national level organization under the Ministry of Women and Child Development, initially with the corpus fund of Rs. 31 crore to meet the credit needs of poor and asset less women in the informal sector. The initial corpus fund of Rs. 31 crore has grown over to Rs. 200 crore (including reserves and surplus etc.) due to additional budgetary allocation of Rs. 69 crore and credit, investment and recovery management. RMK extends micro finance services to bring about the socio-economic upliftment of poor women. RMK has also taken a number of promotional measures to popularize the concept of women empowerment through micro financing, thrift and credit, capacity building and market linkages through Self Help Groups (SHGs) format and also enterprise development for poor women. There is no provision for yearly financial allocation for RMK under TPP and as such its physical targets are non-quantifiable. However, the following data gives the performance of RMK since its inception and during the year 2013-14.

Sl. No		Since inception	During 2013-14
1	Loan Sanctioned (In lakh Rs)	36,024.29	1,029.20
2	Loan Released (In lakh Rs.)	29,900.73	1,238.95
3	No of Women Benificries	7,35,239	8,080

12.2.2 Credit – Delivery Mechanism: Collateral free micro - credit is disbursed to the poor women beneficiaries both rural and urban, through Intermediary Organizations (IMOs) grass root level such as NGOs, Women Federations, Co-operatives, not for profit companies registered under Section 25 of the Companies Act and other Voluntary / Civil society organizations etc. by following a client friendly , simple, without collateral for livelihood and income generation activities, housing, micro-enterprises etc.

12.2.3: Loan Schemes of RMK:

- i) **Loan Promotion Scheme:** RMK provides smaller loan, maximum upto Rs. 10 lakh, to promote the activity of thrift and credit among new and smaller but potentially capable organisations having at-least six months experience in formation of SHGs, thrift, credit and recovery management.
- ii) **Main Loan Scheme:** IMOs having minimum 3 years experience in thrift and credit activities are considered under the scheme for loan upto Rs. 6 crore per but Rs. 2 crore per state at a time.
- iii) **Refinance Scheme:** RMK provides 100% refinance assistance to Mahila Urban Co-operative Bank on finances provided by them to poor women either directly or through SHG's is within the norms of the RMK Main Loan Scheme.
- iv) **Franchisee Scheme:** Smaller NGOs of the State can avail loan directly from franchisee appointed by RMK for that particular State without sending their proposal to RMK office at New Delhi. RMK gives the Credit Limit upto Rs. crore to the Franchisee who in turn extend loan to smaller & potential NGOs in the State.
- v) **Gold Credit Scheme:** This Scheme of providing hassle free finance has been designed for medium and large NGOs so as to provide extended moratorium and credit on easier terms to RMK, for 3 years period. Maximum credit limit under this scheme is Rs. 5 crore.
- vi) **Housing Loan Scheme:** Through its partner organizations, RMK provides loans upto a maximum Rs. 1,00,000/- per beneficiary to SHG members for construction of a low cost house and repairs.
- vii) **Working Capital Term Loan (WCTL):** WCTL is provided to the organizations for backward and forward marketing linkages of products of women SHGs/individuals and group of entrepreneurs, including technology transfer, education for skill upgradation and infrastructure development. The borrowing organization should have availed of a minimum loan of Rs. 25 lakhs or above under micro-credit schemes of RMK/SIDBI/NABARD/Commercial Banks. The condition is not applicable for Government Organisations. The maximum loan that can be sanctioned under this scheme is Rs. 3 crores for multistate operations and Rs. 1 crore per state per IMO.

Loan limit per beneficiary:-

- (a) first loan – upto Rs. 35,000/-,
- (b) Repeat loan(s) Rs. 50,000/- taken together the existing plus new loan.

12.2.4 Eligibility Norms for Intermediary Micro financing Organisations (IMOs): The intermediary micro financing organization (IMO) should have:

- i) objectives for serving the social and economic needs of the poor women. It must not work for profit.

- ii) necessary professional competence, basic financial management capability and organizational skills to implement the lending programme.
- iii) registered for more than 3 years on the date of application to RMK.
- iv) experience in thrift and credit management for 3 years or more. (Six months for applying under the Loan Promotion Scheme).
- v) recoveries for the loans given to its members earlier should be at least 90%.
- vi) proper and specific clause / provision in the Bye-laws / Memorandum of Association of the organization having power to borrow or raise loans from any outside agency.
- vii) proper system of maintaining accounts, which should have been audited and published every year and there should not have been any serious irregularities.
- viii) the office bearers of IMO should not be elected representatives of any political party.
- ix) the organization's audited accounts and balance sheet should reflect its experience in providing credit and recoveries etc and sound financial management / health.

12.2.5 RMK has partnered IMOs across almost all the states and UTs in India including Andaman & Nicobar and the border areas of Jammu & Kashmir.

12.2.6 RMK has a network of large number of IMOs in the country, which helps in creating awareness among the partner organizations to integrate microfinance activities into their social sector interventions. The microfinance programme of RMK for the socio-economic upliftment of poor women through the SHGs is most programme. RMK apart from giving micro-credit to the women beneficiaries also builds capacity of SHG / women groups and partner NGOs in micro-finance and income generation activities to empower them, with a view to enable them to train their fellow members and prospective beneficiaries. The partner organizations that take loans from RMK are directed to, inter alia, impart literacy education, health awareness etc. to the women SHG members. As a part of development initiatives for the future growth of microfinance, RMK has launched a Nodal Agency Scheme for credit linkages with the potential NGOs with a view to expand the outreach in a most cost effective manner in the less or uncovered areas of the country. The performance of these Nodal Agencies is reviewed from time to time. RMK has two important schemes called 'Franchisee' and Resource Centres. Currently RMK has appointed two Franchisees and identified 14 Resource Centres. RMK extends bulk finance to Franchisees, who in turn, lend it to smaller NGOs of the State/District with similar terms and conditions as prescribed by RMK. These IMOs then lend to the ultimate women beneficiaries.

12.2.7 Restructuring of RMK: In pursuance of Hon'ble Finance Minister's Budget Speech:2009-10, recognizing good work of RMK, its Governing Board approved the proposal to restructure and strengthen RMK from existing RMK

single office Society to Government owned Non Deposit Taking Systemically Important Non-Banking Finance Company (NBFC-ND-SI) u/s 617 of the Companies Act, with a Pan-India office network backed by need based capital. However, in view of various technical hurdles, the Governing Board decided that RMK should be expanded in the current legal frame work in the present society mode only. In line with the guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India, RMK continue with its policies of providing microfinance to women beneficiaries on soft terms and conditions viz. low interest rates, longer repayment period and collateral free loans. State-wise Sanctions, disbursement and beneficiaries under Rashtriya Mahila Losh till 31/12/2013 from inception and from 01.04.2013 is provided in **Annexure 12.2 & 12.3.**

12.3 Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP):

12.3.1 This scheme was launched as a Central Sector Scheme in 1986-87. The Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) scheme aims to make a significant impact on women by upgrading skills and providing employment on a self - sustainable and income generation for marginalized and asset less rural and urban women especially those in SC /ST households and families below poverty line . The key strategy includes training for skill development, mobilizing women in viable groups, arranging market linkages and access to credit. The scheme also provides for enabling support services in the form of health check-ups, child care, legal & health literacy and gender sensitization. The scheme envisages each project to thrive on a self sustainable basis with minimum governmental support and intervention even after the project period is over.

12.3.2 Coverage: The scheme covers 10 sectors of employment i.e. Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Fisheries, Handlooms, Handicrafts, Khadi and Village Industries, Sericulture, Waste Land Development and Social Forestry. Food Processing and Services Sector have been newly added to the list of eligible sectors based on consultations held with State Governments. The scope and coverage of the scheme has been enlarged with the introduction of locally appropriate sectors. This has helped to enhance and broaden the employment opportunities, including self employment and entrepreneurial skills.

12.3.3 For continuance of the scheme from 11th to 12th Plan Period, the scheme has been evaluated by an independent agency i.e. National Institute of Administrative Research (NIAR) , LBSNAA , Mussorie . Based on the recommendations , guidelines are under revision.

12.3.4 Objective of the Scheme: The objective of the scheme is to provide training for skill up-gradation by:

- i) Mobilising women in small viable groups and making facilities available through training, access to credit and other inputs.
- ii) Providing training for skill up-gradation.

- iii) Enabling groups of women to take up employment cum income generation programmes of their own, or to access wage employment.
- iv) Provide support services for further improving and employment conditions of women and for access to health care, literacy, legal literacy, and other information.

12.3.5 Target Group: The target group to be covered under the projects of STEP include:

- a) Marginalized, asset less rural and urban women
- b) Wage labourers, unpaid daily workers
- c) Female headed households
- d) Migrant labourers
- e) Tribal and other dis-possessed groups

Special focus will be on SC/ST households, women headed households and families below the poverty line. Particular attention will be paid to women living in districts already identified by the State Women and Child Development Department / Women Development Corporations in States. Local institutions or organizations may identify target groups and areas where women are particularly disadvantaged or need assistance.

12.3.6 Major features of the Scheme:

- i) Under the programme, 90% of the project cost is funded by the Government of India. The remaining 10% will have to be borne by the implementing agency from its own resources or from sources other than the Government of India.
- ii) Project should cover a minimum of 200 beneficiaries; the maximum beneficiaries in a project to be not more than 10,000.
- iii) The quantum of assistance would be linked to the number of beneficiaries covered under the project, with a cap of Rs. 16000/- per
- iv) Projects will be sanctioned for a period not exceeding 5 years, depending upon the nature, kind of activities to be undertaken and the number of beneficiaries to be covered.

Cost structure of different components:

S.NO	Items	Percentage
1	Administration & Project Staff Cost	6%
2	Technical Skill Training & Orientation of beneficiaries and Project Functionaries	20%
3	Infrastructure including marketing support. quality control and managerial support	25%
4	Raw Material for training including equipment and other material required for training	25%

5	Establishment of Development Cooperatives and wherever required Mobilization and strengthening of field level set ups	10%
6	Support Services	8%
7	Overriding Costs	6%

12.3.7 Progress of the Scheme: During the 11th Plan, about 1,59,033 women beneficiaries were covered under the scheme in various states. During 2013-14, the number of beneficiaries covered under the scheme was 31,478. The total funds sanctioned under STEP scheme during 2013-14 to states is Rs. 701.85 lakhs. State-wise details of funds released during 2013-14 (upto 31.12.2013) under STEP together with corresponding physical achievements are provided in **Annexure 12.4**.

12.4 Improved Participation of Women:

12.4.1 The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution not only grants equality to women but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women. The goal of this Policy is to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women. The Policy will be widely disseminated so as to encourage active participation of all stakeholders for achieving its goals. Specifically, the objectives of this Policy include Women's equality in power sharing and active participation in decision making, including decision making in political process at all levels will be ensured for the achievement of the goals of empowerment. All measures will be taken to guarantee women equal access to and full participation in decision making bodies at every level, including the legislative, executive, judicial, corporate, statutory bodies, as also the advisory Commissions, Committees, Boards, and Trusts etc. Affirmative action such as reservations/quotas, including in higher legislative bodies, will be considered whenever necessary on a time bound basis. Women-friendly personnel policies will also be drawn up to encourage women to participate effectively in the developmental process.

12.4.2 Participation of Women in Panchayats: Currently, though almost 40 percent of Panchayat members are women, there are hardly any women posted to executive jobs, such as secretaries of Gram Panchayats, in most States. This resulting imbalanced gender insensitivity in the preparation of decentralized plans and their execution needs to be corrected through an emphasis in recruitment of women to such posts. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj is working towards issues concerning gender empowerment through Panchayats which would fall into two broad categories, first those concerning reservations of seats for women and second bringing gender sensitivity into expenditure choices of Panchayats.

12.4.3 Reservations for women: With the Constitution providing 33% reservation for women in local bodies, Ministry of Panchayati Raj has taken upon itself the task of gender empowerment through empowerment of elected women representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions which now number more than a million. It has initiated a

movement for fostering of a collective identity by the Elected Women and Youth representatives of PRIs. During 2006-07, the Ministry had launched an initiative namely, the “*Panchayat Mahila Shakti Abhiyan*” aimed at joining together and supporting the efforts of elected women representatives in the country, by promoting their unity through the creation of decentralized institutions and fora of their own. Total allocation of the Schemes for the Eleventh Five Year Plan period is Rs. 43.07 Crore. Under this scheme, State level as well as Divisional level sammelans of elected women representatives of PRIs are held, charter of demands are drafted and presented to the State Governments. Besides this, State Support Centers are established and training and sensitization Programmes for multi term representatives are organized.

12.4.4 Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan: During the first year of the *Eleventh Five Year Plan* (i.e.2007-08), this initiative was translated into a Plan scheme titled ‘*Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan*’ with an allocation of Rs. 4.00 crore. The scheme aims to support efforts of elected women representatives (EWRs) to organize themselves, gain in confidence and articulate their views. Under this scheme, State level as well as Divisional level conventions of elected women representatives of PRIs and youth representatives are held, charter of demands are drafted and presented to the State Governments. Besides this, State Support Centers are established and Training and Sensitization Programmes for multi-term representatives are organized. With the launch of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) in the 12th Plan, Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PMEYSA) has been subsequently subsumed in RGPSA. The position about the representation of women based on latest available data in the three tier Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) is given in **Annexure 12.5**.

12.4.5: Participation of Women in Municipalities: The Constitution (74th Amendment) Act 1992 provides for a mandatory provision of 1/3rd reservation of seats for women in local bodies {Article 243(T)}. All the States have implemented this provision of the constitution (74th Amendment) Act. The State Municipal Acts now contain the provision for reservation of 1/3rd seats in the Municipalities for women. Hence, the total number of women councilors in urban local bodies in India is more than 33% of the total municipal councilors in the country.

12.4.6: Amendment to Article 243 of the Constitution to provide for 50 percent reservation for women in Urban Local Bodies The Constitution (112th Amendment) Bill 2009 to provide for 50% reservation of women in Urban Local Bodies was introduced in Lok Sabha on 24.11.2009. Through this Bill the Government of India seeks to increase the representation of women in Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) from the present level of one-third to 50 percent which would also include enhancement of reservation for women upto 50 percent in seats reserved for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and 50 percent reservations for women in the posts of Chairpersons. This would result in increased representation of women in ULBs and is likely to yield significant benefits in terms of higher priority to women’s issues in critical areas of Urban Governance and service delivery such as water supply, sanitation, solid waste management, education and health, etc. Presently the bill is under the consideration of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development.

12.4.7 The participation of women In Panchayati Raj has become substantial after the reservation for women. If the Bill regarding the reservation of 33% for women pending in the Parliament is enacted, it will change the entire scenario as the role played by women in politics will definitely be substantial and would have far reaching effects. It may be worthwhile to mention that the women legislators are actively engaged in the welfare activities for women, girls, poor widows, and eradication of social evils like dowry, illiteracy, child marriage, atrocities and violence against women and especially for the empowerment of women.

12.4.8 Parliament: Women in Lok Sabha: While there were only 4.4 per cent women in the first Lok Sabha, the percentage almost increased three fold to 11.19% in the 15th Lok Sabha. At present, the percentage of women members in the 16th Lok Sabha stands at 11.97%. Further, The Constitution (One Hundred and Eight Amendment) Bill, 2008 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 6th May, 2008 so as to amend the Constitution of India, to reserve as nearly as one third of the total number of seats in the Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly of every States for women. Thereafter, the Rajya Sabha in its sitting held on the 9th March, 2010 considered and passed the bill. The Bill was pending before the Lok Sabha for consideration and passing till the 15th Lok Sabha was dissolved . The year-wise details of women participation in Lok Sabha are given below:

Women Participation in Lok Sabha

Sl. No.	General Election	Year	Members in Lok Sabha	Women Participation	% of Women in Lok Sabha
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	First	1952	499	22	4.41
2	Second	1957	500	27	5.40
3	Third	1962	503	34	6.76
4	Fourth	1967	523	31	5.93
5	Fifth	1971	521	22	4.22
6	Sixth	1977	544	19	3.49
7	Seventh	1980	544	28	5.15
8	Eighth	1984	544	44	8.09
9	Ninth	1989	517	27	5.22
10	Tenth	1991	544	39	7.17
11	Eleventh	1996	544	40	7.35
12	Twelfth	1998	543	43	7.92
13	Thirteenth	1999	543	49	9.02
14	Fourteenth	2004	543	49	9.02
15	Fifteenth	2009	545	61	11.19
16	Sixteenth	2014	543	65	11.97

(Source: Lok Sabha website)

CHAPTER 13

POINT 12: BAL KALYAN (CHILD WELFARE)

Children in the age group 0-6 years constitute more than 13% of the population of India and as such children are deemed as the future human resource of the country. Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing various schemes for survival, development and protection of children. Twenty Point Programme-2006 has given due importance to this issue by incorporating two items namely “*Universalisation of ICDS Scheme*”, and “*Functional Anganwadis*”.

13.1 Universalisation of ICDS Scheme:

13.1.1 ICDS Scheme launched in 1975, was conceived for achieving the holistic development of mother and children in the country. The target population includes children up to 6 years of age and pregnant women & nursing mothers. Supplementary Nutrition, Pre-school Education, Immunization, Health Check-up, Referral Service and Nutrition & Health Education are the six services provided under the Scheme. In addition, the scheme envisages effective convergence of inter-sectoral service at the Anganwadi Centres. While selecting the location for a project, preference is given to those areas which are predominantly inhabited by vulnerable and weaker sections of society, such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, minorities and low income families found in economically backward areas, drought-prone areas and areas in which the development of social service require strengthening. This is done through a community level survey of families.

13.1.2 ICDS Blocks Operational: ICDS was launched on 2nd October 1975 in 33 Community Development Blocks with 4,891 AWCs and it today represents one of the world’s largest programmes for early childhood development. ICDS is the foremost symbol of India’s commitment to her children-India’s response to the challenge of providing pre-school education on one hand and breaking the vicious cycle of malnutrition, morbidity, reduced learning capacity and mortality, on the other. As per 2011 Census, India has around 1587.89 million children, constituting 13.1% of India’s population, who are below the age of 6 years. A significant proportion of these children live in economic and social environment which impedes the Child’s physical and mental development. These conditions include poverty, poor environmental sanitation, disease, infection, inadequate access to primary health care, inappropriate child caring and feeding practices etc.

13.1.3 Objectives of ICDS:

- to improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age-group 0-6 years;
- to lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child;
- to reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropout;
- to achieve effective co-ordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development; and
- 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.

13.1.4 Services: The scheme provides an integrated approach for converging basic services through community based workers and helpers. The services are provided at a centre called the 'Anganwadi'. The Anganwadi, literally a courtyard play centre, is a childcare centre, located within the village itself. A package of following six services is provided under the ICDS Scheme:

- (i) Supplementary nutrition;
- (ii) Pre-school non formal education;
- (iii) Immunization;
- (iv) Health Check - up;
- (v) Referral Services and;
- (vi) Nutrition and Health Education;

Broadly the key services as provided under ICDS can be categorized in four groups-

- **Health:** Immunisation, Health, Check-ups, Referral services, Treatment of minor illnesses.
- **Nutrition:** Supplementary Feeding, Growth Monitoring and Promotion, Nutrition & Health Education.
- **Early Childhood Care and Pre - school Education:** Early Care and stimulation for children under three years of age.
- **Convergence:** Convergence of other supportive service such as safe drinking water, environmental sanitation, women's empowerment, non-formal education and adult literacy.

13.1.5 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 are provided in an integrated manner as the efficacy of a particular service depends upon the support it receives from related services. The three services namely immunization, health check-up and referral are delivered through public health infrastructure viz. Health Sub Centres, Primary and Community Health Centres set up by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

13.1.6 The ICDS Team: The ICDS team comprises the Anganwadi Workers, Anganwadi Helpers, Supervisors, Child Development Project Officers (CDPOs) and District Programme Officers (DPOs). Anganwadi Worker, a lady selected from the local community, is a community based frontline honorary worker of the ICDS Programme. She is also an agent of social change, mobilizing community support for better care of young children, girls and women. Besides, the medical officers, Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) and Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) form a team with the ICDS functionaries to achieve convergence of different services.

13.1.7 Financing Pattern: Prior to 2005 - 06, providing supplementary nutrition was the responsibility of the States and administrative cost was provided by the Government of India as 100% central assistance. It was decided in 2005-06, to support the States/UTs up to 50% of the financial norms or to support 50% of expenditure incurred by them on supplementary nutrition, whichever is less. From 2009-10 onward, Government of India further modified the sharing pattern of the ICDS Scheme between the Centre and States. The sharing pattern of supplementary nutrition in respect of North-Eastern States between Centre and States has been

changed from 50:50 to 90:10 ratio. In respect of other States and UTs, the existing sharing pattern in respect of supplementary nutrition in the ratio of 50:50 continues. However, for all other components of ICDS, including the administrative cost, the ratio has been modified to 90:10 which was 100% Central Assistance earlier.

13.1.8 Nutritional Norms : Ministry of Women and Child Development has revised the nutritional norms and the cost of supplementary nutrition for different category of beneficiaries as under:

Sl. No.	Category	Existing Norm			Revised Norm (per beneficiary per day)		
		Calories (K Cal)	Protein (g)	Rates (Rs.)	Calories (K Cal)	Protein (g)	Rates (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Children (6-72 months)	300	8-10	4.00	500	12-15	6.00
2.	Severely malnourished children (6-72 months)	600	20	6.00	800	20-25	9.00
3.	Pregnant women and Nursing mothers	500	15-20	5.00	600	18-20	7.00

13.1.9 Convergence:- 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 children are fully prepared for entering Class-I at the age of 6 years under the *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan & District Primary Education Programme*. For this, the States have been requested to ensure necessary convergence between ICDS scheme and *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan & District Primary Education Programme*.

13.1.10 Population Norms: Population Norms for setting up of AWCs and Mini-AWCs have been revised to cover all habitations, particularly keeping in view those inhabited by SC/ST/ Minorities. The revised population norms of the ICDS Scheme are as under:

For AWCs in Rural/Urban Projects	No. of AWC
Population	
400-800	1 AWC
800-1600	2 AWCs
1600-2400	3 AWCs
Thereafter for every multiples of 800	1 AWC
For Mini- AWC	
150-400	1 Mini- AWC
For Tribal/Riverine/Desert, Hilly and other difficult areas/ Projects.	
300-800	1 AWC
For Mini- AWC	
150-300	1 Mini AWC

13.1.11 Registration of beneficiaries: All children below 6 years of age, pregnant women and lactating mothers are eligible for availing of services under the ICDS Scheme. The Scheme is universal in coverage for all the categories. BPL is not a criterion for registration of beneficiaries under ICDS. However, the scheme operates on self-selection basis.

13.1.12 Coverage of Projects/ AWCs: The ICDS Scheme was introduced in 33 Blocks (Projects) in 1975. Under ICDS, the effort is to provide daily nutritional supplements to bridge the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and the Average Daily Intake (ADI). Under the revised Nutritional and Feeding Norms for Supplementary Nutrition, State Governments/ UTs have been mandated to provide more than one meal to the children who come to AWCs which include providing a morning snack in the form of milk/ banana/egg/ seasonal fruits/ micro-nutrient fortified food followed by a Hot cooked meal. For children below 3 years of age and pregnant and lactating women, age appropriate Take Home Ration (THR) is to be provided. Besides, for severely underweight children in the age group of 6 months to 6 years, States /UTs have been mandated to give additional food items in the form of micronutrient fortified food and/or energy dense food as THR. These norms have also been endorsed by the Apex court in its order dated 22nd April 2009.

13.1.13 Progress of Projects / AWCs: Government of India has cumulatively sanctioned 7076 ICDS Projects as on 31.3.2014. Of these, 7067 ICDS Projects became operational as on 31.3.2014. There are 13.75 lakh AWCs/mini-AWCs sanctioned in the country as on 31.3.2014. Of these, 13.42 lakh AWCs/mini-AWCs became operational as on 31.3.2014. All India progress (physical) made under ICDS Scheme during the period April, 2013-March, 2014, under restructured TPP-2006 is given below:

Physical Targets and Achievements (April, 2013-March, 2014)

Sl. No.	Category	Targets	Achievements	% Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	No. of Operational ICDS Projects	7076	7067	99.87
2	No. of Operational Anganwadis (AWCs) /mini-AWCs (in lakh)	13.75	13.42	97.60

13.2 Functional Anganwadi:

13.2.1 Grass-root Level/ Village Level Functionaries: 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 level functionaries to implement the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme. Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) & Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs), being honorary workers, are paid a monthly honoraria as decided by the Government from

time to time. Government of India has enhanced the honoraria of these Workers, w.e.f. 1.4.2011. The existing rates of honoraria for AWCs are as under:

(In Rupees)

Qualification/year of Experience	Honorarium w.e.f 01.04.2011 per month
Non-Matriculate	2938
Matriculate	3000
Non-Matriculate With 5 year exp.	2969
Matriculate With 5 year exp	3031
Non-Matriculate With 10 year exp	3000
Matriculate With 10 year exp	3063
Mini-Anganwadi Workers	2250
Helper	1500

In addition to the honoraria paid by the Government of India, many States/UTs are also giving monetary incentives to these workers out of their own resources for additional functions assigned under other Schemes. There are about 12.84 lakh Anganwadi Workers and 11.72 lakh Anganwadi Helpers in-position in the 13.03 lakh reporting AWCs out of 13.42 lakh operational AWCs in the country as on 31st March 2014.

13.2.2 Status of Anganwadi Workers/Helpers: Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) & Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs), being honorary workers, are paid a monthly honoraria as decided by the Government from time to time. Government of India has enhanced the honoraria of these Workers, w.e.f. 1.4.2011 by Rs.1500 above the last honorarium drawn by Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and by Rs.750 of the last honorarium drawn by Helpers of AWCs and Workers of Mini-AWCs. Prior to enhancement, AWWs were being paid a monthly honoraria ranging from Rs1438 to Rs. 1563 per month depending on their educational qualifications and experience. Similarly, AWHs were being paid monthly honoraria of Rs. 1500. In addition to the honoraria paid by the Government of India, many States/UTs are also giving monetary incentives to these workers out of their own resources for additional functions assigned under other Schemes.

13.2.3 Monitoring and Evaluation: The ICDS Programme is characterized by a built in monitoring system for promoting assessment analysis and action at different levels, at which data is generated. The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), has the overall responsibility of monitoring the programme implementation. A central level monitoring cell collects and analyse periodic reports based on which program strategies are refined and timely interventions made for effective programme planning, implementation and monitoring. Each State Government also

has a State cell and districts having more than five operational ICDS projects have a district cell, at district level to facilitate programme monitoring.

13.2.4 Management Information System (MIS): The existing Management Information System ensures regular flow of information and feedback between each Anganwadi and the ICDS projects, between each ICDS projects and State Government, and between the State Government and the Government of India.

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

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

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

13.2.5 Impact of the Scheme: To reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropout is one of the objectives of the ICDS Scheme. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has declined from 110 in 1981 to 40 per thousand live births in 2013. Similarly, Under-mortality has declined from 161 in 1983 to 49 in 2013 (*Source Sample Registration System of RGI office*). The surveys have revealed that there has been significant impact of the scheme.

13.2.6 Beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition:- As on 31.3.2014, total services to children & mothers under the scheme were provided to about 1032.73 lakh beneficiaries, comprising of about 849.11 lakh children (6 months - 6 years) and 183.62 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers through a network of 13.42 lakh operational Anganwadi Centres. The average coverage per Anganwadi received supplementary nutrition was 70 children below 6 years and 15 pregnant women & Nursing mothers.

No. of Anganwadis Centres Providing	Children(6 months - 6 years)	Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers	Total Beneficiaries Children &
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Services* (Lakhs)	(Lakhs)	(Lakhs)	Mothers (Lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
12,15,476	849.11	183.62	1032.73

* including mini-AWCs.

13.2.7 Non-formal Pre-school Education: 363.59 lakh pre-school children viz. children (3-6 years) have been provided pre-school education at 12.21 lakh AWCs as per details given below :

Sl. No	Category	No. of Anganwadis Providing Service *	No. of P S E Beneficiaries as on 31 st March 2011			
			Boys (3-6 years)	Girls (3-6 years)	Total (Boys + Girls)	Average Children per Anganwadi
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(i)	Pre-school Education for Children	12,20,777	1,84,31,824	1,79,27,481	363,59,305	30

* including mini-AWCs.

13.2.8 Achievement under ICDS & Anganwadies Centres: There has been a significant and consistent progress in the implementation of ICDS Scheme during X, XI and XII Five Year Plans in terms of increase in number of operational projects and Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and coverage of beneficiaries as indicated below:

Achievement under ICDS during 2002 to 2014

Year ending	No. of Operational ICDS Projects	No. of Operational AWCs	Supplementary Nutrition Beneficiaries (In lakhs)	Pre-school Education Beneficiaries (In lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
31.3.2002	4608	545714	375.10	166.56
31.3.2003	4903	600391	387.84	188.02
31.3.2004	5267	649307	415.08	204.38
31.3.2005	5422	706872	484.42	218.41
31.3.2006	5659	748229	562.18	244.92
31.3.2007	5829	844743	705.43	300.81
31.3.2008	6070	1013337	843.27	339.11
31.3.2009	6120	1044269	873.44	340.60
31.3.2010	6509	1142029	884.35	354.93
31.3.2011	6722	1257372	959.47	366.23
31.3.2012	6908	1304611	972.48	358.22
31.3.2013	7025	1331076	927.66	346.66
31.3.2014	7075	13412265	1032.73	363.59

13.2.8.1 It is significant to note that during the period (01.04.2002 to 31.03.2014), the number of beneficiaries for Supplementary Nutrition have increased from 375.10 lakh to 1032.73 lakh (with 175.32% increase). Similarly, the number of children (3-6 year) attending Anganwadi Centres for Pre-school Education has increased from 166.56 lakh to 363.59 lakh (118.29. % increase).

CHAPTER 14

POINT 13: YUVA VIKAS (YOUTH DEVELOPMENT)

The Youth, the hope and future of our country, constitutes about 30 percent of the population. Lack of proper employment opportunities, limited educational facilities, growing strength of divisive and separatist forces, breakdown of the traditional Indian value system and lure of western culture are some of the major problems of youth today. With a view to give emphasis on the development of the youth in the country the Point titled “**Yuva Vikas**” covers three monitorable items, viz.

- i) Sports for all in Rural and Urban Areas;
- ii) Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana and
- iii) National Service Scheme.

14.1 Sports for all in Rural and Urban Areas:

14.1.1 Brief on Scheme: The Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) was introduced in the year 2008-09, for development of play fields in all village panchayats and block Panchayats in the country in a phased manner over a period of 10 years, at an annual coverage of 10% for normal states and 20% for North Eastern States and border districts in the Special Category States. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS), being implemented through State Governments/ UT administrators. The scheme also provides for 100% Central assistance to States/UTs for holding annual rural sports competitions at block, district, state and national level and extending financial support for conducting National Women Championship, and North East Games. During the XII Plan period an outlay of Rs.1500 crore was earmarked and a sum of Rs. 742.20 crore was allocated. Similarly during the XII Plan period a sum of Rs. 1200 crore has been earmarked and Rs. 1044.42 crore has been allocated. The entire budget allocation amounting to Rs. 1097.20 crores from the year 2008-09 to 2013-14 has been released to States/UTs for development of basic sports infrastructure facilities in 65943 village/block panchayats and holding annual competitions at block, district, state and national level including women competitions and North East Games. Out of 67931 village/block panchayat approved so far, 51497 playfields have been developed.

14.1.2 Monitoring: Mission Directorate officials make regular visits to States/UTs and oversee the development of playfields and setting up of PYKKA centres at village and block panchayats. For effective monitoring of the implementation of PYKKA scheme, 34 eminent sports persons, who have received National or highest State Sports Award or have represented India in any discipline in Olympics Games, Common Wealth Games and Asian Games and are below the age of 65 years have been engaged as PYKKA observers. The Mission Directorate Officials and PYKKA observers have made field visits to more than 555 number of PYKKA centers up to 30.04.2013 and submitted their reports. The observations made in the reports are communicated to respective State Government for their information and remedial action.

14.1.3 Mid-term review of the Scheme: The Scheme provides for appointment of Independent Evaluation Agencies for impact studies and concurrent evaluation. Scheme also provides that, the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) will review

the Scheme after two years of implementation for mid-course correction, if necessary. Accordingly an independent evaluation agency was appointed, after following the due procedure. Report from the evaluation agency has been received and has been processed. The EFC was held on 24th September, 2013 and has approved the revision of the scheme in principle. The draft Cabinet note on the proposed Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) had been circulated to all the stakeholder Departments/Ministries and after incorporating their comments, the note was placed before the Cabinet for approval and Cabinet has accorded its approval on 06.02.2014 and the scheme has been notified in the Gazette of India.

14.1.4 Revision of Scheme: Under revised scheme, it is proposed to construct sports complex at each block both for outdoor and indoor games at a cost of Rs. 80 lakh each (Total Rs. 1.60 crore) with a provision of Rs. 15 lakh for sports equipment. All 6545 blocks in 634 districts will be covered within a period of five years in a phased manner. Funds for construction of the block level sports complex will be converged under different schemes such as MLALAD Scheme, MPLAD scheme, MGNREGA, BRGF, NLCPR and IAP of the Ministries and PYKKA who have agreed for such convergence.

14.1.5 On construction of the block level Sports Complex, presentations were made before Planning Commission, the Consultative Committee of this Ministry and in the Conference of the State Ministers/Secretaries of Youth Affairs and Sports held on 24th-25th May, 2013.

14.1.6 Based on the recommendations made by independent evaluation agency and feedback/inputs received from other resources, EFC note for revised scheme is under preparation.

14.1.7 PYKKA Resource Centre (PRC) was set up at LNUPE, Gwalior (M.P) in November, 2009 for achieving the following components connected with the implementation of PYKKA Scheme:

- Capacity building;
- Standardization;
- Monitoring and evaluation;
- Documentation;
- International Cooperation; and
- Sharing of best practices.

14.1.7.1 Training/capacity building of Master Trainers and Kridashree: Kridashree is an honorary community coach/sports volunteer at village and block panchayat who will manage the sports facilities. He/she will also act as a sport trainer, motivator and counselor for encouraging the rural community to adopt sports and games as a way of life. It is one of the targets under PYKKA scheme to train 2 lakh community coaches (Kridashrees) besides 6,000 State officials/persons as master trainers over a period of 10 years across the country.

14.1.7.2 Training of Master Trainers: Comprehensive 'Manuals for training of Master Trainers' was prepared and circulated to all concerned; two weeks training programme is organized for 600 state officials/persons in each financial year at Laxmibai National University of Physical Education (LNUPE), Gwalior (M.P). Special training materials have been prepared in 20 different games and sports identified

under PYKKA scheme. So far, 2198 Master Trainers have been trained at PYKKA Resource Centre LNUPE, Gwalior and LNCPE Thiruvananthapuram from 2009-10 till December 2013 and after that training of Master Trainers was discontinued owing to revision of PYKKA Scheme named as Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan. State officials/persons trained at these institutions would in turn train 20,000 Kridashrees in a year in States/UTs.

14.1.7.3 Training of Kridashrees: One week training programme for Kridashrees is organized in States/UTs with full financial support from the Mission Directorate. Till August 2013, 26910 Kridashrees were trained against approved number of 34462

14.1.7.4 Knowledge Partners of PYKKA: UNICEF is associated with the PYKKA Resource Centre (PRC) in the areas of training, monitoring, and advocacy besides co-opting with the states in the implementation of the scheme. It has done pioneering work in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and West Bengal for setting up model PYKKA centres.

14.1.8 PYKKA-MIS: It was formally launched in November, 2009. The computerized MIS enables online submission of proposals by States/UTs, tracking of proposals and conveying of approvals. It also seeks to achieve online monitoring of financial and physical progress; and preparation of comprehensive data base on playing fields, competitions and participants at all levels of PYKKA rural competitions, including Women and Inter-School competitions. National Informatics Centre (NIC) conducted workshops on PYKKA-MIS for state officials engaged in implementation of PYKKA to familiarize them with working knowledge of submitting online proposals, besides two days practical training at NIC headquarters, New Delhi, to feed data/online submission of proposals. Kerala is the first state to submit online proposals seeking financial assistance under PYKKA scheme. The website (www.pykka.gov.in) inter-alia provides citizens participation by enlisting their suggestions, sharing their success stories in the sports domain, etc. Public domain of PYKKA website is now fully functional.

14.1.9 Targets and achievements: As per PYKKA scheme annually 20,000 village and block Panchayats were to be covered. However this target could not be achieved as many of the State Governments failed to provide utilization certificate for the grants-in-aid released for the earlier years. During 2013-14 a sum of Rs. 113.85 crore was released and 5764 village and block Panchayats were approved. During the 2013-14, competition grant Rs. 27.57 crore was released to the States and UTs and 2021330 persons participated in the various competitions under PYKKA scheme.

14.1.10 Physical progress achieved (Sports infrastructure): Most of the states have set up PYKKA Cells, Executive Committees at state, district and block level; identified PYKKA implementing agencies; and engaged Kridashrees (community coaches) for managing the PYKKA centers.

14.1.11 Annual Rural Sports Competitions: During 2012-13, 18 states availed grant in advance to conduct annual sports competition and 44.47 lakh athletes participated. In the current year 2013-14, Rs. 27.57 crore has been released to 12 States and Sports Authority of India.

14.2 Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana:

14.2.1 Rashtriya Sadbhavna Yojana has already been subsumed in National Youth Corps (NYC) Scheme. The NYC volunteers work in the field for implementation of various NYKS Schemes. NYC volunteers are deployed normally @ 2 volunteers per Block. They act as an extended arm of NYKS in the Block and play an active role in implementation of various programmes and initiative of NYKS. During 2013-14, total 12,383 NYC volunteers were deployed, of which 2,103 volunteers left due to various reasons.

14.3 National Service Scheme (NSS):

14.3.1 National Service Scheme & its Spread: National Service Scheme (NSS) is one of the flagship programmes of Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports aimed at developing character and personality of student youth in schools and colleges. NSS was launched in the Birth Centenary Year of Mahatma Gandhi in 1969 in 37 Universities with 40,000 students with primary focus on the development of personality of students through community service. The motto of the NSS is "Not me but You". At present, NSS has more than 3.5 millions students' volunteers on its roll spread over 336 Universities, 15,908 Colleges/Technical Institutions and 11809 Sr. Secondary Schools to carry out development activities in villages/urban slums which have been adopted for this purpose. Since its inception, more than 4.25 crore students from Universities, Colleges and Institutions of higher learning have benefited from NSS activities, as student volunteers.

14.3.2 Programmes: The basic unit of NSS consists of 50 to 100 volunteers at school/college level headed by a Programme Officer (usually a lecturer). At the University level, the NSS is looked after by Programme Coordinators (Full-time or Part-time Readers). The State Liaison Cell at the State Secretariat is fully responsible for the implementation of the scheme including timely release of grants to the NSS institutions. The NSS has two types of programmes, viz. (a) Regular Activities and (b) Special Camping Programmes. Under the 'Regular Activities', students are expected to work as volunteers for a continuous period of two years, rendering community service for a minimum of 120 hours per annum. The activities under Regular Programme 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 campaign etc. Under 'Special Camping Programme', a camp of 7 days duration is conducted every year in any adopted village on a specific theme.

14.3.3 Achievements during 2013-14: Till March, 2014, enrolment of 33 lakh volunteers has been achieved; 38,097 villages/slums were adopted by the NSS units for implementation of various developmental activities and about 14,75,414 saplings were planted by the NSS Volunteers. NSS Volunteers not only donated 3,79,374 units of blood, but also administered polio drops to 38 lakh children. Also 21,613 Special Camps were organised and 4803 Programme Officers were trained during the same period. The contribution of NSS in creation of durable assets in the community during the special camping programs, deserve special appreciation. Disaster Management is a core component in NSS activities. NSS has always played a vital role during the natural calamities by not only assisting in relief and rescue operations but also in lending a sympathetic and moral support to the victims of the disasters.

14.3.4 NSS Activities During 2013-14

14.3.4.1 Indira Gandhi National Service Scheme (IGNSS) 2012-13 Awards: This year the awards were conferred by Hon'ble President of India on 19th Nov, 2013 in the categories- (i) Best University & Upcoming University (ii) 10 Best NSS Units & their Programme Officer (iii) 30 Best NSS Volunteers. This year the award for the best University was shared by two academic bodies i.e. the Mangalore University.

14.3.4.2 Mega-Summer Camp: Two Mega camps of 12 days each were organized in the year 2013-14 in the month of June 2013 at Bangalore University, Bangalore and at Tezpur University, Tezpur during December 2013. In all, 400 NSS volunteers drawn from different parts of the country participated in the camp.

14.3.4.3 Rajiv Gandhi Adventure Scheme: With a view to promote adventure activities among student youth, Rajiv Gandhi Adventure Scheme was introduced. This year Rajiv Gandhi Adventure programme for about 1500 NSS volunteers will be organized between December 2013- March 2014 at Atal Bihari Vajpayee Institute of Mountaineering & Allied Sports, Govt. of Himachal Pradesh, Manali.

14.3.4.4 Pre- Republic Day Camps: Five Pre-Republic Day Parade Camps for 2013-14 were held in five zones viz. Guwahati, Pune, Delhi, Bangalore and Patna. for selection of 40 best volunteer from each camp for participation in main Republic Day Parade Camp of one month duration i.e. 1-31st January, 2014.

14.3.4.5 Self Financing Units: To bring more students to the fold of NSS, self-financing units are started in the institutions. These units work as per the existing guidelines of NSS and their volunteers get all the benefits of other programmes conducted by the Ministry During 2013-14, 1,661 Self Financing Units are established in the country involving 1.66 lacs NSS volunteers.

14.3.4.6 Skill Development Programme: An MoU has been signed between Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) and this Ministry to enhance employable skill base of 50,000 youth volunteers in 10 selected Indian Universities over a period of 3 years.

14.3.5 North Eastern Programme: 4 North-Eastern NSS youth Festival were organized at Imphal (Manipur), Aizawl (Mizoram), Shillong (Meghalaya) and Agartala (Tripura). during 2013-14.

14.3.6 Future Proposed Action As per 12th Plan Documents of the Planning Commission it has been suggested to increase the strength of the NSS volunteers by five lakhs each year for next 5 year for strengthening of NSS at grass-root level. Further, change in funding pattern from 7:5 (other than Hilly and NE Region) to 75:25 and from 75:25 (Hilly and NE Region) to 90:10 has been proposed in line with all other CSS Schemes and also in principal agreed by the Planning Commission.

14.3.7 Targets & Achievements: NSS is a monitorable item under Twenty-Point Programme (TPP) of the Government of India. During the year 2013-14, target was to enroll 32.55 lakh volunteers for Regular Activities and 13600 Special Camps to be organized for the development of 13600 adopted villages. Against this, the enrollment of volunteers during 2013-14 was 33 lakh lakh. The target and achievement for the period April, 2013 to March, 2014 is as follows:

Activities	Targets	Achievement	% Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Enrolment of NSS Volunteers	32,55,000	33,00,000	101.30
No. of Special Camps	13,600	21,613	158.92
No. of Adopted Villages	13,600	38,097	280.125

The year wise Targets and Achievements of NSS from 2005-06 to 2013-14

Year	Enrolment (no.)		Special camps (no.)		Adopted villages (no.)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2005-06	2447124	2403262	10500	15858	10500	20062
2006-07	2610000	2655200	11000	15309	11000	20102
2007-08	2901200	2911302	13500	15905	13500	22756
2008-09	3112752	3112744	15500	17313	15500	23202
2009-10	3128270	3187186	15500	18217	15500	25308
2010-11	3196846	3157503	15500	32517	15500	21646
2011-12	3196846	3225643	15500	18006	15500	13854
2012-13	3280000	3225643	13500	21532	13500	28241
2013-14	3255000	3489084	13600	21613	13600	38097

CHAPTER 15

POINT 14: BASTI SUDHAR (IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS)

Urbanization is an inevitable phenomenon of modernization and economic development. Slums grow as a result of structural inequities in the development of the urban sector. Due to the high price of land and housing and low purchasing power, the urban poor are forced to join the existing slums for cheap shelter or to occupy any vacant land/areas wherever available in the city. Urban slums, particularly in the big cities of our country, are the picture of human misery and degradation. With a view to paying particular attention to the needs of slum dwellers, the Point titled **Basti Sudhar** monitors “number of urban poor families assisted under the seven point charter”. The following seven items are covered under this point:

- (i) Land tenure,
- (ii) Housing at affordable cost,
- (iii) Water,
- (iv) Sanitation,
- (v) Health,
- (vi) Education and
- (vii) Social security

15.1 In response to industrial and trade expansion and modernization 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 2011 Census, the total slum population in the country is 61.8 million comprising 17.4% of the total urban population in 607 cities/towns reporting slums.

15.2 Cities and towns of India constitute the world’s second largest urban system. They contribute over 50% of country’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and are central to economic growth. For these cities to realize their full potential and become true engines of growth, it was necessary that focused attention be given to the improvement of infrastructure and basic services to the poor therein. For achieving these objectives, a Mission mode approach was essential. Accordingly, the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched on 3rd December, 2005. The Mission comprises two Sub-Missions - one for Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and the other for Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UI&G). BSUP is being implemented in selected 63 cities (now 65). The duration of the Mission is 7 years. Smaller cities/towns are covered under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). Ministry of HUPA is implementing BSUP and IHSDP.

15.3 Progress of Reforms: The main thrust of the revised strategy of urban renewal is to ensure improvement in urban governance so that Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and para-statal agencies become financially sound with enhanced credit rating and

ability to access market capital for undertaking new programmes and expansion of services. In this improved environment, public-private participation models for provisioning of various services would also become feasible. To achieve this objective, State Governments, Urban Local Bodies and para-state agencies are required to accept implementation of an agenda of reforms. The proposed reforms broadly fall into two categories viz. (A) Mandatory Reforms and (B) Optional Reforms. National Steering Group is however empowered to add additional reforms to the identified reforms

15.4 Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is specifically monitoring three pro-poor key reforms. The details of reforms are as under:

- Internal earmarking within local body budgets for Basic Services to the Urban Poor. 43 cities have undertaken implementation of this reform.
- Earmarking of at least 20-25% of developed land in all housing projects (both public and private agencies) for EWS/LIG category. 14 States (40 Cities) have issued the policy directives to reserve developed land in public and/or private housing projects
- Implementation of 7-Point Charter: This reform is to be implemented in a staggered manner over the Mission Period in convergence with the programmes of other Ministries as this is also an outcome of the Mission.

15.5 (A) Mandatory Reforms:

15.5.1 Urban Local Body Reforms (at ULB Level)

- (i) Adoption of modern, accrual-based double entry system of accounting in Urban Local Bodies.
- (ii) Introduction of system of e-governance using IT applications like GIS and MIS for various services provided by ULBs.
- (iii) Reform of property tax with GIS, so that it becomes major source of revenue for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and arrangements for its effective implementation so that collection efficiency reaches at least 85% within *the Mission period*.
- (iv) Levy of reasonable user charges by ULBs/Parastatals with the objective that full cost of operation and maintenance is collected within *the Mission period*. However, cities/towns in North East and other special category States may recover at least 50% of operation and maintenance charges initially. These cities/towns should graduate to full O&M cost recovery in a phased manner.
- (v) Internal earmarking within local body budgets for basic services to the urban poor.
- (vi) Provision of basic services to urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation and

ensuring delivery of other already existing universal services of the government for education, health and social security.

15.5.2 State Level Reforms

- (i) Implementation of decentralization measures as envisaged in Seventy Fourth Constitutional Amendment. States should ensure meaningful association/ engagement of ULBs in planning function of Parastatals as well as delivery of services to the citizens.
- (ii) Rationalization of Stamp Duty to bring it down to no more than 5% within the Mission period.
- (iii) Enactment of community participation law to institutionalize citizen participation and introducing the concept of the Area Sabha in urban areas.
- (iv) Assigning or associating elected ULBs into “city planning function” over a period of five years; transferring all special agencies that deliver civic services in urban areas and creating accountability platforms for all urban civic service providers in transition.

15.6 (B) Optional Reforms:

- (i) Repeal of Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act.
- (ii) Amendment of Rent Control Laws balancing the interest of landlords and tenants.
- (iii) Enactment of Public Disclosure Law to ensure preparation of medium-term fiscal plan of ULBs and release of quarterly performance information to all stakeholders.
- (iv) Revision of bye-laws to streamline the approval process for construction of buildings, development of sites, etc.
- (v) Simplification of legal and procedural frameworks for conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes.
- (vi) Introduction of Property Title Certification System in ULBs.
- (vii) Earmarking at least 20-25% of developed land in all housing projects (both Public and Private Agencies) for EWS/LIG category with a system of cross subsidization.
- (viii) Introduction of computerized process of registration of land and property.
- (ix) Revision of bye-laws to make rain water harvesting mandatory in all buildings to come up in future and for adoption of water conservation measures.
- (x) Bye-laws on reuse of recycled water.

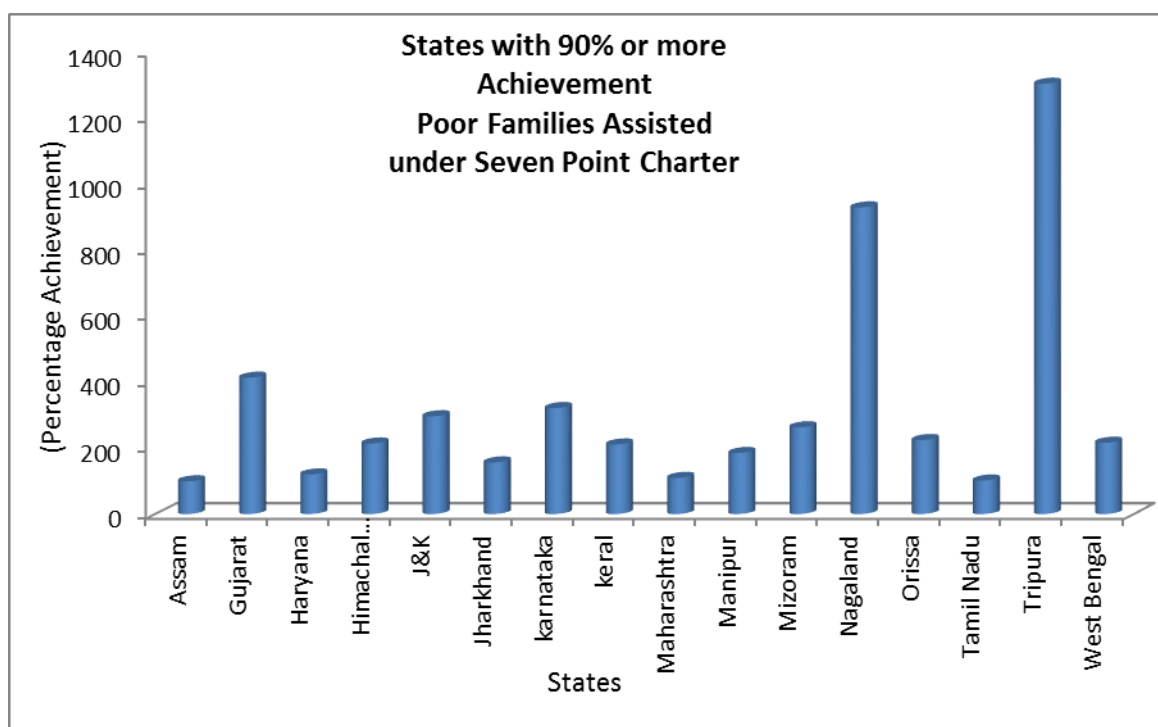
(xi) Administrative reforms, i.e., reduction in establishment by bringing out voluntary retirement schemes, on-filling up of posts falling vacant due to retirement etc., and achieving specified milestones in this regard.

(xii) Structural reforms

(xiii) Encouraging Public-Private Partnership.

15.7 States/ULBs are required to implement all the Mandatory Reforms and Optional Reforms within the Mission period. The States/ULBs are required to choose at least two Optional Reforms each year for implementation. The details of reforms which have already been implemented and/or proposed to be taken up are included in the detailed project reports.

15.8 Progress during 2013-14: Under TPP-2006 during the year 2013-14, the overall achievement was coverage of 1,57,062 persons having received assistance under seven point charter. This makes 105% achievement as against the annual targets of 1,50,000 persons. The State-wise performance during the year has been **“Very Good”** in respect of States of Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, and West Bengal. The performance of States of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh has been **“Good”** for being between 80 to 90% of targets. *The Performance of rest of States/UTs has been ‘Poor’ i.e. below 80% of Targets.* The State-wise achievement and percentage achievement is given below in the following bar chart. The State-wise details are at **Anexure-15.1**



Source: Annual Report 2013-14 M/O HUPA

CHAPTER 16

POINT 15: PARYAVARAN SANRAKSHAN EVAM VAN VRIDHI (ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND AFFORESTATION)

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, Govt. aim to have 60% forest cover for which 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. As tribals are solely dependent on produces of forest as such, they should be involved in forest management. The National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board (NAEB) is the nodal agency to coordinate and monitor the afforestation programmes.

Ensuring environmental sustainability along with the development process through social mobilization and participation of people at all levels, is an important focus of our development strategy. Strict environment laws, efficient regulatory agencies and proper enforcement are vital for the protection of the environment. Public participation is particularly important for environmental sustainability. In this area, mass media has a big role to play. Considering the importance of the issue, the following Parameters are monitored under TPP-2006:

- i) Afforestation;
- ii) Prevention of Pollution of Rivers and Water Bodies and
- iii) Solid and liquid Waste Management in
 - Rural Areas
 - Urban Areas

16.1 Afforestation:

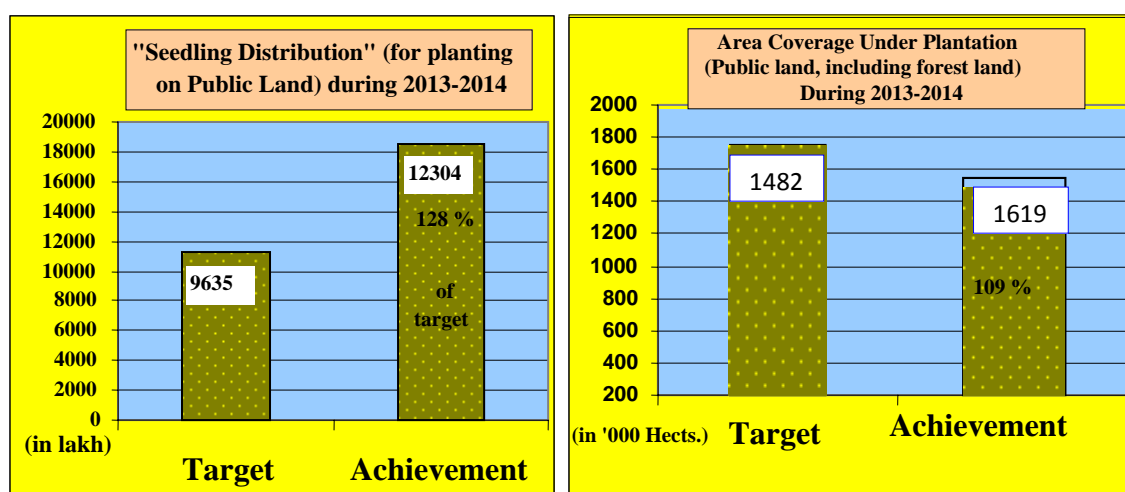
16.1.1 The targets for afforestation and tree planting activities taken up under the Twenty Point Programme are set under two mutually exclusive categories, viz., Seedling Distribution for Planting on Public & Forest Lands and Area Coverage (under plantation) in respect of Public Lands including Forest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

- (a) Area Covered under Plantation on - Public and Forest Lands
- (b) Number of Seedlings planted on - Public and Forest Lands

16.1.2 Annual Target and Achievement: Under TPP-2006, the targets and achievements during 2013-14 in respect of afforestation items covering Area Covered under Plantation and Number of Seedlings planted under Twenty Point Programme which includes reclamation of Wastelands, including hill area, deserts, coastal area etc. are as follows:

Sl. No.	Item	"Seedling Distribution" (Public and forest land) (in number)	"Area Coverage" (Public and forest land (in hecets.))
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Target (2013-14)	96,34,98,000	14,82,375
2	Achievement	1,23,03,92,876	16,19,071
3	% Achievement	127	109

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



16.1.3 The State wise targets and achievements for 2013-14 are given in *Annexure 16.1* for Seedling Distribution and in *Annexure 16.2* for Area Coverage. For the year 2013-14, performance of *Tree Plantation on Public Lands* has been "**Very Good**" for the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and "**Good**" for States' of Sikkim, Tripura . The rest of the States/ UTs have performed "**Poor**" on this parameter.

16.1.4 In respect of programmes on *Area Coverage for Public & Forest Lands*, the All-India percentage performance for the period April, 2013-March, 2014 has been '**Very Good**' for the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and "**Good**" for state of Haryana, Tripura. The performance of rest of the States/UTs has been "**Poor**".

16.2 Prevention of pollution of Rivers and water bodies:

16.2.1 Government has conceived a *National River Conservation Plan* (NRCP). The Ministry of Environment and Forests is engaged in implementing the River and Lake Action Plans under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) & National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) by providing financial assistance to the State Governments with the objective to check pollution in rivers through implementation of pollution abatement schemes in order to bring the river water quality to bathing quality standards. So far a total of 42 rivers have been covered under the programme.

The important works being taken up under the NRCP includes the following:

- + Interception and diversion works to capture the raw sewage flowing into the river through open drains and divert them for treatment.
- + Setting up Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) for treating the diverted sewage.
- + Construction of Low cost sanitation toilets to prevent open defecation on river banks.
- + Construction of Electric crematoria and Improved Wood Crematoria to conserve the use of wood and help in ensuring proper cremation of bodies brought to the burning ghats.
- + River Front Development works such as improvement of bathing ghats.
- + Afforestation and public Awareness and Participation.
- + Public Participation & Awareness building etc.

16.2.2 National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) -(Other Schemes): The schemes of GAP-II and other rivers of the country have now been merged under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National River Conservation Plan based on 70:30 funding pattern and presently National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD) is undertaking all river water pollution abatement works under this head. At present, the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) includes works in 195 towns along polluted stretches of 42 rivers spread over 20 states.

16.2.3 Progress:

16.2.3.1 Setting up of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs): Setting up of Sewage Treatment Plants is also a pollution abatement scheme, among others, taken up under the Plan. A total of 881 STPs have been setup upto December 2012 under the Plan. So far sewage treatment capacity to treat sewage of 4842 million liters has been created under the plan.

16.2.3.2: Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS): This scheme was initially started in 1980-80 with an aim to convert dry latrines into pour flush thereby liberating manual scavengers. The scheme has been revised w.e.f 17th of January 2008 with the objective to convert the existing dry latrines into low cost

pour flush latrines and to construct new ones where none exist. Under the revised guidelines, up to 31.12 .2012, Rs. 317.77 Crore has been released, out of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 340.25 Crore, for conversion of 2,51,963 units and construction of 1,55,937 new units in the State of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, West Bengal, Kerala, Manipur, Nagaland, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttarakhand, Tripura, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha. For the 12th Plan, a total subsidy of Rs. 367.16 crores has been approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) to cover all existing dry latrines which are serviced by human beings.

16.2.4 National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP): Government of India under National lake Conservation Plan approved a programme for conservation and management of polluted lakes in May, 2001. The objective of the National Lake Conservation Plan is to restore and conserve polluted degraded urban and semi-urban lakes of the country where degradation is primarily on account of discharge of waste water into the lake, through an integrated ecosystem approach.

16.2.5 The activities covered under the NLCP mainly include prevention of pollution from point sources like sewage, in-situ cleaning (de-silting, de-weeding, bioremediation, aeration/bio-manipulation, constructed wetland approach), catchment area treatment, solid waste management, public awareness / participation, capacity building etc.

16.2.6 Formulation of sewerage system (including setting up of STPs) for the lake catchment area has been one of the core components under the Scheme whereas, to check open defecation and other anthropogenic activities mainly in the vicinity of the lake, low cost sanitation facilities at suitable locations has been promoted to reduce the pollution load entering the lake from its catchment. At the same time, NLCP projects are aimed at other components/ activities also which may not be considered in isolation as far as conservation / restoration works of lakes are concerned.

16.2.7 So far under NLCP, a total of 41 projects for conservation of 61 lakes have been sanctioned in 14 States at a cost of Rs. 1031.18 crore. Conservation works for 27 lakes have been completed so far whereas in some cases, the project implementation is in last stages of completion. Funding pattern under NLCP is on a 90:10 cost sharing between the Central and the State Government

16.3 Solid and Liquid Waste Management:

16.3.1 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 actions 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.

16.3.2 The National Environment Awareness Campaign (NEAC) 2013-14 was conducted throughout the country with the major theme on “**Biodiversity Conservation**”. Thirty three Regional Resource Agencies (RRAs) appointed by the Ministry are involved in conducting, supervising and monitoring the NEAC activities during the year 2013-14. A total of 13,911 organizations have been involved in the campaign across the country. The Ministry released an amount of Rs.13.44 Crore to the RRAs for further disbursement among the approved participating organisations.

16.3.3 Under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), 46 projects of Solid Waste Management Sector with total approved cost of Rs. 211021.81 Lakh were sanctioned till 31.03.2014 with ACA commitment of Rs. 112365.96 Lakh. Up to 31st March 2014 total assistance of Rs. 71856.79 Lakh was released. During the year 13-14, three projects at an approved cost of Rs. 23,154.83 were sanctioned with an ACA commitment of Rs. 15,256.33. Out of which an amount of Rs. 3814.10 Lakh was released.

Status of State wise Solid Waste Management Project under UIG*(Rs. In Lakhs)				
States	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	ACA Committed	ACA Released
Andhra Pradesh	2	8134.00	4765.70	2351.10
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1194.38	1074.94	967.46
Assam	1	3516.71	3165.04	2057.28
Bihar	2	4851.21	2425.61	693.10
Gujarat	5	25059.90	10779.14	8543.46
Haryana	1	7351.90	3675.95	3308.35
Himachal Pradesh	2	2654.62	2123.70	530.93
Jammu & Kashmir	1	9197.29	8277.56	2069.40
Jharkhand	3	14061.57	8572.61	2759.90
Karnataka	1	2783.00	2226.40	2003.76
Kerala	2	11268.00	6370.80	4140.52
Madhya Pradesh	2	7913.54	5033.43	2663.87
Maharashtra	4	35093.71	14153.96	12152.16
Manipur	1	2580.71	2322.64	1509.72
Punjab	1	9785.00	4892.50	1223.13
Rajasthan	1	1319.74	659.87	494.91
Tamil Nadu	4	25148.83	11364.09	9012.13

Uttar Pradesh	7	24160.37	12377.67	10186.19
Uttarakhand	3	4931.53	3945.24	2070.08
West Bengal	2	10015.80	4159.12	3119.34
Grand Total	46	211021.81	112365.96	71856.79

* The calculation excludes data for projects that has been dropped but includes those which has been sanctioned during 13-14

16.3.4 Similarly, 122 projects of Sewerage Sector with total approved cost of Rs. 1576434.61 lakh were sanctioned with an ACA commitment of Rs. 755486.21 lakh. Up to 31st March 2014 total assistance of Rs. 514539.97 lakh was released. During the year 13-14, eight projects at an approved cost of Rs. 63665.59 were sanctioned with an ACA commitment of Rs. 41,521.45. Out of which an amount of Rs. 10,380.48 Lakh was released.

Status of State wise Sewerage Project under UIG(Rs. In Lakhs)				
States	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	ACA Committed	ACA Released
Andhra Pradesh	9	104441.00	44000.95	32759.39
Bihar	1	9594.34	7675.48	3070.19
Delhi	3	185652.00	64978.20	23297.72
Gujarat	22	162003.86	73841.58	52799.77
Haryana	1	10383.00	5191.50	4672.37
Jammu & Kashmir	3	28247.03	25422.33	12885.31
Jharkhand	1	30225.91	24180.73	6045.18
Karnataka	6	54515.99	19080.60	15461.59
Kerala	3	41497.00	30845.30	5243.33
Madhya Pradesh	3	45599.00	22799.50	18658.80
Maharashtra	21	277824.38	119968.68	89881.29
Orissa	1	49891.35	39913.08	25943.50
Puducherry	1	20340.00	16272.00	9508.80
Punjab	2	33066.00	16533.00	8026.40
Rajasthan	3	29789.97	18257.39	16431.66
Sikkim	1	2392.01	2152.81	1937.52
Tamil Nadu	18	159311.69	64856.12	54819.54
Tripura	1	10221.00	9000.00	8100.00
Uttar Pradesh	12	245156.99	116185.34	96790.16
Uttarakhand	5	16514.17	12812.96	10777.48
West Bengal	5	59767.92	21518.67	17429.97
Grand Total	122	1576434.61	755486.21	514539.97

* The calculation excludes data for projects that has been dropped but includes those which has been sanctioned during 13-14

16.3.5 Under the Urban Infrastructure Development Schemes for small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM), 63 projects of Solid Waste Management Sector with

total approved cost of Rs. 42600.69 Lakh was sanctioned till 31.03.2014 with ACA commitment of Rs. 35168.11 Lakh. Up to 31st March 2014 total assistance of Rs. 25253.60 Lakh was released. During the year 13-14, three projects at an approved cost of Rs. 8,583.65 were sanctioned with an ACA commitment of Rs. 7,128.32. Out of which an amount of Rs. 3,564.17 Lakh was released.

Status of State wise Solid Waste Management Project under UIDSSMT(Rs. In Lakhs)				
States	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	ACA Committed	ACA Released
Andhra Pradesh	1	361.00	294.22	294.22
Arunachal Pradesh	5	2386.42	2147.78	1463.93
Bihar	1	983.99	787.19	393.60
Haryana	3	5520.33	4499.06	3703.81
Jammu & Kashmir	13	3628.04	3280.75	1838.14
Jharkhand	3	1584.59	1291.44	657.61
Kerala	11	4938.66	3987.36	2082.62
Madhya Pradesh	3	1015.03	812.02	406.02
Meghalaya	2	1433.26	1289.93	1212.23
Tamil Nadu	1	358.25	286.60	286.60
Uttar Pradesh	19	16903.12	13701.35	11519.62
Uttrakhand	1	3488.00	2790.40	1395.20
Grand Total	63	42600.69	35168.11	25253.60

16.3.6 Similarly, 120 projects of Sewerage Sector with total approved cost of Rs. 481198.90 lakh were sanctioned till 31.03.2014 with ACA commitment of Rs. 380741.45 lakh. Up to 31st March 2014 total assistance of Rs. 258031.38 lakh was released. During the year 13-14, eight projects at an approved cost of Rs. 213,713.08 were sanctioned with an ACA commitment of Rs. 171,564.36. Out of which an amount of Rs. 85,782.22 Lakh was released.

Status of State wise Sewerage Project under UIDSSMT(Rs. In Lakhs)				
States	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	ACA Committed	ACA Released
Andhra Pradesh	8	35046.00	28430.85	28429.25
Chhattisgarh	1	19025.00	8578.00	8578.00
Daman & Diu	1	942.37	753.90	31.00
Haryana	6	14615.48	11761.02	8828.06
Himachal Pradesh	2	4970.84	3976.67	1988.34
Jammu & Kashmir	1	5939.00	5345.10	2672.55
Karnataka	15	22707.37	18340.87	11963.16
Madhya Pradesh	7	29639.04	23840.16	12071.74
Maharashtra	23	123799.48	99145.58	61912.89
Orissa	1	593.23	483.48	246.20

Punjab	7	32630.91	26228.00	25897.74
Rajasthan	24	103472.02	83091.53	41833.99
Sikkim	4	2412.00	2170.80	2170.80
Tamil Nadu	13	49138.93	39311.14	22733.36
Uttar Pradesh	5	28842.39	23344.47	23235.07
Uttrakahand	1	6173.25	4938.60	4938.60
West Bengal	1	1251.59	1001.27	500.64
Grand Total	120	481198.90	380741.45	258031.38

* The calculation excludes data for projects that has been dropped but includes those which has been sanctioned during 13-14

CHAPTER 17

POINT 16: SAMAJIK SURAKASHA (SOCIAL SECURITY)

With a view to provide social security to the weaker sections of society, this Point covers two items namely “*Rehabilitation of handicapped & Orphans*”, and “*Welfare of aged persons*”. A National Policy for Persons with Disabilities has been formulated by the Government of India which focuses on the prevention of disabilities and physical and economic rehabilitation measures for disabled persons. It also addresses the problems of women and children with disabilities. The Government has also introduced a scheme of Assistance to Homes for Children to promote in-country adoption with the main objective of regulating adoption within the country. The Government has also announced the National Policy for Older Persons (NPOP) with the main objective to encourage families to take care of their older family members so an item “*Welfare of Aged*” has been included under this Point to meet this objective. The following parameters are monitored under TPP-2006:

- i) Rehabilitation of handicapped and orphans and
- ii) Welfare of the Aged

17.1 Rehabilitation of handicapped

17.1.1 According to Population Census 2011, there were 2.68 crore persons with disabilities in India who constituted 2.21 percent of the total population. Out of the total population of persons with disabilities, 1.50 crore are male and 1.18 crore are female. This includes persons with disabilities in seeing, hearing, speech, movement, mental retardation, mental illness as well as multiple disabilities. The Census data also shows that 69 percent of persons with disabilities lived in rural areas, 55 percent of the total population with disabilities is literate and only 36 percent were employed as main or marginal worker. The summary table giving a quantitative glimpse of the persons with disability is presented below.

Persons with Disability in India

Type of disability	Population (in crore)	Percentage distribution in different categories	% in Rural areas	% Literate	% Female	% Employed
In Seeing	0.50	19	70	53	48	38
In Hearing	0.51	19	67	57	47	41
In Speech	0.20	7	65	58	44	42
In Movement	0.54	20	74	60	38	37
Mental Retardation	0.15	6	68	41	42	21

