

Annual Report 2009-2010



Ministry of Rural Development
Government of India



*“The best way to find yourself is to lose yourself
in the service of others.”*

Mahatma Gandhi

ANNUAL REPORT

(2009-2010)



Ministry of Rural Development
Government of India

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An Overview

During 2009-10, the adverse impact of the global economic downturn became manifest worldwide, particularly affecting the lives of poor and vulnerable as never before. The sharp increase in the food and energy prices, lesser purchasing power due to dwindling employment opportunities, withdrawal or scaling down of governmental efforts from social sectors etc. have

all combined to have a devastating impact on the poor and the marginalized in most countries of the world.

Thanks to the strong fundamentals, Indian economy not only withstood this downward spiral but continued its impressive surge of the previous year even during 2009 - 10. The new

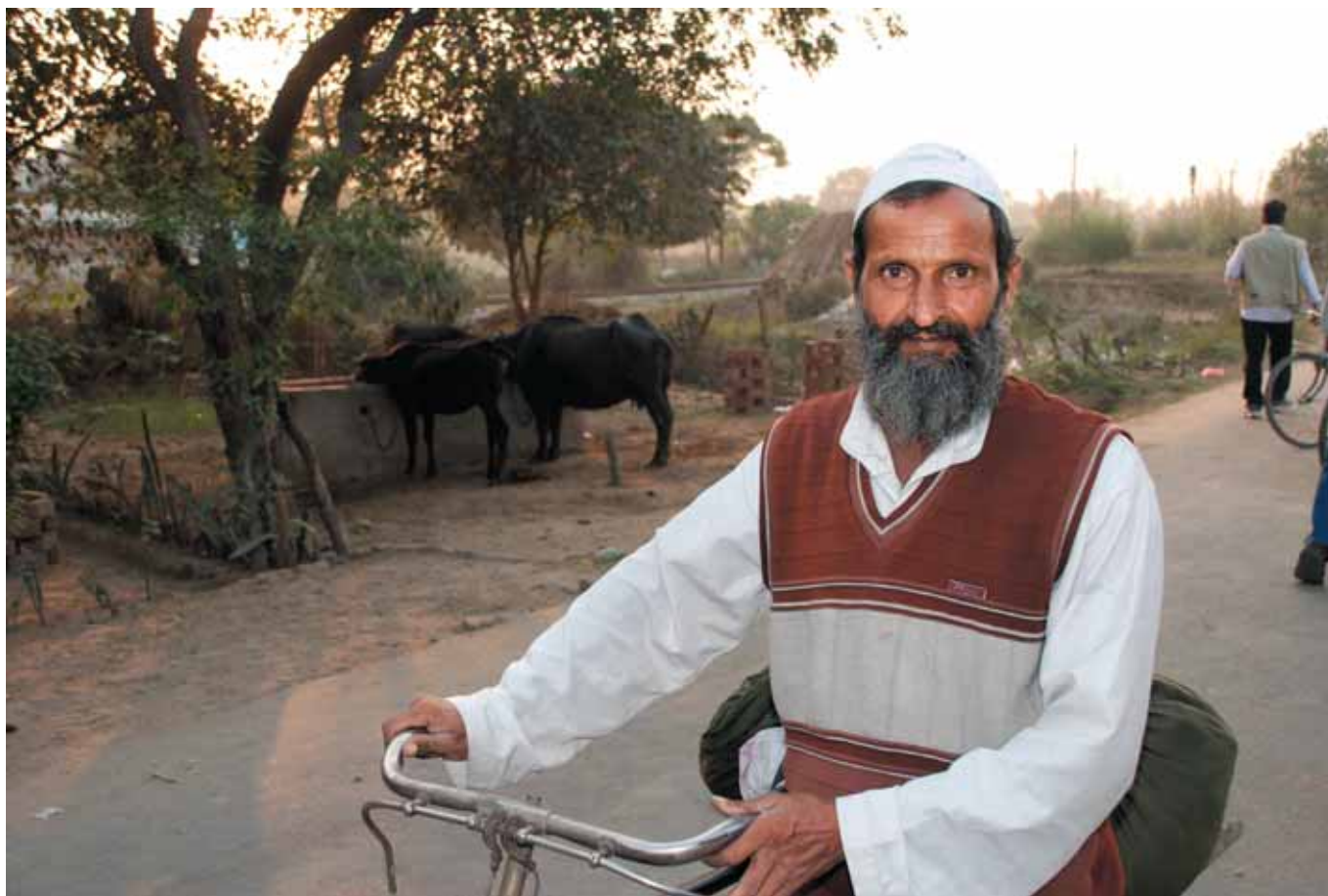


Mahatma Gandhi NREGA has become the most prominent flagship programme in India.

doctrine of 'inclusive economic growth' along with renewed focus on the social sector particularly on rural development in the last six years not only insulated our vast rural populace from the onslaught of global economic downslide but also in actuality put our rural economy in an unprecedented course of ascendancy.

The developmental and welfare initiatives undertaken by the government in the rural areas in the last five years was further strengthened during 2009-10. This brought about a perceptible change in the lives of the people in the villages. A 'convergence approach' has been adopted for optimization of resources, initiatives and results. The government also worked diligently towards

translating visions into policies and programmes. During the year, while on the one hand based, on the experience and performances, initiatives have been taken to modify and include new elements in some of the existing schemes and programmes like the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), National Social Association Programme (NSAP) Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), National Rural Drinking Water Mission (NRDWM) etc. to make them more effective, blueprints have been drawn up for new schemes like National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) to bring about a paradigm shift in the approach to poverty alleviation and resultant self reliance in the rural areas.



Roads built under PMGSY have knit the country's villages together as never before.



An all-party meeting in progress to take political feedback on MGNREGA.

To sustain the growth tempo propelled by the Bharat Nirman initiative, a decision was taken during the year, to continue with the initiative with higher objectives and targets. During 2009-10, development and welfare activities in our rural areas were continued with unmatched vigour and zeal and taken to new heights with better employment opportunities through guaranteed public works programme like MGNREGA for larger number of people, enhanced livelihood opportunities through SGSY, Watershed Development, stronger social safety-nets provided under NSAP, combined with better infrastructure under the flagship programmes like improved rural connectivity, rural housing provision of safe drinking water, sanitation etc.

As the nodal Ministry responsible for most of the development and welfare activities in the rural areas, where more than seventy percent of our over billion-strong population live, Ministry of Rural Development plays a crucial role in the overall development strategy of the country. The mission and objectives of the Ministry is to correct the developmental imbalances and to accord due priority to development in rural areas by bringing in sustainable and holistic development through a multi-pronged strategy, aiming in the process, to reach out to most disadvantaged sections of the society. The thrust of these programmes are on all round economic and social transformation in rural areas. The Ministry of Rural Development consists of three Departments, (i) Department of Rural



Providing basic amenities, such as drinking water, continues to be a top priority.

Development, (ii) Department of Drinking Water Supply and (iii) Department of Land Resources. Broadly, the aims of the Ministry of Rural Development are:

- Bridging the rural-urban divide. To ensure rapid development, budgetary support for implementing the various rural development schemes has increased manifold over the years.
- Guaranteeing wage employment and ensuring food security. This is sought to be achieved through the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.
- Making rural people the arbiter of their own destiny and to provide for their economic uplift through promotion of self employment.
- For the development to be in consonance with the people's wishes and aspirations, emphasis is put on participation of people, as also social mobilization of rural poor through Self-Help Groups and Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- Creating rural infrastructure for better economic opportunities and growth. Connectivity is provided to all unconnected habitations through Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and village infrastructure is also created through works undertaken under wage employment schemes.



The Indira Awaas Yojana, providing housing to the poor, being showcased at the R'Day parade.

- Providing for dignified living .The Ministry provides shelter, water and clean environment through rural housing, drinking water and sanitation schemes.
- Restoring lost or depleted productivity of the land. This is done through watershed development programmes and initiating effective land reform measures for providing land to the landless rural poor.

1. Allocation for the Ministry of RD

Keeping with the renewed emphasis laid by the government on development and poverty alleviation in the rural areas to make the economic growth and the development more inclusive and equitable in nature, there is an

impressive growth in the financial allocations and releases of the ministry.

- The Budget estimates and the central releases increased from Rs.15998 crore and 18167 crore in 2004-05 to Rs. 67154 crore (RE) and Rs.67138 crore respectively in 2008-09.
- During **2009-10**, BE (plan) is **Rs. 74270 crore** and an amount of **Rs. 4688.54 crore** has been released up to December 2009.

2. Total Investment of Ministry of Rural Development above One Lakh Crore during 2009-10:

- The total budget provision in the Central Budget for Ministry of Rural Development



A high-level meeting on providing old age pensions in progress in New Delhi.

is Rs. 80,770 crore including NABARD loan. This is 20% more than total central released during 2008-09. The State Governments also contribute about Rs. 13,703 crore as their share of Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Further, credit from banks is estimated to be Rs. 4,444 crore. In addition, a sum of Rs. 18,639 crore unspent balances as on 1.4.2009 is also available.

- Thus, a sum of **Rs. 1,17,556 crore** is likely to be invested by the Ministry during 2009-10 in the rural development sector. In addition, a sum of Rs. 5200 crore will be spent for Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) during 2009-10.

3. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).

Ensuring a minimum level of livelihood security in the rural areas has been one of the daunting tasks for successive governments. Evolving the design of the wage employment programmes to more effectively fight poverty, the Central Government formulated the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) in 2005. '**National Rural Employment Guarantee Act' 2005 (NREGA)** was launched with effect from 2nd February, 2006. During 2009-10, through an amendment the NREGA has been rechristened as the **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)**.

To start with, 200 selected districts of the country were brought under its ambit. In 2007-08, it was extended to 130 more districts. As against the original target of 5 years, within three years of its launch MGNREGA has been extended to all the districts from 1st April 2008.

Being the first ever law internationally, that guarantees wage employment on an unprecedented scale, MGNREGA aims at enhancing livelihood security of households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Unique features of the Act inter alia include, time bound employment guarantee and wage payment within 15 days, incentive-disincentive structure to the state governments for providing or not providing employment as per demand, emphasis on labour intensive works prohibiting the use of contractors, and machinery, ensure the creation of durable community, social and economic infrastructure and assets in the rural areas. The Act also mandates 33 percent participation for women.

The potential of NREGA spans a range of possibilities. The primary objective of the Act is augmenting wage employment. The choice of works suggested in the Act addresses causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation and soil erosion, so that the process of employment generation is maintained on a sustainable basis. The Act is also a significant vehicle for strengthening decentralization and deepening processes of democracy by giving a pivotal role to local

governance bodies, that is, the Panchayati Raj Institutions.

In 2009-2010, upto December 2009, an amount of Rs. 18950 crore has been utilized out of Rs. 39,100 crore, during the same period 160 crore persondays employment has been generated across the country. At the national level, average wage paid under MGNREGA has increased from Rs.65 (FY 2006-07) to Rs. 88.48 in FY 2009-10. In FY 2009-10, 36.51 lakhs works were undertaken, of which 51% constituted water conservation, 16% rural connectivity, 14% land development and provision of irrigation facility to individual beneficiaries constituted around 17%.

H.E. President of India during her address to Parliament on June 4, 2009 had emphasised on the need for consolidation of the existing flagship programmes for employment, enlarge the scope of works, increasing transparency and public accountability of NREGA by enforcing social audit and ensuring redressing of grievance by setting up district level ombudsman. Commensurate initiatives to achieve these have been taken.

4. Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)

To supplement the wage employment and to provide alternative avenues for further augmenting the economic conditions of rural poor, assisting the rural poor in self employment by encouraging group and cluster activities, providing skill development opportunities, credit linkages and subsidies and creation of marketing opportunities for products has been another major plank of the Poverty alleviation schemes of the Government. Launched on 1st April 1999,

Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) is an integrated scheme for providing opportunities of self employment to the rural poor. The assisted families (Swarojgaris) may be individuals or Groups (Self Help Groups). However, the emphasis is on Group approach and also with particular emphasis on group formation by women and the weaker sections.

It has been conceived as a holistic programme of self employment and some of its salient features are:

- Organizing the rural poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs) through social mobilization.
- Key activity and development of activity clusters.
- Training and marketing support to the Swarojaris.
- Involvement of NGOs/ CBOs/ Animators in social mobilization and training and capacity building of Self Help Groups.

Since inception, 36.78 lakh SHGs have been formed out of which 24.09 lakh SHGs have passed Grade I and 11.24 lakhs have passed Grade II, while 8.36 lakh have taken up economic activities. During 2009-10, till December 2009, 11.65 lakh swarozgaries have been assisted out of which 7.85 lakhs are women (67.36%).

The Ministry has taken an initiative from 2008-09 to set up dedicated training institute for skill training of rural BPL for self /wage employment. These institutes (RSETIs) would be set up in each district of the country in partnership with the Banks. The Ministry is providing one time grant assistance of Rs. one

crore for infrastructure creation and the states would provide free of cost land. The Ministry has also provided funds to all the districts in the country for setting up of three village haats in each district. The scheme also provides for setting up of haats at district and state levels on demand basis.

Steps been initiated during the 2009-2010, to restructure the SGSY as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) and to implement it in a mission mode for targeted and time bound delivery of results has also.

5. Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

Shelter is one of the basic human requirements for survival and dignity. One of the pressing tasks facing the government is to find out ways and means to cope up with the problems of housing shortage in the country. To meet the shortage of housing in rural areas, the Government of India had launched a comprehensive scheme Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), the flagship programme for Rural Housing since 1985-86 to help build or upgrade homes of households below the poverty line.

From 1st April 2008, the ceiling on construction assistance under IAY was enhanced from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 35,000 per unit in the plain areas and from Rs. 27,500 to Rs. 38,500 in hilly/difficult areas. The financial assistance for upgradation of kutch house was also enhanced from Rs. 12,500 to Rs. 15,000 per unit. . In addition to the unit assistance availed under IAY, a beneficiary can also borrow a top-up loan upto Rs. 20,000/- from any nationalized Bank at 4% interest per annum under Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme.

In order to introduce transparency, selection of beneficiaries are done out of a permanent IAY waitlists prepared gram panchayat wise by the States/UTs. These lists contain the name of deserving BPL families who need IAY houses in order of their poverty status, based on the BPL list 2002. Gram Sabhas select the beneficiaries from the list of eligible BPL households/Permanent IAY Waitlist wherever it has been prepared.

Under phase I of the Bharat Nirman Programme, which aims at augmenting the rural infrastructure, also includes Rural Housing as one of its six components and had envisaged construction of 60 lakh houses in 4 years starting from 2005-06. Against this target 71.76 lakh houses were constructed at an expenditure of Rs. 21720 crore. Under phase II of the Bharat Nirman Programme, the target has been doubled to 120 lakh houses in the 5 year period starting from 2009-10. Since inception 218.69 lakh houses have been constructed / upgraded at an expenditure of Rs. 52365.76 crore. During 2009-10, against the physical target of 40.52 lakh houses 21.18 lakh houses have been constructed till January 2010, and 27.53 lakh houses are under construction.

Necessary instructions have been issued to all the DRDAs regarding Convergence of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) with IAY. IAY beneficiaries can get the benefits available under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), Janshree and Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana, Health Insurance Scheme and Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme etc.

The Ministry is in the process of formulating a National Rural Housing & Habitat Policy. A

draft Rural Housing Policy was prepared after detailed discussions with the State Governments and other stakeholders.

6. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

In recognition of the cardinal linkage between development and poverty alleviation in rural areas with the availability of a well laid road infrastructure a 100 % Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched in December 2000 with the objective of providing connectivity by all weather roads to about 1.60 lakh Unconnected Habitations with population of 500 persons and above (250 persons and above in respect of hill States, the tribal and the desert areas) through good all-weather roads in the rural areas by the end of Tenth Plan Period (2007) at an estimated cost of about Rs.60, 000 crore.

1,66,938 habitations were eligible for coverage under the programme, out of which 31,502 habitations have been reported either connected under other schemes or not feasible. Therefore, 1,35,436 habitations were targeted for providing road connectivity under PMGSY. The programme also has an 'Upgradation' component with a target to upgrade 3.68 lakh km. of existing rural roads (including 40% renewal of rural roads to be funded by the States) in order to ensure full farm-to-market connectivity.

After launching the programme and the experience of the first 3 years with the average cost of construction of PMGSY roads, the cost of the programme was revised in 2003-04 to Rs. 1,32,000 crore (as against Rs. 60,000 crore projected initially).

Augmentation of 'rural roads' is also identified as one of the six components of 'Bharat Nirman' with a goal to provide connectivity to all habitations with a population of 1,000 persons and above (500 persons and above in the case of hilly or tribal areas) with an all weather road. 54,648 habitations were targeted to be connected under the programme.

Till December, 2009, a total of 33,812 habitations have been connected by constructing 97,583 km. rural roads. In addition, 1,84,353 km. existing rural roads have been upgraded. Projects for connecting 20,067 habitations are at different stages of implementation.

In order to ensure timely tendering and award of the projects sanctioned as well as to enhance competitiveness and transparency in the bidding process, e-procurement of PMGSY projects has already started in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. The Ministry of Rural Development has recently launched an initiative to extend technical support to other States for enabling them to take recourse to e-procurement of PMGSY projects.

With a view to improving reliability of online reporting, the Ministry has decided that with effect from September, 2009 release of the programme funds (second installment) and administrative funds would be subject to the reporting of physical and financial progress by the States.

7. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

Providing social security to the vulnerable segment of its population is a major

responsibility of a welfare state. The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution of India enjoin upon the State to undertake, within its means, a number of welfare measures. In particular, Article 41 of the Constitution of India directs the State to provide public assistance to its citizens in case of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement and in other cases of undeserved want within the limit of its economic capacity and development. It is in accordance with these noble principles that the Government of India on 15th August 1995 included the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) in the Central Budget for 1995-96

The NSAP then comprised of National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS). On 1st April, 2000 a new scheme known as Annapurna Scheme was launched. This Scheme aimed at providing food security to meet the requirement of those senior citizens who, though eligible had remained uncovered under the NOAPS. Under Annapurna Scheme, 10 kgs of food grains per month is provided free of cost to the beneficiary.

Under NOAPS Rs. 75 per month was being provided per beneficiary to destitutes who were 65 years of age or above. The amount of pension was increased to Rs.200 per month w.e.f. 1.4.2006 and the States were requested to top up with another Rs.200 from their own resources. Government of India on 13.9.2007 modified the eligibility criteria for grant of old age pension to persons aged 65 years or higher and belonging to a household below the poverty line according to the criteria prescribed by the Government of India.. With the modification of eligibility criteria to cover all persons of 65 years or higher and

living below the poverty line, the number of beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) has increased to 153.46 lakhs.

In February 2009, central government has approved a pension of Rs. 200 per month to BPL widows in the age group of 40-64 years. The estimated number of beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) is 45 lakhs. During 2009-10, till December 2009, 23 lakh beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme. Similarly central government also introduced a disability pension of Rs. 200 per month under Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) for BPL persons with severe or multiple disabilities between the age group of 18-64 years. It is estimated that 15 lakh beneficiaries are to be covered under this scheme. During 2009-10, till December 2009, 5.00 lakh beneficiaries have benefited from the scheme. The States are in the process of identifying the eligible beneficiaries under both the Schemes.

8. Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP):

Land is a critically important national resource. Its efficient management is vital for economic growth and development of rural areas. The per capita availability of land and its yield is very low in India. This is one of the main factors behind low productivity and high cost of Indian agriculture. Ministry of Rural Development has hence taken up various initiatives to make the optimum utilization of land and improve its quality. Concerted efforts are being made through Area Development Programmes of Department of Land Resources to regenerate and rejuvenate wastelands and degraded lands.

The Department of Land Resources of MoRD is implementing three long term Watershed Development Programmes i.e. Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) on watershed basis. Each project under the programme is a micro level effort to achieve this objective through treating the underproductive and hitherto unproductive land and taking up allied activities for the benefit of landless. The programmes adopt a common strategy of multi-resource management involving all stakeholders within the watershed, who together as a group, co-operatively identify the resource issues and concerns of the watershed as well as develop and implement a watershed plan with solutions that are environmentally, socially and economically sustainable.

Watershed development programme is considered and adopted as an effective tool to address problems of rain-fed areas in the country. The 11th Plan has stressed upon developing concerted action plans for rainfed areas in close consultation with the State Governments. Accordingly, the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development, 2008 have been issued and made effective from 1.4.2008. The three watershed programmes of the Department of Land Resources namely DPAP, DDP and IWDP have been consolidated as a comprehensive programme named 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)'.

The Ministry has also enjoined upon itself a proactive role for ensuring effective land reforms. Conferences of Chief Ministers and Revenue Ministers are organized from time to time. The Ministry also monitors conferment of

ownership rights to tenants, restoration of land to tribal population as well as prevention of alienation of tribal lands, consolidation of holdings, distribution of government wastelands, ceiling on surplus land and Bhoodan land etc.

One of the constraints in improving the implementation of land reforms is the absence of land records. The scheme of 'Computerization of Land Records (CLR)' aimed at removing the problems inherent in the manual systems of maintenance and updating of land Records. With a view to assisting the States/ U.Ts in the task of updation of land records, the centrally sponsored scheme of 'Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records' (SRA & ULR) was also being operated. For modernization of land records system in the country, a modified programme, viz., the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) has been formulated by merging two Centrally-sponsored schemes of Computerization of Land Records (CLR) and Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA&ULR). The NLRMP was approved by the Cabinet on 21.08.2008. The ultimate goal of the NLRMP is to usher in the Conclusive Titling System with title guarantee, to replace the current presumptive title system in the country

9. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP):

The Ministry of Rural Development is mandated to provide safe drinking water in all rural habitations. To achieve this objective, Department of Drinking Water Supply, under the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing a number of Programmes like National Rural Drinking Water Programme

(NRDWP) to resolve drinking water crisis in rural areas. ARWSP was started in 1972-73 assist States and UTs with 100% grants-in-aid to implement drinking water supply schemes in villages.

A Mission approach was given to the entire programme when a Technology Mission on Drinking Water Management, named as the National Drinking Water Mission (NDWM), was introduced in 1986. NDWM was renamed as Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM) in 1991 and Department of Drinking Water Supply was created in the year 1999.

Ensuring equity in availability of safe drinking water with regard to gender, socially and economically weaker sections of the society, school children, socially vulnerable groups such as pregnant and lactating mothers, especially disabled and senior citizens, etc. has been one of the prime concerns while drafting the Eleventh Plan document. It was also decided that the major issues which need tackling during this period are problem of sustainability, water availability and supply, poor water quality, centralized vs. decentralized approaches. In order to give effect to these issues, the Rural Water Supply Guidelines have been revised w.e.f. 1.4.2009. The revised guidelines are known as National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP).

During Bharat Nirman Phase I period, 55,067 uncovered and about 3.31 lakh slipped back habitations were to be covered with provision of drinking water facilities. In addition, 2.17 lakh quality affected habitations were to be addressed for water quality problems.

10. Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP)

In realization of the importance of sanitation for improving the quality of life and its impact on productivity Ministry of Rural Development has been making concerted efforts to ensure total sanitation coverage. The ministry has also set for itself the target of 2012 for achieving total sanitation coverage which is more ambitious than that of the UN sponsored date which is 2015.

The 'Central Rural Sanitation Programme' (CRSP) launched in 1986 aims at improving the quality of life of the rural poor and to provide privacy and dignity to women in rural areas. In 1999, 'Total Sanitation Campaign' (TSC) under restructured CRSP was launched to promote sanitation in rural areas. The Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is a community-led and people-oriented programme. The objective is to make it a demand driven campaign through creation of awareness and provision of sanitary facilities in educational institutions such as schools, anganwadis and in individual houses, which will result in inculcating hygienic practices amongst the young and in adults. Special thrust has also been given on school sanitation and hygiene education. An incentive scheme called Nirmal Gram Puraskar has been launched for Panchayati Raj Institutions which are successful in eliminating totally the practice of open defecation in their jurisdiction. In 2001 only about 22% of the rural families had access to households toilets. Due to the success of the Total Sanitation campaign, the percentage has gone up to 62.94% of the number of households in 2001 and 56.57% of the projected population in 2008 as per the latest available figures.

11. Monitoring and Evaluation

A well-set mechanism for Monitoring and Evaluation of schemes and programmes is a *sin qua non* for ensuring efficiency and transparency. In recognition of this, the Ministry of Rural Development is also making all efforts to keep a constant watch over the proper utilization of funds released under various schemes. Great emphasis has been laid on Monitoring and Evaluation of all Rural Development Programmes to ensure optimum utilization of resources. The Ministry has evolved a comprehensive multi-level and multi-tool system of Monitoring and Evaluation for the implementation of its programmes. Appropriate objective verifiable performance indicators have been developed for each of the specific programmes both by the Ministry of Rural Development and the State Authorities for effective programme monitoring at the district, block, gram panchayat and village level so that alarm signals can be captured well in advance for the mid-course corrections.

12. Rural Development Programmes in the NE Region

Implementation of rural development programmes in the NE Region focuses on bringing about an enabling environment for human development initiatives and sustainable development through community empowerment. As an enabling measure, 10% of Gross Budgetary Support (Plan) is reserved for the North Eastern States. During 2009-10 the total allocation of plan fund to the region has been Rs. 3389.30 crores

13. Information Education & Communication (IEC)

In the past few years, there has been a growing realization regarding the vital role that

Highlights

NREGS

- Up to December 2009, an amount of Rs. 18950 crore has been utilized out of Rs. 39,100 crore.
- During the same period 160 crore persondays employment has been generated across the country.
- At the national level, average wage paid under MGNREGA has increased from Rs.65 (FY 2006-07) to Rs. 88.48 in FY 2009-10.
- In FY 2009-10, 36.51 lakhs works were undertaken, of which 51% constituted water conservation, 16% rural connectivity, 14% land development and provision of irrigation facility to individual beneficiaries constituted around 17%.

SGSY

- Since inception, 36.78 lakh SHGs have been formed out of which 24.09 lakh SHGs have passed Grade I and 11.24 lakhs have passed Grade II, while 8.36 lakh have taken up economic activities.
- During 2009-10, till December 2009, 11.65 lakh swarozgaries have been assisted out of which 7.85 lakhs are women (67.36%)

IAY

- Under phase I of the Bharat Nirman Programme, as against envisaged construction of 60 lakh houses 71.76 lakh houses were constructed at an expenditure of Rs. 21720.39 crore.
- Under phase II of the Bharat Nirman Programme, the target has been doubled to 120 lakh houses in the 5 year period starting from 2009-10.
- Since inception 218.69 lakh houses have been constructed / upgraded at an expenditure of Rs. 52365.76 crore.
- During 2009-10, against the physical target of 40.52 lakh houses 21.18 lakh houses have been constructed till January 2010, and 27.53 lakh houses are under construction.

PMGSY

- Augmentation of 'rural roads' was identified as one of the six components of 'Bharat Nirman' with a goal to provide connectivity to all habitations with a population of 1,000 persons and above (500 persons and above in the case of hilly or tribal areas) with an all weather road.

- 54,648 habitations were targeted to be connected under the programme.
- Till December, 2009, a total of 33,812 habitations have been connected by constructing 97,583 km. rural roads.
- In addition, 1,84,353 km. existing rural roads have been upgraded. Projects for connecting 20,067 habitations are at different stages of implementation.

IWMP

The three components of IWMP - IWDP, DPAP, & DDP made significant progress in 2009-10.

- Since 1995-96 to 2009-10, 1877 IWDP projects covering an area of 10.722 Million hectares have been sanctioned and Rs. 3797.09 crore has been released as on 31.12.2009.
- Under DPAP, Rs. 296.34 crore has been released during the year 2009-10 (up to 31.12.2009) and 1662 projects have been completed covering an area of 0.831 million ha.
- Under DDP, Rs. 224.33 crore has been released during the year 2009-10 (upto 31.12.2009) and 1044 projects have been completed covering an area of 0.522 Million Ha.

NRWSP

Under NRWSP, as on 31/12/2009, the Uncovered habitations were 170, while the Slipped Back habitations were 33,828, and 9,641 habitations were quality affected.

TSC

Total Sanitation Campaign is being implemented in 593 districts of the country. The project outlay for all 593 TSC projects sanctioned so far is Rs.17,885.54 crore.

Information Education & Communication (IEC) can play as a change agent and giving it the desired direction. During the corresponding period, the technological capacity to transfer information and communicate across large distances has also increased rapidly. The challenge is to harness this new capacity in order to develop communication strategies that promote the transfer of information that is more relevant to people's livelihoods.

During 2008-09, a broad and long term IEC policy was formulated to ensure more effective realization of IEC objectives and activities.

Annual and quarterly plans were drawn up based on this IEC policy. The policy provides for various advisory and executive committees -these committees are to provide advice on the manner in which IEC policy, plan etc. have to be implemented and also review the implementation of these and make suggestions for future policy and plan

During 2009-10, most of the budgetary allocation has been spent on mainstream activities like intervention through Radio, TV, Press Advertisements.

In order to ensure capacity building of Panchayati Raj functionaries by providing easy access to information on rural development programmes, a monthly newsletter '**Grameen Bharat**' is brought out by the Ministry. To make it relevant to the local and micro level needs, from August, 2008 the Hindi and English language versions of the Newsletter printed by the Ministry has been revamped and are sent to the Blocks along with District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs). DRDAs in turn incorporate State/district specific information pertaining to implementation of rural development programmes and print regional languages version and distribute them free of cost to all elected members of gram panchayats, block panchayats and zilla parishad.

International Cooperation for research and exchange of expertise in the field of rural development is being actively pursued by the Ministry. The Ministry of Rural Development is the nodal Ministry in respect of the two Inter-Governmental, International Organizations, namely, the Afro-Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO) and the Centre on

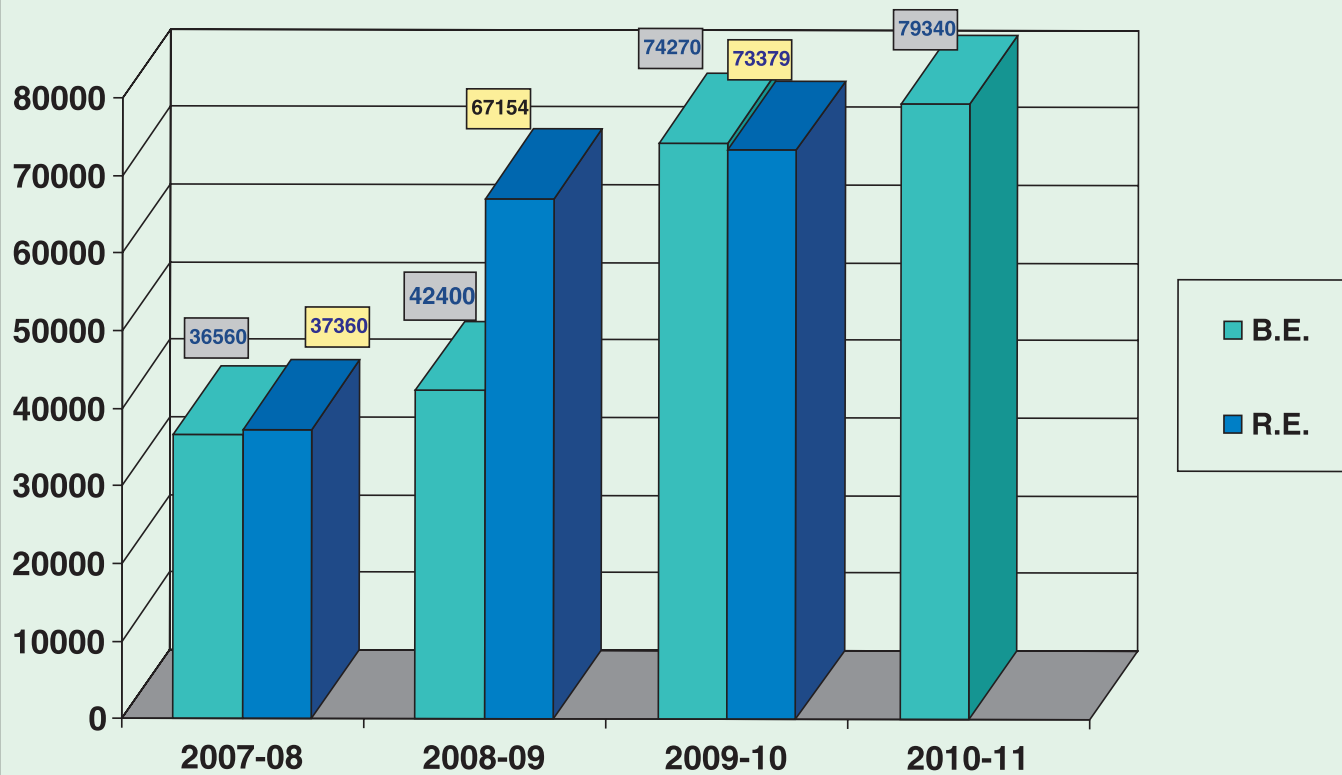
Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP). India is one of the founder members of these two Organizations.

Right to Information (RTI) The system of proactive disclosure of information, provision for Monitoring and Vigilance by citizens, beneficiaries, civil society organizations etc. have been the cornerstone for ensuring transparency in the operation of most of the programmes and the schemes of this ministry. Additionally, the ministry has made the necessary arrangements under the landmark Act to provide necessary information on demand.

With the time-bound multi-pronged approach adopted by the Ministry of Rural Development through a wide range of programmes and new initiatives and a well established monitoring mechanism, it is hoped that there would be significant improvement in the overall quality of the life in rural areas. The focus for development in rural areas shall enable the nation to realize its potential and secure a rightful place in the comity of nations as a 'proud and prosperous India'.

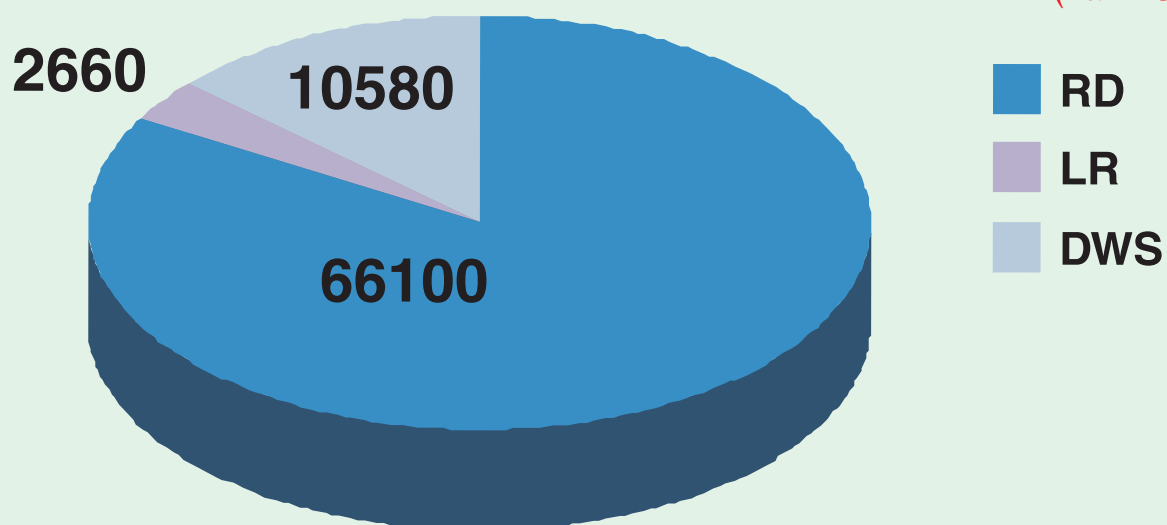
Outlays For Ministry of Rural Development During 11th Plan

(Rs. In Crores)



Ministry of Rural Development Outlays For 2010-2011

(Rs. In Crores)



Details regarding the approved outlay in respect of Plan Schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development are at Annexures - I & II

Under Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961

A. Department Of Rural Development (Gramin Vikas Vibhag)

1. Public Cooperation, including all matters relating to voluntary agencies for Rural Development, Council of Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) and National Fund for Rural Development, other than aspects which fall within the purview of Department of Drinking Water Supply.
2. Cooperatives relatable to the items in this list.
3. Road works financed in whole or in part by the Central Government in tribal areas of Assam specified in Part I and II of the Table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution.
4. All matters relating to cooperation with the Central for Integrated Rural Development for Asia and Pacific (CIRDAP) and the Afro-Asian Rural Development Organisation (AARDO)
5. (a) All matters relating to rural employment or unemployment such as working out of strategies and Programmes for rural employment including special work, wage or income generation and training related there to.
(b) Implementation of the specific programmes of rural employment evolved from time to time.
(c) Micro level planning related to rural employment or unemployment and administrative infrastructure therefor.
6. Integrated rural development including small farmers development agency, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. etc.
7. Rural housing including Rural Housing Policy and all matters germane and incidental thereto under country or rural planning, in so far as it relates to rural areas.
8. All matters relating to rural connectivity including the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.

B. Department of Land Resources (Bhumi Sansadhan Vibhag)

1. Land reforms, land tenures, land records, consolidation of holding and other related matters.
2. Administration of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (1 of 1894) and matters relating to acquisition of land for purposes of the Union.
3. Recovery of claims in a State in respect of taxes and other public demands, including areas of land revenue and sums recoverable as such areas, arising outside that state.
4. Land, that is to say, collection of rents, transfer and alienation of land, land improvement and agricultural loans excluding acquisition of non-agricultural land or buildings, town planning improvements.
5. Land revenue, including the assessment and collection of revenue, survey of revenue purposes, alienation of revenues.
6. Duties in respect of succession to agricultural land.
7. National Wastelands Development Board.
8. National Land Use and Wasteland Development Council.
9. Promotion of rural employment through Wasteland Development
10. Promotion of production of fuelwood, fodder and timber on non-forest lands, including private wastelands.
11. Research and development of appropriate low cost technologies for increasing productivity of wastelands in sustainable ways.
12. Inter-departmental and inter-disciplinary coordination in programme planning and implementation of the wastelands development programme including training
13. Promotion of People's participation and public cooperation and coordination of efforts of panchayats and voluntary and non-Government agencies for Wasteland Development.
14. Drought prone area programmes.
15. Desert Development Programmes.
16. Haryali.
17. The Registration act, 1908 (16 of 1908).
18. (i) National Mission on Bio-fuels;
(ii) Bio-fuel plant production, propagation and commercial plantation of bio-fuelplants under various schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Panchayati Raj; and
(iii) Identification of non-forest wasteland in consultation with; the state Governments, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Panchayati Raj for bio-fuel plant production.

C. Department of Drinking Water supply (Peyajal Poorti Vibhag)

1. Rural Water supply (subject to overall national perspective of water planning and coordination assigned to the Ministry of Water Resources), sewage, drainage and sanitation relating to rural areas; international cooperation and technical assistance in this field.
2. Public cooperation, including matters relating to voluntary agencies in so far as they relate to rural water supply, sewage, drainage and sanitation in rural areas.
3. Co-operatives relatable to the items in this list.
4. Coordination with respect to matters relating to drinking water supply projects and issues which cover both urban and rural areas.

Department of Rural Development



"In a gentle way, you can shake the world."

Mahatma Gandhi

Chapter 1

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

1. Introduction

The Ministry of Rural Development is the nodal Ministry for implementing the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee

Act. This flagship programme of the Government of India touches the lives of the rural poor and promotes inclusive growth. The primary objective of the Act is augmenting wage



Workers at a Mahatma Gandhi NREGA worksite in Tamil Nadu



Workers have to bring their job cards to the worksite

employment. Its auxiliary objective is strengthening natural resource management through works that address causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation and soil erosion and so encourage sustainable development. The process outcomes include strengthening grassroots processes of democracy and infusing transparency and accountability in governance. The Act was notified in 200 districts in the first phase with effect from 2nd February 2006 and then extended to additional 130 districts in the financial year 2007-08. The Act has been notified throughout the country with effect from 1st April 2008.

2. Salient features of the Act

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is the first ever law internationally, that guarantees wage employment in an unprecedented scale. MGNREGA aims at enhancing livelihood security of households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Unique features of the Act include; time bound employment guarantee and wage payment within 15 days; incentive-disincentive structure to the State Government for providing

employment as 90 per cent of the cost for employment provided is borne by the Centre or payment of unemployment allowance at their own cost and emphasis on labour intensive works prohibiting the use of contractors, and machinery. The Act also mandates 33 percent participation for women.

3. Impact on Poverty

Increasing Employment Opportunities:

During the first year of implementation (FY 2006-07) in 200 districts, 2.10 crore households were employed and 90.5 crore persondays were generated. In 2007-08, 3.39 crore households were provided employment and 143.59 crore persondays were generated in 330 districts. In 2008-09, 4.51 crore households

have been provided employment and 216.32 crore persondays have been generated across the country.

Enhancing Wage Earnings and Impact on Minimum Wage:

At the national level, average wage paid under MGNREGA has increased from Rs.65 (FY 2006-07) to Rs. 88.48 in FY 2009-10. This has led to a strengthening of the livelihood resource base of the rural poor in India. In 2008-09, 67% of funds utilized (Rs.18200.03 crore as wage expenditure) were in the form of wages paid to the labourers. In 2009-10, 69% of the funds have been utilized in the form of wages (Rs.18806.39 crore as wage expenditure)



A National-level workshop on NREGA in progress in the capital

Promoting Equity:

The Programme had a high workforce participation of marginalized groups like SC/ST (54%) in FY 2008-09. Women workforce participation has also surpassed the statutory minimum requirement of one third participation. In 2008-09, women participation was 48% which has increased to 49% in FY 2009-10.

4. Financial Inclusion:

Payment of wages through banks and post offices has been statutory. In the current financial year 2009-10, so far 8.57 crore bank and post offices accounts have been opened to disburse wages.

5. Insurance Coverage:

MGNREGA workers have been identified as a category for Jana Shree Bima Yojana of LIC for insurance cover. Efforts are also on to extend the benefits of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana to MGNREGA workers.

6. Impact on Natural Resources:

6.1 Significant impacts have also been noted on natural resources through water conservation, land development and afforestation projects taken up in large measure under MGNREGA. In FY 2008-09, 27.75 lakhs works were undertaken with 46% water conservation works. Similarly, in FY 2009-10, 36.51 lakhs works were undertaken, of which 51% constituted water conservation, 16% rural connectivity, 14% land development and provision of irrigation facility to individual beneficiaries constituted around 17% with remaining 2% works related to other activities. Out of 36.51 lakh works undertaken, 13.75 lakhs works have already been completed.

7. Vigilance and Monitoring

7.1 Social Audit: Lateral public accountability systems like conducting social audits has been put in place. Detailed instructions about conducting of social audit have been issued through an amendment to Schedule II of the Act. So far, social audit has been conducted in 2.29 lakhs gram panchayats.

7.2 Out of 36.51 lakhs works undertaken, 3.39 and 27.01 lakh works have been inspected at district and block levels respectively.

7.3 100 Eminent Citizens are being identified to independently monitor and report on the implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.

7.4 Instructions issued to States for setting up the office of Ombudsman at district level to effectively manage grievance redressal.

7.5 Ministry of Rural Development has also set up a Toll Free National Helpline 1800110505 to enable the submission of complaints and queries to the Ministry for the protection of workers entitlements and rights under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.

8. Management Information System (MIS)

Carrying forward the commitment to transparency and accountability, web enabled Management Information System permits citizens to access the muster rolls (document of attendance of workers and payment of

wages) and places data on all critical parameters on the MGNREGA website www.nrega.nic.in. So far 2.4 crore Muster Rolls and 8.8 crore Job cards have been uploaded.

9. Convergence for sustainable development

Convergence is perceived to be a process that brings together existing schemes and resources and not a new scheme with additional overheads and additional budgets. The basic premise of planning is decentralization and community participation, with a central role for the PRIs, specially Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayats. Convergence is expected to create value addition through resource and activity synergies as well as infusion of professional quality in planning and implementation.

Joint Convergence Guidelines have been issued on convergence of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act with schemes/programmes of select Ministries/Departments. Joint Convergence Guidelines may also be accessed on MGNREGA website www.nrega.nic.in.

115 pilot districts have been identified in 22 States to carry forward the convergence initiatives. Progress on this account is regularly monitored.

10. Institutional Network:

The Ministry of Rural Development has established a Professional Institutional Network (PIN) for steady, sustainable feedback to enhance the quality of the programme. PIN is envisaged as an integrated structure for concurrent appraisal, diagnosis, remedial action and capacity building for MGNREGA as well as strengthening capacity of districts to create positive impact.

Presently, the Network has 18 member institutions including Indian Institute of Technology (IITs), Indian Institute of Management (IIMs), Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM), Agricultural Universities and other professional institutions. In its first phase, 13 institutions have conducted MGNREGA appraisal.

Chapter 2

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

Introduction

The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is a major on-going programme for the self-employment of the rural poor. The programme was started from 01.04.1999 after restructuring and merging the erstwhile Integrated Rural Development Programme

(IRDP) and its allied programmes, namely Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Supply of Toolkits in Rural Areas (SITRA) and Ganga Kalyan Yojana (GKY), besides Million Wells Scheme (MWS).



A Stall at a SARAS fair, offering products made by Self-Help Groups.

Box-1**SGSY - AT A GLANCE**

"SGSY - the largest Self-Employment Programme for Rural Poor"

Date of Inception: 1st April, 1999

To bring the assisted BPL family above the poverty line by ensuring appreciable increase in income over a period of time.

Main Features

- Emphasis on mobilization of rural poor to enable them to organize into Self Help Groups.
- Participatory approach in selection of key activities.
- Project approach for each key activity.
- Emphasis on development of activity clusters to ensure proper forward and backward linkages.
- Strengthening of groups through Revolving Fund Assistance(RFA)
- Training of beneficiaries in group dynamics and skill development for taking up micro enterprises.
- Provision of credit linked subsidy for enabling beneficiaries to take up income generating activities.
- Marketing support with emphasis on market research, upgradation/ diversification of products, packaging, creation of market facilities, etc.
- Provision for development of infrastructure to provide missing critical link. 20% fund (in case of NE State 25%) is earmarked for infrastructure development.
- Active role of NGOs in formation and capacity building of SHGs.
- Focus on vulnerable groups i.e. SC, ST, Women, minorities and disabled
- 15% fund earmarked for Special Projects for piloting innovative schemes for livelihood generation and taking up placement-linked skill development projects for providing wage employment to rural BPL in Private Sector.

Funding Pattern: Funds under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) are shared between the Centre and the States (except NE States including Sikkim) in the ratio of 75:25. The ratio of sharing of funds between the Centre and the North Eastern States including Sikkim is 90:10.

Performance of scheme since inception (up to 2009-10)

(i)	No. of SHGs formed	:	36.78
(ii)	SHGs passed Gr.I	:	24.09 lakh
(iii)	SHGs passed Gr.II	:	11.24 lakh
(iv)	SHGs taken up economic activities	:	8.36 lakh
(v)	Subsidy disbursed	:	Rs.10092 crores
(vi)	Credit disbursed	:	Rs.20822 crores
(vii)	Per Capita Investment (2009-10)	:	Rs.32008/-

The basic objective of the SGSY is to bring the assisted poor families (Swarozgaris) above the Poverty Line by providing them income-generating assets through a mix of bank credit and governmental subsidy. The programme aims at establishing a large number of micro enterprises in rural areas based on the ability of the poor and potential of each area. The brief details of the programme are indicated in **Box-I**.

Strategy

SGSY has been conceived as a holistic programme of self-employment. It covers all aspects of self-employment of the rural poor viz. organisation of the poor in to Self Help Groups (SHGs), their capacity building and training, credit linkages and subsidy, selection of key activities, planning of activity clusters, creation of infrastructure, technology and marketing support.

Implementing Agencies

The SGSY is being implemented by the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs), with the active involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), the Banks, the Line Departments and the Non-Government Organizations (NGOs).

Social Mobilization of the poor

A major shift in the SGSY compared to the erstwhile programmes is in terms of its emphasis on social mobilization of the poor. The programme 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 organizations, the Self-Help Groups (SHGs), in which they participate fully and directly and through internal credit and thrift

Box-2

SGSY - Main Criteria for SHG Formation

- SHG has to be a group of rural poor who volunteer to organize themselves in a group.
- Group may consist of 10-20 members (5-20 members in case of minor irrigation project, disabled persons and in difficult areas like desert hills and areas with scattered and sparse population).
- Members of group to be from BPL family; however, maximum of 20% and in exceptional cases 30% of the group members can be from families marginally above poverty line.
- Only one member from a family is eligible for membership of group.

Box-3

Role of NGOs/Banks in Group Formation

- NGOs or Community Based Organization (CBOs)/ Community Coordinators/ facilitators/SHPIs/ animators are to be involved in Group Formation and even for SHG's capacity building.
- Rs.10, 000 per group to be paid to NGOs/CBOs / SHP1 / facilitators etc. for formation and development of SHG in four instalments.
- 20% at the beginning of group formation
- 30% when group qualifies for Revolving Fund
- 40% when group takes up economic activity
- 10% after start of economic activity and on adherence of group to repayment of bank loan.



Costume Jewellery is one of the products made by Self-Help Groups.

operations are able to meet small emergent expenditures through loans from group savings. Coming together in a group also empowers the members by giving them the strength of numbers. An SHG may consist of 10-20 persons belonging to families below the Poverty Line. A person should not be a member of more than one group. In the case

of minor irrigation schemes, disabled persons, and in difficult areas i.e. hills, deserts and sparsely populated areas, the number of persons in a group may range from 5-20. However, if necessary 20% and in exceptional cases upto 30% of the members in a group may be from APL; (marginally above the poverty line and residing contiguously with

Box-4

Revolving Fund Assistance under SGSY

- Revolving Fund is to be given to SHGs by DRDAs and the Banks give it as cash credit limit to SHGs when it qualifies first grading, which is upto four times to the amount of Revolving Fund Assistance.
- Quantum of Revolving Fund
- Subsidy/Grant by DRDA - Equal to group corpus of the SHG subject to minimum of Rs.5000 and maximum of Rs. 10,000. Total Revolving Fund Assistance can go upto Rs.20,000/- in multiple doses.

Box-5

Subsidy Under SGSY

- Subsidy is only an enabling element of the Scheme
- Subsidy is back ended - to be kept by Bank in Subsidy Reserve Fund Account
- No interest to be charged by Bank on the subsidy deposited with them
- Quantum of subsidy -
 - a) For individual Swarozgaris 30% of Project cost subject to a maximum of Rs.7500. In case of SC/ST & disabled 50% of Project cost or Rs.10,000 whichever is less.
 - b) For Self Help Groups 50% of project cost subject to Rs.1.25 lakhs or Rs.10,000 per SHG Member whichever is less.

BPL families) if agreed to by BPL members of the group. 50% of Self-Help Groups in each block should be exclusively for women. Group activities are to be given preference and progressively, majority of the funding should be for Self-Help Groups.

Selection of Key Activities

The SGSY emphasizes assistance to the Swarozgaris for those activities which have been identified and selected as key activities in terms of their economic viability in the area. Each block may select about 10 key activities but focus should be on 4-5 key activities based on local

resources, occupational skills of the people and availability of markets.

Block Level SGSY Committees are mainly responsible for selection of key activities which should be done in consultation with Banks, industrial/technical organizations, local Khadi & Village Industries officials and District Industry Center. The selected key activities are to be recommended by Panchayat Samiti and finally are to be approved by District Level SGSY Committee. Any new activity can be added to list of key activities by the District Level SGSY Committee but ordinarily selected key activities should not exceed 10 in a block.



A Saree being made by a member of Self-Help Group.

Cluster Approach

SGSY stresses on cluster approach for taking up economic activities. The key activities are to be taken up in clusters. The cluster may not merely be geographic agglomerations but limits where backward and forward linkages can effectively be established. The cluster approach in the programmes is adopted to facilitate infrastructure and marketing support to the activity.

Project Approach

The SGSY adopts a project approach for each key activity. Project reports are to be prepared in respect of each identified key activity. The banks and other financial institutions have to be closely associated and involved in preparing these project reports, so as to avoid delays in sanctioning of loans and to ensure adequacy of financing. Project report should include all aspects like level of investment required at Swarozgaris' level, returns from the activity, credit requirement, repayment schedule, technical input required by Swarozgaris, training requirement and mode of training, infrastructure and marketing requirement and identification of resources to develop them etc.

Target Group

Families below the Poverty Line (BPL) in rural areas constitute the target group of the SGSY. Within the target group, special safeguards have been provided to vulnerable sections, by way of reserving 50% benefits for SCs/STs, 40% for women, 15% for minorities and 3% for disabled persons.

Financial Assistance

Assistance under the SGSY, to individual Swarozgaris or Self Help Groups, is given in the form of Revolving Funds Assistance and Capital Subsidy by the government linked to credit by the banks. The Revolving Fund Assistance is to augment the group corpus of SHGs and provide them with immediate liquidity to meet their emergent consumption needs. Credit is critical component of the SGSY, subsidy being a minor and enabling element. Accordingly, the SGSY envisages greater involvement of the banks. They are to

be involved closely in the planning and preparation of project reports, identification of activity clusters, infrastructure planning as well as capacity building and choice of activities of the SHGs, selection of individual Swarozgaris, pre-credit activities and post-credit activities and post-credit monitoring including loan recovery.

Credit targets under the SGSY are fixed every year by a Committee having representatives from the Ministry of Finance, NABARD, Reserve Bank of India (RBI), State Bank of India (SBI) and Ministry of Rural Development. Credit target of Rs.3929.80 crores was fixed for the year 2008-09 and an amount of Rs. 3530.07 crore (89.83 %) was disbursed by the banks. The percentage of credit mobilization has increased over the years from 32.96% in 1999-2000 to 89.83% in the year 2008-09. The total credit target for the year 2009-10 was fixed at Rs. 4443.91 crores. Against this target the total credit disbursed upto December, 2009 was Rs.2504.64 crore (56.36 %).

A close coordination between different agencies responsible for implementation of SGSY is critical for the success of the programme. In order to ensure coordination amongst rural development functionaries, bankers and PRIs etc. various Committees are constituted under SGSY. At Central Level, Central Level Coordination Committee (CLCC) has been constituted to review and ensure effective implementation of the programme. It consists of representatives from State Governments and various Banks to discuss the progress of the programme. Likewise, at the State Level, SLBC has been constituted, which is required to meet every quarter to ensure

proper follow up and effective implementation of the programme. At District Level, there are district SGSY Committees under the Chairmanship of District Collector/Chief Executive Officer which meets every month to review the progress of SGSY and suggest corrective action wherever necessary. There are block level SGSY Committees in each block which meets once in a month.

Training under SGSY

SGSY is a process oriented scheme and the role of facilitators/ Self Help Promoting Institutions (SHPIs), field level functionaries of banks and development functionaries is critical in the successful implementation of the scheme. It is beyond doubt that wherever functionaries have been trained in the concept of functioning of SHGs, group dynamics, guidelines of the scheme, marketing and entrepreneurship development etc., the quality of groups as well as overall implementation of the programme

has been qualitatively better. Keeping this in view, 10% of the total allocation is earmarked for training and capacity building of beneficiaries and another Rs. 15 crore has been earmarked during the year 2009-10 for organizing training of trainers. In order to take training and capacity building to grass root level, an initiative was taken to involve the Extension Training Centres (ETCs) at the district level in the training of trainers which generated a very good response. It is proposed to get more TOTs organized through ETCs in the coming years.

Establishment of "Rural Self Employment and Training Institute (RSETI)"

Keeping in view the mammoth requirements of skill development training of rural poor in the country a new initiative was launched in 2008-09 for setting up Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI) one in each district of the country to tap the BPL youth from the rural hinterland. The RSETIs are being

set up in partnership with public sector banks. Government of India provides one-time financial support for infrastructure creation and the Banks take up the responsibility of the management and functioning of the institutes. These RSETIs will provide short term training in specific skills to rural BPL youth to enable them to take up self / wage employment in related sectors. Banks are also expected to provide credit to the beneficiaries and hand-hold them for at least two years.



Self-Help Groups, such as the above, play an important role in generating income for women.



The Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development, Dr. C.P. Joshi inaugurating a SARAS fair.

During the year 2008-09, funds to the tune of Rs.104.69 crore were released to NIRD for setting up 110 RSETIs. Efforts are being made to set up 200 RSETIs during the year 2009-10.

Infrastructure Development

The SGSY provides for review of existing infrastructure for the cluster of activities and identification of gaps. Critical gaps in investments have to be met from the funds available under the SGSY programme infrastructure, subject to a ceiling of 20% (25% in the case of North Eastern States) of the annual allocation made under the scheme for each District.

Marketing initiatives under SGSY

1. Marketing of products made by Self Help Groups of SGSY is also a major area of concern under the Programme. To facilitate marketing of the products produced by SGSY swarozgaris, requisite provisions have been made in the guidelines of the scheme. SGSY emphasizes on backward and forward linkages of the activities to be tied up appropriately so as to ensure that the products manufactured by swarozgaris are able to compete in the market and they derive adequate income to cross the poverty line. Necessary support may be taken from Government and private agencies in order to provide the backward and forward linkages to the groups / individual swarozgaris of SGSY.



The Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh, chairing a meeting on re-orienting of SGSY.

2. The various initiatives of the Ministry to promote marketing of rural products are as under:-

- a. **Organization of Saras Fairs** - At present regional / State SARAS fairs are organized throughout the country where SHGs from different states participate and sell their products. In the year 2009-10 three such regional fairs were organized by the Ministry at (i) Dilli Haat, Pitampura; (ii) Dilli Haat, INA and (iii) at Pragati Maidan during India International Trade Fair (IITF). Ministry of Rural Development supports the State Governments for organizing one Regional Saras fair in

metros and major cities of the state by sanctioning an amount upto Rs.25 lakhs for Metro cities and Rs.20.00 lakhs to other cities. 23 such SARAS fairs were organized in different cities of the country.

- b. **Creation of Marketing Centers at Delhi-** Permanent marketing centers provide a platform to the rural artisans to sell their products throughout the year. A plot of land of about two acres has been purchased by the Ministry at Jasola to construct Dilli Haat type complex. There will be 74 stalls, dormitory, amphitheater, ATM and training Hall which will be provided to

the Self Help Groups who will participate in these stalls for sale of their products. The construction of SARAS Haat has been entrusted to National Building Construction Corporation.

Ministry of Rural Development has taken a Gallery at Rajiv Gandhi Crafts Bhavan, Baba Kharak Singh Marg on rent for display and sale of products of SHGs. The management of the Gallery has been entrusted to Consortium of Women Entrepreneurs of India (CWEL) to run the Gallery in a professional way.

44 stalls of Dilli Haat, Pitampura have been taken on long term lease by the Ministry of Rural Development where rural artisans from all States are invited to participate. Such permanent marketing centers in urban areas for swarozgaries of SGSY are expected to promote sale of rural products.

- c. **Creation of Marketing Centers in States :** Eleven special projects have been sanctioned in nine States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Goa to create marketing centers in the districts.

Each district has been granted funds for the development of three village haats in the financial year 2008-09 on pilot basis. It is expected that these village haats will promote marketing of products at village level, encourage better sales and profits to the rural artisans, and develop as the growth centers for the upliftment of rural areas. The guidelines for setting up of

rural haats at various levels have been formulated and circulated for implementation.

- d. **Quality improvement of the products :** Workshops are being organized during the Saras Fairs to make the rural artisans aware of various aspects of marketing. They are informed about the latest and effective ways of packaging, designing and the importance of quality control and standardization.

National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) is providing assistance to rural artisans in product designing under special projects of SGSY. NIFT is working closely with Ministry for development of textile clusters in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Kerala, Gujarat, Orissa and West Bengal.

- e. **Convergence of Marketing activities:** This Ministry has made various efforts with the different ministries on the convergence of marketing activities. The result of these efforts are as under :-

- The office of DC Handicrafts has agreed for the participation of rural artisans of SGSY in five stalls in the Gandhi Shilp Bazaars being organized by them in various States throughout the year. The calendar of these events has been circulated to all the State Governments for ensuring the participation of Self Help Groups.
- TRIFED will provide the marketing support to the tribal artisans covered under SGSY. TRIFED has agreed for purchase of the products of tribal artisans and sale of these products in their outlets. TRIFED is also organizing

various fairs for the tribal artisans where tribal artisans of SHGs will also get a chance to participate.

Special Projects under SGSY

15% of allocation under SGSY is set apart for Special Projects. The objective of Special Projects is to ensure a time-bound programme for bringing a specific number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families above the poverty line through employment generation by taking up placement linked skill development & innovative projects, the cost of which can go up to Rs. 15 crore in each case. The grant component of the project cost (excluding credit, beneficiary contribution etc.) has to be shared between the Centre and State Governments or other agencies in the ratio of 75:25. The projects may be proposed to the Ministry by State Governments, Panchayati Raj Institutions or Semi Government organizations at State and National level or organizations at International level.

An innovative intervention through demand based skill development training projects, for increasing the employability of rural BPL youth leading to their placement has



Another Self-Help Group member stitching clothes.

also been taken up at the National level. The emphasis of these projects is on identifying demand-driven skill sets in consultation with the industry/potential employers in and near the project areas and imparting training to rural BPL youth leading to their placement on completion of training courses. Considering the potential in this strategy, the initiative has been up-scaled and 63 such projects have been sanctioned for upscaling the initiative on a national level for covering about 7.53 lakh rural youth. The average skill development training cost to be borne by the Government in these projects is about Rs. 11,000/- per head. Out of about 109,000 of youth trained so far in these projects, more than 75,000 have found employment through successful placement at salaries at or above minimum wages bringing them above poverty line. This initiative appears to be a very cost effective and productive way for imparting useful skills for sustainable livelihood of rural poor, to bring beneficiaries above poverty line.

Overall, since inception of SGSY i.e. 1.4.99, up to January, 2010, 308 Special projects have been approved and sanctioned all over the country involving a total investment of over Rs. 2761.33 crore, out of which the Central share is about Rs. 1797.14 crore. Against the committed Central share, about Rs. 1085.24 crore has been released by the Ministry to Project Coordinating/Implementing Agencies. The details of sector-wise investment of sanctioned special projects are given in **Annexure III**.

Monitoring

A comprehensive system of monitoring has been adopted under the SGSY. The programme is monitored from the Central

level down to the grass-root level. At the Central level, the Central Level Coordination Committee (CLCC) monitors and reviews the implementation of the Programme and lays down Policy Guidelines for all aspects related to credit linkages for the SGSY. The Performance Review Committee of the Department of Rural Development also reviews the implementation of the SGSY. At the State level, a State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) monitors the Programme. At the district and block level, the programme is monitored by District level SGSY Committee and Block Level SGSY Committees. In addition, the progress under the SGSY is monitored periodically through reports and returns submitted by DRDAs/ States including the on-line Monthly Progress Reports (MPRs). Issues related to implementation of the programme are discussed in Project Directors' workshops and periodic meetings with the State Secretaries with the objective of bringing out improvement in implementation of the programme at the Block/DRDA level.

The Ministry has also constituted the Vigilance and Monitoring Committees with a view to fulfilling the objective of ensuring quality of expenditure, particularly, in the context of large public funds being spent

under all the programmes, including SGSY, of the Ministry of Rural Development. These Committees would keep a close watch on the implementation of the Programmes as per the prescribed procedures and Guidelines.

Social and Gender Empowerment

The SGSY is emerging as a women-centric programme. The guideline of the programme stipulates, inter-alia, that at least 40% of the swarozgaries will be women, and 50% of all SHGs in a district will be women SHGs. During 2009-10 (Dec'09) out of the total 11.65 lakh Swarozgaries assisted, about 7.85 lakhs were women Swarozgaris which constitutes around 67% of the total Swarozgaris assisted.

With the present experience under the SGSY it has been noticed that the scheme has naturally emerged as a women-led programme and in the pockets where the programme has been successfully implemented it has resulted in visible social and economic empowerment of women.

Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Right & Full Participation) Act, 1995.

The Guidelines of Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) stipulate that disabled

Year	No. of Swarozgaries assisted (in Lakhs)		Percentage of Women beneficiaries
	Total	Women	
2008-2009	18.62	12.07	64.80
2009-2010 (Dec'09)	11.65	7.85	67.36

persons will account for at least 3% of the total Swarozgaris. The groups formed should ideally be disability-specific wherever possible, however, in case sufficient number of people for formation of disability-specific groups are not available, a group may comprise persons with diverse disabilities or a group may comprise both disabled and non-disabled persons below poverty line.

During the financial year 2009-10 (Dec'09) total Swarozgaris assisted in this scheme were 1164898 out of which disabled persons were 23013(1.98 %).

Restructuring of SGSY as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)

With the objective of making it more effective and need based, the Ministry of Rural Development is in the process of re-designing SGSY to implement it in a **mission mode**. The proposed salient features of NRLM are:

- Universal social mobilization through formation of SHGs under NRLM in order to bring each and every BPL household under SHG net to ensure that all the rural poor in the country are made a part of the social mobilization process in order to empower them.
- **Setting up of SHG Federations: SHG federations will be set up at the levels of villages, cluster of villages, and blocks.** The Federations will help the SHG members in articulating their demands, collective action for getting their entitlements with various Government

departments, developing backward and forward marketing linkages.

- **Demand Driven strategy** to provide flexibility to the states to prepare the action plans for poverty reduction on the basis of available allocation, resources and skills and for allowing local innovations.
- **Professional support:** The DRDAs/ blocks are having skeleton staff and over burdened with a multiplicity of programmes. Under NRLM, it is proposed to provide professional support at all levels from National to Sub district level in different streams. This will facilitate in hand - holding of SHGs for taking them through the natural evolution process whereby they are first geared to meet their consumption needs through group savings and then take up micro - enterprises for income generation.
- **Package of Economic Assistance:** The package of economic assistance proposed to be provided under NRLM consists of Revolving Fund (RF), and capital subsidy at an enhanced rate and introduction of interest subsidy.
- **Convergence:** Convergence with other Governments sponsored programmes of MoRD and other Ministries with the aim of achieving synergies and for technical inputs.
- **Risk Management:** The Mission will take initiative to ensure universal coverage of rural poor against loss of life, health and assets through convergence with existing risk mitigation programmes.
- **Upscaling placement linked skill development projects** with increased allocation and making it a sub-set of SGSY for capturing livelihood opportunities in

emerging markets, particularly in the labour intensive industries and the service sector. NRLM will also continue to support to other innovative projects.

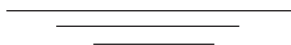
- **Improved evaluation and monitoring:** NRLM will put in place a (i) comprehensive MIS encompassing database of SHG profiles, federations, training institutions and activities, placements of trained beneficiaries, marketing of products etc, (ii) concurrent and mid - term evaluations, (iii)

social accountability practices like social audits etc. facilitate monitoring & bring in transparency in program implementation.

Progress of Program -

The financial and physical progress under the SGSY since inception (1.4.99) to 2009-10 (Dec'09) at all India level is at **Annexure - IV**.

State-wise physical and financial performance under the SGSY during 2009-10 (Dec'09) are given at **Annexure-V**.



Chapter 3

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

1. Introduction

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched on 25th December 2000 by the Government of India as a 100%

Centrally Sponsored Scheme to provide road connectivity in rural areas of the country. The programme envisages connecting all habitations with a population of 500 persons and above



Villagers proudly riding on roads built under PMGSY.

(250 persons and above in respect of hill States, the tribal and the desert areas) through good all-weather roads. 1,68,268 habitations were eligible for coverage under the programme, out of which 31,804 habitations have been reported either connected under other schemes or not feasible. Therefore, 1,36,464 habitations were targeted for providing road connectivity under PMGSY. The programme also has an 'Upgradation' component with a target to upgrade 3.68 lakh km. of existing rural roads (including 40% renewal of rural roads to be funded by the States) in order to ensure full farm to market connectivity. The physical target under programme is as under:

a. New connectivity component Target

- * Habitations to be connected: 1,36,464 nos.
- * Rural length to be constructed: 3.70 lakh km. (approx.)

b. Upgradation component

- * Road length to be upgraded/renewed: 3.68 lakh km.

2. Requirement of funds for PMGSY

Based on the Core Network survey conducted after launching the programme and the experience of the first 3 years with the average cost of construction of PMGSY roads, the cost of the programme was revised in 2003-04 to Rs. 1,32,000 crore (as against Rs. 60,000 crore projected initially).

3. Bharat Nirman

The Government of India has identified 'rural roads' as one of the six components of 'Bharat Nirman' with a goal to provide connectivity to all habitations with a population

of 1,000 persons and above (500 persons and above in the case of hilly or tribal areas) with an all-weather road. 54,648 habitations were targeted to be connected under the programme. The physical target under the programme is as under:-

a. New connectivity component :

- Habitations to be connected: - 54,648 nos.
- Road length to be constructed: 1,46,185 km.

b. Upgradation component:-

- Road length to be upgraded/renewed: - 1,94,130 km.

Till December, 2009, a total of 33,812 habitations have been connected by constructing 97,583 km. rural roads. In addition, 1,84,353 km. existing rural roads have been upgraded/renewed. Projects for connecting 20,067 habitations are at different stages of implementation.

The State wise progress under the programme has been given in **Annexure VI to VIII** respectively.

4. Resource mobilization

4.1 The requirement of funds for Bharat Nirman is estimated as Rs. 48,000 crore. However, the availability of fund would be as under:-

- Cess on diesel Rs. 16,000 crore
- Assistance from ADB/WB Rs. 9,000 crore
- Assistance from NABARD Rs. 16,500 crore
- Budgetary support Rs. 6,500 crore

#	RRSP-I (Ln No. 2018)#	Rural Road Sector II Investment Programme*			
		RRSP-II - Project 1 (Ln No. 2248)#	RRSP-II Project 2 (Ln no. 2414)	RRSP-II Project 3 (Ln no. 2445)	RRSP-II Project 4 (Ln no. 2535)
States	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	West Bengal, Assam, Orissa	Orissa	Assam and West Bengal	Assam, Orissa and West Bengal
Appraisal Process Start date	May 2002	Nov. 2004	Oct 2006	July 2008	April 2009
Negotiation date	Sept 2003	25 th July 2006	12 th March 2008	19 th September 2008	August 2009
Date of Loan Agreement	25 th Nov. 2004	29 th August 2006	28 th March 2008	10 th November 2008	3 rd September 2009
Loan effectiveness	25 th Jan 2005	18 th Oct. 2006	9 th July 2008	5 th January 2009	26 th November 2009
Loan Amount	\$ 400 Million	\$ 180 Million	\$ 77.65 Million**	\$ 130 Million	\$ 185 Million
Loan closing date	30 th June 2009	30 th June 2009	30 th June 2010	31 st December 2010	31 st December 2011
No. of roads, Length km) and Cost (Rs. Crore)	2,451 roads 11,117 km Rs. 2,520 crore	585 roads 3,187 km Rs. 1,165 crore	400 roads 1,612 km Rs. 513.81 crore	248 roads 1,892 km Rs. 899 crore	771 roads 3,112 km Rs.1,493 crore

Loan closed on 30 June 2009

* FFA for \$750 Million signed by ADB for utilisation of loan under Multitranche Financing Facility. (Time limit upto 31.3.2010).

**\$ 38.55 million after cancellation.



Every road has a citizens' information board.

4.2 Cess on Diesel :

A portion of cess on Diesel (50%) is made available for the development of rural roads as per the provisions of the Central Road Fund Act, 2000. It is expected that about Rs. 16,000 crore would be available for the road works under 'Bharat Nirman' from the cess on diesel.



A scenic road, built under PMGSY.

4.3 Assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB):-

The details of ADB assisted Rural Road Sector Projects (RRSP) are as under:-

4.4 World Bank assisted Projects: -

The World Bank is assisting construction and upgradation of road works under the scheme in four states with loan of \$399.5 million (RRP-I). The details are as below:

World Bank reimburses @ of 80% of the expenditure incurred on consultancies and 90% of works. Therefore, total value of projects to be approved is about US \$ 450.00 million

4.5 Funding from NABARD

The funding strategy to meet Bharat Nirman goals (road

component) was discussed by the National Rural Infrastructure Committee (NRIC) on 5.10.2005. In pursuance to the suggestion made by the committee, a separate window in NABARD was opened with a provision of Rs. 4,000 crore during 2006-07 to augment the funding for rural road projects under 'Bharat Nirman'. However, funds could not be drawn during 2006-07 from this window in the absence of an enabling provision in the Central Road Fund Act, 2000. During 2007-08, this window continued with an outlay of Rs. 4,500 crore. In order to

facilitate drawal of the funds from NABARD, the Central Road Fund Act, 2000 has been amended and notified as the Central Road Fund (Amendment) Act, 2007 (28 of 2007). Rs.15,374 crore have been drawn from RIDF window of NABARD till 17th February 2010.



When PMGSY roads are built, public transport soon follows.

	World Bank Assisted Projects
States	Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh
Appraisal Process Start date	April 2002
Negotiation date	August 2004
Date of Loan Agreement	October 2004
Closing Date	31st March, 2010
Loan Amount	US\$ 399.5 m (Rs. 1,760 crore)
Target upto June 2009 as per (PAD)*	US\$ 370m
Amount Disbursed	US\$ 280m
Loan Terms	10 yr. Moratorium + 35 year repayment. Interest rate 0% for \$ 300m, 1.53% for \$ 100m.

* PAD - Project Appraisal Document



A PMGSY road in the hilly areas of North-East.

5. Financial Outlays

The year wise allocation of funds under 'PMGSY' is as under:-

6. Progress of the Scheme

6.1 Progress of works under PMGSY

Under the programme, till Dec, 2009 project

Year	Amount (Rs. in crore)
2000-01	2,500
2001-02	2,500
2002-03	2,500
2003-04	2,325
2004-05	2,148 + 320*
2005-06	3,809.50 + 410.50*
2006-07	3,725.62 + 1,500*
2007-08	3,900 + 2,600* + 4,500**
2008-09	5,530.15 + 2,250* + 7,500**
2009-10	10,650 + 1,350* + 6,500**

* assistance from ADB/WB.

** loan from RIDF Window of NABARD.

proposals for 1,03,097 road works measuring 4,05,651 km. and valued at Rs. 1,12,435 crore have been cleared by the Ministry of Rural Development. An amount of Rs. 60,939 crore has been released to the States/UTs/agencies. In all 66,093 road works measuring 2,50,605 km. have been completed incurring the expenditure of Rs. 59,852 crore. State wise, physical and financial progress, under the programme including World Bank and ADB assisted projects have been given in **Annexure IX**.

During the year 2009-10, up to Dec, 2009 project proposals for Rs. 6,590 crore submitted by 14 States have been cleared by the Ministry. The State wise details are given at **Annexure-X**.

6.2 Outcome targets and achievements

Outcome targets under the programme have been laid down in terms of habitations connected and length completed since



Farmers taking produce to the market on a PMGSY road.

		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Target	No. of Habitations to be connected	7,895	9,435	12,100	18,100	13,000
	Length of road works to be completed (in km.)	17,454	27,250	55,020	64,440	55,000
Achievement	No. of Habitations to be connected	8,202	10,801	11,336	14,454	4,017*
	Length of road works to be completed (in km.)	22,891	30,710	41,231	52,405	42,368*

* Figures upto Jan'10

2005-06. Year-wise targets and achievements are given below:-

State wise details of outcome targets and achievements during the year 2009-10 upto Dec'09 have been given in **Annexure XI**.

7. Executing Machinery

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme to provide connectivity to the eligible habitations. However, projects under the programme are executed by the State Governments through their agencies i.e. SRRDA (State Rural Roads Development Agency) for monitoring, financial management and coordination at the State Level and Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) for the programme implementation at the district level. In Bihar, Jharkhand and Tripura, central agencies have been engaged for road works under 'PMGSY'. The details of institutional

arrangements as envisaged in the Programme Guidelines are as under:-

- A State Rural Roads Development Agency (SRRDA) or similar body with distinct legal status, to receive PMGSY funds and act as nodal point for rural road sector policy and management.
- Executorial arrangements overseen at State Level by officers of the SRRDA



Yet another citizens' informations board on a PMGSY road.

including State Quality Coordinator (SQC), Financial Controller, Empowered Officer, IT Nodal Officer etc.

- (iii) Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) at Division/District Level for Managing the programme, accountable to the SRRDA.
- (iv) Arrangements for effective management including:-
 - Online Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS)
 - 3 tier quality control
 - Transparent tendering using Standard Bidding Document
- (v) Separate Bank Accounts for 'Programme', 'Administrative' and 'Maintenance' funds, centrally managed by the Agency and operated by the PIUs.
- (vi) State Level Standing Committee including all the main stakeholders of the programme viz., Secretaries of the Departments of Rural Development, Panchayat, PWD, Forests, Finance, Revenue and Transport, State Technical Agencies, State Informatics Officer etc. to monitor progress and quality control etc.

8. National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA)

National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) have been set up as a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 on 14.1.2002 to provide technical support to the programme. NRRDA provides support on the following:

- (i) Designs & Specifications and Cost norms.

- (ii) Technical Agencies
- (iii) District Rural Roads Plans and Core Network.
- (iv) Scrutiny of Project Proposals
- (v) Quality Monitoring
- (vi) Monitoring of progress, including online monitoring
- (vii) R&D
- (viii) Human Resource Development
- (ix) Communication etc.

9. Training

For capacity building of personnel implementing PMGSY, various training programmes have been organized by NRRDA. In the World Bank Technical Assistance programme about 17,000 officials and Contractor's engineers have been trained. Training has also been provided to PMGSY engineers through SIRDs in various States in co-ordination with SRRDAs. About 1,172 engineers have been trained during 2009-10. Total number of officials trained under PMGSY in various programmes so far is 19,947.

10. Outsourcing of Technical and Management Inputs

In order to manage the programme at the national level and yet ensure that adequate technical inputs are locally available for planning and execution of rural roads programme, an elaborate structure consisting of Principal Technical Agencies (national level technical institutions) as well as State Technical Agencies (regional level technical institutions) has been successfully brought into the framework of the

programme through a Government - academia partnership. The details of Principal Technical Agencies and State Technical Agencies have been given in **Annexure XII & XIII** respectively.

11. Maintenance of Rural Roads

11.1 All PMGSY roads are covered by 5-year maintenance contracts, to be entered into along with the construction contract, with the same contractor, in accordance with the Standard Bidding Document. Maintenance funds to service the contract is to be budgeted by the State Government and placed at the disposal of the SRRDA in a separate Maintenance Account.

11.2 Since rural Through Routes / Main Rural Links carry comparatively larger traffic and keeping them in good condition is particularly important, these Routes (whether upgraded under PMGSY or subject to maintenance contract as an associated Through Route of a PMGSY link route) on expiry of 5-year post-construction maintenance are to be placed under Zonal maintenance contracts consisting of 5-year maintenance including renewal as per cycle. The State Government will make the necessary budget provision and place the funds to service the zonal maintenance contracts at the disposal



A picturesque road, built under PMGSY.

of the SRRDA in the Maintenance Account.

- 11.3** State Governments will take steps to build up capacity in the District Panchayats and shall endeavour to devolve the funds and functionaries onto these Panchayats in order to enable them to manage maintenance contracts for rural roads.
- 11.4** Till such time as District Panchayats take over maintenance functions, the PIUs will continue to be responsible for administration of post-construction and zonal maintenance contracts of PMGSY roads.
- 11.5** Provision in detail for the maintenance of rural roads has been given in the PMGSY Programme Guidelines.

12. Measures taken to ensure quality and transparency

12.1 Three tier quality control mechanism :

For ensuring high level of quality in works, PMGSY programme guidelines have the provision for three tier Quality Control Mechanism. The first two tiers of the Quality Control Structure are overseen by the State Quality Coordinators, appointed by the State Governments. The first tier of quality control mechanism is in-house quality control at the level of executing agencies. Field laboratories are established by the Contractors and mandatory tests on the quality of material and workmanship are conducted under the supervision of Programme Implementation Units (PIUs). Quality Control Handbooks have been

prescribed and test records are maintained by the PIUs in the prescribed Quality Control registers. The second tier provides for quality monitoring by the State Governments through independent State Quality Monitors (SQMs). SQMs are deployed to ensure that quality issues are properly being attended to at the first tier. The third tier of this arrangement consists of quality monitoring of works through random inspections by independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs). Observations of National Quality Monitors are shared with PIUs immediately after inspection for taking appropriate action. Thereafter Action Taken Reports (ATRs) are prepared and sent to the NRRDA (National Rural Road Development Agency) through State Quality Coordinator. If defects in the work are rectified and the action of rectification is verified by independent quality monitors in the subsequent inspections, the 'Unsatisfactory' grading of the work is improved to 'Satisfactory' grading. NRRDA monitors the submission of ATRs and States are apprised of the status of ATRs from time to time.

12.2 Standard Bidding Document

Standard Bidding Document (SBD) has been prescribed to facilitate open tender and award of works under PMGSY. Works are awarded through open tender and as per the criteria given in the SBD. Evaluation and acceptance criteria have been incorporated in the bid document in order to have greater transparency in award of works. Following action has been taken to increase the contracting capacity in the States:

- Standard Bidding Document has been amended in September 2006 and package sizes from Rs 50 lakh - Rs 2 crore and Rs 2 crore - Rs 10 crore allowed with differential qualification criteria to enable more contractors to participate.
- Flexibility has been given to States in September 2006 to float packages above Rs 10 crore to induce participation by big contractors.
- Joint ventures between big and small contractors have been permitted.
- Interaction between contractors, equipment manufacturers, equipment leasing firms and financial institutions was held in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal.
- Performance incentive for timely completion has been introduced in September 2006 through higher weightage in qualification assessment in future contracts.

12.3 On-line monitoring

A Web-based on-line monitoring system (web address - www.omms.nic.in and www.pmgsyonline.nic.in) has been developed to facilitate timely monitoring of works under PMGSY. Monitoring modules include Connectivity Status, Procurement Status, Physical and Financial progress, Account and Quality monitoring etc. The entire database has been placed in the Citizens' domain.

12.4 Citizen information boards

Citizen information boards are displayed in local language at prominent locations

in the benefited habitations indicating the volume of materials used in each layer of the pavement.

12.5 Inspection of PMGSY works by public representatives

State Governments have been advised to arrange joint inspections of ongoing as well as completed works under PMGSY by Hon'ble MPs, Hon'ble MLAs and functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions. The arrangements of joint inspection are as under:-

- The Superintending Engineer concerned of the zone/region will request Hon'ble MP and Zilla Pramukh representing that zone/region once in six months to select any PMGSY project(s) for joint inspection. The schedule of joint inspection will be fixed as per the convenience of Hon'ble MP/Zilla Pramukh.
- The Executive Engineer incharge of a division will request Hon'ble MLA/ Chairperson of the Intermediate Panchayat concerned once in three months for joint inspection of any PMGSY project(s) as per their choice and according to their convenience.
- Similarly, the Assistant Engineer in charge of the sub-division will request the concerned Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat once in two months to select any PMGSY project(s) for joint inspection. Joint inspection of the project(s) may be arranged as per their convenience.

13. Annual Maintenance Plans:

It is needed to maintain not only the roads being constructed under 'PMGSY' but the entire core network in all the districts of the States/

UTs to the satisfactory level of serviceability. For this purpose, the concerned State/UT Governments are required to provide adequate funds and create proper institutional arrangements both at the district and the State level.

The States/UT Governments have been advised to prepare annual maintenance plan following sound asset management practices. They have also been advised to make efficient use of the grants recommended by the XII Finance Commission to upgrade the standard of rural roads.

14. Other Initiatives

- (i) **Preparation of Manuals, Pilot Projects, Studies:-** Design manual for Gravel Roads is approved and published by IRC (Indian Road Congress) as IRC SP: 77-2008. Design Manual for CD (Cross Drainage) Structures is under consideration of IRC.
- (ii) **Review of Geometric design parameters:-** An Expert Committee to review the Standards, Specifications and Design of rural Roads for achieving economy in the cost of construction under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was constituted. The committee held consultative meetings with the State Representatives. Based on the deliberations, interim recommendations on road Geometrics in hill states as well as plain and rolling terrains have been finalized and communicated to all the states concerned. These recommendations would help to reduce cost of construction and facilitate Rural Road construction in areas facing land constraints.

(iii) **Preparation of a Manual on use of Steel Structures for PMGSY Rural Road in bridges and culverts:-** Preparation of Manual on use of Steel Structure for Bridges and Culverts in Rural Roads has been completed upto 15 meter length with the help of the Institute for Steel Development and Growth (INSDAG), Kolkata.

(iv) **Maintenance Audit:-** A provision for five year post construction maintenance contract alongwith the construction contract has been introduced from the year 2003. However, considering that the maintenance activities have not received due attention, to energise the system and bring focus on maintenance, an audit of maintenance activity has been carried out on Core Network roads in general and particularly on PMGSY roads constructed in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The copies of this audit have been shared with Engineering Officers during the national workshop on Asset Mangement held at Hyderabad in April 2009 and also with respective States. The salient findings for the States, in a summarised form, and the general shortcomings requiring attention are :

1. Practice of working out the fund requirement for maintenance is practically absent and up to the year 2007-08 fund allocation by different State Governments has been very small or nil.

2. Maintenance of core network roads or the roads where 5-year initial maintenance is over is not being carried out. Many PIUs are not even aware of the entire core network road in the district.
3. There is hardly any monitoring in the PIU level or at the state level on the maintenance activities or projecting the fund requirement, availability and its utilization.
4. Many roads were unattended. In some cases, the PIUs were not in a position to enforce the provision of the contract in absence of the availability of funds.
5. Some maintenance activities have started during maintenance audit period.

The States have been requested that an institutional arrangements for monitoring the maintenance activities be put in place. Also a quarterly report on funds made available for maintenance and expenditure has been prescribed.

The findings of audit, it is hoped, would help the States in addressing the shortcomings in the system and improve the maintenance management endeavour on rural roads. The objective of the insight available through the audit would help in reducing shortcomings in monitoring, contracting,

implementation, control and funding arrangements for maintenance of rural roads.

15. Research and Development.

The following R&D initiatives have so far been taken in association with the concerned agencies:

- (i) **Cement Concrete Pavements:-** Cement Concrete Pavements are best suited on the soils of poor bearing capacity and also at the sites where exist drainage problems exist. However, the initial cost of construction of the Cement Concrete Roads is normally higher compared to the conventional bituminous pavement. It was indicated by Cement Manufactures' Association (CMA) that the benefits in the forms of reduced routine maintenance costs and the elimination of renewal and rehabilitation cost of bituminous pavements will offset the high initial cost,



Measurements being taken for building a PMGSY road.

if cement concrete pavements are constructed, even in Rural Roads. In order to confirm above, it is proposed to construct some cement concrete pavements under PMGSY.

- (ii) **Use of Jute Geo Textiles:-** Cost of road construction being higher in poor soil, R&D findings on the benefits of using Jute to improve soil strength is being further examined. In order to prove the efficacy of the use of Jute Geo Textiles at field level in rural road construction, a pilot project has been initiated and the Jute Manufactures Development Council (JMDC), an agency of Ministry of Textiles identified as nodal agency for the project which in turn has retained Central Road Research Institute (CRRI), New Delhi as Technical Consultant. An MoU has been signed between NRRDA and JMDC on 6th February, 2004 for operationalizing the pilot project. Roads for the pilot project have been selected in the States of Assam, Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal.

The Detailed Project Reports for the selected road works, prepared by JMDC under the guidance of CRRI, have been cleared by Empowered Committee. The SRRDAs have already awarded the works following the provisions of SBD with necessary special conditions.

Six roads with JGT Technology have been completed and the performance evaluation of these roads is being carried out by CRRI.

- (iii) **Rural Roads Pavement Performance Study:-** Rural Roads Pavement Performance Study has been initiated on the recommendations of the workshop conducted for STAs, in order to enable the evaluation of the following:

- (a) Efficacy of the current design procedures for sustainability.
- (b) Trends in the growth pattern of the traffic plying on the roads under different socio-economic environments.
- (c) The progression of deterioration of the pavements over a period of time under different field conditions.

The sub committee appointed for the purpose has submitted the proposal, as well the Database for the R&D Project. In order to capture the total scenario of the



A PMGSY road under construction.

rural roads performance, it is proposed to include not only budget funded PMGSY roads, but also roads taken under assistance from World Bank, NABARD as well as roads funded by States. Institutions for carrying out Rural Road Pavement Performance Study have been identified and drafts MoUs sent for finalization.

MoUs were received from NIT, Tiruchirapalli, Institute of Engineering & Technology, Sitapur Road, Lucknow, IIT, Roorkee, SGSITS, Indore (M.P), NIT, Hamirpur, BITS, Pilani, College of Engineering, Trivendrum, Bangalore University, Bangalore, IIT, Guwahati, SVNIT, Surat, Punjab Engineering College, College of Engineering & Technology, Bhubaneshwar, NIT, Rourkela, VNIT, Nagpur, NIT, Kurukshetra, Bengal Engineering and Science University, Shibpur, NIT, Warangal, IIT, Powai, IIT, Kharakpur.

The preliminary data received from the Institutes is being analyzed to arrive at conclusions.

- iv. Traffic Volume Studies on completed PMGSY Roads:-** Traffic expected to use a road during its life period is one of the key parameters in the design of the pavement. Currently, for the new roads, a heuristic judgment of the base year traffic is made, based on the experience of the existing roads under similar conditions and then projected with an assumed growth rate of 6%. For the roads taken for upgradation, the base year traffic is assessed through Traffic Counts.

In order to verify whether the assumed base year traffic and / or the assumed growth

rate is reflected in the traffic plying on the road after its completion, it is proposed to conduct Traffic Volume Surveys on representative roads, taking one per block, in the set of roads completed before December, 2003, preferably of Phase-II. The task was assigned to STAs, who selected the roads in consultation with the representative SRRDAs.

16. OMMAS:

The Online Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS) constitutes a core component of PMGSY. In order to effectively monitor the entire programme and bring about greater efficiency, accountability and transparency in implementation, this web enabled application software has been developed by the Centre for Development of Advance Computing (C-DAC) for the Ministry of Rural Development. The software is available through the PMGSY website www.pmgsyonline.nic.in.

17. Workshops on PMGSY:

The following two Workshops were held during the period April, 2008 to March, 2009.

- (a) National Workshop on Hill Roads:-** Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development inaugurated a National Workshop on Planning and Construction of Hill Roads in Rural Areas at Tawang, Arunachal Pradesh, on 22-23 November, 2008. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh chaired the proceedings of the Workshop. The Workshop aimed at addressing the issues related to the construction of rural roads in hill areas in order to provide an opportunity to hill

States to discuss and deliberate many technical issues including Geometrics, Geological Mapping, Geotechnical Investigations, Construction Management & Technologies and Digital Terrain Mapping, important aspects in hill road planning.

Representatives from hilly States and other States having hill roads participated in the Workshop. In addition, experts and resource persons in hill roads planning, execution and management also participated and made useful presentations on specific issues.

(b) Workshop on e-Procurement:- As per PMGSY programme guidelines, well established tendering procedure is required to be followed for ensuring competition and selection of agencies to execute projects sanctioned under the scheme. Experience of e-Tendering of PMGSY works in Andhra Pradesh has demonstrated that e-tendering substantially reduces transaction processing time, increases competitiveness with enhanced transparency and reduces overall cost of bid process management. Keeping in view the comparative advantage of e-tendering, it has been decided that w.e.f. 1st April 2010, all PMGSY works shall be procured through e-tendering.

In order to firm up an action plan to ensure e-tendering of PMGSY works a Workshop was held on 18th March 2009. Participation was from the Nodal Secretaries implementing PMGSY in the States. Findings of the workshop indicated the manner of capacity building of

organizations and contractors needed for success of e-tendering.

Re-engineering of the process modifying from manual mode to e-mode is also required. Nearly 18 States have shown their willingness to make use of the NIC platform and the facilities for moving towards e-procurement in the financial year 2009-10. The Ministry will help NIC in enhancing its capacity (hardware and man power) to take up the task of providing support for the e-procurement to the States who want to make use of the NIC facility.

18. Sound Technical Base for PMGSY

The Rural Roads Manual has been approved and printed by the Indian Roads Congress (IRC) as a Special Publication (IRC:SP-20:2002). This Manual provides a firm technical base for the road works that are being taken up under the PMGSY.

In order to streamline the process of estimation and to standardise contracts, a separate Book of Specification and a Standard Data Book have been published in the IRC.

19. Implementation of the Person with Disabilities Act.

PMGSY roads are constructed as per the prescribed standards and the guidelines. Rural roads including roads taken up under PMGSY are for use of the entire public including persons with disabilities. Therefore, separate earmarking of funds for persons with disabilities is not required under the programme.

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

I. Rural Housing

Shelter is a basic need of a citizen which is critical for determining the quality of human life. A roof over the head endows a shelterless person, with an essential asset and improves his physical and mental well being. Hence, fulfilling the need for rural housing and tackling housing shortage particularly for the poorest is an important task to be undertaken as part of the

poverty alleviation efforts of the government. The Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is a flagship scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development to provide houses to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in the rural areas. It has been in operation since 1985-86.

II. Salient Features of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

The funding of IAY is shared between the Centre and States in the ratio of 75:25. In the case of UTs, entire funds of IAY are provided by the Centre. However, in the case of NE States, the funding pattern has been revised and at present is in the ratio of 90:10. The ceiling on construction assistance under IAY is Rs. 35,000 per unit in the plain areas and Rs. 38,500 in hilly/difficult areas. For upgradation of kutch house, the financial assistance is Rs. 15,000 per unit. In addition to the unit assistance availed under IAY, a beneficiary can also borrow a top-up loan upto Rs. 20,000/- from any nationalized Bank at 4% interest per annum under Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme.

The criteria for allocation of IAY funds to the States & UTs involve assigning 75% weightage to housing shortage and 25% to poverty ratio. The allocation amongst districts



Permanent IAY Wait-list painted on a Panchayat wall.

is based on 75% weightage to housing shortage and 25% weightage to SC/ST component. Further, 60% of the IAY allocation is meant for benefiting SC/ST families, 3% for physically handicapped and 15% for minorities. Also the IAY houses are expected to be invariably allotted in the name of women.

5% of the central allocation can be utilized for meeting exigencies arising out of natural calamities and other emergent situations like riot, arson, fire, rehabilitation etc.

In order to introduce transparency in selection of beneficiaries permanent IAY waitlists have to be prepared gram panchayat wise by the States/UTs. These lists contain the name of deserving BPL families who need IAY houses in order of their poverty status based on the BPL list 2002. Gram Sabhas select the beneficiaries from the list of eligible BPL households/Permanent IAY Waitlist wherever it has been prepared.

Construction of an IAY house is the sole responsibility of the beneficiary. Engagement of contractors is prohibited and no specific type, design has been stipulated for an IAY house. However, sanitary latrine and smokeless chullah are required to be constructed alongwith each IAY house. For construction of a sanitary latrine, in addition to financial assistance provided under IAY, the beneficiary can avail of financial assistance as admissible under the Total

Sanitation Campaign (TSC).

III. Impact of IAY

In the present form, IAY is one of the popular schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development. The popularity can be attributed to the fact that the scheme enables beneficiaries to participate & involve themselves in construction of their houses. The role of the State Government is limited to releases and to facilitating use of appropriate technology. In spite of criticism from certain quarters about IAY being a full subsidy scheme, experience reveals that houses get completed more or less on time which may not have been the case if credit was part of the assistance. Not surprisingly, evaluation studies reveal high levels of occupancy and satisfaction.

Providing houses to the poorest also has a positive impact on people's physical & mental health. Once the basic need of housing is



A proud couple standing outside their home built from IAY funding.



A decorated doorway of an IAY home.

fulfilled, citizens develop a sense of opportunity for livelihood, for improving living conditions and for continuing children's education. Undoubtedly, there is a direct link between a safe and secure housing to better standards of living & reduction in vulnerability.

IV. Bharat Nirman Programme

Rural Housing is one of the six components of Bharat Nirman Programme. Under Bharat Nirman Programme Phase-I, 60 lakh houses were envisaged to be constructed through Indira Awaas Yojana all over the country during the four years i.e. from 2005-06 to 2008-2009. Against

this target, 71.76 lakh houses were constructed with an expenditure of Rs.21720.39 crore. In the second phase, target under Bharat Nirman has been doubled i.e. to construct 120 lakh houses during the next five years period starting from the current year 2009-10.

V. Performance under IAY since Inception

Since inception till date, about 218.69 lakh houses have been constructed/ upgraded by spending an amount of Rs.52365.76 crore. (upto 11/01/2010)

VI. Financial Performance during 2008-09

Central budget for IAY	Rs. 8800 crore
Central Releases	Rs. 8795.79 crore
Total Available Funds (including OB & State share)	Rs.14460.35 crore
Utilization of Funds	Rs.8348.34 crore
Percentage of Utilization	57.73%

VII. Physical Performance during 2008-2009

Physical Target for the year	21.27 lakh houses
Houses Constructed	21.34 lakh houses
Houses under Construction	17.91 lakh houses
Percentage of Physical Achievement	100.32 %

VIII. Economic Stimulus Package

To stimulate the economy, out of total package allocated for Rural Development Rs. 3050.00 crore was provided for Rural Housing in January, 2009. This was in addition to the

normal allocation of Rs.5750 crore. The details of total release of funds under economic stimulus are as under.

Category	Amount released (Rs. in crores)	Target (In lakhs)
1. Allocation & physical target under Stimulus Package		
● As part of normal IAY programme	2428.48	18.01
● For Kaalazar affected districts of Bihar	96.00	0.73
● For Naxal affected districts	412.91	3.15
● For Border Districts	20.80	0.23
● For Primitive Tribes	35.25	0.27
● Revision of funding pattern (NE)	56.60	--
Total	3050.00	22.39

IX. Financial Performance during 2009-10

Central budget for IAY (including economic stimulus package)	Rs. 8800 crore
Central Releases	Rs. 5846.30 crore
Opening balance	Rs.3468.74 crore
Total Available Funds (including OB & State share)	Rs.11324.85 crore
Utilization of Funds	Rs.7024.63 crore
Percentage of Utilization	62.03%

X. Physical Performance during 2009-2010

(as on 31/12/09)

Physical Target for the year	40.52 lakh houses
Houses Constructed	21.18 lakh houses
Houses under Construction	27.53 lakh houses
Percentage of Physical Achievement	52.27 %

XI. Convergence of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes with IAY

Necessary instructions have been issued to all the DRDAs regarding Convergence of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) with IAY. IAY beneficiaries can get the benefits available under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), Janshree and Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana, Health Insurance Scheme and Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme etc.

To elaborate, under RGGVY each IAY beneficiary can get a free electricity connection to his house, under TSC an IAY beneficiary who

will construct a sanitary latrine will get an amount of Rs.2200/- from TSC funds in addition to the unit assistance he has got under IAY, and all willing IAY beneficiaries can get the benefits available under Janshree Bima and Aam Aadmi Bima policies, Health Insurance Scheme, Job Cards under NREGA and under DRI, an IAY beneficiary can borrow up to Rs.20,000/- from any Nationalized Bank at 4% interest per annum to top up the unit assistance he has got under IAY.

XII. Provision for SCs, STs, OBCs and others

Under Indira Awaas Yojana, a minimum of 60% of the funds are required to be utilized for the benefits of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and a maximum of 40% are utilized for non-SC/ST BPL rural households. During the last year i.e. 2008-09, out of total utilization of Rs.8348.34 crore, Rs.4931.46 crore were utilized for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (59.07%).

XIII. Persons with Disabilities

As per IAY guidelines, 3% of the funds allocated are utilized for construction of houses for the physically and mentally challenged



A beautifully painted IAY home.



Beneficiaries draw colourful 'Rangoli' outside their IAY home.

persons. During 2008-09, 53750 houses were sanctioned for physically handicapped persons.

XIV. North Eastern Region

From the financial year 2000-2001 onwards, a separate non-lapsable provision working out to 10% of the total budget of Rural Housing is being earmarked for North-Eastern States. During the year 2008-2009, an amount of Rs. 881.00 crore was earmarked for the North Eastern Region including Stimulus Package which was released during the year. Further against physical target of 1.96 lakh houses, 1.84 lakh houses were constructed in the North Eastern States under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY).

XV. Provision for Homestead Sites:

Scheme to provide homestead sites for deserving BPL households has been approved.

This will enable a permanent asset to be given to those BPL families who have neither land nor house site. It will also help them to fulfill their need for shelter. As on 31/12/2009, proposals from 26 DRDAs of three States i.e. Karnataka, Kerala and Sikkim have been received and Rs.86.93 crore have already been released to them.

XVI. Monitoring Mechanism

The Indira Awaas Yojana is being continuously reviewed through Monthly and Annual Reports received from the States/UTs. Senior officers at the level of Deputy Secretaries and above in the Ministry are appointed as Area Officers for different States/UTs. These Area Officers visit the allotted States/UTs from time to time and inspect the actual implementation of the programme in the field. They also participate in the State Level Coordination Committee



IAY house constructed from local material.

Meetings providing thereby, a source of effective link between the policy makers, i.e., Government of India and the implementing agencies (States/UT Governments). The programme is also reviewed at the meetings with the State Secretaries of Rural Development and with the Project Directors of DRDAs in the workshops held every year.

From April 2007 onwards, an online monitoring mechanism has been put in place to enable DRDAs to upload their monthly progress reports onto the website of the Ministry. Further, database of beneficiaries is being computerized and software for IAY-MIS is being developed.

Chapter 5

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution of India enjoin upon the State to undertake within its means a number of welfare measures. In particular, Article 41 of the Constitution of India directs the State to provide public assistance to its citizens in case of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement and in other cases of undeserved want within the limit of its economic capacity

and development. It is in accordance with these noble principles that the Government of India on 15th August 1995 included the National Social Assistance Programme in the Central Budget for 1995-96.

The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) then comprised of National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS), National Family



IGNOAPS beneficiaries in Tamil Nadu.

Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS). These programmes were meant for providing social assistance benefit to the aged, the BPL households in the case of death of the primary breadwinner and for maternity. These programmes were aimed at ensuring minimum national standards in addition to the benefits that the States were then providing or would provide in future. NMBS was transferred to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare from 2001-02 and subsumed in Janani Suraksha Yojana. On 1st April, 2000 a new scheme known as Annapurna Scheme was launched. This Scheme aimed at providing food security to meet the requirement of those senior citizens who, though eligible had remained uncovered under the NOAPS. Under Annapurna Scheme 10 kgs of food grains per month is provided free of cost to the beneficiary. In February 2009 two new Schemes namely Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) and Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) have been introduced under NSAP.

Implementation of NSAP Schemes

In 2002-03, NSAP and Annapurna were transferred from Centrally Sponsored Scheme to State Plan. The funds for NSAP and Annapurna are allocated by Planning Commission and are released as Additional Central Assistance by the Ministry of Finance in a combined manner for all the schemes under NSAP on the recommendation of the Ministry of Rural Development. NSAP is being implemented mainly by Social Welfare Departments in the States. In some States it is being implemented by Rural Development Departments and in a few by Women and Child Development Departments.

In the year 2008-09 budgetary provision for NSAP was Rs.4500 crore, which has been increased to Rs.5200 crore for the year 2009-10.

Increase in the Old Age Pension Amount

Under NOAPS Rs. 75 per month was being provided per beneficiary to destitutes who were 65 years of age or above. The amount of pension was increased to Rs.200 per month w.e.f. 1.4.2006 and the States were requested to top up with another Rs.200 from their own resources so that a destitute pensioner could get at least Rs.400 per month. At present, 18 States / UTs are providing Rs.400 or more as pension under old age pension. These are Delhi, Goa (Rs.1000), Haryana, Chandigarh (Rs.700), Pondicherry (Rs. 600), A&N Islands, Dadar Nagar Haveli and Maharashtra (Rs.500), Punjab (Rs.450), Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal (Rs. 400).

Another 11 States / UTs are providing pension more than Rs.200 and less than Rs.400. These are Himachal Pradesh (Rs.330), J&K (Rs.325), Chhattisgarh, Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh, and Lakshadweep (Rs.300), Madhya Pradesh (Rs.275), Kerala, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram (Rs.250), The remaining 6 States/UTs are disbursing pension @ Rs.200 p.m..

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)

Government of India on 13.9.2007 modified the eligibility criteria for grant of old age pension to persons aged 65 years or higher and belonging to a household below the poverty line according to the criteria prescribed by the Government of India. With this modification



An IGNOAPS beneficiary

National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS) was renamed as Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS). Under NOAPS, 87.56 lakh beneficiaries were covered during 2006-07. However, with the

modification of eligibility criteria to cover all persons of 65 years or higher and living below the poverty line, the number of beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) has increased to 158 lakhs.

Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)

In February 2009, GOI has approved pension to BPL widows in the age group of 40-64 years @ Rs. 200 p.m. per beneficiary. The estimated number of beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) is 45 lakhs. During

2009-10, till December 2009, 23 lakh beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme. The States are in the process of identifying the eligible beneficiaries under the Scheme.



A smiling senior citizen, under IGNOAPS

Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)

In February 2009, GOI has also approved pension under Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) for BPL persons with severe or multiple disabilities between the age group of 18-64 years @ Rs. 200 p.m. per beneficiary. It is estimated that 15 lakh beneficiaries are to be covered under this scheme. During 2009-10, till December 2009, 5 lakh beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme. The States are in the process of identifying the eligible beneficiaries under the Scheme.

National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)

At inception, grant of Rs 5000 in case of death due to natural causes and Rs 10,000 in case of accidental death of the "primary breadwinner" was provided to the bereaved household under this scheme. The primary breadwinner specified in the scheme, whether male or female, had to be a member of the household whose earning contributed substantially to the total household income. The death of such a primary breadwinner occurring whilst he or she was in the age group of 18 to 64 years i.e., more than 18 years of age and less than 65 years of age, made the family eligible to



Another IGNOAPS beneficiary, in a rural area

receive grants under the scheme. In 1998, the amount of benefit under NFBS was raised to Rs.10,000 in case of death due to natural causes as well as accidental causes. During 2008-09, 4.23 lakh BPL families have benefited under the Scheme. During 2009-10, till December 2009, 1.47 lakh BPL families benefited under the scheme.

Computerisation of NSAP

In order to have transparency in the disbursement of pension to the eligible persons, it had been decided that States should maintain

a data base of beneficiaries and it should be kept in the public domain. The data base would include all necessary details of the beneficiary. NIC has developed software for NSAP-MIS. The software can be accessed at <http://nsap.nic.in>. So far details of 84 lakh beneficiaries have been uploaded on NSAP website.

Physical and Financial Progress

The number of beneficiaries and expenditure reported by various States from 2002-03 onwards is given in the following table.

Year	Allocation	Releases	Total expenditure reported Rs. (in crores)	Total no. of beneficiaries under NOAPS/ IGNOAPS	Total no. of beneficiaries under NFBS	Total no. of beneficiaries under Annapurna
2002-03	680.00	657.09	594.06	6697509	85209	776173
2003-04	679.87	602.26	655.97	6624000	209456	1057155
2004-05	1189.87	1032.01	868.37	8079386	261981	820583
2005-06	1190.00	1189.71	1033.89	8002598	276737	851654
2006-07	2489.61	2489.61	1968.28	8708837	243972	871424
2007-08	2891.48	2889.73	3123.08	11514026	334153	1051030
2008-09	4500.00	4500.00	3961.51	15020640	423292	1011240
2009-10	5200.00	4295.79*	2171.01	15817601	146919	740417

* Released up to Dec 2009.

Chapter 6

Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA)

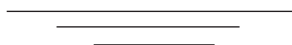
Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) Scheme was implemented on a pilot basis from 2004 - 05 for three years in seven clusters, one each in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Rs. 30 crores were released during 2004 -05 to 2006 -07. The cumulative expenditure up to 31.01.2010 is Rs. 25.54 crores against the total release. The pilot phase ended in March 2007.

2. Meanwhile, efforts continued to prepare a restructured PURA scheme in consultation with various stakeholders. The restructured scheme has been approved for

implementation during 11th Plan on a pilot basis. Budgetary allocation for the scheme is Rs. 248 crores. The objectives of the scheme are to provide livelihood opportunities and urban amenities in rural areas for bridging rural-urban divide and improving the quality of life. The scheme will be implemented under the framework of Public Private Partnership (PPP) between Gram Panchayats and Private Sector Partner. An illustrative list of amenities and economic activities proposed to be provided under the scheme are as follows:-

Amenities to be provided under MoRD Schemes	Amenities to be provided under Non-MoRD Schemes	Add-on Projects (Revenue earning, people centric projects)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water and Sewerage 2. Construction and maintenance of Village Streets 3. Drainage 4. Solid Waste Management 5. Skill Development 6. Development of Economic Activities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Village Street Lighting 8. Telecom 9. Electricity, etc. 10. Village linked tourism 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Integrated Rural Hub, Rural Market. 12. Agri - Common Services Centre, Warehousing, etc. 13. Any other rural-economy based project

3. The private developer shall be responsible for creating and managing the designated infrastructure and amenities in the Panchayat area over a period of ten years. During the pilot phase, while there will be an emphasis upon rural development priorities, there shall also be an effort to dovetail the developers' perspective on an economically viable project.
4. Concerned schemes administered by the Ministry of Rural Development will be converged in Capital Expenditure (CAPEX) provision of PURA projects. The private developer shall also access the support under relevant non-MoRD schemes and dovetail into PURA for delivering the identified urban amenities. The implementation will be done within the guidelines for each of the identified schemes. However, it is expected that the developer shall invest some capital on its own to fund the essential infrastructure and meet operations & maintenance costs. The viability gap that may still exist will be met from a capital grant limited to a maximum of 35% of the project cost.
5. Asian Development Bank (ADB) has approved a 3-year Technical Assistance to support MoRD during the pilot phase.



Chapter 7

District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) Administration

District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) is the principal organ at the District level to manage and oversee the implementation of different anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. Since its inception the administrative cost of the DRDAs was met by setting apart a certain percentage

of the allocation from each programme. However, keeping in view the need for an effective agency at the District level to co-ordinate the anti-poverty programmes, a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening the DRDAs was introduced w.e.f 1st April, 1999.



The Annual Conference of Project Directors of DRDAs in progress.

Objectives

The primary objective of the Scheme of DRDA Administration is to strengthen and professionalise the DRDAs so that they are able to effectively enhance the quality of implementation of anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. The DRDAs are also expected to coordinate effectively with the line departments, the Panchayati Raj Institutions, the banks and other financial institutions, the NGOs as well as technical institutions with a view to gathering support and resources required for poverty reduction effort in the district.

Salient features :

Organisational Structure

- Each district will have its own DRDA. The DRDA would be headed by a Project Director, who should be of the rank of an Additional District Magistrate. In respect of such States where DRDAs do not have a separate identity, a cell will be created in the Zilla Parishad to maintain separate account so that these are capable of being audited separately.
- Role of DRDA will be to facilitate the implementation of the programmes, to supervise/oversee and monitor the progress, to receive and send progress reports and maintaining accounts of funds received for various rural development programmes.
- DRDAs also need to develop synergies among different agencies for the most effective results.
- The DRDAs are expected to deal only with the anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. If DRDAs

are entrusted with programmes of other Ministries or those of the State governments, it should be ensured that these have a definite anti-poverty focus.

- The Chairman Zilla Parishad would be the chairman of the Governing Body of the DRDA. The DRDA shall also have an Executive Committee.

Staffing Pattern :

- The staffing structure of the DRDAs includes positions for planning for poverty alleviation, project formulation, social organisation and capacity building, gender concerns, engineering supervision and quality control, project monitoring, accounting and audit functions as well as evaluation and impact studies

Each DRDA should have the following wings:

- (i) Self-employment Wing;
- (ii) Women's Wing;
- (iii) Wage employment Wing;
- (iv) Watershed Wing,
- (v) Engineering Wing;
- (vi) Accounts Wing;
- (vii) Monitoring and Evaluation Wing; and
- (viii) General Administration Wing.

Administrative Cost:

The administrative cost per district has been fixed as follows:

Category 'A' district (<6 blocks) - Rs. 46 lakhs

Category 'B' district (6-10 blocks) - Rs. 57 lakhs



Finance Minister Sh. Pranab Mukherjee inaugurating the plenary session this year.

Category 'C' district (11-15 blocks)-Rs. 65 lakhs

Category 'D' district (>15 blocks) - Rs. 67 lakhs

The above limits are applicable from the year 1999-2000. The ceilings are raised every year, on a compounding basis, upto 5% to set off increases due to inflation etc.

Personnel Policy:

The DRDA should not have any permanent staff and should not resort to direct recruitment.

- Employees should be taken on deputation for specific periods to ensure better choice of staff and flexibility in staffing pattern.
- The posts of Project Directors, Project

Officers, APO and all technical posts should be manned by officer with proven capability and motivation selected in an objective manner by Selection Committees.

- In the selection of Project Directors and APOs, emphasis should be on selecting officers of young age. Indicatively, the PDs and APOs should not be more than 40-45 years of age, and in any case not more than 50 years of age.

Funding pattern

Funding under this programme is shared between the Centre and the Non-NE States in the ratio of 75:25 and for North Eastern States in the ratio of 90:10. In the case of UTs, the Centre provides entire (100%) funds under the Scheme.

Release of Funds

The Central Assistance under the Scheme is released directly to the DRDAs/Zilla Parishads, in two instalments as per the guidelines of the programme. Up to 30% of the staff cost is allowed to be spent for meeting contingency expenses. 10% of the funds is allowed to be utilized by the State Headquarters.

Performance under DRDA Administration:

The performance under the scheme for the 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 is given below:-

- During the year 2008-09 the budgeted allocation was Rs. 250.00 crore. Allocation was increased from 250.00 crore to 292.00 crore by way of re-appropriation. Against this allocation, Rs.292.00 crore was released as Central share to eligible DRDAs for meeting their salary and contingency expenses including the amount of Rs.6.19 crore, utilized to provide financial support for improvement of infrastructural facilities like construction of office building etc.
- During the current financial year 2009-10, out of total budgeted allocation of Rs. 250.00 crore, an amount of Rs.249.64 crore has been released as Central share to eligible DRDAs up to 05.02.2010 for meeting their salary and contingency expenses.

The State-wise allocation and release of funds during 2008-09 and 2009-10 is given at **Annexure XIV**.

National Conference of Project Directors of DRDAs, 2009-10.

Ministry of Rural Development organizes National Conference of Project Directors of

District Rural Development Agencies every year to provide a platform for interaction, sharing of experiences and information on the implementation of rural development programmes so as to make delivery of programmes more effective and result oriented. In the year 2009-10, National Conference was held on 20th - 21st January, 2010 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi which was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

About 500 participants consisting of the Project Directors of DRDAs Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Parishads, State Secretaries of Rural Development and representatives of Central Government Ministries/Departments attended the Conference and took part in discussions on various programmes of this Ministry. Presentations were made on the innovative practices and success stories by the Project Directors.

Strengthening of DRDAs

During the recent mid-term appraisal of the scheme, it was felt that there is a need for holistic reforms in the DRDAs in the light of new responsibilities entrusted to DRDAs for better coordination and monitoring the implementation of various rural development programmes. Ministry of Rural Development has, therefore, constituted an Expert Group consisting of senior officers from some States, representatives from Ministry of Rural Development and Planning Commission. The Expert Group will work out a strategy to strengthen the DRDAs and will identify measures to professionalise the organizations in order to improve the quality of output.

Chapter 8

Rural Development Activities in North Eastern Region

Implementation of rural development programmes in the NE Region focuses on bringing about an enabling environment for human development initiatives and sustainable development through community

empowerment. The ongoing rural development programmes are interventions towards food security, creation of conditions for socio-economic development and enhancing the capacity level of rural poor to enable them to

Statement showing North Eastern States provision during 2009-2010

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.	Name of Scheme	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate
1	Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	236.00	236.00
2	Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)	882.00	882.00
3	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	1067.00	1055.00
4	DRDA Administration	25.00	25.00
5	Others	12.00	27.00
Sub-Total of Department of Rural Development		2222.00	2225.00
6	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	194.10	194.10
7	National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP)	40.20	40.20
8	Others		
Sub-Total of Department of Land Resources		234.30	234.30
9	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)	810.00	810.00
10	Central Rural Sanitation Programme/Total Sanitation Campaign (CRSP/TSC)	120.00	120.00
11	Others		
Sub- Total of Department of Rural Drinking Water Supply		930.00	930.00

Department of Rural Development

engage in productive activities. As an enabling measure, 10% of Gross Budgetary Support (Plan) is reserved for the North Eastern States. During 2008-09 and 2009-10 the allocation of plan fund to the Region, Department-wise is as under:

During the year 2009-10, in the North Eastern States, 86 districts were covered under MGNREGA. Against the total available fund of Rs.272515.00 lakhs, the expenditure during (till 31st December 2009) was Rs.190136.00 lakhs. The percentage utilization is 69.77

Department-wise Allocation of Plan Fund

(Rs. In crores)

Sl. Name of the Departments	2008-09(BE)	2009-10
A. Department of Rural Development	- Rs. 2460.00	Rs. 2225.00
B. Department of Land Resources	- Rs. 166.51	Rs. 234.30
C. Department of Drinking Water Supply	- Rs. 859.99	Rs. 930.00
Total	<u>Rs. 3486.50</u>	<u>Rs. 3389.30</u>

The above are brief reflections of the performance of major rural development programmes implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development in the NE Region.

Department of Rural Development

1. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

percentage. The utilization level is low as 33.40 percentage in Arunachal Pradesh and as high as 83.23 percentage in Nagaland. 70 days of employment per household was provided in Nagaland and only 14 days of employment in Arunachal Pradesh. The state-wise summary of financial and physical progress during 2009-2010 (till 31st December,09) is as given below:

Financial Progress 2009-10 (upto Dec, 2009)

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl.	State/UTs	Release during Current Year			Total available O.B. and Misc. receipts	funds including Total Expenditure
		Central	State	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1159.00	7.36	1166.36	1943.00	649.00
2	Assam	40964.00	2398.99	43362.99	97638.00	67093.00
3	Manipur	30281.00	133.46	30414.46	36764.00	27352.00
4	Meghalaya	8871.00	676.74	9547.74	12628.00	9403.00
5	Mizoram	17158.00	795.26	17953.26	18948.00	14088.00
6	Nagaland	35959.00	0.00	35959.00	40953.00	34087.00
7	Sikkim	5310.00	72.60	5382.60	6534.00	4155.00
8	Tripura	51352.00	3803.20	55155.20	57067.00	33309.00
	TOTAL	191054.00	7887.61	198941.61	272475.00	190136.00

Physical Progress 2009-10 (upto Dec, 2009)

Sl.	States	No. of households provided employment	Person days In Lakhs					Works Ongoing	Works Completed	Total Works
			Total	SCs	STs	Women	Others			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Arunachal Pradesh	41456	5.78	0.00	5.71	1.44	0.07	1392	166	1558
2	Assam	1666516	501.99	58.61	168.07	139.03	275.30	12254	4250	16504
3	Manipur	386941	211.80	2.53	157.98	98.30	51.29	3672	6031	9703
4	Meghalaya	272214	104.76	0.39	83.57	48.82	20.80	4462	2471	6933
5	Mizoram	179514	112.00	0.01	111.87	41.32	0.13	775	1909	2684
6	Nagaland	303134	206.92	0.00	206.92	85.88	0.00	4495	2854	7349
7	Sikkim	53077	23.82	2.37	10.61	9.70	10.84	806	646	1452
8	Tripura	538860	249.28	58.36	105.61	133.40	85.31	7893	17233	25126
	TOTAL	3441712	1416.35	122.27	850.34	557.88	443.74	35749	35560	71309

2. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

Against the Central allocation of Rs. 2350.00 crores, allocation to NE States is Rs. 205.00 crores and during 2009-10, upto Dec.2009 only Rs.97.58 crores could be released to NE States as on November 2009. The actual expenditure upto November 2009

is Rs.118.64 crores against the available fund of Rs.178.00 crores which is 66.6% of available fund. The assistance given to Swarozgaris of Self Help Groups(SHG) assisted is 108321 against the target of 154391 as on November 2009. The financial and physical performance is as given below:

Financial Progress 2009-10 (Upto Dec., 2009)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.	States /U.T.	Allocation			Releases			Total Funds Available	Utilisation of Funds	%age Utilisation of Funds
		Central	State	Total	Central	State	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Arunachal Pradesh	568.00	63.00	631.00	163.34	11.10	174.44	407.27	82.18	20.18
2	Assam	14750.00	1639.00	16389.00	7375.00	202.22	7577.22	13982.59	9772.47	69.89
3	Manipur	989.00	110.00	1099.00	328.78	82.04	410.82	547.83	45.62	8.33
4	Meghalaya	1108.00	123.00	1231.00	216.02	119.37	335.39	728.41	364.53	50.05
5	Mizoram	256.00	28.00	284.00	256.00	11.98	267.98	275.42	136.82	49.68
6	Nagaland	760.00	84.00	844.00	385.32	0.00	385.32	410.30	296.98	72.38
7	Sikkim	284.00	32.00	316.00	142.00	33.09	175.09	301.65	107.77	35.73
8	Tripura	1785.00	198.00	1983.00	892.50	137.67	1030.17	1146.33	1057.43	92.24
	TOTAL	20500.00	2277.00	22777.00	9758.96	597.47	10356.43	17799.80	11863.81	66.65

3. Rural Housing (Indira Awaas Yojana)

IAY is a rural housing scheme covering below the poverty line families in rural areas. It has also provision of upgrading unserviceable kutch houses. It also emphasizes using of cost effective, disaster resistant, and environmental friendly technologies. In addition to the unit

assistance availed under IAY, a beneficiary can also borrow a top-up loan Rs. 20,000/- from any nationalized Bank at 4% interest per annum under Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme. The allocation of funds and the physical achievements upto December 2009 is as given below.

Financial progress 2009-10

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.	State/UT	Allocation			Release				Utilisation	
		Central	State matching share	Total	Central	State matching share	Total	Total available funds	Total	% Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Arunachal Pradesh	2935.66	326.18	3261.84	1655.82	183.98	1839.80	2033.94	1534.58	75.45
2	Assam	64914.87	7212.76	721227.63	34348.70	3816.52	38165.22	63534.48	47050.94	74.06
3	Manipur	2548.30	283.14	2831.44	1337.80	148.64	1486.44	2341.17	909.64	38.85
4	Meghalaya	4438.24	493.14	4931.38	2632.46	292.50	2924.96	3335.26	1234.63	37.02
5	Mizoram	945.84	105.09	1050.93	929.86	103.32	1033.18	1046.52	494.43	47.25
6	Nagaland	2936.92	326.32	2363.24	2094.90	232.77	2327.67	2487.94	1823.34	73.29
7	Sikkim	561.69	62.41	624.10	561.69	62.41	624.10	726.97	346.75	47.70
8	Tripura	5718.48	635.39	6353.87	2859.24	317.69	3176.93	3190.26	2086.87	65.41
	TOTAL	85000.0	9444.43	94444.43	46420.47	5157.83	51578.3	78696.54	55481.18	70.50

Physical Progress 2009-10 (Upto Dec., 2009)

Sl.	STATES /U.T.	Target 2009-10	House completed and allotted					
			SC	ST	Minorty	Others	Total	House under Construction
1	Arunachal Pradesh	10873	0	3649	0	0	3649	1335
2	Assam	240446	53150	69590	30188	49442	202370	134574
3	Manipur	9439	121	3117	220	727	4185	4152
4	Meghalaya	16440	32	4318	32	36	4418	6119
5	Mizoram	3504	0	1649	0	0	1649	525
6	Nagaland	10878	0	7911	0	0	7911	0
7	Sikkim	2080	95	412	212	439	1158	946
8	Tripura	21182	1777	3232	1454	1616	8079	1151
	TOTAL	314842	55175	93878	32106	52260	233419	148802

4. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

For implementation of PMGSY programme, a relaxation was made for the blocks bordering International boundary in the

hill states, that all habitations within a path distance of 10 k.m. may be treated as a cluster for consideration under PMGSY. This would benefit the N.E. States. The state-wise summary of financial and physical progress during 2009-10 is as given below:-

Financial Progress 2009-2010

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.	State	Release during 2009-2010					
		Cess	WB	Assistance from ADB	RIDF window NABARD	Total Release	Expenditure during 2009-10
1	Arunachal Pradesh	15203.00			104.49	25652.00	18097.00
2	Assam	60000.00		10000.00	20000.00	90000.00	93169.00
3	Manipur	11816.00				11816.00	11533.00
4	Meghalaya						980.00
5	Mizoram	2858.00				2858.00	5178.00
6	Nagaland	6002.00				6002.00	5641.00
7	Sikkim	2180.00			5000.00	7180.00	6393.00
8	Tripura	8949.00				8949.00	17200.00

Physical Progress 2009-2010

Release during 2009-2010

Sl. No.	State	Length (in km.)		No. of Habitations	
		Target	Length completed	Target	Habitation covered
1	Arunachal Pradesh	500	377.24	30	14
2	Assam	2585	1370.00	1350	330
3	Manipur	200	646.83	45	8
4	Meghalaya	100	25.16	10	8
5	Mizoram	200	104.37	40	3
6	Nagaland	150	212.00	12	10
7	Sikkim	300	72.25	55	23
8	Tripura	800	205.34	280	118
	Total	4835	3013.19	1822	514

5. Department of Drinking Water Supply National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)

The Government has accorded high priority to improve the lives of people living in

rural areas by ensuring availability of safe drinking water throughout the year. The allocation of funds and the physical achievements during 2009-10 up to 31.12.2009 is as given below:

a) Financial Progress

(Rs. In lakhs)							
Sl. No.	State Name	Opening Balance (Central)	Central Allocation	Central Release	Total Available Central Fund	Central Expenditure	%age Utilisation of Central fund
1	Arunachal Pradesh	0	18000	17820	17820	6484.49	36.39
2	Assam	1190.31	30160	29554.29	30744.6	9559.34	31.09
3	Manipur	1669.81	6160	2980	4649.81	0	0
4	Meghalaya	74.02	7040	6940	7014.02	3239.42	46.18
5	Mizoram	1743.27	5040	2520	4263.27	1352.31	31.72
6	Nagaland	2960.87	5200	4706.39	7667.26	4542.54	59.25
7	Sikkim	0	2160	980	980	0	0
8	Tripura	1996.81	6240	6140	8136.81	3142.54	38.62
	Total	9635.09	80000	71640.68	81275.77	28320.64	34.845

b) Physical Progress

Sl. No.	State Name	Target		Achievement			
		Slipped-back	Quality-affected	Total	Slipped-back	Quality-affected	Total
1	Arunachal Pradesh	486	34	520	209	19	228
2	Assam	6774	6868	13642	2401	2598	4999
3	Manipur	308	0	308	55	0	55
4	Meghalaya	546	8	554	90	3	93
5	Mizoram	123	0	123	36	0	36
6	Nagaland	62	20	82	12	0	12
7	Sikkim	213	0	213	28	0	28
8	Tripura	126	1346	1472	157	263	420
	TOTAL	8638	8276	16914	2988	2883	5871

6. Total Sanitation Campaign(TSC)

TSC under the restructured CRSP was launched following a community led and people

centred approach and a demand driven programme. The financial and physical progress during 2009-10 is as given below :

Financial Progress : 2009-10 (Upto December 2009)

Sl.	State	Release			Total Available Funds (Centre)	Utilisation (Centre)
		Centre	State	Total		
1	Arunachal Pradesh	155.24	0.72	155.96	1569.26	340.51
2	Assam	726.18	1240.00	1966.18	10157.61	4274.15
3	Manipur	0.00	102.49	102.49	450.35	275.25
4	Meghalaya	400.27	0.00	400.27	1067.52	639.45
5	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	477.63	352.26
6	Nagaland	1059.27	168.98	1228.25	1083.95	808.89
7	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	258.95	258.95
8	Tripura	836.66	103.50	940.16	1289.38	147.90
	TOTAL	3177.62	1615.69	4793.31	16354.65	7097.36

Physical Progress : 2009-10 (Upto December 2009)

Sl.	State	Physical Achievement during 04/2009 to 12/2009							
		IHHL (BPL)	IHHL (APL)	IHHL Total	Sanitary Comp	School Toilets	Anganwadi Toilets	RSM	PC
1	Arunachal Pradesh	6820	767	7587	13	9	122	0	0
2	Assam	189101	61020	250121	11	9519	2867	1	0
3	Manipur	3627	7061	10688	40	448	35	0	0
4	Meghalaya	15228	4695	19923	8	387	48	3	0
5	Mizoram	3574	3573	7147	81	0	0	0	0
6	Nagaland	17853	0	17853	3	343	514	0	0
7	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Tripura	7386	6277	13663	0	330	481	0	0
	TOTAL	243589	83393	326982	156	11036	4067	4	0

7. National Social Assistance Programme

At present, NSAP comprises of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), the National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and Annapurna. NSAP has been transferred to State Plan and funds are released as Additional Central Assistance by the Ministry of Finance in a combined manner for all the schemes under NSAP on the recommendation of the Ministry of Rural Development. Universal coverage has been

envisaged under NSAP and the funds allocated to NE States are based on the number of estimated beneficiaries under the Schemes. NSAP under NE States is implemented by Rural Development Department in the in the State of Assam and Meghalaya and in the rest of the States by Social Welfare Department.

In the year 2008-09 budgetary provision of for NSAP for North- Eastern State was Rs. 33.39 crore, which has been increased to Rs.34.49 crore for the year 2009-10. Financial and Physical Progress with respect to the year 2009-2010 is given below:-

Year : 2009-2010								
Sl.	States/UTs	Release (as on Dec., 09)	Total expenditure reported	No. of Beneficiaries reported				
				NOAPS	NFBS	Annapurna	IGNWPS	IGNDPS
1	Arunachal Pradesh	163.00	0.00	14500	NR	NR	NR	NR
2	Assam	5942.00	0.00	628949	15000	26640	NR	NR
3	Manipur	627.00	1126.00	72514	NR	8590	4676	1341
4	Meghalaya	312.00	980.89	36794	1197	9263	NR	NR
5	Mizoram	141.00	395.43	23747	614	2583	1192	587
6	Nagaland	257.00	647.00	28053	600		200	631
7	Sikkim	157.00	150.23	18779	NR	NR	NR	NR
8	Tripura	1187.00	2205.00	136592	1024	14851	NR	NR
	Total	8786.00	5504.55	959928	18435	61927	6068	2559
NR : Not Reported								

Chapter 9

Empowerment of Women

For an accelerated socio-economic development of any community the active participation of women is essential. In a social set up like ours, the participation of women in the development process has to be ensured through tangible measures taken at various



Rural Development Programmes have empowered women

levels which result in empowerment of women in the real sense. In view of above, government has taken a conscious view to make adequate provisions in its policies and programmes through which it is to be ensured that the women of the country are empowered and they become the active participants in the development process. The various programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development are formulated in the above perspective.

The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing various poverty alleviation and Rural Development Programmes. These programmes have special components for Women and funds are earmarked as 'Women's Component' to ensure flow of adequate resources for the purpose. The major schemes, having women's Component implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development include the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), the Restructured Centrally Rural Sanitation Programme and the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. The implementation of these programmes is monitored specifically with reference to coverage of women.

While the benefits of the above mentioned programmes flowing to the women can be measured in quantitative terms, however, in respect of other programmes such as Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Watershed Development Programmes etc., it is not always so easy to collect the segregated data reflecting the direct benefits flowing to the rural women. But these programmes do have a significant impact on the living conditions of the rural women, e.g., providing connectivity through the rural roads may enhance the opportunities for the girl child to have an access to the education facilities.

Similarly, due to better rural roads women may have easier access to the health facilities and local market which may not only increase their productivity but may also increase their awareness which goes a long way in changing the traditional social structure and resulting in the improvement of the status of the rural women. The Sanitation Programmes may improve the living environment of the rural women. Similarly, the programme guidelines stipulate certain provisions for creation of specific facilities at the worksites for the working women which is a mechanism to sensitize the administrative set up and other delivery system to the women related issues. Even under the programmes where the direct benefits are earmarked for the women, the actual flow of benefits may be much higher as some of the indirect benefits flowing to the women through the effective implementation of programmes are not reflected in the physical progress reports being collected from the programme implementing agencies. These benefits can only be captured through the micro level or area specific impact studies by using various statistical and research

tools. The Ministry had sponsored two studies to assess the benefits flowing to the women in respect of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) which are normally considered gender neutral schemes. The major findings of the studies are listed below:

- The PMGSY has provided significant employment and wages to local rural women and has given them a sense of financial security.
- At the overall level, employment of women was almost equal to that of men.
- Women were employed primarily as labour, but in some states also as labour contractors, i.e. in a managerial or entrepreneurial role, thus taking a step towards their empowerment. Fifteen women and 12 men were engaged as labour contractors. Though this number was accounted for by Mizoram (9), Orissa (3), Uttar Pradesh (2) and Karnataka (1), it is a significant pointer that village women have been provided higher level managerial jobs in centrally sponsored public works and in both recognition of their increased capacity and confidence and the role they could play on a wider scale. This is a significant credit of the PMGSY.
- PMGSY roads not only increased awareness of livelihood opportunities for rural women but also increased livelihood sources, improved access to better medical care, education, faster means of transport, which saved women travel time, to facilitate better organization among women through greater participation in Self Help Groups

(SHGs) as also in their development through participation in skill acquisition programmes.

- With regard to IWDP, majority of rural women felt that the watershed projects have resulted in reduction of their workload for collecting drinking water which proved that the project interventions have a lot of positive impact on the quality of life and health of women and the families.
- The increased income due to watershed activities has largely enhanced the family funds in most of the households and the increased spending pattern also reflects a trend in most of the States on such expenditure, which must result in improved nutrition and food security, better health and education for the children and other basic needs. Therefore, it shows a positive impact on the lives of women by way of improved access to resources and facilities.

In pursuance to the decisions of the Committee of Secretaries, the Department of Rural Development had set up a Task Force to recommend an Action Plan for convergence and coordination of Government Programmes for promoting Gender Equality and to examine the modalities of convergence of various social sector programmes with the rural development programmes. It is envisaged with the purpose to maximize the benefits from the investment being made through various Government Programmes, to ensure the optimum utilization of existing infrastructure and to promote gender equality.

The brief description of the programmes with specific gender provision is as under:-

- (a) **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)** : The MGNREGA guarantees 100 days of employment in a financial year to any rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work. It is provided in the Act that while providing employment, priority shall be given to women in such a way that at least 1/3rd of the beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and requested for work under the Scheme.

During the year 2009-10 total employment of 191.16 crore persondays (upto December, 2009) were reported to have been generated. The employment generated for women were reported as 95.56 crore persondays which is 50% of total employment generated under this Programme.

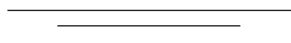
- (b) **Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)**: SGSY Scheme launched with effect from April 1, 1999 is a holistic programme covering various aspects of self-employment, such as Group approach, identification of key activities with desired backward and forward linkages, development of activity clusters, organization of the poor into self-help groups, training, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing. In the guidelines, it is envisaged that 50 per cent of the Groups formed in each Block should be exclusively for women who will account for at least 40 per cent of the total

Swarozgaris. Under the Scheme, Women are encouraged in the practice of thrift and credit which enables them to become self-reliant. Through assistance in the form of Revolving Fund, bank credit and subsidy, the programme seeks to integrate women in the economy by providing increased opportunities of self-employment, thereby empowering them economically and socially.

The total number of Swarozgaris assisted under this Scheme during the year 2009-10 including members of SHGs and individual swarozgaris were 978045. The number of women swarozgaris assisted were reported as 658519 which is 67.33% of the total swarozgaris assisted under the Scheme.

(c) The Indira Awas Yojana (IAY): IAY aims at providing assistance for the construction of houses for people Below the Poverty Line in rural areas. Under the Scheme, priority is extended to widows and unmarried women. It is stipulated that IAY houses are to be allotted in the name of women members of the household or, alternatively, in the joint names of husband and wife.

The total number of Dwelling Units sanctioned during the period 2009-10 was 3459211 out of which 2036997 (58.89%) houses were sanctioned in the name of women and 820799(23.73%) houses were sanctioned jointly in the name of husband and wife..



Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan

Providing full equality of opportunity to the people, particularly for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is an essential component of any development intervention. The mandate of the Ministry of Rural Development is to alleviate poverty in the rural areas. With the objective to provide avenues of employment to most disadvantaged sections of the society including SC/STs., the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing various Schemes/Programmes through special employment generation programmes. The Ministry has made specific provisions in the guidelines of the programmes being implemented to ensure adequate flow of resources to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The assistance for the poor households of SC/ST communities under the major programmes is as under:

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) guarantees 100 days of employment in a financial year to any rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work. The Act has come into force in 200 selected districts of the country w.e.f. 2nd

February, 2006. Now all the districts of the Country have been brought in the ambit of the act from April, 2008. MGNREGA is a demand driven scheme, therefore, separate earmarking of employment/resources for SCs/STs has not been provided. However, the reports of physical achievements during 2009-10 reveal that out of total employment generation of 191.16 crore persondays in the year employment generated for SCs. and STs. was 57.41 crore persondays (30%) and 41.48 crore persondays(22%) respectively. Thus, 52% of the total persondays of employment generated were for the SC/ST households.

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana(SGSY)

The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is a major self employment Programme being implemented all over the country. The guidelines of the Programme stipulate that at least 50% of the Swarozgaris will be SCs/STs. Subsidy under SGSY will be uniform @ 30% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs.7500. In respect of SCs/STs, however, the subsidy limit is 50% of the project cost subject to maximum of Rs.10,000 .

The total number of Swarozgaris assisted under this Scheme during the year 2009-10, were 978045. This includes both the Swarozgaris of

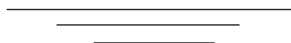
S.H.Gs. and individual Swarozgaris. Out of which the S.C. Swarozgaris assisted were 338728 (34.63%) and S.T. Swarozgaris assisted were 150860 (15.42%).

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

The Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is being implemented at the national level with the objective of providing dwelling units to the people who are below poverty line living in rural areas. Under this programme preference is given

to the BPL families belonging to SCs/STs. 60% of the total allocation during a financial year is to be utilized for construction of dwelling units for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Total number of Dwelling Units sanctioned during the year 2009-10 were 3459211 out of which 1378797 (39.86%) houses were sanctioned in the name of SCs. and 63868 (18.46%) houses were sanctioned in the name of STs.



Disability Sector

Instructions were issued to District Rural Development Agencies to follow the Guidelines of the Poverty Alleviation Programmes in Implementation of "Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995". Follow up action was taken on the Provisions of Reservation of 3% for disabled in the major Poverty Alleviation Programmes implemented by Ministry of Rural Development which include the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana(SGSY), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY). The brief details of the Schemes in respect of disabled persons are given below :

(a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):

The MGNREGA guarantees 100 days of employment in a financial year to any rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work. The Act has come into force in 200 selected districts of the country w.e.f. 2nd February, 2006. All the districts of the Country have been brought under its ambit from April, 2008. The NREGA is a demand driven Scheme requiring unskilled manual labour. Separate earmarking of employment/resources have therefore, not been provided for disabled persons.

As per Operational Guidelines Para 5.5.10 if a rural disabled person applies for work, work suitable to his/her ability and qualifications will have to be given. This may also be in the form of services that are identified as integral to the programme. Provisions of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 will be kept in view and implemented. Further , no reservation is provided to persons with SC/ST/OBC, etc under the scheme and the same is applied to persons with disabilities. Though there is no reservation for Persons with Disabilities under NREGA, but in the spirit of Provisions of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, the Ministry of Rural Development specifically monitors the coverage the Persons with Disabilities under NREGA.

During 2009-10, 184241 persons with disabilities were covered under MGNREGA.

(b) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana(SGSY):

The Guidelines of Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) stipulate that disabled persons will account for at least 3%

of the total Swarozgaris The groups formed should ideally be disability-specific wherever possible, however, in case sufficient number of people for formation of disability-specific groups are not available, a group may comprise persons with diverse disabilities or a group may comprise both disabled and non-disabled persons below poverty line.

Total number of Swarozgaris assisted in this Scheme during the year 2009-10 were 978045 out of which number of SHGs and Individual Swarozgaries achievement for disabled persons was 18799 (1.92%).

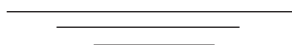
(c) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

The Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is being implemented at the National level with the objective of providing dwelling units to the

people below poverty line. Three per cent of the funds are reserved for the benefit of disabled below the poverty line in rural areas.

Total numbers of Dwelling Units sanctioned during the year 2009-10 were 3459211 out of which 45577 (1.32%) houses were sanctioned in the name of disabled persons.

Economic Advisor (P & P) in the Economic & Monitoring Wing of the Ministry is designated as the nodal officer in the Ministry of Rural Development for matters relating to the "Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995." Ministry of Rural Development is also represented in the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities.



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

The Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) was set up in the year 1986 by merging the People's Action for Development (India) (PADI) and the Council for Advancement of Rural Technology (CART). It is a registered society under the aegis of Ministry of Rural Development. The vision of the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology has been enshrined in its Memorandum of Association. CAPART, accordingly, is "to play a dynamic and catalytic role with the various governmental agencies and VOs, influence public policy and contribute its share towards the many-sided development of Rural India". The mission of CAPART is to work in close coordination with rural VOs and empower them.

2. CAPART is an autonomous body working under the aegis of the Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India. The Hon'ble Minister, Rural Development is the President of CAPART. It aims at supplementing Government efforts in the field of Rural Development by way of assisting registered non-governmental organization (NGOs) for implementing rural development projects for upliftment of the rural masses. CAPART works in the

project mode and has been sanctioning projects to the NGOs under the following schemes:-

- i. Public Cooperation (PC)
- ii. Organisation of Beneficiaries (OB)
- iii. Advancement of Rural Technology Scheme (ARTS)
- iv. Disability Action
- v. Young Professionals (YP).
- vi. Marketing - Gram Shree Mela

CAPART has decentralized set up with its headquarters in New Delhi and nine Regional Committees (RCs) in various parts of the country. The regional offices have the mandate to consider projects with a financial outlay up to Rs. 25 lakhs. It has two National Standing Committees at the central level which consider the projects with financial outlay from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore under the schemes that have been decentralized. The projects with financial outlay of more than Rs. 1 crore are considered by the Executive Committee of CAPART.

3. Brief details of schemes of CAPART are given below:

Public Cooperation (PC):

Public Cooperation Scheme is one of the sought-after programmes because of its multi-dimensional approach. The Scheme also provides for skill upgradation, awareness generation, capacity building and income generation activities which are much more beneficial to the beneficiaries in the rural areas. Workshops are organized at RC level to propagate and explain the new PC guidelines to the VOs.

Organization of Beneficiaries (OB):

This Scheme is meant for providing support to the communities/groups of the rural poor who wish to organize themselves for improvement of their economic status and social empowerment. Under this scheme awareness is created about struggles against exploitation to develop or enhance confidence among the people to demand their dues and to fight corruption and misuse of authority. This programme supports organizing of groups, particularly socially disadvantaged groups viz. women, SC/ST, bonded labour, persons with disability, etc. These beneficiaries are clubbed into groups popularly known as self-help groups (SHGs) that would enable them bargaining power individually and collectively to establish entrepreneurial activities for their overall development.

Advancement of Rural Technology Scheme (ARTS):

The main thrust of the ARTS is to promote innovative rural technologies in the villages. To fulfill this objective the Council supports projects aimed at conducting need based studies, survey, upgradation of the technical and production skills of village youth, artisans,

women, etc., strengthening of existing technological institutes, etc. Technological Resource Centres (TRCs) are set up to act as focal points of referral of technology gaps in the area and generation of matching solutions to answer the technology needs identified by Governmental and non-governmental institutions.

Disability Rehabilitation:

The promulgation of the "Persons with Disabilities" (Equal Opportunities Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1996, mandates that 3 per cent of the total Government expenditure on poverty alleviation should go to people with disabilities. CAPART was perhaps the first national funding agency to act on this mandate and allocate funds for the persons with disability.

The Disability Action Division was set up in CAPART in 1995. CAPART sees disability as a development issue rather than as a problem of health or welfare. The aim of this division is to change the development paradigm from one of charity to that of empowerment. It attempts to provide equal opportunities in rural development to people with disabilities and promote their full participation in all initiatives by supporting community based rehabilitation programmes for the differently-abled.

Young Professional Scheme

The Young Professional (YP) Scheme was introduced in CAPART in 1988 with the main objective of introducing professionalism in the rural development sector. This is done by recruiting Post Graduates from various disciplines related to Rural Development such as Social Work, Forestry, Agricultural

Engineering, Marketing, etc. The YPs are subsequently placed with CAPART Hqrs., its Regional Offices and other organizations such as DRDAs, NGOs, and Ministries. The selection of the candidates is done through Campus interviews from various institutions located across the country. The selected candidates are provided 15 days orientation training which also includes exposure to established NGOs. After the orientation, the Young Professionals are placed on fifty percent cost sharing basis with NGOs, DRDAs and other institutions. The appointment of YPs is on contract for a fixed period of two years during which they are exposed to both, administrative and field level work. The underlying objective of the Scheme is to give the Young Professionals, from diverse academic streams, considerable exposure and hands-on experience in tackling complex problems of the rural sector. In that sense, they are more as apprentices to be groomed as potential social entrepreneurs than 'employees' 48 Young Professional have been recruited during the year 2009-10 from the various institutes all over the Country.

Marketing

Marketing Division promotes projects for marketing of rural products thereby facilitating rural industrialization. Marketing Division was established in February 1989 with a view to providing opportunities, exposure and sustainable market linkages to rural producers covered under various Income Generation Schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development.

The main activities undertaken by Marketing Division of CAPART are:

- Gram Shree Melas
- Exhibitions at Regional, National and International level
- Workshops and Seminars
- Theme Melas

Apart from its other activities CAPART organized the SARAS Mela during the India International Trade Fair 2009 New Delhi and a Shishir Saras Mela at Dilli Haat, New Delhi in January, 2010.

The Executive Committee of CAPART approved an "Institutional Framework for Norms for Gram Shree Melas supported by CAPART."

4. Budgetary Provision:

The Budgetary provision of CAPART for the Year 2009-10 is Rs. 50.00 crores. Up to 31st January, 2010 CAPART have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 23.63 crores.

5. About New Initiatives

A large part of the period under review was spent in consolidation of previous achievements and planning fresh initiatives to keep up with changing realities and aspirations of rural areas as well as in aligning the activities of the Council with the objectives stated in its Memorandum of Association. After extensive in-house discussions, CAPART has initiated the following measures in the context of NGO activity in the most underserved areas of the country:-

- a. To keep up with changing realities in the area of environment, the Executive

Committee of CAPART approved an "Initiative to Formulate and Institutionalize Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Approach in Activities Supported By CAPART";

- b. In order to promote and disseminate information about location-specific technologies including traditional knowledge a new programme "Scouting, 'Documentation/ Validation' and 'Patenting/Piloting and Up-scaling' of Rural Technologies and Innovations" was initiated with the approval of the Executive Committee;
- c. To add value to the land made cultivable under NREGA and to enhance income of the small landholders beneficiaries by making recent developments in the area of agricultural and horticultural research accessible to them, a new initiative "Grow up to Lab Achieved Benchmark" was launched;
- d. With a view to providing professional inputs to voluntary organisations as well as to encourage industry to actively support voluntary organisations as part of the corporate social responsibility, a CSR-CSO initiative was launched;
- e. In order to upgrade skills of CAPART employees as well as to make its functioning more professional, the Council framed a training policy in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Department of Personnel and Training.

People's Participation

From 01.04.2009, all project proposals submitted to CAPART (except under ARTS)

require endorsement from the Gram Sabha of the area. This would ensure that only organisations with grass root support receive CAPART assistance and the beneficiaries get involved in the project formulation.

Development of Web Based Application

- (i) Since 01.10.2009, CAPART has only been accepting projects proposals online through the portal functioning under the aegis of the Planning Commission. Apart from introducing transparency into the system, this would also enable VOs to track the status of their project proposals.
- (ii) An initiative has been taken to develop a Web Based Software of 1) Project Information Monitoring System 2) Financial System and 3) Online Receipt & Issue System. All the modules will have centralized database at Head Quarter and real time information will be readily available. Project Information Monitoring System will have a feature of online submission and tracking of project proposals by partner VOs and timely and accurate information on the status of all activities. To have improved transparency, information related to projects will be available on the public domain. This system will be integrated with "NGO Partnership (NGO-PS) System" developed by NIC under the instructions of PMO and presently managed by the Planning Commission. Information of VOs and their project will be available in public domain. Online Receipt and Issue Software will have a feature to submit online/offline request viz. RTI/Status/Complaints/ General Queries/ Apply for Grant and track the status of all the requests. All the

three modules will be integrated with each other. The project shall be completed by March, 2010.

Two meetings of Regional Committee and three meetings of National Standing Committee have been organised during

2009-10. The number of projects sanctioned, amount sanctioned and amount utilized during the year upto January, 2010 are given in the **Annexure-XV**. Representation of SCs/STs/OBCs and persons with disabilities are at **Annexure-XVI** & **Annexure-XVII** respectively.

Chapter 13

Training Division

The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) implements the following schemes for training of rural development functionaries and elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) on rural development programmes.

1. National Institute of Rural Development
2. Establishment and Strengthening of State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) and Extension Training Centres (ETCs)



Rural Development Minister at a function in NIRD, Hyderabad.

3. Organization of Training Courses (OTCs)

The main objective of these schemes is to impart training in the field of rural development to rural development functionaries and elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) at National, State, District, Block and Sub-Block levels and to strengthen and assist the various training institutes so as to enable them to carry out their mandate in an effective and efficient manner.

Salient features of these schemes are given below:

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) was established at Hyderabad in 1965. It is an autonomous organization at national level for training, research and consultancy in Rural Development. It is fully funded by Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development as a Central Sector Scheme. There are two Regional Centres of NIRD: the North Eastern Regional Centre (NERC) at Guwahati, Assam, established in 1983 and the Eastern Regional Centre (ERC) at Patna, Bihar established in 2008 to orient the training and research activities of NIRD to meet the needs and problems of the North Eastern region and Eastern Region of India respectively.

The vision of NIRD is to focus on training in the field of policies and programmes that benefit the rural poor, energize the democratic decentralization process, improve the operational efficiency of rural development personnel, promote transfer of technology through its social laboratories and Technology

Park and create inclusive environmental awareness. As a 'think-tank' for the Ministry, NIRD assists the Ministry in policy formulation and choice of options in rural development to usher in changes.

The Mission of the Institute is as follows:

- To examine and analyze the factors contributing to the improvement of economic and social well-being of people in rural areas on a sustainable basis with focus on the rural poor and the other disadvantaged groups through research, action research and consultancy efforts ;
- To facilitate the rural development efforts with particular emphasis and focus on the rural poor by improving the knowledge, skill and attitudes of rural development officials and non-officials through organizing trainings, workshops and seminars.

There are 20 Faculty Centres in the Institute with about 72 highly qualified persons specialized in various subjects with national and international exposure. Each Centre looks after the specific programmes of the Ministry, on which a group works in the respective programme areas. The institute has well-equipped infrastructure facilities to conduct National and International training programmes.

A Faculty Development Scheme is in place in the Institute to address the professional development needs of the academic staff members of the Institute. This facilitates the faculty of the Institute to be abreast with the latest development in their respective fields. It also helps them to update their skills.

Training Activities

During the year 2009-10, NIRD conducted 452 programmes up to February, 2010 as against 475 Programs planned for the year. This included Training Programmes, Workshops and Seminars at NIRD, Hyderabad and NERC, Guwahati, Assam. Of these, the Institute conducted 429 programmes at NIRD, Hyderabad, 18 programmes at NIRD-NERC Guwahati, Assam and 5 programmes at NIRD-ERC, Patna Bihar. A total of 12,338 participants drawn from all over the country and from developing countries attended the programmes. The training activities of the Institute were given wide coverage through networking of SIRDs and ETCs. The Institute conducted 50 regional and off campus programmes at SIRDs, for strengthening the capacity building of rural development training Institutions and programme implementers. The Institute organized 9 International Training Programmes with the fellowship programmes of ITEC and SCAAP of Ministry of External Affairs, Govt. of India. The Institute organized 5 NIRD-CIRDAP Collaborative Programmes successfully which were sponsored by the Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India at NIRD-Hyderabad and Sri Lanka.

Important programmes conducted: 2009-2010

I. Sponsored Programmes

- Planning and Implementation of MGNREGA
- MGNREGA for Senior officials of Postal Staff
- ToTs on SGSY
- Planning and Implementation of Watershed Programmes (New Common Guidelines)

- Pilot Counseling Training of Police Officers on Rehabilitation of Women in Trafficking
- Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in Rural Development
- Training cum Orientation course on RD programmes and Decentralization for the Hon'ble Ministers and MLAs of Govt. of Sikkim

II. Important National level Training Programmes

- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
- Planning and Implementation of SGSY
- Planning and implementation of RKVY
- Good Governance and Social Audit
- Panchayati Raj and Rural Development
- Management of Primary Education through PRIs
- Orientation Programme for PRI representatives on MGNREGA
- GIS Applications for Effective Planning, Implementation and Monitoring of MGNREGA
- Cost Effective Building Technologies with special focus on Rural Housing and Rural Sanitation
- Planning and Management of Drinking Water and Sanitation Programmes with focus on IEC
- Capacity Building of SHGs for Micro-Enterprises under SGSY
- Management of Rural Financing Institutions and Cooperatives for Rural Development

- Planning, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation of MGNREGA
- Geo-informatics Applications in Watershed Development
- Development of Scheduled Castes: Approaches, Strategies and Programmes
- Participation of Youth in Poverty Alleviation Programmes
- Rural Micro Enterprises Development for Project Directors of DRDAs
- SGSY: Effective Delivery of Rural Credit
- Participatory Micro Planning and Convergence of Basic Services
- Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) for Rural Infrastructure Development
- Participatory Planning for Village Development under MGNREGA
- Institutional arrangements in Watershed Development
- Equity and Livelihoods in participatory Watershed Management in PIAs
- Computerization of Accounts for DRDAs and PRIs
- Welfare of Weaker Sections and Role of PRIs
- GIS applications in Bharat Nirman Programmes
- One Year Second Post Graduate Diploma Programme in Rural Development Management (PGDRDM-2009-2010)
- One year First Post Graduate Diploma in Sustainable Rural Development in Distance Mode (PGDSRD-2009-2010)

III. Important Sponsored International Programmes:

A) Sponsored by the Ministry of Rural Development, GoI

The NIRD successfully conducted the following five NIRD-CIRDAP collaborative training programmes.

- Rural Technologies for Inclusive Rural Growth at NIRD
- Study visit cum training programme on Innovative and Best practices in ICT and GIS Applications in Rural Development at NIRD
- Monitoring and Evaluation of Rural Development Projects at NIRD
- Geo-informatic Applications in Rural Development for sharing innovative and best practices at NIRD
- Management of Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation to be held from 4 - 13, March 2010 at Sri Lanka (subject to approval of the MoRD, GoI)

B) Sponsored by the Ministry of External Affairs, GoI

The NIRD has successfully conducted the following 9 International Training Programmes, sponsored under the ITEC and SCAAP Programmes of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, for the year 2009-2010.

- Micro Finance for Poverty Alleviation
- Participatory Rural Development
- Management of Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Projects

Department of Rural Development

- Management of RD and Good Governance for Afghanistan officials
- Natural Resource Management for Sustainable Livelihoods
- Strategies for Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development
- GIS, GPS, Remote sensing Applications in Rural Development
- Planning for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development
- Information Technology for Rural Development
- Social Audit
- Training cum workshop on Management of water resources
- MDP workshop on PME of Agricultural Research and Development Projects under NAIP
- Combating Trafficking in Women and Children
- Workshop on Conservation and Sustainable Livelihoods
- Capacity Building of Development Managers through open learning

Important Workshops and Seminars

- Rural Postal Life Insurance
- One-Day Consultation on High level committee to review the lead bank scheme with PSBs and RRBs
- Curriculum Development for PG Diploma in Sustainable Rural Development
- Training Needs Assessment (TNA) for functionaries of Land Management
- Workshop on NAIP Project ICT in Agriculture
- National Colloquium with principals of the ETCs and Workshop on SGSY Training Action Plan for ToT-III at ETC level
- National Consultation on Convergence
- State Peer Learning Workshop on MGNREGA
- Extra Mural Workshop on - Social Mobilization for Voluntary Action and Community Work

- Functioning of Standing Committees in PRIs
- Orientation Programme of Skill Development Functionaries

Research Studies

The NIRD undertakes research studies with a view to understand the changing rural socio-economic scenario and to identify the major constraints in implementation of RD programmes. The basic objective of the research is to suggest suitable policy and programme interventions for improving the overall performance of RD programmes. The issues relating to Wage Employment, Self Employment, Rural Credit, Empowerment of the Disadvantaged and Women, Water and Land Management, Information Technology application for Rural Development, Decentralization and Good Governance, Community Mobilization, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, Human Resource Development for improved Quality of Life, Agrarian Reforms and Poverty Reduction, Rural Housing, Water and Sanitation form the basis of research

studies. In 2009-2010, the NIRD has initiated
41 research studies as listed below:-

- 1 Rural Employment in India : the Mode
Production, Economic Reforms and the
Value of Labour
- 2 Land Reforms and Agrarian Relations: A
Study in Selected States
- 3 Dynamics of Land, Caste, Class and
Violence in Bihar and Jharkhand
- 4 Impact of NREGS on Reduction of Child
Labour
- 5 Evaluation of Country wide
Computerization and Digitization of Land
Records
- 6 Evaluation of Computer Applications in
NREGS
- 7 Evaluation of Connectivity of Panchayats
- 8 Development of Marketing strategy for
traditional fishery products in Andhra
Pradesh
- 9 A Comparative Study of Efficiency of
Public and Private Market Infrastructure
for Fruits and Vegetables
- 10 Impact of Social Audit in Building
Awareness on and improvement in
programme implementation with special
reference to NREGP
- 11 Building of Model Village through PRIs -
Study and Documentation of a Film on
GANGADEVIPALLI
- 12 Impact of Credit Utilization of Income of
SGSY- SHG Members Financed under
RRBs in the States of Bihar & Karnataka
- 13 Comparative Evaluation of RUDSETI
Type Institutes opened by the Public Sector
Banks
- 14 Traditional Irrigation Systems in Bihar
- 15 A Study Of SIRI Project In Karnataka
- 16 Impact of NREGS on Schedule Castes &
ST's
- 17 Financial Inclusion through NREGS
- 18 Impact of placement linked skill trainings
on sustainable employability of BPL rural
youth
- 19 Changing Gender Relations through
NREGS
- 20 Monitoring Progress of Convergence Pilot
Projects Under NREGA
- 21 Gaon Ganrajya (Village Republic)
Movement: A Case Study in Rajasthan
- 22 Pragathi Bandhu : An Agricultural Project
for Development of Marginal & Small
Farmers at Dharmasthala, Karnataka
- 23 Land Reform and Governance - A Case
of a Village
- 24 Community Driven Enterprising in
environment friendly power generation and
supply - A model of self - help venture by
Odanthurai's GP in Coimbatore District
- 25 Behavioural Competencies in NREGA
Administration - A case study of Chittor
of AP
- 26 No More Migration : A case of Dudkel
Village, Orissa
- 27 Best Practices in Watershed Approach : A
Case of HIVRE Bazar

- 28 Dynamics of Participatory Watershed Management : A comparison of different participatory watershed management practices across the country
- 29 Agro-Climatic Planning and Information Bank (APIB)
- 30 Establishment of C-GARD at Department of Land Resource, MoRD, New Delhi
- 31 Digitisation of Cadastral Maps for Champawat & Dehradun
- 32 Spatial Decision Support System (SDSS) for RD
- 33 Geo-informatics based Project Monitoring and Impact Assessment for Watershed and Land Resources Related Projects
- 34 Comprehensive District Agriculture Plan (C-DAP)
- 35 Upgradation of GIS Facilities at Centres and Renaming as Centre on Geo-informatics Application in Rural Development (C-GARD) at four Centres
- 36 Development of a Set of Alternative ICT Models Based on a Study and Analysis of the Major ICT Initiatives in Agriculture in India to Meet the Information Needs of the Indian Farmers
- 37 Impact Assessment of Watershed Projects in India
- 38 Long Term Development Plan for Scheduled Tribes in Goa State
- 39 AMR - APARD - Evaluation Study of Training Programmes of APARD in BRGF Districts
- 40 Techno-Socio-Economic Survey of Lift Irrigation Scheme in Andhra Pradesh
- 41 Monitoring and Evaluation KRVY
- 42 Public Private Partnership for Land Based Livelihoods under National Agricultural Innovation Project

In order to develop participatory approaches, democratic and institutional frameworks for rural development and to pilot the implementability of policy suggestions, action research is undertaken. The NIRD provides consultancy support to various national and international organisations on different development themes relating to Rural Development. The NIRD extends help and collaborates in research and training taken up by SIRDs.

Consultancy Studies

The NIRD provides consultancy support to various national and international organisations on different development themes relating to RD. The Institute takes up various consultancy studies in the areas of Impact Evaluation, Baseline surveys, Feasibility studies, etc., besides organizing tailor made capacity building training programmes. Apart from the Ministry of Rural Development and other Ministries of Government of India, State Governments and many International Organisations approach NIRD for its services.

Action Research Studies

Action Research is a type of research which is carried out in specified locations by launching pilot projects at the field level in order to find out workable and affordable solutions to the

problems by resorting to situational analysis. The solutions are applied in the context of certain existing situations and modified with a view to determine the possibility of their extension and replicability to wider areas with participation of the people. Action Research helps in testing the implementability of policy suggestions

During the year 2009-10, the following action research projects are in progress:

1. Restoration of Land to the Allotees of Ceiling Surplus and Government Land and their Development
2. Participatory GIS Model for NIRD Action Research Gram Panchayats in Nizamabad District in Andhra Pradesh
3. Precision Agriculture Modelling, using GIS, GPS, RS & Micro Weather Station

PG Diploma Programmes

1. One Year Post Graduate Diploma in Rural Development Management (PGDRDM)

The Institute started a One Year Post Graduate Diploma Programme in Rural Development Management in August, 2008. Out of 48 students, 41 students who were to be provided with placements, were offered placement.

The strategy of the programme is:

- to offer a range of courses that addresses key policy and management issues in rural development
- to provide students with core development and management insights and imparting

analytical skills for planning and managing Rural Development Programmes

- to develop the capacities and infusing right attitudes

There are 48 PGDRDM students in the Second Batch which started in August, 2009 and they will be graduating in the month of August 2010.

One Year Post Graduate Diploma in Sustainable Rural Development in Distance Mode

NIRD in collaboration with University of Hyderabad has initiated One Year post Graduate PG Diploma Programme in Distance Mode with the following objectives.

- Concepts, approaches and opportunities of sustainable development
- Knowledge about the human and natural / non-natural resources and their sustainable use;
- Knowledge about policies and programmes of Central and State governments pertaining to rural development
- Best practices in institutional arrangements for sustainable development in developing countries;
- High skills to develop and implement projects for application of sustainability concepts to accelerate rural development efforts in India and other developing countries.

The process of admission to this programme has already begun for which the

responses are received. The Distance Education Cell at NIRD also proposes to launch a number of programmes in distance mode

Publications

NIRD brings out regularly publications including research reports, occasional papers, Journal of Rural Development (JRD) quarterly, etc., in the field of Rural Development and allied aspects. Four issues of JRD (Volume 28) and 12 issues of NIRD Newsletter were published during the year 2009-10.

Publications during the year 2009-10

1. Institutional Credit for Rural Livelihood (Dr. P. Purushotham)
2. 100 Per cent Financial Inclusion in Srikakulam District (A.P.) (Dr. B.K. Swain)
3. 100 Per cent Financial Inclusion in Ganjam District (Orissa) (Dr. B.K. Swain)
4. Questions and Answers on MGNREGA
5. Training Module on NREGA Wage Payments through Post Offices
6. NIRD Research Highlights 2008-2009

Research Report Series

1. Planning and Implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) in Haryana: A Process Study.
2. Planning and Implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) in Maharashtra: A Process Study.
3. Planning and Implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) in Orissa: A Process Study.
4. Planning and Implementation of National

Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) in Bihar: A Process Study.

5. Planning and Implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) in Andhra Pradesh: A Process Study.
6. Planning and Implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) in Madhya Pradesh: A Process Study.
7. Planning and Implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) in Sikkim: A Process Study
8. Planning and Implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) in Jammu & Kashmir: A Process Study.

Centre for Media Rural Documentation (CMRD) library makes efforts to increase the collection of books and other information resources on a continuous basis. The library maintains a computerized database of books and journals and regularly updates the same based on the intake of books and journals. The database presently includes 86,857 titles and 1,15,138 references in articles.

The NIRD Website

NIRD maintains and regularly updates its website (www.nird.org.in). The website contains information on different activities of the institute like research, training, consultancy, publications, information relating to the Centres and faculty members, news and events etc., and also information relating to the institute under Right to Information Act (RTI).

ADMINISTRATION

The activities of the Institute are supported by the Administration and Accounts wing. The Administration wing of the Institute provides necessary support for training, research, action research, consultancy programmes etc. The Institute has been allocated Rs.1500 lakhs under Plan and Rs.1727 lakhs under non-Plan for the year 2009-10.

2. Establishment and Strengthening of State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) and Extension Training Centres (ETCs)

The Ministry supports the training activities of States for effective implementation of rural development programmes by providing financial support to State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) and Extension Training Centres (ETCs). The SIRDs and ETCs are State Government institutes for imparting training in the field of rural development to rural development functionaries, elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions and members of Village Monitoring Committees at State level and at District/Block level respectively.

(a) Establishment and Strengthening of State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs)

These institutes aim at improving the knowledge, skill and attitude of rural development functionaries and elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions at State and District level. At present, there are 28 SIRDs, one in each State.

100% Central assistance is being provided to SIRDs for non-recurring expenditure while

recurring expenditure is shared equally between the Central and State governments. Under the head recurring expenditure, 100% funding support is also provided for five senior core faculty members of SIRDs. The funds under both recurring and non-recurring heads are directly released to SIRDs. The scheme is demand-driven. From 2007-08, the scheme has been merged with the new scheme "Management Support to RD Programmes and Strengthening of District Planning Process" as Central Sector Scheme.

The courses conducted by SIRDs include Training Skills and Methodology for ETCs, Planning and implementation of RD schemes, Rural Credit, Computer Information System for RD, Courses for BDOs, Voluntary Organisations, Management Development Programmes, Integrated Watershed Development, etc.

Under the scheme, 13,982 training programmes were conducted by SIRDs with 7.20 lakh participants in 2008-2009. In 2009-2010, 5,811 training programmes with 3.66 lakh participants were conducted till December, 2009.

(b) Establishment and Strengthening of Extension Training Centres (ETCs)

The Extension Training Centres (ETCs) function under the State governments at Regional level to impart training to the rural development functionaries and elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions at village and block level. So far, 89 ETCs have been established and upgraded all over the country with Central assistance. Consequent on

increase in the number of developmental functionaries and the need for providing training to members of Panchayati Raj institutions, ETCs have acquired an added importance. Central assistance is provided @ 100% for non-recurring expenditure and up to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 lakh per ETC per annum for recurring expenditure to enable them to cope with increased training load for RD functionaries and PRI members.

The ETCs conduct courses for rural artisans, rural entrepreneurs, Self - Help Group (SHGs), Gram Sevak/Sevikas, Secretaries of Panchayats and Co-operatives, grass-root level functionaries of all development departments, orientation to schemes like Watersheds, etc. in addition to courses for PRI members, members of Village Monitoring Committees at Block and Gram Panchayat level.

For the first time, a Colloquium of Principals of ETCs was organized in the month of August, 2009 to discuss various issues during 2009-10.

Under the scheme, 11,804 training programmes were conducted with 4.62 lakh

participants in 2008-2009. In 2009-2010, 3,888 training programmes with 1.83 lakh participants were conducted till December, 2009.

In 2009-10, Rs. 20.24 crores had been released to State Institutes of Rural Development till 15th February, 2010 against the allocation of Rs. 40.00 crores from the Budget provision of new scheme "Management Support to RD Programmes and Strengthening of District Planning Process".

3. Organization of Training Courses (OTCs)

The funds under this scheme are used for supporting proposals relating to capacity building, organization of workshops and training courses on the various rural development schemes and career management of departmental staff. From 2007-08, the scheme has been merged with the new scheme "Management Support to RD Programmes and Strengthening of District Planning Process"

An amount of Rs. 23.00 lakh has been released up to February, 2010 out of the allocated budget of Rs. 1.00 crore during the financial year 2009-10.

Chapter 14

Information, Education and Communication

Information has the capability to sensitize not only the target groups but the opinion makers and the executors of the schemes as well. In order to mobilize people through advocacy, make people aware about multifaceted nature of Development Programmes, equipping them with the

knowledge of the impact of the schemes, exercise their options and understand in proper perspective the impact of development process of the RD schemes, the optimum strengthening of IEC is highly required. As communication strategies may decisively influence both the individual and collective change, multipronged

2010

commemorate the
10th Anniversary of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Act

जनवरी **JANUARY**

रवि	सोम	मंगल	बुध	गुरु	शुक्र	शनि
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
31					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

महामातृ गांधी जयंती

- ग्राम सभा एक ऐसा मंच है जो ग्राम के विकास के लिए कार्य करता है।
- ग्राम सभा ग्राम के सभी लोगों को ग्राम विकास की योजनाओं एवं प्रस्तावों पर विचार-विमर्श, अनुमोदन या खर्च उपलब्ध कराने का प्रथम अवसर प्रदान करता है।
- ग्राम सभाओं को अपने क्षेत्र में विकास कार्यवाही की ज़रूरत बनने, जानकारी का आदान-प्रदान करने एवं ग्राम विकास के कार्यों के संचालन के लिए ग्राम के अधिकार एवं जवाबदायित्व दिए गए हैं।

Mandates of the Gram Sabha

- Gram Sabha is the forum that ensures direct, participative democracy.
- Gram Sabha offers equal opportunity to all citizens of a village to discuss, approve or reject proposals of the Gram Panchayat and also to assess its performance.
- Gram Sabhas have been given the power and responsibility to review development programmes in their areas, select beneficiaries and to consider the annual Statement of Accounts of the Gram Panchayat.

व्यवस्थापन विकास मंत्रालय **Ministry of Rural Development**
पंचायती राज मंत्रालय **Ministry of Panchayati Raj**

Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Sammelan:
Workers gather to commemorate four years of implementation

Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and Chairperson, UPA Smt. Sonia Gandhi present awards in recognition of excellence in implementation at 5.30 pm, 2nd February 2010, Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi. A Report to the People on the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Act will be presented on the occasion.

Highlights of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA :

- Allocation of funds for the current year raised to Rs. 39,100 crores
- Employment provided to 4.27 crore households
- Real wages raised to Rs. 300 per day in most States
- 200 crore person-days generated so far, of which women are 50 percent, SCs 30 percent and STs 22 percent
- 8.8 crore bank accounts opened to give wages
- 34 lakh works taken up in 639 districts

New Initiatives:

- Dedication of the programme to the Father of the Nation as tribute to the dignity of labour; District Level Oversight, Resident Citizen Monitoring and Social Audit across the country for transparency and accountability; Convergence Guidelines with other programmes for Sustainable Development; Construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendras as Village Knowledge Centre; Business Correspondent Model for payment of wages at doorstep.

व्यवस्थापन विकास मंत्रालय **Ministry of Rural Development**
पंचायती राज मंत्रालय **Ministry of Panchayati Raj**

Calendar and a Press advertisement published by IEC Division.

IEC strategy proves as a catalyst in the direction of creating awareness, regarding availability of the opportunity sponsored by Ministry of Rural Development through its welfare schemes for the rural people.

Media strategies have been outlined and planned through diversified multi-media tools to cater to the basic objectives of the Government. These strategies view the recipients in the RD programmes as not merely consumers but active and confident participants in the development / asset creation process. As RD schemes are being executed at different levels, the role of communication has considerably been increased. To inject resourcefulness to the implementing agencies, particularly the Panchayats, to deliver their best it is crucial that rural people in general and executing bodies in particular are optimally sensitized about the features of the RD schemes. This will enable the Panchayats, Blocks and rural functionaries to formulate and execute policies as per the requirement of the rural people in the backdrop of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. To translate the measures of RD schemes into socio-economic upliftment it is equally vital that not only the functionaries and rural people but all segments of society are sensitized about the factors of rural development so that they may be able to participate in the development process. Communication Planning is, therefore, an integral part of planning for sustainable development. The IEC

division in the Ministry is primarily entrusted with the task of developing and executing the media mechanism.

The fundamental aim of IEC activities undertaken by Ministry are-

- Primarily creating awareness amongst the target groups of the Programmes of the Ministry and mobilizing them towards participatory development.
- Sensitizing opinion makers, urban elites, policy formulators, field executives about issues relating to rural development.
- Creating awareness amongst the other segments of society.

Sensing the effectiveness of communication, in mobilizing the people towards participatory development, efforts are being made by Ministry to disseminate information and messages on Rural Development Programmes through different



Minister of State (RD) Sh. Pradeep Jain being interviewed by the Grameen Bharat team.

available tools of communication. IEC activities being undertaken by the Ministry at present are briefly as follows:

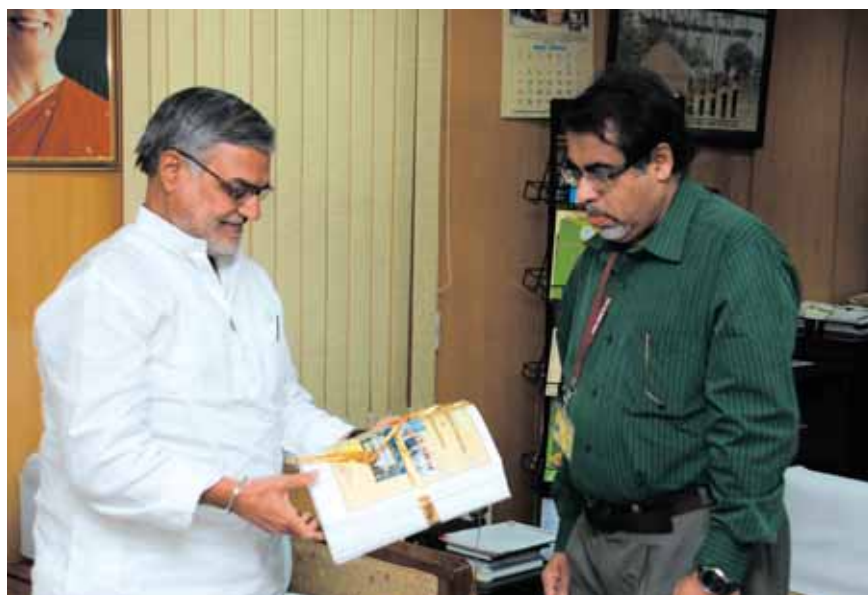
Print Media:

- Press Information Bureau is the frontline official agency to highlight the initiatives, programmes and other activities of the Ministry in the Print Media. Accordingly the interaction of the Ministry with the Press is mainly undertaken through PIB. In order to sensitize media persons about issues and factors concerning the rural development, through PIB, the Ministry has been organizing Press Conferences at regular intervals, and also facilitating visit of selected journalists to rural areas to highlight projection of Rural Development Programmes in the Media in proper perspective.
- Press notes on a particular scheme are circulated to the journalists for wide coverage in the regional and national dailies.

The notes include the details of policies and planning as well as physical and financial progress so that the general public may become aware about the facts.

- As and when required at regular intervals, press advertisements on various themes relating to rural development are issued on all India basis in Hindi, English and Regional language newspapers empanelled with DAVP for higher dissemination of information and penetration of the messages to the maximum possible extent. At different public occasions press advertisements are also released to invite the attention of the public/ target group as well as Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- Since the Panchayati Raj Institutions constitute the basic network for implementation of rural development programmes, to ensure capacity building of Panchayati Raj functionaries by providing easy access to information on rural development programmes, this Ministry

publishes a monthly newsletter 'Grameen Bharat'. From the month of August, 2008 the content and appearance has been remarkably upgraded having the latest facts and figures from the different Programme Divisions of the Ministry. The content covered under the newsletter is extremely useful for the target group as well the executing agencies. The feedback / success stories from the PRIs / State Governments are also incorporated in the newsmagazine. The newsletter is being published in Hindi and English and distributed free of



The DG, Directorate of Field Publicity, Sh. Dipanker Mukhopadhyay presenting a report on IEC activities to the Hon'ble Minister.

cost to all the DRDAs and Block Panchayats all over the country. The newsletter contains information on rural development programmes, success stories relating to these programmes, rural technology, employment avenues and related matters. It serves not only as a unilinear vehicle to communicate information and message on Rural Development Programmes but also as a reliable source of getting feedback on the implementation of the programmes at the field level in the form of responses from the readers.

- To add quality to the awareness campaign this Ministry is also bringing out a monthly newsletter 'Kurukshetra' in Hindi and English. The newsletter is brought out by Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on behalf of the Ministry of Rural Development. In addition to serving as a forum for free, frank and serious discussions on problems /moot points related with rural development, the journal projects the programmes and policies of the Ministry. This is a qualitative synopsis of RD schemes that includes well researched, informed, polished contents which are highly educative and can be progressively used by different stake holders like rural people, PRIs, DRDAs, educationists, students etc.
- The Ministry also keeps on bringing out the leaflets, booklets, brochures, FAQs, posters on the programmes of the Ministry in Hindi, English and Regional languages



An impromptu press conference by the Hon'ble Minister on the occasion of taking over office.

having the IEC messages of schemes. These are widely distributed across the country. In addition, manuals, guidelines on various programmes are printed and made available to rural development functionaries and even public.

Electronic Media

Radio

Radio has been one of the main tools for orienting the target audience on the key initiatives of the Ministry. A number of purposeful innovations were formulated to expand the outreach of the medium in the previous years. Considering the reach and potential of Radio in rural areas, the Ministry has been advertising in radio programmes/news bulletins over AIR and its regional channels.

Television

Television is a highly powerful medium for developmental communications. Sensing its utility, a detailed exercise was conducted to design a media plan that had visible output indicators for the given target audience. And



The Hon'ble Minister addressing the prestigious Social Editors' Conference.

accordingly, the media planning emphasized on the reach of Regional Kendras and spots dubbed in Regional languages and local dialects. Since the reach and popularity of television including private TV channels have increased manifold and it is also accessible to the common masses, a seamless effort is being made to disseminate information on Rural Development particularly to the urban elites, opinion makers, NGOs to elicit their participation in the rural development process. During the year 2009-10, the following activities through the medium of television have been conducted-

1. One campaign on Doordarshan Channels worth Rs 10.00 crore was run out of the bonus accruing from campaigns during the previous financial year.
2. A special 90 days programme for Northern States with higher BPL percentage on C&S channels and also on national news channels in Hindi at an expenditure of Rs. 5.00 crore.
3. One campaign on DD (News) and DD National News for 30 days at cost of Rs 1.00 crore.

Outdoor Publicity:

Outdoor publicity is considered as most imprintable medium of communication which has the caliber to infuse right messages to the public. Time and again, as per the requirement a nation-wide/ regional campaign is undertaken through song and drama programmes, contact programmes, wall paintings etc. During the current year, a Tableaux on the theme of Indira Awaas Yojana was presented on the Rajpath during Republic Day Parade 2010.

Budgetary Allocation:

To meet the expenditure incurred on the IEC activities, the IEC division utilizes budgetary allocation earmarked for publicity under the Management Support to Rural Development Programmes and Strengthening District Planning Process. In addition to that, the budget allocated for media activity under the different Programmes of D/o Rural Development are also pooled together to undertake the IEC activities in respect of all the programmes of the department. In the financial year 2009-10, under management support head Rs 19.00 crore, under SGSY head of account Rs 2.00 cr, under IAY head of account Rs 2.00 cr and under NREGA head of account of Rs 2.00 cr i.e. pooled together Rs 25.00 crore was available for IEC activities. In addition, one crore has been made available under the Management Support Head. Additional re-appropriation from other Programme Divisions has been sought this year, to cover additional expenditure.



The RD Tableau at the R'Day Parade, as part of the publicity efforts.

Library

The "Library" of the Rural Development Ministry acts as an "Information Resource Centre". Established in 1954, Library collects, selects, processes, organize, maintains, preserves, retrieves and disseminates information to cater to the information and reference needs of the Ministry and research scholars coming from all over India. The Library has a fine collection of Books - 15500 (approx.). A meeting of Library Committee held in the month of October 2009 and procured more books on different subjects, It has various Reports- 1200, Video Cassettes- 1800; CD'S- 5300; Audio Cassettes- 1700. Holdings include books (both English/Hindi), reports,

government publications other documents, maps, audio-video collection. The main subjects covered are Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Water Resources, Land Reforms, History, Economics, Politics, Education, Art, Culture and general reading books.

The main objects of library are :

- The Library serves as a "Resource and Service Centre" for all national and internationally acclaimed published literature on Rural Developments, Water Resources, Land Reforms to all its Staff and Research Scholars coming from Universities/ Research Institutes like JNU, BHU etc., form all over the country.

- To promote usage of resources among the users, by collecting, storing and disseminating information and by offering manual/ computerized services to the users;
- To offer technical guidance to the Officers/ Staff on collecting, storing, sharing and disseminating information;
- To establish/ facilitate the establishment of referral and /or research center and maintain a central computerized union catalogue of books, reports and non-book materials of the library;
- To facilitate and promote delivery of documents manually or mechanically;
- To develop specialized bibliographic database of books, and non-book materials;
- To possess and maintain electronic and mechanical equipment for speedy communication of information and delivery of electronic mail;
- To coordinate with other government libraries for exchange of information and documents;

A computer database system provides access to all material available in the Library. As well as an interlibrary loan service form DELNET gives access to the catalogues of other libraries and information centers in India. The Library offers spacious, comfortable study facilities to the readers.

Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005

Ministry of Rural Development (D/o Rural Development) is a Public Authority under the

provisions of the RTI Act. In order to comply with the provisions of the Act necessary arrangements to provide the information on demand under the Act has been made. As a part of suo-motu dissemination of information all the Programme Divisions are making effort to post the relevant and appropriate information on the website of the Ministry of Rural Development. Accordingly the information is being kept in public domain so that the general public may be enriched with the various facets of the RD schemes. Further to facilitate the general public the details of CPIOs and Appellate Authorities alongwith the allotted business have been uploaded on the website of the Ministry (www.rural.nic.in). Applications under the RTI Act are also being received through Department of Posts from across the country. A Right to Information Counter has been established at Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi to protect the rights of information seeker as delegated in the Act. Similar preparations to implement the RTI Act have been made by the Public Authorities viz CAPART website (<http://capart.nic.in>), NIRD website (www.nird.org.in) and NRRDA website (www.pmsgsy.nic.in) under the ambit of D/o Rural Development, the necessary details are accessible at their respective websites. In order to provide timely and conveniently supply of information the divisional heads have been designated as CPIO and the Joint Secretaries / equivalent officers have been designated as Appellate Authority for their respective divisions and wings. The total number of RTI cases and appeals received in the D/o Rural Development and sent to different CPIOs and Public Authorities during the year are 301 and 15 respectively (upto 22.2.2010).

Chapter 15

International Cooperation

India, the largest democracy of the world has always cherished the democratic principles of equality and social justice. In the age of globalization where the world is becoming smaller and there is increased cooperation between nations, rapid globalization of the world economy has added new dimensions to

the concept of poverty and as a result of which developing countries are facing new challenges. Therefore, International Cooperation has gained added significance and impetus in the changed social and economic scenario of the world. India, therefore, is always in the forefront as a global partner. Ministry of Rural



Rural Development Minister Dr. C.P. Joshi at the Ministerial Meeting of CIRDAP countries in Dhaka.

Development, being one of the most significant Ministries, is taking this initiative forward through cooperation and exchange of experience, knowledge and expertise in the field of rural development and poverty alleviation.

Our visionary leaders anticipated the significance of South South Cooperation much before globalization and had recognized the need for cooperation among the third world countries for better appreciation of each others' problems and has been a Founder Member of International Forums such as Afro-Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO), Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi Sectoral and Technical Cooperation (BIMSTEC), Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the

Pacific (CIRDAP), Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) etc.

The Ministry of Rural Development is the nodal Ministry in respect of the two Inter-Governmental, International Organizations, namely, the Afro-Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO) and the Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP).

The AARDO is an International, autonomous, Inter-governmental, Organization established in 1962 with its headquarters in New Delhi with the objective of developing understanding among the member countries



Rural Development Minister Dr. C.P. Joshi meeting the UN Resident Co-ordinator Minister Patrice Coeur Bizot.



Rural Development Minister Dr. C.P. Joshi meeting his counterpart from Congo.

and to coordinate efforts for welfare, eradication of poverty, illiteracy and disease amongst the rural people. AARDO, therefore, symbolizes the collective will of the people of Asia and Africa to pool their experience, knowledge and expertise in operational areas of rural development, agriculture, and technology for mutual benefits. It has five regional offices located at (i) Seoul for the Far East (ii) Amman for the Middle East (iii) Accra for the Western Africa (iv) Cairo for the North Eastern Africa and (v) Lusaka for the Southern Africa. AARDO at present has a total strength of 30 Member Countries. The total population of the member countries is around 2.2 billion.

India is the key founder member and is President of AARDO for the triennium 2009-

2011. It pays the highest annual membership contribution of US \$ 116,600. Ministry of Rural Development has also committed an additional contribution of Rs. 3 crore for the triennium 2009-2011 for AARDO's technical programmes with a view to expanding the scale and scope of AARDO's capacity building activities. Ministry of Rural Development has signed a Memorandum of Understanding outlining the modalities for utilization of additional contribution from the Government of India. Accordingly, this Ministry has organized 3 training programmes for AARDO member countries at the Institutions under Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and also organized a workshop on Water Resource Management for Sustainable Development for their senior officials at NIRD, Hyderabad. Two



Rural Development Minister Dr. C.P. Joshi meeting the American Ambassador.

candidates from the AARDO member countries are also undergoing fully funded one-year Post Graduate Diploma in Rural Development Management (PGDRDM) course at NIRD.

The 59th Session of the Executive Committee of AARDO hosted by Government of Libya was held in Tripoli, Libya during 12 - 14 November, 2009. The Business Session was chaired by the Secretary(Rural Development), Government of India being the President of the Executive Committee.

The Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia & the Pacific (CIRDAP), a Regional Inter-governmental, autonomous institution with its Headquarters at Dhaka,

Bangladesh was established in 1979. The Centre is broadly mandated to facilitate the provision of services that will influence policy formulation and programme action towards rural development in its member countries. The 14 Member Countries have a total population of 2.03 billion and around 58 percent of them live in the rural areas. The Sub-Regional Office of CIRDAP for South-East Asia (SOCSEA) was established in Jakarta, Indonesia in 1997. The CIRDAP member countries have decided to establish its Sub-Regional Office in West Asia in Tehran, Iran.

The Third Policy Dialogue hosted by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of Malaysia was held from 27-30 April, 2009 in Langkawi, Malaysia, which was attended by the

Ministers, Secretaries and senior officials of CIRDAP member countries and their link institutions. The Government of Malaysia showcased their poverty alleviation programmes for the benefit of other member countries. The CIRDAP Evaluation Committee Report and its operational strategy were also discussed.

The Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives, Government of Bangladesh and CIRDAP had organized 27th Executive Committee, 17th Governing Council, 4th Policy Dialogue and Second Ministerial Meeting of CIRDAP member countries from 24-28 January, 2010 at Dhaka. The Ministers, Secretaries, Senior Officials from

member countries, Heads of Diplomatic Missions, representatives from non-member countries, donor agencies and high level government officials from Government of Bangladesh attended the Second Ministerial Meeting inaugurated by the Prime Minister of Bangladesh. Fiji joined as a new member of CIRDAP. A Dhaka Declaration was adopted by the member countries at the end of Second Ministerial Meeting inviting non member countries for joining CIRDAP, other regional organizations to join hands with CIRDAP for the professional inputs in rural development and poverty alleviation policies and programmes and for donors to use CIRDAP platform for sharing their knowledge, experience and innovative practices.



Minister of State (RD), Sh. Sisir Adhikari meeting a Bangladesh delegation.

The Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development, Government of India inaugurated Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) Centre at CIRDAP headquarter at Dhaka on 26th January, 2010.

India is one of the key founder members of CIRDAP and is paying highest annual contribution of US \$ 94,147. Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India has been sponsoring 5-6 fully funded CIRDAP-NIRD collaborative training programmes on various fields including ICT over the last few years at its Institutes of Excellence or in the Link Institutions of CMCs. With a view to taking CIRDAP to the new frontiers and substantially

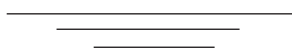
expand the activities, Government of India has offered five fully funded slots of one year Post Graduate Diploma in Rural Development Management (PGDRDM) at NIRD, Hyderabad for skill development and capacity building of CMCs commencing from July, 2010. In order to strengthen and foster the developmental efforts in the member countries and help them to tackle their developmental challenges with higher degree of competence and professionalism, India has offered an additional funding support of US \$ 183000/- for initiating ICT Centre.

During the year 2009-10 the following foreign delegations visited this Ministry:-



Meeting with a delegation from Timore - Leste.

- The delegation from IFAD visited on 17 April, 2009 and met Senior officials to understand the monitoring mechanism of the external aided projects in rural sector.
- A delegation of six M.P.'s led by Mr. Shailesh Vara, Chairman of the Conservative Party Friends of India Group and Deputy Leader in the House of Commons from United Kingdom met Ms. Agatha Sangma, Minister of State for Rural Development on 29th July, 2009 and discussed the various rural development programmes of this Ministry.
- Officers of the Government of Nepal visited this Ministry on 3rd August, 2009 to study the role of the Ministry of Rural Development in designing and implementation of flagship programmes. Dr. D.S. Gangwar, Joint Secretary(IC) made a detailed presentation on the policies and programmes of the Ministry.
- The Ambassador of the United States of America met the Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development on 2nd September, 2009 at Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi and discussed issues on mutual interest.
- A nine member Parliamentary Committee delegation led by H.E. Mr. Osorio Florindo, President of the Committee on Poverty Reduction, Rural and Regional development and Gender equality of the National Parliament of Timore - Leste met the Hon'ble Minister (RD) on 8th September, 2009.
- Ms. Jacinta Allan, Minister for Regional & Rural Development and Minister for Skills and Workplace participation of Australia met the Hon'ble Minister (RD) on 25th September, 2009 and discussed on issues of mutual interest.
- A study tour of Government of Ghana officials led by the Minister and comprising 15 high level officials of Ghana met senior officials of the Ministry on 30th September, 2009 and discussed about the programme of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.
- H.E. Safi Adiki, Minister of Rural Development, Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) along with Officials met the Hon'ble Minister (RD) on 5th October, 2009 and discussed on issues of mutual interest.
- Dr. D.P. Paudyal, Director-General, Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP) called on Secretary(RD) on 25th November and the Hon'ble Minister(RD) and on 27th November, 2009 to discuss about holding of the Second Ministerial Meeting at Dhaka.
- A delegation comprising of officials from the American Association of State Highways, Transport Officials (AASHTO) and other Executives from both Private and Public Sector from USA called on the Hon'ble Minister (RD) on 11th November, 2009.



E-Governance Activities

Department of Rural Development

Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) has developed a number of applications to automate the processes of information generation and strengthening e-governance. Rural Portal of Ministry of Rural Development (www.rural.nic.in) provides details of various schemes of MoRD like MGNREGS, IAY, SGSY, PMGSY, ARWSP, TSC, and IWMP. Information regarding the physical and financial progress, sanction orders, etc of various schemes is also available on the web-site. Circulars of public interest, information regarding events, tenders/ notices, e-mails are also uploaded/updated regularly on the site. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) have their own Management Information Systems (MIS) and separate web-sites also (www.nrega.nic.in, and www.pmgsy.nic.in respectively).

Online SARAS Mela is also available on the website to showcase the products made by rural artisans for wide publicity and to create national/international market for their products. Special software has been developed to receive on-line Monthly Progress Reports (MPRs) from the districts of various schemes of MoRD. MPRs received on-line from various

districts are available on the website of the Ministry (www.rural.nic.in).

Household Survey (BPL census 2002)

There is a software designed and developed for the household survey BPL Census 2002. It uniquely identifies a family and all the members of the family at national level. It also assigns a unique number to each panchayat for most of the schemes of Ministry of Rural Development. The family and the persons whose information is captured in the software are the beneficiary / service receivers for most of the schemes of MoRD and are uniquely identified.

Management Information System (MIS) on National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

National portal for MGNREGA has been developed to provide information about MGNREGA. The portal provides single window access to all information about the programme. Different classes of users are classified and different access points have been identified and provided to structure the information given by them or accessed by them. A national level application has been developed to automate processes of NREGA up to panchayat level.



NREGA Homepage

Ministry and NIC commenced the preparation of appropriate e-governance solution to strengthen NREG scheme in October 05 and when the scheme was launched in Feb, 06, the NREGASoft was also launched across the country. The software is available to all stakeholders online through www.nrega.nic.in and also can be downloaded for off-line working. The package is Unicode-enabled and supports local languages. The training to use the software has been organized in various States.

NREGASoft is a web-based software prepared to capture all the activities under

NREGA at National/ State/District/Block and Panchayat level. Using this portal, each stakeholder can input information and access his/her own information. NREGASoft captures registration of workers, work demanded, number of days of employment for whole family, funds transferred/utilized and number of works undertaken under the scheme. Various stake holders of the project are:

1. Citizens
2. Gram Panchayats, Block Panchayats, Zilla Panchayats
3. Workers

4. Programme Officers
5. District Programme Co-coordinators
6. Implementing agencies other than PRIs
7. State RD Departments
8. Ministry of Rural Development and administrators in Government of India

The NREGA web-site provides information to citizens. It makes available all documents like Muster rolls, registration / application register, job card/ employment register/muster roll issue register/ muster roll receipt registers, which are hidden from public otherwise.

Various modules of the software

1. Beneficiary Management Module:

The software captures Registration, demand for work, work allocation and muster rolls on which a person worked. The software has the provision of payment of wages through bank/post office as it captures the bank/post office account number, bank/post office name, branch name for all the persons who demanded jobs. Their account number is shown in muster roll against their name and the software calculates unemployment allowance, if any and also keeps tracks of number of days of employment of a family.

2. Fund Management Module:

Captures the fund transferred from MoRD/States to Districts and then to Programme officers/ Panchayats and expenditure incurred by various implementing agencies on labour, material and contingency.

3. Works Management Module:

Captures information about the various works undertaken under the scheme at various level (GP,BP,ZP). It facilitates online approval of projects and keeps track of time taken for approval of project. Each project is provided a unique ID and status of work is maintained in the system

4. Grievance redressal system:

Allows a worker/Citizen to lodge complaint and trace the subsequent response.

5. Staffing Position module:

Captures name, telephone numbers etc. of all the officials, planning and implementing agencies from Gram Panchayat to Ministry of Rural Development involved in NREGA, thus strengthening communication and coordination among them.

6. Alerts

The software also gives alerts to implementing agencies about the various irregularities, important activities, messages for funds to be received by the agencies.

Other Softwares

'DAILY' (<http://mrd.nic.in/daily>) an Intranet site is an effort towards strengthening e-governance within the Ministry. Various division-specific softwares have also been developed for better monitoring, transparency and easy access. Some of these are :

1. Online proposal, Concurrence and sanction system

2. Grant release system Automation of PAO Special Cell
3. Payroll
4. Online monitoring of various schemes of Department of Rural Development
5. Online Monthly Progress Report
6. BPL Census 2002
7. Inventory Control System
8. Parliament Assurance System
9. Online Circulars/Notices /Meetings

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) - MIS

NSAP application deals with the MIS for Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) and Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS). The application covers all the modules starting from application receiving to verification, and sanction to disbursement and also periodic verification, discontinuation, appeals and reinstatement on the pensioner's front. On the financial front it covers fund estimation and allocation and disbursement of pensions.

The application was launched on 19th February 2009 and since then legacy data is being received, processed and uploaded on the application. Out of the 2 crore pensioners data in all three schemes, data of about 97 lakh beneficiaries is already hosted on the website.

Training / capacity building has been undertaken at the State levels for four state level

and two district level officials of each district. Computer-based tutorial is also available on the website for any user of the application to understand. New applications are also being entered by few states and operationalization of the application is taking place. The sanction orders are being generated online in a few districts and Acquittance roll generation and updation of pension disbursement is underway.

Depending on the level at which the disbursement is being made, the application is being used at State, District, Block / Taluk / Tehsil, Gram Panchayat levels and accordingly logins have been created.

E-procurement for PMGSY

On 18th March 2009, a presentation of the application developed by NIC Chennai for e-procurement in PMGSY was demonstrated. A number of states desired to use the NIC software for e-tendering. A proposal for 11 states to be taken up in the first phase, namely Bihar, Himachal, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal was approved and funded by Ministry. In continuation, 4 more states, namely Arunachal, Assam, Jharkhand and Kerala were requested to be taken up in the second phase. Trainings of the PMGSY personnel and bidders / contractors were held in all the 15 states. Three technicians have been posted in the 11 states of first phase. Funds are awaited for the additional 4 states and action shall be taken immediately.

PMGSY

PMGSY has two websites : <http://pmgsy.nic.in> is for information from Ministry like circulars, sanctions, contacts, guidelines, etc.,

while <http://pmgsyonline.nic.in> is for the information on roads and contains the complete information and workflow starting from proposing a road for construction to selection, technical clearance to financial clearance, and tendering (partial) to physical and financial progress to completion.

GIS reports are available for Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh

Department of Land Resources

The major ICT interventions carried out in the Department of Land Resources during 2009-2010 are as follows:

- (a) Strengthening of Monitoring Systems on watershed projects - The new MIS is being developed to monitor Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) on online and real-time basis. The same will be operational by Aug, 2010. The system will capture the field level artifacts of watershed development programmes. The quarterly and monthly progress of IWDP/DDP/DPAP programmes is being monitored through online systems .i.e. <http://watershed.nic.in> and <http://watershedmpr.nic.in/> .
- (b) National Land Records Modernization Programme- System has been developed for project sanctioning of NLRMP project. The temporary system has been hosted on <http://demotemp379.nic.in/home.aspx> . Necessary security clearance is being taken for its final hosting.
- (c) The NLRMP portal has been developed. The portal provides useful information on the programme implementation including programme guidelines, committee, training

material, minutes of various meetings and feedback. Online system for effective monitoring of NLRMP is being developed to gauge the progress of sanctioned districts online.

- (d) Unique Codification of each micro-watershed has been made available at <http://watershed.nic.in/VillageMicroWatersheds.asp>. This is being mapped to existing projects.
- (e) Database on various projects sanctioned under the scheme 'Technology Development Extension and Training' has been developed in Joomla OSS and available in intranet.
- (f) File Tracking System has been implemented in the Department and presently court cases are mentioned through the FTS i.e. <http://demotemp363.nic.in/test/LoginForm.asp>
- (g) Online data entry on RTI cases along with uploading of scanned copy of documents has been started in the <http://rti.gov.in>
- (h) Various features have been added in the DoLR's website i.e. <http://dolr.nic.in>. The website is being designed as per new Website Guidelines.
- (i) Training on NLRMP including IT awareness, survey methodology, application software etc has been conducted to around 650 revenue /survey personnel of the states. The participants' details are available on public domain <http://demotemp363.nic.in/nlrmp/trainingModule/frmrtrngStateList.aspx> .

Also, around 100+ nodes in the department are operationalised. Three new switches have

been installed to cater to more demand for internet node and EVCS system. One Video Conference System is put in place. Few applications have been developed in open source technology to cater to the need of the department. The 'Automatic Generation of Sanction Letter' application is working fine.

Department of Drinking Water Supply

The Department of Drinking Water Supply has initiated Online Systems for monitoring the performance of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programmes of the Government of India. The Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) is a tool to monitor the target habitations and their coverage online. The detail of schemes, covering of habitations, is also available online. The coverage of rural schools is also monitored through this system. This system automatically generates the Physical Progress Reports. The monthly Financial Progress is also reported online. Presently, information of about 16,00,000 habitations and their coverage is hosted online. The total Sanitation Campaign online monitoring system has a near to real-time reporting of the panchayatwise target and achievements of all the 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats. Software is capturing the details of beneficiaries and photographs of toilets constructed in Schools, Aganwadis & Sanitary complexes. All reports required by the Department are generated, through this system. The projections of achievement under the Millennium Development Goal, is also done through this system. In addition to these online applications, the entire process of awarding the Gram Panchayats with the Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP), is done through the NGP online system, right from

the application filling stage upto the final stage on the basis of data reported in TSC online system. The status of an application can be viewed at any stage through this system. This has done away with the delays inherent in the manual system of reporting and enabled the process of informed decision making. The National Informatics Centre has helped the Department in realizing the twin objectives of achieving transparency and efficiency in the reporting mechanism.

The Department has provided 100% Grant-In-Aid to the state governments for enabling e-governance through provisions of computing facilities and internet connectivity, upto the sub division level. The Department has also established the Video Conferencing facility in the Mission Headquarters at Delhi for regular monitoring of its programmes.

Capacity Building: The Department has imparted training on the online systems, to the staff and officials of the line departments both at the National, State and Regional level. In addition to this, 100% funding to the States is provided under the MIS and Computerization Programme for training of the staff and officials of the line departments.

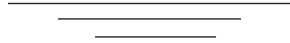
Other Softwares

- (a) The online Monitoring of Jalmani Information System
- (b) The online Monitoring of Swajaldhara Schemes
- (c) GIS Information System for TSC
- (d) The online Budget Information System
- (e) Development of website of DDWS

- (f) Implementation of File Tracking System in the Department
- (g) R & D Monitoring System
- (h) Mapping of Habitations/Villages to Census 2001 villages

Other Activities

- (i) Regular uploading of contents on Website
- (j) Regular strengthening of Website
- (k) Operationalisation of Local Area network in Parayvaran Bhavan, Block-11 & Office of Secretary at Nirman Bhavan.



Monitoring and Evaluation

The Ministry of Rural Development places special emphasis on monitoring and evaluation of its programmes being implemented in rural areas all over the country. Effective monitoring of the programmes is considered very important for efficient delivery at the grass root

level particularly in view of the substantial step-up in the allocation of funds for rural development programmes since the Eighth Five Year Plan onwards. In order to ensure this, the Ministry has evolved a comprehensive multi-level and multi-tool system of Monitoring and



Presentation of the Saxena Committee report on identification of BPL households.

Evaluation for the implementation of its programmes. Appropriate objectively verifiable performance indicators have been developed for each of the specific programmes, both by the Ministry of Rural Development and the State Government for effective monitoring at the District, Block, Gram Panchayat and Village levels so that alarm signals can be captured well in advance for mid-course corrections.

The implementation of various Rural Development schemes especially the wage-employment, self-employment and rural infrastructure/amenities schemes to a great extent, has resulted in reduction of poverty in rural areas. The Government have instituted an in-built monitoring mechanism in the guidelines of each scheme so as to ensure that the objectives of the schemes are achieved by their implementation.

The important instruments of monitoring and evaluation mechanism are briefly outlined as under:-

Review by Union Ministers

The Minister of Rural Development and the Ministers of State for Rural Development visit States/UTs to review the performance of programmes with the Chief Ministers, Ministers and officials of the State Government concerned with the implementation of the programmes. Such review meetings provide needed impetus in the implementation of the programmes by energizing and motivating the Implementing Agencies. The need for ensuring better utilization of funds and effective delivery of benefits to the targeted groups is emphasized in these review meetings.

Periodic Progress Reports/Returns

All the programmes of the Ministry are continuously monitored through periodical progress reports received from the State Governments depicting both the financial and physical progress of the programmes. The Monitoring Division has streamlined the data processing system and the Monthly Progress Report is received by 10th of every month. These reports give the State-wise and Programme-wise performance of the schemes. District-Level information on the performance of various schemes are also being generated and disseminated to all concerned.

The Monitoring Division has developed a District-wise Data Management System of the Programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. The system is a web based application and is used for data management of both State and District level data regarding physical and financial progress of the schemes of the Ministry. The system which is a user friendly web-based application was developed and implemented for entry, validation and report generation of the District. The District wise data, provided by the States/Districts is entered through the software and requisite periodical reports were generated. These Reports have been found very useful in tracking the progress of expenditure as well as physical works taken up under various Schemes. Inputs for various review meetings are also derived from these Reports.

On-Line Reporting of Monthly Progress Report

The Government of India has emphasized the need on e-governance in all possible areas

to streamline the reporting system of financial and physical achievements. In pursuance of this, the State Governments/ Union Territories and DRDAs were requested to take action to ensure that MPRs compiled by the DRDAs and implementing agencies are sent through the electronic medium. About 600 DRDAs are submitting their progress reports of rural development programmes namely SGSY, IAY, NREGA, DRDA Administration, through On-Line system and remaining few districts have been advised to sort out the problem to ensure submitting their return timely through On-Line.

Utilisation Certificates/Audit Reports

The procedure adopted for release of funds to the States under various programmes stipulates that the State Governments should furnish Utilisation Certificates to the effect that the funds have been utilized for the purpose for which these were sanctioned and no diversion has been made. The auditing of accounts and reports thereon are a pre-condition for the release of the second and the subsequent instalments. State Governments have been advised to ensure the authenticity of Utilization Certificates. The States/UTs have also been advised to furnish utilization certificates for each of the funds released to them under the rural development programmes, even if the expenditure during the financial year is zero.

Area Officers Visits

At the Central Government level, the Ministry has introduced an Area Officers Scheme which aims at monitoring the major programmes of the Ministry with special reference to quality, adherence to implementation schedule, flow of funds, proper

utilisation of funds and achievement of physical and financial targets etc., through field visits. Officers visit their assigned State and districts at regular intervals. The important observations of such visits are shared with the State Government concerned advising them to take appropriate corrective measures, wherever shortcoming are noticed. The Area Officers, during their visits to allocated States, also look into the complaints received by the Ministry regarding implementation of the Programmes. The following new initiatives have been taken for making Area Officers Schemes more objective: -

- i) The Area Officers Scheme was redesigned to cover each districts of the country in a year. All Area Officers were allotted specific districts in a State. Instructions were issued to visit at least five villages in each district while on tour.
- ii) A set of structured questionnaires was designed with the help of the Programme Divisions and circulated to the Area Officers. The objective is to help the Area Officers to gather objective information to monitor the programmes.
- iii) All the Area Officers were requested to submit their observations on-line.

During the year 2009-10, up to Dec. 2009, about 10 Officers have made visits to their allocated States. The State Authorities who have not furnished the action taken report on the observations have been advised to furnish Action Taken Reports immediately.

Performance Review Committee

In pursuance of the suggestions made by the Planning Commission, the Ministry has



A PRC meeting in progress in New Delhi.

constituted the Performance Review Committee (PRC) under the chairmanship of Secretary (RD) and comprising State Secretaries, in-charge of rural development, representatives from the Planning Commission and Central Ministries of Finance, Statistics & Programme Implementation and Environment & Forests. During the year 2009-10, PRC of all the States/UTs was held on 11-12th June, 2009 and 8-9th Oct. 2009 in New Delhi under the chairmanship of Secretary (RD). Hon'ble Ministers of the Ministry of Rural Development also addressed the participants. The Committee reviewed the performance of various programmes being implemented in States/UTs, and appropriate recommendations were made for corrective

action, wherever found necessary. The State Governments were also advised to adopt a five pronged strategy comprising of (i) creation of awareness generation of rural development programmes, (ii) people's participation (iii) transparency, (iv) accountability and (v) vigilance and monitoring to improve the quality and pace of implementation of the Programmes.

Vigilance and Monitoring Committees

The Vigilance & Monitoring Committees (V&MCs) are constituted at State as well as District level to function as important instruments for effective monitoring of implementation of the programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. After

constitution of the XV Lok Sabha, the Ministry issued guidelines for reconstituting State and District level V&MCs and nominated Chairmen / Co-Chairmen for district V&MCs.

The Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are constituted for fulfilling the objective of ensuring quality of expenditure, particularly in the context of large public funds being spent under various programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. These Committees are to keep a watch on the implementation of the Programmes as per the prescribed procedures and Guidelines. They provide a crucial role for the Members of Parliament and elected representatives of the people in State Legislatures and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the review of implementation of the Rural Development programmes and are a mechanism to monitor the execution of the schemes so that public funds are put to optimal use and the benefits of the programmes may flow to the rural poor in full measure.

Meetings of the Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at State and District level are to be held every quarter. These meetings, if held regularly, can bring to the notice of the implementing agencies any shortcomings or slow down in the implementation of the programmes. Also, if the procedures and policies are not being followed in terms of the relevant guidelines, the same could be noticed and timely action taken. Minister of Rural Development of concerned State/UT and the senior most Member of Parliament of Lok Sabha of the District is normally the Chairman of the State level and District level V&MC respectively. For

the State level V&MC, the Member Secretary is the Secretary Incharge of the Rural Development Programmes in the State/UT and in respect of District Level V&MC, the Member Secretary is the District Collector/ District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner/ CEO of Zilla Panchayat.

These Committees are to effectively liaise and coordinate with the Ministry of Rural Development and State Governments to ensure that the schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development are implemented as per the programme guidelines.

Guidelines for reconstituting V&MCs were issued on 26.08.09 after the constitution of Lok Sabha. During the year 2009-10, 3 State/U.T and 105 District level V&MC meetings had been held till 5th January 2010.

National Level Monitors (NLMs)

To ensure effective implementation of rural development programmes in transparent manner and according to programme - wise guidelines, the Ministry has a panel of National Level Monitors (NLMs) of ex-servicemen and retired civil servants. By involving of third party independent monitors, an unbiased and objective monitoring of the RD programmes can be achieved. Also the field visits of NLMs generate awareness among the villagers about the rural development programmes.

The National Level Monitors (NLMs) are deputed by the Ministry of Rural Development to monitor the implementation of various rural development programmes and to investigate complaints received in the Ministry

from various sources regarding implementation of RD programmes. The NLMs are required to visit allotted district as well as Blocks / Villages and interact with the beneficiaries in the villages directly to monitor the implementation of the schemes at the grass root level. The NLMs submit their reports to the Ministry. A copy of the report is also made available to the District Magistrate and Chairman of the District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee. In Case of certain specific complaints, NLMs are deputed to districts concerned to verify the facts. During 200-9-10, regular round of monitoring for all rural development schemes, Special Monitoring of NREGA (3 rounds) were undertaken by the NLMs as follows :-

time to time, through reputed and independent Research Institutions/Organisations. The main objectives of these Evaluation Studies are to evaluate the performance of the Schemes at the field level, and to assess the impact of the programmes and to identify the problems in course of implementation so as to make mid-course corrections, wherever necessary. The Status of the Evaluation Studies in 2009-10 is given below:

Evaluation Study completed"

- Evaluation Study of DRDA Administration
 - * Submission projects (quality) under ARWSP
- Evaluation Studies Under Progress:

Visits of NLMs for regular Monitoring and Special Monitoring of NREGA During the year 2009 - 10 (Till Dec.,31st ,2009)			
Round Regular monitoring	Period	Number of NLMs deputed	No. of district reports received
11 th Round	June - Sept.2009	322	249
NREGA			
9 th Round (Social Audit under NREGA)	August,2009	37	35
10 th Round (To oversee the mechanism of disbursement of wages to NREGA workers through Banks & Post Office	August,2009	11	9

Concurrent Evaluation/ Quick Evaluation

The Ministry of Rural Development undertakes Concurrent Evaluation studies from

- * Evaluation Study of ARWSP .
- * Evaluation Study of SIRD
- * Evaluation Study of SGSY

BPL Census

The Ministry of Rural Development in association with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations conducts the BPL (below poverty line) Census to identify the BPL households in the rural areas who could be targeted under its various programmes. The BPL Census is generally conducted in the beginning of the Five Year Plans. The first BPL Census was conducted in 1992 for the eighth five year plan. Subsequently, BPL census was conducted in 1997, for the Ninth five year plan and in 2002 for the Tenth five year plan period.

For the Eleventh five year plan period, the Ministry of Rural Development on 12th August, 2008, constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. N.C Saxena to advise the Ministry on the methodology for conducting the BPL Census for the Eleventh five year plan. The Expert Group consisted of academicians, experts, representatives of the civil society organizations and senior officials of the Central and State Governments as members.

The Expert Group after a wide range of deliberations submitted its report to the Ministry of Rural Development on 21st August 2009.

The main recommendations of the Expert Group for identification BPL households includes indicators for automatic exclusion of rural household from the BPL list, automatic inclusion in the BPL list and grading of the remaining households on a score of one to ten. The Expert Group has also detailed the methodology for conducting the Census and appropriate appeal mechanisms.

The Report of the Expert Group has been posted on the Ministry's website www.rural.nic.in soliciting comments and suggestions. It has also been circulated to all the State Governments. Based on the comments received, the Ministry of Rural Development proposes to finalize the census methodology for conducting next BPL Census.

It is estimated that Rs.312 crores will be required to conduct the BPL Census, 2009 and a proposal to this effect has been sent to the Planning Commission. A sum of Rs.150 crores has been provided at the RE stage for 2009-10. Planning Commission has been requested to provide the funds to the tune of Rs. 162 crores under BE 2010-11.

- * Impact Assessment Study of PMGSY
- * Impact Assessment of all rural development

Web Based management and Monitoring

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)

A web enabled MIS www.nrega.nic.in has been developed. This makes data transparent and available in public domain to be equally accessed by all. All critical parameters get

monitored in public domain- (a) workers' entitlement data and documents such as registration, job cards, muster rolls, (b) work selection and execution data including, shelf of approved and sanctioned works, work estimates, works under execution, measurement, (c) employment demanded and provided and (d) financial indicators such as funds available, funds used, and the disaggregated structure of fund utilizations to assess the amount paid as wages, materials and administrative expenses. Features of the software are (i) properly layered

structure, (ii) separate role for each stakeholder, (iii) provide local language support, (iv) available in online as well as offline mode, (v) offline module is available on Microsoft technologies as well as on open source technologies, (vi) linked with BPL census 2002, (vii) capturing data at grass root level and (viii) user friendly.

Pradhan Manti Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

A modern Management and Monitoring System called On-line Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS) have been set up for the PMGSY. This Web-based on-line monitoring system is developed to facilitate monitoring and transparency and embedded Decision Support Systems for on-time delivery, cost management and quality control. The entire database placed in the Citizens' domain. The Ministry of Rural Development have engaged the Centre For Development of Advanced

Computing (C-DAC), Pune to develop and manage a web-based On-line Management & Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS) for the PMGSY. Monitoring modules include Connectivity Status, Procurement Status, Physical and financial progress, Account and Quality monitoring. The main Application Software Modules are (i) Rural Road Plan & Core Network, (ii) Proposals, (iii) Tendering & Contracting, (iv) Execution, (v) Quality Monitoring, (vi) and (vi) Payments & Funds Flow (works accounts). The Web site <http://www.omms.nic.in> is hosted on NIC's server in Delhi. The Payment and Fund Flow module is being operationalised. A Central Website has also been developed by the Rural Connectivity Division containing details of the PMGSY Scheme, Guidelines, Agencies involved, role and responsibilities, progress, etc. and can be accessed at www.pmgys.nic.in

Chapter 18

Organisation

Administration

Consequent upon formation of 15th Lok Sabha, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development, Smt. Suryakanta Patil, Hon'ble Minister of State for Rural Development and Shri Chandra Sekhar Sahu, Hon'ble Minister of State for Rural Development demitted their office.

Dr. C.P Joshi took over the charge of Minister of Rural Development & Minister of Panchayat Raj

Shri Sisir Adhikari, Shri Pradeep Jain and Ms. Agatha Sangma took over the charge of Ministers of State for Rural Development.



Rural Development Minister Dr. C.P. Joshi administering Sadbhawna Diwas pledge to officials.

Consequent upon attaining the age of superannuation, Dr. (Smt.) Rita Sharma, IAS (UP: 74), Secretary, Department of Rural Development retired from Government Service w.e.f 31/01/2010 (AN).

Shri B.K.Sinha, IAS (BH: 75) took over the charge of Secretary, Department of Rural Development w.e.f 03/02/2010 (FN).

Consequent upon his appointment as Secretary, Department of Personnel & Training, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions, Shri Shantanu Consul, IAS (KN: 74) relinquished the charge of the post of Secretary, Department of Drinking Water Supply w.e.f 01/09/2009 (FN).

Smt. Rajwant Sandhu, IAS (HP: 75) took over the charge of Secretary, Department of Drinking Water Supply w.e.f 14/09/2009 (AN).

Smt. Rita Sinha, IAS (UP: 73) continued to function as Secretary, Department of Land Resources.

Dr. Arvind Mayaram, IAS (RJ: 78) continued to function as Additional Secretary & Financial Adviser, Ministry of Rural Development.

Shri Chinmay Basu, IAS (OR: 77)
continued to function as Additional Secretary,
Department of Land Resources.



A section of the Officials and staff taking oath.



Anti-Terrorism Day pledge being taken in the Ministry.

Consequent upon attaining the age of superannuation, Shri K.L.Datta, IES, Chief Economic Adviser retired from Government Service w.e.f 31/10/2009 (AN).

Smt. Manjula Krishnan, IES took over the charge of the post of Chief Economic Adviser with effect from 16/11/2009 and continued to function as such.

Consequent upon completion of their Central Deputation tenure, Shri J.K. Mohapatra, IAS (OR: 79) and Dr. Amar Singh, IAS (MP: 81) relinquished the charge of the posts of Joint Secretary w.e.f 19/09/2009 and 06/01/2010 respectively.

Dr. P.K.Anand, IAS (RJ: 83) took over the charge of the post of Joint Secretary in the

Department of Rural Development w.e.f 20/01/2010 vice Shri J.K.Mohapatra, IAS (OR: 79) and continued to function as such.

Smt. Amita Sharma, IAS (MP: 81), Smt. Nilam Sawhney, IAS (AP: 84) and Dr. Dharmendra Singh Gangwar, IAS (BH: 88) continued as Joint Secretaries in the Department of Rural Development.

Consequent upon his appointment as Chief Vigilance Officer in the Airport Authority of India, New Delhi, Shri B.Pradhan, IAS (BH: 87) relinquished the charge of Joint Secretary in the Department of Land Resources w.e.f 10/08/2009.

Smt. Savita Anand, IFS (RJ: 81) took over the charge of Joint Secretary in the Department

of Land Resources w.e.f 01/12/2009 and continued to function as such.

Consequent upon completion of his Central Deputation tenure, Shri A.Bhattacharya, IAS (GJ: 80) relinquished the charge of Joint Secretary in the Department of Drinking Water Supply w.e.f 05/09/2009.

Shri Jitendra Shankar Mathur, IAS (MP: 82) took over the charge of Joint Secretary in the Department of Drinking Water Supply w.e.f 19/09/2009.

Shri T.M.Vijay Bhasker, IAS (TN: 83) continued to function as Joint Secretary in that Department.

Smt. Krishna Tyagi, ICAS (1987) continued to function as Chief Controller of Accounts in the Ministry of Rural Development.

Shri Aditya Prakash, ISS continued to function as Adviser (Stat) in the Ministry of Rural Development.

Autonomous Bodies under Ministry of Rural Development:

The Ministry of Rural Development has two autonomous organizations under its administrative control. These are:

1. National Institute of Rural Development, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad - 500 030



Certificates being awarded for excellence in Hindi on Hindi Diwas.

2. Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi - 110 003.

NIRD, HYDERABAD

Consequent upon his appointment as Secretary, Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development, Shri B.K.Sinha, IAS (BH: 75) relinquished the charge of the post of Director General, NIRD, Hyderabad w.e.f 02-02-2010.(AN)

Shri Mathew C Kunnumkal, IAS (KL: 76) took over the charge of the post of Director General, NIRD, Hyderabad in the rank and pay of Secretary to the Govt. of India w.e.f 08/02/2010.

Shri K.N.Kumar, IAS (AM: 87) continued to function as Deputy Director General, NIRD.

CAPART, NEW DELHI

Consequent upon his appointment as Additional Secretary, Department of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Shri V.Venkatachalam, IAS (UP: 77) relinquished the charge of the post of Director General, CAPART, New Delhi with effect from 01/04/2009 (FN).

Shri Mohammed Haleem Khan, IAS (UP: 77) took over the charge of the post of Director General, CAPART w.e.f 01/04/2009 (FN).

Smt. Nandita Chatterjee, IAS (WB: 80) took over the charge of the post of Deputy Director General, CAPART w.e.f 15/06/2009 (FN).

Consequent upon his premature repatriation for availing the benefit of promotion, Shri A.B.Kulkarni, IAS (MH: 82) relinquished the charge of the post of Deputy Director General, CAPART w.e.f 27/08/2009.

Shri M.R.Anand, IES (81) took over the charge of the post of Deputy Director General, CAPART w.e.f 29/12/2009 (FN).

Shri Y.K.Singh, IRS continued to function as Chief Vigilance Officer, CAPART.

Figures showing representation of SCs/STs/OBCs is placed at **Annexure XVIII**. Representation of disabled persons is shown in **Annexure XIX**.

O & M Activities

Organisation and Method Unit of the Ministry of Rural Development provides services to all the three Department of the Ministry. It is entrusted with the responsibility of examination of proposals relating to organizational structure. Besides, it also oversees all aspects concerning Organisation and Methods, administrative reforms and records management so as to bring in systematic improvement to enhance efficiency.

2. An Annual Action Plan was drawn up for O&M inspections of sections/desks, review of periodical reports and returns and consolidation of orders. In addition, emphasis was laid on sound Records Management to ensure optional utilization of scarce space available and quick retrieval of information. A drive was initiated to

sensitize the personnel for periodic review of records and categorize these appropriately for weeding out or retention.

3. Coordinated efforts were made to take action and furnish replies to pending C&AG Paras and Audit Inspection Reports to ensure timely and prompt submission of requisite replies. In so far as the Department of Rural Development is concerned, there are only two C&AG Reports are outstanding which are at different level of process /finalization. The present status of these C&AG Paras is indicated at **Annexure-XX**.
4. Besides other important activity like updating Handbook on Organisation and function has been taken up for detailed critical analysis.

Grievances Redressal Machinery

The work of vigilance is being handled by Vigilance Desk, headed by CVO (Joint Secretary) in this Ministry. Vigilance Desk co-ordinates with other two Departments of the Ministry along with CAPART and NIRD on various vigilance related issues and reports concerning to CVC, DOPT, CBI etc. However, investigation of complaints in respect of various schemes of this Ministry is being carried out through Department's Vigilance and Monitoring Division, which co-ordinates with the States Administration and empanelled National Level Monitors on such matters. The Ministry of Rural Development has designated its Chief Vigilance Officer as 'Director of Grievances' and investigations in respect of petitions received through DAR&PG are being

carried out. In addition, Vigilance Desk has been entrusted the task of forwarding of PARs (ACRs) to respective cadre authorities, Maintenance of APARs (ACRs) in respect of officials in the Ministry and Examination of Grievances Columns of the News Papers in respect of this Ministry. The name and address of the officers dealing with public and staff grievances in the Ministry are as under:-

Public Grievances -

Dr. D.S. Gangwar, IAS
Joint Secretary & CVO
Ministry of Rural Development
Krishi Bhavan,
New Delhi-110114.
Ph. No. 011-23385484

Staff Grievances -

Sh. B.S. Negi,
Deputy Secretary (Admn.),
Ministry of Rural Development
Krishi Bhavan,
New Delhi-110114.
Ph. No. 011-23386231

Progressive use of Official Language Hindi during the year 2009-10

Hindi Division of the Ministry has the nodal responsibility for effective implementation of the Official Language Policy, Act and Rules made thereunder. The work related to implementation of Official Language policy and translation of important documents, is being performed under the supervision of Joint Director (Official Language) who is assisted by three Assistant Directors, two Sr. Translators, One Assistant and five Jr. Translators. Concerted efforts were made at all levels to increase the progressive

use of Hindi in the Ministry as well as its attached/subordinate offices/Autonomous bodies during the period under report. Provisions/sections including section 3(3) of Official Language Act, 1963 which is the main regulatory Act guiding Official Language Policy of the Government, were complied with fully.

Hindi Noting and Drafting Scheme prescribed by the nodal Ministry - Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Official Language, was implemented in the Department to promote writing notes/drafts in Hindi. Officers/employees took advantage of the scheme enthusiastically and successful officials were awarded cash prizes. Hindi Fortnight was also organized in the Ministry from 1st September to 14th September, 09 in which, 11 Hindi competitions were organised. 54 successful officials and employees were awarded cash prizes and certificates by the Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development in the closing ceremony. Besides this 3 stenographers and 6 typists were nominated for training in the respective course under the Hindi Teaching Scheme of the Government during this period.

To overcome hesitation of employees in doing work in Hindi and to impart the practical knowledge to them about the Official Language Policy and related subjects, Hindi Workshops are organized from time to time. During the year under review, a two day Hindi Workshop was organized in which Assistants, UDCs and LDCs of the Ministry were educated about Quarterly Progress report relating to progressive use of Hindi and other subjects.

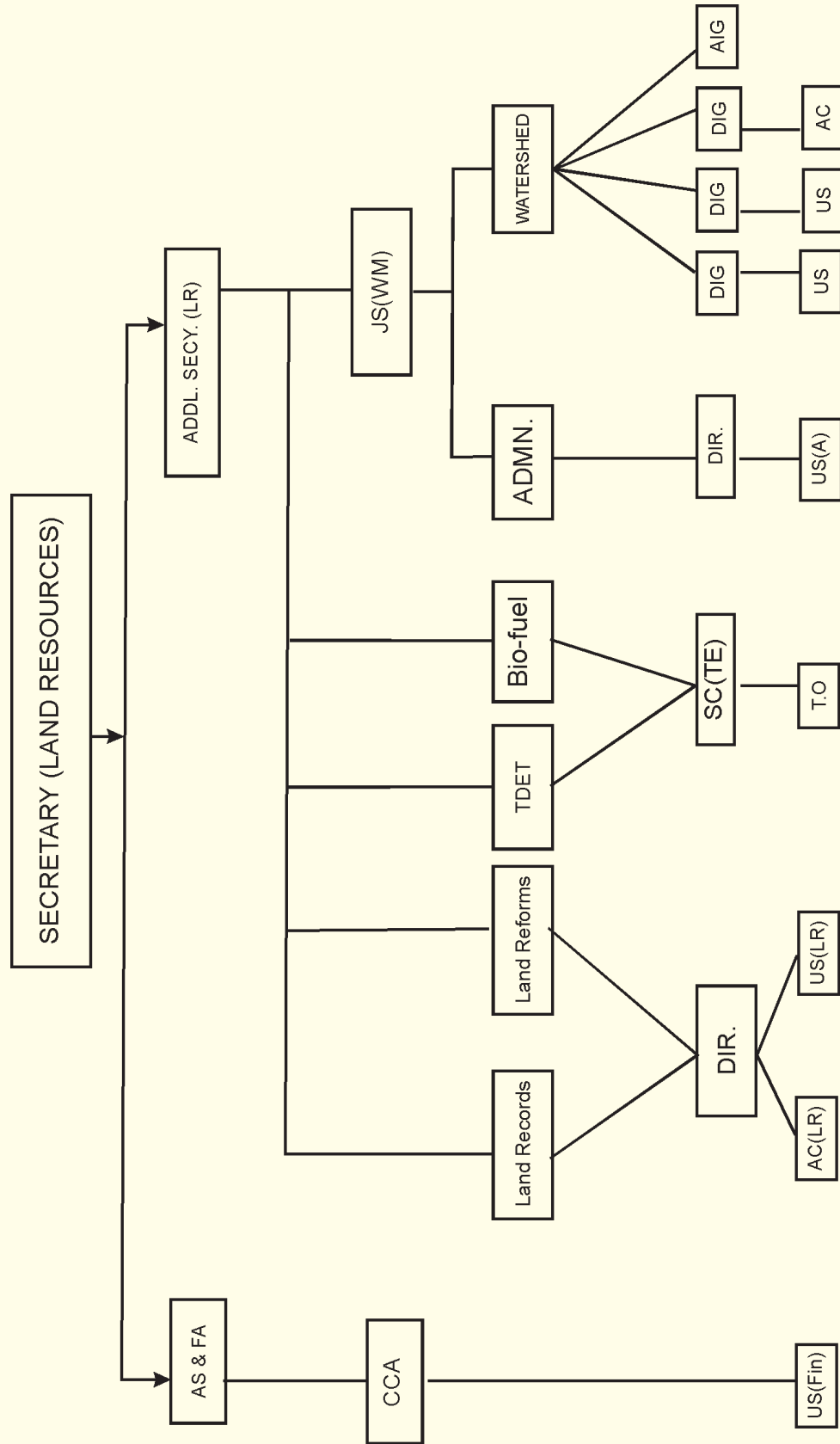
A high level Hindi Salahakar Samiti comprising many prominent Hindi experts and prominent parliamentarians as members exists in the Ministry under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development. In the meetings of the Committee, measures for progressive use of Hindi, are discussed in detail and conclusions thereof, are implemented.

At the executive level, a departmental Official Language Implementation Committee exists for the implementation of Official Language policy under the chairmanship of Joint Secretary in which officers of the level of Directors/Deputy Secretaries are members. The Committee meets at every quarter in which position regarding implementation of Official Language policy, is reviewed and action is taken to overcome shortcomings and to increase use of Hindi in official work.

In addition, Sections/Divisions as well as attached/Subordinate office autonomous bodies of the Ministry are inspected by Jt. Director/ Assistant Director(OL) from time to time and corrective measures are suggested. During the year 2009-10, all sections and three attached Offices of the Ministry were inspected. This has inculcated a spirit of awareness among the employees to do more work in Hindi.

In this way, all efforts are being made to increase progressive use of Hindi in the Ministry. Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development also takes personal interest in this regard and provide guidance.

ORGANISATION CHART DEPARTMENT OF LAND RESOURCES



ORGANISATION DEPARTMENT OF RURAL

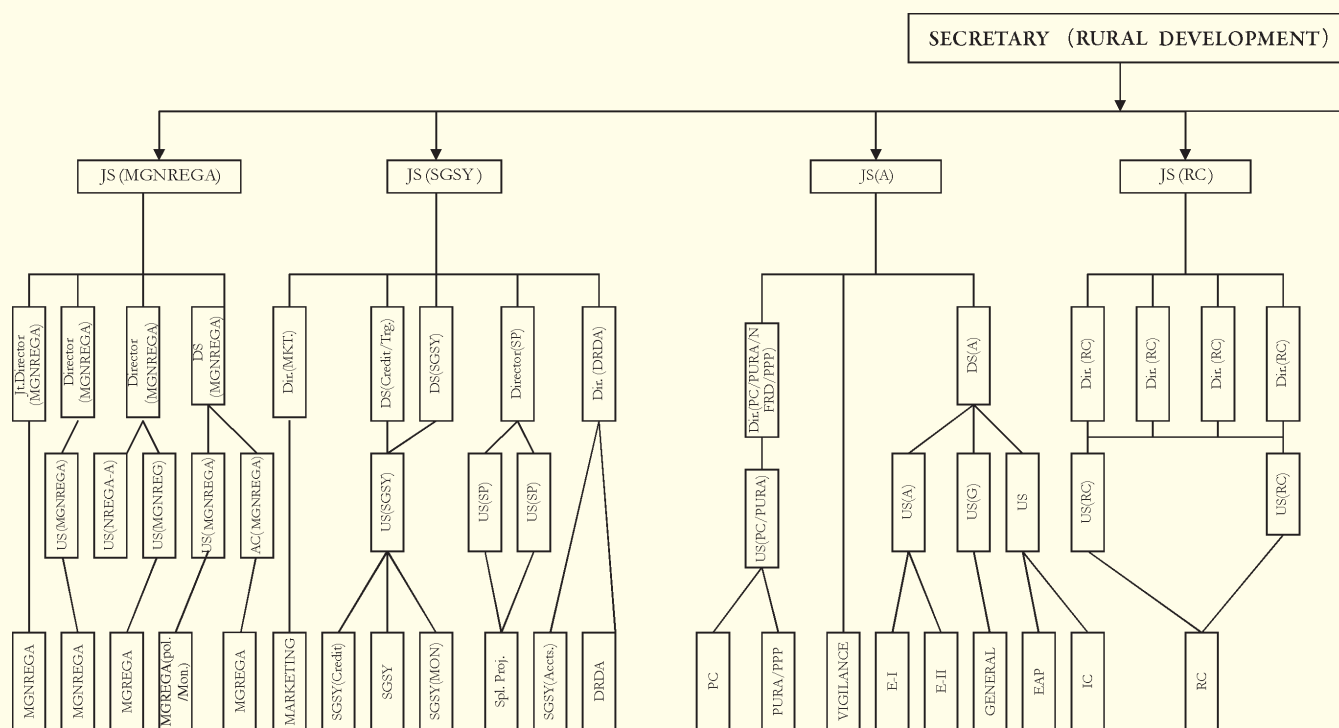
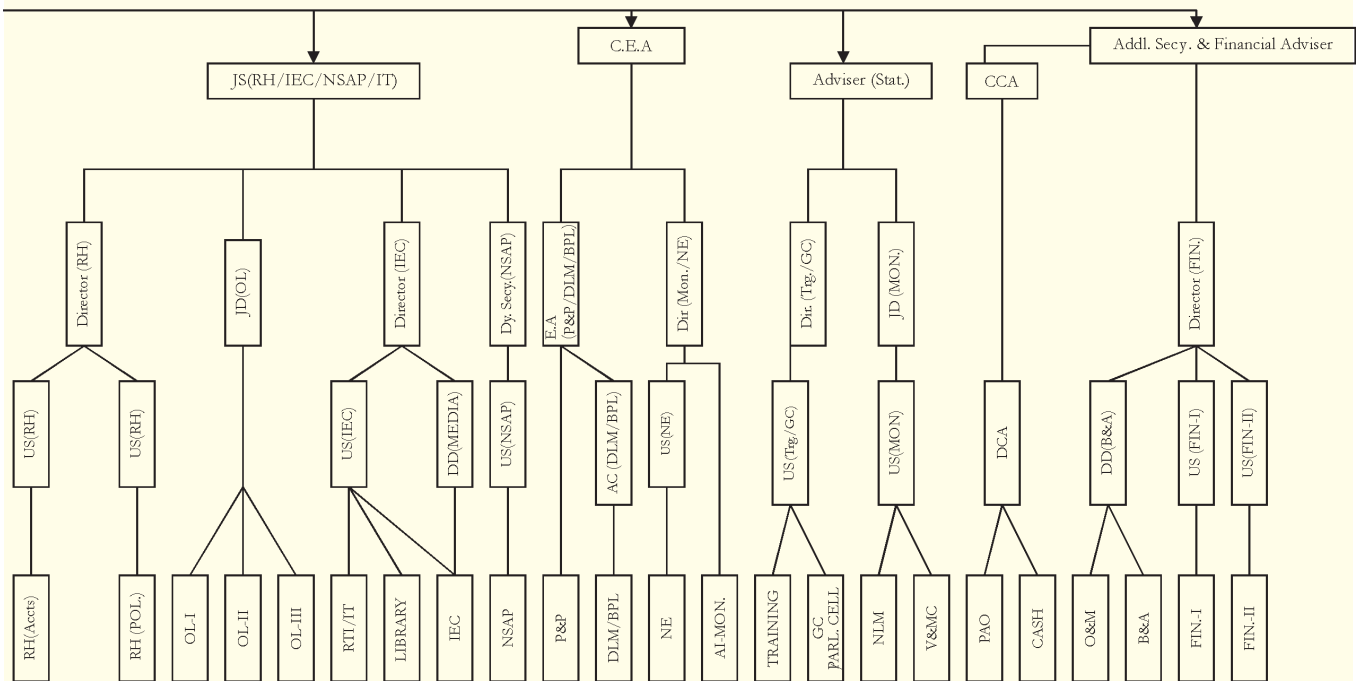
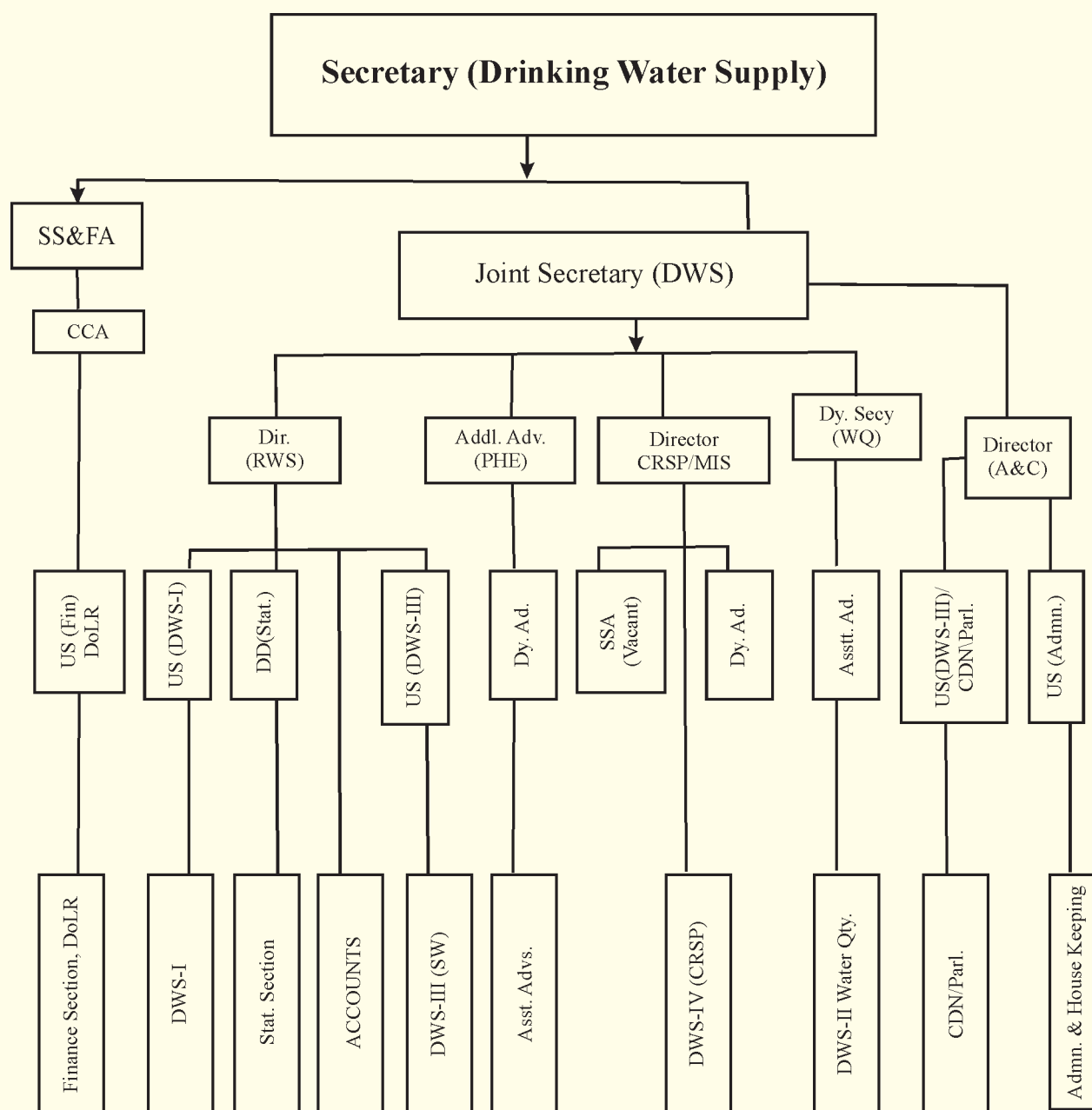


CHART DEVELOPMENT

(AS ON 15/2/2010.)



ORGANISATION CHART DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER SUPPLY



Department of Land Resources



"A small body of determined spirits fired by an unquenchable faith in their mission can alter the course of history." -

Mahatma Gandhi

Watershed Development Programmes

Background

Land is most important natural resource upon which all human activity is based. Man's inexorable progress towards development has, however, considerably damaged our land resource base. The per capita availability of land has declined from 0.89 ha in 1951 to 0.37 ha in 1991; and that of agriculture land from 0.48 ha in 1951 to 0.16 ha in 1991. To harness the full potential of the available land resources and prevent its further degradation, development of rainfed / degraded area is of great significance. The problem of rainfed and degraded land and its management is complex and multi-dimensional and its development requires a scientific, holistic and innovative approach.

Unprecedented population and cattle pressure and demands of society on scarce land, water and biological resources and the increasing degradation of these resources is affecting the stability and resilience of our ecosystems and the environment as a whole. The expansion of human settlements and infrastructure, intensification of agriculture and expansion of agriculture into marginal areas and fragile ecosystems emphasizes the need for integrated planning and management of land resources.

To accelerate the pace of development of wastelands/degraded lands and to focus 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.

The Department of Land Resources of Ministry of Rural Development is implementing three area Development Programmes on watershed basis viz. Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) on watershed basis. Each project under the programme is a micro level effort to achieve the objective of watershed programme through treating underproductive and hitherto unproductive lands and taking up allied activities

for the benefit of landless. The programmes adopt a common strategy of multi-resource management involving all stakeholders within the watershed, who together as a group, co-operatively identify the resource issues and concerns of the watershed as well as develop and implement a watershed plan with solutions that are environmentally, socially and economically sustainable.

Background

The DPAP was launched in 1973-74 to tackle the special problems of areas constantly affected by severe drought condition. The DDP was launched in 1977-78 for hot desert areas of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Haryana and cold desert areas of Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. From 1995-96, the coverage of DDP has been extended to 6 districts of Karnataka and 1 district of Andhra Pradesh. IWDP was launched in 1989 under the aegis of National Wastelands Development Board for development of wastelands on watershed basis.

A Technical Committee under the Chairmanship of Professor C.H. Hanumantha Rao was appointed in 1994 to appraise the impact of DPAP / DDP and suggest measures for improvement. The committee recommended a common set of operational guidelines and expenditure norms for the three programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD). Accordingly, the Guidelines for Watershed Development were framed and made effective from 1st April 1995.

The Watershed Guidelines of 1995 were revised by MoRD in 2001 to make them more focused, transparent and suitable to local

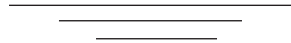
requirements. The revised guidelines, 2001 provided for greater role of Panchayati Raj Institutions, Exit Protocol and provision for availing the credit facility from Financial Institutions to ensure higher value addition to the interventions. The Guidelines for these programmes were further revised with effect from 1.4.2003 and renamed as Hariyali Guidelines.

The Parthasarthy Committee Report-2006 analyses a wide range of statistics to show that even as irrigated agriculture appears to be hitting a plateau, the dry land farming has suffered neglect. The report concludes that the productivity of dry land agriculture needs to be developed if food security demands of the year 2020 are to be met. A greater focus of watershed development programmes to increase productivity of lands in rain-fed areas may hold the key to meeting the challenge of food security in years to come. Out of 328.7 million hectare of geographical area of India, 142 million hectares is net cultivated area. Of this, about 57 million hectare (40%) is irrigated and the remaining 85 million ha. (60%) is rainfed. The latter is generally subject to wind and water erosion and is in different stages of degradation.

Watershed development programme is considered and adopted as an effective tool to address problems of rainfed / degraded areas in the country. The 11th Plan has stressed upon developing concerted action plans for rainfed areas in close consultation with the State Governments. Accordingly, the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development, 2008 have been issued and made effective from 1.4.2008.

The Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development has therefore, accorded high priority to holistic and sustainable development of rainfed areas through watershed programmes. The three watershed programmes of the Department of Land Resources namely DPAP, DDP and IWDP have been consolidated into a single programme namely 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)'. The Government approved the modified scheme of IWMP on 26.2.2009. The Salient features of IWMP are:

- Dedicated institutions at State, District & Village level to implement the Programme.
- Flexibility in the project duration (4 to 7 years)
- Livelihood component added to the programme
- Differential cost norm of Rs.12,000/ha for the plains and Rs. 15,000/ha. for the hilly and difficult areas.
- Funding pattern in the ratio of 90:10 between Centre and States



Integrated Wastelands Development Programme

Background

Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), a Centrally Sponsored Programme, has been under implementation since 1989-90. The programme is being implemented on watershed basis under Common Guidelines for Watershed Development w.e.f. 1st April 1995. The development of wastelands and degraded lands under the programme is expected to promote generation of employment in rural areas besides increasing land productivity in the project areas.

Wastelands as per 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 m.ha. and 175 m.ha., partly because of the varied definitions of wastelands and partly because of the different methodologies adopted in the assessment.

In order to undertake activities to develop 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. During 2000, a thirteen-fold wastelands classification recommended by the Task Force was adopted to classify wastelands using satellite data. Based on this classification, whole country was mapped for wastelands on 1:50,000 scale under different phases and a consolidated atlas was published.

Updation of Wastelands Atlas was initiated in 2003 to monitor changes in wastelands. NRSA carried out mapping of wastelands across the country 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 estimates arrived through this exercise, the total extent of wastelands in the country stands at 55.27 m.ha. as compared to 63.85 m.ha. as per Wasteland Atlas 2000. The State-wise extent of wastelands are given at **Annexure- i.**

Broad Distribution of Wastelands (in m ha)

Upon comparison, with the previous data of 2000, it can be inferred that the total

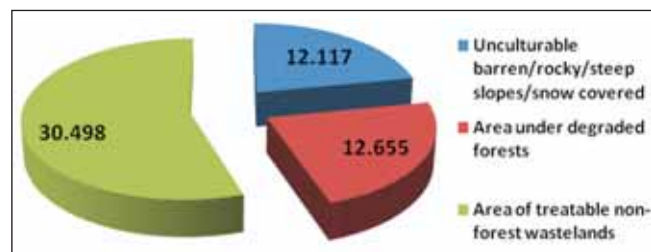
wasteland has reduced from 63.85 m ha in 2000 to 55.27 m ha in 2005.

IWDP envisages development of non-forest wastelands in the country. The major objectives of the schemes are as follows:

Objectives

The programme is aimed at integrated development of wastelands/degraded lands based on village/ micro watershed plans. The Programme aims at:

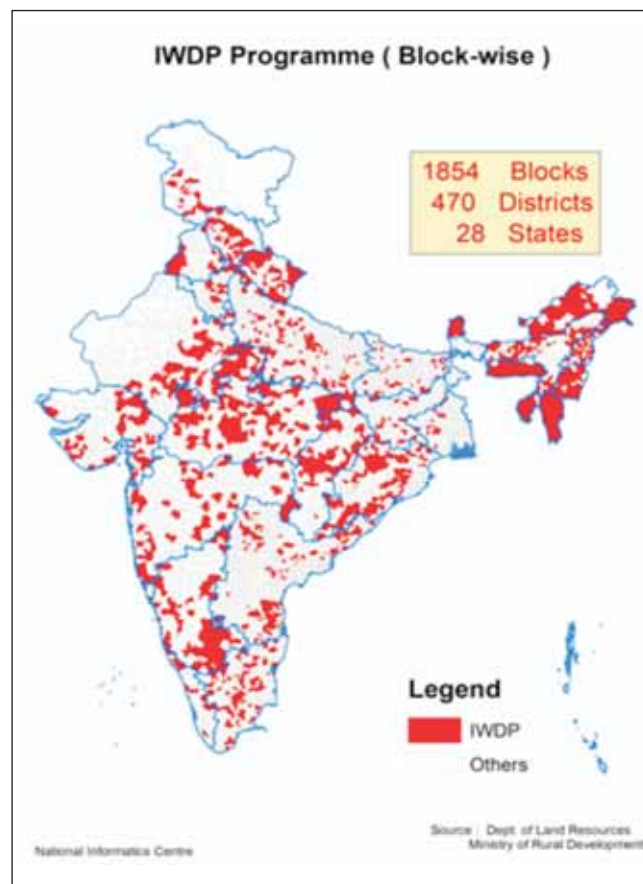
- Developing wastelands/degraded lands on watershed basis, keeping in view the capability of land, site conditions and local needs.
- Promoting overall economic development and improving socio-economic condition of the poor and disadvantaged sections inhabiting the programme areas.
- Restoring ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing natural resources i.e. land, water & vegetative cover.
- Encouraging village community for sustainable community action for the operation and maintenance of assets created and further development of potential of the natural resources in the watershed.
- Employment generation, poverty alleviation, community empowerment and



development of human and other economic resources of the village.

Coverage

The projects under the programme are sanctioned in the Blocks not covered by DDP and DPAP. At present, projects under the Programme are being implemented in 470 districts of the country.



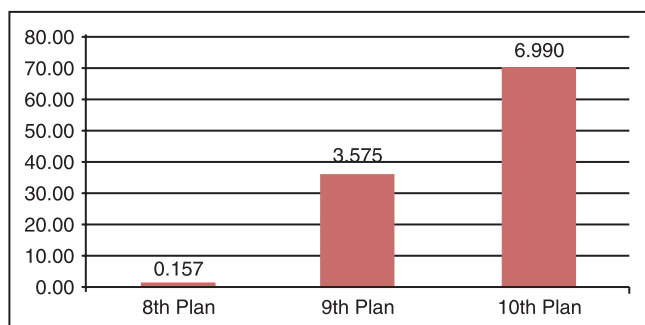
Funding Pattern

Prior to 31.3.2000, watershed development projects under the programme were sanctioned at a cost norm of Rs.4,000 per hectare. These were funded entirely by the Central Government. The cost norms were revised to Rs.6,000 per hectare for the projects sanctioned since 1.4.2000. Funding of the projects is shared between the Centre and States in the ratio of Rs.5,500 per ha. and Rs.500 per ha. respectively.

However, the old projects sanctioned upto 31.3.2000 continue to be funded entirely by the Central Government.

Physical and Financial Progress

Since 1995-96 to 2009-10, 1877 IWDP projects covering an area of 10.722 Million hectares have been sanctioned and Rs. 3797.09 crore has been released as on 31.12.2009. The plan wise sanction of area covered is depicted in the graph below.



These projects are at various stages of implementation in different States. A total number of 390 projects covering an area of 2.993 m ha were completed upto 31.12.2009, out of which 116 projects were completed during 2009-10.

Under IWDP, during 2009-10 (upto 31.12.2009), a sum of Rs. 328.70 crore has been released to States. The State-wise number of watershed projects sanctioned and funds released are shown at **Annexure-ii & Annexure-iii**. In the 11th Five Year Plan period, no new projects have been sanctioned. The Department is giving more emphasis on completion of ongoing projects.

Chapter 21

Drought Prone Areas Programme

India predominantly characterized by a tropical monsoon climate, has a large variability in rainfall both in space and time scale. Consequently, India has been experiencing frequent droughts or floods in the country. Droughts in India are mainly the result of failure of rains from South-West monsoon. The drought prone areas of the country are characterized by large human and cattle populations living in rural areas, putting heavy pressure on the already degraded natural resources for food, fodder and fuel. The major problems are continuous depletion of vegetative cover, increase in soil erosion and fall in ground water levels due to continuous exploitation without any effort to recharge the underground aquifers.

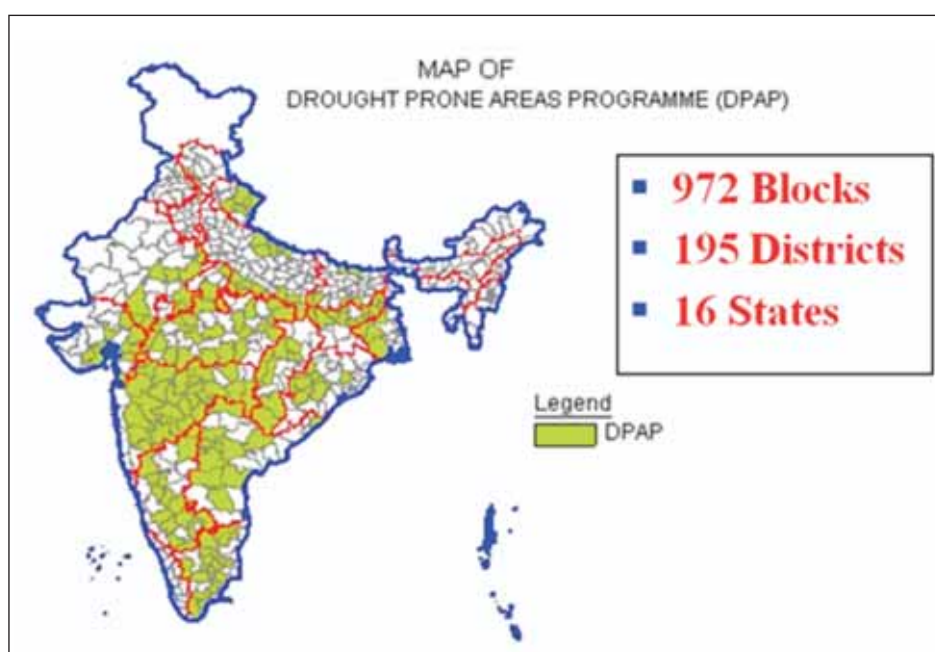
In order to address specific problems of drought prone areas, the Government of India launched Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) in 1973-74. This programme is being implemented on watershed basis from 1995 onwards.

Objectives

The programme aims at promoting overall economic development and improving the socio-economic condition of the resource poor and disadvantaged sections inhabiting the programme areas through creation, widening and equitable distribution of the resource base and increased employment opportunities.

The objectives of the programme are -

- to minimize the adverse impact of drought on the production of crops, productivity of land, availability of water, livestock and



human resources thereby ultimately leading to the drought proofing of the affected areas.

- development through watershed approach for land, water resource and afforestation/pasture development in a sustainable manner.

Project Coverage

Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) is under implementation in 972 blocks of 195 districts in 16 States in the country. State-wise number of Districts and Blocks alongwith identified area in 16 States is given in the following table:

Funding Pattern

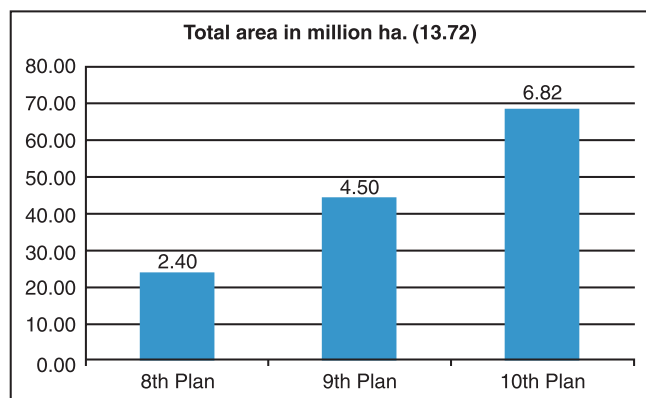
Till March 1999, the funds were shared on 50:50 basis between the Central Government and the State Governments. However, with effect from 1st April 1999, the funding is shared on 75:25 basis between the Centre and State Government. Projects of about 500 ha. each are sanctioned under the programme. With effect from 1.4.2000, uniform cost norms @ Rs.6,000/- per ha. have been introduced. These norms are applicable to projects sanctioned during and after 2000-2001.

Physical and Financial Progress

Under DPAP, 27,439 projects covering an area of 13.72 million ha. have been sanctioned

Sl. No.	States	No. of districts	No. of Blocks	Identified Area in million Ha.
1	Andhra Pradesh	11	94	9.9218
2	Bihar	6	30	0.9533
3	Chhattisgarh	9	29	2.1801
4	Gujarat	14	67	4.3938
5	Himachal Pradesh	3	10	0.3319
6	Jammu & Kashmir	6	22	1.4705
7	Jharkhand	15	100	3.4843
8	Karnataka	17	81	8.4332
9	Madhya Pradesh	26	105	8.9101
10	Maharashtra	25	149	19.4473
11	Orissa	8	47	2.6178
12	Rajasthan	11	32	3.1968
13	Tamil Nadu	18	80	2.9416
14	Uttar Pradesh	15	60	3.5698
15	Uttaranchal	7	30	1.5796
16	West Bengal	4	36	1.1594
	Total	195	972	74.5913

from 1995-96 to 31.12.2009 and an amount of Rs. 3582.46 crore has been released. This programme has covered an area of 13.72 million ha. during last three plans as depicted in the graph below.



These projects are at various stages of implementation in different States.

During 11th Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 831.79 crore has been released during first two years and Rs. 296.34 crore has been released during the year 2009-10 (up to 31.12.2009) and 1662 projects have been completed covering an area of 0.831 million ha. The State-wise and year-wise number of watershed projects sanctioned and funds released are shown at **Annexure-iv** & **Annexure-v** respectively.

Chapter 22

Desert Development Programme



Combating Desertification under DDP in Jaisalmer District (Rajasthan)

The Desert Development Programme (DDP) was started both in hot desert areas of

Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana and the cold deserts of Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh in 1977-78. From 1995-96, the coverage has been extended to another six districts of Karnataka and one district in Andhra Pradesh.



Satellite Imagery of Sura Cluster, Barmer, Rajasthan, where an entire settlement and its water body is protected by the plantation against shifting

Objectives:

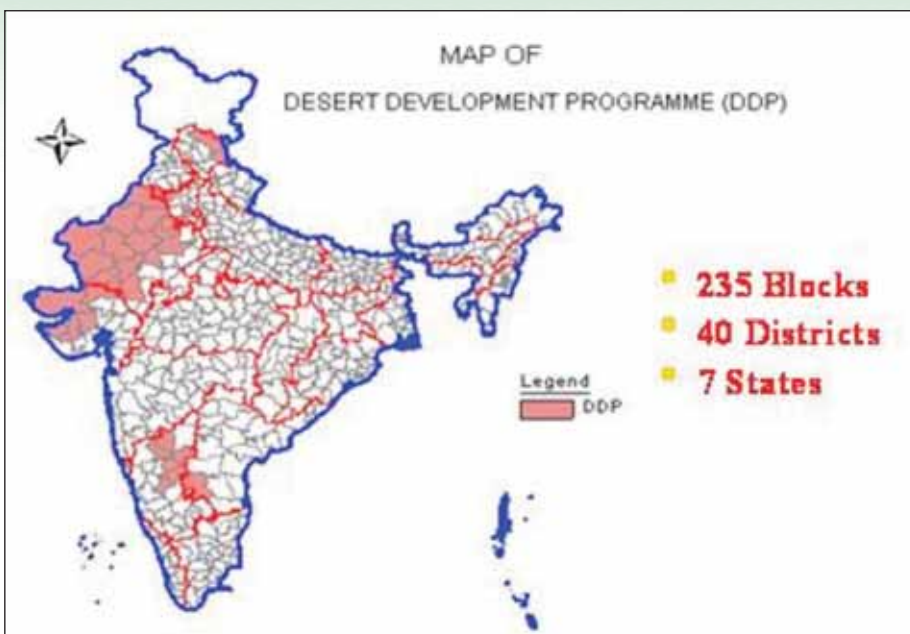
The programme has been conceived as a long-term measure for restoration of ecological balance by conserving, developing and harnessing land, water, livestock and human resources. It seeks to promote the economic development of the village community and improve the economic conditions of the resource poor and disadvantaged sections of society in the rural areas. The major objectives

of the programme are as under:-

- To mitigate the adverse effects of desertification and adverse climatic conditions on crops, human and livestock population and combating desertification.
- To restore ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing natural resources i.e. land, water, vegetative cover and raising land productivity.
- To implement development works through the watershed approach, for land development, water resources development and afforestation/pasture development.

Coverage:

The Desert Development Programme (DDP) is under implementation in 235 blocks of 40 districts in 7 States. The States where DDP is under implementation along with the number of blocks and area are indicated in the table below:



Funding Pattern:

The DDP is a centrally sponsored programme and funds are released directly to the District Rural Development Agencies / Zila Parishads for implementation of the programme. The central share (up to 31.03.99) for different types of project areas was as under-

Sl. No.	Type of Areas	Central share
1	Hot Arid (Non-Sandy) Areas	75%
2	Hot Arid (Sandy) Areas	100%
3	Cold Arid Areas	100%

S. No.	Name of the State	District(s)	Blocks	Identified Area in M. Ha.
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	16	1,9136
2	Gujarat	6	52	5,5424
3	Haryana	7	45	2,0542
4	Himachal Pradesh	2	3	3,5107
5	Jammu & Kashmir	2	12	9,6701
6	Karnataka	6	22	3,2295
7	Rajasthan	16	85	19,8744
	Total	40	235	45.7949

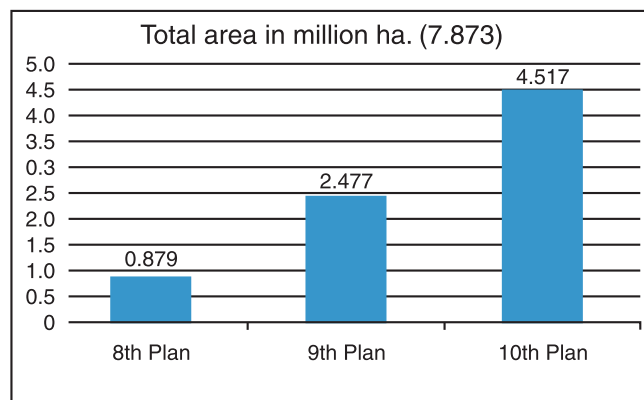
Subsequently, with effect from 1.4.1999, the programme is being funded on the basis of 75:25 (Central share: State share) for the watershed projects sanctioned on or after 1.4.1999. However, projects sanctioned prior to 31.3.99 continued to be funded on the old pattern.

In addition to above, up to the year 1999 - 2000, the project cost was Rs.22.5 lakh per project in respect of hot arid (non-sandy) areas and Rs. 25 lakh in other areas. Subsequently, this project cost was enhanced to a uniform rate of Rs. 30 lakh per project which is applicable for the projects sanctioned on or after 1.4.2000. However, the projects sanctioned before 31.3.2000 continue to be implemented on old cost norms.

Physical and Financial Achievement:

Under DDP, 15,746 projects covering an area of 7.873 lakh ha. have been sanctioned from 1995-96 to 31.12.2009 and an amount of Rs. 2723.52 crore has been released.

This programme has covered an area of 7.873 million ha. during last three plans as depicted in the graph below. These projects are at various stages of implementation in different States.



Rs. 224.33 crore has been released during the year 2009-10 (upto 31.12.2009) and 1044 projects have been completed covering an area of 0. 522 Million Ha.

The state-wise and year-wise number of watershed projects sanctioned and funds released are shown at **Annexure-vi & Annexure-vii** respectively.

Chapter 23

Integrated Watershed Management Programme

Development of wastelands and rainfed areas through participatory watershed approach are the focal areas of the Government. Planning Commission and National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) framed Common Guidelines, 2008 for watershed programmes for all Ministries/Departments based on the Parthasarathy Committee Report, other Committee's observations and past experiences. The provisions in the Common Guidelines and the observations of the Parthasarathy Committee have necessitated modifications in the watershed schemes of the Department of Land Resources.

Accordingly, Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) of the Department of Land Resources have been integrated and consolidated into a single programme called **Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)**. This consolidation is for optimum use of resources, sustainable outcomes and integrated planning. The scheme has been approved by the Government on 26.2.2009. The salient features of IWMP in comparison with Hariyali Guidelines are as below:

S. No.	Contents	Existing provisions (Hariyali 2003)	Provisions under IWMP
1	Programmes	Three programmes IWDP, DPAP, DDP	Single Programme IWMP
2	Project Area	One micro-watershed (500 ha average size)	A cluster of micro-watersheds (1000 ha to 5000 ha)
3	Selection of watershed	Project area did not exclude assured irrigation area	Assured irrigation area excluded from project area
4	Cost per ha.	Rs. 6,000	Rs. 12,000 for plains and Rs.15,000 for difficult and hilly areas.
5	Central Share and State Share	75 : 25 for DPAP and DDP 92:8 for IWDP	90 : 10 for IWMP
6	Project Period	5 years	4 to 7 years

7	Number of Installments	5 (15%, 30%, 30%, 15%, 10%)	3 (20%, 50%, 30%)
8	Fund Allocation	Training & Community Mobilization 5% Admm. 10% Works 85%	Institution & Capacity building 5% Monitoring & Evaluation 2% Admn. 10% Works & Entry Point Activities 78% Consolidation 5%
9	Institutional Support	Weak Institutional arrangements	Dedicated Institutional Structures at Central, State, District, Project and Village level
11	Planning	No separate component	1% for DPR Preparation with scientific inputs
12	Monitoring & Evaluation	No separate budget provision for mid term & final evaluation	2% of project cost earmarked for Monitoring & Evaluation. Provision for evaluation after every phase of the project.
13	Sustainability	Weak mechanism with WDF as a tool	Consolidation Phase with WDF and livelihood component as a tool
14.	Livelihood	Not included	Included as a component

2. Criteria for allocation of target area to States under IWMP

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

- Identified DPAP/DDP areas in the State as percentage of total DPAP and DDP area in the country.
- Total treatable wastelands in the State as percentage of total treatable wastelands in the country.
- Total SC/ST population of the State as percentage of total SC/ST population of the country.
- Percentage of rainfed area in the State to total cultivated area in the country.

- 10% mandatory allocation of North-Eastern States.

The IWMP is a Demand Driven programme. However, to cover all the States a minimum tentative allocation of area by following the above criteria has been made.

3. Institutional set up for implementation of IWMP

Ministry Level: A Steering Committee has been constituted at National Level under the Chairmanship of Secretary (LR) with members from Planning Commission, NRAA/ related Ministries/ Departments/ organizations including NGOs to administer the IWMP.

State Level: A State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) has been constituted with professional support. SLNA with professional support is the

dedicated institution for implementation of IWMP in the State.

District Level: Watershed Cell-cum-Data Centre at DRDA/ZP has been created in all programme districts to supervise and coordinate IWMP projects in the district.

Project Level: Project would be supervised by Project Implementing Agency (PIA). Under Common Guidelines, 2008 both Government and Non-Government agencies may act as PIAs for providing technical back up for IWMP projects. Each PIA will have Watershed Development Team (WDT) comprising of 3 to 4 technical experts.

Village Level: Watershed Committee (WC) will be constituted by the Gram Sabha for implementation of the project at field level. This will comprise of at least 10 members. Half of which would be representatives of SHGs and User Groups (UGs), SC/ST community,

women and landless. One member from WDT would also represent WC.

4. Achievements under IWMP

State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) for overseeing the implementation of IWMP has been notified in 26 out of 28 States so far (as on 31.12.2009). A total assistance of Rs. 56.10 crores has been released under Professional Support to 21 States for establishment/engagement of personnel at State & District level institutions. State-wise details of assistance provided to SLNAs during 2009-10 (as on 31.1.2.2009) are given at **Annexure-viii**.

Against the target of 5.41 million ha. for the year 2009-10, a total of 1191 projects covering an area of 5.6 million ha. has been sanctioned by SLNAs of 17 States and central funds of Rs. 390.50 crores has been released so far (as 31.12.2009). State-wise details of projects sanctioned, area covered and funds released are given at **Annexure-ix**.

Externally Aided Projects

At present, one externally aided project is being implemented with the financial assistance of DFID through Department of Land Resources.

Western Orissa Rural Livelihoods Project (WORLP)

The Western Orissa Rural Livelihoods Project (WORLP), sanctioned by DFID in June 1999 at a cost of Rs.230 crores for 10 years, includes £9.75 million of technical cooperation (TC) funds to support capacity building and knowledge generation. It was launched on 18.8.2000 and is to be completed by 31.03.2010.

The project originally was to cover two districts - Bolangir (14 blocks) and Nuapada (5 blocks). A review in the third year considered extension to Kalahandi (6 blocks) and Bargarh (4 blocks) and recommended adjustment, if necessary, to the overall financial commitment. Under the project, 290 watershed projects of approx. 500 hectares each in 29 blocks of 4 districts of the State of Orissa are being taken up over four years and within a block, 10 watershed projects are to be taken up for implementation. The implementation programme under the project has two

components - watershed and watershed plus activities.

Funds for this project are being provided to the State Govt. through the Department of Land Resources as Grant-in-Aid. Project implementation is being done as per the watershed development guidelines (2001). The State has created an appropriate administrative structure for project implementation. A High Powered Committee under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development has been set up to periodically review the project. The project has three components: promoting livelihood improvements, capacity building for primary & secondary stakeholders, and promoting an enabling environment.

Year-wise details of projects sanctioned and funds released (upto 31.12.2009) to the State Government are at overleaf:-

Year	Number of Projects	Funds Released (in Rs. crores)
2000-2001	4	0.28
2001-2002	22	1.57
2002-2003	48	3.70
2003-2004	60	8.57
2004-2005	80	15.00
2005-06	76	20.99
2006-07	--	34.47
2007-08	--	37.71
2008-09	--	50.00
2009-10 (upto 31.12.2009)	--	39.08
Total	290	211.37

During 2008-09, Rs. 50.00 crore was released for WORLP. During 2009-10, a provision of Rs. 57.00 crore has been kept for WORLP against which an amount of Rs. 39.08 crore has been released to Orissa up to 31.12.2009

Impact on Poverty and Hunger

The programme has benefitted an estimated 1 million people and brought them above the poverty line. Income of the poor and women headed households have risen by 85% and 92% over the project period.

Impact on Gender equality and Women's empowerment

65% of women from poorest households reported increased access to their entitlements from Government schemes as a result of campaigns by women's self-help groups.

Other Impacts

Poor people have improved access to forest produce and improvements in grazing areas. Access to safe drinking water has increased, the number of children being enrolled in schools has increased in villages where livelihoods interventions are undertaken - and people are choosing to spend their money on education for their children.

Success Story of Tunu Sabar- A Precursor of Success with Onion Cultivation

Tunu Sabar lives in Semelipali village of Komna Block of Nuapada district in Orissa and owns 2.5 acres of land. He used to cultivate kharif paddy, which yielded about 10-12 quintals. This was not sufficient to cater to the needs of his large family of 10 members. Tunu had no option but to migrate to Andhra Pradesh with his family to work in the brick kilns.

The Western Orissa Livelihood Project (WORLP) encouraged him to take up cultivation of various cash crops on his land throughout the year, on rotational basis. Tunu started with cultivation of cabbage and cauliflower, brinjal, chili and onion. The project helped him with inputs like seeds and fertilizers. In the first year he had a net income of Rs. 15,100 from all these crops.

An association was formed with all the onion growers of three watershed villages and other nearby villages, where each onion grower was a member of the association.

Tunu Sabar is one of the Governing body members of the newly formed **"Onion Growers Co-operative Society"**. The association has taken the responsibility of storage and marketing of onion through liaison with big traders / businessmen with the help of project personnel.

Tunu was motivated and also trained to change the onion seed variety to Agri Found Light Red (AFLR) which has better keeping quality. These varieties are of uniform colour and size and easy to be marketed. Tunu is now able to store his produce for about 6 months. He has received three times higher profit than that of previous year.

Having undergone the process of changes brought about by the Association, Tunu Sabar has become a successful onion farmer. Now, three of his children go to school. His farm has now become a demonstration unit, not only for farmers in the area, but also for many national and international visitors.

Chapter 25

North-Eastern Region

Department of Land Resources is implementing three Schemes in the region namely Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Computerization of Land Records (CLR) and Strengthening of Revenue Administration & Updating of Land Records (SRA & ULR).

590 projects were sanctioned under IWDP from 1995-96 to 2008-09 in the Region. The watershed programmes of IWDP, DPAP and DDP have been integrated and constituted into one programme namely, Integrated Watershed Management Programme since 26.02.2009. The number of projects sanctioned, funds for institutional support and for projects in the Region is given in the Table below:

- Mhainamtsi village in Peren District, was taken up for treatment in IWDP-I, sanctioned in 2005-06 covering an area of 8000 ha. in 16 micro-watersheds. The village has 236 households and people are very poor. 80% of the people depend on Jhum cultivation wherein the existing forest areas are cut and trees are felled for agricultural crops. Average jhum cycle is 6 years. At the end of 6 years, the productivity of the land deteriorates and the community moves to another forest area to fell the trees for agriculture and, this process households of clearing the forests goes on.

(Rs. in Crores)

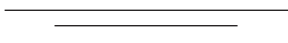
S. States No.	Pre-IWMP		No. of Projects Sanctioned	IWMP	
	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Funds released		Institutional Support	Funds released
1 Arunachal Pradesh	145	14.73	13	1.54	5.45
2 Assam	149	13.33	57	3.71	14.81
3 Manipur	43	8.84	Not sanctioned		
4 Meghalaya	112	14.2	18	0.71	2.43
5 Mizoram	52	22.34	0	0.62	
6 Nagaland	42	5.52	22	0.71	8.56
7 Sikkim	25	7.37	3	1.14	1.17
8 Tripura	22	0.39	10	1.14	2.45
Total	590	86.72	123	9.57	34.87

Adverse effects of Jhum Cultivation

- Severe erosion and loss of top soil (Estimated at 40 MT/Ha/Annum), loss of vegetation & ecological imbalance, siltation in lowlands and high migration rate.

IWDP interventions were targeted at jhumming system for productive utilisation of land. 78 households were chosen by the Watershed Committee for various activities. These households took up 115 ha. degraded

jhum land. Average household earning from jhum cultivation was Rs. 6000/- per annum. Villagers planted 9.40 lakh pineapple suckers. Annual production is now 850 MT and annual net return has risen to Rs. 29.75 Lakh, giving an average income of Rs.38,000/annum/household. All 78 households have abandoned jhum cultivation and are extending pineapple cultivation every year in view of high profit from pineapple.



Initiatives Planned and Implemented

- i. Quarterly targets for all schemes for proper budgetary utilization have been fixed.
- ii. At Central level, Steering Committee has been constituted for administering IWMP with members from Planning Commission, National Rainfed Area Authority, technical experts from different scientific institutions, voluntary organizations, related departments of the Central and State Governments.
- iii. At State level, State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA), the dedicated institution with professional support, for implementation of IWMP has been set up. Financial assistance has been provided for functioning of SLNAs.
- iv. GIS mapping for area coverage under watershed projects has been introduced.
- v. A National Symposium on use of High Science Tools in Integrated Watershed Management is proposed to be organized on 1st & 2nd February at Delhi in collaboration with International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), New Delhi.
- vi. Joint Guidelines for convergence between MGNREGA & IWMP have been issued in consultation with Department of Rural Development, Ministry of RD.

Capacity Building Initiatives in Watershed Programmes

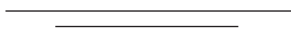
A new initiative for Capacity Building for stakeholders at various levels has been taken in the year 2009-10. An amount of Rs. 2.30 crores has so far been released to various training institutes during this year. The following institutions have been identified for this purpose:-

1. The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) New Delhi
2. National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad
3. Tamil Nadu, Agriculture University (TNAU), Coimbatore
4. Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration (YASHADA), Pune
5. Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture, Santoshnagar, Hyderabad (CRIDA)
6. Water Technology Centre for Eastern Region, Bhubaneswar (WTCER)
7. Central Soil & Water Conservation Research & Training Institute (CSWCR&TI), Dehradun

8. Central Soil & Water Conservation Research & Training Institute, Research Centre, Gwalior Road, Datia (Madhya Pradesh)
9. National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management, MANAGE, Hyderabad
10. International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), New Delhi
11. Winrock International India, New Delhi
12. Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi
13. National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad for NE Region
14. North Eastern Regional Institute of Water and Land Management Tezpur, Assam (NERIWALM)

Diploma Programme in Watershed Management Sponsored By Department Of Land Resources:

A distance learning "Diploma Programme in Watershed Management" has been prepared by IGNOU based on the "Common Guidelines 2008". This will cover various aspects like Concept of Watershed Management, Soil and Water Conservation, Basic Hydrology, Rainfed Farming, Integrating Farming Systems ensuring livelihood, Livestock Management and Capacity Building, Funding, Monitoring and Evaluation of different Watershed Programmes. It is visualized that the pass outs of the proposed diploma programme from IGNOU shall be engaged in watershed projects being implemented in rural areas.



Land Reforms

I. The National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP):

With a view to assisting the States/UTs in the task of computerization of land records and strengthening their revenue administration and training infrastructure for survey and settlement, two Centrally-sponsored schemes, viz., (i) Computerization of Land Records (CLR) and (ii) Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA&ULR) were being administered by the Department of Land Resources (DoLR) up to 2007-08. During 2008-09, these two schemes were merged into one modified scheme in the shape of the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP), combining the key components of the two schemes and rationalizing them into one integrated and enhanced scheme. The NLRMP was approved by the Cabinet on 21.08.2008.

2. The activities being supported under the Programme, inter alia, include completion of computerization of the records of rights (RoRs), digitization of maps and updating of land records, survey/resurvey using modern technology including aerial photogrammetry, computerization of

registration, automatic generation of mutation notices, and training and capacity building of the concerned officials and functionaries. Connectivity amongst the land records and registration offices and land records management centers at tehsil/taluk/circle/block level are also being supported.

3. A major focus of the Programme is on citizen services, such as providing computerized copies of the records of rights (RoRs) with maps; other land-based certificates such as caste certificates, income certificates (particularly in rural areas), domicile certificates; information for eligibility for development programmes; land passbooks; free access of property owners to their records as the records will be placed on the websites with proper security IDs. Abolition of stamp papers and payment of stamp duty and registration fees through banks, etc., e-linkages to credit facilities, automatic and automated mutations would be possible, and single-window service or the web-enabled access will save time and effort in obtaining RoRs, etc., and there will be a significant reduction in land-related litigation, etc.

4. In addition, the Programme will be of immense usefulness to the governments - both Central and State Governments - in modernizing and bringing efficiency to the land revenue administration as well as offering a comprehensive tool for planning various land-based developmental, regulatory and disaster management activities needing location-specific information. Even the private sector will be able to benefit from this comprehensive tool for planning business and economic activities.
5. The ultimate goal of the NLRMP is to usher in the system of conclusive titling with title guarantee, to replace the current system of presumptive titles in the country. It is expected that by the end of the 11th Plan, computerization of land records including digital documentation of legacy data relating to registration and existing maps will be completed throughout the country. Besides, a system for concurrent and continuous updating of land records based on current changes will be in operation in all the tehsils, taluks, revenue circles, etc. Simultaneously,



steps are being taken for comprehensive survey/re-survey of land using modern technology like aerial photography, electronic total stations, GPS etc.

6. The Programme is being implemented as a Centrally-sponsored scheme with various components with the following assistance:

i) Computerisation of land records including digitization of cadastral maps, integration of textual and spatial data, data centres at Tehsil, Sub-division, District and State level, inter-connectivity among revenue offices. (100% by Govt. of India)

ii) Survey/resurvey and updating of the survey & settlement records (including ground control network and ground truthing) using modern technology options. (50% by Govt. of India)

iii) Computerization of Registration including connectivity to SROs with revenue offices. (25% by Govt. of India)

iv) Modern record rooms/land records management centres at Tehsil level. (50% by Govt. of India)

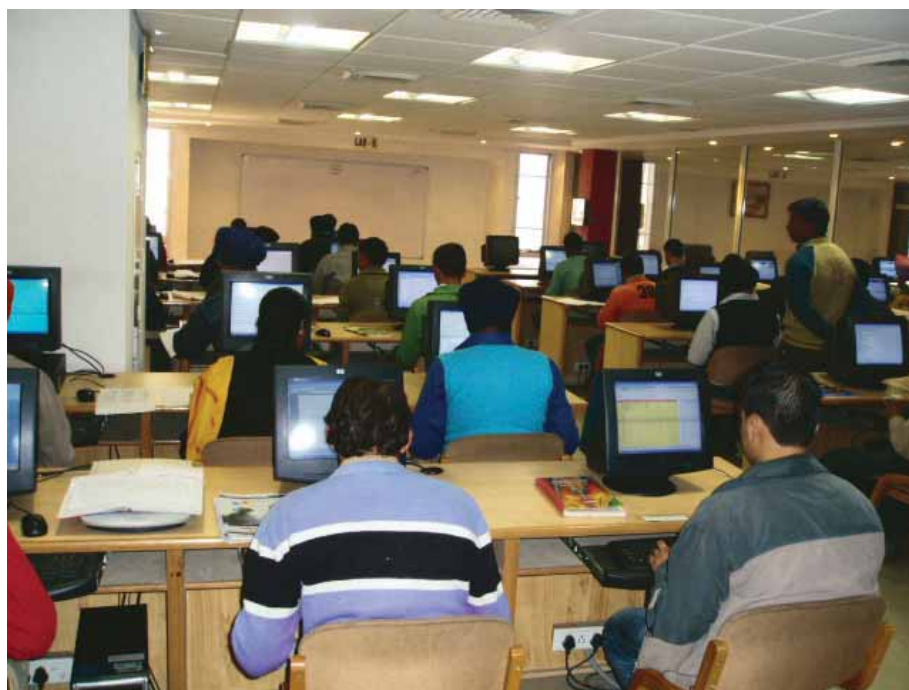
v) Training & capacity building (100% by Govt. of India)

vi) Core GIS (100% by Govt. of India)

7. The NLRMP is to be implemented in a time-bound manner and all the districts in the country are

expected to be covered by the end of the 12th Plan. Further, the activities are to be undertaken in a systematic manner, which are to converge in the district and district is the unit of implementation.

8. A National-level Project/Proposal Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee has been constituted under the programme under the chairpersonship of the Secretary, Department of Land Resources and the State/UT proposals received for release of funds are placed before the Committee. During the financial year 2008-09, seven meetings of the Committee were held and proposals received from 20 States/UTs were considered by the Committee and Rs.255.73 crore was sanctioned for release towards Central share. It had been decided to release 75% of the total sanctioned amount of Central share as 1st instalment. Accordingly, funds to the tune of Rs.188.75 crore were released as 1st instalment to 20



Training for computerisation of land records in Punjab

States/UTs as on 31.3.2009. The details of State-wise funds sanctioned and released under the programme are given in **Annexure-x**.

9. During the current financial year 2009-10, funds to the tune of Rs.144.24 crore have been released as on 12.02.2010 and 35 more districts have been covered under the NLRMP. A statement showing State-wise funds sanctioned by the Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee towards central share and funds released to the States/UTs is at **Annexure-xi**. Thus, total 104 districts have been covered under the programme in 24 States/UTs so far.
10. Detailed Guidelines and Technical Manual for implementation of the programme have been prepared after obtaining inputs from the leading technical agencies as well as from the field experience of States which have done commendable work in specific areas of the programme and circulated to the States and Union Territory Administrations and other agencies concerned.
11. Formats for Management Information System (MIS) have been developed under the programme and sent to the States and UTs which envisages receipt of on-line information on progress made in implementation of the programme from the States/UTs. Further, the templates for the State Perspective Plan (SPP) and the Annual Action Plan(AAP)/Detailed Project Report (DPR) have also been developed and circulated to the States/UTs, which will help in proper planning and implementation of the programme.
12. A Core Technical Advisory Group with representatives from the technical agencies, concerned Ministries/Departments and experts from States has been constituted to advise the Department of Land Resources and the States/UTs on the technological aspects of the implementation of the Programme.
13. An "Advisory Committee on Legal Changes for Conclusive Titling in India" has been constituted under the Programme to, inter-alia, examine and suggest the changes required in the Registration Act and other land related laws to reach the ultimate goal of ushering in the system of conclusive titles with title guarantee.
14. Training and Capacity building activities are being attached significance under the Programme. During 2008-09, funds were released to the National Informatics Centre (NIC), the Survey of India (SoI) and the National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) for conducting training programmes for the State revenue functionaries, supervisory and head of departments and policy-level officials. 38 training programmes were organized by the National Informatics Centre (NIC), the Survey of India (SoI), Hyderabad and the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Hyderabad in which 738 officers/staff got training. Funds for such training programmes are also being provided during the current financial year.
15. With a view to reviewing the progress made under the programme, a follow-up Workshop on the NLRMP was organized on 18th August, 2009 in New Delhi. The Workshop was attended by officers from

Revenue and Registration Departments of the States. The progress made under the programme against the funds released during the last financial year, submission of proposals for release of funds during the current financial year, problems being faced by the States/UTs in implementation of the programme, interventions required for effective implementation of the programme etc. were discussed in detail in the workshop. Further, during November, 2009, regional review meetings were organized with the States/UTs in Delhi.

16. As per the feedback received from the States/UTs in the Workshop and the Regional Review Meetings, the activities that have been taken up by the States/UTs under the programme are at various stages of implementation.

II. NLRMP Technical Fair-2009:

The NLRMP is one of the largest land records modernization and titling reforms initiative in the world. Each aspect of the NLRMP involves the use of high-end and sophisticated technology for survey, such as aerial photogrammetry, high resolution satellite imagery (HRSI), total station (TS) and global positioning system (GPS), updating and computerization of the land records, digitization of maps and integration of textual and spatial data, and inter-connectivity between the Revenue and Registration systems. While it has been the constant endeavour of both the Central Government and the States and UTs to absorb this Technology as quickly as possible, yet gaps remain in its even dissemination across the country. Often, it is difficult for technology to reach the States/UTs and inconvenient for the end users to keep abreast of technological

advancements taking place not only in India, but also across the globe. The transfer of technology to the end users in the States and UTs, while crucial for ensuring the success of the programme, has been a significant challenge in the implementation of the programme so far. The Cabinet also, while approving the DoLR proposal for launching the NLRMP, had allowed scope for private sector participation in the programme in the public-private partnership (PPP) mode.

2. In view of this, for the first time, the DoLR has taken the initiative to bring the stakeholders from both the Govt. side as well as the private sector together on one platform for a free and meaningful interaction and transfer of technology, in the form of the NLRMP Technical Fair-2009, organized from 15th to 17th December, 2009 at the India Habitat Centre, New Delhi. The private sector organizations active in the relevant field, the apex level technical agencies of the Government of India (GoI) and all the State and UTs were invited to participate in the Fair. The expression of interest (EoI) published for the purpose received very good response from the technology and services providers, both in India and abroad, who put up stalls in the Fair and demonstrated their products and services. In view of the surge in response, the total number of stalls had to be increased from fifty, as planned initially, to sixty. Yet, a number of private sector organizations who responded after the closing date of the EoI, had to be requested to look forward to the event of this type to be organized in the future.

3. In total, 54 stalls were put up by the private sector, and 6 stalls by the Govt. agencies: (1) NIC HQ, (2) Survey of India, (3) NRSC/ISRO, (4) Government of West Bengal, (5) NIC Andhra Pradesh State Unit, and (6) the Stock Holding Corporation of India Ltd. (SHCIL). Prominent among the private sector participants included the Infosys Technologies Ltd., the Tata Consultancy Services Ltd., the WIPRO Ltd., the IL&FS Technologies Ltd., the HCL Infosystems Ltd., the Genesys International Corp. Ltd., the HTC Global Services, the NIIT GIS Ltd., the Leica Geosystems, Pitney Bowes (from the UK), SALMAT (from Northern Territory, Australia), FENO (from France), CADASTEC from Australia, among others.
4. In addition to the stalls, the Fair had an interaction area, which facilitated exchange of ideas and information on the requirements of the States and UTs vis-à-vis the offerings of the vendors, contact information, etc. Also, concurrently, presentations were arranged in two halls, where 64 presentations were made by 47 private sector organizations, 3 technical agencies of the GoI as well as the State Governments of Gujarat, Kerala, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. All the participating organizations from abroad made presentations.
5. From the end user side, most of the States and UTs' representatives from the Departments and Directorates of Land Revenue, Land Records, Survey & Settlement, Registration, and also some State Training Institutions attended. Some States such as Haryana, Orissa and Himachal Pradesh sent large contingents to the Fair. A number of high ranking officers also attended, including Secretary, DIT, GoI, Principal Secretaries/Settlement Commissioners/Secretaries from the State Governments of U.P., West Bengal, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Gujarat.
6. From the feedback received so far from the States/UTs as well as the technology and services providers, the Fair has met its objective of bringing the stakeholders together and facilitating transfer of technology. A number of States and UTs, who were not able to locate and contact the relevant vendors, have been able to establish such contacts. On the other hand, the private sector organizations, which needed to know the programme and its target audience, have been able to garner useful business leads and have gone away with a better understanding of what the NLRMP entails and how they can play an effective role in the programme in the true spirit of PPP.
7. Technical Fair has been highly appreciated by various participants. Some of the feedback received in this regard is as follows:-
 - (a) Micronet Solutions, Nagpur

"Congratulations on the success of NLRMP 2009. You have laid the foundation for 'effective' governance. This program will have a cascading effect. I am overwhelmed by the thought of an integrated system of land records (Map based), ROR (Right of Records), Titling (Deeds & ownership). Just thinking about an integrated system like this makes me smile. Who thought that this could be implemented in India. But you've have sown

the seed whose benefit shall be reaped by the generations to come.

The immediate and tangible benefits would be transparency, efficiency, effectiveness and peace of mind for the land owners. The intangible benefits starts with decreased pressure on judicial system owing to integration of these three functions, Increase in Tax Revenues, uncovering Mass & unlawful land holdings by miscreants (Benami Properties, dual ownerships etc.)"

(b) RMSI Private Limited, NOIDA

"The event, the first of its kind in the history of land reforms in India, is a classic example of bringing together the Public and the Private Sector for development, better governance and public welfare".

"I would like to also thank you for giving us an opportunity to exhibit at the Fair. Exhibiting at the Fair and interacting with delegates from different states helped us immensely in understanding the needs of different State land departments that will help us in creating solutions as per needs of different States leading towards optimum success of the NLRMP programme."

(c) Capital Business systems Limited, New Delhi

"It was indeed a privilege for CBSL to be part of immensely successful NLRMP Technical Fair, 2009. My congratulations to you and all in NLRMP management."

I am confident that the very idea of NLRMP Technical Fair and mutually enriching

discussion and dialogue amongst all stake holders will make direction setting contributions towards successful implementations under NLRMP."

III. Land acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement:

National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007

Provision of public facilities or infrastructure often requires acquisition of private property, leading to involuntary displacement of people. Involuntary displacement of people may be caused by natural calamities also. Acquisition of land not only affects the people whose land has been acquired but those who are dependent for their livelihood on the acquired land. This has traumatic psychological and socio-cultural consequences on the affected population, which call for protecting their rights, in particular of the weaker sections of the society.

2. For ensuring adequate rehabilitation, with the active participation of the affected families, this Ministry formulated the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007, which has come into force with effect from 31st October, 2007. The Policy has been appreciated by various organizations, both within the country as well as at international levels.
3. The salient features of the NRRP-2007 are the following:
 - Policy covers all cases of involuntary displacement;
 - Social Impact Assessment (SIA) introduced for projects involving

displacement of 400/200 or more families in plain/tribal, hilly, Scheduled Areas, etc;

- Tribal Development Plan in case of displacement of 200+ ST families;
- Consultations with Gram Sabhas or public hearings made compulsory;
- Principle of rehabilitation before displacement;
- If possible, land for land as compensation;
- Skill development support and preference in project jobs (one person per nuclear family);
- Rehabilitation Grant in lieu of land/job;
- Option for shares in companies implementing projects to affected families;
- Housing benefits to all affected families including the landless;
- Monthly pension to the vulnerable, such as disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, etc;
- Monetary benefits linked to the Consumer Price Index; also to be revised suitably at periodic intervals;
- Necessary infrastructural facilities and amenities at resettlement areas;
- Periphery development by project authorities;
- R&R Committee for each Project, to be headed by Administrator for R&R;
- Ombudsman for grievance redressal;

- National Rehabilitation Commission for external oversight.

The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2009 and the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 2009:

With a view to giving a statutory basis to the NRRP-2007, the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2007 and to align the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 provisions with the policy, the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 2007, were introduced in Lok Sabha in December, 2007 and referred for examination to the Standing Committee on Rural Development. The Bills were examined and reports on them were submitted by the Standing Committee on Rural Development. The official amendments to these Bills were developed by this Department in consultation with the Ministry of Law. The Bills were considered and passed by Lok Sabha in its sitting held on 25th February, 2009 and referred to Rajya Sabha for consideration. However, due to dissolution of the 14th Lok Sabha, the Bills have lapsed.

2. The President's Address to the Joint Session of Parliament in May, 2009, inter alia, prescribed that the above two Bills be reintroduced and enacted in the Budget Session of Parliament. Accordingly, the approval of the Cabinet for introducing the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2009 and the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 2009 in the Lok Sabha, was obtained on 23rd July, 2009. However, the Bills are proposed to be introduced in the Parliament during the Budget Session for 2020-11.
3. The policy and the associated legislative measures aim at striking a balance between the need for land for development activities

and, at the same time, protecting the interests of the land owners, and others, such as the tenants, the landless, the agricultural and non-agricultural labourers, artisans, and others whose livelihood depends on the land involved. The benefits under the policy are available to all affected persons and families whose land, property or livelihood is adversely affected by land acquisition or by involuntary displacement of a permanent nature due to any other reason, such as natural calamities, etc.

IV. Renewed focus on land reforms:

Land reforms related issues essentially fall in the domain of the State Governments. The Central Government has a limited role to play, being mainly advisory in nature. However, the subject matter has been considered at the highest level. In order to get comprehensive recommendations on the matter, two very high level bodies have been formed as below:

- i) A "Committee on State Agrarian Relations and the Unfinished Task in Land Reforms" under the chairmanship of Minister of Rural Development.
 - ii) A "National Council for Land Reforms" under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister.
2. The composition, terms of reference etc. of the Committee and the Council were notified in the Official Gazette on 9th January, 2008.

3. The Committee had several meetings, constituted sub-groups for in-depth review/study and made field visits to fulfill its charter, and has submitted its report for consideration of the National Council. The report of the Committee was forwarded by Minister of Rural Development and chairman of the Committee to Hon'ble Prime Minister on 3rd September, 2009. The report of the Committee is available on this Department's website (dolr.nic.in). However, as recommendations made by the Committee relate to the State Governments/UT Administrations and also the concerned Central Ministries, the Report has been sent to the State Governments and the concerned Central Govt. Ministries for their views/comments on such issues as they are concerned with.

4. In the mean time, it has been decided that the recommendations of the Committee may be examined by an appropriate Committee of Secretaries (CoS) before they are placed for consideration of the "National Council for Land Reforms". Accordingly, the recommendations of the Committee are in the process of being placed before the CoS.

Technology Development Extension Training (TDET)

This scheme was launched in 1993-94 to promote the development of cost effective and proven technologies for reclamation of various categories of wasteland land. Objectives of the scheme include:

- Development of a database for wastelands,
- Operationalisation of appropriate, cost effective and proven technologies for development of various categories of wastelands, and
- Dissemination of research finding and appropriate technologies for promoting wasteland development.

The scheme is being implemented through ICAR institutes, state agricultural universities, District Rural Development Agencies and government institutions with adequate institutional framework and organizational back up. Successful implementation of the scheme is expected to bridge the gap between existing technologies relevant to the latest situation for development of non-forest wasteland and wider application by organizations and agencies dealing with land based programme.

Under the scheme, 100% grant is admissible to implement projects on wastelands owned by government, public sector undertakings, universities, panchayats, etc. In case projects include the development of wastelands of private farmers and corporate bodies, the project cost is to be shared 60:40 between government and beneficiaries.

Till Dec, 2009, 211 projects have been sanctioned under the scheme of these 100 have been completed or foreclosed. Now 111 projects are at various stages of implementation.

Some of innovative and important activities undertaken under TDET scheme are

- Development of a data base on wastelands
- Promotion and testing of various agro-forestry models in different agro-climatic zones of the country.
- Cost effective technologies for increasing the productivity of saline and alkaline soils.
- Promotion of medicinal and herbal plantations of non-forest wastelands.
- Composite technologies for water harvesting
- Treatment of degraded lands through bio-fertilisers (vermiculture, mycorrhiza, bio-pesticides).
- Food stock modes techniques and development of technology for jojoba plantation in arid and semiarid areas.
- Low cost technology to convert domestic and farm waste into Bio- fertilizer for use to grow fruit trees.

Funds allocation and expenditure under TDET Scheme during the last Five years is as under:

Year	Funds allocated	Actual Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
2005-06	17.00	17.00
2006-07	20.00	20.00
2007-08	20.00	26.84*
2008-09	20.00	20.41
2009-10	15.00	12.77(upto dec,09)

- Merged with professional support head from the year 2007-08

Rs.10.00 crore has been allocated under the scheme for the year 2010 -11.

National Mission on Bio-Diesel

The Committee on Development of Bio-fuels set-up by the Planning Commission in July, 2002, in its report of April, 2003, recommended launching of the National Commission on Bio-diesel. Ministry of Rural development was designated as the Nodal Ministry for this Mission. As a follow-up, Detailed Project Report (DPR) Prepared by the Energy Research Institute (TERI) New Delhi and submitted to Planning Commission. The planning commission accorded "in principal approval" to the Bio-Diesel Project on 23.12.05.

The proposal for establishment of National Mission of Bio-Diesel in Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, with the approval of EFC meeting on 9.10.2006, was placed before the Cabinet Committee on Economics Affairs (CCEA). CCEA referred the matter to a Group of Ministers (GoM) headed by Union Agricultural Minister. Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNE) was made the Nodal Ministry for GoM. The GoM met on 24.2.09 and gave in principle conditional approval for the establishment of a National Mission on Bio-Diesel in DoLR.

The GoM recommendations were submitted to the Cabinet by Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE). The Cabinet gave "in principle" conditional approval to the Programme to take up 3 lakh ha. plantations of bio-diesel producing, non-edible oilseeds species (Jatropha and Pongamia) on degraded forest land and waste land, i.e. approval subject to receipt of positive feedback of the assessment of the plantations work already carried out in the country.

The objectives of the programmes is to bring unutilized wasteland in to productive use by promotion of Jatropha and Pongamia Plantation for 20% blending with HSD and also generating a renewable source of Bio-fuel, thereby reduce country's dependence on imported petroleum diesel. Now the Department is contemplating a study to assess the Plantation work already carried out in the country so that the Department can go back to the Cabinet with clear findings about taking up demonstration phase of the programme.

Initiatives to improve quality standards in the delivery system of the Department : ISO Certification

To achieve the Departmental goals effectively with enhanced quality standards and skills, Department of Land Resources (DoLR) took a strategic decision this year to make an attempt to secure ISO Certification. As a first step in this direction, a training of the staff of the Department was conducted on "Quality Delivery System". Training was imparted by Adviser, Quality Council of India (QCI) on 23.04.2009 in the Committee Room of Ministry of Rural Development, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi. Secretary (LR), Addl. Secretary (LR), Joint Secretary, other officers and all the Staff up to the lowest level participated in this training exercise.

Subsequently a 2 days 'Training Workshop on 'ISO Certification' and 'Quality Management Systems (QMS)' was organized through National Institute of Training for Standardization (NITS), a Institute under Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), on 25-26 February 2009 in the Committee Room, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi. The main objectives of the training workshop have been to familiarize the selected officers of the Department about the features of QMS & Quality Standardization, requirements of IS/ISO 9001:2008, documentation process for IS/ISO 9001:2008 etc. Inaugurating the workshop, Secretary (LR) expressed the need of enhancing quality standards in the department and the significance of ISO Certification for this purpose. This interactive training practical exercise lessons was imparted by the experts of the NITS wherein about 20 participants, representing all the functional wings of the Department, along with senior officers participated.

Department of Drinking Water Supply



"Happiness is when what you think, what you say, and what you do are in harmony."

Mahatma Gandhi

National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)

Introduction

Provision of safe drinking water is a basic necessity. Rural drinking water supply is a State subject and has been included in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution among the subjects that may be entrusted to Panchayats by the States. To accelerate the pace of coverage of problem villages, the Government of India introduced the Accelerated Rural Water Supply

Programme (ARWSP) in 1972-73 to support States and UTs with financial and technical assistance to implement drinking water supply schemes in such villages.

The entire programme was given a Mission approach when the Technology Mission on Drinking Water Management, called the National Drinking Water Mission (NDWM), was introduced as one of the five Missions in the social sector in 1986. NDWM was renamed as Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM) in 1991 and the Department of Drinking Water Supply (DDWS) was created in the year 1999.

In the Eleventh Plan document, it was decided that the major issues which need tackling during this period are the problem of sustainability, water availability and supply, poor water quality, centralized vs. decentralized approaches and financing of O&M cost while ensuring equity in regard to gender, socially and economically weaker sections of the society, school children, socially vulnerable groups such as pregnant and lactating mothers, specially disabled senior citizens etc.



Dr. C.P. Joshi, Minister of Rural Development, Km. Agatha Sangma, Minister of State, Rural Development and Smt. Rajwant Sandhu, Secretary (DWS) at the Conference of State Secretaries in-charge of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation, 17-18 December 2009

Guidelines of National Rural Drinking Water Programme

In order to address the above issues, the Rural Water Supply Guidelines have been revised w.e.f. 1.4.2009. The revised guidelines known as National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) focus on the following areas:



Provision of cattle trough with handpump, Uttar Pradesh

- Moving forward from achieving habitation level coverage towards household level drinking water coverage.



Improvement of water source through desilting, Karnataka

- Moving away from over dependence on single drinking water source to multiple sources through conjunctive use of surface water, groundwater and rainwater harvesting.



Artificial Recharge of Johad, Rajasthan

- Ensuring sustainability in drinking water schemes and preventing slip back.
- Encouraging water conservation methods including revival of traditional water bodies

- Convergence of all water conservation programmes at the village level ;
- Ensuring household level drinking water security through water budgeting and preparation of village water security plans.
- Consciously moving away from high cost treatment technologies for tackling arsenic and fluoride contamination to development of alternative sources in respect of arsenic and alternate sources/dilution of aquifers through rainwater harvesting for tackling fluoride contamination.
- Linking of Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance with the Jalmani guidelines for implementation of standalone drinking water purification systems in rural schools.

Our Goal -

Moving up the Drinking Water Supply Ladder

Our Goal -

Moving up the Drinking Water Supply Ladder



Changes in NRDWP Guidelines

In order to operationalize these approaches the following changes have been incorporated in the NRDWP guidelines.

- Awarding performance rather than non-performance of States. This is done by removing the weightage for the number of uncovered/partially covered habitations and water quality affected habitations in the

allocation criteria for central assistance to the States.

- Introduction of an incentive of 10% of the NRDWP allocation for the States that transfer the management of rural drinking water schemes (RWS) to the Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- Increasing the percentage allocation for "Sustainability" component from 5% to 20% for implementing sustainability measures in RWS projects by the States. This component is funded on a 100% Central share basis as against the 50% Central share in regard to other components.
- Introduction of a new component of Support Fund with 5% allocation. Setting up of Water and Sanitation Support Organisation by each State to take up support activities focusing on software activities like awareness generation, capacity building, water quality testing, MIS etc.
- In order to encourage the States of North-East and J&K, that have limited resources, the fund sharing pattern for them has been liberalized from the existing 50:50 (Centre to State) to 90:10 (Centre to State)

Components of the NRDWP

To meet the emerging challenges in the rural drinking water sector relating to availability, sustainability and quality, the components under the programme are NRDWP (Coverage), NRDWP (Sustainability), NRDWP (Water quality), NRDWP (DDP areas), NRDWP (Natural calamity) and NRDWP (Support). In accordance with the policy of Government of India, the Department of Drinking Water Supply has earmarked 10% of the total Central

outlay for the programme for the NE States. The earmarking of funds by DDWS and the Centre: State share in funding, will be as follows:

(i) At the Central Level:

- NRDWP (Coverage): 30% of the NRDWP funds will be allocated for Coverage, which will be allocated amongst States/UTs on the basis of prescribed inter-state allocation criteria on a 50:50 sharing basis between the Centre and States except for the North-East States and Jammu & Kashmir for which, funding pattern will be on 90:10 basis.
- NRDWP (Water Quality): 20% of the annual NRDWP funds will be allocated for addressing water quality problems to enable the rural communities to have access to potable drinking water on a 50:50 sharing basis except for the North-East States and Jammu & Kashmir for which, funding pattern will be on 90:10 basis.
- Operation and Maintenance (O&M): 10% NRDWP funds will be allocated to be used by the States/UTs on O&M of rural drinking water supply schemes on a 50:50 sharing basis except for the North-East States and Jammu & Kashmir for which, funding pattern will be on 90:10 basis.
- NRDWP (Sustainability) - Swajaldhara: 20% of the NRDWP funds will be earmarked for this component on a 100% Central share basis to be used by States/UTs for taking up sustainability measures for drinking water sources and systems. This component will be implemented in the form of decentralized, community managed, demand-driven programme on broad Swajaldhara principles wherein

innovations will be encouraged. Capital cost sharing is left to the state to decide.

- The States are required to prepare district-wise Drinking Water Security Plans and the Sustainability component will be used to fund the gap in this plan.
- NRDWP (DDP Areas): 10% of the annual NRDWP funds will be allocated amongst States having DDP blocks/districts funded on a 100% Central share basis.
- NRDWP (Natural calamity): 5% of the NRDWP funds will be retained by DDWS

between Centre & State.

- 20% for sustainability on 100% Central share basis.
- 45% for coverage and 20% for water quality on 50:50 cost sharing basis.
- 5% for Support activities

Criteria for State wise allocation of NRDWP funds

Under the NRDWP guidelines the criteria for inter-state allocation of NRDWP funds are given below:

Sl. No.	Criterion	Weightage %
1.	Total Rural Population 2001 Census	40
2.	Rural SC and ST Population 2001 Census	10
3.	Rural population managing drinking water supply schemes	10
4.	States under DDP*, DPAP, HADP and special category Hill States in terms of rural areas	40

and used for providing assistance to States/UTs to ensure drinking water supply in the affected rural areas in the wake of natural calamities.

- NRDWP (Support): 5% of NRDWP funds will be allocated to States on 100% Central share basis for support activities that may include awareness generation and capacity building programmes through CCDUs, water quality testing, MIS and computerization, R&D activities etc.

(ii) At the State Level the programme funds available for different component will be as follows:

- 10% for O&M with 50:50 cost sharing basis

Support Fund and Water and Sanitation Support Organisation (WSSO)

There are many fields where technical support from the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission would be required by the States to achieve the long term goal of the sector. Thus support for information, education and communication, human resource development, water quality monitoring and surveillance, setting up water testing laboratories, engaging State Technical Agency and National Experts Groups for preparation of Projects, technical scrutiny and evaluation of rural water supply would be made available. Satellite-data imagery, GIS mapping systems, use of GPS system for

Rain Water Harvesting Structures In Mizoram

Uneven distribution of rainfall has given rise to the Indian tradition of storing rain water, wherever and whenever it rains, in a large number of small reservoirs scattered all over the countryside. Annual rainfall in the country varies from as much as 11,400mm in Cherrapunji, to 3000mm in Mangalore and 200mm in Jaisalmer. Generally on an average, rain falls for 300 hours throughout the year; half of this rain falls in less than 30 hours spread over a rainy season of about 100 days.

In Mizoram the preference and acceptability of the community for rain water harvesting is due to traditional practices and limited supply of drinking water from spring systems. These rainwater structures are provided where perennial sources are not available or are difficult to access.

Individual Rain Water Harvesting Structures generally have 7500 litres capacity tanks for household purposes. The construction material is normally GI sheet for tank and gutter, downspout etc. These are maintained by users themselves.



Roof-top rainwater harvesting -
Success story of Mizoram

unique identification of habitations and water sources and delivery points, support for successfully deploying the central online monitoring system (IMIS) and such other activities will also be supported. This will be within the 5% support fund made available to states. The States are also required to set up Water and Sanitation Support Organisations to take up the support activities.

Special Provisions for SCs / STs

The State/ UTs are required to earmark and utilize at least 25% of the NRDWP funds for drinking water supply to the habitations dominated by SCs and another minimum 10% for the ST-dominated habitations. Where the percentage of SC or ST population in a particular State is considerably high, additional funds can be utilized.

Bharat Nirman - Rural Water Supply

Rural drinking water supply is one of the components of Bharat Nirman launched in 2005-06. Under Bharat Nirman Phase - I (2005-06 to 2008-09), funds utilized were Rs. 4,098 crore in 2005-06, Rs. 4,560 crore in 2006-07, Rs. 6,441.69 crore in 2007-08 and Rs. 7,299.48 crore in 2008-09.

Household Coverage:

Regular information on coverage of drinking water supply is collected at habitation level but not from household level at present. However, sample surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation and Ministry of Health & Family Welfare provide figures of household coverage with safe drinking water. The latest figures of District Level Household and Facility Survey - 3 (DLHS-3) collected by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare show that

Physical Achievements: Bharat Nirman Phase-I

(Number of Habitations covered)

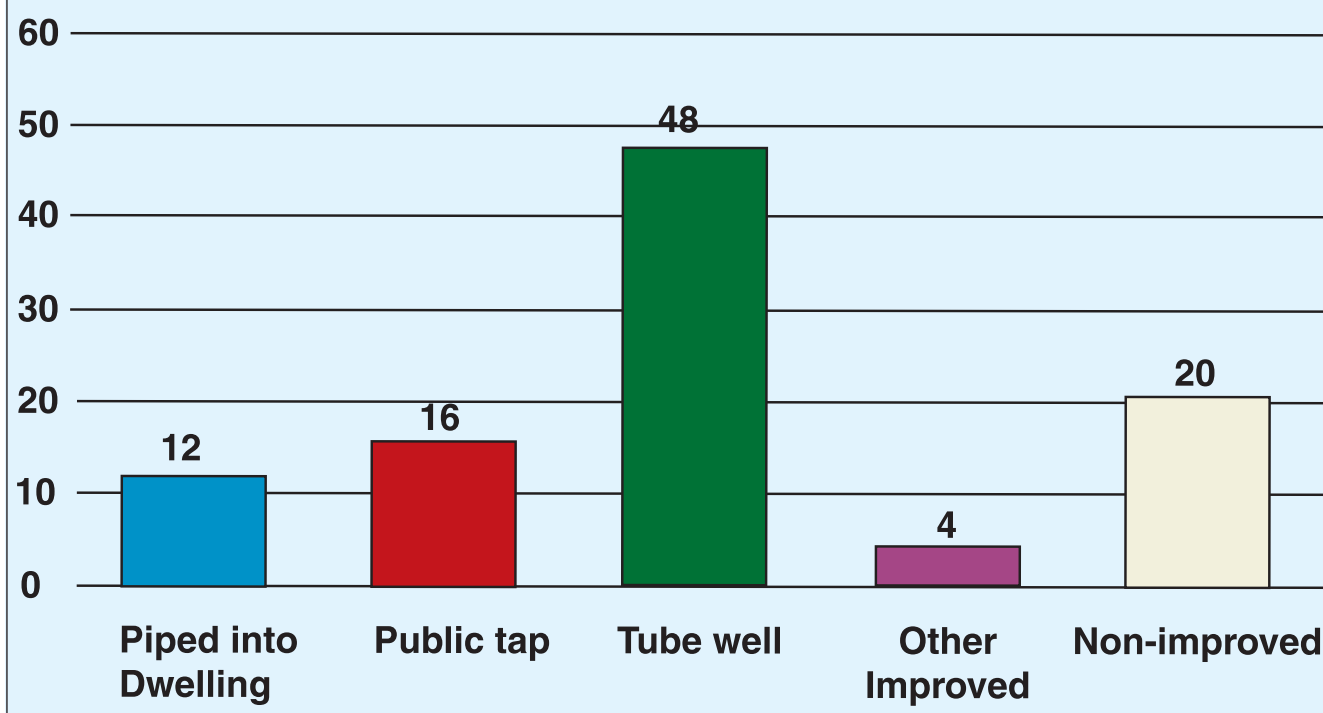
Particulars	Target	Achievement				
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Total
Uncovered	55,067	13,121	12,440	11,457	17,422	54,440
Slipped Back	3,31,604	79,544	89,580	75,201	1,14,037	3,58,362
Quality Affected	2,16,968	4,550*	5,330*	8,757*	21,531*	50,168*
				94,130**	2,05,930**	3,09,940**

80% of the population in rural areas have access to improved i.e. safe drinking water sources. About 12% have drinking water piped into their dwelling and a further 16% get water from public taps.

Sustainability of rural water supply sources

The Department has accorded highest priority to "Sustainability" of drinking water sources and systems to prevent slippages. Sustainability measures like water conservation

Percentage of HHs by source of Drinking Water
(DLHS-3 2007-08 Data)



According to JMP for MDG, an improved source of drinking water includes water piped into dwelling/yard/plot, water available from public tap or stand pipe or a tube well or borehole, or a protected well or spring

and rainwater harvesting leads to in-situ remediation of water quality and as such will have to be a priority in water supply sector. For this purpose under NRDWP, allocation will be 20% for projects to be implemented on Sector Reform/ Swajaldhara principles for which 100% grant-in-aid will be made available to States. These projects are to be implemented in a demand-driven, decentralized, community-managed mode to achieve long term drinking water security by ensuring sustainability of sources and systems.

Physical and Financial Progress 2009-10

The physical progress in coverage of uncovered, slipped back and quality affected habitations under NRDWP in 2009-10 upto 31.12.2009 is indicated below.

The budget estimates, revised estimates and actual releases under NRDWP in the years

2007-08 to 2009-10 (till 31.12.2009) are given below.

Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance

In order to develop understanding and appreciation of safe and clean drinking water among rural communities and to enable them to determine the quality of drinking water, National Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme was launched in February 2006. The programme aimed at empowering rural communities by:

- bringing awareness through Information, Education & Communication (IEC) activities to address ownership of the systems, health hazards due to poor drinking water quality, hygiene, sanitary survey, importance of environmental sanitation, etc.



Low cost sub surface dyke, Maharashtra

Department of Drinking Water Supply

- training 5 grassroot workers in each Gram Panchayat, who may be ASHA, anganwadi worker, science teacher, high school girl child, panchayat member, ex-serviceman, etc.

lakh grassroot level workers had been trained under the programme to test their drinking water sources. About 1.67 lakh field test kits and 116.03 lakh bacteriological vials have been distributed. Local people have reported testing

Physical Progress

Particulars	As on 01.04.2009	Target 2009-10	Achievement (as on 31.12.2009)
Uncovered	627	586	170
Slipped Back	1,34,400	1,23,408	33,828
Quality Affected	1,79,997	34,595	9,641

- in addition to 5 Gram Panchayat workers, 2 persons at the State level, 4 persons at the district and 5 persons at the Block level are also to be trained.

of 3.07 lakh water samples by 26/2/2010.

Further, 617 water testing laboratories have been set up at the district level and 449 at the

Financial Progress

11th Five Year Plan Allocation for Rural Water Supply - Rs. 39.490 Cr.

Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Releases
2007-08	6500.00	6400.00	6442.76
2008-09	7300.00	7300.00	7298.79
2009-10	8000.00	8000.00	5668.87 (Till 31.12.2009)

Under the programme, provision for water testing kits for each Gram Panchayat was made. 100% financial assistance was provided to the states for this task. With effect from 1.4.2009, the Water quality monitoring and surveillance programme has been subsumed under the NRDWP and these activities are now supported from the Support fund.

As per the IMIS, as on 26/2/2010, 5.36

sub-division level. As per information available, during the current financial year 1.65 lakh water samples have been tested at the district and sub-divisional laboratories.

IEC and HRD activities:

Based on the issues and challenges faced in the implementation of the National Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme (NRDWP),

the Department developed and is airing three audio and video spots with messages on safe drinking water, repair of hand pumps and water quality testing. In February, 2010, IEC guidelines



Domestic disinfection and safe handling of drinking water, Gujarat



Trained Anganwadi worker testing drinking water sample

were formulated and sent to States to help them to take up IEC activities with stakeholders.

The Department has identified 20 institutions/ organizations having domain knowledge and expertise in the drinking water sector and selected them as National Key Resource Centres (KRCs). The national KRCs will be responsible for training, orientation and capacity development at all levels. They will be extending technical guidance to State Communication and Capacity Development Units (CCDU) of WSSOs for IEC and HRD activities.

Research and Development

In order to promote research and development in the area of water quality the Department awards R&D projects to premier research institutes, universities, colleges and NGOs. DDWS has so far sanctioned 143 R&D projects, of which 127 have been completed.



Awareness campaign for consumption of safe drinking water, Gujarat

Important events of the year

1. A three day workshop on Joint Monitoring Programme, water and sanitation was jointly organized by WHO, Geneva and UNICEF, Indonesia in March 2009. Officers from the Department participated in the workshop.
2. A National Workshop on 'Design of Sustainability Structures' was held on 24 - 26 June 2009 at NGRI, Hyderabad. The outcome of the workshop was experience and knowledge sharing with technical experts and water engineers for developing specific technical designs for water sustainability structures in the rural areas. A Manual is being brought out for wide circulation.
3. A review meeting was organized to discuss issues related to implementation of NRDWP guidelines attended by State Secretaries in-charge of rural water supply on 1st July 2009. At this meeting the drinking water position in rural areas due to the delayed monsoon was reviewed. Detailed guidelines on tackling the situation were issued.
4. A Round Table on strategies for rural drinking water supply and sanitation was held on 21st Oct 2009 at New Delhi. Ensuring safe drinking water supply to un-covered, slipped-back and quality-affected habitations, mechanism and steps to ensure sustainability of drinking water sources, systems and financial sustainability, improving institutional capacity for service delivery, successful models of IEC activities were discussed. Specialist/Technical experts in this field participated in the Round Table. The Round Table was chaired by Minister of Rural Development. A working paper is being prepared based on the discussions and suggestions made in the workshop.
5. A national seminar on Govt. - Industry Interface was organized on 21st November 2009 by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) in partnership with the Department to deliberate on issues related to drinking water security. This occasion was used to enlist the co-operation of the corporate sector in protecting drinking water sources, take up water conservation, auditing etc as part of corporate social responsibility (CSR). Ms Agatha Sangma, Minister of State Rural Development inaugurated the seminar.
6. A two day conference of State Secretaries was organized on 17th & 18th December 2009 in New Delhi with a focus on reviewing implementation of our programmes and on sharing good practices and innovative programmes being implemented by different States, scientific institutions and NGOs so as to promote replication and adaptation in other States.
7. A Workshop for 33 severely Left Wing Extremism affected districts was held in Bhubaneswar in January, 2010 to help the district level officials of these districts to plan for drinking water supply and sanitation in their areas.

The Department has brought out a compendium on the same and it has been widely disseminated to States/ PHEDs for their use. To consider R&D proposals and to also provide guidance, Department has constituted a Research & Development Advisory Committee

(R&DAC). (Copy of the order at Annex - H). At present, 16 R&D projects are going on and during 2009-10, two more R&D projects have been approved.

Hydro-geomorphological maps (Groundwater Prospect Maps)

The Department has prioritized the preparation of hydro-geo-morphological (HGM) maps to assist the States through



Detoxification of fluoride sludge under R&D project

National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad. With the use of these maps, States can identify sites for groundwater sources for water supply systems and locations constructing recharge structures to benefit existing water supply sources for sustainability. The status of the preparation of these maps is as follows :

- So far, 2,304 maps have been prepared and handed over to 10 States namely Andhra Pradesh (part), Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Orissa, Himachal Pradesh and Jharkhand.
- 1,690 maps pertaining to Andhra Pradesh (remaining part), Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, West Bengal (part), Uttar Pradesh (part), Arunachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Assam and Jammu & Kashmir are under preparation and will be delivered to the

concerned States in a phased manner. 103 maps pertaining to Assam State have been completed and handed over to the State Government during the current financial year.

- Under Phase-IV, the Department has also taken up HGM maps preparation in the remaining States and UTs. This work will include upgradation of HGM maps already prepared by TWAD Board in Tamil Nadu.

Monitoring & Review

Online monitoring system has been introduced to strengthen monitoring mechanism and ensure transparency. State Governments have been urged to report the physical and financial progress online on a monthly basis and update the habitation wise data on an annual basis. State officials responsible for online data entry have been imparted training to undertake this task. Besides, periodic review meetings are conducted to review the physical and financial progress in the implementation of schemes in all the states.

After launch of Bharat Nirman Programme, from 2005 onwards, there was a fundamental change in the monitoring process whereby villages/ habitations have been targeted by names for coverage (and not in terms of cumulative numbers as before). Their physical progress in terms of asset creation are being monitored. The system is accessible in the online monitoring page of the Department's website - <http://ddws.gov.in>



Snapshot of IMIS

The Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) is a comprehensive web based information system, that enables the states and the center, to monitor the progress of coverage of habitations, rural schools and anganwadis, through a common monitoring format. In addition to this, the progress of Sustainability projects and Sub-Mission projects (for tackling quality affected habitations) can also be monitored. This system also gives the list of quality-affected habitations and the list of slipped back habitations along with reasons for slippage. The list of Government, Government Aided and local body aided schools and anganwadis in all villages is displayed indicating the status of drinking water and sanitation facility that is available. Linking of habitations covered with potable water supply with census villages on the IMIS platform is underway.

Drinking water in rural schools

As on 1.4.2008, there were about 43,000 rural Government schools without drinking water facilities. It has been decided to provide drinking water facilities to the new rural schools under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) of the



Providing safe drinking water in rural schools

Ministry of Human Resource Development while existing schools will be covered from funds under NRDWP. During 2009-10, about 4,500 rural schools have reportedly been provided with drinking water facilities.

Jalmani - Installation of standalone water purification systems in rural schools

With the objective of providing children studying in water deficient rural schools with safe and clean drinking water, the Jalmani programme was launched in 2008-09 for installation of standalone water purification systems in such schools. So far Rs. 200 crore has been made available to the Department of Drinking Water Supply for providing 100% financial assistance to States for this purpose.

To identify suitable water treatment technologies to be used under the programme, a high level technical committee under the chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Science & Technology, Government of India was formed. The committee identified 6 technologies and suggested 47 products, to be used in the programme. The States were given the list of technologies and products and have

the flexibility to select the appropriate technology and products. Detailed guidelines for implementation of Jalmani were also issued. Keeping in view the average cost of Rs. 20,000 per school, Rs. 100 crore in 2008-09 and a similar amount in 2009-10 have been allocated among 28 States with a target to cover 1,00,000 schools under the programme. The State-wise details of funds released and number of schools to be covered under the programme are at the relevant **Annexures**.



Stand-alone water purification system in rural school

Externally Aided Projects

At present, six States have ongoing State-wide rural water supply and sanitation projects with assistance from the World Bank:

Uttarakhand RWSS Project

Single Village Schemes (SVSs) have been completed in 746 habitations and implementation stage work is in progress for Multi Village Schemes (MVSs) in 107 habitations. 78,133 persons have benefitted from the water supply schemes completed under the project. Project interventions have enabled 17% GPs (against MTR target of 15% GPs) in

achieving open defecation free status. Scheme implementation is currently on-going in 40% project habitations, with the remaining 60% habitations (under various stages of the scheme cycle) to be completed during the period September 2009 to March 2012.

Punjab Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project

384 villages were covered under SWAP Program up to March 31, 2009. A coverage target of 1,200 villages has been fixed for 2009-10. Villages being covered with IDA finance have a high percentage of private connections. The state has made substantial progress in installation of reverse osmosis plants for drinking water from their own funds by installing them in 245 villages by March 2009. Community sanitation scheme implementation has commenced only in one village. Lack of availability of land for sewage treatment plant is a major concern for achievement of this subcomponent. Training sessions are being conducted in groups for the members of the GPWSCs in procurement, financial management, operation and maintenance. O&M manuals have been provided.

Maharashtra RWSS Project

In this project, by September 2009, exit process in 784 GPs had been fully completed, another 1961 GPs were expected to complete the exit process by March 2010 and in the balance 277 GPs, where the schemes would be completed by March 2010, it would take a few more months after March 2010 to complete the exit process. Therefore, the Jalswarajya Project has been extended for one year i.e. upto September 2010.

A Land Mark Step In Rural Watsan Sector

The State of Uttarakhand took a landmark step in 2006 by embarking upon sector reform on Sector Wide Approach (SWAP) principles in the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Sector. There are four financing partners World Bank, Government of India, Government of Uttarakhand and the Communities. The implementation time span of the Project is 5 years ending in June, 2012. The non-negotiable condition of the Project inter-alia is that uniform policies and guidelines have to be followed across the rural sector irrespective of sources of financing. Concepts such as decentralization, partnership, community management, effective demand, gender analysis and cost recovery are deeply ingrained in the project principles.

The Uttarakhand Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (Project Management Unit) received the 'Right to Information' award on 12th October, 2009 from Uttarakhand State Information Commission, on good practices in improving transparency and accountability in the design and implementation of the project, getting the top ranking in the State among all departments, projects and offices.

This project was selected by the World Bank for a presentation at the Global meet at Washington, DC on 27th January, 2010 on "Integrated Transparency and Accountability for Improving Service Delivery". Only six countries were invited to make the presentation from across the world and Uttarakhand State's project was the only one from India.

Karnataka RWSS Project

In Karnataka, the second Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project, Jal Nirmal was ending during 2009. They had further requested for the third project under this programme. Appreciating the encouraging results emanating from the implementation progress of the ongoing World Bank assisted Jal Nirmal Project (Feb. 2002-June 2009), the World Bank had conveyed its willingness to continue its support to the development initiatives of the State Government in Rural Water Supply and Sanitation sector in Karnataka as a repeat project, mainly to address the issues of water quality affected habitations in Karnataka.

Andhra Pradesh RWSS Project

This Project has commenced in January 2010, with the signing of the Finance Agreement. The project is to assist Government of Andhra Pradesh in improving rural water supply and sanitation services through progressive decentralization, community participation and enhanced accountability. It supports the building of institutional capacity for implementing, managing and sustaining the project activities, along with sector development studies for informed policy decisions. The project also has components for improvements in water supply and sanitation services in the project habitations through new infrastructure or rehabilitating and augmenting existing schemes, integrated with source strengthening measures and sanitation programs. The project aims to cover about 2600 habitations across 6 districts.

Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)

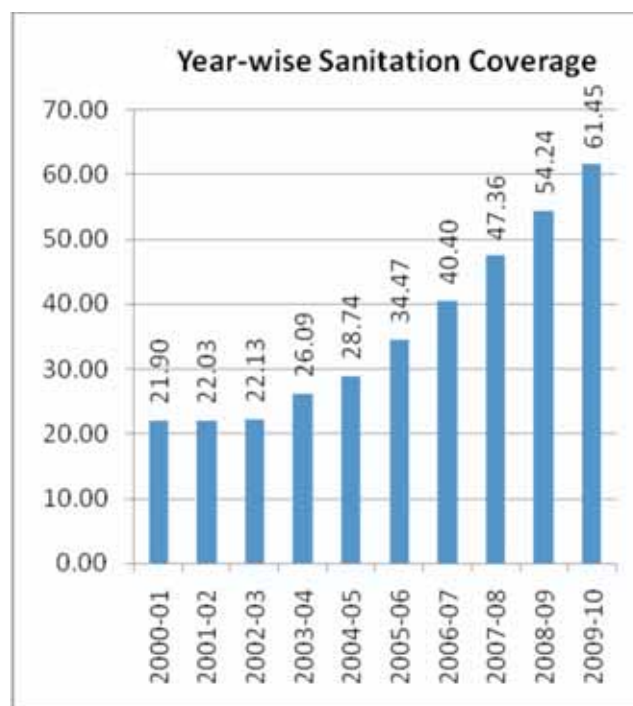
Rural Sanitation

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 infant mortality rate and are also the cause of a host of medical problems like schistosomiasis, dysentery, Japanese encephalitis, malaria, dengue and trachoma. Indirect loss of working days due to repeated episodes of these diseases results in huge economic loss. If India is to find a place amongst the developed nations of the world, sanitation coverage has to improve. The Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is a community-led and people-oriented programme



A low cost Individual household latrine built under TSC

to achieve this end. The objective is to make it a demand driven campaign through creation of awareness and provision of sanitary facilities in educational institutions such as schools, anganwadis and in individual houses, which will result in inculcating hygienic practices amongst the young and in adults.



Only about 22% of the rural families had access to toilets in 2001. This has gone up to 61.45% as per the latest available figures, and this is mainly due to the success of Total Sanitation Campaign.

Background of Total Sanitation Campaign

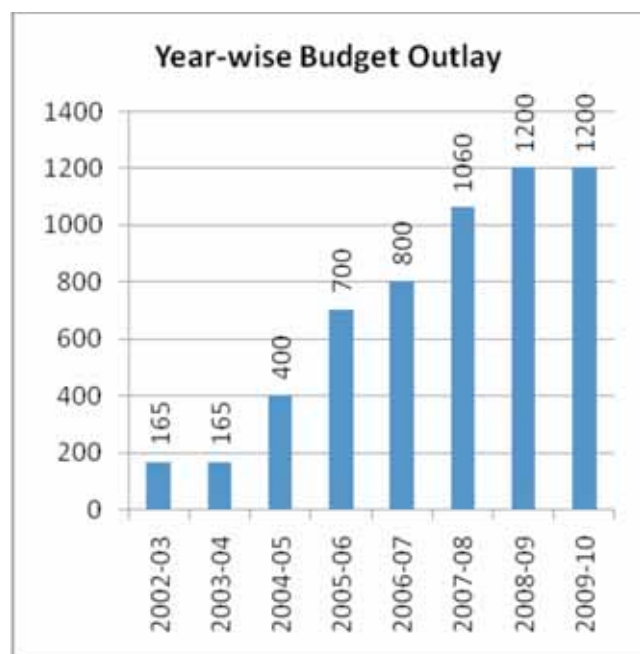
The Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) was launched in 1986 and was restructured in 1999. The Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) under the restructured CRSP was launched with effect from 1.4.1999 to follow a community-led and people centered approach. TSC moved away from the principle of State wise allocation primarily based on poverty criterion to a "demand-driven" approach. The programme lays emphasis on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) for demand generation for sanitation facilities. It also emphasises school sanitation and hygiene education for changing behaviour of people from a young age.

Components of Total Sanitation Campaign:

The components of TSC include start-up activities, IEC, provision of individual household latrines, community sanitary complexes, school sanitation and hygiene education, Anganwadi toilets, Solid and Liquid Waste Management, alternate delivery mechanism, in the form of Rural Sanitary Marts and

Production Centers and administrative charges. The scheme provides for:

- Provision of Individual household latrines: Incentive of Rs. 1500/- (Rs 2000/- in case of Hilly and difficult areas) and 700/- for each toilet is given by Central and State Government respectively to BPL households after they construct and use toilets. APL households are motivated to construct toilets with their own funds or by taking loans from SHGs, banks, cooperative institutions etc.
- Provision of Toilets in Schools and Anganwadis with the cost shared by Central and State Government in the ratio of 70:30.
- Construction of Community Sanitary Complexes.
- Assistance to Production Centres of sanitary materials and Rural Sanitary Marts
- Solid and Liquid Waste Management



A school toilet block built under TSC in UP

Total Sanitation Campaign is being implemented in 593 districts of the country. The project outlay for all 593 TSC projects

Success Story In Total Sanitation Campaign : The Case Of Haryana

Haryana, inspite of being a conservative rural society has shown commendable progress in up scaling the Total Sanitation Campaign. Initially launched in 2 districts of Haryana i.e. Karnal & Yamuna Nagar (2000-01), all the districts were brought under the TSC by 2003-04.

The State shifted its implementation strategy from a conventional top-down, construction based approach to active involvement of village communities through Panchayati Raj Institutions, Women groups, Anganwadi Workers, Self-Help Groups, facilitators, motivators and school children focusing on Behavior Change Communication. The goal was to make Haryana a NIRMAL State, with all Gram Panchayats having universal access to sanitation. To ensure the sustainability of the Campaign, the emphasis was on Capacity building for all stakeholders at State, District and Village levels and behavioral change through innovative Community Led Sanitation approaches. Creative slogans suitable for the rural milieu were coined and a cadre of District level champions (Swacchta Sainiks) built up. IEC activities included joint exposure visits to model sanitation project sites, celebration of Swacchta Week (Cleanliness Week) in coordination with Departments like Health, Women and Child Development, Education, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Swacchta Yatra (Cleanliness Rally) involving school children, and advocacy through print and electronic media. Rural Sanitary Marts for supply of sanitation facilities in the state are managed by PRIs.

The results of the innovative demand driven and community led approach of TSC that Haryana implemented is reflected in the phenomenal and rapid increase in sanitation coverage from a mere 28.66% in 2001 to over 95 % as of now. This is a remarkable achievement for a state that reflects traditional mindsets of a patriarchal society. Till now 990 Gram Panchayats and one Block have been awarded the prestigious Nirmal Gram Puraskar.

Sanitation agenda, transparent and concurrent monitoring of the programme in a mission mode and tremendous zeal among Sarpanches as community leaders have contributed to making TSC a mass movement.

sanctioned so far is Rs.17885.54 crore. The physical and financial progress of the TSC projects in the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto December, 2009) are given at the Annex-I-IV. These are also available on www.ddws.nic.in.

To generate awareness among the users, districts and states are taking up activities like organizing mass rallies, celebrating sanitation weeks and following up with inter personal communication with the users and potential users. For this purpose ICDS workers, ASHA workers and village opinion makers join the campaign. School teachers are also being

encouraged to teach and promote sanitary habits in the schools. Telecast of AV spots on Sanitation, Nirmal Gram Puraskar and hand washing on TV and Radio Channels goes on from time to time. Publicity on NGP and TSC is also done through print media.

Solid & Liquid Waste Management

Solid Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) as a component of TSC was introduced in 2006-07 with a provision of funds upto 10% of the project outlay. To strengthen the SLWM activities the Department has taken several initiatives that include preparation of a technical note on Solid and Liquid Waste Management

in consultation with UNICEF. A National Workshop on Solid and Liquid Waste Management to deliberate on the various technological options and policy framework for implementation of Solid and Liquid Waste Management was also organized on 31st July and 1st August 2009. As a follow up to the workshop, a National Level Core Group has been formed to prepare the national level guidelines on implementation of Solid and Liquid Waste Management.

National Workshop to Strengthen the Functioning of Communication and Capacity Development Units

A two day National Workshop of officers from State Communication and Capacity Development Units (CCDU) was organized on 24th and 25th November, 2009 to review the progress made by States in the functioning and management of CCDUs and strategies to make an action plan for strengthening the Human Resource Development activities undertaken by the States. The states were apprised of the new provisions under National Rural Drinking Water Programme through which 5% of funds are allocated to Water Support Services Organization (WSSO) for undertaking capacity building activities. The various issues that the workshop deliberated upon were

- preparation of a training need assessment report by States to ascertain the capacity building requirement for different stakeholders on rural water and sanitation issues
- development of training modules for different stakeholders on related

subjects in coordination with State Technical Agencies and other state and National Resource Institutes

- developing indicators
- developing communication strategy for water and sanitation, monitoring and reporting for functioning CCDUs,
- developing a plan for monitoring of training and use of materials,
- strengthen the IEC strategy for all stakeholders and
- strengthening the capacity of institutions providing technical support to States for training.

The workshop facilitated the formulation of operational guidelines for effective capacity building in the water supply and sanitation sector.

Sacosan-iii and Follow up Actions

The Country Delegates from eight South Asian countries had adopted the Delhi



ICWG meeting in progress

Declaration during the third South Asian Conference on Sanitation (SACOSAN) which was held in New Delhi between 16- 21 November, 2008. in which, inter alia, an important commitment made was that "an Inter-Country Working Group (ICWG)", led by country focal points, would meet periodically to promote research and development, collaborations, exchanges of innovations, experiences and expertise; networks among intra-country groups and agencies will be created for sharing of knowledge." As a follow-up of SACOSAN-III, the meeting of the Inter Country Working Group was organized on 19th - 20th August, 2009. The meeting chaired by India and co-chaired by Nepal deliberated upon the steps taken by member countries as a follow up of the commitments made in the Delhi Declaration. The ICWG meeting provided a platform to review momentum gained through the three SACOSANs to achieve our national goals and the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) on sanitation in a time bound manner.

Eco-sanitation as a Technol-ogical Option

The Department is facilitating the promotion of sustainable sanitation technologies like Eco-sanitation. Ecological Sanitation not only promotes the conversion of waste faecal matter into manure but is very

appropriate for water scarce areas as it requires minimal use of water. Several training programmes were organized for State level officials to integrate Ecological Sanitation with TSC in partnership with experts and scientific institutions. A National workshop on Ecological Sanitation was also organized on 26th and 27th November, 2009 to deliberate on the technical and operational aspects of setting up Eco-sanitation toilets and ways of integrating Eco-sanitation in the current policy framework. An expert group on ecological sanitation has been constituted to discuss various options and document the findings in form of manual on Eco sanitation.

Nirmal Gram Puraskar

The innovative incentive scheme of Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) has been launched to encourage Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) to



Her Excellency, Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil, President of India giving away the awards at the Nirmal Gram Puraskar Function, held at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi on 17th November, 2009

Sanitation Scouts : Child Leaders of School Sanitation In Mysore District, Karnataka

The success of the TSC and School Sanitation Hygiene Education programme in Mysore District of Karnataka is a role Model in demonstrating the role of young sanitation scouts in making TSC a mass movement. The programme was started with the objective of encouraging school children to use water and sanitation facilities for promoting good Health and Hygiene. Jathas were organized by school children to promote construction of Individual household latrine. The Water and Sanitation Committees at District, Taluk and Village levels and School Cabinets were also constituted to monitor and coordinate the activities. The key features of the Mysore model were that local expertise in design and construction of school toilets was achieved, the structures were cost effective conforming to standards, there was a shift from contractor driven construction to monitoring by School Parent Teacher Association in ensuring quality of construction, focus on usage and maintenance of sanitary latrines, inculcating hand washing practices among children, intensive IEC activities and up scaling of TSC with convergence of scheme funds from several agencies right from the Central and State Government to UNICEF and industries.



Urinals made under School Sanitation & Hygiene Education



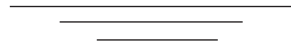
Sanitation Scouts constructing soak pits

The impacts of the Mysore model can be seen from the commendable achievement not only in terms of accelerating the school sanitation coverage but the achievement in the behavior change communication among children. Awareness about environmental cleanliness were developed, health of children improved considerably and students practiced good hygiene and sanitation practices. The most remarkable achievement was that the students have influenced their parents and the entire village community in construction of Individual Households Latrines. The State is now upscaling the School Sanitation programme by taking up survey in selected schools to assess best practices, organizing School Camps for High School children, Health and Hygiene camps for women SHGs, Training for Anganwadi Supervisors/ Ayahs/Workers, monitoring of school sanitation implementation by teachers, providing Rain Water Harvesting structures in schools, etc.

promote total sanitation. The award is given to PRIs that attain 100% open defecation free environment. The concept of Nirmal Gram Puraskar has been acclaimed internationally as a unique tool of social engineering and community mobilization and has helped a difficult programme like sanitation to gain momentum. A Gram Panchayat getting the NGP has a ripple effect in the surrounding villages and the movement is sustained by people's participation. The Nirmal Gram Puraskar has ignited the imagination of

Panchayat leaders throughout the country and made them champions of sanitation.

The NGP awards function was held on 17th November, 2009. Hon'ble President of India, Her Excellency, Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil gave away the awards to Presidents of 28 Block Panchayats and 2 Zila Panchayats. Since its inception in 2005, 22575 GPs and 158 BPs have been awarded NGP. 10 District Panchayats have also been proud recipients of this award.



ANNEXURES

Ministry of Rural Development
Approved Outlay in respect of Plan Schemes

Annexure-I

Rs. in crores

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Outlays 2008-2009		Outlays 2009-2010		Outlays 2010-2011
		B.E.	R.E.	B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Department of Rural Development	31500.00	56854.00	62670.00	62160.00	66100.00
2	Department of Land Resources	2400.00	1800.00	2400.00	2020.00	2660.00
3	Department of Drinking Water Supply	8500.00	8500.00	9200.00	9199.00	10580.00
	Total	42400.00	67154.00	74270.00	73379.00	79340.00

Department of Rural Development
Approved Outlay in respect of Plan Schemes

Annexure-II

Rs. in crores

Sl. No.	Name of the Programme	Outlays 2008-2009		Outlays 2009-2010		Outlays 2010-2011
		B.E.	R.E.	B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana					
	(a) Cash Component	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(b) Food Grain Component	0.00	7500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total: SGRY	0.00	7500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	16000.00	30000.19	39100.00	39100.00	40100.00
3	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana	2150.00	2350.00	2350.00	2350.00	2984.00
4	DRDA Administration	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	405.00
5	Rural Housing	5400.00	8800.00	8800.00	8800.00	10000.00
6	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana*	7530.00	7780.15	12000.00	11340.00	12000.00
7	Grants to National Institute of Rural Dev.	15.00	16.81	15.00	15.00	105.00
8	Assistance to C.A.P.A.R.T.	50.00	52.20	50.00	50.00	100.00
9	PURA	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	124.00

Annexure-II contd..

Sl. No.	Name of the Programme	Outlays 2008-2009		Outlays 2009-2010		Outlays 2010-2011
		B.E.	R.E.	B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	Management support to RD Programmes and strengthening district planning process	75.00	74.65	75.00	75.00	120.00
11	BPL Survey	0.00	0.00	0.00	150.00	162.00
Total (Plan) (RD)		31500.00	56854.00	62670.00	62160.00	66100.00
<p>* An additional allocation of Rs. 6500 crore has also been made for PMGSY as loan from the RIDF window through NABARD for the year 2009-2010.</p> <p>* An additional allocation of Rs. 10000 crore has also been made for PMGSY as loan from the RIDF window through NABARD for the year 2010-2011.</p>						

Department of Land Resources

1	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	1875.00	1595.00	1968.00	1819.80	2458.00
2	National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP)	473.00	202.90	400.00	199.99	200.00
3	Natonal Rehabilitation Policy	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.01	1.00
4	Bio-fuel	50.00	0.10	30.00	0.20	1.00
Total - Land Resources		2400.00	1800.00	2400.00	2020.00	2660.00

Department of Drinking Water Supply

1	National Rural Drinking Water Programme	7300.00	7300.00	8000.00	7999.00	9000.00
2	- Stand-alone Water Purification System	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
	- Less: Met from Social and Infrastructure	0.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	0.00
Development Fund						
3	Rural Sanitation Programme	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1580.00
Total : Drinking Water Supply		8500.00	8500.00	9200.00	9199.00	10580.00

Annexure - III**Sector-wise Special Projects sanctioned under SGSY since inception (1.4.99)**

(As on 08.02.2010)		(Rs. in Lakhs)	
S/N	Name of the Sector	Number of projects sanctioned	Total cost of the projects
S1	Agriculture & Land Development	16	18508.53
S2	Bamboo	5	2795.10
S3	Cattle Development	19	23420.90
S4	Coir and Coconut	4	5009.95
S5	Dairy Development	23	24945.81
S6	Disability	4	927.22
S7	Fisheries	8	6182.77
S8	Forestry	13	7364.14
S9	Garments	7	6168.22
S10	Handicrafts	16	6056.13
S11	Handlooms	15	11298.27
S12	Leather	3	727.27
S13	Marketing	18	15935.89
S14	Medicinal & Aromatic plants	5	5870.76
S15	Micro-Finance	5	2734.18
S16	Mushroom cultivation	3	3794.40
S17	Poultry	4	4155.50
S18	Sericulture	17	13865.22
S19	Sheep, Goatery & Piggery Development	7	6137.29
S20	Skill Development	63	60409.66
S21	Tea Processing	1	1455.06
S22	Technology & Training Development	3	3000.21
S23	Vermi-Culture	3	1826.78
S24	Water harvesting & Irrigation	19	15899.19
S25	Multiple Sector	13	14742.10
S26	Others	14	12903.08
	GRAND TOTAL	308	276133.63

Annexure - IV Physical and Financial Progress under SGSY since inception i.e. 1.4.1999 to 2009-10 (Dec. 2009)												
Rs. in Crores)												Total/ Average*
Items	1999- 2000	2000- 2001	2001- 2002	2002- 2003	2003- 2004	2004- 2005	2005- 2006	2006- 2007	2007- 2008	2008- 2009 Mar'09	2009- 2010 Dec'09	
A. Financial Progress												
1. Total Allocation	1472.33	1332.50	774.50	756.37	1065.83	1332.67	1332.67	1466.00	2268.82	2643.44	2688.66	17133.79
2. Budget Allocation/Revised Allocation	950.00	620.00	550.00	710.00	800.00	1000.00	1000.00	1200.00	1697.70	2350.00	2350.00	13227.70
3. Central Allocation (Subsidy to DRDAs)	1105.00	1000.00	581.50	567.90	800.00	1000.00	1000.00	1100.00	1702.24	2020.00	2051.54	12928.18
4. State Allocation	367.34	332.50	193.00	188.47	265.83	332.67	332.67	366.00	566.58	623.44	637.12	4205.62
5. Central Releases	946.76	544.94	536.27	706.04	797.55	996.59	1029.56	1188.35	1697.70	2337.89	1632.18	12413.83
%age of Central Releases	99.66	87.89	97.50	99.44	99.69	99.66	102.96	99.03	100.00	99.48	69.45	93.85
6. Central Releases (Subsidy to DRDAs)	869.55	462.11	401.10	504.64	645.20	900.10	910.27	1040.16	1540.28	1989.60	1507.35	10770.35
%age of Central Releases (Subsidy to DRDAs)	78.69	46.21	68.98	88.86	80.65	90.01	91.03	94.56	90.49	98.49	73.47	83.31
7. State Releases	261.47	200.76	156.07	181.14	192.64	261.81	315.67	338.91	475.69	542.57	354.00	3280.73
%age of State Releases	71.18	60.38	80.87	96.11	72.47	78.70	94.89	92.60	83.96	87.03	55.56	78.01
8. Opening Balance as on 1st April	776.66	854.74	661.58	415.77	287.38	249.01	241.83	262.97	302.58	438.80	800.05	481.03
9. Misc. Receipt	54.33	90.57	80.80	76.66	89.66	100.28	90.76	82.51	75.62	32.08	22.09	72.31
10. Total Funds Available (6+7+8+9)	1962.01	1608.18	1299.55	1178.22	1214.88	1511.20	1558.53	1724.55	2394.17	3003.05	2683.49	20137.83
11. Total Funds Utilised	959.86	1117.94	970.32	921.11	1043.43	1290.83	1338.78	1424.20	1965.97	2285.40	1548.11	14865.95
%age of Utilisation to Funds Available	48.92	69.52	74.67	78.18	85.89	85.42	85.90	82.58	82.12	76.10	57.69	73.82
%age of Utilisation to Allocation	65.19	83.90	125.28	121.78	97.90	96.86	100.46	97.15	86.65	86.46	57.58	92.66
%age Utilisation on Subsidy	36.79	52.67	86.16	65.78	68.37	66.52	67.59	68.18	65.57	76.23	70.88	65.88
%age Utilisation on Revolving Fund	5.06	6.73	8.79	12.58	15.14	10.79	11.08	9.86	9.52	10.83	13.07	10.31
%age Utilisation on Infrastructure Dev.	22.16	24.45	15.79	14.79	14.47	14.10	13.30	12.99	15.98	15.78	14.84	16.24
%age Utilisation on Training/Skill Dev.	4.65	4.32	4.97	4.47	4.91	5.90	6.31	7.26	9.76	9.42	1577.99	149.09
%age Utilisation on Others	0.79	0.82	1.05	1.76	2.34	2.06	2.16	2.15	5.48	1.93	0.18	1.88
12. Total Credit Target	3205.00	3205.00	3200.87	2525.21	2129.33	2507.67	2515.65	2869.12	3743.55	3929.80	4443.91	34275.13
13. Total Credit Mobilised	1056.46	1459.44	1329.68	1184.30	1302.10	1658.18	1823.16	2291.21	2760.31	3530.07	2427.37	20822.29
%age of Credit Mobilised	32.96	45.54	41.54	46.90	61.15	66.12	72.47	79.86	73.73	89.83	54.62	60.43
14. Credit Disbursed to SHGs	187.30	256.64	318.34	459.08	707.82	1027.66	1275.41	1803.34	2090.70	2513.38	1893.31	12532.99
15. Credit Disbursed to Individual Swarozgaris	869.16	1202.80	1011.34	725.21	594.28	630.52	547.75	487.87	669.60	1016.69	534.06	8289.30
16. Total Subsidy Disbursed	541.69	701.85	665.62	605.89	713.38	858.81	904.83	971.05	1289.10	1742.27	1097.47	10091.96
17. Subsidy Disbursed to SHGs	124.58	167.93	209.94	282.53	444.36	586.08	671.22	771.46	990.97	1150.94	806.43	6206.46
18. Subsidy Disbursed to Individual Swarozgaris	417.11	533.92	455.68	323.35	269.01	272.73	233.61	199.59	298.14	591.33	291.04	3885.50
Ratio of Investment on SHGs vs. Ind.	0.24	0.24	0.36	0.71	1.33	1.79	2.49	3.75	3.18	2.28	3.27	1.54
19. Total Investment	1598.15	2161.29	1995.30	1790.18	2015.48	2516.99	2727.99	3262.27	4049.41	5272.34	3524.85	30914.25
21. Per Capita Investment (In Rupees)	17113	21481	21284	21666	22472	22555	23699	19281	28765	29932	32008	
22. Credit Subsidy Ratio	1.95	2.08	2.00	1.95	1.83	1.93	2.01	2.36	2.14	2.03	2.21	2.04

Physical and Financial Progress under SGSY since inception i.e. 1.4.1999													Annexure-IV Contd....
B. Physical Progress (Nos.)													
1. Self-Help Groups formed	292426	223265	434387	398873	392136	266230	276414	246309	306688	563530	278488	3678746	
2. Women SHGs formed	176263	153285	296175	221085	233136	191666	213213	176712	231670	404972	214975	2513152	
3. %age of Women SHGs	60.28	68.66	68.18	55.43	59.45	71.99	77.14	71.74	75.54	71.86	77.19	68.32	
2. No. of SHGs passed Grade-I	125402	214011	176002	189634	204987	219604	210639	222029	251163	322322	273268	2409061	
3. No. of SHGs passed Grade-II	74234	101291	54040	94754	90673	105839	91920	156353	116878	138641	99513	1124136	
4. SHGs Taken up Eco.Activities -Target							52876	77018	106036	138169	155288	529387	
Achievement	29017	26317	30576	35525	50717	68102	80130	137931	181386	114452	82063	836216	
%age of SHGs that have taken up Eco.													
Activity to Grade-II	39.09	25.98	56.58	37.49	55.93	64.34	87.17	88.22	155.19	82.55	82.46	74.39	
5. SHGs Swarogaris Assisted - Target							528757	770175	1060365	1381689	552884	5293870	
Achievement	347912	318803	364676	414419	577532	788573	873485	1472066	1154269	1470032	957769	8739536	
6. Individual Swarogaris Assisted -Target							330473	320906	292380	380981	269598	1594338	
Achievement	585956	687349	572792	411848	319363	327355	277631	219860	253503	291392	143485	4090534	
7. Swarogaris assisted - Special Proj.									291523	100451	63644	455618	
8. Total Swarogaris Assisted- Target							859230	1091081	1352745	1762670	1822482	6888208	
Achievement	933868	1006152	937468	826267	896895	1115928	151116	1691926	1699295	1861875	1164898	13285688	
%age of SHGs Swarogaris Assisted	37.25	31.69	38.90	50.16	64.39	70.67	75.88	87.01	67.93	78.95	82.22	65.78	
9. SC Swarogaris Assisted	278938	310886	284040	249556	274893	352864	383124	600364	561052	601299	409974	4306990	
10. ST Swarogaris Assisted	134944	137850	143619	130260	138909	149115	165407	241291	251783	274530	177981	1945689	
11. Total SC/ST Swarogaris Assisted	413882	448736	427659	379816	413802	501979	548531	841655	812835	875829	587955	6252679	
12. Minorities Swarogaris Assisted								60494	142399	275121	129714	607728	
13. Women Swarogaris Assisted	416690	409842	385891	382613	470740	606141	662764	1247132	1083905	1206513	784725	7656956	
14. Disabled Swarogaris Assisted	8529.	6737	6059	6118	8504	12680	14793	31864	36113	42315	23013	196725	
15. %age of SC/STs Assisted	44.32	44.60	45.62	45.97	46.14	44.98	47.65	49.75	47.83	47.04	50.47	46.76	
16. %age of Minorities assisted								3.58	8.38	14.78	11.14	9.47	
17. %age of Women Assisted	44.62	40.73	41.16	46.31	52.49	54.32	57.58	73.71	63.79	64.80	67.36	57.63	
18. %age of Disabled Assisted	0.91	0.67	0.65	0.74	0.95	1.14	1.29	1.88	2.13	2.27	1.98	1.48	

All India target for Per Capita Investment and Credit Subsidy Ratio are Rs.25,000 and 3 :1 respectively.
* Average per year.

All India target for Per Capita Investment and Credit Subsidy Ratio are Rs.25,000 and 3 : 1 respectively.

* Average per year.

Annexure - V																	
A- Financial Progress - Allocation, O. B., Total Funds Available and Funds Utilised																	
Under SGSY During 2009-10 (As On 31.01.2010)																	
Rs. in Crores)																	
Sl. No	STATES /U.T.	Till Month	Opening Balance As on 1.4.2009	Central Allocation	State Allocation	Total Allocation	Central Releases	Central Releases (in %age)	State Release	Misc. Receipts			Total Funds Available (4+8+10+14)	Utilisation of Funds Available	%age of Utilisation to Total Funds (Centre+State)	% age of Utilisation to Allocation	
										Interest Accrued	Return of Subsidy	Others					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	1306.82	10887.00	3629.00	14516.00	10580.70	97.19	3296.44	12.19	796.97		809.16	15993.12	8494.24	53.11	58.52
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	229.92	568.00	63.00	631.00	191.57	33.73	11.10	2.91	0.00		2.91	435.50	89.22	20.49	14.14
3.	Assam	12	6878.90	14750.00	1639.00	16389.00	7375.00	50.00	1083.80	11.96	6.57		18.53	15356.23	12961.45	84.41	79.09
4.	Bihar	12	25107.03	25899.00	8633.00	34532.00	11445.00	44.19	4136.58	65.12	9.52		74.64	40763.26	16979.21	41.65	49.17
5.	Chattisgarh	12	401.78	5752.00	1917.00	7669.00	5350.98	93.03	1323.85	11.41	23.34		34.75	7111.36	4736.54	66.61	61.76
6.	Goa	12	67.94	150.00	50.00	200.00	75.00	50.00	24.14	1.94	0.02		1.96	169.04	46.86	27.72	23.43
7.	Gujarat	12	1101.66	4098.00	1366.00	5464.00	3423.57	83.54	1035.90	8.60	7.62		16.22	5577.35	4311.29	77.30	78.90
8.	Haryana	12	315.04	2411.00	804.00	3215.00	2340.22	97.06	396.08	13.24	37.84		51.08	3102.42	1521.20	49.03	47.32
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12	491.96	1015.00	338.00	1353.00	630.31	62.10	206.15	27.12	19.06		46.18	1374.59	927.81	67.50	68.57
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	12	304.95	1257.00	419.00	1676.00	664.45	52.86	0.00	2.24	1.06		3.29	972.69	347.18	35.69	20.71
11.	Jharkhand	12	7308.44	9766.00	3255.00	13021.00	5587.97	57.22	1039.41	4.17	60.00		64.17	13999.98	8023.21	57.31	61.62
12.	Karnataka	12	2058.27	8221.00	2740.00	10961.00	7323.04	89.08	1486.87	8.05	20.26		28.31	10896.48	6534.28	59.97	59.61
13.	Kerala	12	322.53	3689.00	1230.00	4919.00	3336.96	90.46	614.86	0.00	0.00		0.00	4274.35	2586.52	60.51	52.58
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12	1751.73	12325.00	4108.00	16433.00	10160.62	82.44	2146.28	70.87	142.26		213.12	14271.75	8769.21	61.44	53.36
15.	Maharashtra	12	1018.56	16251.00	5417.00	21668.00	13884.84	85.44	2965.81	86.62	259.79		346.41	18215.62	11475.03	63.00	52.96
16.	Manipur	12	132.71	989.00	110.00	1099.00	328.78	33.24	82.04	4.30	0.00		4.30	547.83	173.11	31.60	15.75
17.	Meghalaya	12	386.93	1108.00	123.00	1231.00	216.02	19.50	155.63	4.55	3.65		8.20	766.78	423.98	55.29	34.44
18.	Mizoram	12	6.32	256.00	29.00	285.00	256.00	100.00	11.98	1.12	0.00		1.12	275.42	138.28	50.21	48.52
19.	Nagaland		24.98	760.00	84.00	844.00	386.52	50.86	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	411.50	296.98	72.17	35.19
20.	Orissa		3165.87	12453.00	4151.00	16604.00	10539.18	84.63	2157.16	10.91	0.00		10.91	15873.12	8240.40	51.91	49.63
21.	Punjab	12	285.09	1172.00	391.00	1563.00	696.89	59.46	60.84	5.81	14.37		20.18	1063.00	846.09	79.59	54.13
22.	Rajasthan	12	2695.51	6243.00	2081.00	8324.00	4994.66	80.00	1022.95	0.65	16.48		17.13	8730.25	5075.79	58.14	60.98
23	Sikkim	12	122.90	284.00	32.00	316.00	142.00	50.00	33.09	8.37	0.00		8.37	306.36	248.25	81.03	78.56
24.	Tamil Nadu	12	759.86	9627.00	3209.00	12836.00	9270.77	96.30	2959.64	39.32	27.61		66.93	13057.19	7753.97	59.38	60.41
25.	Tripura	12	114.71	1785.00	198.00	1983.00	892.50	50.00	151.30	1.45	0.00		1.45	1159.96	1097.93	94.65	55.37
26.	Uttar Pradesh	12	17911.84	37286.00	12429.00	49715.00	27967.16	75.01	5579.32	79.37	157.66		237.04	51695.36	28185.75	54.52	56.69
27.	Uttarakhand	12	568.04	1963.00	654.00	2617.00	1823.49	92.89	321.79	6.62	0.00		6.62	2719.94	1542.11	56.70	58.93
28.	West Bengal	12	4847.29	13839.00	4613.00	18452.00	10717.19	77.44	3096.77	69.92	36.13		106.04	18767.29	12768.31	68.03	69.20
29.	A&N Islands	12	58.31	25.00		25.00	8.48	33.92	0.00	1.12	0.00		1.12	67.91	15.79	23.25	63.16
30.	Daman & Diu			25.00		25.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
31.	D & N Haveli		0.00	25.00		25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	12	11.38	25.00		25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	0.10		6.10	17.48	2.30	13.16	9.20
33.	Puducherry	12	247.96	250.00		250.00	125.00	50.00	0.00	3.04	0.00		3.04	376.00	198.84	52.88	79.54
	TOTAL		80005.21	205154.00	63712.00	268866.00	150734.87	73.47	35399.77	568.99	1640.29	0.00	2209.28	268349.14	154811.13	57.69	57.58
NR. = Not Reported.																	

NR. = Not Reported.

Annexure - V
Contd...

A- FINANCIAL PROGRESS - ALLOCATION, O. B., TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE AND FUNDS UTILISED UNDER SGSY DURING 2009-10 (As on 31.01.2010) (Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	STATES /U.T.	Total Credit Target	Credit Disbursed To SHGs	Credit Disbursed To Individual Swarozgaris	Total Credit Disbursed (4+5)	Credit Disbursed (in % age)	Subsidy Disbursed To SHGs	Subsidy Disbursed To Individual Swarozgaris	Total Subsidy Disbursed (8+9)	Total Investment (6+10)	%age Investment SHGs	%age Investment Individual Swarozgaris	Per Family Investment (In Rupees)	Subsidy Credit Ratio
1	Andhra Pradesh	23997.60	15158.16	1703.51	20.00	0.08	4980.17	487.26	5467.43	5487.43	366.99	39.92	5081	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1041.15	26.30	41.10	67.40	6.47	24.15	43.70	67.85	135.25	37.30	62.70	27602	0.99
3	Assam	27041.85	11343.12	5782.54	17125.66	63.33	6988.03	4845.18	11833.21	28958.86	63.30	36.70	31791	1.45
4	Bihar	57085.05	12859.04	2557.31	15416.35	27.01	8974.09	2491.62	11465.71	26882.06	81.22	18.78	26467	1.34
5	Chattisgarh	12678.60	6944.72	2183.87	9128.59	72.00	2860.92	911.22	3772.13	12900.72	76.01	23.99	37181	2.42
6	Goa	330.00	115.06	13.71	128.77	39.02	30.83	2.88	33.71	162.48	89.79	10.21	52413	3.82
7	Gujarat	9033.75	3088.55	3010.77	6099.32	67.52	1590.16	1362.00	2952.16	9051.48	51.69	48.31	30496	2.07
8	Haryana	5314.65	2413.39	644.27	3057.66	57.53	785.26	332.10	1117.36	4175.02	76.61	23.39	44199	2.74
9	Himachal Pradesh	2237.40	1991.17	659.07	2650.24	118.45	496.91	120.05	616.96	3267.20	76.15	23.85	41573	4.30
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2770.35	90.00	683.61	773.61	27.92	38.07	160.15	198.22	971.83	13.18	86.82	39845	3.90
11	Jharkhand	21524.25	6580.62	1915.62	8496.24	39.47	4435.62	1098.45	5534.06	14030.30	78.52	21.48	20551	1.54
12	Karnataka	18118.65	12118.84	233.85	12352.69	68.18	4294.94	82.75	4377.69	16730.38	98.11	1.89	31995	2.82
13	Kerala	8131.20	4456.66	1342.08	5798.74	71.31	1579.17	409.43	1988.60	7787.34	77.51	22.49	36374	2.92
14	Madhya Pradesh	27165.60	10357.03	5473.46	15830.49	58.27	4466.28	3183.73	7650.01	23480.49	63.13	36.87	49703	2.07
15	Maharashtra	35819.85	12934.81	2526.31	15461.12	43.16	6522.25	1026.21	7548.46	23009.58	84.56	15.44	29356	2.05
16	Manipur	1813.35	19.65	0.00	19.65	1.08	209.50	1.70	211.20	230.85	99.26	0.74	3600	0.09
17	Meghalaya	2031.15	138.05	5.95	144.00	7.09	349.40	3.00	352.40	496.40	98.20	1.80	14042	0.41
18	Mizoram	470.25	22.80	21.70	44.50	9.46	63.06	28.76	91.82	136.32	62.98	37.02	1614	0.48
19	Nagaland	1392.60	87.26	23.08	110.34	7.92	137.52	88.34	225.86	336.20	66.86	33.14	13221	0.49
20	Orissa	27447.75	10231.41	745.88	10977.29	39.99	4554.19	326.50	4880.69	15857.98	93.24	6.76	26729	2.25
21	Punjab	2582.25	785.85	1619.72	2405.56	93.16	313.10	490.35	803.44	3209.00	34.25	65.75	42696	2.99
22	Rajasthan	13759.35	9118.39	822.99	9941.38	72.25	2397.94	247.50	2645.44	12586.82	91.50	8.50	45158	3.76
23	Sikkim	519.75	164.94	33.25	198.19	38.13	95.63	18.73	114.36	312.55	83.37	16.63	26691	1.73
24	Tamil Nadu	21219.00	16096.49	1238.00	17334.49	81.69	3729.45	422.51	4151.96	21486.45	92.27	7.73	39852	4.18
25	Tripura	3273.60	978.84	0.00	978.84	29.90	734.94	0.00	734.94	1713.78	100.00	0.00	23691	1.33
26	Uttar Pradesh	82183.20	40799.05	19313.22	60112.26	73.14	16656.12	10656.54	27312.66	87424.93	65.72	34.28	38826	2.20
27	Uttarakhand	4327.95	2265.43	802.48	3067.90	70.89	843.73	254.91	1098.64	4166.54	74.62	25.38	35940	2.79
28	West Bengal	30503.55	7935.75	6.05	7941.80	26.04	2390.08	3.70	2393.78	10335.59	99.91	0.09	33491	3.32
29	A&N Islands	41.25	11.05	3.02	14.07	34.11	11.10	4.85	15.95	30.02	73.78	26.22	8316	0.88
30	Daman & Diu	41.25			0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00				
31	D & N Haveli	41.25			0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00				
32	Lakshadweep	41.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
33	Pondicherry	412.50	198.68	0.00	198.68	48.16	90.53	0.00	90.53	289.21	100.00	0.00	13623	2.19
	TOTAL	444391.20	189331.10	53406.40	225895.83	50.83	80643.13	29104.10	109747.23	335643.06	80.43	24.58	30478	2.06

N.R. - Not Reported

Annual Report 2009-10

N.R. - Not Reported

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Annex. V Contd...

Physical Progress Members of SHGs and no. of Swarozgaris Assisted under SGSY during 2009-10 (As on 31.01.2010)

Sl. No.	State/ U.T.	Members Covered under SHGs	Numbers of Individual Swarozgaris Assisted	Number of Individual Swarozgaris Assisted under Spl. Project	Total Swarozgaris Assisted (23+24+25)	Coverage of disadvantage Groups						(Percentage)			
						(Numbers)									
						SC	ST	Minorities	Women	Handi-capped	SC	ST	Minorities	Women	Handi-capped
		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
1	Andhra Pradesh	101786	6212	7572	115570	84189	19808	5992	115072	3748	7285	1714	518	9957	324
2	Arunachal Pradesh	207	283	0	490	0	1035	0	358	2	000	21122	000	7306	041
3	Assam	86618	4474	29	91121	10372	15327	28319	48511	751	1138	1682	3108	5324	082
4	Bihar	100872	696	26	101594	41042	1404	12468	62617	1631	4040	138	1227	6163	161
5	Chhattisgarh	28696	6001	0	34697	5423	13740	656	23179	158	1563	3960	189	6680	046
6	Goa	296	14		310	4	70	9	463	1	129	2258	290	14935	032
7	Gujarat	16166	13515	3068	32749	5165	9976	2527	16581	223	1577	3046	772	5063	068
8	Haryana	7975	1471	130	9576	4950	0	1278	7217	132	5169	000	1335	7537	138
9	Himachal Pradesh	6323	1536	0	7859	3086	562	176	5125	89	3927	715	224	6521	113
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1186	1253	0	2439	311	513	82	1439	0	1275	2103	336	5900	000
11	Jharkhand	56916	11353	4822	73091	9426	28299	4652	54027	71	1290	3872	636	7392	010
12	Karnataka	51550	740	5218	57508	19591	6190	6187	50225	1286	3407	1076	1076	8734	224
13	Kerala	17175	4234	8176	29585	10211	1100	4644	22927	557	3451	372	1570	7750	188
14	Madhya Pradesh	36635	10607	8252	55494	11482	15225	8740	21199	1679	2069	2744	1575	3820	303
15	Maharashtra	69785	8596	7990	86371	19448	14995	8478	72333	2296	2252	1736	982	8375	266
16	Manipur	6395	17		6412	67	1351	0	6219	0	104	2107	000	9699	000
17	Meghalaya	3505	30	892	4427	0	3894	80	1609	169	000	8796	181	3635	382
18	Mizoram	8277	169	0	8446	0	7952	76	8063	37	000	9415	090	9547	044
19	Nagaland	2144	399		2543	0	2543	105	1458	47	000	10000	413	5733	185
20	Orissa	55335	3994	0	59329	14121	19633	1959	56019	642	2380	3309	330	9442	108
21	Punjab	3320	4196	1466	8982	6012	0	220	4759	39	6693	000	245	5298	043
22	Rajasthan	25444	2429	2739	30612	11990	7916	2076	20705	335	3917	2586	678	6764	109
23	Sikkim	970	201		1171	56	600	420	792	34	478	5124	3587	6763	290
24	Tamil Nadu	48153	5762	12451	66366	28748	1139	8011	57660	6236	4332	172	1207	8688	940
25	Tripura	7234	0	0	7234	1056	1983	471	3898	15	1460	2741	651	5388	021
26	Uttar Pradesh	172571	52600	813	225984	106222	339	23670	85975	2736	4700	015	1047	3804	121
27	Uttarakhand	8982	2611	0	11593	4601	543	745	6060	17	3969	468	643	5227	015
28	West Bengal	30824	37	0	30861	11745	1718	7625	27918	78	3806	557	2471	9046	025
29	Andaman Islands	306	55		361	0	114	0	187	4	000	3158	000	5180	111
30	Daman & Diu				0										
31	D & N Haveli														
32	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	7	0					
33	Pondicherry	2123	0		2123	656	0	48	2123	0	3090	000	226	10000	000
	TOTAL	957769	143485	63644	1164898	409974	177981	129714	784725	23013	3519	1528	1114	6736	198

N.R. - Not Reported

Statement showing No. of applications panding, number of application sanctioned and number of loan disbursed under the SGSY 2009-10

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Number of Loan Application	Number of Loan Application Submitted	No. of Loan For which Money Disbursed Sanctioned	No. of Loan Application Pending in	No. of Loan Application Rejected Banks	%age Loan Disbursed to Sanctioned by banks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	15874	15874	15874	0	0	100.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	280	279	302	2	0	108.24
3	Assam	17947	13160	10936	4937	21	83.10
4	Bihar	17816	10080	9069	6505	18	89.97
5	Chattisgarh	43373	9861	9270	5379	231	94.01
6	Goa 159	112	112	53	2	100.00	
7	Gujarat	35231	17776	15922	13156	2926	89.57
8	Haryana	3610	5714	2163	790	297	37.85
9	Himachal Pradesh	4230	2927	2920	1201	109	99.76
10	Jammu & Kashmir	6530	2646	1718	3424	378	64.93
11	Jharkhand	32012	19164	17806	11444	387	92.91
12	Karnataka	6540	4614	3663	1884	71	79.39
13	Kerala	11594	7464	5650	5864	88	75.70
14	Madhya Pradesh	33666	16079	15002	17527	134	93.30
15	Maharashtra	47182	19728	15354	26235	1761	77.83
16	Manipur	1236	51	37	2226	0	72.55
17	Meghalaya	2509	1784	1410	454	5	79.04
18	Mizoram	250	155	155	144	0	100.00
19	Nagaland	688	302	239	340	0	79.14
20	Orissa	133725	73356	59782	73568	379	81.50
21	Punjab	6939	4636	3152	2741	22	67.99
22	Rajasthan	12587	6666	4758	5246	1996	71.38
23	Sikkim	1171	1171	654	0	0	55.85
24	Tamil Nadu	9706	9531	8044	1741	16	84.40
25	Tripura	779	213	193	573	0	90.61
26	Uttar Pradesh	95285	74415	70025	21527	2246	94.10
27	Uttrakhand	5253	4052	3756	1371	56	92.69
28	West Bengal	4017	3494	2733	1475	0	78.22
29	A&N Islands	103	94	87	16	0	92.55
30	Daman & Diu						
31	D & N Haveli	5	0	0	43	0	
32	Lakshadweep						
33	Pondicherry	161	161	88	73	0	54.66
	TOTAL	550458	325559	280874	209939	11143	86.27

N.R. - Not Reported

Annex. V Contd... Item-wise Statement of Expenditure under the SGSY during 2009-10 (As on 31.01.2010)

No.	States/UTs	Total Allocation	Total Expenditure	Item-wise Expenditures (Rs. in Lakhs)								Percentage of Expenditures						NGOs/ Others
				Subsidy	Revolving Fund/ Risk Fund	Infrastructure Development	Training/ Capacity Building	Marketing	Formation of Federations	NGOs/ Facilitators	Others Exp.	Subsidy	Revolving Fund/ Risk Fund	Infrastructure Development	Training/ Capacity Building	Marketing	Formation Federation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Andhra Pradesh	14516.00	8494.24	5467.43	55.96	372.00	2619.81	22.50	0.00	0.90		64.37	0.66	4.38	30.84	0.26	0.00	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	631.00	89.22	67.85	2.65	15.99	3.48	0.00	0.00	0.00		76.05	2.97	17.92	3.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Assam	16389.00	12961.45	11833.21	1698.47	2314.57	824.23	33.21	17.50	97.74		91.30	13.10	17.86	6.36	0.26	0.14	0.08
4	Bihar	34532.00	16979.21	11465.71	1608.61	4281.66	1647.90	28.83	11.21	542.10		67.53	9.47	25.22	9.71	0.17	0.07	0.32
5	Chattisgarh	7669.00	4736.54	3772.13	251.23	444.99	192.79	22.50	0.00	27.08		79.64	5.30	9.39	4.07	0.48	0.00	0.06
6	Goa	200.00	46.86	33.71	7.11	3.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.78		71.94	15.17	7.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.59
7	Gujarat	5464.00	4311.29	2952.16	279.71	756.84	308.87	6.26	0.00	0.90		68.48	6.49	17.55	7.16	0.15	0.00	0.00
8	Haryana	3215.00	1521.20	1117.36	233.72	252.22	89.61	0.00	7.23	24.12		73.45	15.36	16.58	5.89	0.00	0.48	0.16
9	Himachal Pradesh	1353.00	927.81	616.96	89.77	158.21	56.87	0.00	0.02	5.98		66.50	9.68	17.05	6.13	0.00	0.00	0.06
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1676.00	347.18	198.22	32.18	61.70	10.22	0.96	0.00	3.47		57.10	9.27	17.77	2.94	0.28	0.00	0.10
11	Jharkhand	13021.00	8023.21	5534.06	696.46	1479.98	420.37	17.13	0.10	48.41		68.98	8.68	18.45	5.24	0.21	0.00	0.06
12	Karnataka	10961.00	6534.28	4377.69	645.36	955.30	313.93	29.64	0.85	58.89		67.00	9.88	14.62	4.80	0.45	0.01	0.09
13	Kerala	4919.00	2586.52	1988.60	210.32	155.95	206.26	25.39	0.00	0.00		76.88	8.13	6.03	7.97	0.98	0.00	0.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	16433.00	8769.21	7650.01	623.14	1405.57	1018.46	12.01	0.62	99.77		87.24	7.11	16.03	11.61	0.14	0.01	0.11
15	Maharashtra	21668.00	11475.03	7548.46	1307.43	1494.61	792.94	48.36	0.00	408.07		65.78	11.39	13.02	6.91	0.42	0.00	0.36
16	Manipur	1099.00	173.11	211.20	11.00	19.85	10.16	0.00	0.00	0.00		122.00	6.35	11.47	5.87	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Meghalaya	1231.00	423.98	352.40								83.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Mizoram	285.00	138.28	91.82	14.57	39.12	11.30	1.00	0.00	3.86		66.40	10.54	28.29	8.17	0.72	0.00	0.28
19	Nagaland	844.00	296.98	225.86	27.21	63.24	30.58	1.00	3.80	1.00		76.05	9.16	21.29	10.30	0.34	1.28	0.03
20	Orissa	16604.00	8240.40	4880.69	1356.10	1342.09	540.34	36.17	19.28	55.44		59.23	16.46	16.29	6.56	0.44	0.23	0.07
21	Punjab	1563.00	846.09	803.44	50.08	62.46	35.11	0.90	1.10	1.10		94.96	5.92	7.38	4.15	0.11	0.13	0.01
22	Rajasthan	8324.00	5075.79	2645.44	543.67	1196.13	582.70	4.25	0.00	334.41		52.12	10.71	23.57	11.48	0.08	0.00	0.66
23	Sikkim	316.00	248.25	114.36	12.85	61.50	43.25	16.29	0.00	0.00		46.07	5.18	24.77	17.42	6.56	0.00	0.00
24	Tamil Nadu	12836.00	7753.97	4151.96	3440.40	88.32	76.10	134.17	0.00	0.00		53.55	44.37	1.14	0.98	1.73	0.00	0.00
25	Tripura	1983.00	1097.93	734.94	102.47	130.58	2429034.68	5.56	0.00	11.41		66.94	9.33	11.89	221237.87	0.51	0.00	0.10
26	Uttar Pradesh	49715.00	28185.75	27312.66	1596.25	3247.17	1356.35	10.27	19.71	861.40		96.90	5.66	11.52	4.81	0.04	0.07	0.31
27	Uttarakhand	2617.00	1542.11	1098.64	133.03	183.73	101.72	0.20	0.00	21.73		71.24	8.63	11.91	6.60	0.01	0.00	0.14
28	West Bengal	18452.00	12768.31	2393.78	5180.19	2384.78	2571.79	65.78	27.79	140.25		18.75	40.57	18.68	20.14	0.52	0.22	0.11
29	A&N Islands	25.00	15.79	15.95	4.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		101.01	25.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Daman & Diu	25.00	0.00	0.00														
31	D & N Haveli	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00								
32	Lakshadweep	25.00	2.30	0.00	0.00	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	69.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Pondicherry	250.00	198.84	67.98	23.65	0.00	4.31	0.48	0.00	0.00		34.19	11.89	0.00	2.17	0.24	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		268866.00	154811.13	109724.68	20237.68	22973.75	2442904.12	522.85	109.21	2750.81	0.00	70.88	13.07	14.84	1577.99	0.34	0.07	0.18

**Sectorwise physical coverage of SHGs and Individual Swarozgaris
under the SGSY during 2009-10 (As on 31.01.2010)**

Annex. V Contd...

Sl. No.	States /UTs	Primary Sectors					Secondary Sectors					Tertiary Sector	Grand Total
		Irrigation	Land Dev.	Milch Cattle	Others	Sub-Total	Village Indus.	Handicraft	Handloom	Orths	Sub-Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	1957		48783	9853	60593	6509	572	4891	8324	20296	27109	107998
2	Arunachal Pradesh	111		93	18	222	5	1	0	3	9	0	231
3	Assam	3056		21317	8830	33203	2383	1026	9750	4685	17844	1718	52765
4	Bihar	3444		31157	10521	45122	5064	2940	784	5216	14004	6850	65976
5	Chattisgarh	3218		1950	5919	11087	3316	521	121	2516	6474	19757	37318
6	Goa	0		0	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
7	Gujarat	1853		16211	3086	21150	2286	1004	146	1605	5041	4663	30854
8	Haryana	5		6075	70	6150	179	27	27	1385	1618	540	8308
9	Himachal Pradesh	320		4818	1025	6163	178	118	229	325	850	846	7859
10	Jammu & Kashmir	89		1093	120	1302	84	1109	103	130	1426	324	3052
11	Jharkhand	6545		14448	11002	31995	4399	556	0	4980	9935	21976	63906
12	Karnataka	978		23728	7052	31758	4963	1840	1012	5773	13588	5834	51180
13	Kerala	343		8041	3313	11697	619	213	49	3080	3961	5751	21409
14	Madhya Pradesh	12213		14390	2213	28816	4841	538	279	2129	7787	8541	45144
15	Maharashtra	3230		53509	6172	62911	1899	604	16	1784	4303	11302	78516
16	Manipur	0		133	6	139	5	41	80	0	126	0	265
17	Meghalaya	230		420	387	1037	45	16	96	54	211	76	1324
18	Mizoram	0		101	40	141	6	3	4	114	127	10	278
19	Nagaland	130		628	184	942	10	35	82	0	127	125	1194
20	Orissa	3342		23551	9404	36297	7497	1307	280	1670	10754	12731	59782
21	Punjab	464		3757	75	4296	244	761	578	182	1765	1447	7508
22	Rajasthan	159		15992	1159	17310	423	402	54	1786	2665	1186	21161
23	Sikkim	0		726	430	1156	0	0	11	0	11	4	1171
24	Tamil Nadu	5401		2358	10247	18006	9127	4155	5520	10760	29562	6218	53786
25	Tripura	1270		2347	334	3951	341	107	190	312	950	457	5358
26	Uttar Pradesh	7110		152671	11741	171522	14072	5224	1936	8066	29298	23276	224096
27	Uttarakhand	105		8096	1704	9905	249	118	172	350	889	799	11593
28	West Bengal	676		8063	2335	11074	12983	578	1881	536	15978	1394	28446
29	A&N Islands	0		73	0	73	0	2	0	2	4	44	121
30	Daman & Diu					0					0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Lakshadweep					0					0	0	0
33	Pondicherry	0		981	0	981	0	0	0	1342	1342	0	2323
TOTAL		56249	0	465510	107254	629013	81727	23818	28291	67109	200945	162978	992936

NR - Not Reported

Sectorwise Credit and Subsidy disbursed under the SGSY during 2009-10 (As on 31.01.2010)															Annex. V Contd...	
(Rs. in lakhs)																
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Primary Sectors				Secondary Sectors					Tertiary Sector	Grand Total				
		Irrigation	Land Dev.	Milch Cattle	Others	Sub-Total	Village Indus	Handicraft	Handloom	Others			Sub-Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
1	Andhra Pradesh	341.71		10334.8	1823.71	12500.22	1162.13	94.1	802.42	1954.98	4013.63	5815.25	22329.1			
2	Arunachal Pradesh	26.9		25.6	8	60.5	1	0	0	0	1	0	61.5			
3	Assam	791.57		7406.35	2147.11	10345.03	975.95	678.46	3598.17	1451.27	6703.85	1348.85	18397.73			
4	Bihar	548.81		9151.24	2352.92	12052.97	1858.24	670.7	268.18	1038.97	3836.09	7773.2	23662.26			
5	Chattisgarh	1750.86		725.38	2114.76	4591	1168.49	204.67	45.7	914.2	2333.06	6458.65	13382.71			
6	Goa	0		0	13.85	13.85	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.85			
7	Gujarat	910.05		4959.36	928.77	6798.18	566.04	228.97	34.24	356.51	1185.76	1282.94	9266.88			
8	Haryana	5		2806.52	29.36	2840.88	78.51	10.1	68.54	490.56	647.71	201.69	3690.28			
9	Himachal Pradesh	145.84		1787.95	404.17	2337.96	74.36	44.65	78.94	136.73	334.68	429.23	3101.87			
10	Jammu & Kashmir	27.73		539.29	118.24	685.26	36.4	222.2	4.4	37.05	300.05	340353.75	341339.06			
11	Jharkhand	2732.13		3391.13	1968.07	8091.33	824.95	175.27	0	811.72	1811.94	2457.59	12360.86			
12	Karnataka	544.12		7477.9	2037.34	10059.36	1315.21	727.02	331.14	2093.09	4466.46	2718.42	17244.24			
13	Kerala	118.41		2810.6	1128.3	4057.31	233.19	54.27	22.66	978.73	1288.85	1869.3	7215.46			
14	Madhya Pradesh	6461.91		6245.21	820.27	13527.39	3006.63	114.63	38.82	761.49	3921.57	3558.83	21007.79			
15	Maharashtra	1811.05		13678.25	1740.5	17229.8	637.92	129.6	3.4	468.14	1239.06	6698.11	25166.97			
16	Manipur	0		1.7	0	1.7	0.5	0.3	3.8	0	4.6	0	6.3			
17	Meghalaya	30.26		106.21	71.08	207.55	1.25	0	6.63	4.74	12.62	92.3	312.47			
18	Mizoram	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.5	7.5			
19	Nagaland	43		109.17	25.18	177.35	1	3.5	8	0	12.5	38.45	228.3			
20	Orissa	839.86		5436.44	2406.84	8683.14	1891.9	390.79	69.1	450.55	2802.34	3425.57	14911.05			
21	Punjab	228.37		1548.12	24.79	1801.28	76.23	173.62	162.2	44.51	456.56	533.15	2790.99			
22	Rajasthan	51.75		5371.04	486.65	5909.44	122.95	241.53	17.1	581.44	963.02	868.35	7740.81			
23	Sikkim	0		196.6	94.36	290.96	0	0	2.36	0	2.36	1	294.32			
24	Tamil Nadu	1525.15		839.21	1711.48	4075.84	2779.22	1310.34	1769.91	4150.62	10010.09	2759.03	16844.96			
25	Tripura	284.13		1113.92	74.62	1472.67	108.35	21.83	39.44	77.05	246.67	121.18	1840.52			
26	Uttar Pradesh	2025.03		50335.69	3395.97	55756.69	4490.17	1595.88	604.62	2266.86	8957.53	7018.49	71732.71			
27	Uttarakhand	34.95		2719.07	583.27	3337.29	80.63	42.85	59.45	129.38	312.31	305.51	3955.11			
28	West Bengal	168.55		1981.36	447.14	2597.05	2565.99	158.53	455.94	108.93	3289.39	311.97	6198.41			
29	A&N Islands	0		7.39	6	13.39	0	0.4	1.5	0.15	2.05	1.21	16.65			
30	Daman & Diu					0					0	0	0			
31	D & N Haveli	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
32	Lakshadweep					0					0	0	0			
33	Pondicherry	0		107.01	0	107.01	0	0	0	182.2	182.2	0	289.21			
	TOTAL	21447.14	0.00	141212.51	26962.75	189622.40	24057.21	7294.21	8496.66	19489.87	59337.95	396449.52	645409.87			

NR - Not Reported

Credit disbursed by banks during 2009-10 (As on 31.01.2010) Annex. V Contd... (Rs. in lakhs)

No.	States/UTs	Till Month	Total Credit Target	Credit Disbursed by				Others	Total	% Credit Disbursed
				Commercial Banks	Co-operative Banks	Regional Rural Banks				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	12	23997.60	10087.22	158.82	6210.52		405.11	16861.67	70.26
2	Arunachal Pradesh	11	1041.15	35.38	9.33	2.75		2.00	49.45	4.75
3	Assam	12	27041.85	6294.57	1516.13	3757.97		0.00	11568.67	42.78
4	Bihar	12	57085.05	7863.92	0.00	6532.87		0.00	14396.78	25.22
5	Chattisgarh	12	12678.60	5510.93	228.30	3369.37		20.00	9128.60	72.00
6	Goa	12	330.00	120.25	8.52	0.00		0.00	128.77	39.02
7	Gujarat	12	9033.75	4468.85	220.66	1394.76		24.52	6108.79	67.62
8	Haryana	12	5314.65	1746.21	306.26	645.68		2.20	2700.36	50.81
9	Himachal Pradesh	12	2237.40	1257.10	880.32	308.68		38.80	2484.90	111.06
10	Jammu & Kashmir	12	2770.35	481.31	162.24	127.71		6.81	778.06	28.09
11	Jharkhand	12	21524.25	6760.99	6.09	1825.94		83.94	8676.96	40.31
12	Karnataka	12	18118.65	5653.24	1725.23	4166.08		94.42	11638.97	64.24
13	Kerala	12	8131.20	3292.51	1456.23	476.13		2.00	5226.86	64.28
14	Madhya Pradesh	12	27165.60	13548.06	809.70	3608.61		36.45	18002.82	66.27
15	Maharashtra	12	35819.85	11105.84	2579.51	1424.58		2.68	15112.61	42.19
16	Manipur	12	1813.35	26.45	0.00	9.80		4.40	40.65	2.24
17	Meghalaya	12	2031.15	49.45	15.46	59.81		7.92	132.64	6.53
18	Mizoram	12	470.25	5.90	16.00	22.95		2.00	46.85	9.96
19	Nagaland	0	1392.60	124.07	0.00	0.00		0.00	124.07	8.91
20	Orissa	0	27447.75	5618.43	568.08	3839.92		3.93	10030.36	36.54
21	Punjab	12	2582.25	1714.26	273.61	265.13		5.85	2258.85	87.48
22	Rajasthan	12	13759.35	6169.88	1181.07	2359.88		7.32	9718.15	70.63
23	Sikkim	12	519.75	155.95	24.01	0.00		0.00	179.96	34.62
24	Tamil Nadu	12	21219.00	8350.41	2478.49	990.44		192.62	12011.95	56.61
25	Tripura	12	3273.60	358.49	73.25	539.93		0.00	971.67	29.68
26	Uttar Pradesh	12	82183.20	25071.01	1676.15	26672.54		276.17	53695.87	65.34
27	Uttarakhand	12	4327.95	1569.22	767.70	507.34		13.20	2857.47	66.02
28	West Bengal	12	30503.55	2704.99	21.94	1207.58		0.00	3934.51	12.90
29	A&N Islands	12	41.25	1.00	2.75	0.00		0.00	3.75	9.09
30	Daman & Diu	0	41.25						0.00	0.00
31	D & N Haveli	0	41.25	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Lakshadweep	12	41.25						0.00	0.00
33	Pondicherry	12	412.50	132.48	66.20	0.00		0.00	198.68	48.16
	TOTAL		444391.20	130278.36	17232.04	70326.95		1232.33	219069.68	49.30

NR - Not Reported

Progress of Bharat Nirman (Rural Roads component)															Annexure-VI (fig. upto Dec'09)	
Sl. No.	State	Target (2005-9)	2005- 06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		Cumulative achievement	Cumulative achievement in %		
			Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
1	Andhra Pradesh	236	0	11	0	4	0	0	2	0	190	6	21	9%		
2	Arunachal Pradesh	104	22	0	65	3	67	19	25	19	30	10	51	49%		
3	Assam	4445	421	346	1988	804	2701	656	1800	1210	1350	217	3233	73%		
4	Bihar	9956	896	0	2062	1183	3214	174	1120	842	4500	225	2424	24%		
5	Chhattisgarh	3831	478	497	1310	632	2007	648	2000	1154	840	143	3074	80%		
6	Goa	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	100%		
7	Gujarat	1332	230	212	246	264	251	249	180	222	175	105	1052	79%		
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%		
9	Himachal Pradesh	922	127	98	209	145	166	168	260	172	250	13	596	65%		
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1468	57	3	352	16	593	41	175	187	350	211	458	31%		
11	Jharkhand	2991	526	101	1295	108	901	97	400	363	1100	228	897	30%		
12	Karnataka	17	0	1	0	4	0	2	10	10	0	0	17	100%		
13	Kerala	73	0	6	0	19	0	12	25	13	15	11	61	84%		
14	Madhya Pradesh	7055	768	929	1760	1345	2399	1916	2300	2361	504	147	6698	95%		
15	Maharashtra	295	0	46	0	135	0	10	82	60	40	12	263	89%		
16	Manipur	249	11	37	48	0	48	0	45	41	45	5	83	33%		
17	Meghalaya	128	35	13	30	4	31	6	10	7	10	4	34	27%		
18	Mizoram	130	12	7	39	1	39	11	10	6	40	3	28	22%		
19	Nagaland	37	9	7	10	0	10	5	5	7	12	5	24	65%		
20	Orissa	5672	493	361	874	322	1087	321	1450	2205	1500	141	3350	59%		
21	Punjab	50	0	7	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	100%		
22	Rajasthan	3009	743	753	1252	1222	1225	889	145	90	40	12	2966	99%		
23	Sikkim	154	22	35	30	18	31	7	60	16	55	15	91	59%		
24	Tamil Nadu	83	0	46	0	0	0	3	25	30	2	0	79	95%		
25	Tripura	810	66	12	183	53	248	52	200	164	280	58	339	42%		
26	Uttar Pradesh	3874	1236	944	1533	979	1323	1023	600	787	320	184	3917	101%		
27	Uttarakhand	771	95	16	106	15	257	46	125	115	80	37	229	30%		
28	West Bengal	6954	787	720	2738	960	3473	685	1600	1314	1272	96	3775	54%		
	Total	54648	7034	5210	16130	8279	20071	7040	12654	11395	13000	1888	33812	62%		

*Cumulative achievement is the achievement upto December, 2009 against the overall target for 2005-09.

Progress of Bharat Nirman (Rural Roads component)															Annexure-VII	
New Connectivity, Length in Kms.															(fig. upto Dec'09)	
Sl. No.	State	Target (2005-9)	2005- 06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		Cumulative achievement	Cumulative achievement in %		
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	514.00	0.00	476.58	0.00	40.55	10.00	0.00	110.00	12.60	1043.73	NR		
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2118.75	162.50	86.90	637.50	128.17	646.88	213.61	290.00	112.59	250.00	92.74	634.01	30%		
3	Assam	13153.22	605.90	487.70	2864.06	1552.51	3889.85	1141.00	2700.00	1985.11	2280.00	1356.55	6522.87	50%		
4	Bihar	18946.31	1665.80	594.50	3928.75	240.74	6121.43	235.70	4000.00	1458.93	3650.00	855.85	3385.72	18%		
5	Chhattisgarh	20574.80	1501.40	1986.40	4367.61	2645.37	6450.64	2562.33	4100.00	2299.24	2200.00	1041.34	10534.68	51%		
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.80	NR		
7	Gujarat	1710.03	403.00	619.60	429.72	473.41	438.68	449.86	300.00	483.98	570.00	250.60	2277.45	133%		
8	Haryana	0.00	0.00	42.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.80	NR		
9	Himachal Pradesh	2378.13	464.60	1361.70	795.83	797.87	638.54	717.42	1260.00	692.81	700.00	452.48	4022.27	169%		
10	Jammu & Kashmir	4416.43	170.00	20.80	1059.49	48.59	1781.87	132.08	1300.00	450.70	400.00	405.04	1057.21	24%		
11	Jharkhand	7777.78	1051.80	491.60	2594.39	308.37	1812.30	273.55	1200.00	996.75	500.00	614.95	2685.22	35%		
12	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	59.60	0.00	11.90	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	71.50	NR		
13	Kerala	0.00	0.00	46.50	0.00	41.41	0.00	37.30	80.00	1.95	100.00	1.00	128.16	NR		
14	Madhya Pradesh	27561.61	2602.10	2759.30	6162.45	3788.51	8326.85	5231.80	6250.00	7893.72	4000.00	2754.06	22427.39	81%		
15	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	264.60	0.00	450.00	0.00	29.00	200.00	205.00	500.00	113.95	1062.55	NR		
16	Manipur	1744.05	100.00	111.00	460.71	146.61	464.29	224.97	900.00	67.23	200.00	342.93	892.74	51%		
17	Meghalaya	543.88	123.60	75.10	135.97	24.50	140.09	27.17	150.00	24.80	50.00	11.55	163.12	30%		
18	Mizoram	941.95	82.70	174.40	274.82	146.38	277.88	141.17	280.00	192.03	200.00	104.37	758.35	81%		
19	Nagaland	421.84	93.30	317.30	104.53	22.00	109.51	156.00	130.00	73.30	150.00	111.00	679.60	161%		
20	Orissa	9993.35	1056.00	1359.30	1985.61	1601.93	2524.02	1398.04	5200.00	2064.18	2530.00	1667.06	8090.51	81%		
21	Punjab	0.00	0.00	96.90	0.00	81.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	177.97	NR		
22	Rajasthan	11460.85	2153.60	2401.90	3629.52	3939.93	3554.22	3671.93	1700.00	312.41	1700.00	50.26	10376.43	91%		
23	Sikkim	419.17	75.00	165.80	104.04	324.11	108.04	135.00	280.00	156.02	300.00	32.17	813.10	194%		
24	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	501.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.00	109.49	170.00	40.51	651.00	NR		
25	Tripura	1158.88	94.80	3.60	261.74	175.60	354.70	59.51	750.00	361.28	450.00	141.62	741.62	64%		
26	Uttar Pradesh	7794.96	1966.40	2202.80	2390.63	2383.26	2059.21	2657.01	1400.00	1552.73	1050.00	662.31	9458.11	121%		
27	Uttarakhand	2848.56	380.60	87.40	422.01	105.89	1025.64	799.45	650.00	645.60	600.00	425.15	2063.49	72%		
28	West Bengal	10220.81	739.40	1220.00	2572.77	1508.14	3265.31	1567.31	2000.00	1886.51	1340.00	637.65	6819.61	67%		
	Total	146185.34	15492.40	18054.30	35182.15	21422.85	43989.93	21901.76	35220.00	24026.36	24000.00	12177.73	97583.00	67%		
*Cumulative achievement is the achievement upto December, 2009 against the overall target for 2005-09.																

*Cumulative achievement is the achievement upto December, 2009 against the overall target for 2005-09.

Progress of Bharat Nirman (Rural Roads component)															Annexure-VIII (fig. upto Dec'09)	
Sl. No.	State	Target (2005-09)	2005- 06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		Cumulative achievement	Cumulative achievement in %		
			Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
1	Andhra Pradesh	8597.45	1821.00	891.00	2258.65	2131.79	2258.65	2732.48	2990.00	3042.31	1690.00	1688.41	10485.99	122%		
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NR		
3	Assam	6495.36	0.00	0.00	2005.71	0.00	2269.81	0.00	630.00	613.46	0.00	0.00	613.46	9%		
4	Bihar	9295.21	0.00	194.90	2393.62	585.78	3510.64	704.81	3600.00	1186.35	700.00	196.11	2867.95	31%		
5	Chhattisgarh	8449.48	0.00	18.70	1986.06	298.88	3240.42	1939.33	750.00	127.71	300.00	426.59	2811.21	33%		
6	Goa	760.46	190.10	0.00	190.11	0.00	190.11	0.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%		
7	Gujarat	4528.99	0.00	33.10	1557.97	1528.90	1557.97	1997.32	1167.00	3465.25	430.00	5086.30	12110.87	267%		
8	Haryana	3761.47	229.40	278.90	1146.79	1016.76	1146.79	1222.41	1250.00	1474.44	650.00	962.64	4955.15	132%		
9	Himachal Pradesh	4713.38	0.00	0.00	1515.92	1095.71	1694.27	1115.53	900.00	1377.18	300.00	1170.42	4758.83	101%		
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2936.08	0.00	4.40	1007.58	4.00	920.91	274.75	750.00	348.00	100.00	340.00	971.15	33%		
11	Jharkhand	6219.88	0.00	0.00	2108.43	476.00	2123.49	0.00	300.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	476.00	8%		
12	Karnataka	10294.12	2573.50	742.50	2573.53	1973.58	2573.53	3582.83	3000.00	2090.01	2000.00	1714.12	10103.04	98%		
13	Kerala	2201.26	524.10	0.00	628.93	0.00	524.11	226.06	667.00	692.25	200.00	244.65	1162.96	53%		
14	Madhya Pradesh	18627.45	0.00	0.00	5189.54	5756.91	6614.38	0.00	2250.00	0.00	1000.00	3058.70	8815.61	47%		
15	Maharashtra	17337.46	4334.40	107.90	4334.37	3664.00	4334.37	4300.41	6600.00	6730.00	1200.00	1642.11	16444.42	95%		
16	Manipur	0.00	0.00	171.60	0.00	52.94	0.00	35.95	50.00	18.34	0.00	72.71	351.54	NR		
17	Meghalaya	1840.36	0.00	13.00	587.58	0.00	587.58	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.00	1%		
18	Mizoram	732.71	0.00	0.00	258.00	0.00	258.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%		
19	Nagaland	864.20	0.00	38.50	246.91	21.00	246.91	105.57	400.00	116.00	100.00	52.50	333.57	39%		
20	Orissa	14161.16	0.00	135.10	4438.57	970.43	4663.14	1400.16	1800.00	2079.34	470.00	1050.63	5635.67	40%		
21	Punjab	5070.62	423.70	0.00	1483.05	1498.10	1483.05	1095.45	1675.00	1355.63	500.00	539.41	4488.59	89%		
22	Rajasthan	13074.79	0.00	986.90	4764.54	2147.00	4653.74	5406.26	10833.00	8918.90	1790.00	3812.62	21271.68	163%		
23	Sikkim	433.07	0.00	26.20	196.85	0.00	137.80	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.20	6%		
24	Tamil Nadu	11114.50	1297.70	0.00	2824.43	4825.00	2824.43	6215.05	1473.00	1793.52	600.00	1588.91	14422.48	130%		
25	Tripura	1171.72	0.00	0.00	373.74	0.00	383.84	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	6.11	6.11	1%		
26	Uttar Pradesh	28523.11	0.00	250.10	7158.96	16259.87	6956.03	24602.52	10610.00	13040.13	3890.00	5671.10	59823.72	210%		
27	Uttarakhand	3443.46	0.00	5.30	889.45	0.00	1283.35	1182.00	200.00	200.00	0.00	0.00	1387.30	40%		
28	West Bengal	9482.96	0.00	0.00	2549.94	0.00	2878.97	6.50	560.00	0.00	0.00	9.92	16.42	0%		
	Total	194130.69	11394.40	3898.10	54669.26	44306.65	59316.28	58145.39	52720.00	48668.82	16000.00	29333.96	184352.91	95%		

*Cumulative achievement is the achievement upto December, 2009 against the overall target for 2005-09.

Statement showing Physical & Financial progress under PMGSY											
Annexure - IX											
(Rs. In crore, Length in Km)											
#	States	Value of proposals cleared	Amount Released (Upto 28.01.2010)	No. of road works	Length of road works	No. of road works completed (upto Dec'09)	Length of road works completed (upto Dec'09)	% completed road works (upto Dec'09)	% Length Completed (upto Dec'09)	Exp. upto Dec'09	% Exp. to Amount released (upto Dec'09)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	3915.35	2653.72	6196.00	20481.43	5141.00	15484.09	82.97	75.60	2673.21	100.73
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1613.28	696.71	687.00	3705.87	438.00	2313.76	63.76	62.44	656.08	94.17
3	Assam	8798.22	3574.67	4643.00	15900.62	1565.00	7324.27	33.71	46.06	3591.78	100.48
4	Bihar (RWD)	8590.99	1338.57	5788.00	18972.34	856.00	2042.45	14.79	10.77	1030.91	77.02
5	Bihar (NEA)	8354.57	2823.49	3428.00	18912.88	749.00	6083.16	21.85	32.16	2697.82	95.55
6	Chattisgarh	6465.95	4076.91	5320.00	25508.58	3084.00	14690.40	57.97	57.59	4020.82	98.62
7	Goa	9.72	10.00	90.00	178.16	72.00	158.70	80.00	89.08	5.32	53.20
8	Gujarat	1421.86	894.10	3082.00	7908.57	2360.00	5727.70	76.57	72.42	920.42	102.94
9	Haryana	1517.96	1075.22	4200.00	4589.33	316.00	3780.05	75.24	82.37	1055.80	98.19
10	Himachal Pradesh	2419.93	1264.08	2100.00	12166.15	1310.00	8210.03	62.38	67.48	1316.80	104.17
11	Jammu & Kashmir	2242.97	719.91	885.00	4772.13	254.00	1212.30	28.70	25.40	657.75	91.37
12	Jharkhand	2385.85	1096.86	1930.00	9190.88	707.00	4083.63	36.63	44.43	1023.86	93.34
13	Karnataka	3197.83	2043.96	3204.00	16138.47	2432.00	10527.80	75.91	65.23	2079.45	101.74
14	Kerala	718.74	321.05	953.00	2089.03	455.00	867.80	47.74	41.54	311.80	97.12
15	Madhya Pradesh	13280.47	7918.04	12471.00	55323.42	7318.00	32769.70	58.68	59.23	8029.01	101.40
16	Maharashtra	4667.59	2987.77	4891.00	20464.48	3699.00	13663.32	75.63	66.77	2956.01	98.94
17	Manipur	636.70	318.66	954.00	2424.21	638.00	1868.67	66.88	77.08	325.21	102.06
18	Meghalaya	313.88	158.87	409.00	1100.56	330.00	808.69	80.68	73.48	148.18	93.27
19	Mizoram	708.27	365.47	191.00	2487.16	98.00	1621.71	51.31	65.20	365.33	99.96
20	Nagaland	376.96	319.80	249.00	2674.87	217.00	2503.32	87.15	93.59	304.90	95.34
21	Orissa	9933.49	4838.81	7519.00	29283.83	3482.00	13378.10	46.31	45.68	4698.64	97.10
22	Punjab	1563.95	1133.99	761.00	4497.76	647.00	3569.29	85.02	79.36	1106.53	97.58
23	Rajasthan	8888.79	6824.99	11705.00	50781.13	10878.00	44110.07	92.93	86.86	6752.01	98.93
24	Sikkim	763.73	443.56	380.00	2893.97	152.00	2217.83	40.00	76.64	391.29	88.22
25	Tamil Nadu	2035.70	1088.58	4970.00	10053.99	3118.00	5975.07	62.74	59.43	1162.65	106.80
26	Tripura	1566.23	739.37	959.00	3050.98	472.00	1238.79	49.22	40.60	749.80	101.41
27	Uttar Pradesh	10058.64	7766.54	15708.00	41541.55	13501.00	33284.13	85.95	80.12	7576.15	97.55
28	Uttarakhand	1219.96	520.70	624.00	4708.45	293.00	2520.79	46.96	53.54	557.03	106.98
29	West Bengal	4666.82	2870.28	2327.00	13580.25	1434.00	8501.08	61.62	62.60	2673.12	93.13
	Grand Total	112334.40	60884.65	102844.00	405381.05	66016.00	250536.69	64.19	61.80	59837.68	98.28
	Union Territories										
30	A & N Islands	32.39	10.59	18.00	0.00	0.00				0.26	2.46
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	36.78	13.84	156.00	181.97	0.00				0.00	0.00
32	Daman & Diu	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				4.94	49.40
33	Delhi	5.00	5.00	1.00	0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00
34	Lakshadweep	4.89	4.89	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00
35	Pondicherry	11.58	10.00	78.00	87.92	77.00	68.53	98.72	77.95	9.30	93.00
	Total (UTs)	100.64	54.32	253.00	269.89	77.00	68.53	30.43	25.39	14.50	26.69
	Grand total	112435.04	60938.97	103097.00	405650.94	66093.00	250605.22	64.11	61.78	59852.18	98.22

Annexure - X**State-wise details of proposals cleared during 2009-10 under PMGSY**

State	Value in Crores	No of Rorads	Length in Km
Arunachal Pradesh	401.57	64	583.02
Bihar-NEAs	695.13	418	1228.98
Gujarat	130.38	221	438.86
Haryana	241.63	69	611.32
Himachal Pradesh	243.97	194	639.87
Jharkhand	280.20	279	1026.42
Karnataka	810.22	429	2787.98
Madhya Pradesh	878.16	642	2953.32
Maharashtra	1186.61	792	4131.03
Punjab	432.58	71	925.92
Rajasthan	665.08	229	2726.98
Sikkim	117.83	54	275.53
Uttar Pradesh	87.67	38	272.53
Uttarakhand	419.21	133	1204.53
Total	6590.25	3633	19806.28

Annexure - XI

Outcome Targets & Achievement 2009-10

S. No.	State	Target for 2009-10	Length completed upto Dec'09	Target for 2009-10	Habitations covered upto Dec'09
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	2980.00	1522.00	190	7
2	Arunachal Pradesh	500.00	377.24	30	14
3	Assam	2585.00	1370.00	1350	330
4	Bihar (RWD)	2200.00	273.81	1500	96
5	Bihar (NEA)	3000.00	973.84	3000	230
6	Chattisgarh	3500.00	1872.98	840	229
7	Goa	0.00	0.00	0	0
8	Gujarat	1500.00	688.29	175	97
9	Haryana	700.00	658.57	0	0
10	Himachal Pradesh	1500.00	1113.09	250	33
11	Jammu & Kashmir	1450.00	463.69	350	315
12	Jharkhand	1950.00	1051.54	1100	292
13	Karnataka	2600.00	1714.33	0	0
14	Kerala	300.00	103.97	15	18
15	Madhya Pradesh	8000.00	5812.77	504	306
16	Maharashtra	2950.00	1737.66	40	20
17	Manipur	200.00	646.83	45	8
18	Meghalaya	100.00	25.16	10	8
19	Mizoram	200.00	104.37	40	3
20	Nagaland	150.00	223.00	12	10
21	Orissa	2980.00	2244.83	1500	0
22	Punjab	365.00	539.41	0	0
23	Rajasthan	3750.00	3313.07	40	60
24	Sikkim	300.00	75.88	55	26
25	Tamil Nadu	1170.00	1048.91	2	6
26	Tripura	800.00	205.34	280	118
27	Uttar Pradesh	6850.00	7090.47	320	292
28	Uttarakhand	700.00	425.15	80	72
29	West Bengal	1720.00	647.57	1272	273
	Grand Total	55000.00	36323.77	13000	2863

Annexure - XII**List of Principal Technical Agencies (PTAs) & States allotted to them.**

Sl.No	Name of the PTA	States Covered
1.	Central Road Research Institute (CRRI), New Delhi	Union Territories
2.	Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee	Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand
3.	Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai	Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra
4.	National Institute of Technology, Warangal	Andhra Pradesh, Chattisgarh and Orissa
5.	Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani	Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Rajasthan
6.	College of Engineering, Bangalore University, Bangalore	Goa, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamilnadu
7.	Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur	North Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura as well as West Bengal

Annexure - XIII**List of State Technical Agencies (STAs)**

S.No	State	STAs	
1	Andhra Pradesh	(i) National Institute of Technology (ii) J.N.T. University, Kukatpalli (iii) University College of Engineering, Osmania University	Warrangal-506004 Hyderabad-500072 Hyderabad-500007
2	Arunachal Pradesh	(i) North-Eastern Regional Inst. of Science & Technology (ii) Jorhat Engineering College	Nirjuli-791109 Jorhat-785007
3	Assam	(i) Indian Institute of Technology (ii) Assam Engineering College, Jalukbari	Guwahati Guwahati-781013
4	Bihar	(i) National Institute of Technology (ii) Muzaffarpur Institute of Technology (iii) Bhagalpur College of Engineering	Patna -800005 Muzaffarpur-842003 Bhagalpur-813210
5	Chattisgarh	(i) National Institute of Technology, GE Road (ii) Bhilai Institute of Technology	Raipur-492010 Durg
6	Goa	Government Engineering College	Farmagudi-403401
7	Gujarat	National Institute of Technology	Ichcharath, Surat-395007
8	Haryana	(i) National Institute of Technology (ii) Punjab Engineering College,	Kurukshetra-136119 Sector-12, Chandigarh-160012
9	Himachal Pradesh	National Institute of Technology	Hamirpur-177005
10	Jammu & Kashmir	(i) NIT Srinagar-190006 (ii) Govt. College of Engineering & Technology, Jammu	Srinagar, J&K Jammu-Tawai-180001
11	Jharkhand	(i) Birla Institute of Technology (ii) National Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur (iii) B.I.T, Sindri	Mesra-835215 (Ranchi) P.O. -R.I.T. Jamshedpur Pin Code- 831014 Dhanbad-828123
12	Karnataka	(i) Bangalore University (ii) National Institute of Technology, Surathkal (iii) P.D.A. College of Engineering, Gulbarga (iv) IR Rasta, Road Institute	Bangalore-560056 P.O. Srinvasnagar, Mangalore-575025 Aiwan-E-Shahi, Station Area, Gulbarga Bangalore-560058, Karnataka
13	Kerala	(i) College of Engineering (ii) National Institute of Technology,	Trivandrum-695016 Calicut, Kerala
14	Madhya Pradesh	(i) Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology (ii) Jabalpur Engineering College (iii) SGS Institute of Technology & Sciences	Bhopal-462051 Jabalpur-482011 Indore

S.No	State	STAs	
15	Maharashtra	(i) Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology. (ii) Indian Institute of Technology (iii) Govt college of Engineering, Aurangabad (iv) Govt. College of Engineering, Shivajinagar.	South Ambazariwad, Nagpur-440011 Powai, Mumbai Aurangabad-431005 Pune-05
16	Manipur	National Institute of Technology	Silchar-788010
17	Meghalaya	Indian Institute of Technology	Guwahati
18	Mizoram	Indian Institute of Technology	Kharagpur-721303
19	Nagaland	Jorhat Engineering College	Jorhat-785007
20	Orissa	(i) National Institute of Technology (ii) College of Engg. & Technology (iii) University College of Engineering (iv) Indira Gandhi Institute of Technology,	Rourkela-769008 Bhubaneswar Burla Sarang Sarang-759146 Dist- Dhenkanal (Orissa)
21	Punjab	(i) Punjab Engineering College (ii) Giani Zail Singh College of Engg. & Tech. (iii) Thapar Institute of Engineering & Tech.	Sector-12, Chandigarh-160012 Dabwali Road, Bhatinda-151001 Patiala-147004
22	Rajasthan	(i) Malaviya National Institute of Technology (ii) University College of Engineering, Rajasthan Technical University	Jaipur-302017 Kota-324010
23	Sikkim	Govt. Engineering College	Jalpaiguri-735102
24	Tamil Nadu	National Institute of Technology	Tiruchirapalli-620015
25	Tripura	National Institute of Technology	Agartala-799055
26	Uttar Pradesh	(i) MNNIT Engineering College (ii) Indian Institute of Technology (iii) Kamla Nehru Institute of Technology (iv) Hurcourt Butler Technological Institute (v) Institute of Engineering & Technology (vi) Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University	Allahabad-211004 Roorkee-247667 Sultanpur-228118 Kanpur Sitapur Road,Luknow-226021 Varanasi-221005
27	Uttarakhand	Indian Institute of Technology	Roorkee-247667
28	West Bengal	(i) Indian Institute of Technology (ii) Govt. Engineering College (iii) Bengal Engineering and Science University, Shibpur (iv) Jadavpur University	Kharagpur-721302 Jalpaiguri-735102 Howrah-711103 S C Mallik Road, Kolkata- 700032

Annexure - XIV

**State-wise Central Allocation & Releases under DRDA Administration
Scheme for the year 2008-2009 and 2009-2010.**

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State/UTs	2008-2009		2009-2010	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6
		*	**		#
1	Andhra Pradesh	1025.39	1458.59	1052.67	1034.47
2	Bihar	1711.84	1490.09	1757.38	1378.61
3	Chhatisgarh	642.81	455.99	659.94	518.71
4	Goa	73.65	119.84	75.61	125.84
5	Gujarat	1028.93	1343.15	1056.34	1058.72
6	Haryana	744.34	820.55	789.86	883.31
7	Himachal Pradesh	447.60	571.51	459.53	615.65
8	Jammu & Kashmir	837.29	705.53	859.60	338.93
9	Jharkhand	986.74	657.91	1013.04	623.38
10	Karnataka	1077.53	1159.22	1106.25	798.19
11	Kerala	607.78	690.71	623.97	672.78
12	Madhya Pradesh	1853.34	2393.58	1902.73	2249.87
13	Maharashtra	1416.49	1545.52	1467.44	1713.51
14	Orissa	1269.91	1956.41	1303.73	1462.62
15	Punjab	749.34	753.99	769.31	688.84
16	Rajasthan	1273.46	1821.47	1307.39	1513.45
17	Tamil Nadu	1304.25	1712.32	1372.73	1977.52
18	Uttar Pradesh	3046.08	3145.50	3163.16	2752.93
19	Uttaranchal	517.68	495.81	531.48	724.01
20	West Bengal	868.08	761.50	891.16	605.41
21	A & N Isaland	131.56	65.79	135.06	22.51
22	D&N Haveli	43.85	21.93	45.02	0.00
23	Daman & Diu	43.85	21.93	45.02	0.00
24	Lakshadweep	43.85	21.93	55.79	27.90
25	Pondicherry	54.34	67.78	55.79	45.22
	Sub Total	21800.00	24258.55	22500.00	21832.38
North - East States					
1	Arunachal Pradesh	476.00	869.25	486.27	914.22
2	Assam	863.86	1505.14	859.46	429.74
3	Meghalaya	205.83	237.66	204.78	254.06
4	Manipur	252.78	438.11	251.51	379.76
5	Nagaland	318.88	474.18	317.27	430.17
6	Mizoram	213.36	410.60	212.28	421.47
7	Sikkim	33.05	75.80	32.88	79.59
8	Tripura	136.24	230.75	135.55	222.58
	Sub Total	2500.00	4241.50	2500.00	3131.59
	GRAND TOTAL	24300.00	28500.05	25000.00	24963.97

* An amount of Rs.700.00 lakh has been released of 2nd instalment for construction of DRDA office building and contingency expenses.

** Additional funds were made available by way of re-appropriation from the savings available within overall budget grant of the Department with the approval of Parliament.

As on 05.02.2010

Annexure-XV

Statement showing the no. of projects sanctioned, amount sanctioned and amount utilized by CAPART
(HQ+ RCs) during 2009-10 (as on 31.1.2010)

(Rs. in Crore)

Scheme	H.Q			Ahmedabad			Bhubaneshwar			Chandigarh			Dharwad		
	No. of Projects	Amt. Sanct.	Amt. Utilised	No. of Projects	Amt. Sanct.	Amt. Utilised	No. of Projects	Amt. Sanct.	Amt. Utilised	No. of Projects	Amt. Sanct.	Amt. Utilised	No. of Projects	Amt. Sanct.	Amt. Utilised
PC	1	0.10	1.2	24	0.61	0.37	-	-	0.24	-	-	0.28	-	-	0.13
OB/GVA/NGA	-	-	-	-	-	0.12	-	-	0.14	-	-	0.03	-	-	0.04
ARTS	6	0.69	0.36	-	-	0.06	1	0.13	0.16	3	0.23	0.43	5	0.31	0.50
Disability	4	0.99	0.38	2	0.05	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
WSD	-	-	0.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HRDS/															
Workshop	-	-	0.91	-	-	0.21	-	-	0.27	-	-	0.15	-	-	0.26
GSM/Exh.	-	-	0.08	2	0.08	0.12	2	0.06	0.16	-	-	0.06	1	0.08	0.07
Media / ITD															
	-	-	0.61	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-
Lib/C-PART	-	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adm. Cost (including CGC-Vaishali)	-	-	8.77	-	-	0.29	-	-	0.36	-	-	0.42	-	-	0.20
Total	11	1.78	12.57	28	0.74	1.18	3	0.19	1.35	3	0.23	1.38	6	0.39	1.20

Scheme	Guwahati			Hyderabad			Jaipur			Lucknow			Patna			Total		
	No. of Project	Amt. Sanct.	Amt. Utilised	No. of Project	Amt. Sanct.	Amt. Utilised	No. of Project	Amt. Sanct.	Amt. Utilised	No. of Project	Amt. Sanct.	Amt. Utilised	No. of Project	Amt. Sanct.	Amt. Utilised	No. of Project	Amt. Sanct.	Amt. Utilised
PC *	8	0.17	0.14	-	-	0.44	-	-	0.08	-	-	0.65	3	7.19	0.42	36	0.78	3.95
OB/GV																		
/NGA	1	0.02	0.03	-	-	0.05	-	-	0.11	-	-	0.10	1	3.87	0.15	2	0.04	0.77
ARTS	1	0.02	0.16	-	-	0.31	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	-	0.01	16	1.37	2.09
Disability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1.04	0.40
WSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.16
HRDS/																		
Workshop	1	0.02	0.09	-	-	0.27	-	-	0.19	-	-	0.23	1	0.87	0.19	2	0.009	2.77
GSM/																		
Exh.	-	-	0.12	-	-	0.12	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	1	4.37	0.20	6	0.27	0.98
Media/																		
ITD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.63
Lib/																		
C-PART	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10
Adm. Cost																		
(including																		
CGC-																		
Vaishali)	-	-	0.32	-	-	0.37	-	-	0.29	-	-	0.37	-	-	0.39	-	-	11.78
Total	11	0.23	0.86	-	-	1.56	-	-	0.67	-	-	1.5	6	0.159	1.35	68	3.50	23.63

Note: i) The amount utilised includes amount sanctioned in the previous years also.

ii) No. of projects sanctioned shown by RCs where approved by RC prior to 49th Executive Committee Meeting

ANNEXURE-XVI

CAPART-REPRESENTATION OF SCs, STs and OBCs

Groups	Number of Employees										Number of appointments made during the previous calendar year									
	By Direct Recruitment										By Promotion									
	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	Total	SCs	STs	Total	SCs	STs	Total	SCs	STs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15						
Group - "A"	29	5	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	2	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL						
Group - "B"	39	8	4	4	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL						
Group - "C"	41	10	2	7	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL						
Group - "D"																				
(Excluding Safai Karamcharis)	31	4	5	5	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL						
Group - "D"																				
(Safai karamcharis)	3	3	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL						
TOTAL	143	30	12	17	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	02	01	01	NIL	NIL	NIL						

ANNEXURE - XVII

CAPART-REPRESENTATION OF THE PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Groups	Number of Employees										DIRECT RECRUITMENT										PROMOTION									
											No. of Vacancies reserved										No. of Appointments Made									
	Total	VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19												
Group - "A"	29	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Group - "B"	39	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Group - "C"	41	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	01	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Group - "D"	31	NIL	1	1	NIL	NIL	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Group - "D"	3	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
TOTAL	143	NIL	1	1	NIL	NIL	4	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	01	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Note : (i) VH stands for Visually Handicapped (persons suffering from blindness or low vision)

(ii) HH stands for Hearing Handicapped (persons suffering from hearing impairment)

(iii) OH stands for Orthopedically Handicapped (persons suffering from locomotor disability or cerebral palsy)

Annexure-XVIII

Annual Statement showing the representation of SCs, STs and OBCs as on 31.12.2009 and number of appointments made during the calendar year 2009 in r/o Ministry of Rural Development (excluding Deptt. of LR & DWS)

Groups	No. of Employees (As on 31-12-2009)	Number of appointments made during the calendar year 2009											
		By Direct Recruitment				By Promotion				By other methods			
		Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Group A	61		6	5	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
Group B	174		20	5	10	6	2	1	2	19	11	0	0
Group C	72		16	7	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	3
Group D (Excluding Sweepers)	76		24	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group D (Sweepers)	4		2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	387		68	23	22	6	2	1	2	24	12	0	9
*													

[Note: Ad-hoc appointments have also been taken into account]

Annexure-XIX

REPRESENTATION OF THE PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES in r/o MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Group	Number of Employees				DIRECT RECRUITMENT						PROMOTION							
					No. of vacancies reserved						No. of Appointments Made							
Total	V	H	O	V	H	O	Total	V	H	O	Total	V	H	O	Total	V	H	O
	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
A	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
B	174	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	16	0	0	6
C	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
D	76	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	387	0	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	25	0	0	6

List of outstanding C&AG Paras

Annexure-XX

(As on 15.02.2010)

(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

Sl. No.	Report No.	Para No.	Subject	Deptt./Divn.	Present Status
1.	Report No. 3 of 2003	Chapter -III	Review of Rural Housing Programme	RH Section D/o RD	<p>The Comptroller and Auditor General of India, in its Report No.3 of 2003, had made some observations regarding implementation of Rural Housing Scheme for the period from 1997-98 to 2001-02. The Para is in the form of a Chapter in which the progress of Rural Housing Schemes, with special emphasis on IAY, covering 171 districts in 28 States and 3 Union Territories, has been reviewed. The specific comments of the Audit were forwarded to the concerned States/ Union Territories and sought Action Taken Notes/ replies from the concerned State Governments. In all there were 283 paras out of which 264 paras have since been settled by sending Action Taken Notes to the Monitoring Cell of the Ministry of Finance duly vetted by Audit and thus only 19 paras are pending. Replies to one para have been received from Madhya Pradesh and is being processed in the Ministry. Thus there are only 18 paras pending with the States for reply. Out of these, replies of 9 paras have also been vetted by Audit and only certain supplementary information is required from the State before sending the same to the Monitoring Cell. However, on remaining 9 paras, initial reply is yet to come from the State Governments.</p>
2.				MGNREGA Section D/o RD	<p>In addition to 6 States, State of Assam, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, West Bengal, and Tamil Nadu have also submitted ATRs on the final recommendations of the C&AG Report on Performance Audit on implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. Remaining States are regularly request to expedite furnishing of ATRs. Meeting of the Public Accounts Committee of the Lok Sabha Secretariat was held on 05th November, 2009 with the representatives of the Department of Rural Development to discuss the report. Comments on the points raised by the PAC have been sent to Lok Sabha Secretariat and copies endorsed to Principal Director of Audit have also forwarded the vetted comments. Pending receipt of ATRs from the remaining States, draft ATNs on the recommendations contained in the final report of the D&AG is under submission.</p>

Annexure-i

State-wise Wastelands of India

Area in Sq. Kms; (10,000 sq. kms = 1 Million Ha.)

Sl. No.	State		Total geographical Areas of districts covered	Total Wastelands area in districts covered	% of wastelands to total geog. Area
1	Andhra Pradesh	23	275068	45267.15	16.46
2	Arunachal Pradesh	16	83743	18175.95	21.7
3	Assam	23	78438	14034.08	17.89
4	Bihar	37	94171	5443.68	5.78
5	Chhattisgarh	16	135194	7584.15	5.26
6	Goa	2	3702	531.29	14.35
7	Gujarat	25	196024	20377.74	10.4
8	Haryana	19	44212	3266.45	7.39
9	Himachal Pradesh	12	55673	28336.8	50.9
10	Jammu & Kashmir *	14	101387	70201.99	69.24
11	Jharkhand	19	79706	11165.26	14.01
12	Karnataka	27	191791	13536.58	7.06
13	Kerala	14	38863	1788.8	4.6
14	Madhya Pradesh	49	308252	57134.03	18.53
15	Maharashtra	33	307690	49275.41	16.01
16	Manipur	9	22327	13174.74	59.01
17	Meghalaya	7	22429	3411.41	59.01
18	Mizoram	8	21081	4469.88	21.2
19	Nagaland	7	16579	3709.4	22.37
20	Orissa	30	155707	18952.74	12.17
21	Punjab	17	50362	1172.84	2.33
22	Rajasthan	32	342239	101453.86	29.64
23	Sikkim	4	7096	3808.21	53.67
24	Tripura	4	10486	1322.97	12.62
25	Tamil Nadu	29	130058	17303.29	13.3
26	Uttar Pradesh	70	240926	16984.16	7.05
27	Uttaranchal	13	53483	16097.46	30.1
28	West bengal	18	88752	4397.46	4.95
29	Union Territories	20	10973	314.38	2.87
	Total	597	3166412	552692.16	17.45

*Un-surveyed area (J&K)) 120849

Total geographical area 3287263

Source: 1:50,000 scale wasteland maps prepared from Landsat Thematic Mapper/IRS LISS II/III Data (Wasteland Atlas - 2005)

Annexure-ii

**No. of Projects Sanctioned Under IWDP Programme during the
Period 1995-96 to 2009-10* (upto 31.12.2009)**

Sl.	State	8th PLAN		9th PLAN					10th PLAN					Total
No.		95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	Projects
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	2	5	6	4	7	10	2	10	10	24	20	102
2	Bihar	1	1		9	9	22	23	65					
3	Chattisgarh	1					4	6		8	9	21	21	70
4	Goa									2		2		4
5	Gujarat		1	1	6	6	7	6		11	9	21	16	84
6	Haryana	1		2			1	3		4	4	7	4	26
7	Himachal Pradesh			2	2	5	8	7		8	2	21	8	63
8	Jammu & Kashmir			1	2			4		1	4	16	9	37
9	Jharkhand					1	2	1		6	4	6	5	25
10	Karnataka			4	5	5		8	1	9	10	22	22	86
11	Kerala	1					2			3		18	5	29
12	Maharashtra			1	3	5	7	4		9	10	14	31	84
13	Madhya Pradesh		1	5	2	11	9	10	1	16	14	29	26	124
14	Orissa		2	6	6	1	6	9		7	9	22	21	89
15	Punjab		1					3			4	8	1	17
16	Rajasthan	1	1	2	1	8	9	7		9	9	21	22	90
17	Tamil Nadu		1	1	1	8	9	4		11	10	27	10	82
18	Uttar Pradesh		8	7	7	9	3	7		13	13	25	38	130
19	Uttaranchal			1			4	6	4	3	6	17	10	51
20	West Bengal							1		2	4	11	11	29
	Total	7	17	38	41	63	78	97	8	141	140	354	303	1287
NORTH - EASTERN STATES														
1	Arunachal Pradesh				1			1	8	10	11	35	79	145
2	Assam			1		3	11	10	15	14	35	23	37	149
3	Manipur			3	3	1		1	6	5	7	8	9	43
4	Meghalaya					2	5			7	7	45	46	112
5	Mizoram						7	5	5	5	5	17	8	52
6	Nagaland	1	1	1	2	2	5	5	7	5	5	5	3	42
7	Sikkim		1	2	1	2	1	2		3	4	5	4	25
8	Tripura							4			7	5	6	22
	Total	1	2	7	7	10	29	28	41	49	81	143	192	590
	Grand Total	8	19	45	48	73	107	125	49	190	221	497	495	1877

*No new projects were sanctioned under IWDP during 2007-08, 2008-09 & 2009-10.

Annexure-iii

INTEGRATED WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

(Funds Released from 1995-96 to 2009-10 (as on 31.12.2009))

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Funds released under IWDP during the period														Total	
		95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	Releases
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0.53	1.80	7.21	6.12	6.45	18.02	12.67	13.95	34.36	29.58	40.47	35.63	37.13	44.43	21.59	309.97
2	BIHAR	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.66	3.71	4.35	9.90	9.51	2.00	7.32	5.71	43.88
3	CHATTISGARH	0.24	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.35	2.70	2.96	5.50	11.97	17.24	20.26	22.96	25.75	30.44	8.45	149.24
4	CAPART	0.00	0.00	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.50
5	GOA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.07
6	GUJARAT	0.00	0.05	0.72	3.64	4.92	7.23	11.32	14.94	17.34	10.72	24.19	27.13	23.57	31.87	17.28	194.91
7	HARYANA	0.15	0.00	1.72	0.43	0.44	0.51	2.14	2.06	3.89	5.12	5.94	5.48	4.45	4.28	2.63	39.25
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0.00	0.00	1.50	1.49	5.44	7.52	10.36	15.01	13.50	13.45	26.63	17.55	27.86	23.48	8.44	172.21
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0.00	0.00	0.75	1.36	1.00	2.72	3.21	2.21	2.42	4.23	11.20	6.62	5.97	4.55	5.62	51.86
10	JHARKHAND	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.74	0.78	0.42	2.72	2.06	3.03	2.33	2.90	8.41	3.07	26.84
11	KARNATAKA	0.00	0.00	2.94	5.13	7.07	4.32	7.94	13.94	23.20	24.67	24.96	32.06	22.92	46.02	21.11	236.29
12	KERALA	0.60	0.00	0.40	0.79	0.00	1.20	1.21	0.96	3.15	1.60	7.78	2.60	2.01	11.46	0.00	33.77
13	MAHARASHTRA	0.00	0.00	0.57	2.43	3.48	3.45	7.47	7.05	9.49	16.60	20.52	19.68	16.47	28.76	34.15	170.13
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0.00	0.03	2.13	2.11	9.17	7.36	21.50	29.92	28.38	29.06	48.57	31.12	56.97	60.44	27.49	354.25
15	ORISSA	0.00	0.16	3.30	2.21	5.11	5.47	8.23	8.85	19.40	14.57	23.07	20.62	17.94	33.54	19.78	182.26
16	PUNJAB	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.07	0.08	0.00	1.21	0.00	0.51	1.94	3.03	3.51	2.50	3.60	2.30	18.77
17	RAJASTHAN	0.04	0.04	0.92	0.74	4.33	8.31	10.41	7.72	20.97	21.21	24.02	42.76	48.45	45.26	17.29	252.48
18	TAMIL NADU	0.00	0.03	0.30	0.76	3.50	7.18	7.43	8.38	19.94	24.71	26.00	26.92	27.07	34.60	4.40	191.23
19	UTTAR PRADESH	0.00	4.72	6.57	14.50	14.62	14.84	12.23	16.57	19.74	18.03	32.23	47.36	55.82	70.58	31.53	359.36
20	UTTARANCHAL	0.00	0.00	0.73	0.00	0.00	3.27	3.05	3.36	3.64	12.28	16.88	11.23	16.67	24.64	4.68	100.43
21	WEST BENGAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.83	1.57	4.65	6.27	2.62	7.14	5.46	28.99
	TOTAL	1.62	7.29	32.27	41.79	66.34	94.85	125.23	151.51	249.98	252.99	373.58	371.35	399.08	520.83	241.00	2929.70

Northeastern States

1	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.86	4.59	3.52	8.04	10.61	25.84	15.64	32.27	14.73	116.18
2	ASSAM	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.25	1.98	5.20	16.20	14.40	17.30	32.03	33.74	31.02	27.05	38.93	13.33	231.79
3	MANIPUR	0.00	0.00	1.35	2.86	1.68	3.30	3.28	6.42	3.13	5.46	5.54	16.35	4.50	11.18	9.82	74.85
4	MEGHALAYA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.65	1.42	0.53	0.24	4.44	1.94	8.04	12.03	5.47	9.42	14.20	58.38
5	MIZORAM	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.51	4.82	11.56	6.12	9.74	11.22	8.58	31.29	26.50	22.34	136.68
6	NAGALAND	0.15	1.02	1.20	4.45	2.64	9.92	11.63	17.41	18.68	17.11	38.86	10.98	29.64	27.53	5.52	196.74
8	SIKKIM	0.00	0.21	1.05	0.90	2.62	2.03	3.72	1.84	2.69	3.24	1.66	2.75	3.86	2.60	7.37	36.54
7	TRIPURA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.60	0.00	0.32	3.87	3.08	5.38	0.00	1.58	0.39	16.22
	TOTAL OF NE	0.15	1.23	3.97	8.54	9.56	26.38	42.64	56.45	56.20	81.43	112.75	112.93	117.45	150.00	87.70	867.39
	TOTAL OF IWDP	1.77	8.52	36.24	50.33	75.90	121.23	167.87	207.96	306.18	334.42	486.33	484.27	516.53	670.83	328.70	3797.09

DETAILS OF STATE-WISE AND YEAR-WISE PROJECTS SANCTIONED UNDER DPAP

State Year													
Year	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	Total
Batch '	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	Har-I	Har-II	Har-III	Har-IV	
A.P	527	60	321	700	587	314	166	291	287	287	342	360	4242
Bihar	101	0	0	0	0	28	46	60	60	68	90	90	543
Chh.garh	234	0	0	0	0	197	106	116	116	116	135	140	1160
Gujarat	275	100	19	55	230	329	110	241	250	250	290	295	2444
H.P.	33	21	0	0	17	77	40	50	40	40	47	47	412
J & K	-	0	10	22	0	132	44	66	66	66	77	77	560
Jharkhand	263	0	0	0	19	200	173	164	200	200	234	142	1595
Karnataka	406	0	0	0	248	266	245	221	227	227	265	265	2370
M.P.	661	0	0	0	265	657	238	265	269	269	310	333	3267
M.rashtra	818	0	0	0	219	588	296	300	296	303	360	436	3616
Orissa	192	0	0	0	0	111	221	160	146	146	170	173	1319
Rajasthan	182	0	0	0	18	271	96	113	96	96	115	120	1107
T.N.	297	0	0	103	299	0	61	144	160	160	190	208	1622
U.P.	282	99	56	0	286	93	92	158	160	160	190	201	1777
Utt.chal	117	0	0	0	90	58	90	97	90	90	105	109	846
W.B.	135	0	0	0	0	60	28	32	72	72	80	80	559
Total	4523	280	406	880	2278	3381	2052	2478	2535	2550	3000	3076	27439

Note: During 2007-08, 2008-09 & 2009-10, no new projects have been sanctioned.

Annexure-v

DROUGHT PRONE AREAS PROGRAMME

(Funds Released from 1995-96 to 2009-10 (as on 31.12. 2009))

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	States	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10*	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	21.10	26.20	22.90	22.90	26.71	47.59	40.67	48.55	49.37	40.08	53.82	41.31	56.24	55.87	31.11	584.42
2	Bihar	7.25	0.34	1.15	2.38	2.30	1.00	2.42	2.50	3.23	3.11	3.79	3.03	0.20	0.00	0.00	32.70
3	Chhatisgarh	Included in Madhya Pradesh					6.81	7.00	16.00	13.29	17.94	16.75	8.26	13.92	0.00	12.10	136.45
4	Gujarat	10.10	7.31	5.28	7.77	8.79	14.27	11.65	32.73	33.63	25.37	29.11	35.97	16.34	39.33	44.71	322.36
5	Himachal Pradesh	0.67	1.94	0.70	0.52	0.90	2.47	3.17	3.71	5.30	4.25	6.60	3.69	8.35	8.59	2.844	53.70
6	Jammu & Kashmir	2.60	1.98	1.13	0.40	2.20	3.69	2.97	2.23	4.22	2.23	2.60	2.60	0.00	6.40	3.87	39.12
7	Jharkhand	Included in Bihar					6.87	8.82	5.54	12.12	10.65	15.56	4.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	67.25
8	Karnataka	11.60	4.93	7.86	9.08	8.02	14.26	20.94	22.65	32.16	25.03	27.36	31.76	44.46	57.76	28.09	345.96
9	Madhya Pradesh	19.40	21.20	8.93	8.82	14.02	24.95	43.61	47.21	50.22	52.88	53.28	53.74	53.16	56.97	33.11	541.50
10	Maharashtra	17.20	12.60	19.90	5.52	6.44	18.99	20.10	12.95	14.84	34.86	44.49	57.53	54.21	64.03	57.55	441.21
11	Orissa	4.04	2.95	0.64	2.75	0.46	6.82	9.70	9.01	10.46	11.42	20.91	14.81	23.93	25.13	31.91	174.94
12	Rajasthan	6.44	1.52	4.19	1.73	3.86	9.81	11.95	14.31	19.79	15.74	17.12	25.82	13.96	18.10	17.53	181.87
13	Tamil Nadu	5.32	12.20	7.07	2.73	8.27	9.08	8.65	10.60	24.02	28.17	16.60	30.63	32.01	35.49	12.15	242.99
14	Uttar Pradesh	10.90	16.50	8.42	8.39	10.93	18.38	9.06	17.18	14.98	14.57	26.44	34.67	49.40	39.72	17.26	296.80
15	Uttarakhand	Included in Uttar Pradesh					3.24	5.11	3.76	4.73	11.26	14.67	7.69	14.62	7.07	4.11	76.26
16	West Bengal	2.30	0.28	2.60	0.00	2.09	1.35	3.18	1.08	2.43	2.43	3.88	2.70	2.68	6.57	0.00	33.57
	Total	118.92	109.95	90.77	72.99	94.99	189.58	209.00	250.01	294.79	299.99	352.98	359.00	383.48	448.31	296.34	3571.10
	Others	0	0	10	0	0.01	0.42	0.52	0.01	0.2	0	0.2	0	0	0.00	0.00	11.36
	GRAND TOTAL	118.92	109.95	100.77	72.99	95.00	190.00	209.52	250.02	294.99	299.99	353.18	359.00	383.48	448.31	296.34	3582.46

* Release during 2009-10 is upto 31.12.2009.

Desert Development Programme
Number of projects sanctioned (Batch-wise)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-7	Total
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	H-I	H-II	H-III	H-IV	
1	Andhra Pradesh	96	10	00	100	96	60	80	110	110	110	134	148	1054
2	Gujarat	345	00	00	100	250	400	304	277	298	298	370	420	3062
3	Haryana	107	6	00	100	76	144	100	121	118	118	140	159	1189
4	Himachal Pradesh	80	00	00	00	48	75	95	73	49 A	38	46	48	552
5	Jammu & Kashmir	94	49	36	00	96	73	111	77	41	40	50	62	729
6	Karnataka	130	00	00	100	51	226	160	165	166	166	198	220	1582
7	Rajasthan	841	00	00	00	883*	681#	509\$	779^	780**	830AA	1062@	1213	7578
	TOTAL	1693	65	36	400	1500	1659	1359	1602	1562	1600	2000	2270	15746

No new projects sanctioned during 2007-08 & 2008-09

Note:- The size of each watershed project is 500 ha.

*Includes 614 special projects for sand dune stabilization, shelterbelt plantations etc. during 1999-2000.

#Includes 293 special projects for sand dune stabilization, shelterbelt plantations etc. during 2000-2001.

\$Includes 264 special projects for sand dune stabilization, shelterbelt plantations etc. during 2001-2002.

^Includes 362 special projects for sand dune stabilization, shelterbelt plantations etc. during 2002-2003.

** Includes 362 special projects for sand dune stabilization, shelterbelt plantations etc. during 2003-04

A. includes 11 Special projects for construction of Kuhals etc. in Cold Desert in Himachal Pradesh.

AA. includes 387 special projects for sand dune stabilization, shelterbelt plantations etc.

@ Includes 498 special projects for sand dune stabilization, shelterbelt plantations etc.

Annexure-vii

Desert Development Programme

Details of funds released (As on 31.03.2009)

(Rs. in Crores)

Name of the State	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	Total
A.P.	4.05	6.74	4.22	4.83	4.37	6.51	9.99	12.12	5.67	17.74	27.61	18.00	28.30	35.02	8.68	193.85
Gujarat	18.61	10.27	11.01	8.60	27.51	24.45	22.58	34.18	56.12	46.81	54.46	35.04	65.59	75.13	80.59	570.95
Haryana	4.50	6.34	7.97	6.08	4.54	8.11	14.83	18.10	19.20	15.45	17.56	12.34	28.74	10.26	20.36	194.38
H.P.	6.36	8.00	1.50	0.30	2.55	4.51	5.14	8.51	7.87	2.45	3.86	9.25	2.17	6.45	0	68.92
J&K	10.00	13.30	2.25	5.85	4.86	7.84	5.75	9.02	11.27	2.19	12.95	4.49	7.39	2.76	9.45	109.37
Karnataka	3.90	4.32	8.42	3.50	2.15	5.02	9.95	14.12	23.20	23.10	19.56	29.63	35.07	49.47	27.66	259.07
Rajasthan	53.58	16.40	34.64	50.64	39.01	78.54	81.64	88.94	91.47	107.25	131.98	160.25	98.18	216.87	77.59	1326.98
Total	101.00	65.37	70.01	79.80	84.99	134.98	*149.88	184.99	214.80**	214.99**	267.98	269.00	265.44	395.96	224.33	2723.52

*In addition, Rs. 15 lakhs released for IEC by the Ministry of Rural Development.

** In addition Rs.20.00 lakhs utilised by IEC Division of Ministry of Rural Development.

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT UNDER INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME(IWMP)

Details of funds released during 2009-10 (as on 31.12.2009)

S.No.	State	Amount (Rs. in Crores)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	3.44
2	BIHAR	-
3	CHHATTISGARH	2.63
4	GOA	-
5	GUJARAT	3.87
6	HARYANA	-
7	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2.20
8	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	-
9	JHARKHAND	2.17
10	KARNATAKA	3.87
11	KERALA	-
12	MADHYA PRADESH	4.41
13	MAHARASHTRA	4.62
14	ORISSA	3.14
15	PUNJAB	1.04
16	RAJASTHAN	4.52
17	TAMIL NADU	3.66
18	UTTAR PRADESH	5.27
19	UTTARAKHAND	1.68
20	WEST BENGAL	-
	SUB-TOTAL for NNE	46.51
	NORTHEASTERN STATES	
21	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1.54
22	ASSAM	3.71
23	MANIPUR	-
24	MEGHALAYA	0.71
25	MIZORAM	0.62
26	NAGALAND	0.71
27	SIKKIM	1.14
28	TRIPURA	1.14
	SUB-TOTAL for NE	9.58
	GRAND TOTAL	56.10

Annexure-ix

INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (IWMP)

Details of no. of projects sanctioned, area covered and central funds released during 2009-10 (as on 31.12.2009)*

S.No	State	No. of projects	Area (lakh ha)	Amount (Rs. in Crores)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	110	4.73	30.68
2	BIHAR	-	-	-
3	CHHATTISGARH	29	1.52	9.83
4	GOA	-	-	-
5	GUJARAT	153	7.08	50.23
6	HARYANA	-	-	-
7	HIMACHAL PRADESH	36	2.04	16.51
8	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	-	-	-
9	JHARKHAND	-	-	-
10	KARNATAKA	119	4.91	34.16
11	KERALA			
12	MADHYA PRADESH	103	6.01	38.98
13	MAHARASHTRA	243	9.96	67.77
14	ORISSA	57	2.95	19.09
15	PUNJAB	6	0.35	2.29
16	RAJASTHAN	162	9.26	69.92
17	TAMIL NADU	50	2.50	16.17
18	UTTAR PRADESH	-	-	-
19	UTTARAKHAND	-	-	-
20	WEST BENGAL	-	-	-
	Sub Total	1068	51.31	355.62
	STATE			
21	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	13	0.68	5.45
22	ASSAM	57	2.21	14.81
23	MANIPUR	-	-	-
24	MEGHALAYA	18	0.30	2.43
25	MIZORAM	-	-	-
26	NAGALAND	22	1.06	8.56
27	SIKKIM	3	0.15	1.17
28	TRIPURA	10	0.30	2.45
	Sub Total	123	4.69	34.88
	Grand Total	1191	56.00	390.50

State-wise Amount Sanctioned By The National-level Project/Proposal Sanctioning And Monitoring Committee Under The National Land Records Modernization Programme (Nlrmp) And Funds Released During 2008-09

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Sanctioned amount towards Central share	Funds released towards Central share as 1st instalment (75% of the total sanctioned amount)
1	Andhra Pradesh	4475.465	3356.60
2	Bihar	997.965	748.48
3	Gujarat	953.925	715.445
4	Haryana	380.075	285.06
5	Himachal Pradesh	957.78	488.95*
6	Jammu & Kashmir	87.50	65.625
7	Madhya Pradesh	1688.445	1266.33
8	Maharashtra	4924.025	3693.01
9	Manipur	224.705	168.53
10	Meghalaya	575.238	431.43
11	Nagaland	78.63	58.97
12	Orissa	1232.363	924.27225
13	Punjab	1085.5505	814.17
14	Sikkim	12.48	9.36
15	Tripura	362.2345	271.68
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1795.33	1346.50
17	West Bengal	5322.0595	3991.55
18	A & Nicobar Islands	72.13	25.71*
19	D & N Haveli		24.29@
20	D & N Haveli	44.90+	
21	Puducherry	302.57	190.00*
	Grand Total	25573.3705	18875.96225

@ Funds released to AG, Gujarat towards reimbursement of expenditure incurred by Govt. of Gujarat for resurvey work in D & N Haveli during earlier years.

+ Funds under the relevant head stand released. Hence, 75% of the sanctioned amount i.e. Rs.33.68 lakh released during 2009-10.

* Keeping in view the availability of funds under the relevant heads, in place of Rs.718.33 lakh, Rs.54.10 lakh and Rs.226.93 lakh, Rs.488.95 lakh, Rs.25.71 lakh and Rs.190.00 lakh have been released to Himachal Pradesh, A & N Administration and Puducherry respectively. Balance funds released during 2009-10.

Annexure-xi

State-wise amount sanctioned by the National-level Project/Proposal Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee under the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) and funds released during 2009-10

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Sanctioned amount towards Central share	Funds released towards Central share as 1st instalment (75% of the total sanctioned amount)
1.	Bihar	961.063	720.80
2.	Chhattisgarh	738.486	553.86
3.	Himachal Pradesh		229.38*
4.	Kerala	738.318	553.74
5.	Madhya Pradesh	5354.912	4016.18
6.	Maharashtra	1051.705	788.78
7.	Meghalaya	256.43	192.32
8.	Rajasthan	5202.584	3901.94
9.	West Bengal	4352.713	3264.54
10.	A & Nicobar Islands		28.39*
11.	D & N Haveli		33.68
12.	Daman & Diu	138.295	103.72
13.	Puducherry		36.93*
	Grand Total	18794.506	14424.26

* Balance amount of 1st instalment released during 2008-09.

Target and Coverage of habitations and rural Schools under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during 2007 - 08

S. No	State/ UT	Target				Achievement				
		Un-covered	Slipped-back	Quality-affected	Total	Un-covered	Slipped-back	Quality - affected	Total	No. of Rural schools
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	8,992	1,102	10,094	0	6,382	2,334	8,716	20000
2	Arunachal Pradesh	168	1,311	105	1,584	104	356	589	1,049	220
3	Assam	2,456	5,318	5,018	12,792	2,183	1,764	14,227	18,174	4388
4	Bihar	0	11,595	4,268	15,863	0	5,948	9,358	15,306	702
5	Chhattisgarh	0	2,655	1,687	4,342	0	3,852	613	4,465	3300
6	Goa	4	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	
7	Gujarat	0	1,901	1,870	3,771	0	2,133	4,615	6,748	4890
8	Haryana	0	1,006	134	1,140	0	893	181	1,074	1050
9	Himachal Pradesh	1,407	3,103	0	4,510	1,407	3,103	0	4,510	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1,191	1,024	26	2,241	622	125	0	747	1304
11	Jharkhand	0	5,058	421	5,479	0	6,548	822	7,370	
12	Karnataka	2,604	1,000	5,572	9,176	2,151	2,895	7,441	12,487	4206
13	Kerala	2,757	0	501	3,258	906		288	1,194	160
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	9,004	1,103	10,107	0	10,035	3,880	13,915	5676
15	Maharashtra	8,792	2,000	4,183	14,975	3,196	3,708	4,920	11,824	5529
16	Manipur	0	150	3	153	0	144	74	218	
17	Meghalaya	45	1,502	11	1,558	31	1,151	104	1,286	0
18	Mizoram	26	119	0	145	26	159	52	237	
19	Nagaland	311	68	0	379	40	29	150	219	81
20	Orissa		6,000	4,361	10,361	0	7,733	11,210	18,943	754
21	Punjab	418	1,611	816	2,845	87	396	1,308	1,791	80
22	Rajasthan	677	9,230	9,216	19,123	643	3,340	16,986	20,969	5882
23	Sikkim	0	299	8	307	0	299	76	375	14
24	Tamil Nadu	0	9,482	143	9,625	0	9,689	1,456	11,145	0
25	Tripura	0	81	703	784	0	0	2,670	2,670	
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	1,000	2,479	3,479	0	615	3,816	4,431	
27	Uttarakhand	45	1,406	0	1,451	30	2,087		2,117	193
28	West Bengal	0	0	5,896	5,896	0	1,806	6,928	8,734	707
29	A & N Islands	8	0	6	14	0	0	0	0	
30	Dadra Nagar Haveli	15	0	0	15	21	0	0	21	
31	Lakshadweep	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	
32	Puducherry	0	0	21	21	9	11	32	52	
	TOTAL	20,931	84,915	49,653	1,55,499	11,457	75,201	94,130	1,80,788	59136

Annex - B

Financial Progress under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during 2007-08

(Amount: Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State / UT	Central Share				State Share		
		OB a on 1.4.2007	Allocation	Release	Total availability	Expenditure reported	Provision	Expenditure reported
1	Andhra Pradesh	8616.53	29530.00	30524.00	39140.53	38840.72	36358.50	35229.57
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3486.96	11241.00	11241.00	14727.96	12130.67	15108.57	11240.00
3	Assam	550.22	18959.00	18959.00	19509.22	11726.22	6960.00	5796.42
4	Bihar	12268.18	27937.00	16968.50	29236.68	16580.54	21427.85	14812.84
5	Chhattisgarh	2296.54	9595.00	9595.00	11891.54	10415.54	14207.00	11067.21
6	Goa	65.49	331.00	165.50	230.99	230.99	1781.04	1781.04
7	Gujarat	1984.85	20589.00	20589.00	22573.85	21771.83	77814.50	77501.95
8	Haryana	1612.87	9341.00	9341.00	10953.87	10953.87	48246.57	48246.57
9	Himachal Pradesh	203.19	11746.00	13042.00	13245.19	13245.19	14946.63	14944.63
10	Jammu & Kashmir	4957.83	32992.00	32992.00	37949.83	36031.26	32700.00	11168.70
11	Jharkhand	3305.59	11388.00	8445.51	11751.10	11751.10	9181.00	7457.07
12	Karnataka	675.88	27851.00	28316.24	28992.12	28656.79	50623.00	41673.14
13	Kerala	0.00	8293.00	8425.08	8425.08	8346.25	45825.00	32476.82
14	Madhya Pradesh	3758.36	25162.00	25162.00	28920.36	26755.60	84531.00	46689.18
15	Maharashtra	2906.11	40440.00	40440.00	43346.11	36716.25	84531.00	55820.55
16	Manipur	690.32	3859.00	4559.00	5249.32	3470.73	6368.03	6368.03
17	Meghalaya	1262.17	4446.00	5529.00	6791.17	5661.16	4384.00	4274.00
18	Mizoram	0.00	3188.00	3888.00	3888.00	3015.73	2472.83	2472.83
19	Nagaland	1432.06	3272.00	3974.57	5406.63	2738.62	4519.54	4519.54
20	Orissa	6165.72	16885.00	17194.55	23360.27	22651.87	26885.00	13839.27
21	Punjab	514.13	5291.00	5179.91	5694.04	4027.59	24381.00	12261.17
22	Rajasthan	1294.80	60672.00	60672.00	61966.80	61966.80	59459.20	55705.21
23	Sikkim	196.49	1342.00	2013.00	2209.49	1536.20	1250.00	1045.23
24	Tamil Nadu	0.00	19090.00	19090.00	19090.00	19090.00	54000.91	54000.91
25	Tripura	1371.09	3943.00	5443.00	6814.09	5430.45	4155.59	3742.90
26	Uttar Pradesh	9210.06	40151.00	40151.00	49361.06	37265.32	84531.00	55820.55
27	Uttarakhand	3712.09	8930.00	8930.00	12642.09	10134.13	22528.00	13970.93
28	West Bengal	4235.14	19137.00	19137.00	23372.14	23054.59	29597.00	27190.93
29	A&N Islands	3550.46	0.00	0.00	3550.46	472.18	0.00	0.00
30	D&N Haveli	0.45	37.50	0.00	0.45	0.00	410.00	319.00
31	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Delhi	0.00	31.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Puducherry	100.00	31.25	0.00	100.00	0.00	688.67	349.74
	Total	80423.58	475701.00	469966.86	550390.44	484668.19	869872.43	671785.93

Target and Coverage of habitations and rural Schools under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during 2008-09

S. No	State/ UT	Target				Coverage				
		Un-covered	Slipped-back	Quality-affected	Total	Un-covered	Slipped-back	Quality-affected	Total	No. of Rural schools
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	15889	0	15889	0	14743	4954	19697	5573
2	Arunachal Pradesh	65	2325	0	2390	65	443	798	1306	428
3	Assam	273	8872	13954	23099	273	7065	16602	23940	1317
4	Bihar	0	24597	15359	39956	0	19705	15528	35233	7652
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	4408	4408	0	7147	5439	12586	467
6	Goa	3	0	0	3	3	1	5439	4	
7	Gujarat	0	2500	1732	4232	0	1730	6477	8207	924
8	Haryana	0	577	58	635	0	931	233	1164	89
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	5184	0	5184	861	5529	0	6390	4
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1785	2805	114	4704	1785	449	49	2283	15
11	Jharkhand	0	6724	446	7170	0	6504	503	7007	795
12	Karnataka	453	0	12497	12950	453	3449	9918	13820	2016
13	Kerala	4112	0	484	4596	4112	2968	1261	8341	221
14	M.p.	0	3718	0	3718	0	4961	1842	6803	3855
15	Maharashtra	8632	5119	6126	19877	8632	7878	9618	26128	867
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	115	0	115	
17	Meghalaya	14	1867	0	1881	14	1089	106	1209	200
18	Mizoram	0	306	0	306	0	46	0	46	
19	Nagaland	61	109	0	170	513	48	69	630	
20	Orissa	0	0	16492	16492	0	12805	25598	38403	427
21	Punjab	342	3938	653	4933	161	889	1367	2417	1966
22	Rajasthan	869	10888	13897	25654	440	4105	28105	32650	3972
23	Sikkim	0	300	0	300	0	27	0	27	0
24	Tamilnadu	0	4602	0	4602	0	8998	4237	13235	1020
25	Tripura	0	81	57	138	0	255	4496	4751	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	1639	1639	0	35	4267	4302	22
27	Uttarakhand	126	1324	0	1450	110	1241	0	1351	430
28	West Bengal	0	0	11460	11460	0	869	64346	65215	57
29	A & N Islands	8	0	26	34	0	0	26	26	
30	Dadra Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
31	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33	Lakshadweep	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	
34	Puducherry	0	18	0	18	0	12	91	103	
35	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total	16763	101743	99402	217898	17422	114037	205930	337389	32317

Annex - D

Financial Progress under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during 2008-09

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Central Share				State Share		
		Opening Balance as on 1.4.08*	Allocation	Release	Total availability	Exp. reported	Provision	Exp. Reported by State/UT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	299.81	39453.00	39505.49	39805.30	39805.30	37938.00	21168.89
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2597.29	14612.00	16246.35	18843.64	6341.48	4485.00	3575.03
3	Assam	7783.00	24644.00	18756.80	26539.80	26539.80	16309.00	6398.35
4	Bihar	12656.14	42538.00	45238.00	57894.14	16474.16	32527.85	13801.80
5	Chhattisgarh	1476.00	13042.00	12525.50	14001.50	7657.37	15557.50	13346.06
6	Goa	0.00	398.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1506.21	279.62
7	Gujarat	662.06	31444.00	36944.00	37606.06	14526.00	53765.99	53765.99
8	Haryana	0.00	11729.00	11729.00	11729.00	11729.00	44848.78	44848.78
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	14151.00	14151.00	14151.00	6895.58	15410.00	6569.19
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1809.00	39786.00	39649.00	41458.00	23885.99	39512.00	11052.78
11	Jharkhand	0.00	16067.00	8033.00	8033.00	4862.88	13608.00	4359.74
12	Karnataka	335.33	47719.00	47784.57	48119.90	46081.33	36500.00	27737.00
13	Kerala	78.83	10333.00	10697.00	10775.83	9713.90	55596.75	36481.69
14	M.p.	2164.76	37047.00	38047.00	40211.76	17030.74	20492.40	17864.05
15	Maharashtra	5507.78	57257.00	64824.49	70332.27	29149.97	43083.24	22417.28
16	Manipur	1778.59	5016.00	4522.91	6301.50	3725.67	3862.63	3862.63
17	Meghalaya	1130.01	5779.00	6338.00	7468.01	6331.90	4500.00	3238.86
18	Mizoram	872.27	4144.00	5419.26	6291.53	4615.86	4802.03	4802.03
19	Nagaland	2668.01	4253.00	4253.00	6921.01	3919.29	1355.35	1181.89
20	Orissa	0.00	29868.00	29868.00	29868.00	12555.50	34521.14	30973.61
21	Punjab	1666.45	8656.00	8656.00	10322.45	6672.80	27000.00	13538.20
22	Rajasthan	0.00	97013.00	97182.66	97182.66	97182.66	107456.06	107456.06
23	Sikkim	673.29	1745.00	3245.00	3918.29	851.00	2126.07	309.37
24	Tamilnadu	0.00	24182.00	28782.00	28782.00	14546.85	59366.33	59366.33
25	Tripura	1383.64	5125.00	4100.80	5484.44	5484.44	8490.00	2569.04
26	Uttar Pradesh	7247.50	53974.00	61577.55	68825.05	46119.70	50000.00	45270.28
27	Uttarakhand	1227.63	10758.00	8586.83	9814.46	5486.68	36800.02	12355.73
28	West Bengal	317.55	38939.00	38939.00	39256.55	15285.32	38350.58	16491.97
29	A & N Islands	3078.28	0.00	0.00	3078.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Dadra Nagar Haveli	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.00	500.00	158.00
31	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Puducherry	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	5.12	763.43	0.00
	Total	57513.67	689672.00	705602.21	763115.88	483476.29	811034.36	585240.25

**Target and Coverage of habitations and rural Schools under National Rural
Drinking Water Programme during 2009-10**

S. No	State/ UT	Target				Coverage (till 31.12.2009)				
		Un- covered	Slipped- back	Quality- affected	Total	Un- covered	Slipped- back	Quality- affected	Total	No. of Rural schools
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	8374	126	8,500	0	2309	105	2414	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	2366	34	2,400	0	209	19	228	
3	Assam	0	16132	6868	23,000	0	2332	2605	4937	71
4	Bihar	0	32760	7748	40,508	0	4546	3543	8089	3384
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	3551	3,551	0	2169	435	2604	0
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	Gujarat	0	1006	390	1,396	0	620	173	793	
8	Haryana	0	862	88	950	0	383	27	410	
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	4987	13	5,000	0	1777	0	1777	
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	4699	1	4,700	0	30	0	30	
11	Jharkhand	0	1420	132	1,552	0	2520	23	2543	
12	Karnataka	0	10362	2638	13,000	0	2651	359	3010	
13	Kerala	0	243	152	395	0	17	1	18	0
14	M.p.	0	3998	502	4,500	0	1339	149	1488	165
15	Maharashtra	0	6519	2086	8,605	0	4085	574	4659	
16	Manipur	0	730	0	730	0	35	0	35	
17	Meghalaya	0	492	8	500	0	107	3	110	
18	Mizoram	0	300	0	300	0	36	0	36	
19	Nagaland	0	180	20	200	0	3	0	3	
20	Orissa	0	0	3452	3,452	0	2113	663	2776	
21	Punjab	145	1040	466	1,651	114	660	98	872	0
22	Rajasthan	406	9313	1210	10,929	51	699	271	1021	208
23	Sikkim	0	300	0	300	0	27	0	27	
24	Tamilnadu	0	7000	0	7,000	0	4272	0	4272	267
25	Tripura	0	1786	1346	3,132	0	46	263	309	
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	442	1558	2,000	0	145	288	433	
27	Uttarakhand	35	1164	0	1,199	5	650	0	655	420
28	West Bengal	0	6891	2202	9,093	0	30	41	71	23
29	A & N Islands	0	42	0	42	0	0	0	0	
30	Dadra Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
31	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
34	Puducherry	0	0	4	4	0	18	1	19	
35	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total	586	123408	34595	158,589	170	33828	9641	43639	4538

Annex - F

**Financial Progress under National Rural Drinking Water Programme
during 2009- 10 till 31.12.2009**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Central Share				State Share		
		Opening Balance as on 1.4.09*	Allocation	Release	Total availability	Exp. reported	Provision	Exp. Reported by State/UT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	42074.00	43774.00	43774.00	20737	34285.00	22656.36
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2746.61	18000.00	17820.00	20566.61	6484.49	3300.00	2050
3	Assam	711.96	30160.00	29554.29	30266.25	11798.67	17450.48	2579.01
4	Bihar	41419.98	37221.00	18610.50	60030.48	11828.82	44482.89	7610.03
5	Chhattisgarh	2759.29	11580.00	5790.00	8549.29	6882.93	7377.00	4509.7
6	Goa	0.00	564.00	182.00	182.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	1241.49	31870.00	29054.00	30295.49	23424.39	173725.00	90544.28
8	Haryana	0.00	10586.00	5293.00	5293.00	3627.48	34520.00	12316.84
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	13852.00	7526.00	7526.00	3649.06	13271.20	6686.89
10	Jammu & Kashmir	23790.81	44774.00	22387.00	46177.81	21325.07	3600.00	0.00
11	Jharkhand	6148.43	14929.00	8164.50	14312.93	375.89	9741.37	3095.29
12	Karnataka	3205.32	44432.00	42113.00	45318.32	22634.06	42153.11	19896.34
13	Kerala	119.46	15277.00	15111.74	15231.20	6485.61	66673.50	24447.29
14	M.p.	3350.42	36766.00	34940.00	38290.42	15137.34	26387.62	13212.54
15	Maharashtra	19225.94	61834.00	54759.58	73985.52	37996.55	44540.71	15565.72
16	Manipur	2669.81	6160.00	2980.00	5649.81	0.00	4151.00	0.00
17	Meghalaya	18.37	7040.00	6940.00	6958.37	3239.42	7061.44	3782.17
18	Mizoram	1675.67	5040.00	2520.00	4195.67	1352.31	2438.25	997.28
19	Nagaland	2960.87	5200.00	4696.39	7657.26	4542.54	1955.00	0.00
20	Orissa	2555.84	18713.00	18338.74	20894.58	12107.58	26655.96	8337.96
21	Punjab	654.23	8117.00	7840.50	8494.73	5755.4	37872.00	17757.86
22	Rajasthan	379.00	46965.00	38802.50	39181.50	33171.17	72040.62	50206.35
23	Sikkim	1033.23	2160.00	980.00	2013.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Tamilnadu	5723.85	32043.00	28135.45	33859.30	11518.33	50506.77	31619.29
25	Tripura	1785.10	6240.00	6140.00	7925.10	3142.54	3031.00	1079.59
26	Uttar Pradesh	17370.57	95912.00	77675.52	95046.09	36365.35	47357.60	23298.27
27	Uttarakhand	3434.45	12616.00	6181.84	9616.29	4523.19	27244.46	13545.46
28	West Bengal	2094.30	29871.00	30572.29	32666.59	17432.73	45754.94	34316.5
29	A & N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	00.00	0.00	0.00
30	Dadra Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	766.21	497.81
	Total	147075.00	689996.00	566887.84	713962.84	325537.92	848343.13	410608.83

Jalmani - Installation of standalone water purification systems in rural schools
Amount released in 2008-09 and number of schools to be covered

S. No	State Name	Target Number of Schools	Achievement reported as on 26/2/2010	Allocation & Release made in 2008-09, in Rs. lakh
1	Andhra Pradesh	3449	0	689.75
2	Arunachal Pradesh	132	132	26.33
3	Assam	3524	0	704.82
4	Bihar	3831	4653	766.16
5	Goa	44	0	8.75
6	Gujarat	2148	1708	429.66
7	Haryana	873	0	174.57
8	Himachal Pradesh	785	0	156.93
9	Jammu And Kashmir	2180	0	435.92
10	Karnataka	2600	802	519.91
11	Kerala	1282	0	256.4
12	Madhya Pradesh	2734	279	546.87
13	Maharashtra	4174	0	834.82
14	Manipur	276	26	55.12
15	Meghalaya	278	191	55.65
16	Mizoram	68	68	13.64
17	Nagaland	248	0	49.59
18	Orissa	1730	0	346.08
19	Punjab	817	97	163.45
20	Rajasthan	3443	0	688.66
21	Sikkim	73	59	14.57
22	Tamil Nadu	2074	2074	414.74
23	Tripura	401	43	80.28
24	Uttar Pradesh	6892	569	1378.45
25	West Bengal	3016	0	603.24
26	Chattisgarh	964	0	192.74
27	Jharkhand	1253	1	250.59
28	Uttarakhand	711	0	142.3
	Total	50000	10702	9999.99

No. W-11046/210/95-TM.II (R&D)

Government of India
Ministry of Rural Development
Department of Drinking Water Supply

9th Floor, Paryavaran Bhavan, CGO Complex, Lodi Road,
 New Delhi - 110 003

Dated December 10, 2009

Office Order

Subject : Setting up of Research & Development Advisory Committee (RDAC) on rural drinking water and sanitation – regarding..

With the new issues and challenges emerging in the rural drinking water and sanitation sector, it has been decided to set up a **Research & Development Advisory Committee (RDAC)** in the Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development with the following composition.

Sl. No.	Name/Designation	Capacity
1.	Secretary, DoDWS	Chairperson
2.	Principal Adviser, Planning Commission (i/c of WS&S)	Member
3.	Secretary, DST or his/her nominee	Member
4.	Director General ICMR or his/her nominee	Member
5.	Mission Director, NRHM, Ministry of Health	Member
6.	Joint Secretary, in-charge of rural drinking water, DDWS	Member
7.	Joint Secretary, in-charge of rural sanitation, DDWS	Member
8.	Chairman, CGWB, New Delhi or his/her nominee	Member
9.	Chairman, CPCB, New Delhi or his/her nominee	Member
10.	Prof. Sudrashan lyengar, Vice Chancellor, Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad	Member
11.	Prof. Anil K. Gupta, IIM, Ahmedabad & Vice Chairman, Innovation Foundation, Ahmedabad	Member
12.	Dr. S. Ponnuraj, Gandhigram University, Dindigul, Gandhigram, Tamil Nadu	Member
13.	Shri Phrang Roy, Ex. Vice President, IFAD	Member
14.	Mr. D. K. Manavalan, AFPRO, New Delhi	Member
15.	All Director/Deputy Secretary(s)/Technical office of the DoDWS	Permanent Invitees
16.	Addl. Advisor (PHE). DDWS	Member-Secretary

2. The Ministry-Secretary can invite any other person/expert/institution as and when deemed necessary to participate in the deliberations of the aforesaid committee as invitee with the approval of the Secretary, Department of Drinking Water Supply.

3. The function of the Research & Development Advisory Committee (RDAC) on rural drinking water and sanitation sector will be as follows :
 - i) Identify field problem from the user department and community organization, viz. Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) Community-based organization (CBOs), voluntary agencies, etc.
 - ii) Generate new ideas for research, development and innovation, and fix priority for such projects, and invite them to submit proposals.
 - iii) Identify institutions and scientists for specific research, development, innovation and pilots, and invite them to submit proposals.
 - iv) Help the identified scientists/organizations to formulate inter-sectoral and multi-disciplinary research projects relevant to the sector.
 - v) Suggest norms to institute sponsored "WATSAN fellowships" and "chairs" in Universities and Research & Development (R&D) organizations.
 - vi) Help the Department to organize regional, national and international workshops, annual R&D review sessions and National Water Congress to be sponsored by the DDWS.
 - vii) Help the Department to prepare specialized and emerging science and technology related documents of current interest.
 - viii) Advise the Department on all such matters which will be helpful in promoting and adopting useful technology as well as research and development activities with specific reference to rural water supply and sanitation sectors.
 - ix) Promote convergence with other agencies involved in similar activities and dovetail the same for the benefit of the WATSAN sector.
4. Non-official members of the RDAC participating in its meetings will be offered TA/DA, local conveyance, Economy Class airfare from their regular place of work to Delhi or place of meeting and back, as the case may be along with Rs. 1000/- per day as honorarium/sitting fee. The same will be applicable to any non-official invited to participate in the deliberations of the committee as resource person.
5. The RDAC will meet on annual or biannual basis as may be considered necessary.
6. This issues with the IFD's concurrence vide no. 143/IFD-DWS/2009 dated 30.9.2009.

Sd/-

(S. K. Verma)

Under Secretary to the
Government of India
Tel. 011-24364117
sk.verma@nic.in

Distribution:

1. All the members of Research & Development Advisory Committee (RDAC).
2. Secretary, Planning Commission, Yojana Bhavan, New Delhi.
3. Secretary, Department of Expenditure, North Block, New Delhi.
4. Principal Advisor (Water Supply & Sanitation), Planning Commission, Yojana Bhavan, New Delhi.
5. PS to MRD/PS to Mos (RD-AS)/PPS to Secretary (DWS)/PS to AS&FA.
6. All officers in the Department of Drinking Water Supply.
7. Guard File/Admn. Section/IFD/Water Section/WQ Section/CRSP Section/Cash Section.

**TOTAL SANITATION CAMPAIGN (TSC)
PHYSICAL PROGRESS UNDER TSC DURING 2008-2009**

Sr.	State	Physical Achievement during 04/2008 to 03/2009							
		IHHL (BPL)	IHHL (APL)	IHHL Total	Sanitary Comp	School Toilets	Balwadi Toilets	RSM	PC
1	Andhra Pradesh	180860	111837	292697	17	30727	1640	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3399	0	3399	1	1910	910	0	0
3	Assam	162328	43928	206256	0	8296	1195	8	99
4	Bihar	570905	185560	756465	52	15065	272	92	85
5	Chhattisgarh	149460	155996	305456	63	18511	1906	0	0
6	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Goa	1231	17522	18753	0	345	50	0	0
8	Gujarat	483175	501025	984200	215	3180	1834	3	0
9	Haryana	98862	268235	367097	115	14	521	1	0
10	Himachal Pradesh	71452	242420	313872	35	1959	994	6	0
11	Jammu & Kashmir	35858	3557	39415	159	4291	27	0	0
12	Jharkhand	330201	32372	362573	23	6913	700	11	52
13	Karnataka	206393	203423	409816	97	790	1173	3	0
14	Kerala	74297	7568	81865	89	605	713	2	0
15	Madhya Pradesh	452567	684259	1136826	139	23697	8772	6	0
16	Maharashtra	344397	510166	854563	361	8871	5992	79	0
17	Manipur	2923	1667	4590	43	885	95	5	0
18	Meghalaya	12969	17035	30004	20	549	37	0	0
19	Mizoram	6294	2679	8973	39	0	117	0	0
20	Nagaland	3713	1830	5543	2	522	35	1	0
21	Orissa	260884	62918	323802	5	16623	3768	0	8
22	Puducherry	227	0	227	9	0	0	0	0
23	Punjab	39989	223792	263781	1	2176	37	0	0
24	Rajasthan	159187	730575	889762	51	9796	2196	1	0
25	Sikkim	3712	0	3712	155	1	75	0	0
26	Tamil Nadu	370972	50995	421967	54	2919	1443	1	0
27	Tripura	22007	40964	62971	2	459	132	0	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	1039797	1375357	2415154	1448	84045	33380	11	11
29	Uttarakhand	40130	58754	98884	6	870	109	1	0
30	West Bengal	455505	180917	636422	51	9780	922	4	5
30	Grand Total	5583694	5715351	11299045	3252	253799	69045	235	260

TOTAL SANITATION CAMPAIGN(TSC)
PHYSICAL PROGRESS UNDER TSC DURING 2009-2010 (Upto December 2009)

Sr.	State	Physical Achievement during 04/2009 to 12/2009							
		IHHL (BPL)	IHHL (APL)	IHHL Total	Sanitary Comp	School Toilets	Balwadi Toilets	RSM	PC
1	Andhra Pradesh	98468	358240	456708	13	1795	632	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6820	767	7587	13	9	122	0	0
3	Assam	189101	61020	250121	11	9519	2867	1	0
4	Bihar	368714	150902	519616	7	3403	161	0	31
5	Chhattisgarh	122186	135783	257969	20	3668	1217	0	0
6	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Gujarat	211802	245571	457373	77	437	797	11	0
9	Haryana	25485	130846	156331	39	0	117	0	0
10	Himachal Pradesh	43550	162293	205843	42	2264	1497	1	0
11	Jammu & Kashmir	10168	257	10425	21	1355	13	0	0
12	Jharkhand	184858	46389	231247	41	3455	1618	0	18
13	Karnataka	216479	232408	448887	76	34	385	0	0
14	Kerala	45728	11579	57307	104	324	1099	1	0
15	Madhya Pradesh	427448	428354	855802	70	6102	1370	0	0
16	Maharashtra	227480	340642	568122	409	1001	1042	0	0
17	Manipur	3627	7061	10688	40	448	35	0	0
18	Meghalaya	15228	4695	19923	8	392	48	3	0
19	Mizoram	3574	3573	7147	81	0	0	0	0
20	Nagaland	17853	0	17853	3	343	514	0	0
21	Orissa	199886	150302	350188	10	11599	3967	9	6
22	Puducherry	208	0	208	0	0	0	0	0
23	Punjab	21964	16650	38614	0	736	268	0	0
24	Rajasthan	88890	289994	378884	28	4010	1366	7	0
25	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Tamil Nadu	224537	234851	459388	3	871	381	1	0
27	Tripura	7386	6277	13663	0	330	481	0	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	450400	667461	1117861	15	31756	10651	2	1
29	Uttarakhand	36212	30581	66793	2	260	1	0	0
30	West Bengal	157373	92121	249494	106	10970	3403	0	0
30	Grand Total	3405425	3808617	7214042	1239	95081	34052	36	56

Annex - K

TOTAL SANITATION CAMPAIGN (TSC)
State-wise releases during 2008-09 (As on 31.03.2009)

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Name of State	Release
1	Andhra Pradesh	1391.81
2	Bihar	7150.57
3	Chattisgarh	1144.14
4	Goa	
5	Gujarat	978.81
6	Haryana	1069.09
7	Himachal Pradesh	679.70
8	Jammu & Kashmir	1115.82
9	Jharkhand	3188.20
10	Karnataka	3176.18
11	Kerala	388.99
12	Madhya Pradesh	9767.83
13	Maharashtra	3526.29
14	Orissa	7204.33
15	Punjab	223.18
16	Rajasthan	2516.85
17	Tamilnadu	473.31
18	Uttar Pradesh	38139.95
19	Uttarakhand	861.89
20	West Bengal	3047.06
21	Dadra & Haveli	
22	Daman & Diu	
23	Pondicherry	
Sub Total		86044.00
24	Arunachal Pradesh	1530.16
25	Assam	8599.16
26	Manipur	99.83
27	Meghalaya	578.30
28	Mizoram	679.15
29	Nagaland	99.78
30	Sikkim	254.86
31	Tripura	158.76
Sub Total		12000.00
Total Funds Released To Drdas		98044.00
32	Hrd	100.00
33	Iec	1000.00
34	Mis	
35	Research	3.00
35	M&E	827.31
36	Ngp Verification	20025.69
Sub Total		21956.00
Grand Total		120000.00

TOTAL SANITATION CAMPAIGN(TSC)
State-wise releases during 2009-10 (As on 31.12.2009)

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Name of State	Release
1	Andhra Pradesh	11078.44
2	Bihar	9046.69
3	Chattisgarh	5018.42
4	Goa	0.00
5	Gujarat	3036.91
6	Haryana	0.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	408.40
8	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00
9	Jharkhand	3941.66
10	Karnataka	5571.01
11	Kerala	975.45
12	Madhya Pradesh	7987.49
13	Maharashtra	8394.06
14	Orissa	5031.55
15	Punjab	0.00
16	Rajasthan	4352.64
17	Tamilnadu	6166.18
18	Uttar Pradesh	11504.86
19	Uttarakhand	773.98
20	West Bengal	2666.76
21	Dadra & Haveli	0.00
22	Daman & Diu	0.00
23	Pondicherry	0.00
Sub Total		85954.50
24	Arunachal Pr.	155.24
25	Assam	726.18
26	Manipur	0.00
27	Meghalaya	400.27
28	Mizoram	0.00
29	Nagaland	1059.26
30	Sikkim	0.00
31	Tripura	836.66
Sub Total		3177.61
Total Funds Released To Drdsas		89132.11
32	Hrd	0.00
33	Iec	607.26
34	Mis	0.00
35	Research	0.00
35	M&E	834.96
36	Ngp(agencies Paid)	13476.22
Sub Total		14918.44
Grand Total		104050.55



Tableau on Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) theme displayed on Republic Day Parade 2010



Ministry of Rural Development
Government of India