

# CHAPTER 1

## TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME

### 1.1 Introduction

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

### 1.2 Objectives and Scope

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 can broadly be seen as the central feature of the process of growth. Government of India, through different programmers/schemes, is helping its citizens to expand their capabilities. A package of programmers 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 programmers 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 have yet to be completely attained. This programmed was first restructured in 1982, 1986 now in 2006 and is called Twenty Point Programme-2006 (TPP-2006). The programmers and schemes under the TPP-2006 are in harmony with the priorities contained in the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP), the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of the United Nations and SAARC Social Charter. The original nomenclature, namely the Twenty Point Programme, which has been in existence for the past three decades, and carries the stamp of familiarity among the people and administrative agencies, has been retained.

TPP-2006 has Points for the benefit of both the rural and urban people. Its thrust is towards programmers for eradicating poverty and improving the quality of life of the poor and the under-privileged people all over the country. The programmed 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. TPP-2006 has 20 Points and 66 items. All the 66 items of TPP-2006 (list at *Annexure-I A*) are not amenable to reporting on monthly basis. Also, some of the schemes/ programmers are yet to be operationalised by the Central Nodal Ministries concerned. These items will be monitored only after the schemes concerning them come into existence and their frequency of monitoring will be decided later. The present programme has been in operation since 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2007. The details of TPP-2006 in terms of its constituent points

and items are given at *Annexure-IB*. 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.

### 1.3 Monitoring Design

For monitoring of Twenty Point Programme-2006 by this Ministry, each Point of the programme has been further sub-divided into various items aggregating 66 in all. The details of these items and names of nodal Ministries concerned are given in *Annexure-IB*. The Management Information System (MIS) developed by this Ministry consists of a Monthly Progress Report (MPR) and Annual Review Report. The Monthly Progress Report (MPR) covers monitoring of achievements in respect of the 22 crucial items against pre-set physical targets, whereas the Annual Review Report presents an analytical review of the performance of all the items under the programme. The sources of information for the Annual Review Report are the Central Nodal Ministries and the State/UT Governments.

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.

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 cover under TPP-2006 is done by the Central Nodal Ministries concerned. The charter of this Ministry is to monitor the TPP-2006 as a whole with a view to enhancing its effectiveness.

### 1.4 Performance Criteria

For the purpose of ranking, the performance of States 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 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; (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 State score card

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

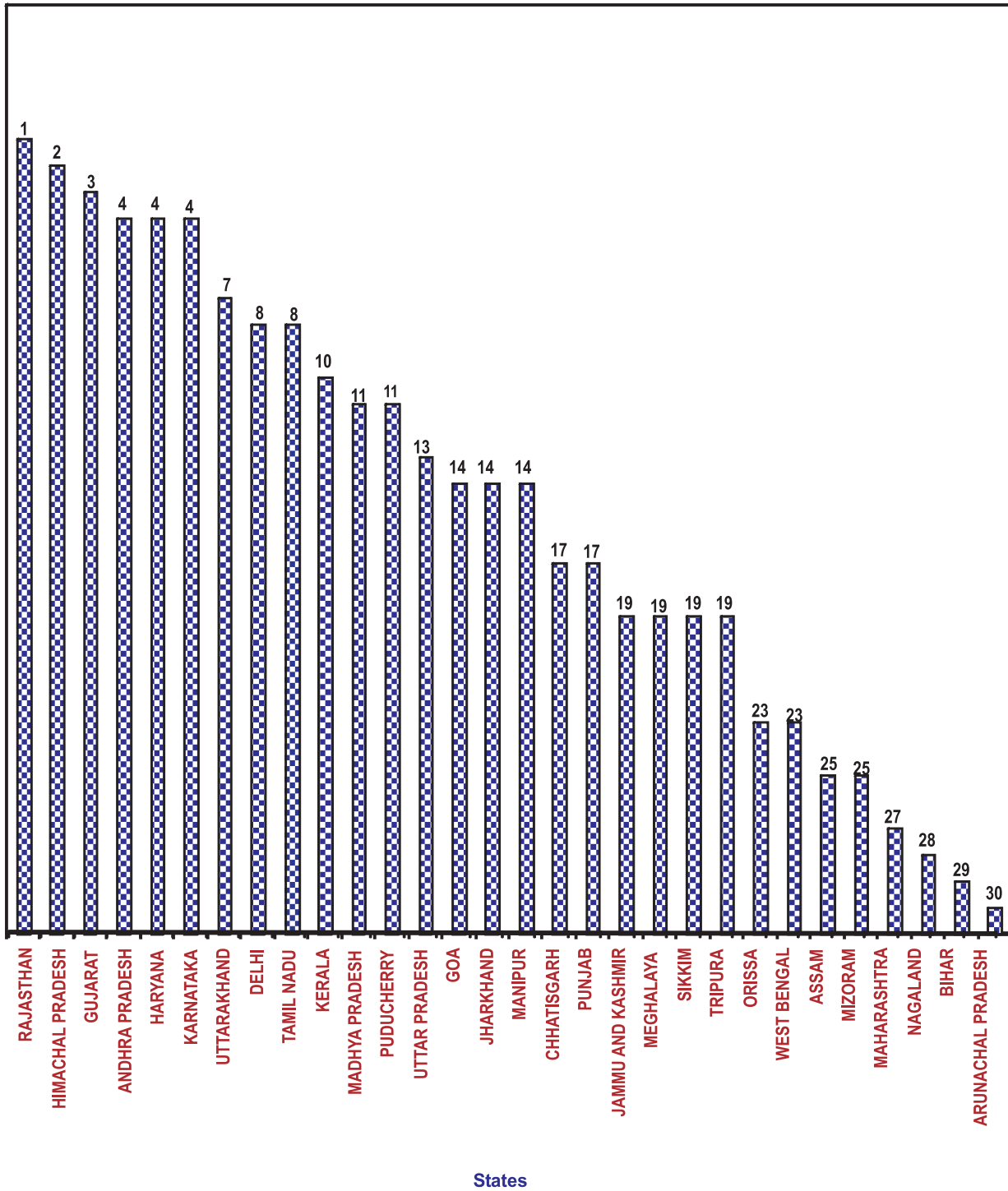
Category "A"	90% or more achievement	3
Category "B"	Percentage achievement above national average	2
Category "C"	Percentage achievement below national average	1
Category "D"	Nil performance	0

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

On the basis of the total marks scored by each State, a ranking table is prepared each month and is presented in the Monthly Progress Report (MPR). As per the report, for the period April 2007-March 2008, the States of Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat, have secured first, second and third position respectively. The following table indicates the score card and ranking of States according to their performance.

<b>(STATE SCORE CARD)</b>										
April 2007- March 2008										
Sl.No.	States	No. of Items	Maximum Score	Items in Category				Total Marks	% Achievement	Rank
				A	B	C	D			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Rajasthan	17	51	17	0	0	0	51	100	1
2	Himachal Pradesh	15	45	13	0	2	0	41	91	2
3	Gujarat	17	51	14	0	3	0	45	88	3
4	Andhra Pradesh	16	48	12	1	3	0	41	85	4
5	Haryana	16	48	12	1	3	0	41	85	4
6	Karnataka	16	48	12	1	3	0	41	85	4
7	Uttarakhand	16	48	11	2	3	0	40	83	7
8	Delhi	9	27	6	1	2	0	22	81	8
9	Tamil Nadu	16	48	11	1	4	0	39	81	8
10	Kerala	15	45	10	0	5	0	35	78	10
11	Madhya Pradesh	16	48	10	0	6	0	36	75	11
12	Puducherry	12	36	8	0	3	0	27	75	11
13	Uttar Pradesh	17	51	9	2	6	1	37	73	13
14	Goa	12	36	7	0	4	0	25	69	14
15	Jharkhand	15	45	8	0	7	0	31	69	14
16	Manipur	13	39	8	0	3	0	27	69	14
17	Chhattisgarh	17	51	9	0	6	2	33	65	17
18	Punjab	16	48	8	0	7	2	31	65	17
19	Jammu & Kashmir	14	42	6	1	7	1	27	64	19
20	Meghalaya	14	42	6	1	7	0	27	64	19
21	Sikkim	15	45	7	1	6	1	29	64	19
22	Tripura	15	45	8	0	5	2	29	64	19
23	Orissa	15	45	6	2	6	1	28	62	23
24	West Bengal	16	48	6	2	8	0	30	62	23
25	Assam	16	48	7	0	7	2	28	58	25
26	Mizoram	12	36	6	0	3	3	21	58	25
27	Maharashtra	17	51	6	1	9	1	29	57	27
28	Nagaland	13	39	5	0	5	3	20	51	28
29	Bihar	16	48	4	0	12	0	24	50	29
30	Arunachal Pradesh	14	42	2	0	6	6	12	29	30

### Ranking of States: April, 2007 to March, 2008





## CHAPTER 2

### POINT 1: POVERTY ERADICATION

The eradication of poverty has been an integral component of the strategy for economic development in India. High poverty levels are synonymous with poor quality of life, deprivation of basic needs, poor health, malnutrition, illiteracy and low human resource development. Providing employment is the most important method of eradicating poverty. Major employment generation programmes being implemented in the rural areas have been included under this Point. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act has come into existence for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. In addition, other employment generation schemes like “Swaranjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY)” and “Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana (SGRY)” to deal with the rural poverty are included under this Point. The scheme “Rural Business Hubs in Partnership with Panchayats” aims at extension of fruits of economic liberalization to the rural areas of the country through rural business hubs. The “Self help Groups” formed under different schemes, other than SGSY and SGRY have also been included. To deal with urban poverty “Swaranjayanti Shehari Rojgar Yojana” has been identified.

The incidence of poverty expressed as a percentage of people living below the poverty line has witnessed a speedy decline from 55% in 1973-74 to 36% in 1993-94 and 26% in 1999-2000. Though the poverty ratio has declined, the number of poor has remained stable at around 320 million for two decades (1973-1993), due to a countervailing growth in population. The estimates for 1999-2000 reveal reduced number of poor, at about 260 million out of a total population of 997 million. The percentage and number of poor in 2004-05 estimated from Uniform Recall Period (URP) consumption distribution of NSS 61<sup>st</sup> Round of consumer expenditure data are comparable with the poverty estimates of 1993-94. The percentage and number of poor in 2004-05 estimated from Mixed Recall Period (MRP) consumption distribution of NSS 61<sup>st</sup> Round of consumer expenditure data are roughly (but not strictly) comparable with the poverty estimates of 1999-2000.

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

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

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

(A) Rural Areas:

1. Employment generation under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. (NREGA)
2. Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY);
3. Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana (SGRY);
4. Rural Business Hubs in Partnership with Panchayats;
5. Self help Groups;

(B) Urban Areas:

6. Swaranjayanti Shehari Rojgar Yojana (SSRY)

### 2.1 National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA):

The National Rural Employment Guarantee (NREGA) Act 2005 has been passed by the Parliament and notified on 7<sup>th</sup> September 2005, aims at enhancing livelihood security of households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Through the process of providing employment as works (under Schedule-I of NREGA) that address cause of chronic poverty such as drought, deforestation and soil erosion, the Act seeks to strengthen the natural resource base of rural livelihood and create durable assets. There is a 15 (fifteen) days time limit for fulfilling the legal guarantee of providing employment. NREGA fosters conditions for inclusive growth ranging from basic wage security and recharging rural economy to a transformative empowerment process of democracy.

The physical and financial performance during the first two years of implementation has been much higher than the earlier wage employment programmes. The average number days of employment under NREGA have been of the order of 43 days as against 29 days in SGRY. In 2006-07, 2.10 crore families were provided employment and 90.50 crore persondays generated in 200 districts. In 2007-08, 3.39 crore families were covered for providing employment and 143.59 crore persondays generated in 330 districts. The Statewise details are as per *Annexure-2.1*



## 2.2 Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is a major self-employment programme for the rural poor under implementation since 1.4.1999. The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is a holistic programme covering all aspects of self-employment such as organization of the poor into Self Help Groups (SHG), training, credit, technology infrastructure and marketing. The SGSY has definite objective of improving the family incomes of the rural poor and, at the same time, providing for a flexibility of design at the grassroots level to suit the local needs and resources. The objective of the SGSY is to provide assistance to the rural poor through bank credit and government subsidy to acquire an income-generating asset.

The SGSY focuses on organization of the poor at grassroots level through a process of social mobilization for poverty eradication. Social mobilization enables the poor to build their own organisation {Self-Help Groups (SHGs)} in which they participate fully and directly and take decisions on all issues concerning poverty eradication.

The SGSY also envisages promoting micro-enterprises by following cluster approach in identified key activities. The Panchayat Samitis at the block level and Zilla Parishad/DRDA at the district level and the banks and other financial institutions are closely associated and involved in implementation of the programme.

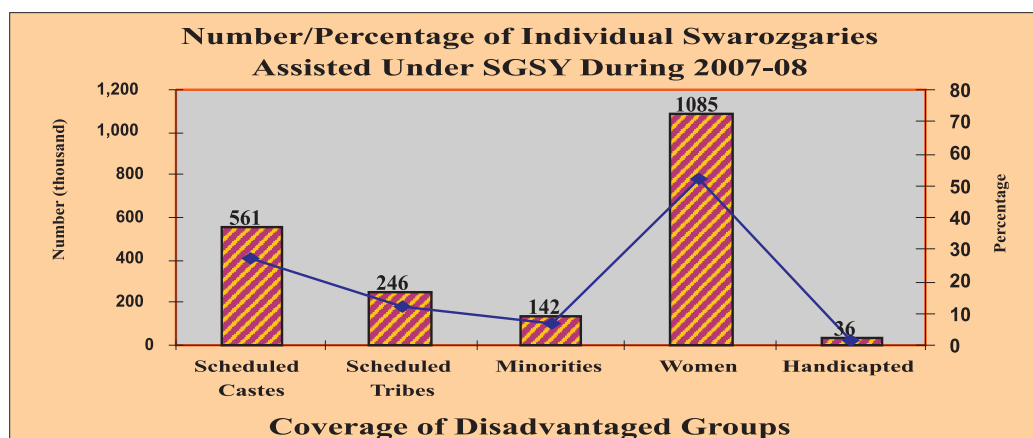
Subsidy under SGSY is uniform at 30% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs.7500/-. In respect of SC/STs and disabled however, these will be 50% and Rs. 10000/- respectively. For Groups of *Swarozgaris* (SHGs), the subsidy is at 50% of the cost of the scheme, or per capita subsidy of Rs.10,000 or Rs.1.25 lakh whichever is less. There is no monetary limit on subsidy for irrigation projects.

SGSY has a special focus on the vulnerable groups among the rural poor. Accordingly, the SC/STs would account for at least 50% of the *Swarozgaris*, women for 40% and the disabled for 3% and Minorities to the extent indicated by Ministry of Rural Development for each state.

During 2007-08, against the central allocation of Rs.1702.24 crore, Rs.1540.27 crore (90.49%) was released. Similarly against the total available funds of Rs. 2427.64 crores with the DRDAs, Rs.1951.19 crore (80.37%) were utilized. Out of the credit target of Rs.3743.55 crores, 2752.87 crore (73.54%) has been mobilized. During the period, 3.05 lakh SHGs has been formed and a total of 16.93 lakh Swarozgaris have been assisted with a total investment of Rs.4031.65 crores. Against total swarozgaris, 8.07 lakh SCs/STs and 10.84 lakh women swarozgaris have been assisted which constitute 47.64% and 64.03% respectively.

Under SGSY during the year 2007-08, 16.94 lakh Swarozgaris were assisted including 5.61 lakh SCs and 2.46 lakh STs, which is 33.09% and 14.55% of the annual achievement. The achievement share of women, minorities and disabled was 10.85 lakh, 1.42 lakh and 0.36 lakh respectively. The percentage of Individual Swarozgaris

assisted under SGSY is 15.04%. The number and percentage of *Individual Swarozgaries assisted under SGSY* is as follows. The Statewise details are as per *Annexure-2.2*.



### 2.3 Sampurna Grameen Rojgar Yojana (SGRY)

The Sampurna Grameen Rojgar Yojana was launched with effect from 25<sup>th</sup> September, 2001 by merging the existing two wage employment schemes, namely, Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY). The new scheme aims at creation of additional wage employment opportunities through manual work for rural people and also food security. SGRY creates employment opportunities through wage employment and also creates self employment through providing income generating assets under earmarked provisions for BPL SCs/STs and Minorities. The scheme also aims at creation of durable social and economic assets and infrastructural development in rural areas. This scheme provides foodgrains for relief works in calamity affected areas. The programme is self-targeting in nature with special emphasis on providing wage employment to women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and parents of children withdrawn from hazardous occupations. Cash Allocation under the programme is shared between the Center and the State Governments in the ratio of 75:25. The programme was implemented in two streams during the years 2001-02 to 2003-04.

- (i) The first stream of the programme was implemented at the District and Intermediate level Panchayats. 50% of the resources was earmarked out of the total funds available in a district under the SGRY and distributed between the District Panchayats and the Intermediate Panchayats in the ratio of 40:60.
- (ii) The second stream of the programme was implemented at the Village Panchayat level. 50% of the SGRY resources was earmarked for this stream. The entire resources was released to the Village Panchayats through the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs)/ District Panchayats (DP). Now from 2004-05, the programme is implemented as one integrated Scheme. The programme resources are shared by all the three tiers viz *District Panchayat*, *Panchayat Samiti* and the *Gram Panchayat* in the proportion of 20:30:50. Each level of the

Panchayat is an independent unit for formulation of the Action Plan and executing the scheme.

### 2.3.1 The details of activities/works taken up by the PRIs are as under:

- (i) **District Panchayats-** 20% of the resources are reserved at the District level and are to be utilized by the District Panchayats/DRDAs preferably in areas suffering from endemic labour exodus/areas of distress as per the Annual Action Plan approved by the District Panchayats/DRDAs.
- (ii) **Intermediate Level Panchayats-** 30% of the resources are allocated among the Intermediate Level Panchayats. While allocating the resources, equal weightage is given to the proportion of SC/ST population and of rural population of the respective Intermediate Level Panchayat areas to those of the District. The works are taken as per Annual Action Plan (AAP) approved by the Intermediate Level Panchayats. However, while selecting the works to be taken up, preference is given to the areas, which are backward, calamity prone or face migration of labour.
- (iii) **Gram Panchayats-** 50% of the resources is allocated to the Gram Panchayat (Village Panchayat) for generation of supplementary wage employment and creation of demand driven community village infrastructure, which includes durable assets to enable the rural poor to increase opportunities for sustained employment.

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

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

**2.3.3 Implementation Status 2007-08:** During the year 2007-08, a total of 2005.60 lakh mandays of employment was generated and 6.75 lakh tons of foodgrains was lifted by the State Government and Union Territory Administrations under the scheme. Every worker seeking employment under the SGRY was to be provided minimum of 3 kgs of foodgrains per manday as part of wages. During the year 2007-08 under SGRY the annual achievement for employment generation for SCs, STs and Others accounted for 746.39 lakh, (37.22%) 286.80 lakh (14.30 %) and 972.42 lakh (48.49%) mandays respectively. The share of women and landless labourers was 507.48 lakh and 815.66



Rural India is the mandate of Panchayats and its development is contingent on an integrated approach in which agriculture and allied activities have to act as growth engines, complimented by non farm activities which can sustain in a competitive environment. Strategies for Rural Development should be capable of increasing the productive potential of our agriculture, developing viable nonfarm occupations and providing basic human needs in a holistic manner. Plan for rural development should have an integrated approach and it should be based on the resource endowment of the area, felt needs of the people and relative absorptive capacity that needs differentiated responses.

2.4.1 In June 2004, Hon'ble PM of India introduced the concept of Rural Business Hub (RBH) as an initiative towards increasing rural incomes, getting rid of chronic mass poverty and giving control to the local levels to plan for themselves. RBH initiative works on the platform of *4 Ps i.e. Public-Private-Panchayat Partnership(PPPP)*. It is 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 incomes 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.

2.4.2 Aim: Usher in prosperity to the Rural areas of the country and all sections of the society by reaping the benefit of rapid economic growth unleashed through the economic reforms and synergistically harnessing the relation between resource/skill rich rural areas and technology/marketing skills of the industry, the entire process mediated/facilitated by empowered PRIs.

#### 2.4.3 Objectives:

Through the medium of PRIs;

- To promote agriculture and allied activities as growth engines for rural development;
- To identify rural products which have potential for national/international markets and standardize their quality;
- To identify interested Business Partners having required marketing/technical skills;
- To ensure value addition in rural products so that rural income is enhanced;
- To promote Rural Non-Farming Enterprises which utilize local skills and/or resources and promote rural employment (e.g. bio energy, power distribution, e-enabled information services etc.;

- To facilitate smooth credit flow to viable business initiatives;
- To foster mutually beneficial relations between the producers and industrial houses as identified above;
- To achieve convergence of Institutions and schemes (Centrally Sponsored Schemes and State Schemes) at the Panchayat level for filling in gaps in economic infrastructure;
- To build the capacity of PRIs to plan for economic development of their area and implement these plans.

#### 2.4.4 Strategy:

- Retain the decentralized production units where they exist but introduce and ensure compliance of high process/product standards.
- Include physical and functional hubs under the concept.
- Aim at convergence of relevant CSSs/State schemes in the selected area
- Limit additional financial assistance for hardware to exceptional cases.
- Engage the most brilliant business professionals of the country to identify genuine business opportunities which could not be spotted/ developed by the private sector.
- Handhold the PRIs so that they can effectively negotiate with successful business houses on an equal platform and secure a non exploitative, mutually beneficial business relationship.

This initiatives will open up a vast array of opportunities -opportunities for business to expand into rural areas in a way not possible in the past and opportunities for our countrymen in rural areas to log onto a virtuous growth cycle we intend to generate.

This initiative has offered an opportunity for bridging the gap between the private sector and the panchayats. The Panchayats offer the hands of no less than thirty lakh elected representatives stretching across the length and breadth of the country to our industry. Not only are they available as local partners, they are also well-organized at all three tiers. They are instruments that are readily at hand for harnessing the entire intellectual talent of the district, civil society at large, and the experience and expertise available on the spot to realize our hopes for spreading prosperity through Rural Business Hubs.

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 and Rs. 2.00 crore for the current financial year. RBH is a joint initiative of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and confederation of Indian Industries (CII) in the form of *4 Ps* (Public Private Panchayat Partnership).

**2.4.5 Progress:** Till 31<sup>st</sup> March 2008 a total of 121 MoUs have been signed in the States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh,

Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and West Bengal. The products covered include processed food, milk handlooms, handicrafts, garments, carpet weaving, blue pottery, stone carving, Bio diesel, Decentralized Power Generation Units, Rural BPOs, Floriculture, Bell Metal Crafts Wooden Crafts, Organic Farming etc.

## 2.5 Self help Groups under SGSY:

Under the SGSY, the focus is on vulnerable sections among the rural poor with SCs/STs accounting for 50%, women 40% and the disabled 3% of the beneficiaries. The list of BPL households, identified through BPL census, duly approved by the Gram Sabha forms the basis for assistance to families under SGSY. The beneficiaries (also called *Swarozgaris*) could be individuals or groups. While the identification of individual beneficiaries is made through a participatory approach, the programme lays emphasis on organisation of poor into *Self-Help Groups* (SHGs) and their capacity building. The SHG may consist of 10 to 20 persons. In case of minor irrigation work and in case of the disabled, the minimum number is 5 persons. Under the SGSY, micro-enterprises in the rural areas are to be set up with an emphasis on the 'cluster' approach. Four to five key activities are to be identified in each block based on the resource endowments, occupational skills of the people and availability of markets. The key activities are to be selected with the approval of the Panchayat Samiti at the block level and DRDA/Zilla Parishad at the district level. The SGSY is a credit-cum-subsidy programme, with credit as the critical component and subsidy as a minor and enabling element. Accordingly, the SGSY envisages greater involvement of banks and promotion of multiple credit rather than a one time credit injection. Subsidy under SGSY is provided at 30% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs.7,500. In respect of SCs/STs, it is 50% subject to a maximum of Rs.10,000. For groups, the subsidy is 50% subject to a ceiling of Rs.1.25 lakh. There is no monetary limit on subsidy for irrigation projects. Subsidy under SGSY is back-ended to ensure proper utilisation of funds. Funds under the SGSY are shared by the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25.

**2.5.1 Performance:** During the year 2007-08, total 3.07 lakh SHGs was formed and total no. of 1.81 lakhs SHGs have provided economic activities with 171% achievement against annual target 1.06 lakh. The Statewise achievements of No. of SHGs formed and No. of SHGs taken up Economic Activities against target during the year 2007-08 are given *Annexure-2.4*.

### SHGs under other Schemes

#### 2.5.2 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 is 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 microfinance 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 provision 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 internalising 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 upscaling 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,
- Introduced scheme for support to federations.

**A. Support to Partner Agencies:** During the year, NABARD continued to provide grant support of 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. During 2007-08, grant assistance of Rs.1369.77 lakh was sanctioned to various agencies for promoting 52,877 SHGs, taking the cumulative assistance sanctioned to Rs.6,119.372 lakh for 3.62 lakh groups. As on 31 March 2008, Rs.2,541.04 lakh was released and 1.75 lakh SHGs credit linked to banks.



## Grant Assistance Extended to various Partners in SHG-Bank Linkage Programme

*(Rs. crore)*

Agency	Sanctions during the Year			Cumulative Sanctions			Cumulative Progress			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	No.	Amount	No. of SHGs	No.	Amount	No. of SHGs	Amount Released	SHG formed	SHGs Linked	
Co-operative Banks	6	45.70	3400	83	426.22	44410	178.49	34381	19388	
RRBs	1	22.35	1750	111	368.60	43790	173.73	51061	33850	
NGOs	351	1166.13	40194	2007	4841.41	245276	2093.08	174890	111828	
Farmers' Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.90	14023	7640	
IRVs	14	135.59	7533	59	483.14	28643	34.84	6116	2655	
<b>Total</b>		<b>1369.77</b>	<b>52877</b>	<b>2260</b>	<b>6119.37</b>	<b>362119</b>	<b>2541.04</b>	<b>280471</b>	<b>175361</b>	

**B. Capacity Building of Partner Agencies:** NABARD continued to play the role of a facilitator in scaling-up the MF programme. Three zonal workshops covering all Regional Offices of NABARD were conducted to fine tune strategies for up-scaling support to the MF sector. During 2007-08, an expenditure of Rs.13.32 crore was incurred on various promotional activities as against Rs.11.07 crore in the previous year. During the year, NABARD supported conduct of :

- 4,121 awareness creation and capacity building programmes for SHG members in association with identified resource NGOs, covering 2,68,870 SHG members to inculcate skills for managing thrift and credit;
- 135 awareness-cum-refresher programmes for CEOs and field staff of NGOs, covering 3,664 participants;
- 471 training programmes for officers of commercial banks, co-operative banks and RRBs covering 18788 participants;
- 52 Trainers Training programmes covering 2,382 participants;
- 66 exposure visits to banks and institutions pioneering in MF initiatives for 2,754 bank/NGO officials;
- 206 field visits to nearby SHGs for 4,877 Block Level Bankers' Committee members;
- 38 programme for the elected members of PRIs covering 1423 participants to create awareness among them about the MF initiatives;
- 5 training-cum-exposure visits for new District level officers of NABARD and 2 exposure programmes on Microfinance and Self Help Groups for senior IAS officers through Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie;
- 258 sensitisation programmes for government officials covering 9706 participants;
- 704 other programmes covering 34523 participants;

- NABARD had launched the micro-enterprise development programme (MEDP) on skill upgradation and development for sustainable livelihoods for members of matured SHGs during 2005-06. During the year, 321 MEDPs were conducted covering 6,849 SHG members on activities like bee-keeping, mushroom cultivation, horticulture and floriculture, vermi-compost/organic manure preparation, dairy, etc. As on 31 December 2007, 601 MEDPs had been conducted covering 14,428 participants.

### C New Policy initiatives:

**Support to SHG Federations:** The SHG 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. Recognising the growing role of the SHG Federations and their value addition to SHG functioning, NABARD, during the year decided to support the Federations on model neutral basis and solely on merits of the proposal. Support would be extended to the Federation by way of grant assistance for training, capacity building, exposure visits of SHG members, etc. The Bank also formulated the broad norms for deciding the grant of financial assistance to SHG Federations. During the year, grant assistance amounting to Rs. 10.48 lakh was sanctioned to two federations.

## 2.6 Swarnajayanti Shehari Rojgar Yojana:

All the three Urban Poverty Alleviation Schemes, namely Urban basic Services for the Poor (UBSP), Nehru Rojgar Yojana (NRY) and Prime Ministers Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMI UPEP) stand subsumed in a new scheme namely Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) with effect from 1.12.97. The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) seeks to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed through encouraging the setting up of self employment ventures or provision of wage employment. This programme relies on creation of suitable community structures and delivery of inputs through the medium of urban local bodies and such community structure. The SJSRY is being implemented through States/UTs and its funded on a 75:25 basis between Centre and the States.

### 2.6.1 Salient Features

The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana rests on a foundation of community empowerment. This programme relies on establishing and promoting community organisations and structures to provide supporting and facilitating mechanism for local development. Towards this end, community organisations like Neighborhood Groups (NHGs), Neighborhood Committees (NHCs), and Community Development Societies (CDSs) are set up in the target areas. The CDSs are the focal point for purposes of identification of beneficiaries, preparation of application, monitoring of recovery and generally providing whatever other support is necessary to the programme. The CDSs also identify viable projects suitable for that particular area.

The CDSs, being a federation of different community based organisations, are the nodal agencies for this programme. It is expected that they will lay emphasis on providing the entire gamut of social sector inputs to their areas including, but not limited to, health, welfare, education, etc. through establishing convergence between schemes being implemented by different line departments within their jurisdiction.

2.6.2 The Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) consists of two special schemes, namely:

- (a) The Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)
- (b) The Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)

(a) **The Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP):** This component of SJSRY has three distinct parts:

- (i) Assistance to individual urban poor beneficiaries for setting up gainful self employment ventures.
- (ii) Assistance to groups of urban poor women for setting up gainful self employment ventures. This sub-scheme has been titled as “The *Scheme for Development of Women and Children in the Urban Areas* (DWCUA)”.
- (iii) Training of beneficiaries, potential beneficiaries and other persons associated with the urban employment programme for upgradation and acquisition of vocational and entrepreneurial skills.

#### Coverage

- The programme is applicable to all urban towns in India.
- The Programme is implemented on a whole town basis with special emphasis on urban poor clusters.
- This Programme targets the urban poor, as those living below the urban poverty line, as defined from time to time by the Planning Commission.
- Since the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan annual targets of assisting urban poor for setting up individual/group micro enterprises and providing skill training to the urban poor is being fixed (Central level as well as State-wise), under the Scheme, in commensurate with the Budget allocation.
- Special attention is given to *women, persons belonging to scheduled Castes/Tribes, disabled persons* and other such categories as may be indicated by the Government from time to time.
- The percentage of women beneficiaries under this programme should not be less than 30%. All other conditions being equal, women beneficiaries belong to women-headed household viz., widows, divorcees, single women, or even households where women are the sole earners are ranked higher in priority.
- SCs and STs must be benefited at least to the extent of the proportion of their strength in local population.
- A provision of 3% should be reserved for the disabled.

- Under the Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme for the welfare of Minorities, 15% of the physical and financial targets regarding assistance for micro-enterprises and skill training under SJSRY have to be earmarked for the minority communities.
- There is no minimum educational qualification for beneficiaries under this programme. However, to avoid an overlap with the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana for *self-employment component*, this scheme is not applicable to the persons educated beyond the IXth standard.
- A house-to-house survey for identification of genuine beneficiaries is prescribed. Non-economic parameters are also applied to the urban poor in addition to the economic criteria for the purpose of prioritization within the BPL.

#### A. Setting up Micro-Enterprises (Individual)

##### Eligibility:

- Annual family income of less than Rs. 11850/- at the 1991-92 prices.
  - Must be residing in the town for at least three years
  - Should not be a defaulter to any Nationalized Bank/Cooperative Bank
- Project Details  
Maximum unit cost : Rs. 50,000/-

**Subsidy:** 15% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 7500/-  
Margin money to be contributed by the beneficiaries 5% of the project cost

##### Skill Training:

Training cost per person Rs. 2000/-  
Training Period Two to six months subject to a minimum of 300 hours  
Tool Kit worth Rs. 600/-

##### Development of Women and Children in Urban Areas (DWCUA)

- DWCUA aims at helping groups of urban poor women in taking up self-employment ventures
- The group may consist of at least 10 women
- The ceiling of subsidy under the scheme is Rs. 1.25 lakh or 50% of the cost of the project whichever is less.

**Thrift & Credit Society (T&CS):** Where the DWCUA group sets itself up as Thrift & Credit Society, in addition to its self employment ventures; it will be eligible for an additional grant of Rs. 25,000 as revolving fund at the rate of Rs. 1,000 maximum per member. The fund is meant for purposes like purchases of raw materials and marketing,

infrastructure support one time expense on child care activity expenses upto Rs. 500 on travel cost of group members to bank, payment of insurance premium for self/spouse/child by maintaining savings for different periods by a member and any other expense allowed by the State in Group's interest. The revolving fund can be availed by a Group only after one year of its formation.

### Physical Progress:

Physical cumulative progress under different components of SJSRY, as reported in the QPRs from the States/UTs, received upto 30.09.2007 is as under:-

#### 1. Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)

(a)	Number of people assisted to set up individual micro enterprises	842663
(b)	Number of women assisted to set up microenterprises (DWCUA Group enterprises)	237100
(c)	Total number of urban poor assisted to set up micro enterprises = (a) + (b)	1079763
(d)	Number of people given skill development training	1077257
(e)	Number of DWCUA Groups formed	59528
(f)	Number of Thrift & Credit Societies formed	208898

#### 2. Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)

Number of man-days of work generated 654.45 lakhs

#### 3 Assistance for community structures (CS)

Number of beneficiaries covered under Community Structures 351.45 lakhs

**Infrastructure Support:** Special assistance may be provided for setting up of community seva kendras which could be used for multifarious activities such as work places/marketing centres etc for beneficiaries under this programme.

#### (b) The Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)

- (i) This component seeks to provide wage employment to prospective beneficiaries living below the poverty line within the jurisdiction of urban local bodies by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.
- (ii) Under this component there are no restrictions on educational qualifications.
- (iii) This programme is implemented only in the urban local bodies having population less than 5 lakh as per the 1991 Census.
- (iv) The material labour ratio for construction works under this component is to be maintained at 60:40.
- (v) The prevailing minimum wage rate as notified from time to time for each area has to be paid to beneficiaries under this component.

### Assistance for Community Structures (CS):

The successful implementation of the Swarna Jayanti Shaha Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) relies on establishing and promoting community organisations and structures to provide supporting and facilitating mechanism for local development. Towards this end community organisations like Neighborhood Groups (NHGs), Neighborhood Committees (NHCs) and Community Development Societies (CDSs) are being set up in the target areas. Financial assistance is provided to these community structures for effective implementation of the programme and also for their social activities of community empowerment.

During the year 2007-08, under SJSRY the achievement of *Micro-Enterprises (ME)* and *Skill Training to Urban Poor* was 1.81 lakh and 2.48 lakh against annual targets 1.20 lakh and 1.50 lakh respectively. The Statewise details are as per *Annexure-2.5*.

## CHAPTER 3

### POINT 2: POWER TO PEOPLE

**Empowering and providing quick justice to the people is aim of Panchayati Raj Ministry as such under the caption “Jan Shakti” (Power to People) covers following programmes/schemes:**

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

#### 3.1 Local Self Government:

3.1.1 *Panchayati Raj*- April 24, 1993 is a landmark day in the history of Panchayati Raj in India, as on this day the Constitution (73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment) Act, 1992 came into force to provide constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj Institutions. The main features of the Act are:

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

3.1.2 *Panchayats* - As on 31.03.2008, 2,39,582 Panchayats with 28,18,290 elected representatives including 1039058 women representatives at all level, at village level, 2,32,855 Panchayats with 26,45,883 elected representatives including 975057 women representatives at intermediate level and 6094 Panchayats with 1,56,794 elected representatives including 58191 women representatives at district level, 633 Panchayats with 15,613 elected representatives including 5810 women representatives have been constituted in the country. The State-wise details are at *Annexure-3.1*.

As per the constitution (73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment) Act, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have been endowed with such powers and authority as may be necessary to function as institutions of self-government and contains provisions of devolution of powers and



responsibilities upon Panchayats at the appropriate level with reference to (a) the preparation of plans for economic development and social justice; and (b) the implementation of such schemes for economic development and social justice as may be entrusted to them.

The main features of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) Act are: (a) Three-tier system of Panchayats Raj for all States having population of over 20 lakh; (b) Regular Elections to Panchayats every five years; (c) Proportionate seat reservation for SCs/STs; (d) Reservation of not less than 1/3 seats for Women; (e) Appointment of State Finance Commissions (SFC) to make recommendation as regards the financial powers of the Panchayats; (f) Constitution of District Planning Committees to prepare development plans for the district as a whole; (g) Gram Sabha at the Gram Panchayat level.

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

**3.1.4 Panchayat Mahila Shakti Abhiyan-** A movement to strengthen the elected women of PRIs has been initiated under the aegis of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj with the objective to set up a state level organization of Elected Women Representative of PRIs.

**3.1.5 Enactment of State Panchayati Raj Act-**Barring the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand and NCT of Delhi, all the States/UTs have enacted State Legislation in pursuance of the Constitution 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act, 1992. The provisions of the Constitution 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act, 1992 has not yet been extended to the State of Jammu & Kashmir. The Ministry of Home Affairs requested the Government of J&K to convey the concurrence of the State Legislature for extension of provisions under Part IX of the Constitution to the State, which is still awaited. The case relating to elections to the Panchayat in the State of Jharkhand is pending before Apex Court. The NCT of Delhi is yet to take a decision on revival of Panchayati Raj System in Delhi. The status of Panchayat Elections in India is at *Annexure-3.2*.

**3.1.6 The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, (PESA)** The provision of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas), Act. 1996 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, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan.

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. A Workshop of PESA Activists was organized on 10<sup>th</sup> July, 2007. A sub group headed by Dr. B.D. Sharma was constituted to draft model guidelines to vest Gram Sabhas with powers as conceived in PESA.

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. Among the laws, which warrant particular attention are the following:

- A. The Mines and Minerals Development and Regulation Act 1957
- B. The Indian Forest Act 1927
- C. The Forest Conservation Act 1980
- D. The Indian Registration Act 1908

**3.1.7 Devolution of funds, functions and functionaries-** Almost all the States and Union Territories have stated that they have transferred a number of subjects in varying degrees to the PRIs, *except (Jharkhand) have held elections and constituted Panchayats in accordance with the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution.* However, the statutes enacted by the States in conformity with the 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act have not significantly altered the functional domain of the Panchayats. Some States have devolved more powers upon District and Intermediate Panchayats, whereas some other has devolved powers only upon Gram Panchayats and Intermediate Panchayats ignoring the District Panchayats. Most of the States after devolving several responsibilities upon the PRIs, have not transferred the requisite staff and funds in respect of the 'subjects' transferred to the Panchayats which are essential to carry out the responsibilities entrusted to them. Besides, Panchayats should have given the responsibilities to levy and collect certain taxes, fees, duties or tolls. They must be granted appropriate powers to generate their own resources.

**3.1.8 -Activity Mapping for devolution of functions:** The key objective of Article 243 G is to ensure that Panchayats at all levels function as institutions of self-government rather than as implementing agencies. While devolution must eventually comprise the entire range of subjects provided for in the State legislation in a time-bound manner, States and UTs could prioritize full and effective devolution in empowering PRIs as institutions of self-government in respect of certain functions. To this end, the essential step is to

undertake activity mapping relating to devolved functions with a view attributing each activity to the appropriate level of Panchayat, keeping in mind the principle of subsidiary.

Once role clarity is achieved through activity mapping, this will need to be followed by effective devolution of funds and functionaries to match functional devolution. While devolution of functionaries would fall primarily within the States' purview, the Central Government has a significant influence on the devolution of funds upon Panchayats, because of the large fiscal transfers it undertakes to states in the functional domain of the Panchayats. Activity mapping is the process of identification of activities related to devolved functions and their appropriate attribution to Panchayat levels, based on the principle that each activity ought to be undertaken at the lowest level at which it can be undertaken efficiently and effectively. The current status of Activity Mapping in States is presented in *Annexure-3.3*. It may be noticed that while there are inter-State variations in the extent of functional responsibilities devolved upon each level of Panchayat, the extent of formal empowerment is substantial. It is evident that States, in exercise of the discretion that is bestowed upon them to determine the functional ambit of Panchayats through Article 243-G, have decided to endow Panchayats with extensive powers and responsibilities.

**3.1.9 Budget Flow of Funds or Devolution of funds:** Devolution of funds to Panchayats follows from activity mapping in accordance with the principle of subsidiary. Thus, in States where Activity Mapping has not been done, effective devolution of funds to the Panchayats has not taken place. Panchayats are, however, implementing the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, funds for which go to them either directly through District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA) or through State Consolidated funds. Funds to the Panchayats are also being provided by the State Govts. as per the recommendations of the State Finance Commissions. For devolution of funds to Panchayats, the M/o Panchayati Raj has been persuading States to create a Panchayat Sector in the State Budget from the budget for the year 2006-07.

**3.1.10 Assignment of Functionaries or Devolution of Functionaries:** An important aspect of provision of capacity to Panchayats for performing activities entrusted to them is the devolution of staff to them or enabling them to secure their own staff. For effective Panchayat functioning, the panchayats should ultimately be vested with powers to recruit their staff and exercise control over them. However, government itself has a large number of staff that would be rendered surplus in cases local bodies are given full powers to recruit their own cadres of officials. Most of the States have an arrangement whereby the Technical officers of the line Departments function under the administrative control of the Panchayats at different tiers. The Collector of the District functions as the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad while the Project Director, DRDA functions as the Executive Officer. In addition at the Zilla Parishad level, there are Ministerial and Class IV staff members in various categories. At the Panchayat Samiti level, the BDO Extension officers, Village Level Workers, Ministerial staff and other staff work under

the control of the Panchayat Samiti. The position is, however, more acute at the Gram Panchayat level where in many States, one Secretary is shared by few Panchayats. In other States such as Orissa, every Gram Panchayat has got one Secretary who is appointed by the Gram Panchayat.

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

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Departments/Subjects TRANSFERRED to PRIs with		
		Funds	Functions	Functionaries
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	05	17	02
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	Election held recently. Yet to devolve 3 Ps.	
3.	Assam	-	29	-
4.	Bihar	8	25	Only functional control
5.	Jharkhand	-	-	Elections have not yet been held
6.	Goa	06	06	-
7.	Gujarat	15	15	15
8.	Haryana	-	16	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	Subject 26	11
10.	Karnataka	29	29	29
11.	Kerala	26	26	26
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10	23	09
13.	Chhattisgarh	10	29	09
14.	Maharashtra	18	18	18
15.	Manipur	-	22	04
16.	Orissa	09	25	21
17.	Punjab	-	07	-
18.	Rajasthan	18	29	18
19.	Sikkim	24	24	24
20.	Tamil Nadu	-	29	-
21.	Tripura	-	12	-
22.	Uttar Pradesh	4	12	6
23.	Uttarakhand	-	11	11
24.	West Bengal	12	29	12
25.	A&N Islands	06	06	06
26.	Chandigarh	-	-	-
27.	D&N Haveli	-	03	03
28.	Daman & Diu	05	09	03
29.	NCT of Delhi	Panchayat raj system is yet to be revived		
30.	Puducherry	-	-	Elections was held in June-July, 2006
31.	Lakshadweep	-	06	-

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

### 3.2 Quick and Inexpensive Justice—Gram Nyayalayas and Nyaya Panchayats:

Ministry of Panchayati Raj is consulting Central Ministries and States /UT Governments regarding draft bill on Nyaya Panchayats.

#### 3.2.1 What's Nyaya Panchayats:

- Will settle local civil disputes, petty crime
- Five persons with no political affiliation (SC/ST,OBCs women on rotation) to be elected
- All hearings in public
- No one can hire a lawyer, civil court can't grant injunction
- Appeal with judicial magistrate
- Each litigant pays Rs. 250. This will generate Rs. 1000 crore as revenue; balance to be funded by States.

#### 3.2.2 Objectives of the proposed bill:

- (a) In India we have had an ancient tradition of Nyaya Panchayats. The Nyaya Panchayats in its original conception was primarily an instrument of law and order, a means of conciliation and arbitration with the community. Panchayati Raj should be seen as the most effective means of encouraging economic development and promoting social justice, as such there is a need to institutionalize Nyaya Panchayats as the necessary adjunct to the regular Panchayats to deliver expeditious and inexpensive justice to the people.
- (b) The system of Nyaya Panchayats is an integral part of the Panchayati Raj Institution at the Village Level. The devolution of functions responsibilities and powers along with the resources for Village Panchayats is the declared policy of the Government.
- (c) The proposed Nyaya Panchayat is to provide a sound alternative forum of dispute resolution through mediation, conciliation and compromise at the grass root level which can be institutionalized with community involvement..
- (d) There shall be provision for appeals from such informal systems of alternative dispute resolution to the formal judicial system.

In order to provide a sound alternative forum of dispute resolution through mediation, conciliation and compromise at the grass root level which can be institutionalized with community involvement, it has been decided, to constitute the above committee to draft the proposal bill on Nyaya Panchayats chaired by the eminent Jurist Prof. Upendra Baxi, Ex.Vice Chancellor of Delhi University. The preliminary draft bill still under process.

### 3.3 District Planning Committees:

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 have not been functioning well.

### 3.3.1 Committee for District Planning: Details of DPC is as under:

- (1) There shall be constituted in every State at the district level 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.

Planning Commission has issued a circular on 25<sup>th</sup> August, 2006 with the objective to make “*District Plan Process*” an integral process of preparation of States’ 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2007-2012) and the Annual Plan 2007-08. 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. In most of them, these were not functional. By 31.03.08, 18 States had constituted the DPCs and only Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Gujarat and Jharkhand could not constitute the DPCs.

## CHAPTER 4

### POINT 3: SUPPORT TO FARMERS

Keeping in view the needs of the farmers, a programme titled Kisan Mitra has been formulated including schemes like “Watershed development and Dry land farming”, “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 & Dry land farming
- (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 :

The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of *National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas* (NWDPR) 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 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 11<sup>th</sup> Plan i.e. 2007-08 as per existing guidelines of NWDPR scheme. Since its inception and upto the end of the X Plan, an area of about 9.3 million hectares has been developed.

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

The Area Development Programmes namely Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and the Integrated Wastelands Development Programme were implemented on the basis of their own separate guidelines, norms, funding pattern etc. up to 1994. A watershed is a geo-hydrological unit, which drains into a common point. A project based, ridge to valley approach for in-situ soil and water conservation, afforestation etc. is being adopted. The salient features of the Guidelines for Watershed Development are:-



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

Following the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendments to the Constitution of India, the PRIs have been mandated with an enlarged role in the implementation of developmental programmes at the grass roots level. Watershed development has been included in the list of subjects to be devolved to the PRIs.

The concept of Watershed Associations and Watershed Committee was retained for implementing projects under the three programmes. The past experience of 7-8 years indicates that the institutional framework of Watershed Association and Watershed Committee for the implementation of Watershed Programme have become parallel bodies with very little coordination between them and Gram Panchayat/Gram Sabha.

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

Presently 972 Blocks of 185 Districts in 16 States are covered under Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP). Similarly, 235 Blocks of 40 Districts in 7 States are covered under Desert Development Programme (DDP). The coverage under Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) extends generally to Blocks that are not covered in the above programme.

**4.1.1 Dry land farming:** Annual Target is based on the work plan approved by the Department in respect of the States concerned. It is not possible to fix specific month wise targets as NWDPRA is an area development oriented Scheme. Progress Reports from the implementing States/UTs are reviewed periodically and appropriate instructions



are communicated to the implementing States. Physical & Financial progress of *National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas* (NWDPR) in respect of States/ UTs for 2007-08 (upto 31.12.2007) is at *Annexure-4.1*.

#### 4.2 Marketing and Infrastructural Support to Farmers:

The Inter Ministerial Task Force on Agricultural Marketing Reforms which submitted its report in June 2002, had made a number of recommendations to make the agricultural marketing system more vibrant and competitive. The major recommendations of the Task Force related to amendment to the State APMC Act for promotion of direct marketing and contract farming, development of agricultural markets in private and cooperative sectors stepping up of prefinancing expansion of future trading to cover all agricultural markets introduction of negotiable warehouse receipt system and use of information technology to provide market led extension services to the farmers. As a follow up measure the Central Govt. drafted Model Act on Agricultural Marketing for states for the establishment of direct purchase centres, farmers market for direct sale to consumers, complete transparency in the pricing system and payment to farmers on the same day public private partnership for professional management of existing markets and setting up of Market Standards Bureau for promotion of standardization grading and quality certification of produce. 18 State Governments/ UTs have initiated action for amending their State Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulations) Act. With a view to create scientific storage in rural areas, the Govt. is implementing a central sector scheme for construction rural godowns. By the end of 2003-04, 4851 storage projects were sanctioned by the banks involving investment of Rs. 1300 crore to create 105 lakh tones of rural storage capacity in the country. The scheme is continued for the period of 2004-07 with certain modifications involving a central outlay of Rs. 115 crore for creation of new storage capacity of 32 lakh tones and renovation capacity 4 lakh tones. During the year 2004-05 projects with a capacity of 10.1 lakh tones have been sanctioned till end September as against the target 38 lakh tones of capacity.

It is not possible to indicate State-wise targets as the construction of Rural Godown scheme provides for credit linked back ended subsidy to the entrepreneurs which is released through NABARD and NCDC. The size of godown to be constructed depends upon the demand in the market. Regarding, the other scheme 'Development of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading & Standardization, it is clarified that this is a reform linked scheme and back ended subsidy is released for the projects through NABARD, NCDC and directly by DMI and the entrepreneur is free to set up projects in any part of the country depending upon the economic viability of the project. The target and achievement under Construction of Rural Godowns and Development/ Strengthening of Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization Scheme for the year 2007-08 is as under :-

##### 4.2.1 Grameen Bhandaran Yojana (Construction/Renovation of Rural Godowns)

**Target:** The scheme will be continued during the year 2008-09 with a target (all India) of creation of 15 lakh tones capacity and an allocation of Rs.70 crores.

**Achievement:** By the end of April, 2008, 17156 godowns having a capacity of 219.88 lakh tones involving subsidy of Rs. 481.45 crores have been sanctioned by NABARD & NCDC. The scheme has further been allowed to continue during the year 2008-09. The scheme is demand driven and applicable to all States and UTs.

During the year 2007-08, 2448 rural Gowdowns with a capacity of 32.11 lakh MTs and a subsidy release of Rs. 98.61 crores have been sanctioned by NABARD/ NCDC all over the country against an all India target of creation of 15 lakh MT storage capacity and a budgetary support of Rs. 70 crores.

#### 4.2.2 Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure Grading and Standardization

**Targets:** The scheme has further been allowed to be continued during the year 2008-09 with physical target of 1264 (600 new infrastructure project 164 modernization infrastructure wholesale market, 500 primary markets and Financial targets of new infrastructure 30 cores, wholesale markets 82 cores and primary markets 25 crores.

**Achievement:** During the year 2007-08 total 1161 New Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure Projects and total 182 Development Strengthening Modernization Infrastructure wholesale Markets. A subsidy has been released of Rs. 112.61 crores in implemented state.

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

**4.3.1 Micro Irrigation for Agriculture:** Irrigation facilities (including minor and micro irrigation) for agriculture- Statewise achievement to cover area under Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Micro Irrigation during 2007-08 are as follow:

#### Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Micro-Irrigation

(in hectares)

Sl.No.	Name of States	Physical Achievement During 2007-08
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Andhra Pradesh	114846.00
2	Bihar	223.80
3	Chattisgarh	20830.74
4	Goa	30.85
5	Gujarat	43037.10
6	Haryana	4632.19
7	Jharkhand	570.00
8	Karnataka (Hort.)	62212.00
9	Kerala	920.35
10	Madhya Pradesh	4711.20
11	Maharashtra	82224.00

12	Orissa	3069.48
13	Punjab	4187.38
14	Rajasthan	73735.00
15	Tamil Nadu	7819.57
16	Uttar Pradesh	4659.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>427708.7</b>

**4.3.2 Minor Irrigation for Agriculture:** Water is a scarce resource having diverse uses. It is most productively used for irrigation creation of irrigation potential is a highly capital-intensive activity. Unfortunately, irrigation potential often remains under-utilised. Therefore, a gap between potential created and utilised represents the need to use it effectively. The components monitored under TPP-2006 are:

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

#### Irrigation Potential Created and Utilised

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 as 58.47 million hectares. The Ultimate Irrigation Potential from minor irrigation projects is estimated as 81.43 million hectares of which 17.38 million hectares is from surface water minor irrigation schemes and 64.05 million hectares from ground water schemes. Irrigation is one of the six components for development of rural infrastructure under Bharat Nirman. The irrigation component of Bharat Nirman aims at creation of irrigation potential of 10 million hectare (Mha) with 5.2 Mha from Major and Medium Irrigation and 4.8 Mha from Minor Irrigation projects/schemes in the next four years i.e. from 2005-06 to 2008-09. The targets and achievements in the first three years i.e. 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2008-09 of Bharat Nirman as per the latest available information are as given in the table below.

#### Targets and achievements of Bharat Nirman during 2005-2008

Component	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Major & Medium Irrigation	1.15	0.69	1.35	1.20	1.35	0.55
Minor Irrigation	0.75	0.99	1.05	0.74	1.50	0.83
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>1.38</b>

### Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme - Coverage of Minor Irrigation

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, Hill States of Sikkim, Uttaranchal, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi Districts of Orissa have also been provided Central Loan Assistance (CLA) under this programme since 1999-2000.

Grant component has been introduced in the programme from April, 2004 like other Central sector schemes. As per the existing AIBP criteria effective from December, 2006, grant equal 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 Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi districts of Orissa) 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.

The State Governments have been provided an amount of Rs.27185.561 crore as CLA/ Grant under AIBP since inception of this programme up to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2008 for 253 major/medium irrigation projects and 8666 Surface minor irrigation schemes. After commencement of this Programme 98 major/medium and 5339 Surface MI Schemes have so far been completed. An additional irrigation potential of 4.952 million hectare has been created through major/ medium irrigation projects and an irrigation potential of 0.261 million hectares has been created through Surface MI Schemes upto March, 2008.

### Minor Irrigation (MI) Schemes Included Under AIBP During-2007-08:

During 2007-08, a total No. of 2537 Minor Irrigation (MI) Schemes with estimated cost of R. 2448.86 crore have been included under AIBP. The total potential planned of these schemes is 3.938 lakh ha, to be completed in the next two financial years after the inclusion under AIBP. State Government has been requested to furnish the No. of Schemes completed during the year 2007-08 and potential created during the same period. In response, out of 16 states included under AIBP, only 11 states have furnished the above information. According to information received by Minor Irrigation Division of Ministry of Water Resources, a total number of 294 MI schemes have been completed and a potential of 39.3522 thousand hectare has been created during the 2007-08. State-wise details are given as under:

### Details of Minor Irrigation (MI) Schemes included under AIBP during 2007-08

Sl. No	State	Total No of Scheme included	Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)	Potential created (ooo ha)	Nos,of Schemes Completed	Potential Created (ooo ha)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>A. Special Category States</b>						
1	Arunachal Pr	231	76.466	14.057	Not Reported	Not Reported
2	Assam	102	116.17	43.798	14	2.688
3	Manipur	242	114.62	16.18	0	8.18
4	Meghalaya	27	26.8159	2.812	Not Reported	Not Reported
5	Mizoram	62	67.363	5.674	Not Reported	Not Reported
6	Nagaland	70	35.9718	2.986	162	4.855
7	Sikkim	63	7.93	1.719	Not Reported	Not Reported
8	Tripura	87	29.11	4.208	Not Reported	Not Reported
9	Himachal Pr.	116	115.2955	34.75	57	2.833
10	J & K	244	397.2199	88.798	41	4.906
11	Orissa (KBK)	20	50.1015	7.160	1	0.303
12	Uttarakhand	976	705.7283	89.539	Not Reported	2.8002
	Total	2240	1742.7919	311.6810	275	26.5652
<b>B Non-Special Category States</b>						
1	Andhra Pra.	0	0	0	2	0.241
2	Chattisgarh	77	152.7412	16.201	0	0
3	Madhya Pra.	146	403.8943	43.973	Not reported	Not reported
4	Maharashtra	38	135.030	16.954	17	12.546
5	Bihar	4	4.380	1.08	0	0
6	West Bengal	32	10.02724	3.91	0	0
	Total	297	706.07274	82.1185	19	12.787
	Grand Total	2537	2448.8646	393.7995	294	39.3522

**Command Area Development and Water Management Programme (CAD&WM):** The Government of India initiated a Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development Programme (CADP) in 1974-75 to improve irrigation potential utilisation and optimize agricultural production from irrigated land through integrated and coordinated approach of efficient water management.

The Programme was initiated with 60 major and medium projects. So far 332 projects with total Cultural Command Area (CCA) of about 29 M.ha have been included under the Programme, out of which 178 projects have been deleted either on completion or for other reasons. 23 projects have been clubbed in 8 projects with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2004 and thus 139 projects are on going (out of which one is under process of deletion) under the programme at present. The programme has been restructured and renamed as "Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM)

Programme” with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2004. The main components under the restructured CADWM Programme are :

- (i) Correction of system deficiencies above outlets (for distributaries / minors of capacity upto 4.25 cumec i.e. 150 cusec)
- (ii) Construction of field channels
- (iii) Full package On-Farm Development works (comprising of land leveling, shaping and realignment of field boundaries in addition to construction of field channels)
- (iv) Construction of field, intermediate and link drains
- (v) Reclamation of waterlogged areas
- (vi) Renovation and desilting of minor irrigation tanks
- (vii) Training, adaptive trials, demonstration, monitoring and evaluation
- (viii) One time functional grant to registered WUAs.

Since inception of the Programme till end of March 2008, Central assistance of Rs.3528 crore has been released to States. An area of 18.5 M.ha has been covered under the Programme since inception till end of March 2008. Out of this, area of 2.3 M.ha has been covered during X<sup>th</sup> Plan & about 0.4 M.ha during 2007-08.

#### 4.4. Credit to Farmers:

The instrument of Kisan Credit Card Scheme has been 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 and rapid progress with the banking system having issued more than 289.85 lakhs cards upto 31<sup>st</sup> October, 2002. The personal insurance package to cover the *Credit Card Scheme (KCC)* holders against accidental death or permanent disability, upto a maximum amount of Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 25,000 respectively as announced in the last year’s Budget has also been operationalised.

4.4.1 Kisan Credit to farmers- State-wise target is not fixed under Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme. The Statewise achievement during the year 2007-08 up to February, 2008. The State-wise details under various banks are at *Annexure-4.2*

#### 4.5 Distribution of Waste Land to the Landless:

4.5.1 *Introduction:* Land is the 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. 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.

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.

**4.5.2 Wastelands Atlas - 2005:** Wastelands can be defined as “*degraded lands which can be brought under vegetative cover with reasonable efforts and which are currently under-utilized, and also the land which is deteriorating for lack of appropriate water & soil management or on account of natural causes*”. Several agencies have estimated the extent of wastelands in India. However, these figures vary considerably - ranging between 30 and 175 m.ha. partly because of the varied definitions of wastelands.

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.

National Wastelands Updation 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 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.

**4.5.3 Progress during 2007-08:** Land and its management falls within the administrative jurisdiction of the respective States. The role of the Central Govt. in this field is of an advisory and coordinating nature. However, implementation of land reforms programmes including distribution of Government wastelands is reviewed from time to time at various fora. State Governments have been requested from time to time for distribution of

Government wastelands to the rural poor by formulating time-bound action plans. The States have to develop degraded wastelands under the *National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme* and distribute to the rural poor.

Distribution of wasteland to the landless has been included as item No. 14 of the restructured Twenty Point Programme 2006. Accordingly the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations were requested for intimating the achievement during 2007-08 under this item for inclusion in the Annual Review Report on the TPP-2006. However information has been received from 12 States/ UTs and the same is mentioned below. Remaining States are being pursued to get the information.

Sl.No	States/ UTs	Land Distributed during 2007-08 (Area in Hectors)				Remarks
		SC	ST	Others	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Lakshadweep	Wasteland not available for distribution				
2	Meghalaya	-Nil-				
3	Arunachal Pr.	-Nil-				
4	Madhya Pr.	-Nil-				
5	Puducherry	-Nil-				Wasteland not available
6	West Bengal	-Nil-				Usually, wasteland is not distributed but the quantum of wasteland that could be developed for use for the Agricultural purpose is distributed to the landless and near landless people as <i>"Agricultural land"</i>
7	Daman & Diu	-Nil-				Non- availability of Govt. land
8	Sikkim	-Nil-				Wasteland (Khasland & Gorucharan land) is under the custody of Forest & Environment Department
9	Himachal Pr.	-Nil-				
10	Punjab	-Nil-				No wasteland is available for distribution in the State
11	Gujarat	711	778	1511	3000	
12	Tripura	-Nil-				No wasteland is available for distribution in the State



## CHAPTER 5

### POINT 4: 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 like “Social Security for Agricultural and Unorganised Labour”, and “Minimum Wages Enforcement” (including Farm Labour) have been included under this chapter. With the objective of withdrawing from and rehabilitating children working in identified hazardous occupations and processes, there is 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 Unorganised 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 Unorganised Labour:

Out of about 400 million workers in the country, only around 50 to 60 million are 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, public sector which provides a comprehensive social security cover to its employees, is sinking in size, the pension system for Government employees is under review, and more workers are seeking work in rural and urban informal sector, as the ability of agriculture to absorb workers diminishes. For welfare of Unorganised Sector’s Workers’ the Government has introduced a Bill-2007 with following features:

##### 5.1.1 The Unorganised Sector Workers’ Social Security Bill, 2007

In the meeting held on 6<sup>th</sup> September 2007, the Cabinet approved “*The Unorganised Sector Workers’ Social Security Bill, 2007*”. The Bill has been introduced in Rajya Sabha on 10<sup>th</sup> September, 2007 which has been referred by the Hon’ble Speaker to the Standing Committee on Labour for examination. The salient features of the bill are as under:

- (i) Unorganised Sector Worker is one who is a home-based worker, self employed worker or a wage worker in the unorganized sector;
- (ii) The Central Government may formulate, from time to time, suitable welfare schemes for different sections of unorganized sector workers on matters relating to-life and disability cover; health and maternity benefits; old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government.
- (iii) The schemes included in the Schedule will be deemed to be welfare schemes under the proposed legislation and the Central Government may amend the Schedule and include or exclude there from any welfare scheme for the unorganized sector workers.
- (iv) The schemes notified by the Central Government may be wholly funded by the Central Government; or partly funded by the Central Government and partly funded by the State Government; or partly funded by the Central Government, partly funded by the State Government and partly funded through contributions collected from the beneficiaries of the scheme or the employers as may be prescribed in the scheme by the Central Government.
- (v) Every scheme notified by the Central Government shall provide for such matters that are necessary for the efficient implementation of the scheme, including matters relating to: scope of the scheme; beneficiaries of the scheme; resources of the scheme and agency or agencies that will implement the scheme.
- (vi) The State Government may formulate and notify, from time to time, suitable welfare schemes for different sections of unorganized sector workers, including schemes relating to provident fund; employment injury benefit; housing; educational schemes for children; skill upgradation of workers; funeral assistance and old age homes.
- (vii) Constitution of the *Tripartite National Social Security Advisory Board* representing Central Governments, State Governments, representatives of trade unions, employers, eminent persons.
- (viii) Adequate representation to persons belonging to the Schedule Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the Minorities and Women.
- (ix) The function of the *National Social Security Advisory Board*, inter-alia include recommend to the Central Government suitable schemes for different sections of unorganized sector workers, monitor such social welfare schemes for workers

in the unorganized sector as are administered by the Central Government; review the progress of registration and issue of identity cards to the unorganized sector workers;

- (x) The schemes notified by the State Governments may be wholly funded by the State Government; partly funded by the State Government; partly funded through contributions collected from the beneficiaries of the scheme or the employers. The State Government may seek financial assistance from the Central Government and Central Government may provide such assistance to the State Governments for the purpose of the schemes for such period and on such terms as it may deem fit.
- (xi) Constitution of similar Boards at the State level.
- (xii) Adequate representation to persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the Minorities and women in the State Boards.
- (xiii) The functions of the State Social Security Advisory Board, inter-alia, include recommend to the State Government suitable schemes for different sections of unorganized sector workers; monitor such social welfare schemes for workers in the unorganized sector as are administered by the Central Government; review the progress of registration and issue of identity cards to the unorganized sector workers.
- (xiv) Every unorganized sector worker who has completed fourteen years of age and files a self declaration that he/she is an unorganized sector worker is eligible for registration and would be issued an identity card which would be a smart card.
- (xv) Record keeping functions for the purpose of the Act to be performed District Administration. The State Government may direct the District Panchayat in rural areas and Urban Local Bodies in urban areas to undertake these functions.

The Standing Committee recommended certain modifications in the Bill. On the basis of the recommendations of the Standing Committee, the Government gave a notice in the Rajya Sabha to move official amendments. The Bill has been passed by the Rajya Sabha with amendments on 23.10.2008 and is pending for consideration in Lok Sabha. The amendments inter-alia include change in the title, definition of unorganized worker, inclusion of grievance redressal, inclusion of MPs in National Board and Members of State Legislature in State Board and insertion of new section for setting up of Workers Facilitation Centres.

## 5.2 Minimum Wages Enforcement (Including Farm Labour);

In a labour surplus economy like India, fixation and enforcement of minimum wage can save labourers, particularly unorganised rural labourers, from exploitation. Minimum Wages Act, 1948 empowers both the Central and the State Governments to fix, review, revise and enforce minimum rates of wages in the scheduled employment falling under their respective jurisdictions. For effective implementation of the provision of the act, there is enforcement machinery at the state level as well at the Central level. In the Central sphere, the act is enforced through Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) working under the supervision of 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 cases have been given in the following table.

### Enforcement of Provisions Wages Law by Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) during 2007-08 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	Items	2007-08
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	No of Inspections made	1,19,835
2	No. of Irregularities Rectified	26,177
3	No.of Claims Settled	5,379
4	No.of Prosecutions Cases Filed	1,018
5	No. of claims filed	4,906

Details regarding enforcement of Minimum Wages Act. in different States/ Union Territory Administrations are given in the following table:

### Minimum Wages Enforcement (Including Farm Labour) in different States/Union Territories during 2007-08

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	Bihar	82625	13135	13152	4577	4212	3002	23	-Nil-
2	Delhi	815	349	287	4	14	1423	95	4
3	Gujarat	14211	11634	6588	-Nil-	1	58436	468	209
4	Haryana	248	65	-Nil-	12	4	1029	16	28
5	Kerala	2102	4294	1278	14	17	500	49	52
6	Meghalaya	50	-Nil-	Nil	-Nil-	-Nil-	Nil	Nil	-Nil-
7	Orissa	6600	5464	4109	1	Nil	888	Nil	-Nil-
8	Puducherry	626	-Nil-	Nil	-Nil-	-Nil-	Nil	Nil	-Nil-
9	Punjab	700	6	6	-Nil-	-Nil-	-Nil-	Nil	-Nil-
10	Rajasthan	943	20	8	38	14	824	14	8

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)
11	Tripura	105	-Nil-	Nil	-Nil-	Nil	-Nil-	Nil	-Nil-
12	Uttarakhand	560	39	29	-Nil-	-Nil-	27	8	-Nil-
13	Uttar Pradesh	8631	3986	-Nil-	260	1107	7728	163	81
14	West Bengal	1609	723	710	Nil	Nil	955	Nil-	-Nil-
15	Chandigarh	10	10	10	Nil	10	108	182	20
	Total	119835	39725	26177	4906	5379	74920	1018	402

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

### 5.3 Prevention of Child Labour

#### 5.3.1 Child Labour:

- The policy of the Government is to ban employment of children below the age of 14 years in hazardous employments and to regulate the working conditions of children in other employments.
- The list of processes where employment of children is prohibited raised from 51 to 57 and the number of occupations where child labour are prohibited is 13.
- 100 child labour projects sanctioned in 13 child labour endemic States under the National Child Labour Projects Scheme covering 2.13 lakh children by establishing special schools to provide non formal education covational training supplementary nutrition etc. to children withdrawn from employment.
- During the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan all child labour endemic districts would be covered with a substantial outlay of Rs. 668 crore which is 2.7 times that of the allocation for the 9<sup>th</sup> Plan. In the current year, the outlay at Rs. 70.10 crore is also higher in comparison to Rs. 67 crore last year.

### 5.4 Welfare of Women Labour

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.

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 Act, 1951, 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.

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.

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 organisations. With a view to having a more focused approach on the subject in the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan an enhanced outlay of Rs. 2.25 crore has been earmarked for the scheme.

## CHAPTER 6

### POINT 5: 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): Allocation and Offtake of Food Grains

TPDS is focused and targeted towards BPL population, the Government has restructured the PDS. Allocation of food grains under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is made for BPL, AAY and APL families on the basis of 1993-94 poverty estimates of the Planning Commission as on 1.3.2000 or the number of families actually identified and ration cards issued by State Government, whichever is less. During the year 2007-08, total allocation and offtake of food grains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) was 392.78 lakh and 332.81 lakh tonnes respectively with 85 % offtake w.r.t allocation of foodgrains. The Statewise details are at *Annexure-6.1*

#### 6.2 Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)

The allocations of foodgrains for AAY and BPL categories are made @ 35 Kg per family per month to all accepted number of 6.52 crore families in the country. However, allocations for APL category are made depending upon the availability of stocks of foodgrains in the Central Pool.

Keeping in view the declining stock position of wheat and rice in the Central Pool, a uniform decision was taken to rationalize wheat and rice allocations from the Central Pool stocks of the APL category under the TPDS which has been implemented w.e.f. June, 2006 and April, 2007 respectively, by linking them to the offtake figures of the past three years i.e. 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06. During the year 2007-08 total allocation and offtake of food grains under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) was 100.97 lakh and 94.37 lakh tonnes respectively with 93 % offtake w.r.t allocation of foodgrains. The Statewise details are at *Annexure-6.2*



### 6.3 Establishing Grain Banks in Chronically Food Scarcity Areas

**6.3.1 Village Grain Banks Scheme:** Village Grain Bank scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for establishment of Grains Banks in Tribal villages was launched during 1996-97 by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in 11 States.

Scheme was transferred to the Ministry of Food & Public Distribution, w.e.f. 24.11.2004. On its transfer to the Department of Food & Public Distribution, the Scheme was slightly modified. The revised scheme envisages inclusion of all willing BPL/AAY families in the villages to be identified by the State Govt. in food deficit areas. The quantity to be lent and the period of repayment is to be decided by the Group themselves. To ensure recovery of grains lent, it is proposed to tie up the scheme with the entitlement of the members under TPDS. Village Panchayat/Gram Sabha Self Help Group or NGOs etc. identified by the State Govt. are eligible for running the Grain Banks. Each such Executive Committee should have a Woman as its member. The scheme has further been revised and being continued in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan Period.

The main objective of the scheme is to provide safeguard against starvation during the period of natural calamity or during lean season. The grain banks are to be set up in food scarce areas like the drought prone areas, the hot and cold desert areas, tribal areas and the inaccessible hilly areas which remain cut off because of natural calamities like floods, etc. These villages are to be notified by the concerned State Government/Union Territory.

The revised Village Grain Bank Scheme for establishment of Grain Banks in chronically food scarce areas was approved by Ministry of Finance on 15.2.2006 for the year 2005-06 and 2006-07 subject to its evaluation in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. A provision of Rs. 20.20 crores was made for 2005-06 (Plan) by Planning Commission out of which an amount of Rs. 19.76 crores was sanctioned for the establishment of 3282 grain banks in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Tripura & Meghalaya. A provision of Rs. 50.00 crores was made for 206-07 & Rs. 51.79 crores by way of re-appropriation sanctioned for the establishment of 8191 Grain Banks in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, West Bengal, Nagaland, Andhra Pradesh, Uttrakhand, Chhatisgarh, Manipur and Maharashtra. During 11<sup>th</sup> Plan a provision of 87.00 crore (including of Evaluation) has been provided. During 2007-08 sanction of Rs. 17.44 crores for establishment of 2598 village Grain Banks in nine States has been issued.

### Statement showing funds utilised for establishment of Grain Banks during 2007-08

Sl. No.	State	No. of Banks recommended	Financial assistance for foodgrains	Funds for establishment of Grain Banks	Total Financial Assistance	Date of Sanction
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Nagaland	150	86,69,340	18,30,000	1,04,99,340	23.1.2008
2.	Bihar	415	2,39,85,174	50,63,000	2,90,48,174	24.1.2008
3.	West Bengal	250	1,44,48,900	30,50,000	1,74,98,900	14.2.2008
4.	Kerala	387	2,23,66,897	37,05,400	2,60,72,297	4.3.2008
5.	Rajasthan	550	2,87,63,020	65,61,000	3,53,24,020	26.3.2008
6.	Gujarat	128	73,97,837	15,61,600	89,59,437	26.3.2008
7.	Orissa	260	1,50,26,856	31,72,000	1,81,98,856	28.3.2008
8.	Manipur	99	57,21,764	12,07,800	69,29,564	28.3.2008
9.	Madhya Pra.	359	1,87,74,408	31,15,156	2,18,89,564	28.3.2008
	Total	2598	Total (2+3)		17,44,20,152	



## CHAPTER 7

### POINT 6: 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 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, The details of these items covered under TPP-2006 are as under:

#### 7.1 Indira Aawas Yojana:

Indira Aawas Yojana (IAY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development being implemented in the rural areas of all States/UTs (except Delhi & Chandigarh). The objective of IAY is to help in construction/upgradation of dwelling units of BPL member of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labourers and other below poverty line non-Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by providing them a lump sum financial assistance of Rs.35,000/- per unit for plain areas and Rs.38,500 for hilly/difficult areas. Rs.15,000/- per unit is given for upgradation of kutch house in both the cases. The funding pattern of the IAY is shared between the Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25. Since, reduction of shelterlessness is the primary objective, 75% weightage is given to housing shortage and 25% to the poverty ratio in allocation of funds to the States.

##### 7.1.1 Performance under IAY

The annual target for 2007-08 for construction of new houses under Indira Aawas Yojana was 21.27 lakhs and the achievement during the year was construction of 19.92 lakh houses. In terms of percentage of achievement it was 94% of the annual target. During the period April 2007-March, 2008, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhatisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh have shown “*Very Good*” progress with achievement more than 90% and above the targets. The performance of the States of Mizoram and Lakshadweep has been between 80% and 90% and have been categorized as “*Good*”. The performance of rest of ten States/UTs has been below 80% of target and has been categorized as “*Poor*”. The State-wise details are at *Annexure-7.1*.

#### 7.2 EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas:

7.2.1 *EWS Houses in Urban Areas*: The Ministry of Urban Development has formulated

a draft policy for providing housing for weaker sections of society which provide services in the informal sector to residential areas by way of provision of EWS units in housing colonies developed by DDA, cooperative group housing societies as well as private developers. Re allocation of slum dwellers in multi-storeyed tenements using land as resources is also contemplated. In principle approval has also been given to DDA to take up a pilot project at Tehkhand. The beneficiaries under this scheme are given a loan upto Rs. 25,000/- for construction of houses and Rs. 12,500/- for repair of Houses in urban areas. Income limit fixed for a person to be covered under the scheme is upto Rs. 2100/- per month. This scheme is mainly for weaker sections of the urban society, SCs, STs and people below poverty line.

**7.2.2 EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas:** The objective of the scheme is to provide housing units to persons belonging to Low Income Group of urban areas. The income limit for a person to be covered under the scheme is between Rs. 2,100/- to Rs. 4,500/- per month. The beneficiaries under this scheme are given a loan of Rs.70,000/- for construction of houses and Rs.35,000/- for repair and renovation of houses. During the year 2007-08, target for construction of LIG houses was 1,33,704 dwelling units for various State Governments/Union Territories. The performance shown against achievement was 21% dwelling units. During the period April 2007-March, 2008, the States of Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Sikkim have shown “*Very Good*” progress with achievement more than 90% and above the targets. The performance of the State of Haryana has been between 80% and 90% and categorized as “*Good*”. The performance of rest of eleven States/UTs has been below 80% of target and has been categorised as “*Poor*”. The State-wise details are at *Annexure-7.2*

## CHAPTER 8

### POINT 7: 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 “Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme” in rural areas and “Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme” in urban areas have been included in this Point. 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, and giving special attention for water supply to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

#### 8.1 Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme:

The ARWSP was launched during 1972-73. It is currently being implemented through the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission. The scheme aims at coverage of all rural habitations with population of 100 and above, specially the unreached ones, ensure sustainability of the systems and sources, tackle with problem of water quality and institutionalize water quality monitoring and surveillance through a Catchment Area Approach. In order to provide focused attention on tackling water quality problems, 20% of the ARWSP funds have been retained at the Centre, to be released to water quality affected States. A community based National Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme has been launched in the country which aims at testing of all drinking water sources by the Grass-root level workers in each Panchayat by simple-to-use field test kits and joint sanitary surveys.

**8.1.1 Objectives:** Clean drinking water is a basic necessity of life. Supply of clean drinking water in the rural areas has always received highest priority from the Government. A Technology Mission on Drinking Water called the “National Drinking Water Mission” (NDWM) was launched in 1986, which was subsequently named as “Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission” (RGNDWM) in 1991. The three key objectives are:

- i) providing safe drinking water to all villages,
- ii) assisting local communities to maintain sources of safe drinking water in good condition, and
- iii) giving special attention for water supply to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

To achieve the objective, *Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme* (ARWSP) is being implemented to resolve drinking water problem in rural habitations. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing financial and technical

support. The Tenth Plan accorded the highest priority to providing the “Not covered” (NC) habitations with sustainable and stipulated supply of drinking water and emphasized the participatory approach where PRIs should be the key institutions for convergence of drinking water supply programmes at the ground level. The objectives set in the Eleventh Plan are to provide safe drinking water to all rural areas, in a sustainable and equitable manner. The outcomes of this objective would be better quality of life by improving the general health status, reducing drudgery of women and meeting the requirements of good governance. The strategy to achieve the Eleventh Plan objectives can be briefly summarized as:

- i) Accelerating coverage of the remaining Not Covered and Partially Covered habitations including those slipped back from Fully Covered to Partially and Not Covered categories, with safe drinking water systems by March 2009.
- ii) To tackle problems of water quality in affected habitations by March, 2009 and to institutionalize water quality monitoring and surveillance systems, and
- iii) To promote sustainability, both of systems and sources, to ensure continued supply of safe drinking water in covered habitations.

Further, the country is committed to attain the United Nations’ Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which stipulate, *inter alia*, halving, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

**8.1.2 Achievement of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)** aims at achieving this objective. Considerable success has been achieved in meeting the drinking water needs of the rural population through the said scheme. There are more than 4.1 million hand pumps and 2 lakh piped water schemes in the rural areas.

Drinking water supply is one of the six components of Bharat Nirman, which has been envisaged to build a strong rural infrastructure in four year (2005-06 to 2008-09). The task for rural drinking water is to cover 55,067 uncovered habitations and also to cover the 3.31 lakh slipped-back habitations as well as to address the 2.17 lakh water quality-affected habitations. Action Plans from State Governments/ UT Administration for achieving the goals of Bharat Nirman in a time bound manner have been obtained.

During 2007-08, 11,372 uncovered habitations, 75,171 slipped-back habitations have been covered and 94,359 quality-affected habitations have been addressed by the States against targets of 20,931 uncovered habitations, 84,915 slipped-back habitations and 49,635 quality-affected habitations, respectively. In all, 36,933 uncovered habitations, 2,44,295 slipped-back habitations have been covered and 1,04,239 quality-affected habitations have been addressed.





- g) Problem of Nitrate is not geo-genic, caused due to leaching of fertilizers and sewage pollution. The Department is implementing Total Sanitation Campaign inter alia which includes Solid & Liquid waste management and prevention of pollution of catchment areas of drinking water systems as the main strategy for dealing with problems of Nitrate

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

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

Sustainability of water supply schemes has been accorded highest priority. Sustainability has been made integral part of each water supply scheme to ensure no slip-backs in already covered schemes. A workshop on "Bringing Sustainability to rural drinking Water Supply Schemes" was held on May 16, 2007, at the Vigyan Bhawan Annexe, New Delhi. The Prime Minister of India released the theme documents - Bringing Sustainability in Drinking Water Schemes in Rural India, and Sanitation for All in a two-day Conference of Ministers in-charge of rural drinking water supply and sanitation in States and Union Territories held on July 4-5, 2007 in the Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM) adopts an integrated approach so that conservation and augmentation of water sources is interrelated with rural water supply schemes to provide sustainable supply of safe drinking water to the rural population. The Mission seeks to provide supply of 40 litres per person of safe drinking water to rural areas.

The Annual Target for 2007-08 for Rural Water Supply Programme was to cover/address 1,55,499 lakh habitations against which the total achievement was 180,902 which was 116 % of targets. Given below are the targets and achievement figures in respect of Rural Water Supply Programme for the period April, 2007 to March, 2008. The overall performance under the programme has been "*Very Good*" for the States of Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, West Bengal Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Puducherry. The performance has been "*Good*" for the state of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and



### 8.2.1 Priority for Towns is to be given to the towns with

- very low per capita supply of potable water
- very distant or deep water sources,
- drought prone areas,
- excess salinity, fluoride, iron and arsenic content in the water sources, and
- high incidence of water borne diseases.

158 No. of small towns/schemes having population less than 20,000 (as per 1991/2001 Census) have been completed and commissioned during the year 2007-08 so as to provide 70 lpcd water supply.

## CHAPTER 9

### POINT 8: HEALTH FOR ALL

Health is 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 increases as health care improves. Under TPP-2006, following items are monitored under **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) Sanitation Programme in Rural and Urban areas;
- (5) Institutional Delivery;
- (6) Prevention of Female Foeticide;
- (7) Supplementary nutrition for Mothers and Children and
- (8) Two Child norm

#### 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 Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS):** India has launched the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) in 1987 aimed at containing the spread of HIV in order to reduce the future morbidity and mortality. Government of India has signed an agreement with the World Bank for the project on 24/4/1992 & Phase-I of National AIDS Control Programme was launched on 23/9/1992 for a period of 5 years (1992-97), but it was extended up to March 1999. The Phase-II of the programme with the assistance of World Bank and two bilateral agencies, namely United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and Department for International Development (DFID) was initiated with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1999 for a period of 5 years (1999-2004). The Phase-II has two key objectives, namely: (i) to reduce the spread of HIV infection; and (ii) to strengthen the capacity of Central/State Govt. to respond to HIV/AIDS on a long-term basis.

During 2003-04, the entire programme on the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS was repositioned into a more holistic and balanced combination of focused initiatives with the following five components:-

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

Based on the sentinel surveillance data estimates of magnitude of HIV infection reveal that these have decreased from 3.51 million in 1998 to 2.5 million men, women and children were living with HIV/AIDS in country as per 2006 estimates.

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

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

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

starting ART. The first human clinical trial in the country of a vaccine to prevent HIV/AIDS began in February 2005 at the National Aids Research Institute in Pune.

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

At the national level, the overall HIV prevalence among different population groups in 2007 continues to portray the concentrated epidemic in India, with a very high prevalence among High Risk Groups - IDU (7.2%), MSM (7.4%), FSW (5.1%) & STD clinic attendees (3.6%) and low prevalence among ANC clinic attendees (Age adjusted - 0.48%). New pockets of epidemic among IDU identified during 2006 continue to show high HIV prevalence in 2007. Expanded surveillance among MSM has shown new pockets of high HIV prevalence among MSM in 2007.

Estimated Adult HIV prevalence in India in 2007 is 0.34% (0.25% -0.43%). Estimated HIV prevalence among males (0.40%) continues to be higher than among females (0.27%). Estimated Adult HIV prevalence remains greater than 1% in Manipur (1.57%) and Nagaland (1.20%) in 2007. Andhra Pradesh has an estimated adult HIV prevalence of 0.97% while Karnataka and Maharashtra have estimated adult HIV prevalence less than 1%. Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Gujarat and Delhi have estimated adult HIV prevalence of 0.4%.

**9.1.2 Tuberculosis:** 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.

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



**Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP):** Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) based on WHO recommended DOTS strategy (Directly observed Treatment Short Course Chemotherapy) was launched in the country in March 1997 and was implemented in the country in a phased manner with the assistance of international agencies i.e. World Bank, DFID, DANIDA, USAID and GFATM. By 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2006, the entire country (100%) was covered under RNTCP. Presently, 1,147 million (projected population for 2008) of the country's population in 634 districts/reporting units are covered under the programme.

India is credited with the fastest expanding DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course) Programme in the world. Overall performance of the RNTCP in the country has been excellent with a treatment success rate consistently above 85% and the case detection close to 70%. The death rate due to TB has been reduced to less than 5% in comparison to 29% under the earlier programme. The population coverage under RNTCP in 1998 was 18 million. Since 1997 already more than 85 lakh patients have been placed on DOTS treatment which has resulted in a saving of an estimated additional 15 lakh lives. In 2007 alone, India has placed 14.7 lakhs cases on DOTS; more than any country in a single year in the world. To make the programme accessible to larger segments of the population, equal emphasis is being given to the involvement of medical colleges, general hospitals, private Practitioners, Corporate Sectors and NGOs in implementation of the programme.

The performance under the National TB Control Programme was being monitored against the two types of physical targets which are the objectives of the programme. The physical targets are 1) Achievement of a case detection of at least 70% of the estimated new smear positive (NSP) cases in the community and 2) Achieving treatment success rate of at least 85% of the detected NSP cases. During the year 2007 both the objectives of the programme were achieved.

Year	Population covered under RNTCP( in lakhs)	New Smear Positive Cases			Treatment Success	
		Estimated NSP cases in the Community	Number of NSP cases registered for treatment	NSP case Detection Rate	Number treated successfully	treatment success rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2003	7754	403208	358496	69%	308765	86%
2004	9472	710400	465331	72%	400165	86%
2005	10080	756000	506193	66%	434195	86%
2006	11142	835650	553660	66%	476148	86%
2007	11310	848250	592635	70%	-NA-	-NA-

**9.1.3 Malaria:** Malaria has been one of, the major public health problems in India. Before the launch of National Malaria Control Programme in 1953, malaria was the single most important disease, cases estimated at 75 million, and 0.8 million deaths yearly, and these figures used to multiply during epidemic years. DDT spraying under

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

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

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

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

The year 2007-08 started with 0.83 lakh leprosy cases on hand as on 1st April 2007, with PR 0.72/10,000. 28 States/ UTs had attained the level of leprosy elimination. 487 districts (79.7%) out of total 611 districts also achieved elimination by March 2007.

After detailed scrutiny, 19 districts as high priority were identified, in which a Situational Activity Plan (SAP-2007) was carried out during the year 2007-08. In 19 states, 275 blocks were identified as high priority where Block Leprosy Awareness Campaigns (BLAC-IV) through intensified IPC were conducted during September - December 2007. Similarly Urban Leprosy Sensitization and Awareness Campaign (ULSAC) was also carried out in 49 urban areas. All these efforts further helped in progressive improvement of leprosy situation in the country. The current leprosy situation in the country is given at Annexure-9A.

A total of 1.38 lakh new cases were detected during the year 2007-08, which gives Annual New Case Detection Rate (ANCDR) of 11.70 per 100,000 population. This shows ANCDR reduction of 3.07% from 12.07 during 2006-07. A total of 0.87 lakh cases are on record as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2008 giving a Prevalence rate (PR) of 0.74 leprosy cases per 10,000 population. Detailed information on new leprosy cases detected during 2007-08 indicates the proportion of MB (47.2), Female (34.5), Child (9.4), Visible Deformity (2.5), ST cases (13.0) and SC cases (18.9).

In respect of Elimination status of Leprosy cases from India (Annexure -9B) , 5 States / UTs viz. Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Chandigarh have PR between 1 and 2 per 10,000 population. Only Dadra & Nagar Haveli has PR of 2.34/10,000 . These 6 states/UTs with 20.8% of country's population, contribute 33% of country's recorded caseload and 35% of the country's new case detected during the year 2007-08. 29 States/ UTs have achieved the level of elimination i.e. PR less than 1 case per 10,000 population and they include "*Nagaland, Haryana, Meghalaya, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Tripura, Punjab, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Assam, Manipur, Rajasthan, Kerala, Arunachal Pradesh, Daman & Diu, A & N Islands, Pondicherry , Gujarat, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra , Goa, Orissa , Uttar Pradesh and Delhi.* Only Delhi is the new entrant this year.

377(61.4%) of districts out of total 614, have ANCDR < 10 per 100,000 population. 96 districts in 12 states/UTs have ANCDR > 20/100,000. 6 districts with ANCDR > 50/100,000 population are in Chhattisgarh (3), Gujarat (1), Maharashtra (1) and West Bengal (1).

Improvement in district situation during last 8 years are as below -

#### Year wise Endemicity Status Of Districts

Endemicity (PR/10,000)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<1	171	181	212	250	337	439	487	482
1-2	82	80	88	105	131	128	105	111
2-5	179	156	172	163	118	28	18	20
5-10	91	108	90	68	8	0	0	0
>10	40	51	28	4	1	1	1	0
Total	563	576	590	590	595	596	611	614



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

Three major surveys were conducted to find out the prevalence of blindness in the country. The first survey undertaken by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) in 1974 indicated 1.38 percent prevalence rate for the economically blind (VA<6/60). In the Government of India/WHO survey (1986-89), the prevalence rate increased to 1.49 per cent (VA<6/60). Recent survey (1999-2001) in 15 districts of the country indicated that prevalence of blindness (Visual Acuity <6/60) has come down to 1.1%. Prevalence of blindness in 50+ populations was estimated to be 8.5%. Cataract continues to be the main cause of blindness (62.6%). Uncorrected refractive errors were responsible for 19.7% of blindness. Other important causes of blindness include glaucoma (5.8%), posterior segment pathology (4.7%), corneal opacities (0.9%) and others (6.2%). Surgical coverage of cataract-affected population was 65.7%. With best correction, successful visual outcome after cataract surgery was 93.5% (Post-operative vision >3/60).

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

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

Year	Targets	Achievement	% Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2005-2006	45,13,000	49,24,788	109
2006-2007	44,95,000	50,37,460	112
2007-2008	50,00,000	54,04,406	108

Collection and Utilization of donated eyes: Currently, nearly twenty thousand donated eyes are collected per annum in India. Hospital retrieval programme is the main strategy for collection of donated eyes, which envisages motivation of relatives of terminally ill patients, accident victims and other grave diseases to donate eyes. Eye donation fortnight is organised from 25<sup>th</sup> August to 8<sup>th</sup> September every year to promote eye donation/eye banking. Andhra Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil

Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Dadra Nagar & Haveli and Pondichery are leading States/UTs in this activity. Overall achievement of donated eyes collected during the year 2007-08 was 54,04,406. In terms of percentage, the achievement was 108% against the target of 50,00,000 in respect of donated eyes collected. The programme in close coordination with the Eye Bank Association of India has launched awareness campaign to enhance motivation for eye donation after death.

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

## 9.2 National Rural Health Mission:

The National Rural Health Mission was launched by the Hon’ble Prime Minister on 12<sup>th</sup> April 2005, to provide accessible, affordable and accountable quality health services even to the poorest households in the remotest rural regions. The difficult areas with unsatisfactory health indicators were classified as special focus States to ensure greatest attention where needed. The thrust of the Mission was 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 like water, sanitation, education, nutrition, social and gender equality. Institutional integration within the fragmented health sector was expected to provide a focus on outcomes, measured against *Indian Public Health Standards* for all health facilities.

The Government of India has launched the *National Rural Health Mission* in 2005 to carry out necessary architectural correction in the basic health care delivery system. The Plan of Action includes increasing public expenditure on health, reducing regional imbalance in health infrastructure, pooling resources, integration of organizational structures, optimization of health manpower, decentralization and district management of health programmes, community participation and ownership of assets, induction of management and financial personnel into district health system, and operationalizing community health centers into functional hospital meeting Indian Public Health Standards in each Block of the country.

The Goal of the Mission is to improve the availability of and access to quality health care by people, especially for those residing in rural areas, the poor, women and children.

The National Rural Health Mission (2005-12) seeks to provide effective healthcare to rural population throughout the country with special focus on 18 States, which have weak public health indicators and /or weak infrastructure. These 18 States are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Jammu &



Kashmir, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh.

9.2.1 The National Rural Health Mission (NHRM) focuses on the following key areas:

1. Special focus on 18 Indian States.
2. Improving the availability and quality of health care in rural areas.
3. Synergy between health and determinants of good health
4. Capacity building and
5. Involving the community in the planning process.

With aim at establishing bottom up planning and monitoring processes and systems so as to enable increased people's participation, decentralization of health services and accountability of health care delivery personnel.

The Government of India is committed to raising public expenditure on health from the current 0.9% of GDP to 2-3% of GDP and substantial inputs are being infused into Public Health System so that adequate capacities are created in the health sector. The NRHM aims to undertake architectural correction of the health system to enable it to effectively handle increased expenditure allocations and promote policies that strengthen public health management and service delivery in the country. It has, as its key components, provision of a female health activist in each village (ASHA); a village health plan prepared through a local team headed by the Health and Sanitation Committee of the Panchayat; results and outcome based management and performance based funding; feedback through regular monitoring and evaluation; strengthening of the rural hospital for effective curative care and accountable to the community and integration of the National Health and Family Welfare Programmes and funds for their optimal utilization in the delivery of primary healthcare.

9.2.2 **Community Link Worker:** The Mission envisaged the selection of a trained female community health worker called *Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA)* in each village in the ratio of one per 1000 population in the 10 States. For tribal, hilly, desert areas, the norm could be relaxed to one ASHA per habitation depending on the workload. ASHA is envisaged to be a primary resident of the village with formal education upto Class VIII and preferably in the age group 25-45. She would be selected by the Gram Sabha following an intense community mobilization process.

The ASHA would reinforce Community action for universal immunization, safe delivery, new born care, prevention of water borne and other communicable diseases, nutrition and sanitation. In order that ASHAs work in close coordination with the AWW, she would be fully anchored in the Anganwadi system. ASHAs would also provide immediate and easy access for the rural population to essential health supplies like ORS, contraceptives, a set of ten basic drugs and she would have a health communication kit and other IEC materials developed for villages.



### 9.2.3 Strengthening of Primary Health Infrastructure & Improving Service delivery:

There is a shortage of 21983 Sub-centres, 4436 PHCs and 3332 CHCs as per 2001 population norm. Further, almost 50% of the existing health infrastructure is in rented buildings, which coupled with poor upkeep and maintenance, is also a cause of high absenteeism of manpower in rural areas. The NRHM seeks to strengthen the Public Health delivery system at all levels. The Sub-centre and PHCs are proposed to be revitalized through better human resource development, clear quality standards, better community support and an untied fund to enable local planning and action and more Multi purpose Workers (Mows). The Indian Public Health Standards define structural, personnel, equipment and management standards and have already been finalized for all levels of health facilities from Sub Centres to District Hospitals.

All the facilities are also being provided un-tied funds to enable the local management committee to carry out locally relevant initiatives for better service delivery. The Hospital Management Committees (Rogi Kalyan Samitis) at various levels are being set up as registered societies with Panchayati Raj Institutions representation. These societies are also being given funding support under NRHM to allow local action.

Achievements till date Under the NRHM during 2-3 years are as under:-

**9.2.4 The Progress so far:** In its very short journey of 2-3 years, there are some very significant gains in the health sector, in partnership with States. The Table below tries to capture some of the gains made during this period in key areas and the evidence from the States in this regard.

1.	Rogi Kalyan Samities	565 DHs, 3912 CHCs, 1355 other than CHC Hospitals, 16628 PHCs have then own Rogi Kalyan Samitis with untied funds for improving quality of health services.
2.	ASHAs/Link Workers	6.49 lakhs ASHAs/Link Workers selected, 5.6 3 lakh trained and 4.11 lakh with Drug kits in their respective villages.
3.	Village Health & Sanitation Committees	3.43 lakh villages (nearly 54%) have their own village Health & Sanitation Committees. 2.10 lakh have also received the Rs. 10,000 untied grant for local action.
4.	Village Health & Nutrition Days	37.57 lakh in 2006 -07, and 49.52 lakh in 2007 -08 Village Health & Nutrition Days organized at ICDS centre to reach basic health services.
5.	24x7 Health Facilities in Rural Areas	A total of 12,166 APHCs, PHCs, CHCs and other Sub District facilities are functional 24x7.
6.	Addition of Human Resources	1875 Specialists, 9,073 MBBS Doctors, 20,977 Staff Nurses, 33,719 ANMs, 8,645 Para Medics added under NRHM

7.	Programme Management Units	551 District Programme Manager, 542 District Accounts Managers, 459 District Data Managers, 576 DPMUs, 34 SPMUs, 2309 Block Managers, 3474 Accountants, 3474 Block PMUs added under NRHM
8.	Janani Suraksha Yojana Beneficiaries	Over 1.5 crore women covered under JSY so far.
9.	Mobile Medical Units	243 MMUs functional so far
10.	AYUSH	7275 health facilities have co-located AYUSH services, 4891 AYUSH Doctors and 9341 AYUSH paramedic added to the system.

#### Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA)

- Number of ASHA selected 480847
- Number of ASHA selected during 2007-08 -147984
- ASHA trained : 1129732
- Mentoring Group of ASHA set up and meetings held
- Detailed guidelines for the mentoring of ASHAs in the states and the associated generic funding have been disseminated to the States.
- ASHA Training modules finalised.
- State /District/Block level trainers completed.

#### Infrastructure

- Facility survey has been completed in 1452 CHCs across the country.
- Untied funds of Rs, 10,000/- released to all sub-centres in the country. Total amount released : Rs. 205.87 crore in 2005-06 and Rs. 55.03 crore during 2006-07.
- Joint account of ANM and Pradhan opened in 31580 sub centers.
- Indian Public Health Standards finalized for Sub Centres, PHCs and CHCs. Similar standards are in final stages of preparation for District Hospitals.
- 2045 CHCs have been identified for upgradation to IPHS. Total amount of Rs. 370 crores released during 2005-06 for starting the upgradation process and Rs. 326.40 crores during FY 2006-07 till date for this purpose.
- 8080 Rogi Kalyan Samitis set up at various levels.
- Mobility support being given for outreach programmes in the underserved areas. A total of Rs. 153.10 crores has been released for Mobile Medical Units to various States during 2006-07.
- 129 Integrated District Health Action Plans have been prepared in various states. These plans are sector wide in import and address all aspects of health including the collateral health determinants like nutrition sanitation, drinking water etc.

**Primary Health Care:** Primary health care services are provided through a three-tier delivery system of Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs). One sub-centre, for every 5000 population in general, and for every 3000 population in hill and tribal areas, is envisaged. A PHC caters to 30,000 population, in general, and 20,000 population in hill and tribal areas. One CHC is established for

every 80,000 to 1.20 lakh of population. The total numbers of Sub-Centres, PHCs and CHCs functioning in the country upto March, 2006 are 1,44,988, 22,669 and 3,910 respectively.

- (i) **Sub-Centres-** The Sub-Centre is the first peripheral contact point between the Primary Health Care system and the community. Each Sub-Centre is manned by one female Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) and one Male Health Worker and one Lady Health Worker (LHV) for six such Sub-Centres. Sub-centres are assigned task relating to maternal and child health, family welfare, nutrition, immunization, diarrhea control and control of communicable diseases programmes and provided with basic drugs for minor ailments needed for taking care for essential health need for women and children. Under NRHM, an additional ANM has been provided in a Sub-centre on contract basis. The number of sub-centres functioning in the country at present as on March, 2007 is 1,45,272.
- (ii) **Primary Health Centres (PHCs)-** The Primary Health Centre is the first contact point between the village community and a Medical Officer. It is manned by a Medical Officer and 14 other staff. It acts as a referral unit for six Sub-Centres and has 4-6 beds for patient. The activities of PHCs include curative, preventive and primitive and family welfare services. There are 22,370 PHCs functioning in the country upto March,2007.
- (iii) **Community Health Centres (CHCs)-** The Community Health Centres are established and maintained by the State Governments under the MNP/BMS Programmes and manned by four medical specialists i.e. surgeon, physician, gynecologist and pediatrician supported by 21 paramedical and other staff. It has 30 indoor beds with one OT, X-ray, labour room, Operation Theater and laboratory facilities and serves as a referral centre for 4 PHCs. It provides facilities for emergency obstetrics care and specialist consultations. Indian Public Health standards upgrades the CHC to be manned by 6 Medical Specialists including Anesthetics and an eye surgeon (for 5 CHCs) supported by 24 paramedical and other staff with inclusion of two nurse midwives in the present system of seven nurse midwives. At present, 4045 CHCs are functioning in the country upto March, 2007.

### 9.3 Immunisation of Children:

Immunisation programme in India was introduced in the year 1978 as Expanded Programme on Immunization. This programme aims at:-

- (i) Reduction of morbidity due to diphtheria, tetanus, polio, typhoid, measles and typhoid,
- (ii) Self-sufficiency in vaccine production and
- (iii) 100% coverage of two doses of TT to pregnant women and 100% coverage of DPT, Polio, BCG and Measles to infants.





intensive immunization rounds using the more efficacious monovalent oral polio vaccine type 1 (mOPV1). Bihar, the other key reservoir state, has only two P1 cases reported in 2008. This is the lowest number of P1 cases in Bihar.

Two P1 cases have been reported from Delhi and one case each from Orissa, West Bengal, Assam and Punjab. Genetic sequencing data of these P1 cases indicate that the case in Orissa is related to virus circulating in eastern UP in late 2006/early 2007 and was probably imported via Mumbai whereas cases in West Bengal, Assam and Punjab are due to importation of the virus from Central Bihar. The first P1 case in Delhi detected in February 2008 was a direct importation from Bihar whereas the recent case is due to the spread of the virus from western UP.

**Polio type 3 (P3):** Majority P3 cases this year were reported in the first quarter of 2008 and represent the tail end of the P3 outbreak in 2007. Since then the P3 incidence is declining. Most P3 cases are in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and sporadic cases have been reported from Maharashtra, Haryana, Delhi, Orissa, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

#### Polio cases in 2008 (As on October, 24)

Sl.No.	State	P1	P3	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bihar	2	224	226
2	Uttar Pradesh	51	203	254
3	Delhi	2	1	3
4	Maharashtra	0	2	2
5	Haryana	0	2	2
6	Orissa	1	1	2
7	Rajasthan	0	1	1
8	West Bengal	1	1	2
9	Assam	1	0	1
10	Punjab	1	0	1
11	Andhra Pradesh	0	1	1
12	Madhya Pradesh	0	1	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>496</b>

#### Activities Undertaken

So far in 2008, two country wide National Immunization Days (NID) in January and February and five Sub-National Immunization Days (SNIDs) in March, April, June, July and September have been conducted.

During each NID around 172 million children under 5 years are given polio drops and during each SNID around 70 million children are vaccinated. The SNIDs usually cover the endemic states of UP and Bihar and other areas at risk of poliovirus such as Delhi and surrounding areas and Mumbai and its neighbouring areas.

Mop-up vaccination rounds were also held in parts of Punjab, Haryana, Orissa, Chattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Assam, in response to P1 cases and all P3 cases outside the endemic states.

#### 9.4 Sanitation Programme:

Almost fifty per cent of the developing world's population - 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, two parameters monitored are :

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

##### 9.4.1 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.

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



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. The TSC is a community-led and people-oriented programme to achieve this end. The objective is to make it a *demand driven campaign through creation of awareness*. Provision of sanitary facilities in educational institutions such as schools, anganwadis and in individual houses, will go a long way in inculcating hygienic practices amongst the young and in the adults. Only about 22% of the rural families had access to toilets in 2001. The percentage has gone up to 53% in 2007-08, which is mainly due to the success of Total Sanitation Campaign.

Under the TSC, so far 559 projects in 30 States/UTs have been sanctioned with the total project outlay of about Rs.6240.27 crore. The Central, State and Beneficiary/Panchayat contributions are about Rs.3675.38 crore, Rs.1424.09 crore and Rs.1140.80 crore respectively. The components sanctioned in the 559 projects are (a) construction of 499 lakh individual household latrines; (b) 656690 toilets for Schools; (c) 36098 Community Sanitary Complexes; (d) 199033 toilets for Balwadis/ Anganwadis and (e) 4030 Rural Sanitary Marts/Production Centres. Besides, funds have been earmarked for start-up activities, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Administrative charges. The total numbers of household toilets constructed up to 2005-06 are 14,48,1807. During the year 2007-08 the total numbers of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) constructed was 115.28 lakhs in which BPL was 57.64 lakh and APL was 57.64 respectively. The Statewise achievements of TSC is given in the following table.

TOTAL SANITATION CAMPAIGN(TSC)				
SL.	State	Physical Achievement during 2007-08		
		IHHL (BPL)	IHHL (APL)	IHHL Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	191045	198197	389242
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	4380	1056	5436
3	ASSAM	66787	20767	87554
4	BIHAR	389205	123845	513050
5	CHATTISGARH	258980	247742	506722
6	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0
7	GOA	310	0	310
8	GUJARAT	426856	421041	847897
9	HARYANA	166611	491991	658602

contd..

TOTAL SANITATION CAMPAIGN(TSC)				
SL.	State	Physical Achievement during 2007-08		
		IHHL (BPL)	IHHL (APL)	IHHL Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	30538	105505	136043
11	JAMMU & KASHMIR	24507	15052	39559
12	JHARKHAND	280369	37858	318227
13	KARNATAKA	328904	391159	720063
14	KERALA	246152	44033	290185
15	MADHYA PRADESH	354633	513679	868312
16	MAHARASHTRA	445077	746566	1191643
17	MANIPUR	3244	235	3479
18	MEGHALAYA	12275	11036	23311
19	MIZORAM	15653	0	15653
20	NAGALAND	12156	0	12156
21	ORISSA	416309	59595	475904
22	PONDICHERRY	545	0	545
23	PUNJAB	26416	145297	171713
24	RAJASTHAN	146350	663126	809476
25	SIKKIM	8085	1116	9201
26	TAMILNADU	554129	94231	648360
27	TRIPURA	2941	0	2941
28	UTTAR PRADESH	852048	1162476	2014524
29	UTTARAKHAND	43152	32649	75801
30	WEST BENGAL	456048	236208	692256
	GRAND TOTAL	5763705	5764460	11528165

**9.4.2 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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. A provision of Rs.50,000 crore will be made available as reform linked Central Assistance over the Mission period of seven years beginning from 2005-06. Water Supply(including De-salination plants) and sanitation.

**Progress:** Since the launch of Mission 35 projects of Drainage/Strom Water Drainage, 62 projects of Sewerage Sector with the cost of 31826.02 lakh and 756538 under Sub-Mission for Urban Infrastructure and Governance component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission(JNNURM) as on 31.3.2008.

Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (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 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.

A sum of Rs.6400.00 crore has been allocated under UIDSSMT for the whole mission period i.e. 2005-2012). Till date a sum of Rs.2540.44 crores has been released for 427 projects for 350 towns in 23 states.

As regards Sanitation Programme, 89 sewerage projects in 89 towns from 16 States (Andhra Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Orissa, Haryana and Punjab) at a cost of Rs.2763.90 crores have been approved. A sum of Rs.498.23 crores has been released as 1<sup>st</sup> installment of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for 47 projects. Besides, 2<sup>nd</sup> instalment of ACA of Rs.1.29 crores has been released to 1 project. Details of State-wise projects approved and ACA released are given in below.

#### Details of Projects Approved and Central Assistance Released for Sewerage Project under UIDSSMT

Sl. No	States	No.of Towns/ Projects Approved	Approved Cost	No.of Projects ACA Released	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	12	509.60	6	122.46
2	Chattisgarh	1	190.25	1	42.89
3	Haryana	1	45.76	1	18.99
4	Karnataka	10	78.08	9	28.80
5	Kerala	1	49.78	1	20.65
6	Madhya Pradesh	7	158.70	5	6.23
7	Maharashtra	12	657.08	4	29.32
8	Orissa	1	5.93	1	2.46
9	Punjab	12	320.57	5	65.30
10	Rajasthan	7	157.13	5	44.29
11	Sikkim	4	24.12	0	0
12	Tamil Nadu	14	278.78	4	8.81
13	Uttar Pradesh	4	253.80	4	104.22
14	West Bengal	1	12.51	1	5.00
15	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	12.39	0	0
16	Daman Diu	1	9.42	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>2763.90</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>499.52</b>
	* includes Rs. 1.29 crores of 2 <sup>nd</sup> instalment for 1 project				

## 9.5 Institutional Delivery:

The item *Institutional Delivery* for which the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is the nodal Ministry, is broadly covered under the scheme *Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)*, of the National Rural Health Mission was launched on 12.04.2005 with a view to reduce Maternal and neo-natal Mortality by promoting Institutional Delivery. Under the scheme, around 21 lakh women were provided assistance by December, 2006. The Ministry of Health & FW conducted National Family Health Survey (NFHS) during 2005-06. The scheme was covered under the survey. At present, the percentage of Institutional Delivery is 40.7%. This figure is targeted to be doubled by the end of the Eleventh Plan.

**9.5.1 Institutional Delivery under RCH-II:** As per the latest NFHS III Survey, institutional delivery for India is about 40.8%, which is quite low. The institutional Delivery for India and major states is at *Annexure- 9.5-A*, the reasons for low institutional delivery are multi factorial which includes inter alia various socio economic and cultural factors along with poor accessibility and poor utilization of services at health facilities. Delivering in a health facility provides the much needed basic and emergency obstetric care and thus helps in reduction of maternal mortality.

Under the National Population policy (NPP) 2000 the target of institutional delivery has been kept at 80% and safe deliveries at 100% by the year 2010, thus depicting the Gol commitment to provide the essential obstetric care to pregnant women.

Janani Suraksha Yojana is a scheme to promote Institutional Delivery for reducing Maternal Mortality Ratio 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 women. The scheme also covers SC/ST women delivering in the Govt. Health Institutions and accredited Private Institutions.

## 9.6 Prevention of Female Foeticide:

Government of India has enacted PC&PNDT act to provide for regulation of prenatal diagnostic techniques for the purposes of detecting genetic abnormalities or metabolic disorders or chromosomal abnormalities or certain congenital malformations or sex-linked disorders and for the prevention of their misuse for sex determination leading to female foeticide; and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Subsequently in 1996, GOI further amended this act in order to prevent misuse of this act.

The nodal authority for administering the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Technique (PNDT) is Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The representative of Ministry of Women and Child Development is a member of National Inspection and Monitoring Committee for ensuring implementation of PNDT Act. The Committee visited various States to inspect certain Ultrasound Clinics and to discuss the issues with the State Government representatives. A meeting with Government of Punjab was held to discuss initiatives taken by the State Government to check female foeticide. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has given financial assistance to voluntary organizations to organize workshops to address female foeticide in the States of Delhi, Haryana, Punjab and

Rajasthan. In addition, financial assistance has been provided to support *Sarvadeshik Arya Pratinidhi Sabha* of New Delhi to organize 10 Seminars for mobilizing public opinion against female foeticide. Under this item following two parameters covered are :

- (i) Sex Ratio at Birth
- (ii) Cases/Conviction under PNDDT Act.

#### 9.6.1 Sex Ratio from Sample Registration System (SRS):

A sample survey of births and deaths known as Sample Registration System (SRS) is being carried out on a continuous basis by the Office of the Registration General, India in randomly selected villages and urban blocks spread throughout the country. The main objective of SRS is to provide reliable estimates of birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate at the natural division level for the rural areas and at the State level for the urban areas. SRS has started compiling data on sex ratio at birth from 1998-2000 and published in the report entitled "*SRS, Statistical Report, 2000*". It is based on three years moving average. The latest data on sex ratio at birth is available for 2004-2006.

Three statement showing Sex Ratio (female per 1000 male) at birth by residence, India and bigger states for the period of 1998-2000 to 2004-2006 for total of rural and urban area are as under:

#### Sex Ratio (Female per 1000male) at birth by residence, India and Bigger States, 1998-2000 to 2004-2006

Sl. No.	States	Total						
		1998-2000	1999-2001	2000-2002	2001-2003	2002-2004	2003-2005	2004-2006
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	India	898	894	892	883	882	880	892
1	Andhra Pradesh	960	934	945	932	916	917	917
2	Assam	984	962	945	904	915	907	920
3	Bihar	896	873	870	861	863	865	881
4	Gujarat	851	837	844	862	855	844	865
5	Haryana	797	803	804	807	821	829	837
6	Himachal Pra	902	858	826	803	851	858	872
7	Karnataka	942	935	952	943	923	915	917
8	Kerala	930	927	911	892	889	912	922
9	Madhya Pra	907	915	920	922	916	911	913
10	Maharashtra	913	915	899	887	878	872	879
11	Orissa	928	920	944	934	944	932	934
12	Punjab	792	775	775	776	797	801	808
13	Rajasthan	877	885	890	855	838	839	855
14	Tamil Nadu	931	926	926	953	946	943	955
15	Uttar Pradesh	868	870	864	853	859	862	874
16	West Bengal	952	956	949	937	931	926	931

## India and bigger States, 1998-2000 to 2004-2006

Sl. No.	States	Rural						
		1998-2000	1999-2001	2000-2002	2001-2003	2002-2004	2003-2005	2004-2006
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	India	901	899	898	888	884	882	895
1	Andhra Pradesh	956	937	939	923	901	904	909
2	Assam	986	967	947	903	914	906	922
3	Bihar	894	869	870	861	865	867	884
4	Gujarat	859	853	866	876	876	862	886
5	Haryana	807	814	817	816	825	831	838
6	Himachal Pra	907	863	826	799	849	857	870
7	Karnataka	952	947	950	939	913	909	908
8	Kerala	912	918	913	880	876	899	910
9	Madhya Pra.	908	925	933	929	916	912	914
10	Maharashtra	919	919	904	908	880	874	879
11	Orissa	932	926	950	940	950	936	937
12	Punjab	799	782	781	780	804	808	813
13	Rajasthan	885	886	886	849	837	835	855
14	Tamil Nadu	944	936	946	972	968	859	970
15	Uttar Pradesh	864	859	862	853	858	863	876
16	West Bengal	958	961	957	948	941	934	937

Sex Ratio (Femal per 1000male) at birth by residence,  
India and bigger States, 1998-2000 to 2004-2006

Sl. No.	States	Urban						
		1998-2000	1999-2001	2000-2002	2001-2003	2002-2004	2003-2005	2004-2006
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	India	886	871	868	866	872	872	881
1	Andhra Pradesh	972	925	967	963	968	959	941
2	Assam	962	902	913	917	929	919	905
3	Bihar	922	910	863	860	841	847	847
4	Gujarat	828	794	788	827	807	807	827
5	Haryana	755	758	745	756	807	824	834
6	Himachal Pra.	823	785	826	865	876	872	888
7	Karnataka	917	900	957	956	948	931	938
8	Kerala	986	956	904	932	931	957	962
9	Madhya Pra.	903	857	849	882	918	906	907
10	Maharashtra	903	908	891	852	874	868	878
11	Orissa	885	873	889	880	891	897	908
12	Punjab	767	750	757	761	777	786	800
13	Rajasthan	830	876	917	893	842	853	856
14	Tamil Nadu	901	904	883	909	904	917	933
15	Uttar Pradesh	893	881	875	856	862	856	866
16	West Bengal	921	934	915	886	884	893	903



the Centre has decided to make the Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PNDT) Act more stringent. Under the proposed amendments to the Act, clinics and doctors conducting sex determination tests would be stripped off their licenses fined up to Rs. 7 lakh and be imprisoned for up to 3 years. Under the existing Act licenses are temporarily cancelled fines are limited to Rs. 50,000 and imprisonment could be up to 3 months. Only two people have been convicted since the PNDT Act was implemented in 1994. Even they are back in business after paying fines.

### 9.7 Supplementary Nutrition for Pregnant & Lactating Mothers and Children:

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.

**9.7.1 ICDS Blocks Operational:** As the most viable vehicle for achieving the holistic development with a focus on mother and child in the country, the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) was conceived. The target population includes pregnant women, nursing mothers, children upto 6 years of age and adolescent girls. Supplementary Nutrition, Pre-school Education, Immunization, Health Check-up, Referral Services and Nutrition and Health Education are 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. All India progress made (physical) under ICDS Scheme during the period April, 2007-March, 2008 are given below.



### Physical Targets & Achievements (April 2007-March 2008)

Category	Targets	Achievements	% Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(i) No. of Operational ICDS Projects	6,229	6,070	97.45%
(ii) No. of Anganwadis	10,17,952	10,13,337	99.55%

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

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

**9.7.2 Services:** The scheme provides a package of following services to children below 6 years and pregnant and lactating mothers from disadvantaged section:

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

**Pattern-** It is an ongoing centrally-sponsored scheme implemented through the State Government with 100% financial assistance from the Central Government for all inputs other than supplementary nutrition which the States were to provide from their own resources. However, from the year 2005-06, the Government of India has been providing Central assistance to States for supplementary nutrition also, to the extent of 50% of the actual expenditure incurred by the States or 50% of the cost norms, whichever is less.

### 9.7.3 Coverage

**Existing Population Norm-** The Scheme envisages that the administrative unit for the location of ICDS Project will be the CD Block in rural areas, tribal block in tribal areas and ward (s) or slums in urban areas. The revised population norms as recommended by the Inter-Ministerial Task Force for setting up an 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.

**Projects/AWCs:** The ICDS Scheme was introduced in 33 Blocks (Projects) in 1975. It was gradually expanded to 6284 Projects, of which 6070 Projects became operational till 31.3.2008. There are 10.53 lakh AWCs sanctioned in the country as on 31.3.2008. Of these, 10.13 lakh AWCs became operational as on 31.3.2008.

**Beneficiaries-** Currently, total children & mothers' services under the scheme are being provided to about 843.27 lakh beneficiaries, comprising of about 696.44 lakh children (6 months - 6 years) and 146.83 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers through a network of 10.13 lakh operational Anganwadi Centres.

No. of Anganwadis Centres Providing Services	Children (6 months - 6 years)	Lactating Mothers	Total Beneficiaries Children & Mothers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
9,15,441	696.44	146.83	843.27

**Supplementary Nutrition-** Anganwadis Centres provided supplementary nutrition for 21+ days in a month to 35,417,285 children below 3 years, 34,226,812 children of 3-6 years and 14,682,718 pregnant women and nursing mothers. The average coverage per Anganwadi was 76 children below 6 years and 16 pregnant women & Nursing mothers. The nutrition norms applicable are as under:

Sl.No.	Beneficiaries	Calories (cal)	Protein (g)	Cost
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Children 0-3 years*	300	8-10	Rs.2/ day/ beneficiary
2	Children 3-6 years	300	8-10	Rs.2/ day/ beneficiary
3	Severely mal-nourished children medical advice after health checkup	Double of above		Rs.2.70/day/ beneficiary
4	Pregnant & Lactating (P&L Mothers)	500	20-25	Rs.2.30/ day/ beneficiary

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

**Non-formal Pre-school Education** 1,60,34,760 boys and 1,54,57,042 girls of the 3-6 years age group received pre-school education at Anganwadis, during the period making average attendance of 19 boys and 19 girls per Anganwadi.

Sl.No	Category	No. of Anganwadis Providing Service *	No. of P S E Beneficiaries as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2007			
			Boys	Girls	Total (Boys + Girls)	Average per Anganwadi
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(i)	Pre-school Education for Children	9,72,896	1,73,27,695	1,65,83,178	339,10,873	34.86

\* including mini-AWCs.

**Implementation of ICDS in the X Plan:** The Scheme was approved for implementation in the X Plan in the existing 5652 Projects with no expansion activity in view of resource constraints. Out of the sanctioned 5652 projects, 922 operational Projects were being funded with loan from the World Bank.

#### 9.7.4 Achievement under ICDS:

There has been a significant progress in the implementation of ICDS Scheme during X Five Year Plan and XI Plan 1<sup>st</sup> year up to 31.03.2008 both, in terms of increase in number of operational projects and Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and coverage of beneficiaries as indicated below:-

Year ending	No. of Operational Projects	No. of Operational AWCs	Supplementary Nutrition Beneficiaries (In lakhs)	Pre-school Education Beneficiaries (In lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
31.3.2002	4608	545714	375.10	166.56
31.3.2003	4903	600391	387.84	188.02
31.3.2004	5267	649307	415.08	204.38
31.3.2005	5422	706872	484.42	218.41
31.3.2006	5659	748229	562.18	244.92
31.3.2007	5829	844743	705.43	300.81
31.3.2008	6070	1013337	843.27	339.11

It is significant to note that during the period (01.04.2002 to 31.03.2008), the number of beneficiaries for *Supplementary Nutrition* have increased from 375.10 lakh to 843.27 lakh with (124.81% increase).

## 9.8 Two Child norms:

The population of India has crossed one billion marks. This rapid increase of population is going to have big impact on the economic development of the country. The family welfare programme initiated by the Government aims at population stabilisation, sharp reduction in infant mortality and enlargement of the facilities for maternity and childcare besides providing the facility of nourishment for the pregnant poor women. It is through the family welfare programme that the birth rates have fallen markedly over the last few decades. It has come down from 40 per thousand in 1960s to 23.1 per thousand as per Sample Registration System (2007). The programme aim at:

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

Family Welfare Programme, being implemented with a target free approach, has been renamed as *Community Needs Assessment Approach*. The system of targeting (contraceptives) from the top has been replaced by decentralised participatory approach at the grass root level with emphasis on (i) quality of care, (ii) clients' satisfaction, and (iii) larger service coverage. At the national level, total number of family planning acceptors during the period 2006-07 has been 400.96 lakhs, which is higher by (+) 0.8 % as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. At the national level, total number of family planning acceptors for the period April, 2007-March, 2008 has been 409.43 lakh, which is marginally higher by (+) 2.1 % as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The following table indicates the comparative achievement of Family Planning Method during the period April 2006-March 2007 and April, 2007-March 2008.

### 9.8.1 Achievements under various Family Planning Methods

(Figures are in lakhs)

Family Planning Methods	Achievement* during April 2006 to March 2007	Achievement* during April 2007 to March 2008	% Change in Achievement, Column (3) over column (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1- Sterilisation	45.16	49.00	(+) 8.5
2- IUD	59.48	60.70	(+) 2.1
3-Condom Users	206.80	204.17	(-) 1.3
4- Oral Pill Users	89.51	95.56	(+) 6.8
5-Total Acceptors	400.96	409.43	(+) 2.1

\*Figures are Provisional for want of information from States/UTs. The method-wise analysis of performance and progress of family welfare is given at *Annexures 9.6 to 9.10*





Considering the number of unsterilised couples, the performance of IUD Insertions per 10,000 unsterilised couples is more than the all India average of 516 in the major States like Punjab (1111), Gujarat (912), Andhra Pradesh (797), Madhya Pradesh (780), Uttar Pradesh (764), Tamil Nadu (706), Karnataka (696), Haryana (678) and Chhattisgarh (548). The State-wise performance is given in *Annexure-9.8*.

(ii) **Condom Users:** At the all India level, the number of Condom Users under free distribution (social marketing) has shown no change as compared to the previous year, whereas distribution through commercial companies have decreased by 2.6% during April, 2007 - March, 2008 as compared to April, 2006 - March, 2007. The overall number of Condom Users at the national level has decreased by 1.3%. In respect of free distribution of Condoms, amongst the major States, the States where the increase is higher than corresponding period of last year are Jharkhand (41.2%), Madhya Pradesh (23.0%), Andhra Pradesh (17.1%), Maharashtra (13.4%), Gujarat (13.0%), West Bengal (9.4%), Tamil Nadu (8.7%), and Haryana (7.9%).

Considering the number of unsterilised couples, the number of Condom Users per 10,000 unsterilised couples varies across States. Among the major States, Madhya Pradesh has shown the highest number of Condom Users at 2594 per 10,000 unsterilised couples followed by Gujarat (2258) and Andhra Pradesh (1765). The position in all other major states is lower than all India average of *1735 Condom Users per 10,000 unsterilised couples*. The details are at *Annexure-9.9*

(iii) **Oral Pill Users:** At the all India level, free distribution of Oral Pills under Social Marketing and the distribution through commercial Companies have increased by 3.3% and 11.2% respectively during April, 2007 - March, 2008 as compared to April, 2006 - March, 2007. The overall performance at the national level has increased by 6.8% during April - March, 2008. Amongst the major States, the States exhibiting a better performance of free distribution of Oral Pills are Gujarat (24.7%), Rajasthan (19.5%), Jharkhand (19.0%), Kerala (13.3%), West Bengal (10.6%), Madhya Pradesh (9.1%), Andhra Pradesh (6.5%), Haryana 2.8% and Tamil Nadu (1.2%).

Considering the number of unsterilised couples, the Oral Pill Users per 10,000 unsterilised couples is more than the all India average of 812 in the major States of Rajasthan (1422) and Madhya Pradesh (948). Details are given in *Annexure-9.10*.





## CHAPTER 10

### POINT 9: EDUCATION FOR ALL

Education is one of the priorities for human development and is essential for the country's economic growth. The major indicators of socio-economic development viz., the growth rate of the economy, birth rate, death rate, infant mortality rate and literacy rate are all interconnected. The literacy rate has been the major determinant of the other indicators. Efforts are on to eradicate illiteracy in the 15-35 age group and to provide *Universal Elementary Education* for children upto 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

#### 10.1 Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

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.

The main goals of SSA are:-

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

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

The programme addresses the needs of 19.4 crore children in the age group of 6-14 years in 12.3 lakh habitations. It covers 9.72 lakh existing primary and upper primary schools and 36.95 lakh existing teachers would be covered under the scheme. It also seeks to bridge gender and social gaps. This programme subsumed all existing programmes (except Mahila Samakhya and Mid Day Meal Schemes) including externally aided programmes in due course with its over all frame work with district as the unit of programme implementation.

**Achievements:** The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is being implemented in partnership with States to address the needs of children in age group of 6-14 years. The achievements under SSA up to September 30, 2007, include construction of 1,70,320 school buildings, construction of 7,13,179 additional classrooms, 1,72,381 drinking water facilities, construction of 2,18,075 toilets, supply of free textbooks to 6.64 crore children and appointment of 8.10 lakh teachers besides opening of 1,86,985 (till 31.3.2007) new schools. About 35 lakh teachers receive in-service training each year. Central allocation for SSA in 2007-08 was Rs.10,671. With significant success in enrolling children in schools, the SSA's thrust areas are now on reduction of dropouts and improving quality of student learning.

**10.1.1 National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL)** has been launched in 2003-04 for providing additional components for education of girls at elementary level under *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)*. It is being implemented in about 3,164 educationally backward blocks in 25 States. The number of primary schools increased from 6.39 lakh in 2000-01 to 7.68 lakh in 2004-05. The number of upper primary schools increased from 2.06 lakh in 2000-01 to 2.75 lakh in 2004-05. The ratio of upper primary school to primary school was 74:26 in 2004-05 as compared to 2000-01. The objective of the scheme is to provide additional support to education of girls at the elementary level through the following additional initiatives:

- (i) to develop a school as a model girl-child friendly school, at the cluster level;
- (ii) to provide additional incentives such as stationery, slates, work books, and uniforms and to meet any other locally-felt need within the existing ceiling of Rs.150 per child per annum;
- (iii) additional interventions like awards to school teachers, student evaluation, remedial teaching, bridge courses alternative schools, learning through open schools, teaching training and child care centrist the cluster level within ceiling of Rs.60,000 per annum;
- (iv) mobilization and community monitoring within a ceiling of Rs.95,000 per cluster over a five year period;
- (v) development of materials; and
- (vi) planning, training and management support.

**Achievements under NPEGEL:**

- 35,254 Model Schools developed
- 1.97 lakh teacher's gender sensitized in EBBs.
- 24,394 additional rooms constructed for being used as space for bridge courses, teacher training and skill building activities for girls,
- Over 50,000 ECCE centres are being supported in non ICDS areas and 3.54 lakh Anganwadi centres, to help free girls from sibling care responsibilities in order to attend schools
- 9.67 lakh girls benefited from remedial teaching
- 1.53 lakh girls benefited through bridge courses

- ❑ Free uniforms to about 2.00 crore girls in EBB blocks as a direct educational incentive.

For 2007-08 NPEGEL coverage has expanded to 40,171 clusters in 3,272 blocks.

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

**Achievement:** Till December 2007, 95,493 EGS centres have been upgraded to primary schools. In 2007-08, 7.1 lakh children are enrolled in 18,268 EGS centres (till December, 2007). Till December, 2007, 16,65,977 children have been enrolled in 58,392 AIE centres during 2007-08. 3497 residential bridge course centres have been opened during 2007-08. 7367 centres have been opened for urban deprived children and for children belonging to migrating families. To address the issue of seasonal migration for varying period for work in brick, agriculture, construction, etc, SSA encourages identification of districts, blocks and villages from whereof to which there is a high incidence of migration/immigration and focuses to bring such children to regular schools. It also explores alternatives inter-alia, seasonal hotels, work site schools, residential and non residential bridge courses etc.

**10.1.3 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV):** Apart from *National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL)*: The second major initiative, in EBBs, is the new scheme called *Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)* was launched in August, 2004 to set up 750 residential schools in bringing with boarding facilities at elementary level for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, other backward castes (OBC) and minorities in *Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs)*. The scheme is being implemented in educationally backward blocks of the country where female rural literacy is below the national average and gender gap in literacy is above the national average. The scheme provides for a minimum reservation of 75% of enrolment for girls from SC, ST, OBC or minority communities and the remaining 25% priority is accorded to girls from families below poverty line. The funding pattern is cost-sharing basis between the Central and the State in the ratio of 75:25. Till now KGBV is being implemented in 24 States and one UT.

**Details of the Reach of KGBVs:** The Government has sanctioned 2,180 KGBVs of these 270 are in EBBs with 20% Muslim population. 622 KGBV in SC concentration blocks and 583 KGBV in ST concentration blocks. Now 1819 KGBVs are operational. Of total enrolment of 1,25,248 (27% SC, 32% ST 27% OBC). About one fourth of the girls enrolled in the EBBs with Muslim concentration are Muslim.

The following parameters monitored under the '*Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)* are :-

- (i) Appointment of Teacher
- (ii) Construction of School Buildings

(iii) Information on reduction of drop out rates at primary level

**Progress during the year 2007-08:** During the year 1.22 lakh teachers were appointed and 33656 school buildings were in advance stage of construction. The information on reduction of drop out rates at primary level was 3.53%. Decrease between 2004-05 and 2005-06 is based on (SES) data.

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

### Drop out Rates at Primary and Elementary Stages

Year	Primary (I-V)			Upper Primary /Elementary (I-VIII)			Secondary (I-X)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1980-1981	56.2	62.5	58.7	68.0	79.4	72.7	79.8	86.6	82.5
1990-1991	40.1	46.0	42.6	59.1	65.1	60.9	67.5	76.9	71.3
1992-1993	43.8	46.7	45.0	58.2	65.2	61.1	70.0	77.3	72.9
1999-2000	38.7	42.3	40.3	52.0	58.0	54.5	66.6	70.6	68.3
2000-01	39.7	41.9	40.7	50.3	57.7	53.7	66.4	71.5	68.6
2001-02	38.4	39.9	39.0	52.9	56.9	54.6	64.2	68.6	66.0
2002-03*	35.9	33.7	34.9	52.3	53.5	52.8	60.7	65.0	62.6
2003-04*	33.7	28.6	31.5	51.9	52.9	52.3	61.0	64.9	62.7
2004-05*	31.8	25.4	29.0	50.5	51.8	50.8	60.4	63.9	61.9
2005-06@	29.5	22.5	26.4	49.6	50.4	49.9	60.4	63.4	61.7

\* Provisional

Sources: *Selected Education Statistics- 2004-05 & @Annual Report 2007-08*  
Ministry of HRD

## 10.2 Mid Day Meal (MDM) Scheme

Government of India launched MDM Scheme on 15, August 1995, and revised in September, 2004 and again in June, 2006. In October 2007, the scheme has been further revised to cover children in upper primary (classes VI to VIII) initially in 3479 Educationally Backwards Blocks (EBBs). MDM is a Centrally-sponsored Scheme, the largest school nutritional programme in the world covering nearly 12 crore children in

more than 9.50 lakh *Primary Schools*, 1.67 lakh children *Upper Primary Schools* and *Education Guarantee Scheme* and *Alternative and Innovative Education (EGS&AIE)* Centres. Under the revised scheme nutritional norms have been raised from the existing 300 calories and 8-12 grams of protein to minimum 450 calories and 12 grams of protein per child. To facilitate this central assistance toward cooking cost, has been raised from Rs.1 to Rs.1.50 per child per school with mandatory contribution of Rs 0.50 child by States, making the overall cost norm of Rs.2.00 per child per day. In the case of North -Eastern States, the sharing pattern is 90:10 between Central and States. The Mid Day Meal (MDM) Scheme has following main

#### Objectives:

- (i) Improving the nutritional status of children in classes I - VIII in Government, Local Body and Government aided schools, and EGS and AIE centres.
- (ii) Encouraging poor children, belonging to disadvantaged sections, to attend school more regularly and help them concentrate on classroom activities and
- (iii) To provides nutritional support to students of primary stage in drought-affected areas during summer vacations also.

#### 10.2.1 Rationale:

- **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.
- **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”.
- **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.
- **Intrinsic educational value:** A well-organised 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.
- **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.
- **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 workingwomen 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.

- **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.

**10.2.2 Coverage:** The National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools (NP-MDMS) presently covers all children studying in Classes I-VIII of Government, Government Aided and Local Body Schools, as well as children studying in centres run the Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) and Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE) centres supported under SSA.

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

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

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

The following parameters are monitored annually under TPP-2006 for “Mid Day Meal Scheme”:-

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

**10.2.4 Progress during the year 2007-08:** During the year 1137.15 lakh children’s including upper primary are covered under *Mid Day Meal Schemes*. During the year



total allocation of foodgrains and foodgrains lifted was 2478927.82 and 1842390.86 MTs respectively. The percentage achievement of lifting of foodgrains against allocation of foodgrains was 74%. The States/UT wise details are given in *Annexure-10.1*. Total progress on construction of Kitchen Sheds up to 31.03.2008 (Primary & Upper Primary) was 2,75,670 Kitchen Sheds against total sanctioned 4,43, 888 with 62%. The States/UT wise details are given in *Annexure-10.2*.

For providing *Mid Day Meal* to the children at Primary Stage as also the newly covered children at Upper Primary Stage the following targets were achieved:-

### Physical Achievements

#### A. Primary

- 9.70 crore children covered under primary.
- 21,55,807 MTs of foodgrains allocated [*Lifting: 17,23,024 MTs(79.92%)*].
- FCI Bills to the tune of Rs 785.21Crore were reimbursed for supply of food grains.
- Central assistance of Rs. 2889.59 crore was released towards cooking cost.
- Central assistance of Rs. 58.75 crore was released towards MME.
- 1,37,057 were units of kitchen sheds @Rs.60,000 were approved and Rs.822.34 crore released to States/UTs
- 1,26,809 units of kitchen devices @ Rs.5,000 were approved and Rs.63.42 crore were released.

#### B. Upper Primary

- 1.67 crore children were covered under upper primary in 3479 EBBs w.e.f. 1.10.2007.
- 3,23,120 MTs of food grain allocated
- Central assistance of Rs.433.73 crore was released towards cooking cost
- Central assistance of Rs.11.06 crore was released towards MME
- 85,792 units of Kitchen Sheds @ 60,000 per unit were approved and Rs.514.75 crore released.
- 86,712 units of Kitchen Devices @ 5000 per unit were approved and Rs.43.35 crore was released.



## CHAPTER 11

### POINT 10 : 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 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
  - Employment

#### 11.1 SC Families Assisted:

Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) constitute 16.5% and 8.08% of the Indian population respectively. More than half the Scheduled Caste population is concentrated in five States namely Uttar Pradesh (3.51 crore), West Bengal (1.84 crore), Andhra Pradesh (1.23 crore), Tamil Nadu (1.18 crore) and Bihar (1.13 crore). These States account for 54.54% of the Scheduled Caste population in the country. Whereas the State of Punjab occupies first position in terms of percentage of SCs to the State population (28.85%), followed by Himachal Pradesh (24.72%) and West Bengal (23.02%), the Scheduled Castes constitute more than one fifth of the population in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal. The States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep have majority of Tribal population. SCs and STs mostly live in the rural areas all over the country. A part of the ST population still lives in isolated places and are not integrated with the national mainstream. Government has always given highest priority towards protection of SCs and STs, safeguarding their interests and ensuring socio-economic justice to them.

The Scheduled Castes mainly earn their livelihood through their own labour, by

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

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.

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

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. As per TPP-2006 the Annual target fixed for year 2007-08 was to assist 47.74 lakh SC families against which the achievement was 47.43 lakh (99 % of the targets). During the year the performance of States of Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttarakhand was *“Very Good”*. The performance of State of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh and UT Administration of Chandigarh was *“Good”*. The performance of remaining ten States/UTs was *“Poor”*. The details are given in *Annexure 11.1*.

## 11.2 Rehabilitation of Scavengers:

Government of India has introduced a new Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) in January 2007. The scheme aims at rehabilitation of 3.42 lakh manual scavengers and their dependents by March, 2009. The identified scavengers and their dependents will be provided training, capital subsidy up to Rs. 20,000/- and concessional loan for undertaking self-employment/job employment. The scheme is being implemented through the National Safai Karamscharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) and other agencies identified for this purpose.

During 2006-07 an amount of Rs.56.00 crore was released to NSKFDC for implementation of the scheme. During the year 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 50.00 crore was released to NSKFDC.

### 11.2.1 National Safai Karamscharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC):

The Government has established the *National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation* (NSKFDC) on 24<sup>th</sup> 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 Channelising Agencies (SCAs). The mission of NSKFDC is to empower the Safai Karamscharis, 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;

#### Kinds of Loan/ Term Loan:

NSKFDC also provide

Term loan for projects costing Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

Term loan for sanitation-based equipments projects costing upto Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

Term loan is provided upto 90% of the project cost. The balance 10% includes the loan and/or subsidy provided by *State Channelising Agencies* (SCAs). In case of projects costing more than Rs. 2.00 lakhs, promoter's contribution of minimum of 5% of project cost is insisted upon.

During 2007-08, 60.99 crores loan was disbursed to 14,977 beneficiaries under NSK FDC. NSKFDC has disbursed an amount of Rs. 390.46 crores (cumulative) till 31.3.2008 covering 1,57,273 beneficiaries.

### 11.3 ST Families Assisted:

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 tar. During the year 2007-08, 43.82 lakh Scheduled Tribe families were economically assisted under family-beneficiary oriented programmes under TPP-2006,. A statement showing States/UT-wise achievements for the period under review are at Annexure 11.2.

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

The ST (Recognition of Forest Rights Bill), 2005 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 13.12.2005. This was examined by the Joint Committee of Parliament presented its report to the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 23.5.2006 which has made several major amendments in the Bill titled "The ST and other Traditional Forest Dwellers" (Recognition of Forest Rights) Bill, 2006. The Government has passed Bill and has enacted the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. The Act seeks to recognize and vest certain rights over forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded to ensure (a) tenurial security, providing them relief against the physical and psychological alienation from land belonging to them (b) livelihood in terms of agriculture and ownership of minor forest produce including right to collect use and dispose the same and (c) traditional and customary rights.

As per the Act, the Gram Sabha has been designated as the authority to initiate the process of determining the nature and extent of individual or community forest rights or both that may be given to the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers within the local limits of its jurisdiction under the Act by receiving claims consolidating and verifying them and preparing a map delineating the area of each recommended claim in such manner as may be prescribed for exercise of such rights. The Gram Sabha shall then pass a resolution to that effect and thereafter forward a copy of the same to the Sub- Divisional level Committee. The Sub- Divisional Level Committee shall examine the resolution passed by the Gram Sabha and prepare record of forest rights and forward it through the Sub-Divisional Level Officer to the District Level Committee for a final decision which will consider and finally approve the record of forest rights and forward it through the Sub-Divisional Level Officer to the District Level Committee for a final decision, which will consider and finally approve the record of forest rights prepared by the Sub- Divisional Level Committee.

The Ministry is still in the process of finalizing the Rules to carry out the provisions of the Act After the Rules are finalised and notified the provisions of the act will be implemented by the State Governments.

### 11.5 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs):

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 (PTGs). 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. The budget allocation for the year 2007-08 was Rs. 40.00 crore.

The Ministry has also been releasing funds to the state Governments since 2004-05 to provide insurance coverage to five lakh head of PTG families under the scheme of “*Janshree Beema Yojana*” of Life Insurance Corporation of India. So far, the Ministry has released Rs. 20.47 crores covering 4.095 lakhs of PTG family heads in 16 States and one UT Administration. The Details of State-wise remaining number of families to be covered under *Janashree Bima Yojana* are given below:

S.No.	Name of State	Estimated Number of Families*	Families covered so far	Remaining number of families to be covered during 2007-08**
1.	2.	3.	4.	5 ( Col.3- Col.4)
1.	Andhra Pra.	58000	58000	0
2	Bihar	5920	3000	2920
3.	Chattisgarh	45500	26000	19500
4.	Gujarat	26000	26000	0
5.	Jharkhand	72000	43000	29000
6,	Kerala	4500	4500	0
7.	Karnataka	8500	8500	0
8.	Madhya Pra.	90000	90000	0
9.	Maharashtra	70000	42000	28000
10	Manipur	2500	2500	0
11	Orissa	16000	16000	0
12	Rajasthan	14000	7500	6500
13	Tamil Nadu	40000	40000	0
14	Tripura	25000	25000	0
15	Uttaranchal/UP	6500	1920	4580
16	West Bengal	15500	15500	0
17	A&N Islands	80	80	0
	Total	5,00000	4,09500	90500

\* Number of families is taken on the basis of 1991 Census assuming five members in a family

\*\* Depending upon demands posed by the State Govt. based on Base Line Survey



## 11.6 No alienation of Tribal Lands:

The first 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 proactive 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 later amended in 1970. Despite such a strong legislation, there are a large number of pending cases where land has to be restored to the tribal.

**11.6.1 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, Chattisgarh, 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 tribals to non-tribals 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.

Reports received from various States, as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2008 5.06 lakh cases of tribal land alienation have been registered covering 9.02 lakh acres of land, of which 2.25 lakh cases have been disposed in favour of tribals covering a total area of 5.00 lakh acres. 1.99 lakh cases covering an area of 4.11 lakh acres have been rejected by the Courts on various grounds.

**11.6.2 Progress of No alienation of tribal lands** has been included as item No. 39 of the restructured Twenty Point Programme, 2006. Accordingly, the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations were, inter-alia, requested for intimating the position of tribal land alienation cases filed in court, cases disposed off, cases rejected, cases decided in favour of tribals and cases pending in courts, during 2007-08 the information has been received only from 12 States/UTs as mentioned below. Remaining States are being pursued to get the information.

### Number of Alienation of tribal lands

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Number of Cases Tribal Land Alienation					Remarks
		Filed in the court	Cases disposed off	Cases rejected	Cases decided in favour of tribals	Cases pending in the court	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Lakshadweep	No case reported					
2	Meghalaya	-Nil-					
3	Arunachal Pr	-Nil-					
4	Madhya Pra	16585	14598	2235	7908	1987	
5	Puducherry	No land identified/ declared as tribal land					

6	West Bengal	-Nil-					No such incident is in the knowledge of Land & LR Deptt.
7	Daman & Diu	-Nil-					
8	Sikkim	-Nil-					
9	Himachal Pradesh	-Nil-					
10	Punjab	-Nil-					No Tribal land available
11	Gujarat	No indicated					
12	Tripura	29113	29096	20031	9065	17	

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

Under this item the Status of implementation of PESA in States and Central Ministries 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, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan.

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.

### 11.8. Welfare of Minorities:

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 on par with the majority and in ensuring their share in education, employment and economic benefits.

**11.8.1 Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities'- *The Government of India has introduced 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities with following objectives:***

- 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

The main aim of new programme is to ensure that the benefits of various government schemes for the underprivileged 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 he 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 school 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 basis 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) ***Upgradation 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 it is 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.
- (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 equitable to members of the minority communities and to cities/slums, predominantly inhabited by minority communities.

- (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.

### 11.9. Professional Education Among All Minority Communities:

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.

#### 11.9.1 Initiatives by AICTE for Promotion of Technical Education among Minorities :

*All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)* has taken the following initiatives for promotion of Technical Education among minorities:

- a) A Minority cell headed by Director QA Bureau has been established to exclusively looks after the issues / policy decisions related to minority technical / professional institutions. It also maintains data base on minorities like list of minority institutions, list of experts/ assessors from minority communities etc.
- b) *AICTE* maintains approved Directory of 118 Assessors/ Experts from Minority Community for nominating members to different committees
  - Appraisal Committees
  - Hearing Committees

- Visiting Expert Committees
- Visiting Expert Committees for Accreditation.

- c) There is representation of 18 members from minority community including two Chairpersons (Information Technology Board and Under Graduate Studies Board) amongst 10 statutory boards of All India Council for Technical Education.
- d) 20% reduction in joint Fixed Deposit Receipt (FDR) for establishment of Minority Technical Education Institution.

#### 11.9.2 Expansion of Minority Technical Education :

Number of degree level Existing Minority Technical Education Institutions (Degree level) with approved intake capacity as on 31.08.2007 are as given below :

Sl.No.	Discipline	Number of Institutions	Intake Capacity
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Engineering	152	67313
2	Pharmacy	14	946
3	Architecture	6	190
4	HMCT	1	60
5	Management	89	10685
6	MCA	115	9065
	Total	377	88259

Number of degree level *New Technical Education Institutions* (Degree level) with intake capacity as on 31.08.2007 managed by Trust/ Society from Minority Community approved by AICTE in 2007-08 are as given below:

Sl.No.	Discipline	Number of Institutions	Intake Capacity
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Engineering	15	3600
2	Pharmacy	19	1140
3	Architecture	0	0
4	HMCT	0	0
5	Management	8	480
6	MCA	9	540
	Total	51	5760

**11.9.3 Details of UGC:** UGC has implementing the following 3 schemes for the welfare of the Minorities students were implemented up to X Plan.

- (a) Remedial Coaching classes at UG/PG level for the students belonging to Minorities Communities in universities and colleges.
- (b) Coaching classes for the students belonging to Minorities Communities in universities and colleges for entry into services.



- (c) Coaching classes for the students belonging to Minorities Communities in universities for preparation of National Eligibility Test (NET).

These schemes have been merged into the Plan Development Grant for the college/university with effect from XI Plan onwards. Number of colleges/ universities and number of students benefited from these schemes during 2007-08. are as follows:

**No. of Colleges/University and No. of Students approved/Sanctioned during 2007-08 under the scheme for Minority Communities**

	Name of the Regional Office of UGC	No. of Universities	No. of Colleges	No. of Students	Amount (Rs in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Hyderabad	Nil	50	36,996	175.67
2	Bhopal	Nil	36	8,624	211.00
3	Delhi	Nil	8	3,979	58.00
4	Guwahati	1	1	Nil	2.80
5	Kolkata	Nil	66	22,626	183.08
6	Pune	Nil	5	1,374	199.00
7	Bangalore	Nil	130	71,057	479.79
	X Plan Reimbursement by Coaching classes for Minorities	1	11	Nil	20.94
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>144656</b>	<b>1330.28</b>

UGC has also approved the Guidelines of the following schemes for Minorities Communities are as under:

- I. Junior Research Fellowship for Minorities with annual slot of 100.
- II. Post graduate Scholarship for Minorities students in professional courses with annual slot of 200.

#### 11.9.4 National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions

The National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions was established as a quasi-judicial body under the NCMEI Act, 2004. For the purposes of discharging its functions under Act, the Commission has the powers of a Civil Court trying a suit. The powers of the Commission include adjudication in matters of affiliation to a University and deciding all questions relating to the status of an institution as a minority educational institution. It has also been empowered to investigate into complaints relating to deprivation or violation of the educational rights of minorities.

**Progress:** During the period from April, 2007 to March, 2008 the Commission received 1125 petitions. These petitions were registered as cases and notices were issued to the respondents following due procedure. During the period Commission disposed 1172 cases (including cases registered during previous years) by passing appropriate orders. In 673 cases minority status certificate has been granted to the educational institutions.



### 11.9.5 Details of Education Programme Run by the Central Wakf Council:

Details of Education Programme run by the Central Wakf Council including scholarship to students & financial assistance to set up ITI's. The details of Education Programmes are as under:

- (a) Scholarships to poor students pursuing technical/professional courses @ Rs. 8000/- per annum.
- (b) Ad-hoc grant to poor and needy students of general courses @ Rs. 3500/- per annum
- (c) Matching grant to State Wakf Boards for providing scholarship in their respective States to higher secondary school students, madarsa students and to students undergoing technical/professional diploma courses.
- (d) Grant for the establishment of it is in Muslim concentration areas.
- (e) Financial assistance to voluntary organizations for vocational training centers and
- (f) Financial assistance to libraries for developing book banks. During the year up to 29<sup>th</sup> February, 2008 the Council had sanctioned/disbursed scholarships amounting to Rs. 49.12 lakhs to 614 students pursuing professional/technical degree courses; Rs. 5.20 lakhs as matching grants to State Wakf Boards; Rs. 48.44 lakhs as financial assistance to 14 it is/vocational training centers and Rs. 5 lakhs as financial assistance to 25 school libraries.

Achievements during 2007-08 for schemes included in the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities are as under.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme and Ministry/Deptt. Concerned	Target for minorities	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Operationalisation of Anganwadi Centres under ICDS: M/o Women & Child Dev.	25165	21014
2.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA): D/o School Education & Literacy		
(i)	No. of Primary schools to be constructed	2078	1725
(ii)	No. of upper primary schools to be constructed	2018	2008
(iii)	No. of additional classrooms to be constructed	36847	36865
(iv)	No. of New primary schools to be opened	2322	1201
(v)	No. of new upper primary schools to be opened	3666	3001
(vi)	No. of teachers sanctioned	28768	24866
(vii)	No. of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) sanctioned in educationally backward blocks, having a substantial minority population	313	219
3.	Swarojgaries assisted under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY): M/o Rural Development	202908	143385
4.	BPL families assisted under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY): M/o Rural Development	319078	155980

### 11.10 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.

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).

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.

**11.10.1 Reservation of OBCs in Education:** As a follow up of the Constitution (93<sup>rd</sup>) 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.”

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.

**11.10.2 Reservation of OBCs in Employment.** Parameters and schemes to be monitored under this 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:** The information in respect of representation of OBCs in Central Government Services as on 1.1.2007 has been collected by Department of Personnel Training from 55 Ministries/ Department. The total representation of OBCs in service was 3,27,101 against total representation of 24,08,174. In terms of percentage, the achievement was 13.6% of total representation. The representation of OBCs in service group-wise from group-A, group-B, group-C & group-D was 3,922, 3,362, 2,80,964 and 38,853 including sweepers respectively.

(ii) Vacancies reserved and filled up by the OBC candidates on the basis of Civil Services Examination.

**Vacancies Reserved and Filled in IAS, I. Foreign S. and IPS on the basis of Civil Services Examination-2006 on the basis of result declared in the year 2007.**

Sl.No.	Services	Total		For OBCs	
		Total	Filled	Total	Filled
		Vacancies	Vacancies	Vacancies	Vacancies
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	I.A.S.	89	89	24	31@
2.	I.F.S.	20	20	5	5
3.	I.P.S.	103	102*	28	28

@ 7 OBC candidates have been adjusted against unreserved vacancies

\*1 vacancy of IPS is under process to filling up



## CHAPTER 12

### POINT 11 : WOMEN WELFARE

Development of a society can not be done without empowerment of women by providing their rights, gender equality, their interests are fully protected and providing them equal opportunity in all spheres of activity. 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 will be 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 ‘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 for the benefit of Women in difficult circumstances with the following objectives.

- To provide primary need of Shelter, Food, Clothing and care to the marginalized women/girls living in difficult circumstances who are without any social and economic support.
- To provide emotional support and counseling to such women;
- To rehabilitate them socially and economically through education, awareness, skill upgradation and personality development through behavioural training etc;
- To arrange for specific clinical, legal and other support for women/girls in need of those interventions by linking and networking with other organizations in both government and Non-Government Sectors on case to case basis;
- To provide Help line or other facilities to such women in distress.

#### Target Group/ Beneficiaries

- Widows deserted by their families and relatives and left uncared at religious places where they are victims of exploitation;
- Women prisoners released from jail and family does not provide any support to accept back in society;
- Women survivors of natural disaster, who have been rendered homeless and are without any social and economic support;
- Trafficked women/girls rescued or runaway from brothels or other places or

women/girl victims of sexual crimes, who are disowned by family or who do not want to go back to respective family for various reasons;

- Women victims of terrorist/extremist violence who are without any family support and without any economic means for survival;
- Mentally challenged women who are without any support of family or relatives
- Women with HIV/AIDS deserted by their family or women who have lost their husband due to HIV/AIDs and are without social and economic support.
- Similarly placed women in difficult circumstances.

**Implementing Agencies:** The implementing agencies can be the Social Welfare/ Women and Child Welfare Department of State Governments, women's Development Corporation, Urban Local Bodies and reputed Public/Private Trust or Voluntary Organisations who are willing to take up the responsibility of rehabilitating such women. The organisations must have adequate experience/expertise for taking up such work of rehabilitation.

**Performance during 2007-08:** The budget allocated by Government of India for Swadhar Scheme for the year 2007-08 is Rs. 15.00 crores. Out of this Rs. 8.59 crores ha been sanctioned and 40 new Swadhar Shelter Homes (SSH) have been sanctioned besides release of funds for 153 existing SSH. At present, a total of 208 Swadhar Shelter Homes and 210 Women Helplines are functional across the country and 8 Swadhar Shelter Homes have been closed by the organisation.

### 12.1.2 Rashtriya Mahila Kosh:

The Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) was set up on 30<sup>th</sup> March, 1993 as a Registered society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 under auspices of the Department of Women and Child Development, Govt. of India. RMK was given a one time corpus fund of Rs. 31 crore. The Kosh is administered by a Governing Board of 16 members consisting of senior officers of Central and State Governments and specialists and representatives of organizations active in the field of micro credit for women. The Board is Chaired by Minister of State for Women and Child Development. Since its inception, RMK has established itself as the premier micro-credit agency of the country, with its focus on women and their empowerment through the provision of credit for livelihood and related activities. Its success can be gauged by the geographical spread of its credit delivery system and its partnership with about 700 NGO partners. This fund has now grown to Rs. 88.00 crores due to prudent investment, credit & recovery management.

#### Objectives:

The main objective of RMK is to facilitate credit support or micro-finance to poor women, as an instrument of socio-economic change and development. RMK mainly channelises its support through Non-Governmental Organisations, Women Development Corporations, Women cooperative Societies, Indira Mahila Block Samities under the Indira Mahila Yojana and suitable State Govt. agencies.

Credit is disbursed to the women SHGs both rural and urban through intermediate organizations like NGOs Co-operative societies, Government autonomous organisations not- for-profit Section 25 Companies, State Women Development Corporations, registered bodies and federations of women etc. There is no collateral.

#### Loan Scheme for RMK

- (i) *Loan Promotion Scheme:* RMK provides smaller loan upto a maximum of Rs. 5.00 lakh to promote the activity of thrift and credit among newer and smaller but potentially capable organisations having at-least six months experience in formation of Self-Help-Groups thrift, credit and recovery management.
- (ii) *Main Loan Scheme:* Organisations having minimum 3 years experience in thrift and credit activities are being considered under the scheme. Loan upto A maximum of Rs. 300 lakhs can be granted at a time under this scheme.
- (iii) *Revolving Fund Scheme:* Organisations having 5 years experience in the field of micro-credit with satisfactory track record are being considered under this scheme. The organisations can revolve principal amount sanctioned by RMK for income generation activities among the SHGs. Maximum loan of Rs. 300 lakhs can be given under this scheme
- (iv) *Refinance Scheme:* RMK provides 100% refinance assistance to Mahila Urban Co-operative Banks on finances provided by them to poor women either directly or through SHGs within the norms of the RMK Main Loan Scheme.
- (v) *Repeat Loan:* Repeat Loan is also available to the organisations on successful utilization of first loan. The borrowing organisation has to repay 25% of its existing loan to be eligible for a repeat loan.
- (vi) *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. The Credit Limit under the scheme is Rs. 500 lakh.
- (vii) *Gold Credit Pass Book Scheme:* This scheme of providing hassle free finance has been designated for medium and large NGOs to revolve the fund sanctioned by RMK for 3 years. Maximum credit limit under this scheme is Rs. 500 lakhs.
- (viii) *Housing Loan Scheme:* To provide shelter/repair of houses to SHG members through partner organizations of RMK the maximum limit is Rs.50,000/- per beneficiary for construction of low cost house/repair.

During the year, January -December 2007 RMK sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 19.96 crore and disbursed loan of Rs. 25.71 crore benefiting 28,440 women.

**Achievement:** Since inception, up to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2007, RMK has achieved the following landmarks:

- a) Credit of Rs.229.40 crore has been sanctioned;



- b) 5,95,937 Poor women have benefited under the various schemes;
- c) Rs. 184.26 Crore disbursed under its various schemes;
- d) RMK maintains transparency, efficiency and spirit of mutual faith and trust with its partners.

### 12.1.3 Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP):

This Programme launched in 1987, seeks to provide updated skills and new knowledge to poor and asset-less women in the traditional sectors such as Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Fisheries, Handlooms, Handicrafts, Khadi and Village Industries, Sericulture, Social Forestry and Wasteland Development for enhancing their productivity and income generation. This would enhance and broaden their employment opportunities, including self-employment and development of entrepreneurial skills. A comprehensive package of services, such as health care, elementary education, crèche facility, market linkages etc. are provided besides access to credit.

During the 9th Plan period about 255635 women beneficiaries were covered under 66 projects implemented in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and West Bengal and during the 10th Plan period about 215651 women beneficiaries have been provided training under the Scheme. So far, women in the dairying sector have been receiving the maximum support, keeping in view the nature of demands.

#### Objective of the Scheme:

- i. To mobilise women in small viable groups and make facilities available though and access to credit;
- ii. To provide training for skill upgradation;
- iii. To enable groups of women to take up employment-cum-income generation programs by providing backward and forward linkages;
- iv. To provide support services for further improving training and
- v. Employment conditions for women

**Sector Covered:** The scheme covers 10 traditional sectors of employment

1. Agriculture,
2. Animal Husbandry,
3. Dairying,
4. Fisheries,
5. Handlooms,
6. Handicrafts
7. Khadi and Village Industries and
8. Sericulture.
9. Social Forestry and
10. Waste land development

**Target Group:** The target group to be covered under the STEP Programme includes the wage labourers, unpaid daily workers, female headed households, migrant labourers, tribal and other dispossessed groups. The beneficiaries under the projects will be poor or asset less marginalized women with special focus on *SC/ST* households, women headed households and families below the poverty line.

**Contents of Project Proposal:** The following activities are take to highlight.

- mobilize women into groups;
- improve their skills;
- arrange for productive assets create backward and forward linkages;
- improve/arrange for supportive services (health, child care, education);
- provide access to credit;
- undertake awareness generation;
- Impart nutrition education sensitize project functionaries

**Achievements:** In the year 2006-07, 13 new projects were sanctioned to benefit 31177 women and an amount of Rs.1597.63 lakh was released. During the financial year 2007-08, 13 new projects have been sanctioned benefiting 34390 women and an amount of Rs.1474.00 lakh released up to 31.1.2008.

**12.2 Improved Participation of Women:** 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, 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.

**12.2.1 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 imbalanced resulting gender insensitivity in the preparation of decentralized plans and their execution and needs to be corrected through an emphasis in recruitment of women to such posts.

**Gender Empowerment through Panchayats:** 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.

**Reservations for women:** With the Constitution providing 33% reservation for women in local bodies, and the actual representation being close to 38%, 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 has launched an initiative namely, the Panchayat Mahila Shakti Abhiyan which was 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 for their continuous education, practical training and experience sharing. This initiative was taken in association with the National Commission for Women who had launched the '*Chalo Gaon ki Ore*' programme in 2006. Of the total of 28 lakh elected Panchayats representatives, nearly 10 lakh are women representatives.

During 2007-08 which was the first year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, 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. The latest position about the representation of women in the three tiers of Panchayati Raj Institutions is given in the enclosed *Annexure-12.1*.

**12.2.2 Participation of Women in Municipalities:** The Constitution (74<sup>th</sup> Amendment) Act 1992 provides for a mandatory provision of 1/3<sup>rd</sup> reservation of seats for women in local bodies {Article 243(T)}. All the States have implemented this provision of the constitution (74<sup>th</sup> Amendment) Act. The State Municipal Acts now contain the provision for reservation of 1/3<sup>rd</sup> 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.

**12.2.3 State Legislatures:** Women's role in political leadership is yet to be more visible. Political parties have women wings. Very few women are in the fray or are selected for being Women legislators and had even been inducted into the cabinet of the State where they have proven themselves as able administrators. More over, there are also renowned women who had received the '*Padmashree Awards*' as well as other awards which proves that women do not fare less than men in various fields including legislative.

In Panchayat Raj, since there has been reservation for women, one finds the participation of women has been substantial. If the Bill before the Parliament is enacted regarding the reservation of 33% for women, it will change the entire scenario as the role played by women in politics will definitely be substantial and 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.

**12.2.4 Parliament: Women in Lok Sabha:** While there were only 4.4 per cent women in the first Lok Sabha, the percentage doubled to 8.3 per cent by the fourteenth Lok Sabha. The year-wise details are given below:

### Women Participation in Lok Sabha

	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	8.29



## CHAPTER 13

### POINT 12 : CHILD WELFARE

Children in the age group 0-15 years constitute 41% of the population as such children are the future human resource of the country. Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing various schemes for welfare, development and protection of children. “Universalisation of ICDS Scheme”, and “Functional Anganwadis” are covered under this point.

#### 13.1 Universalisation of ICDS Scheme:

The ICDS is one of the world’s largest programmes childhood development and is symbol of India’s commitment to her children - India’s response to the challenge of providing pre-school education on the one hand and breaking the vicious cycle of malnutrition, morbidity, reduced learning capacity and mortality, on the other. The Scheme provides an integrated approach for converging basic services through community-based workers and helpers. The services are provided at a child center called the ‘Anganwadi’ located within the village itself.

**13.1.1 ICDS Blocks Operational:** As per 2001 census, India has around 157.86 million children, constituting 15.42% of India’s population, who are below the age of 6 years. A significant proportion of these children lives 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.

Launched on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 1975 in 33 Community Development Blocks, ICDS 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.

#### 13.1.2 Objectives of ICDS:

- Lay the foundation for proper psychological development of the child
- Improve nutritional & health status of children 0-6 years
- Reduce incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school drop outs
- Enhance the capability of the mother and family to look after the health, nutritional and development needs of the child
- Achieve effective coordination of policy and implementation among various departments to promote child development.

#### 13.1.3 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) Non formal pre-school education
- (iii) Immunization
- (iv) Health Check up
- (v) Referral Services
- (vi) Nutrition and Health Education

**13.1.4 The ICDS Team:** The ICDS team comprises of the Aanganwadi helpers, Aanganwadi workers, 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 voluntary 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, the *lady health visitors* (LHVs) and Auxillary Nurse Midwife and female health workers from nearby primary health centres (PHCs) and Health Sub Centre form a team with the ICDS functionaries to achieve convergence of different services.

**13.1.5 Financing Pattern:** ICDS is a Central-sponsored Scheme implemented through the State Governments/UT administrations with 100% financial assistance for inputs other than supplementary nutrition which the States were to provide out of their own resources. From 2005-06, it has been decided to extend support to States up to 50% of the financial norms or 50% of expenditure incurred by them on supplementary nutrition, whichever is less. This Central Assistance has been proposed to ensure that supplementary nutrition is provided to the beneficiaries for 300 days in a year as per nutritional norms laid down under the scheme.

**13.1.6: Population Norms:** The ICDS Scheme envisages that the administrative unit for the location of ICDS Project will be the CD Blocks in rural areas, tribal blocks in tribal areas and wards or slums in urban areas. For the purpose of working out the estimated number of beneficiaries, a rural/urban Project is assumed to have a population of 1 lakh and tribal project 35,000. One Anganwadi Centre normally caters to 1000 population in a rural/urban project and 700 population in a tribal project with suitable adjustments, wherever necessary, in the light of local conditions. An Inter- Ministerial Task Force was set up in 2004 to review the existing population norms for sanction of an ICDS Project/AWC and suggest revised norms. The Task Force submitted its reports/ recommendations in May 2005. The revised population norms recommended by the Task Force are as follows:

**Project:** CD block in a State should be the unit for sanction of an ICDS Project. In rural/ tribal areas, irrespective of number of villages/population in it.

**Anganwadi Centre (For Rural Projects)**

Population: 500-1500-1 AWC; 150-500- 1 Mini AWC



**For Tribal Projects**

Population: 300-1500- 1 AWC; 150-300- 1Mini AWC

(For habitation with less than 150 population, specific proposal should be submitted by the State Governments for consideration and appropriate decision by the Government of India)

**Urban Projects**

Population 500-1500-1 AWC

**13.1.7 Registration of beneficiaries:** While the remaining 5 services under the ICDS Scheme are extended to all the beneficiaries, irrespective of the income of the family to which they belong, supplementary nutrition was supposed to be given to the beneficiaries of low income group families only. BPL is no longer a criteria for providing supplementary nutrition under ICDS. States have to ensure registration of all beneficiaries for supplementary nutrition also.

**13.1.8 Coverage:** The ICDS Scheme was introduced in 33 Blocks (Projects) in 1975. It was gradually expanded to 6284 Projects as on 31.3.2008. Out of 6284 Projects 6070 Projects became operational till 31.3.2008.

**Beneficiaries:** Currently services under the scheme are being provided to about 843.27 lakh beneficiaries comprising of about 696.44 lakh children (0-6 years) and about 146.83 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers through a network of about 10.13 lakh Anganwadi Centres.

All India progress made (physical) under ICDS Scheme during the period April, 2007-March, 2008 are given below. The State-wise details are given in *Annexure-13.1 & 13.2*

**Physical Targets & Achievements (April 2007-March 2008)**

Category	Targets	Achievements	% Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(i) No. of Operational ICDS Projects	6,229	6,070	97.45%
(ii) No. of Anganwadis	10,17,952	1013337	99.55%

There are 10.53 lakh AWCs sanctioned in the country as on 31.3.2008. Of these, 10.13 lakh AWCs became operational as on 31.3.2008.

**13.2 Functional Anganwadi:**

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

their qualification and experience. Anganwadi Helpers are paid an honorarium of Rs. 500/- per month.

**13.2.1 Status of Anganwadi Workers/Helpers:** Recognising the need for securing convergence of various services in the Anganwadi Centres to improve the efficiency of sectoral programmes and to ensure that the services are provided to the beneficiaries in a cost effective manner, the *Ministry of Women and Child Development* has identified specific thrust areas. These concern different Central Ministries/ Departments such as Ministry of Rural Development, Health Education, Urban Development, Social Justice and Empowerment, Tribal Affairs and the nodal Department for the purpose of such convergence.

Under ICDS, an Anganwadi is the primary unit of services which extends supplementary feeding to bridge the calorie gap between the national recommended standards and average intake of children and women as a supplement to family food.

There are about 9.66 lakh Anganwadi Workers and 9.57 lakh Anganwadi Helpers in-position in the country as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2008.

**13.2.2 Monitoring and Evaluation - A continuous process:** The ICDS Programme is characterized by a built in monitoring system for promoting assessment analysis and action at different levels, at which data is generated. The *Ministry of Women and Child Development* (MWCD), has the overall responsibility of monitoring the programme implementation. A central cell called ICDS Control Room at the MWCD collects and analyses periodic work reports based on which programme strategies are refined and timely interventions made for effective programme planning, implementation and monitoring. Each State Government also has a State cell and districts having more than five operational ICDS projects have a district cell, at district level to facilitate programme monitoring.

**13.2.3 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.

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.

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.

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

**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 58 per thousand live birth in 2004. Similarly, under 5 mortality has declined from 161 in 1983 to 87 in 2003 (Source Sample Registration System). The surveys have revealed that there has been significant impact of the scheme.

**13.2.6 Beneficiaries-** Currently, total children & mothers' services under the scheme are being provided to about 843.27 lakh beneficiaries, comprising of about 696.44 lakh children (6 months - 6 years) and 146.83 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers through a network of 10.13 lakh operational Anganwadi Centres.

(In lakhs)

No. of Anganwadis Centres Providing Services	Children (6 months - 6 years)	Lactating Mothers	Total Beneficiaries Children & Mothers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
9,15,441	696.44	146.83	843.27

**13.2.7 Non-formal Pre-school Education:** 1,60,34,760 boys and 1,54,57,042 girls of the 3-6 years age group received pre-school education at Anganwadis, during the period making average attendance of 19 boys and 19 girls per Anganwadi.

Sl.No	Category	No. of Anganwadis Providing Service *	No. of P S E Beneficiaries as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2007			
			Boys	Girls	Total (Boys + Girls)	Average per Anganwadi
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(i)	Pre-school Education for Children	9,72,896	1,73,27,695	1,65,83,178	339,10,873	34.86

\* including mini-AWCs.

### 13.2.8 Achievement under ICDS & Anganwadies Centres:

13.4.1 There has been a significant progress in the implementation of ICDS Scheme during X Five Year Plan and XI Plan 1<sup>st</sup> year up to 31.03.2008 both, in terms of increase in number of operational projects and Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and coverage of beneficiaries as indicated below:

Year ending	No. of Operational 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

It is significant to note that during the period (01.04.2002 to 31.03.2008), the number of beneficiaries for *Supplementary Nutrition* have increased from 375.10 lakh to 843.27 lakh with (124.81% increase). Similarly, the number of children (3-6 year) attending Anganwadi Centres for *Pre-school Education* has increased from 166.56 lakh to 339.11 lakh with (103.60% increase).

## CHAPTER 14

### POINT 13: YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

The Youth are the hope and future of our country which constitute 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 giving emphasis on the development of the youth in the country the Point titled “Yuva Vikas” covers following monitorable items.

1. Sports for all in Rural and Urban Areas;
2. Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana and
3. National Service Scheme.

#### 14.1 Sports for all in Rural and Urban Areas:

The scheme titled “Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)” for the development of sports infrastructure in rural areas has been implemented and the status of implementation of the scheme shall be monitored on annual basis. The scheme titled “Nagar Palika Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan” for the development of sports infrastructure in urban areas is yet to be approved.

**14.1.1 Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan :** The Government has recently approved the Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan, which aims at creation of basic sports infrastructure at grassroots level, in all panchayats of the country, in a phased manner during 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Five year Plan periods and organizing sports competitions at village, block and district levels.

Under the Scheme each Village Panchayat and each Block Panchayat, would be given one time seed capital grant of Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 5 lakh respectively. The State contribution in this will be 25% for normal States, and 10% for Special Category States. In addition, while village panchayats would be given annual equipment acquisition grant and annual operational grant of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 12,000 per annum, respectively block panchayats would be given Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 24,000 respectively.

Each block panchayat, would also be provided annual competition grant of Rs. 50,000 for holding block level competitions. Each district will be provided annual competition grant of Rs. 3 lakh, for holding district level competitions. Further, prize money would also be provided to the winners in block level and district level competitions.

#### 14.2 Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana (RSY):

To imbibe the spirit of patriotism and love for the nation in the young minds, the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports launched a new scheme viz; *Rashtriya*

*Sadhabhavana Yojana* in 2005 in place of the erstwhile National Reconstruction Corps Scheme. Ministry's recently approved scheme aims at encouraging leadership among the rural youth. Under the scheme 10-20 volunteers in each of 500 districts with NYKS presence are enrolled as *Nehru Yuva Sathee (NYS)*. These Sathees are nominated by the best selected Youth Clubs and Youth Development Centres in the block and district respectively. They are entitled to receive monthly honorarium of Rs. 1000/-. The parameters on which the clubs are evaluated have been sent to all registered clubs affiliated with NYKS for participation in the scheme. These trained volunteers are a great strength for their peer group in their endeavour to empower youth.

#### Enrolment of NYS during the year 2007-08

Year	Target Fixed	Target Achieved	Percentage Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2007-08	6000	5155	85.92

### 14.3 National Service Scheme (NSS):

National Service Scheme (NSS) popularly known as NSS was launched in Gandhiji's Birth Centenary Year 1969 in 37 universities involving 40,000 students with primary focus on the development of personality of student volunteers through community work. The coverage of NSS has increased to more than 29.41 lakh volunteers upto during 2007-08. The Volunteers have spread over 198 universities and 41 (+2) Senior Secondary Councils and Directorate of Vocational Education covering more than 10,313 institutions/ colleges of higher education and 7542 secondary schools all over the country. Since its inception, more than 2.8 crore student from the Universities, Colleges and Institutions of higher learning have benefited from the NSS activity. For undertaking training, research and evaluation of the scheme and to motivate and equip the programme officers with requisite skills, 5 Training Orientation and Research Centres (TORCs) and 13 Training and Orientation Centres, (TOCS) have been set up.

The aims and objectives of the National Service Scheme (NSS) are:

- (i) to render service to the community while studying in an educational institution;
- (ii) to arouse the social conscience among the people;
- (iii) to engage in creative and constructive social action;
- (iv) to enhance knowledge of oneself and the community through a confrontation with reality;
- (v) to use the knowledge gained in the classroom in a practical way for mitigating at least some of the social problems; and
- (vi) to gain skills in programme development to be able to be self-employed. The goals are to achieve improvement in personality, leadership potential, national outlook and a sense of civic responsibility.



The NSS volunteers undertake two types of activities:-

- (i) Regular Activities and
- (ii) Special Camping Programmes.

**14.3.1 Regular Activities:** During the Regular activities they devote 120 hours per year for two consecutive years, which includes 20 hours of general orientation regarding NSS and the mode of work they have to do in their volunteership. After completion of the tenure they are given certificates by the universities and +2 councils.

In this period they work in their adopted villages/slums in the field of cleanliness, adult education, environment conservation/protection, disaster management, health awareness through health check programmes, pulse polio immunization, drive against social evils like dowry, drug abuse, superstitions etc. and the least of activities is very large depending upon the area of action as this programme is completely a need based one.

**14.3.2 Special Camping Programme:** NSS added a new dimension to the process of education, aligning to the needs of the community and simultaneously preparing students for their future role as sensitized, self confident citizens. The NSS special camps were organized under various themes decided as per need and requirement of the country. It has been a long journey in programme development for the student youth. NSS is a value based volunteer programme, which has always remained closed to the living issues affecting Indian Society. NSS volunteers have always come to the forefront to extend voluntary service in natural calamities and disasters like Cyclone, Earthquake, Tsunami, Drought and Flood. NSS special camps were organized under various themes like Youth against Dirt & Disease, Youth for Aforestation & Tree Plantation etc. During the current year as per the decision the theme remains "*Healthy Youth for Healthy India*" which was NSS's Special Camps theme for last year.

**Funding Pattern:** Union and State Governments jointly fund this programme at the ratio of 7:5 in all States except North East Region, Sikkim and hilly Terrains where the ratio is 3:1. In J&K and all the Union Territories, Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalays the programme is 100% funded by Government of India. Expenses pertaining to administration, training, research, orientation, evaluation and publications regarding the NSS activities are being borne fully by the Union Government. At State level State NSS Cells are established by Central Government with full financial support to look after the inter departmental coordination for smooth implementation of the programme at the State level. The expense for regular activities is Rs. 160/- per volunteer and Rs. 300/- per volunteer for special camping programme. In the North East Region, Sikkim and all hilly terrains including Himachal Pradesh, the expense is Rs. 200/- and Rs. 400/- per volunteer for regular and special camping activities respectively.



**Growth:** From a humble beginning made with 40,000 volunteers in 37 universities, NSS has over 29.41 lakh student volunteers on its roll spread over 198 universities and 41 (+2) Councils & Vocational institutions. It has covered a long journey in programme development for the student youth. NSS is a value based voluntary programme which has always remained close to the living issues affecting Indian Society. NSS over the years has made various constructive endeavors in the field of Mass Literacy, Environment Preservation, Health Education, Community Development. Drive against social evils etc. NSS volunteers have always come into the forefront to extend voluntary service in natural calamities like drought, flood, cyclone, earthquake, and Tsunami.

**Indira Gandhi NSS Awards:** In 1993-94, during the Silver Jubilee year of NSS the IGNSS Awards were instituted to give recognition to selfless service rendered by the NSS volunteers, programme officers and the programme coordinators. This award was presented in a ceremony during the National Youth Festival by His Excellency, the Government of Tamil Nadu on 16<sup>th</sup> January, 2008 at Chennai.

**Targets & Achievements:** In the year 2007-08 there is a target to enroll 29.41 lakh volunteers for Regular activities and 12,100 Special Camps are to be organized for overall development 12,100 adopted villages. The enrollment of volunteers during 2007-08 was 29,41,628.

The NSS volunteers under the regular activities for environment conservation and enrichment planted thousands of saplings throughout the Nation. They have undertaken innovative projects like creation of NSS Gardens in the institution campus, avenue plantation, plant identification and conducted a large number of plantation camps. A total of 18,93,642 plants were planted last year.

During the Pulse Polio Immunization Campaign, 13,39,007 children were benefited in which 483,074 volunteers were involved.

Blood is a vital component of human body which can only be replaced by blood at emergencies. Keeping this in mind the NSS volunteers enroll themselves as potential blood donors and donate blood as and when required by the community members. Last year 3,96,792 volunteers donated blood. Apart from this regular blood donation camps, the National Voluntary Blood Donation Day was observed throughout the country.

The NSS is a monitorable target under revised Twenty Point Programme (TPP) of the Government of India. The year wise monitorable output proposed is as follows:

Output from NSS during 11 <sup>th</sup> Plan (Figures in lakhs)							
	Component	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total 11 <sup>th</sup> Plan
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(9)
1	No. of volunteer to be enrolled	29.15	32.06	35.27	38.80	42.68	46.94
2	No. of villages to be adopted	12100	13310	14641	16105	17715	19486
3	No. of special camp to be held	12100	13310	14641	16105	17715	19486

The NSS is a value based volunteer programme for student youth. It is not always possible to measure in quantifiable terms the 'outcome' of value based programme like NSS. However, the followings are broad spectrum of the activities taken up by NSS volunteer during his/her 120 hours of regular activities

- Blood donation
- Tree Planting
- Literacy
- Immunization and Pulse Polio
- Desalting and cleaning of lakes



## CHAPTER 15

### POINT 14 : IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS

Urban slums, particularly in the big cities of our country, are the picture of human misery and degradation. 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. With a view to paying particular attention to the needs of slum dwellers the Point titled **Basti Sudhar** will monitor *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

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 provisional results of 2001 Census, the total slum population in the country is 40.3 million comprising 22.3% of the total urban population in 607 cities/towns reporting slums.

#### Progress during 2007-08:

Under TPP-2006 during the year 2007-08, the overall achievement was coverage of 2.84 lakh persons constituting 233% as against the annual targets of 1.22 lakh persons. A statement indicating State-wise/UT-wise performance is given at *Annexure-15.1*. The State-wise performance during the year has been “*Very Good*” in respect of States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu and Tripura. The performance of rest of five States has been ‘*Poor*’. The percentage achievement with “90% and above” is given below in the following bar chart:



## CHAPTER 16

### POINT 15 : 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. Tribals 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 alongwith 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.

The following Parametres 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:

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

- (a) Area Covered under Plantation on - Public and Forest Lands
- (b) Number of Seedlings planted on - Public and Forest Lands

#### Annual Target and Achievement:

The targets and achievements during 2007-08 in respect of afforestation 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:





## 16.2 Prevention of pollution of Rivers and water bodies: [National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)]

**Objective:** The objective of NRCP is to improve the water quality (upto bathing class) of the rivers, which are the major fresh water sources in the country through the implementation of pollution abatement schemes. So far a total of 34 rivers have been covered under the programme.

The important works being taken up under the NRCP includes

- Interception and diversion works to capture the raw sewage flowing into the river through open drains and divers them for treatment.
- Setting up Sewage Treatment Plants 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.

**Progress:** During the year 2007-08, the number of sewage treatment plants set up was 8 with capacity 435 mld resulting in total number of sewage treatment plant to 128 with capacity of 3358.54 mld upto 31st March, 2008. 15 low cost sanitation toilets were constructed during 2007-08 resulting in total low cost sanitation toilets to 143 upto 31st March, 2008.

**16.2.1 National Lake Conservation Plan for 41 Lakes:** 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 scheme is to restore and conserve polluted and degraded lakes and other similar bodies namely tanks/ talabs etc. Out of 56 lakes sanctioned so far in 13 different States of the country with their total sanctioned cost of Rs. 772.53 crores, conservation works in respect of 15 lakes are reported to be completed so far which includes the sewage treatment facility of nearly 40 mld. of this during 2007-08 conservation works in 4 lakes have been completed.

## 16.3 Solid and Liquid Waste Management:

The NEAC has been launched with the cooperation and active participation of various NGOs, institutions, State Government Departments, academic institutions, etc. throughout the country. The NEAC programme was started in the year-1986 for creating environmental awareness at the National level. In this campaign, nominal financial assistance is provided to NGOs, schools, colleges, universities, research institutions, women and youth organisations, army units, government departments etc. from all over the country for conducting awareness raising activities. The activities could be

seminars, workshops, training programmes, camps, padyatras, rallies, public meetings, exhibitions, essay/ debate/painting/ poster competitions, folk dances and songs, street theatre, puppet shows, preparation and distribution of environmental education resource materials etc., followed by action like plantation of trees, management of household waste etc. Diverse target groups encompassing students, youths, teachers, tribal, farmers, other rural population, professionals and the general public are covered under NEAC. The programme is implemented through designated Regional Resource Agencies (RRAs) appointed for specific States/Regions of the country.

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

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

Under the UIG component of JNNURM 28 projects of Solid Waste Management Sector with total approved cost 151276.06 lakh has been sanctioned.

**16.3.2 Under the UIDSSMT scheme:** 40 Solid Waste Management Projects at a cost of Rs.281.88 crore have been approved in 40 towns from 7 states (Andhra Pradesh, J&K, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Jharkhand) and a sum of Rs.96.75

crores have been released as 1<sup>st</sup> installment of ACA for 35 projects. Details of State-wise projects approved and ACA released are given below.

**Details of Projects Approved and Central Assistance Released for Solid Waste Management Project under UIDSSMT**

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No	States	No.of Towns/ Projects Approved	Approved Cost	No.of Projects ACA Released	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	3.41	1	1.49
2	Haryana	3	55.20	3	22.90
3	Jharkhand	3	15.84	3	6.57
4	Jammu & Kashmir	7	10.33	7	4.80
5	Kerala	6	24.29	6	10.08
6	Tamil Nadu	1	3.58	1	1.43
7	Uttar Pradesh	19	169.03	14	49.48
	Total	40	281.88	35	96.75



## CHAPTER 17

### POINT 16 : 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 parametres are monitored under TPP-2006.-

- (i) Rehabilitation of handicapped and orphans and
- (ii) Welfare of the aged

#### 17.1 Rehabilitation of handicapped and orphans:

According to the NSSO Report based on the 58<sup>th</sup> Round Survey conducted during the year 2002 , the number of disable persons in the country was 1.85 crore and they formed about 1.8% of the total estimated population. The different type of disabilities are locomotor-106 lakhs, Hearing-31 lakh, Speech-22 lakh, Blindness-20 lakh, Low Vision- 8 lakh and mental retardation-10 lakh.

**17.1.1 Rehabilitation of handicapped-** The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is the nodal Ministry for formulation of policies and programmes for the handicapped persons in the country covering the entire range of activities from prevention of the disability to the rehabilitation of the disabled. The Ministry also provides facilities like education, vocational training, economic and social rehabilitation and provision of aid and appliances to the handicapped persons through voluntary organisations by giving them assistance upto 90% of their expenditure. It also provides services like education, manpower development, vocational guidance, counseling and rehabilitation through National Institutes. Further, 3% job reservation (1% each for blind, deaf and orthopaedically handicapped) in Group C & D posts under the Central Government and Public Sector Undertakings is provided for. To assist the employable handicapped, 35 special employment exchanges and 55 special cells are functioning throughout the country. For comprehensive rural rehabilitation services, Rehabilitation Centres are also functioning. Action has been initiated to suitably emphasize disability concerns in *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* (SSA) and ensure that most of the children with disabilities are covered through inclusive education programme. Mostly, this involves getting the disabled children enrolled in the regular school where those with locomotor disability and mild hearing impairment can easily be educated. The Programmes are implemented

through the National and Apex Institutes dealing with different categories of disabilities such as visual, hearing, orthopedic and mental. These institutes conduct short term and long-term courses for various categories of personnel for providing rehabilitation services to those needing them.

The following two parameters are covered under TPP-2006:

- (a) Deen Dayal Rehabilitation Scheme
- (b) Assistance to Disabled persons for purchase/fitting of Aids and Appliances

(a) **Deen Dayal Rehabilitation Scheme:** *Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme* (earlier known as Scheme to Promote Voluntary Action for Persons with Disabilities). The scheme provides support to Non Government Organizations (NGOs) to deliver various rehabilitation services to person with disabilities. The activities supported under the scheme are as follow:

Special schools for children with orthopedic speech bearing visual and mental disabilities, vocational training centers to provide basic skills to person with disabilities so that they may live as independently as possible, community based rehabilitation programme half way homes for psycho social rehabilitation of treated and controlled mentally ill persons community base rehabilitation programme pre-school and early intervention programmes, manpower development programmes, support for setting up Braille presses and placement services etc. District Disability Rehabilitation Centres set up by the Ministry are also funded under this scheme. After these have been run for a period of three years or five years in case of centres set up in Jammu & Kashmir or North East, the centers are handed over to prominent voluntary organizations for its further continuance and maintenance. These voluntary organizations are supported by the Government for this purpose.

The financial and physical achievements for the last three financial years and current year 2007-08 up to December, 2007 under the scheme are as under:

(Rs. In Crore)

Year	Budget Allocation	Amount Released	Beneficiaries (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
2004-05	80.00	67.31	2.13
2005-06	90.00	66.80	1.87
2006-07	90.00	54.60	1.26
2007-08	70.00	31.37	1.03

During 2006-07, 687 organizations were released grant in aid assistance of Rs 54.60 crore to benefit 1.26 lakh persons. (In the current financial year upto 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007, 587 organizations have been assisted with Rs. 31.37 crore to benefit over 1.03 lakh persons.)

(b) **Assistance to Disabled persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP Scheme):** The main objective of the scheme is to assist the needy physically

handicapped persons with durable modern and standard aids and appliances which can promote their physical social and psychological rehabilitation. The scheme has been revised w.e.f. 1.4.2005 to expand its coverage.

The financial and physical achievements for the last three financial years and current year 2007-08 are under the scheme are as under;

(Rs. In Crore)

Year	Budget Allocation	Amount Released	No. of NGOs Assisted
1	2	3	4
2004-05	60.00	63.19	147
2005-06	67.00	57.91	139
2006-07	71.20	67.59	84
2007-08	70.00	20.74*	48*

\* Up to December 2007

During 2006-07, 84 organization were released grant in aid assistance of 67.59 crore to benefit 3.06 lakh persons. During the current financial year upto 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007, 48 organizations have been assisted with Rs. 20.74 crore.

**17.1.2 Rehabilitation of Orphans:** The Government has introduced a scheme of assistance to Homes for Children to promote In-Country Adoption and Inter-country adoptions with the main objective of regulating adoption within the country. The assistance to Home for Children (Shishu Greh) is implemented through *Central Adoption Resource Agency (Cara)*.

**Central Adoption Resource Agency (Cara):** Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA) was set up in 1990 and was subsequently registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 on 18th March 1999 to act as an autonomous body in the matters relating to adoption. It has been designated as Central Authority by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment on 17.7.2003 for the implementation of the Hague Convention on Protection of Children & Cooperation in respect of Inter-country Adoption (1993). It regulates and monitors the working of recognized social/child welfare agencies engaged in in-country adoptions through State Governments and U.T. Administrations as well as inter-country adoptions as provided under the Guidelines for In-country Adoption, 2004 and Guidelines for Adoption from India, 2006. Now these Guidelines have been replaced the earlier guidelines in order to bring in more simplicity and transparency in adoption procedures as these guidelines provide a framework to protect the interests of both biological and adoptive parents along with that of the children through the mechanisms of licensing, follow-up reports and documents, etc.

CARA grants recognition to Indian Placement Agencies on the recommendation of the State Government for processing inter-country adoption. It also accords enlistment to foreign agencies that are engaged in sponsoring applications of foreign prospective adoptive parents. These agencies are licensed by the appropriate Government Department in their country of origin to mediate in-country and inter-country adoptions and their applications for enlistment/renewal are forwarded and recommended by the



### India's Diplomatic Mission.

The budget allocation for CARA during the year i.e. 2007-08 under Non-plan Head is Rs.1.50 crore and under Plan Head Rs.2.00 crore.

#### Associated Agencies:

(i) **Recognised Indian Placement Agencies (RIPAs):** At present, there are 64 adoption agencies recognized by CARA for placing children in inter-country adoption. However, these agencies are required to give priority to in-country adoption. These Agencies do not receive Grant-in-aid from Central Government.

(ii) **Enlisted Foreign Adoption Agencies (EFAAs):** There are 85 foreign adoption agencies enlisted with CARA for processing the applications of the prospective foreign adoptive parents for adoption of Indian children. In addition, 46 Government Departments from 24 countries are also involved in the process.

(iii) **Adoption Coordinating Agencies (ACAs):** At present, there are 18 ACAs recognized by CARA for promoting in-country adoptions, maintaining a state level list of children available for adoption and prospective parents willing to adopt, carrying out publicity & awareness on adoption, and issuing Clearances for inter-country adoptions.

**Data on Adoption:** Number of children placed in adoption through CARA associated agencies during the last 6 years are as follows:

Year (January- December)	In-country Adoption			Inter-country adoption by NRIs/PIOs/Foreigners No. of NOCs given for	Total (4+5)
	RIPAs	Shishu Grehs	Total (2+3)		
1	2	3	4	5	6
2001	1960	573	2533	1298	3831
2002	2014	690	2704	1066	3770
2003	1949	636	2585	1024	3609
2004	1707	587	2294	1021	3315
2005	1541	743	2284	867	3151
2006	1536	873	2409	852	3261
2007	1510	984	2494	770	3264

**RIPAs:** *Recognised Indian Placement Agencies*

**Scheme of Assistance to Homes for Children (Shishu Greh) to Promote In-country Adoption:** The main objective of this Scheme is to provide support for institutional care within the country for care and protection of infants and children up to 6 years of age who are either abandoned or orphaned or rendered destitute and ensure their rehabilitation through in-country adoption. Grant-in-aid is provided by the Ministry to NGOs for setting up Homes for infants (Shishu Greh) in order to promote their placement in in-country adoption.

The scheme has been revised w.e.f. 01.04.2001 to enable Govt.-run-Children Homes to receive Grant-in-aid. Under the scheme, grant-in-aid is being given up to

90% to NGOs and 100% to the State run-Institutions for meeting the cost of the project subject to a ceiling of Rs.6.00 lakhs in a financial year. This scheme is being implemented by the *Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA)*. The budget allocation under this scheme for the current financial year 2007-08 is Rs.3.00 crore.

### 17.2 Welfare of the Aged:

The growth rate in the ageing population has become a global phenomenon. The population of older persons in India is increasing at a fast pace. Because of the general improvement in the health care facilities over the years, there is a continuous increase in the expectation of life. This has resulted in the fact that more and more people are now living longer. As such, India became the second largest country in the world in respect of the population of older persons in the age group 60+above. The total population of older persons in India as per Census 2001 is 7.66 crores. The Government has announced the National Policy for Older Persons (NPOP) with the main objective to encourage families to take care of their older family members. Under the Scheme - Integrated Programme for Older Persons the two items covered are:

- (a) Beneficiaries under Day-care Homes
- (b) Beneficiaries under Old-age Homes

Between 2001 and 2026 due to declining fertility the proportion of population aged under 15 years is projected to decline from 35.4 to 23.4 percent the proportion of the middle (15 -59 years) and the older ages ( 60 years and above) are set to increase considerably with the declining fertility, coupled with the increase in life expectancy, the number of older persons in the population is expected to increase by more than double from 71 million in 2001 to 173 million 2026- an increase in their share to the total population from 6.9 to 12.4 percent. The proportion of population in the working age group 15-59 years is expected to rise from 57.7 percent in 2001 to 64.3 percent in 2026. The sex ratio of the total population (females per 1000 males) is expected to decrease (i.e. become less feminine) from 933 in 2001 to 930 during 2026. However, on the contrary, sex ratio among the 60+ is expected to rise i.e. older women will outnumber their male counterparts.

The projected population aged 60+ and their percentage share in the total projected population as on 1<sup>st</sup> March 2001-2026 as per the Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections constituted by the National Commission on Population, May 2006 is as under:

*(in millions)*

Year	Persons	% of persons to total Population
1	2	3
2001	70.69	6.90
2006	83.58	7.50
2011	98.47	8.30
2016	118.10	9.30
2021	143.24	10.70
2026	173.18	12.40

**Schemes for older Persons:** The *Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment* is also implementing two grant-in-aid schemes for the welfare of older persons. The details of these schemes are given below:

**(I) Integrated Programme for older Persons:** The Scheme of Integrated Programme for older Persons is aimed to empower and improve the quality of life of older persons. Under the scheme, financial assistance upto 90% of the project cost is provided to non-governmental organizations for establishing and maintaining *old age homes*, day care centres, mobile medicare units and to provide non institutional services to older persons. The scheme has been made flexible so as to meet the diverse needs of older persons including reinforcement and strengthening of the family, awareness generation on issues pertaining to older persons, popularization of the concept of life long preparation for old age, facilitating productive ageing etc. The financial and physical achievements for the last three years and current years 2007-2008 upto December 2007 under the scheme are as under:-

(Rs in Crores)

Year	Budget Allocation	Amount Released	No. of NGOs Assisted
1	2	3	4
2004-05	18.79	13.70	444
2005-06	19.80	15.68	498
2006-07	28.00	12.53	365
2007-08	22.00	9.30*	282*

*\*upto December,2007*

During 2006-07 an amount of Rs. 12.53 crores was released to 365 non-governmental organizations for running 431 old age homes, 302 day-care centres, 60 mobile medicare units and 2 Non-Institutional Service Centres benefiting 43,880 older persons. Financial assistance of Rs. 9.30 crore has been given to 282 NGOs for running 182 old age homes, 166 day care centres, 19 mobile medicare units and 1 non-institutional service centre in different parts of the country during 2007-08( up to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2007).

**(II) Assistance to PRIs/ Voluntary Organisations/ SHGs for Construction of Old Age Homes/ Multi Service Centres for Older Persons:** The scheme provides for one time construction grant for old age homes/multi service centres. For this purpose registered societies, public trust, charitable companies or registered Self Help Groups (SHGs) of older persons in addition to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) are eligible to get assistance under this scheme. Grant-in-aid is given upto a maximum of Rs. 15 lakh (50% of the budget estimate) and it is disbursed in two installments, first being 70% and second being 30%. The organization has to show matching contribution while applying for 2<sup>nd</sup> installment. Budget provision for this scheme for the year 2007-2008 is Rs. 1.00 crore. The scheme is under revision to enhance the share of central assistance to the project cost. In addition to PRIs and voluntary organizations, the state governments will also be included as implementing agencies.

## CHAPTER 18

### POINT 17: RURAL ROADS

Construction of rural roads brings multifaceted benefits to the hitherto deprived rural areas and is seen as an effective poverty reduction strategy. The economic benefits of rural roads include increase in agricultural production, changes in crop pattern, better prices for the agricultural produce, reduction in transport costs, creation of new employment opportunities in other than agricultural sector, increase in land prices, better climate for setting up cottage and agro- Industries, increase in production of dairy products, etc. Improved connectivity in rural areas through Rural Roads will make daily commutation to urban work places easier, reducing migrations, increasing rural employment and thus improving quality of life.

Government's resolve to provide total rural connectivity was indicated in the Address of the Hon'ble President of India to the Joint Sitting of Parliament on 25<sup>th</sup> October 1999, when a Programme of construction of All- weather roads in the rural areas was announced. Subsequently, in his Address on 15<sup>th</sup> August 2000, the Hon'ble Prime Minister announced the *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana* (PMGSY), as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme, with the target of connecting, through good All- weather roads, every village that has a population of more than 1000 within the next 3 years and every village with a population of more than 500 by the year 2007.

The primary objective of PMGSY is to provide connectivity by way of All- weather Road (with necessary culverts and cross-drainage structures, which is operable throughout the year) to the unconnected Habitations in the rural areas.

**Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):** The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched on 25<sup>th</sup> December 2000 with earmarking Rs. 2500 crores during 2000-01 has set a initial goal to provide all weather connectivity to about 1.72 lakh habitations with a population of 500 or more (250 persons or more in Hill States, including North East, Desert and Tribal Areas). Technical advice and operational management at Central Level is the responsibility of the National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) under the Ministry Rural Development. A three-tier quality monitoring system, including independent National Quality Monitors deputed by NRRDA, ensures that the construction of the rural works confirm to the higher standards. The construction cost is fully borne by the Government of India as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme while the State Government are responsible for providing maintenance funds.

All States are to prepare comprehensive New Connectivity Priority list (Block and District-wise) of all proposed road links under PMGSY (with road code, names of

habitations being connected with habitation code, population served and length) grouping them in the following general Order of Priority.

It was ensured that each road work that is taken up under the PMGSY is part of the Core Network and that New Connectivity is given primacy while keeping the objective of connectivity in view priority should be given to these roads which also incidentally serve other habitations.

'Upgradation' could also be taken-up as part of a Comprehensive Core Network Managements Plan. PMGSY permits up gradation of the existing roads in these districts where all the eligible habitations of the designated population size have been provide all weather road connectivity.

#### Progress during 2007-08:

During the year 2007-08, 41,231 Kms. of rural road was constructed under PMGSY against Annual target of construction of Rural Roads 54,401 Kms out of which 29,340 Kms were new construction and 11,891 Kms Upgradation of rural roads. A statement indicating State-wise/UT-wise performance is given at *Annexure-18.1*.

## CHAPTER 19

### POINT 18 : ENERGIZATION OF RURAL AREA

In meeting basic energy needs, rural areas lag behind their urban counterparts both in terms of quantum and quality. Bio-fuels, such as firewood, dung cakes and agricultural residues continue to constitute the main sources of energy in these areas. To meet the energy requirement of rural areas, besides supply of conventional electricity, non-conventional energy sources like bio-gas and solar systems hold the key to the energization of remote villages. To provide energy to rural areas, following items have been covered under TPP-2006.

- (1) Bio-diesel Production;
- (2) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana;
- (3) Renewable Energy;
- (4) Energizing Pump Sets;
- (5) Supply of Electricity and
- (6) Supply of Kerosene and LPG

#### 19.1 Bio-diesel Production:

To promote the use of Bio-diesel which besides, being eco-friendly also reduces the burden on import of petroleum products, the Government is concentrating towards development of Bio-fuel. The National Mission on Bio-diesel with special focus on plantation of *Jatropha curcas* has been recently launched by the Government. The Indian scientific establishment has been working on the development of various renewable energy systems.

**19.1.1 Bio-diesel:** Bio-diesel is an eco-friendly, alternative diesel fuel prepared from domestic renewable resources i.e. vegetable oils (edible or non-edible oil) and animal fats. These natural oils and fats are made up mainly of triglycerides. Biodiesel is produced through a process in which organically derived oils are combined with alcohol (ethanol or methanol) in the presence of a catalyst to form ethyl or methyl ester. Biodiesel can be made from soybean or Canola oils, animal fats, waste vegetable oils or micro algae oils. As India is deficient in edible oils, non-edible oil may be material of choice for producing bio diesel. For this purpose *Jatropha curcas* considered as most potential source for it. Bio diesel is produced by transesterification of oil obtained from the plant.

**19.1.2 Jatropha Curcas:** *Jatropha Curcas* has been identified for India as the most suitable *Tree Borne Oilseed* (TBO) for production of bio-diesel both in view of the non-edible oil available from it and its presence throughout the country. The capacity of *Jatropha Curcas* to rehabilitate degraded or dry lands, from which the poor mostly derive their sustenance, by improving land's water retention capacity, makes it additionally suitable for up-gradation of land resources. Presently, in some Indian

villages, farmers are extracting oil from Jatropha and after settling and decanting it they are mixing the filtered oil with diesel fuel. Although, so far the farmers have not observed any damage to their machinery, yet this remains to be tested and PCRA is working on it. The fact remains that this oil needs to be converted to bio-diesel through a chemical reaction - trans-esterification. This reaction is relatively simple and does not require any exotic material. IOC (R&D) has been using a laboratory scale plant of 100 kg/day capacity for trans-esterification; designing of larger capacity plants is in the offing. These large plants are useful for centralized production of bio-diesel. Production of bio-diesel in smaller plants of capacity e.g. 5 to 20 kg/day may also be started at decentralized level in villages. State wise total area undertaken by NOVOD for Jatropha plantation is mentioned below..

Sl. No	States	Area (ha)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Andhra Pradesh	44
2	Bihar	10
3	Chhatisgarh	190
4	Gujarat	240
5	Haryana	140
6	Karnataka	80
7	Madhya Pradesh	260
8	Maharashtra	150
9	Mizoram	20
10	Rajasthan	275
11	Tamil Nadu	60
12	Uttarakhand	50
13	Uttar Pradesh	200
	Total	1719

### 19.2 Villages Electrified under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY):

This scheme of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification has been introduced in April, 2005 for achieving the National Common Minimum Programme objectives of providing access to electricity all Rural Household over a period of four years. The Rural Electricity Corporation (REC) is the nodal agency of the programme.

Under this scheme 90% Capital subsidy is provided for rural electrification through infrastructure through:-

- (i) Creation of Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB) with one 33/11kv (or 66/11kv) substation in every block where it does not exist.
- (ii) Creation of Village Electrification Infrastructure (VEI) for electrification of all un-electrified villages/ habitations and provision of distribution transformer(s) of appropriate capacity in every village/ habitation.
- (iii) Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG) and Supply System from conventional sources for Villages/ Habitations where grid supply is not cost effective and where Ministry of New and Renewable Energy would not be



providing electricity through their programme(s). Balance 10% will be loan assistance on soft terms by REC.

The scheme inter-alia provides for financing of electrification of all un-electrified *Below Poverty Line (BPL)* households with 100% capital subsidy. The scheme aims at electrifying all un-electrified villages over a period of four years and provide access to electricity to all rural households. As per TPP-2006 during the period 2007-08, 49275 villages electrified against annual target of 39303 with 125% achievement. The Statewise details are at *Annexure-19.1*

### 19.3. Renewable Energy (Solar Energy):

The Government supports a broad-spectrum programme covering the entire range of new and renewable energy. The programme seeks to supplement conventional power through wind, small hydro and biomass power provide renewable energy to remote rural areas for cooking & lighting besides encouraging use of renewable energy in urban, industrial and commercial applications; by developing alternate fuels, i.e. hydrogen, synthetic fuel and bio-fuel systems/devices for stationary, portable and transport applications. The item "Renewable Energy" has been kept to meet these objectives.

No. of remote villages/hamlets provided with renewable energy lighting system

#### Physical Progress of Implementation of Remote Villages Electrification

(As on 30.11.2007)

Total Village Sanctioned	Village completed up to Nov. 2007	Ongoing villages	Total hamlets sanctioned	Hamlets completed upto March 2007
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5505	3368	1861	1490	830

No of families provided bio-gas plants in rural areas is 50% up to 31.01.2008.

#### Estimated Potential (No. of Plants) and Achievement for Family Type Bio-gas Plants During 2007-08 (upto 31.1.2008)

Estimated Potential (No. of Plants)	Cumulative Achievement up to 31.3.2007	Targets	Achievement upto 31.1.2008
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
12339000	3934136	104460	52159

### 19.4. Energising Pump sets:

Electric power in rural areas is not only required for domestic purpose and agricultural purpose but also needed for irrigation. During the period April 2007 to March 2008, 3,81,169 pumpsets were installed, against the annual target of 4,36,200. The achievement was 87 % of targets. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh had shown "Very Good" performance (more than 90% of targets). The performance of rest of five states i.e Bihar, Chhatisgarh,

Maharashtra, Orissa, and West Bengal have been “*Poor*”. The Statewise details are at Annexure-19.2

### 19.5 Supply of Electricity:

The National Electricity Policy (NEP) stipulates power for all by 2010 and annual per capita consumption of electricity to rise to 1000 units from present level of 631 units. The All India Installed Power Generation Capacity as on 31.01.2008 was 141080 MW comprising 90896 MW thermal, 35208 MW Hydro, 4120 MW nuclear and 10856 MW Renewable Energy Resources (RES). The Central Sector share in generation has gradually increased from 12% in 1979 to 34% as on 31.01.2008 while State sector share had declined from 82.5% to 53% while the share of private sector has gone up from 5.2% to 13% during the same period. In order to meet the objectives of NEP there is a need of growth of power generation to the tune of 9.5%.

#### Performance during 2007-08 (up to 31.01.2008)

Power Generation	Central Sector		State Sector		Private Sector		Total	
	Additional Capacity	Achievement	Additional Capacity	Achievement	Additional Capacity	Achievement	Additional Capacity	Achievement
Thermal	3490	1490	4767.20	3580	750	250	9007.2	5320
Hydro	690	520	1682	1203	0	0	2372	1723
Nuclear	660	220	0	0	0	0	660	220
Total	4840	2230	6449.2	4783	750	250	12039.2	7263

The overall generation (Thermal + Nuclear + Hydro) in the country has increased from 264 billion units (BUs) during 1990-91 to 704.469 BUs during 2007-08. The performance of Power supply during normal and peak demand is as under:

Year	Position of power supply during normal hours (MUs)				Position of power supply during Peak hours (MW)			
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Shortage (MU)	Shortage (%)	Demand (MW)	Met (MW)	Shortage (MW)	Shortage (%)
2003-04	55924	519398	39866	7.1	84574	75066	9508	11.2
2004-05	591373	548115	43258	7.3	87906	77652	10254	11.7
2005-06	631554	578819	52735	8.4	93255	81792	11463	12.3
2006-07	690587	624495	66092	9.6	100715	86818	13897	13.8
2007-08 (up to Jan.08)	608804	554248	54556	9.0	107010	90793	16217	15.2

## 19.6. Supply of Kerosene and LPG:

With a view to address the energy needs the item “Supply of Kerosene and LPG” have been included for monitoring of items under TPP-2006. The distribution of Kerosene under the Public Distribution System (PDS) is through State Governments and this item needs to be monitored especially for poor families. Following parameters are covered Under this item.

### 19.6.1 Supply of Kerosene

- (i) Allocation of Kerosene in States (MT)
- (ii) Stock of Kerosene lifted and Distributed (MT)

#### Allocation of Kerosene under PDS and Lifted to States/UTs:

PDS Kerosene has been allocated to States/UTs on a historical basis. In accordance with the policy adopted by the Government of India in 2000, Kerosene (SKO) allocation for distribution under the Public Distribution System (PDS) was reduced every year beginning 2001-02 till 2003-04, taking into account the number of LPG connections released in each State/Union Territory. While the initial allotment for 2004-05 was based on the criteria adopted hitherto, additional allocations were made during the year to meet urgent emergent demand. There has been no reduction in the PDS Kerosene to States/UTs after the financial year 2004-05. For the years 2005-06 to 2007-08 allocations have been maintained at the level of 2004-05 including additional allocations made during that year. During the year 2007-08 total uplifted PDS kerosene was 5,458,659 MTs against total allocated 9,163,712 MTs PDS Kerosene. State-wise allocations and uplifted PDS kerosene are at *Annexure-19.3*.

### 19.6.2 Supply of LPG: Supply of LPG depends upon LPG Consumers (number) and Quantity of LPG Distributed to Dealers(MT).

LPG is marketed by Oil Marketing Companies for domestic and non-domestic use. LPG for domestic use is marketed in 14.2 kg and 5 kg LPG capacity cylinders. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that at present, there is no overall shortage of LPG in the country and LPG supplies to distributors are being made by the OMCs through indigenous production and imports in accordance with genuine demand of customers registered with the LPG distributors.

As on 01.08.2008, OMCs were serving 1024.7 lakh customers through their 9373 LPG distributors in the country. About 50% of India's population now use LPG as cooking fuel. *State-wise details are given at Annexure-19.4*. OMCs had released 64.86 lakh new LPG connections in the country during the year 2007-08 as against 53.86 lakh during the year 2006-07.

OMCs had supplied 10306.92 TMTs of domestic LPG in the country during the year 2007-08 as against 9741.91 TMTs of domestic LPG during the year 2006-07 showing a growth rate of 5.80%.



## CHAPTER 20

### POINT 19: DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD AREAS

With a view to develop the backward areas in the country, the item titled “*Backward Regions Grant Fund*” has been kept under this Point for monitoring. The Backward Regions Grant Fund is designed to redress regional imbalances in development through the medium of Panchayati Raj Institutions.

#### 20.1 Backward Regions Grants Fund (BRGF):

The Backward Regions Grants Fund is designed to redress regional imbalance in development through the medium of *Panchayati Raj Institution* (PRIs). It aims to converge, through supplementary infrastructure and capacity building, substantial development inflows into 250 selected districts through a well coordinated effort at integrated development. Such integrated development will commence with each district undertaking a diagnostic study of its backwardness by enlisting professional support. This will be followed by preparing a well conceived participatory district development perspective plan to address this backwardness in a time frame of five years. This programme will integrate multiple programmes that are in operation in the district and therefore address backwardness through a combination of resources that flow to the district. The fund itself will provide financial resources for:

- (a) Filling of critical gaps that exist, as identified by local bodies, despite other major intervention,
- (b) Capacity building of local bodies to ply effective planning, implementation and monitoring roles, and
- (c) Enlisting professional support for local bodies for implementation, planning and monitoring their plans.

The BRGF Programme covers 250 districts in 27 States and provides funds that are to be used for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows into identified districts, besides for capacity development of the Local Bodies. The programme subsumes the *Rashtriya Sama Vikas Yojana* (RSVY), a scheme earlier being administered by the Planning Commission.

#### 20.1.1 Achievement:

In 2007-08, BRGF was allocated Rs. 4670 crore under two components, namely a capacity building allocation of Rs.250 crore calculated at Rs. 1 crore per district and a substantially untied fund of Rs. 4420 crore towards completion of the unfinished components of the RSVY Programme and the Development Grants component of the BRGF. The allocation was reduced to Rs. 3600 crore at the revised estimate stage. The status as on 31-03-2008 of utilization of BRGF allocation in 2007-08 is given in following Table :

### The Status of Utilization/ Allocation of BRGF in 2007-08

(Rs. crore)

1	Total allocation (RE)	3600.00
2	Funds released for RSVY	954.50
3	BRGF development grant released	2521.67
4	Capacity building allocation released	121.33
5	Funds earmarked for programme management and development of database	2.50
6	Total funds released	3599.99

The State-wise abstract of releases of development grant, capacity building funds and RSVY entitlements is at *Annexure-20.1*.

## CHAPTER 21

### POINT 20: IT ENABLED E-GOVERNANCE

The Government of India had approved the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) in May 2006 with the following vision: *“Make all Government services accessible to the common man in his locality, throughout common service delivery outlets and ensure efficiency, transparency & reliability of such services at affordable costs to realize the basic needs of the common man”..*

With a view to facilitate realization of this vision, the Point titled e-Shasan (IT enabled e-Governance) with e-governance projects at the Central and State Governments level and Panchayats and Municipalities level has been included for monitoring in the TPP. The Government has recently approved the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) consisting of Key Components including Common Core & Support Infrastructure and several Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) to be implemented at the Central, State and Local Government levels.

The National e-Governance plan aims to make government services accessible to the common man in his locality through common service delivery outlets and ensure efficiency, transparency and reliability of such services. The plan would especially be very relevant for all citizens particularly those living in rural areas, and has the potential to transform the socio-economic landscape of rural India. This would not only provide many conveniences at the doorstep of citizens but would also empower them like never before.

#### 21.1 MISSION MODE PROJECTS:

The NeGP currently consists of 27 Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) and 8 Support Components to be implemented at the Central, State and Local Government levels. These include Projects such as Income Tax, Customs & Excise, & Passports at the Central Level, Land Records, Agriculture, and e-District at the State Level and Panchayats and Municipalities at the Local Level. There are also a number of Integrated MMPs like e Procurement, Service Delivery Gateway and EDI which are integrated MMPs where delivery of services envisaged in the project entail coordinated implementation across multiple Departments of Government.

#### 21.2 Panchayats and Municipalities:

**21.2.1 Panchayats:** Projects relating to *Panchayats* are part of State category Mission Mode Projects of National e-Governance Programme. Monitoring would start when the projects are approved and enter into the stage of implementation. The design could include the following functions:



### Ministry of Panchayati Raj

Services Proposed Under e-Panchayats	Service level Defined	Benchmarked Service Levels
Issue of Trade Licenses and Ngoc	Delivery of Services within 7 working days	<5 Working Days requiring investigation < Same day for all other services Submission of forms online & through CSCs.
House Related Services	Approval of Building Plans <15 working days; Issues of House Related Certificates Same day	Approval of Building Plans <15 working days Issues of House Related Certificates - <1 day Info available online & through CSCs
Certificate of Birth and Death Income and Solvency	Delivery of Services within 7 working days for income certificate and same day for birth and death certificate	5 Working Days requiring investigation < Same day for all other services Submission of forms online & through CSCs.
Dissemination of Internal Process of Panchayats - agenda, voting, resolution	< 3 working days of the transaction through information made available on the Panchayats Boards and Web	Information made available online & through service centres < 2 working days of the transaction in villages where a CSC exist - else within 5 working days.

**21.2.2 Municipalities:** Projects relating to *Municipalities* are part of State category Mission Mode Projects of National e-Governance Programme. Monitoring would start when the projects are approved and enter into the stage of implementation. The design could include the following functions:

### Ministry of Urban Development

Citizen/Business Service	Benchmarked Service Levels
Web Site Development for Municipalities	Online State Portal Information Updated within 1 working days
Availability of Forms	Online 100% forms available; Also available at service points; Updated for any changes within 1 working day
Online Submission of Forms	Submission online & At service centres (< 15 mins)
Birth and Death Registration - Registered Hospitals - Others	- Online & through service centres (15 minutes) - < 5 days

Calculation & Payment of Property Tax	Online Tax Calculator; Payment online & through service centres (<15 mins)
Payment of Utility Bills - Water Supply and Sewerage	e-Bills to be available online; Payment online, <15 minutes through service centres
Building Approvals (1) Residential (2) Commercial and others	< 7 working days < 15 working days

### 21.3 MAJOR INITIATIVES TAKEN BY DIT

The Department of Information Technology (DIT) is creating a common platform for the integrated delivery of services. This shared platform includes high speed networks for Data Connectivity, Data Centres, Call Centres, common Access Points all over the country (including the remotest areas) and laying down standards that enable and ensure integration. The DIT is setting up a professional Programme Management Unit (PMU) for the NeGP to undertake programme monitoring and strategic planning. The PMU has commenced functioning in DIT. The PMU will also assist individual Departments in conceptualization and formulation of their projects wherever required while technical organizations of the DIT like NIC, STQC, etc. would continue to assist Departments in the implementation of the various projects. Independent assessment of projects/ services is envisaged. The entire approach incorporates need-based support, stakeholder participation, constant monitoring and a feedback loop to ensure learning. Funding for various projects and components of NeGP is through Plan and non-Plan budgetary provisions of the respective Ministries/Departments in Central or State governments.

**21.3.1 State Wide Area Networks (SWANs):** Government has approved the Scheme for establishing State Wide Area Networks (SWANs) in 29 States and 6 UTs across the country. This Scheme envisages establishment of an intra-government network with a minimum of 2 Mbps connectivity from the State Hqrs to Block level through District/ Sub-Division Hqrs. for providing the connectivity to facilitate the rolling out of citizen-centric services under various Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) under NeGP. The SWAN Scheme is at an advanced stage of implementation, and it is expected that the SWAN networks would be ready in most States by June 2009.

**21.3.2 Common Service Centers (CSCs):** Government has approved the scheme of establishing Common Service Centres (CSCs) across the country. The CSC scheme envisages the establishment of 100,000 broadband internet-enabled kiosks in rural areas which would deliver government and private services at the doorstep of the citizens. An additional 10,000 CSCs would be set up in semi-urban/ urban areas. Visualizing a honeycomb pattern with one village surrounded by 6 villages, this implies that each village would have a CSC either within its own area or in an adjoining village. The CSC Scheme is a bottom-up model for delivery of content and services like e-

governance, education, entertainment, telemedicine, agriculture etc., and is being implemented in an entrepreneur-driven in a Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. Under this Scheme, the Government is not required to incur any capital expenditure up-front. The State Government invites bids from private parties called Service Centre Agencies (SCAs). The bidding parameter is the quantum of support that the SCAs would need for setting up and operating and running these centers over 4-year period. The CSCs are also expected to be operational in most States by June 2009.

**21.3.3 State Data Centers (SDC):** State Data Centres are proposed to be established across 29 States and 6 UTs in the country in order to provide shared, secured and managed infrastructure for consolidating and securely hosting State level data and applications. SDC would provide better operations and management control and minimize overall cost of Data Management, IT management, deployment etc. SDCs would ordinarily be located at the State Headquarters and help the state Government, State Line Ministries and Departments in providing central repository (database consolidation), application consolidation, State Intranet/Internet portal, State messaging infrastructure, remote management, business continuity site etc. needed for their G2G, G2C and G2B services. The various Mission Mode Projects (MMPs), both at the Central level, State level and also the integrated services of the NeGP are expected to use SDCs to deliver their services.

**21.3.4 Capacity Building (CB):** The most significant bottleneck in implementing NeGP pervasively and vigorously is the lack of human capacities to conceptualize and develop an e-Governance initiative and thereafter to monitor and supervise its time-bound implementation. Since the focus of current e Governance initiatives is on services and not merely on procurement of hardware and software, major managerial and technological challenges are envisaged. Specialized skills are required in all States and UTs, as well as, at the Centre to provide technical support to the policy and decision-making process, as also, to manage implementation and oversee the transformation. The skills typically needed are in the areas of Programme Management, Developing Business and Financial Models, Technology, Enterprise Architecture, Business Process Re-engineering and Change Management. Except certain technical competencies, these skills typically are largely missing within the government. In this context, Capacity Building has been included in the 'implementation approach and methodology' of NeGP, which addresses the 'Human Resource Development' and 'Training' Components of NeGP. A Capacity Building scheme has been approved by the Government in January 2008 for setting up State e-Mission Teams (SeMTs).

**21.3.5 Last Mile Connectivity:** The CSC Scheme requires broadband connectivity infrastructure in rural areas reaching up to the village level. Towards this end Department of Information Technology (DIT), GOI and Department of Telecom (DOT), GOI are in the process of implementing a connectivity plan dovetailed with the roll-out of the CSC scheme, which would not only provide connectivity for these CSCs, but would make

broadband connections available in those areas for any other agency, whether government or private, should it so require. Thus while being the end users of broadband, the CSCs have also acted as a catalyst in ushering in broadband into rural areas. The connectivity infrastructure is being created through three distinct initiatives, namely, Leveraging BSNL rural exchanges; Wireless Connectivity from BSNL; and Last Mile Connectivity through USOF. The first two seek to use the infrastructure already created by BSNL for last mile connectivity, and the third seeks to use the resources available under the USOF.

**21.3.6 India Portal:** India Portal is a Mission Mode Project in the integrated service category under the NeGP being implemented by NIC. The MMP is to create a Unified portal providing 'single window access' to information and G2C services to be electronically delivered from all state sector institutions and organizations. The First version of Portal is operational now and was released by Hon'ble MCIT on 10th Nov'2005 and the portal address is <http://india.gov.in/>. The main sections of the Portal include Government corner, Citizens, Business, Overseas, Know India, Government services, Content repositories (Forms, Documents, Maps), sectors, Tenders etc. National Portal Coordinators (NPCs) have been identified from 35 States and 66 Central Ministries/ Dept who are responsible for the content development, compilation and maintenance. A web based Content Management System (CMS) interface has been developed to facilitate the contribution of government information & services on to the National Portal by NPCs. The Hindi version of the India Portal is available and the other language would follow subsequently. There has been an attempt by the National Portal to bring together all online services offered by the Central and State Government under a single umbrella for different categories of services like G2G, G2E, G2C and G2B. Around 1500 services offered by different State Governments have been added. About 800 new rules and 1300 Acts of different States have been contributed to the National Portal and 4500 forms are published on the portal.

**21.3.7 National Service Delivery Gateway (NSDG):** One of the goals of the Government to meet the vision of the National e-Governance Programme (NeGP) is the need to cooperate, collaborate and integrate information across different departments in the Centre, States and Local Government. Government systems, characterised by islands of legacy systems using heterogeneous platforms and technologies and spread across diverse geographical locations, in varying state of automation, make this task very challenging. The NSDG an MMP under the NeGP, can simplify this task by acting as a standards-based messaging switch and providing seamless interoperability and exchange of data. The NSDG aims to achieve a high order of interoperability among autonomous and heterogeneous entities of the Government (in the Centre, States or Local bodies), based on a framework of e-Governance Standards. NSDG as a messaging middleware acts as an intelligent hub and routes service requests from a Service Seeker (Service Access Provider) to a Service Provider (typically a back-end Government Department that puts up its service for electronic delivery) and in return

sends the response back to the Service Seeker through the Gateway. The gateway achieves integration amongst diverse set of applications built on varying platforms through compliance with a set of e-Governance Specifications - Interoperability Interface Protocol and Interoperability Interface Specifications (IIP/IIS) that are based on open standards such as the W3C XML and SOAP specifications. A pilot has been implemented and tested, and NSDG portal launched in mid-August, 2008.

## 21.4. LIST OF MISSION MODE PROJECTS & COMPONENTS

### 21.4.1 Mission Mode Projects Central Government Category

S.No.	Projects	Line Ministry/ Department Responsible
01	Income Tax	Ministry of Finance/Central Board of Direct Tax
02	Passport Visa & Immigration	Ministry of External Affairs/Ministry of Home Affairs
03	MCA21	Department of Company Affairs
04	Insurance	Deptt. of Banking
05A	MNIC	Ministry of Home Affairs/Registrar General of India (RGI )
05B	UID	Department of IT
06	Central Excise	Department of Revenue/Central Board of Excise & Custom
07	Pensions	Deptt. of Pensions & Pensioners Welfare & Deptt. of Expenditure
08	Banking	Deptt. of Banking
09	e-Office	Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances

### 21.4.2 Mission Mode Projects State Government Category

S.No.	Projects	Line Ministry/ Department Responsible
01	Land Records -Phase I	Ministry of Rural Development
02	Road Transport	Ministry of Road Transport & Highway
03	Property Registration (NLRMP)	Department of Land Resources
04	Agriculture	Department of Agriculture & Cooperation
05	Treasuries	Ministry of Finance
06	Municipalities	Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation
07	Gram Panchayats	Ministry of Rural Development
08	Commercial Taxes	Ministry of Finance
09	Police	Ministry of Home affairs
10	Employment Exchange	Ministry of Labour
11	e-District	Department of Information Technology

### 21.4.3 Mission Mode Projects Integrated Services Category

S.No.	Projects	Line Ministry/ Department Responsible
01	EDI (E-Commerce )	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
02	e-Biz	Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion / Department of Information Technology
03	Common Service Centres	Department of Information Technology
04	India Portal	Department of Information Technology and Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances
05	NSDG	Department of Information Technology
06	e-Courts	Department of Justice, Ministry of Home Affairs
07	e-Procurement	Department of Commerce

To sustain the above projects there is also a need to create the right governance and institutional mechanisms, set up core infrastructure, formulate key policies, standards and the legal framework for adoption and to channels private sector technical and financial resources into the National E-Governance efforts. For this purpose, certain key components have also been identified for implementation and the same are given in Table IV below. These components cut across and support various projects.

### 21.4.4 Support Components Category

S.No.	Support Components	Line Ministry/ Department Responsible
01	Core Policies	Department of Information Technology
02	Core Infrastructure	Department of Information Technology
03	Support Infrastructure	Department of Information Technology
04	Technical Assistance	Department of Information Technology
05	R&D	Department of Information Technology
06	Human Resource Development & Training	Department of Information Technology and Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances
07	Awareness & Assessment	Department of Information Technology and Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances
08	Organization structures	Department of Information Technology and Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances

## 21.5 PRESENT STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MMPS UNDER NATIONAL e-GOVERNANCE PLAN

### 21.5.1 CENTRAL MMPS

1. MCA 21: The MMP is in post-implementation stage and is providing electronic services to the Companies registered under the Companies Act for their related



activities such as allocation of name, change of name, incorporation, on-line payment of registration charges, change in address of registered office, view of public records and other related services. The benefits being made available to the citizens are being monitored continuously.

2. **Pension:** Pensioners' portal launched in March, 2007 is providing updated information on government pension rules and regulations; facilitating registration of pensioners' grievances; monitoring timely sanction of pension/gratuity; maintaining a database of Pensioners and providing links to the websites of Directorates of Pensions and AGs of various States.
3. **Income Tax:** This MMP is in stage of implementation and is offering a set of 17 e-services of Income Tax Department to the taxpayers. Some of the important e-services being offered include facility for downloading of various forms, online submission of application for PAN and TAN, query based services for allotment of PAN and TAN, e-filing of Income Tax Returns, e-filing of TDS returns, online payment of Taxes, issue of refunds through Electronic Clearance Scheme (ECS) and Refund Banker, etc. The Primary Data Centre and the Business Continuity Planning sites for the project have been installed and commissioned. The roll-out and consolidation of 36 Regional Computer Centres of Income Tax is scheduled for completion by 31.12.2008. 29 banks are now offering e-payment facilities for online payment of taxes.
4. **Passport, Visa and Immigration:** The implementation of Passport & Visa MMP has streamlined the process of issuance of passport and other related services like providing efficient immigration services to people visiting India. The e-services being offered under the MMP include re-issue of Passport, issue of duplicate Passport, issue of Tatkal Passport, change in name, address, ECNR/ ECR suspensions, passport status enquiry etc. The immigration services are in design and development phase. A Comprehensive Project Document (DPR) is expected to be submitted by January, 2009. The up-gradation of Central Foreigners Bureau system has been completed in March 2008.
5. **Central Excise:** The MMP is in Implementation stage and is facilitating availability of e-services related to indirect taxation for Industry, Importers and Exporters, Inbound travelers etc. The important e-services being offered include e-filing of Import and Export documentation, electronic processing of declarations, facilities of e-filing of Central Excise and Service Tax returns, e-registration services, digital signatures, e-payment of Customs Duties etc. CNE approval has been granted for augmentation of the existing Infrastructure of the Project in order to improve service delivery mechanism for CBEC. Pilot rollout of the ACES Application in six identified locations is scheduled in September, 2008 and the phased rollout of the project is scheduled to begin from December, 2008.
6. **Banking:** The MMP is being implemented by the banking industry and is in implementation stage. The MMP aims at streamlining various e-services initiatives



undertaken by individual Banks. E-Governance implementation in different Banks is being done by the Banks concerned, with Banking Department providing a broad framework and guidance to them. Out of three components of the MMP, the component on Electronic Mass Payment System may not be taken-up for implementation because Banks are independently taking-up their own initiatives on this front. The other two components i.e. Electronic Central Registry and One India One Account for Public Sector banks have been referred to Indian Banks Association.

7. **MNIC:** The Pilot project of MNIC was completed and brought to a close on 31.03.2008. Distribution of smart cards to citizens is still under progress. The 20 MNIC Centres, set up in each tehsil/ block, will remain functional till 31.3.2009 for maintenance and updating of database. The EGOM has recommended the strategy for collation/merger of UID and MNIC schemes.
8. **UID:** 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the EGoM was held on 28.1.08 in which strategy for collation of UID and MNIC scheme was approved and decision to constitute UID Authority under Planning Commission was taken. The timelines that were fixed by the EGoM for the intermediate milestones of the UID MMP were: Approval of UID scheme by March, 2008 and Notification of UID Authority by Planning Commission by April, 2008. It is expected that implementation of UID project will be undertaken by the notified UID Authority and further milestones and timelines including those for linkage with MoRD/PDS database would be firmed up by the Authority. A pilot/PoC is required to be undertaken by DIT and RGI to determine the feasibility of enumeration and creation of National Population Register (NPR) using UID database. Approval of UID scheme and notification of UID Authority needs to be taken up at the earliest.
9. **e-Office:** The MMP is being conceptualised and project consultants have been appointed.
10. **Insurance:** The MMP is an industry initiative (by public sector insurance companies) and is in conceptualisation stage. The MMP aims at facilitating customer services, automating grievance redressal mechanism and, creating a holistic database of insurance users.

#### 21.5.2 Integrated Mission Mode Projects:

11. **CSC:** The MMP is a part of the core and support infrastructure of NeGP. The implementation of the MMP in 14 States for setting-up of 75,714 Common Service Centres (CSCs) primarily in the rural areas has started and the process is likely to be completed by end of 2008. These CSCs will offer e-Governance services to rural citizens. In 6 States, Service Centre Agencies (SCAs) have been selected covering 23,472 CSCs and for which the roll-out is likely to begin very soon. In the remaining States UTs, action is also progressing well. The implementation

of this massive project, which is unprecedented globally, is likely to be completed by the end of second quarter of 2009.

12. **e-Courts:** The MMP aims at utilising technology for improved provisioning of judicial services to citizens. In the first phase of this project, 700 courts in metro cities and 900 courts in Capital cities barring those in N-E region, Ahmedabad and Patna have already been computerised. A sanction of Rs. 441.80 crore has already been granted for computerisation of remaining 13000 district and subordinate courts and for upgrading of ICT infrastructures at High Courts and the Supreme Court. Site estimates of 618 Court Complexes have been prepared. The second phase of the MMP is in implementation stage in which the services, which are proposed to be offered include availability of judgments and staggered cause list, e-filing of cases, video conferencing of outstation witnesses, issue of notices to clients through e-mail etc. The network plan and the strategy for integrating it with SWAN are also being worked out. Pilot implementation will be undertaken at High Courts of Chennai, Mumbai, Cochin, Gwalior, Dehradun and Nagaland.
13. **Electronic Data Interchange/e-Trade (EDI):**The MMP aims at facilitating Electronic Data Interchange amongst various agencies involved in the process of Imports and Exports. This project is currently under implementation and offers services like electronic filing and clearance of EXIM documents and e-Payments of duties and charges etc. At present 85% of EXIM business is being conducted by electronic facilities created under the project. Various licenses issued by DGFT are being done electronically. The drawback payments through net banking of exporters have been started at 35 locations. e-Payment of duties for top 50 clients of Customs at Nava Sheva Port at Mumbai has been made compulsory from 1.4.2008. The customs interface for import cycle is operational at Delhi's IGI Airport and is being used at custodian's end for segregation of cargo and 90% of Master Airway Bills with 70% house details are now received electronically by the custodian within 2 hours of flight landing. The Centralised Port Community web based system has been implemented with Vessel, Container and Cargo related messages for all (12) major Sea Ports. The Central Server System of Customs Department is likely to be in place by August 2008.
14. **India Portal:** This MMP is in post-implementation stage and is providing a single window access to information and services of the Indian Government at all levels in a multilingual form. National Portal Coordinators in 32 states and 63 Central Ministries are responsible for the content development, compilation, etc. The portal is available in Hindi and English. Launched in November 2005, India Portal has bagged the Website Quality Certificate by Standardisation, Testing and Quality Certification (Quality Level I). Special web interfaces pertaining to "NGO Partnership" and "RTI Complaint & Appeal" have been introduced.

15. **National Service Delivery Gateway:** The MMP aims at providing a common interface between the service seekers and service providers (Government Departments). The project is in implementation stage. CDAC has finalised implementation approach for NSDG and a pilot has been implemented and tested. NSDG portal has been launched in mid August, 2008.
16. **e-Biz:** The MMP aims at expediting the process for setting-up a commercial enterprise by offering an integrated platform of services across various departments both at the Central and State level. As the MMP is under conceptualisation stage, NISG had invited EOI for appointing consultant for the next stage. On the basis of Eoi evaluation, RFP will be shortly issued to the shortlisted firms. Stakeholder workshops have been held for the project.
17. **e- Procurement:** This MMP of the Ministry of Commerce aims at rolling- out IT-enabled procurement by Government Departments. The project is currently under conceptualisation stage. Preparation of DPRs in respect of three States viz. Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is under progress. The Core Scope Document has been approved by the Department of Commerce and circulated to all the stakeholders. The target date for preparation of the detailed scheme is October 2008. Stakeholder workshops have been held for the project.

### 21.5.3 State MMPs

18. **Land Records:** This is one of the projects pertaining to pre-NeGP which covers computerisation of Land Records. In the pre-NeGP phase, two schemes of Ministry of Rural Development - Computerisation of Land Records (CLR) and Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updation of Land Records (SRA & ULR) - were being implemented. These are fully operational in 13 States. These two schemes - CLR and SRA&ULR — are being merged into a new scheme called as National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP). The new scheme aims at providing integrated land related information and services to the citizens. The Department of Land Resources had prepared an EFC note and circulated to all Stakeholder Ministries / Departments. EFC has approved the scheme on 23.6.2008 at a cost of Rs. 5656 crore.
19. **Road Transport:** This MMP aims to offer many e-Services and some of its components are under implementation from pre-NeGP period. The MMP aims to induct technology in the transport offices across India to offer vehicle registration, driving license and smart card based RC and Driving License to citizens. Out of a total 763 RTOs 486 have started offering vehicle registration services, while 440 RTOs are offering driving license related services. 6 states are offering Smart Card based RC and driving licenses. The EFC note proposing creation of State Registers and National Register of Driving Licenses and

Registration Certificates of Motor Vehicles at a cost of Rs. 148 crore has been approved.

20. **Agriculture:** The MMP aims at providing information regarding farm practices market trends, agricultural and technical know-how and other related services to the farming community. The Pre- NeGP MMP has two continuing components i.e. AGRISNET and AGMARKNET. AGMARKNET aims at creating an information network which will capture/update information at various agricultural produce markets. As on date, 2500 plus mandis have been computerized for capturing information regarding prices and arrival of various agricultural commodities. The other component aims at back-end computerization of state Agriculture Departments and selected Districts in States for delivery of aforementioned services. As on date, 17 states have been sanctioned money for implementation. A new initiative has also been started by the Department of Agricultural and Cooperation to systematically improve the delivery of services.

The work order for Phase-II of the MMP was issued to M/s NISG on 7<sup>th</sup> February, 2008 and an agreement signed was on 25<sup>th</sup> February, 2008. The first phase of study has already been conducted and 23 services have been prioritised for delivery to farmers. In the second phase, the timelines have been compressed and the project is moving from design and development stage to scheme preparation stage.

21. **Police:** Earlier the Mission Mode Project of Police aimed at facilitating the process of civil policing and law enforcement by utilizing ICT effectively. Under this project 1200 + police stations were to be computerized which were expected to create information base regarding crimes and criminals. Work is still going on for computerization of remaining police stations across the country. However, the Ministry has approached the Planning Commission to include the MMP as a new scheme called Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System (CCTNS) in the XI<sup>th</sup> Plan period instead of providing Grants-in-Aid for the earlier project called CIPA. The Planning Commission has agreed and has approved a provision of Rs. 2,000 crore in the XI<sup>th</sup> Plan period with an outlay of Rs. 210 crore in the FY 2008-09. The draft EFC memo for CCTNS has been prepared and circulated to Finance, Planning Commission.
22. **Treasuries:** This MMP aims at computerisation of treasuries and involving common set of standards for seamless integration of participating agencies. A few states like Uttaranchal, UP, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Karnataka etc. have achieved considerable progress. Proposals for implementation of pilots in 4 States viz. UP, MP, Maharashtra and Karnataka, were received from the Department of Expenditure which envisaged comprehensive roll-out of Treasuries automation entirely across each of these States. These proposals were not in the nature of pilot implementation and need to be aligned with the NeGP objectives.

23. **Municipalities:** The MMP aims at providing various services offered by Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to residents electronically. Planning Commission has decided that the scheme would be a part of JNNURM for 35 cities with population of over 10 lakhs and it would be a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for other cities and towns. However, the new CSS for cities and towns other than 35 big cities would wait for the present till the implementation is watched in 35 cities as part of JNNURM. MoUD has released the guidelines on National Mission Mode Project (NMMP) on e-governance as a part of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).
24. **e- District:** This MMP aims at delivery of high volume, citizen-centric services through CSCs. These would be services primarily not covered by other specific MMPs. A minimum of 7 services have been identified to be delivered in every State. The MMP is currently under design and development stage and pilots have been approved for 14 States. This MMP is being regularly monitored so as to synchronize it with CSC and SWAN rollout. In UP & Bihar, BPR study has been completed and identification of vendor for data digitization, application development, etc. is underway. In Assam, BPR are being finalized. For the rest of the States, BPR study has been initiated. In UP, application is under development by NIC and process for data digitization is in progress. In Maharashtra, BPR is complete.
25. **Commercial Taxes:** The MMP, which aims at providing electronic service to the commercial taxes payers, is being formulated. The consultation process with the States is going on and the Ministry of Finance has been asked to expedite the consultation process for taking it to the next logical stage and initiate implementation on the ground.
26. **Gram Panchayat:** This massive MMP aims at improving governance at grassroots and providing various e-services at the Panchayat level. In near future, pilot projects are being planned in few States. The Core Scope Document was submitted in January, 2008. The total cost implication estimated by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, is of the tune of Rs 6833 crore with timeline of three years for which the sanction of Planning Commission is yet to be obtained. EFC Note for the same is being vetted by DIT.
27. **Employment Exchange:** This MMP of Ministry of Labour aims at providing e-services to employment seekers and employers. The process of engaging the services of a consultant for preparation of the Detailed Project Report has commenced and the techno-commercial proposal of the Consultant is under vetting.



# **PART-II**

# **ANNEXURES**



