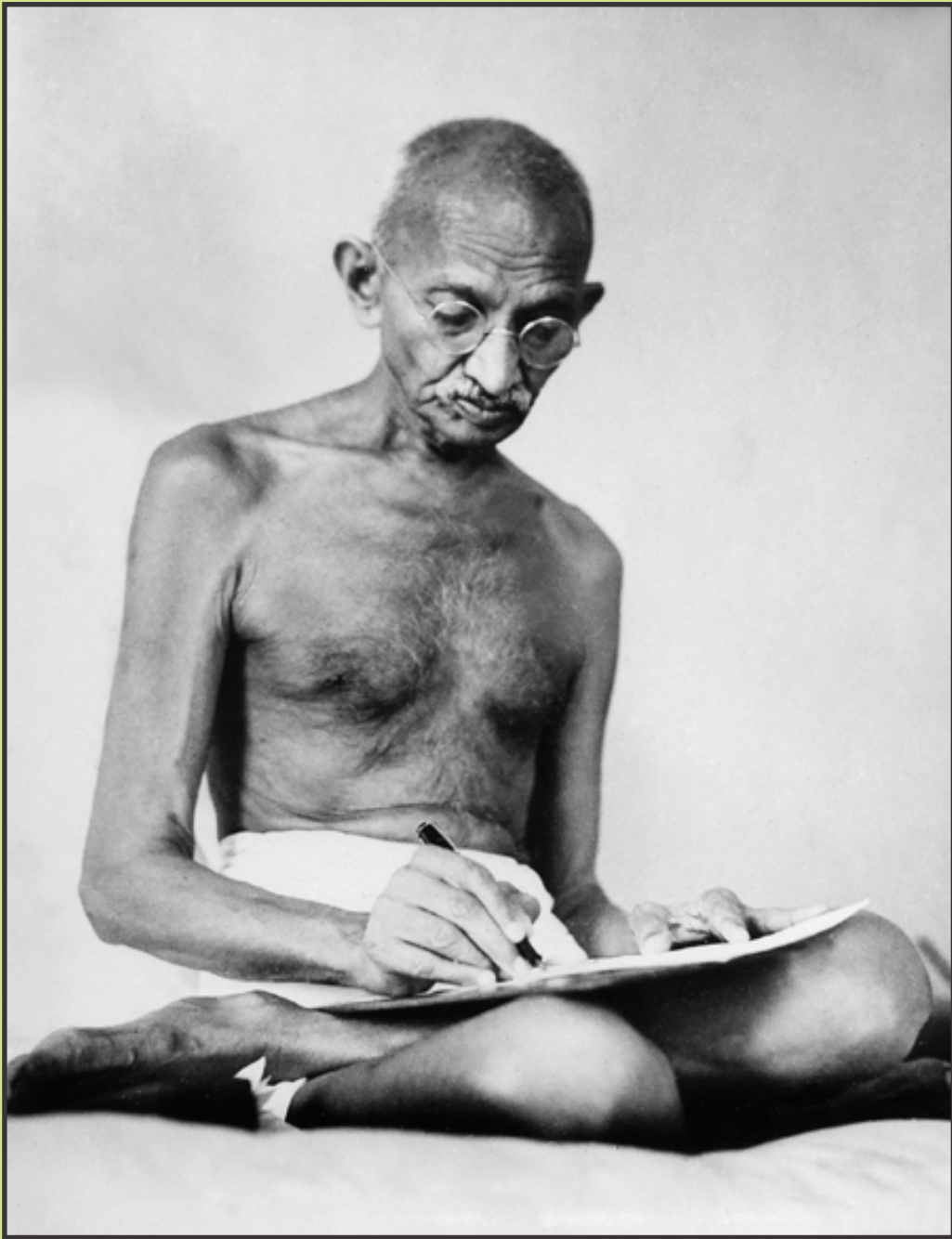






An ounce of practice is worth more than tons of preaching.

– Mahatma Gandhi



ANNUAL REPORT 2012-2013



सत्यमेव जयते

Ministry of Rural Development
Government of India
www.rural.nic.in



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Department of Land Resources

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Overview

The Millennium Development Goals for India has set a target of reducing, by 2015, poverty by 50% of what it was in 1993. About thirty per cent of the population of the country is still living below poverty line. While the proportion of the people living below poverty line has been declining over the years, the rate of such decline has been quite low, except during the recent past. Nearly 80 percent of the people living below poverty line are located in rural areas, with a large share coming from the category of wage workers.

Poverty seems to have declined faster in the last five years due to greater emphasis on employment programmes in rural areas combined with creation and strengthening of common property resources.

The Eleventh Plan saw injection of huge resources from the Union Budget to the rural and farm sector. This thrust formed the substance of the

Bharat Nirman Programme. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act has provided a major foundational support.

Being the nodal Ministry for most of the development and welfare activities in the rural areas, the Ministry of Rural Development plays a pivotal role in the overall development strategy of the country. The vision and mission of the Ministry is sustainable and inclusive growth of rural India through a multipronged strategy for eradication of poverty by increasing livelihoods opportunities, providing social safety net and developing infrastructure for growth. This is expected to improve quality of life in rural India and to correct the developmental imbalances, aiming in the process, to reach out to most disadvantaged sections of the society.

The Ministry of Rural Development consists of two Departments, viz., (i) Department of



One of the best performing workers being felicitated on 8th MGNREGA Day i.e. February 2, 2013



Rural Development, (ii) Department of Land Resources.

Broadly, the aims of the Ministry of Rural Development are:

- Providing livelihood opportunities to those in need including women and other vulnerable sections with focus on Below Poverty Line (BPL) households.
- Providing for the enhancement of livelihood security of households in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household demanding it.
- Provision of all weather rural connectivity to unconnected rural habitations and upgradation of existing roads to provide market access.
- Providing basic housing and homestead to BPL household in rural areas.
- Providing social assistance to the elderly, widow and disabled persons.
- Providing urban amenities in rural areas for improvement of quality of rural life.
- Capacity development and training of rural development functionaries.
- Promoting involvement of voluntary agencies and individuals for Rural Development.
- 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.

The following major programmes are being operated by the Ministry of Rural Development in rural areas, (i) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), (ii) National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), (iii) Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), (iv) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) (v) National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and (vi) Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP).

Also, rural India has a large population of artisan families, many of whom are from the minority and tribal communities. Most of these artisan farmers do not own any land and many find themselves in a difficult condition with poor access to market linkages and to remunerative livelihoods. Due emphasis has been given as to how the MGNREGA in conjunction with the NRLM programme can help these artisan communities to obtain a decent living while at the same time conserving the base of craftsmanship which is India's cultural heritage.

The growth rate of rural per capita consumption expenditure rose exponentially during the last seven years owing to consistent and unhindered focus of the Central Government on social sector in general and the rural India in particular. The inclusive growth policy has been part of the planning process during the period and also reflected in the proactive persuasion of employment guarantee schemes, debt-waiver scheme etc. This enhanced the purchasing power of rural people. The nature of the spending shows that the biggest driver of the economy is the youth. Young people are earning money, spending on their daily chores and are still left with enough disposable incomes. The reason is the success of the Government's MGNREGA, which promised 100 days of guaranteed employment to every household whose adult members are ready for unskilled labour. With employment of millions of person-days the village economy is becoming a big draw for the village youth. Young people not only decide against migration, those who had already migrated have begun returning home. All the same time, better power scenario, good connectivity with the cities and access to communication facilities, such as mobiles and satellite televisions, improved not only the standard of life in far flung villages, but also increased awareness and enhanced aspiration levels. As a result, rural spending in the last three years got multiplied. However, the pace and depth of rural renaissance will depend on further policy initiatives and up keeping the already achieved momentum while overcoming the challenges faced by rural India.



Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development Sh. Jairam Ramesh speaking at a function in New Delhi

Financial Performance of the Ministry of Rural Development

Department of Rural Development

- The Budget estimates and the central releases increased from ₹ 11437 crore and ₹ 13858 in 2004-05 to ₹ 67138.54 crore (RE) and ₹ 64245 crore respectively in 2011-12.
- During 2012-13, BE (plan) is ₹ 73175 crore and an amount of ₹ 38044.64 crore has been releases upto December 2012.
- The total budget provision in the Central Budget for Ministry of Rural Development for the year 2012-13 is ₹ 73175 crore. In addition, a sum of ₹ 25422.58 crore was also available as unspent balance as on 1.4.2012.
- The allocation in Revised Estimates (RE) has been kept as ₹ 52000 crore. Thus, a sum of ₹ 52000 crore is likely to be released by the Ministry during 2012-13 in the rural development sector. In addition, a sum of ₹ 8447 crore will be spent under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) - during 2012-13.

Department of Land Resources

- The Budget estimates and the central releases are ₹ 2425.00 crore (RE) and ₹ 2418.14 crore respectively in 2011-12.
- During 2012-13, BE (Plan) is ₹ 3201 crore and an amount of ₹ 2428.74 crore has been released upto December 2012.
- Total allocation of Department of Land Resources stands at ₹ 3201 crore during 2012-13.
- The total budget provision in the Central Budget for Department Land Resources is ₹ 3201 crore. In addition, a sum of ₹ 4133.11 crore unspent balances as on 1.4.2012 was also available.
- The allocation in Revised Estimates (RE) has been kept as ₹ 3000 crore. Thus, a sum of ₹ 3000 crore is likely to be released by the Ministry during 2012-13 in the rural development sector.

Schemes

The gradual transformation, overcoming constraints of push and pull factors of urbanization,



An example of income generating activities taken up by rural women under Aajeevika

from virtual hunger in many parts of the country to sustenance and from life sustenance to improvement in quality of life standards is the visible impact of pro-active policy initiatives. The largest scheme of the State sponsored employment in the world, **Mahatma Gandhi NREGA**, is playing a cardinal role in transforming the rural face with its key achievements in last 7 years of its implementation:

- Since its inception in 2006, around ₹ 1,29,000 crore have been disbursed directly as wage payments to rural households.
- 1348 crore persondays of employment have been generated.
- On average, five crore households have been provided with employment every year since 2008.
- Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have accounted for 51% of the total persondays generated.
- Women have accounted for 47% of the total persondays generated. This is well above the mandatory 33% as required by the Act. As is evident, when the women earn, the family gets its benefit. When family is benefited, the society develops.

- Since the beginning of the programme, total number of works taken up account to 146 lakh.
- Average wage per personday has gone up by 81% since inception of the Scheme, with State level variation. The notified wage today varies from a minimum of ₹ 122 in Bihar and Jharkhand to ₹ 191 in Haryana.

Drawing lessons from large scale rural poverty reduction initiatives in the country (especially from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala and Tamil Nadu), Aajeevika - **National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)** formulated new strategies to move from allocation based disbursement and monitoring of central government resource, to demand driven strategy and provide quality technical assistance to States to formulate their own livelihoods based poverty reduction action plans, annual action plans and State perspective implementation plan, to roll out mission's activities. Aajeevika-NRLM is the second largest program of Ministry of Rural Development in terms of allocation and coverage. It is designed to reach 7 crore BPL households (2001 list) across the country in next seven-eight years. The program is implemented in phases. During the year 2012-13, Aajeevika -NRLM largely has focused on establishing institutional architecture, setting up systems and



processes at national and State levels and rolling out mission activities in States. As of December 2012, 18 States are NRLM compliant and have setup SRLMs.

NRLM focuses on targets, outcomes and time bound delivery, continuous capacity building, imparting requisite skills and creating linkages with livelihoods opportunities for the poor, including those emerging in the organized sector, and monitoring against targets of poverty outcomes. The program is implemented through a dedicated support structure at national, State, district and block level. Based on the recommendation of the Planning Commission working group on NRLM, the program has adopted identification of poor by a participatory process at the community level, which aims at covering vulnerable groups, persons with disabilities and destitute. NRLM aims, to reduce poverty by enabling poor households to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, building strong grassroots institutions of the poor.

To maintain standards and quality institutions of poor, NRLM has initiated intensive block strategy,

wherein community resource person (CRP) and professional resource person (PRP) enters one block and completes five rounds in a year, to ensure adequate social inclusion, creates new SHGs and strengthens existing SHG to comply the principles of Panchasutra (weekly meeting, weekly savings, regular lending and borrowing, timely repayment of loan and maintain books of records regularly and accurately). CRPs provide support to strengthen SHG federation, livelihood and financial inclusion, complimenting institution building process. The experience of two years shows that the intensive block strategy has immense scope to create good quality internal CRPs for maintaining activities of existing SHGs and scaling up institution building process in other blocks. NRLM has identified resource organizations to deploy trained and quality CRP teams and PRPs, to deliver services related to training, immersion and handholding to staff, community and ensure high quality and timely services.

Placement linked skills development projects which began as Special Projects under SGSY for skill development in 2004-05 have been continued in NRLM. 182 projects have been sanctioned and 7.81 lakh rural BPL youths have been trained of which 6.22 lakh have been provided with placement. During the year 2012-13, 1.27 lakh candidates have



Rural roads bring all-round development



IAY provides house to BPL families

been trained and 1.08 lakh have been placed. NRLM has been instrumental in bringing rigor into skill development projects and in developing the nrlmskills website in tune with monitoring requirements. A special project under skills - 'Himayat' has been set up exclusively for Jammu and Kashmir.

Rural roads constitute about 80 percent of the country's road network and are a lifeline for the vast majority of the population that lives in the villages. Roads form a critical link for rural communities to access markets, education, health and other facilities. They also enhance opportunities for employment in the non-farm sector and facilitate setting up of shops and small businesses. Historically, infrastructure provision in rural areas has been hampered not so much by the lack of intent or finances as by issues in program design, implementation, governance and maintenance.

Government of India, as part of poverty reduction strategy, launched the **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)** on 25th December 2000 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to assist States, though roads other than National Highways are in the State List under the Constitution. The primary objective of the programme is to provide good all weather connectivity to all eligible

unconnected habitations in the core network with a population of 500 (Census-2001) and above. In respect of the Hill States (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand), Desert areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme), and Tribal (Schedule V) Areas and Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission), the objective is to connect habitations with a population of 250 (Census-2001) and above. The programme envisages single all weather connectivity.

With a view to ensuring full farm-to-market connectivity, the programme also provides for the upgradation of the existing 'Through Routes' and Major Rural Links to prescribed standards, though it is not central to the programme.

The impact of rural roads become visible not so much during or immediately after construction as after a few years, when the traffic picks up and market access is fully exploited by the rural folks. Maintenance of roads plays an important role in exploiting the full potentials of socio-economic development leading to poverty alleviation.

The Government is making all efforts to bring down the housing shortage in the rural areas of the



country. The **Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)** is a flagship scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development to provide houses to below the poverty line (BPL) families in the rural areas. The size of the scheme has increased substantially in recent years to bring down the housing shortage in rural areas of the country. The size of the scheme has increased substantially in recent years to bring down the number of homeless people in rural areas.

The rural housing shortage is informally estimated at about 43 million units. Yet barely 10 percent of this shortage is the demand for new units. Most of the shortage comes from existing units that are either of poor quality or homes that are congested. 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 and involve themselves in construction of their houses. The role of the State Government is limited to releases and to facilitate use of appropriate technology. Nor surprisingly, evaluation studies reveal high levels of occupancy and satisfaction. Providing houses to the poorest also has a positive impact on people's physical and mental health.

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.

This programme was 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.

The NSAP now comprise Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) and National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS).

The Department of Land Resources of MoRD has been 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



NSAP brings smiles on the faces of senior citizens



BNVs take lead role in generating awareness at grassroots level

under the programme is a micro level effort to achieve this objective through treating the underproductive and hitherto unproductive land and taking the 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 rain fed areas in close consultation with the State Governments. The three watershed programmes of the Department of Land Resources namely DPAP, DDP and IWDP have been consolidated as a comprehensive programme named '**Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)**'. In the twelfth five year plan, the distinguishing characteristic of the new IWMP approach is its emphasis on livelihoods, especially for families without any assets. There are many government and non-government organizations in

India who have done pioneering work in this regard and the Department of Land Resources (DoLR) is facilitating partnerships of each State government with selected institutions to carry this process forward with momentum.

Training and IEC

The capacity building through training of rural development functionaries elected members of panchayati raj institutions and others concerned is in the top priority of the Ministry. The Ministry has a network of training Institutions namely National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad, 28 State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) and 89 Extension Training Centers (ETC). The NIRD is an autonomous national level Training and Research Institution under the Ministry while the SIRDs and ETCs are State Government institutions impart training at State, district and sub-district levels.

On IEC front, new media technologies have been engaged by the Ministry for dissemination of information and awareness generation among various stakeholders of RD programmes. The Lab-to-Land Initiative has been expanded to ensure participation of grassroots functionaries including Bharat Nirman Volunteers (BNVs) and PRI representatives in cohesive manner. As on 31.12.2012,



over 2 lakh BNVs are functional across the nation. In addition to educating the rural beneficiaries the BNVs are playing very significant role in social auditing of various schemes.

In pursuance of the suggestion made by the Planning Commission, the Ministry has constituted Performance Review Committee (PRC) under the chairmanship of Secretary (RD). The PRC has representation of State Secretaries, in-charge of rural development, Panchayati Raj, Public Works Department and Social Welfare Department. The other representatives of PRC are from the Planning Commission and Central Ministries/Departments of Ministry of Finance, Statistics & Programme Implementation and Environment & Forests.

International cooperation has, in recent times, gained added significance and impetus in the changed social, economic and political scenario of the world. India, a largest democracy in the world, is always in the forefront as a global partner. The Ministry of Rural 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 with other countries bilaterally or through multilateral platform.

Right from beginning, India has recognized the need for cooperation among the least developed Countries for better appreciation of each other's problems. The mandate of International Cooperation of this Department is to foster mutually beneficial partnerships with other countries of the world in a multilateral as well as bilateral format. The Ministry of Rural Development is the nodal Ministry with respect to two Inter-Governmental, International Organisations, namely, the African-Asian Rural Development Organisation (AARDO) and the Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the

Pacific (CIRDAP). Also, this Ministry is the focal Ministry for Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation in respect of BIMSTEC, SAARC etc.

While the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act (1992) provided a broad legal - constitutional framework for establishing Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in rural areas, the implementation of the Act in its true spirit has varied across States. This has resulted in almost similar institutional structure, but with differential institutional capacities at the local level. This also explains to a certain extent the variations in development outcomes particularly in the areas where these institutions have been assigned key role in the delivery of public goods and services. While the objectives and operational guidelines of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) are the same, the outcomes of their implementation have been different.

Special Care of North Eastern Region

The eight special categories States of North Eastern Region have been paid special emphasis in all MoRD schemes. The initiative of the Central Government to stipulate earmarking of 10% of the budget (gross budgetary support) of the Central Ministries/Departments and creation of non-lapsable central pool of resources has earned dividends in the recent years. During the year 2012-13 a total amount of ₹ 2376.98 crores has been released to the North Eastern States as Central share under MGNREGA whereas ₹ 3915 crores have been allocated for the year under NRLM. In the current year an amount of ₹ 1054 crore have been earmarked for the region under IAY with a physical target of construction of 2.41 lakh houses. During the year ₹ 1049 crore has been released under PMGSY till 31st December 2012. Under NSAP universal coverage has been envisaged and the funds allocated to any State are based on the number of estimated beneficiaries.

"In a day, when you don't come across any problems – you can be sure that you are travelling on a wrong path."

- Swami Vivekananda



Programme Highlights

Mahatma Gandhi NREGA

- **Employment Generated:** In 2012-13, 4.16 crore households were provided employment and 141 crore persondays of employment were generated.
- **Increasing Outreach to the poor and marginalized:** Self targeting in nature, the programme had high work participation from marginalized groups like SC/ST (38%), Women (53%)
- **Strengthening Natural Resource Base:** In 2012-13, 70 lakh works were undertaken, of which 60% for water conservation, 12% for the provision of irrigation facility on land owned by SC/ST/BPL and IAY beneficiaries, 17% for rural connectivity and 8% for land development.
- **Financial Inclusion of the Poor:** With a view to universalise the system of wage payments through institutional accounts, it has been recommended to all States to disburse wages through Post Offices and Bank Accounts. Around 8.54 crore Mahatma Gandhi NREGA bank and post office accounts have been opened to disburse wages.
- **MGNREGA, UIDAI and Direct Benefit Transfers**
The Ministry has strongly supported the use of ICT to improve programme efficiency, streamline processes as well as place information in public domain

eFMS

An Electronic Fund Monitoring System (eFMS) has been set up to speed up payment of wages to workers employed on schemes under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.

eMMS

Electronic Muster Measurement System (eMMS) system has been introduced using nregasoft and mobile based software wherein every day the attendance is taken in the mobiles and put in the public domain.

Aadhar

"Aadhar enabled" direct electronics crediting of accounts payments for workers in MGNREGA is being implemented in 51 districts, in its pilot phase. Aadhaar has the potential to be superior to other biometric solutions for various reasons.

SGSY

- Since the inception of the Programme 43.96 lakh SHGs have been formed.
- During 2011-12, a total of 16.77 lakh Swarojgaris were assisted out of which 11.03 lakh (68.63%) were women Swarojgaris.
- In 2012-13, till December, 4.38 lakh Swarojgaris have been assisted out of which 3.49 lakh (79.68%) are women.



IAY

- Since inception of the scheme about 300.83 lakh houses have been constructed with an expenditure of ₹ 94086.61 crore (upto December 2012).
- For the current financial year 2012-13, ₹ 11075 crore has been provided for Rural Housing.
- Out of this ₹ 10513.20 crore has been allocated under IAY for release to the various districts of various States for construction of 30.10 lakh houses. Besides this, ₹ 500 crore has been kept for homestead scheme.
- Under Bharat Nirman Programme Phase-I, 60 lakh houses were envisaged, 71.76 lakh houses were constructed with an expenditure of ₹ 21720.39 crore.
- The target for the Bharat Nirman Phase II for five years period starting from the year 2009-10 approximately 85.72 lakh houses have been constructed.

PMGSY

- Upto December 2012, a total of 87382 habitations have been connected out of 164849 habitations to be connected and works for 126179 habitations sanctioned.
- In 2012-13, a target of 4000 habitation is set to be covered and 30,000 kms of road length is to be constructed.
- Till December, 2012 a total of 4968 habitations have been covered and 1628712 kms of road has been constructed.

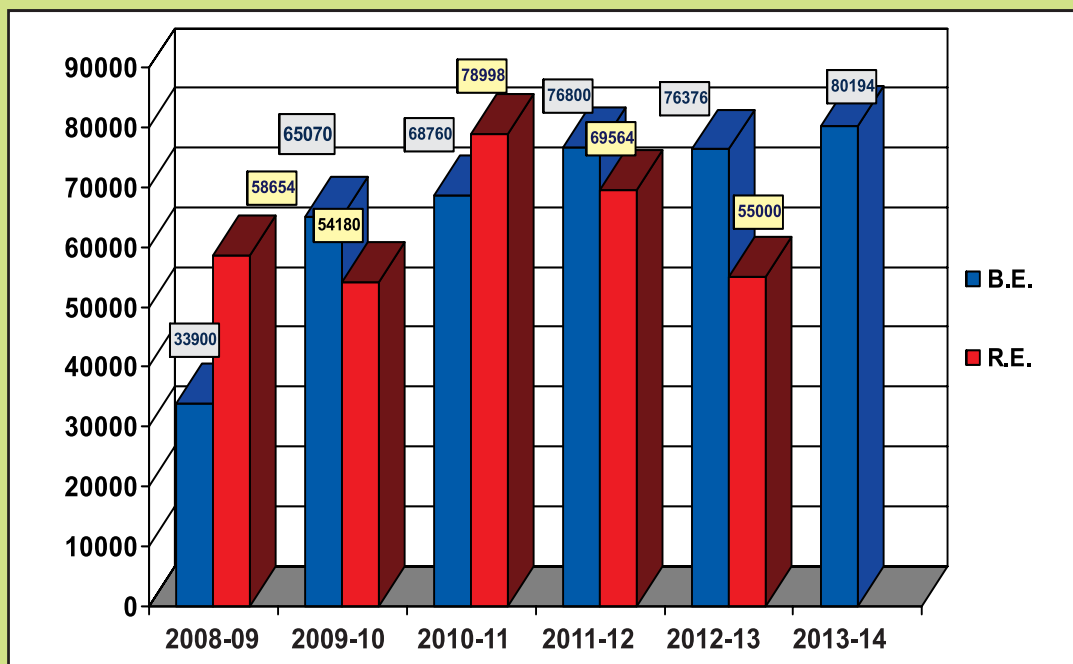
IWMP

- Since launching of IWMP (i.e. 2009-10), 5830 projects covering an area of 27.815m ha have been sanctioned (as on 31.12.2012).
- Central funds to the tune of ₹ 6092.27 crore have been released upto 31.12.2012.



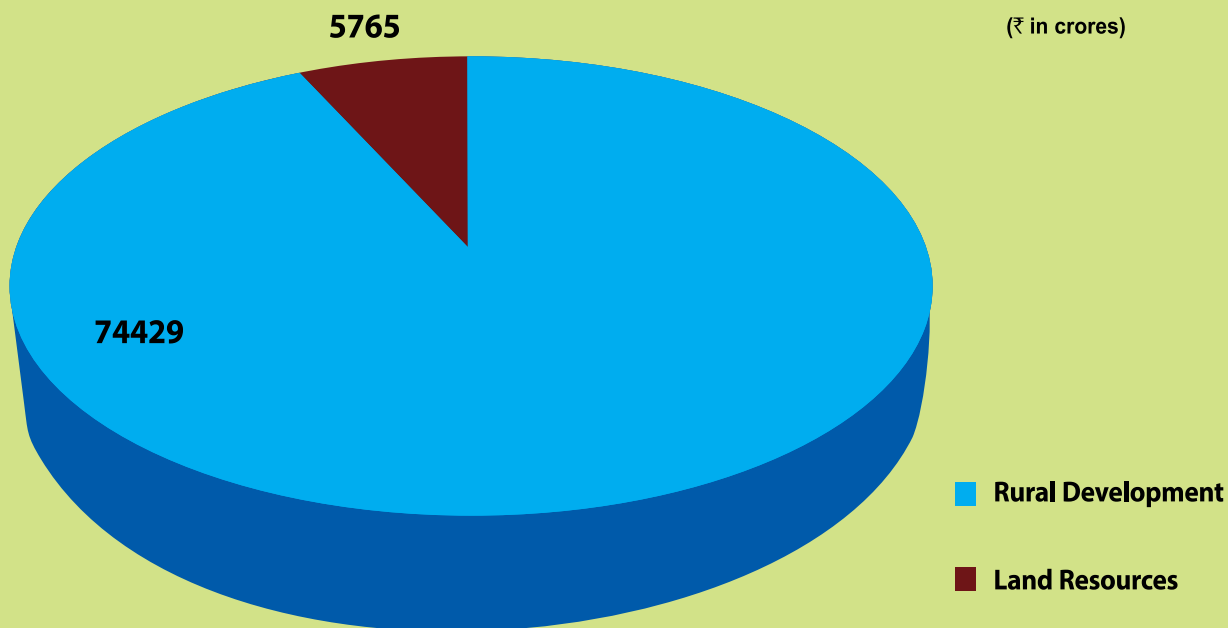
Outlays for Ministry of Rural Development for Last Five Years and 2013-14

(₹ in crores)



Ministry of Rural Development Outlays for 2013-2014

(₹ in crores)



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

Department of Rural Development





CHAPTER - 1

Organisation

Background of the Ministry

In October 1974, the Department of Rural Development came into existence as a part of Ministry of Food and Agriculture. On 18th August 1979, the Department of Rural Development was elevated to the status of a new Ministry of Rural Reconstruction. That Ministry was renamed as Ministry of Rural Development on 23rd January 1982. In January 1985, the Ministry of Rural Development was again converted into a Department under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development which was later rechristened as Ministry of Agriculture in September 1985. On July 5, 1991 the Department was upgraded as Ministry of Rural Development. Another Department viz. Department of Wasteland Development was created under this Ministry on 2nd July 1992. In March 1995, the Ministry was renamed as the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment with three departments namely Department of Rural Employment and Poverty Alleviation, Rural Development and Wasteland Development.

Again, in 1999 Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment was renamed as Ministry of Rural Development.

The Ministry consisted of the following three Departments:

1. Department of Rural Development
2. Department of Land Resources
3. Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation

Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation was separated from the Ministry of Rural Development on 13th July, 2011 and renamed as Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

The Department of Rural Development implements schemes for generation of self employment and wage employment, provision of housing and minor irrigation assets to rural poor, social assistance to the destitute and Rural Roads. Apart from this, the Department provides the support services and other quality inputs such as assistance for strengthening of DRDA Administration, Panchayati raj institutions, training & research, human



Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development administering Sadhbhawna Diwas pledge to officials to promote communal harmony



resource development, development of voluntary action etc. for the proper implementation of the programmes. The major programmes of the Department of Rural Development are Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Rural Housing (RH), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM).

Department of Land Resources implements schemes to develop wastelands in the country for increase bio-mass production. Department also provides the support services and other quality inputs such as land reforms, betterment of revenue system and land records. It also undertakes development of desert areas and drought prone areas in the country. The major programmes of the Department of Land Resources are Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) The Desert Development Programme (DDP) the Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) and Land Reforms (LR). These aim at increasing the soil and moisture conservation and productivity of the wasteland of the degraded lands thereby increase the income of the people.

Administration

Shri Jairam Ramesh continued to function as Minister of Rural Development and Minister of Drinking Water and Sanitation w.e.f 13.7.2011. He relinquished the additional charge of the office of the Minister of Drinking Water & Sanitation w.e.f. 28th October, 2012.

Shri Pradeep Jain continued to function as Minister of State for Rural Development.

Shri Sisir Adhikari and Ms. Agatha Sangma demitted the Office of the Ministers of State for Rural Development w.e.f. 22.9.2012 and 27.10.2012 respectively.

Shri Lalchand Kataria assumed the charge of the office of the Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development w.e.f. 30th October, 2012.

Shri Subrahmanyam Vijay Kumar, IAS (HP:76) continued to function as Secretary (Rural Development).

Consequent upon attaining the age of superannuation, Smt. Anita Chaudhary, IAS (HY: 76) retired from Government Service as Secretary (LR) w.e.f. 30.9.2012 (AN).

Shri Bipin Bihari Srivastava, IAS (BH:78) took over the charge of the post of Secretary, Department of Land Resources w.e.f 5.11.2012 (AN).

Shri Arvind Mayaram, IAS (RJ: 78), SS & FA relinquished the charge of the post w.e.f. 31.7.2012 to take up the new assignment as Secretary, Economic Affairs.

Smt. B. Bhamathi, IAS (BH:79) assumed the charge of the post of Additional Secretary & Financial Adviser in this Department w.e.f. 23.8.2012.

Shri S.M. Vijayanand, IAS (KL:81) assumed the charge of the post of Additional Secretary (RD) in this Department w.e.f. 14.5.2012.

Shri Prabhudayal Meena, IAS (MP:80) continued to function as Additional Secretary, Department of Land Resources.

Shri Partha Pratim Mitra, IES:1979 continued to function as Chief Economic Adviser in this Department.

Shri T. Vijaya Kumar, IAS (AP:83), Dr. P.K. Anand, IAS (RJ: 83) and Shri D.K. Jain, IAS (MH:83) continued to function as Joint Secretaries in the Department of Rural Development.

Shri Sanjay Kumar Rakesh, IAS (MT:90), Shri N. Muruganandam, IAS (TN:91) and Shri Niten Chandra, IAS (OR:90), relinquished the charge of the post of Joint Secretary in the Department of Rural Development w.e.f. 25.4.2012, 1.6.2012 and 9.10.2012 respectively to take up their new assignments.

Shri Rajesh Bhushan, IAS (BH:87) took over the charge of the post of Joint Secretary in the Department of Rural Development w.e.f 19.6.2012 vice Shri Sanjay Kumar Rakesh, Joint Secretary.



Smt. Vijaya Srivastava, IAS (MP:84) took over the charge of the post of Joint Secretary in the Department of Rural Development w.e.f. 23.7.2012 vice Shri N. Muruganandam, Joint Secretary.

Smt. Savita Anand, IFS (RJ: 81) continued to function as Joint Secretary in the Department of Land Resources.

Shri Surendra Kumar, IFS (KL:86) continued to function as Joint Secretary in the Department of Land Resources.

Shri Giriraj Prasad Gupta (ICAS:1983) assumed the charge of the post of Chief Controller of Accounts w.e.f. 8.8.2012 in the Ministry of Rural Development.

Shri C.R.K. Nair, ISS, continued to function as Adviser (Stat) in the Department of Rural Development.

Dr. N.K. Sahu, IES assumed the charge of the post of Economic Adviser w.e.f. 20.1.2012 in this Department.

Autonomous Bodies under Ministry of Rural Development

The Ministry of Rural Development has the following three autonomous organizations under its administrative control

1. National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Rajendranagar, Hyderabad - 500 030
2. Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi - 110 003.
3. National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA), 5th Floor, 15-NBBC Tower, Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi-110 066.

NIRD, Hyderabad

Since revamping/restructuring of NIRD is under consideration of a Committee, headed by Dr. Y.K. Alagh, Former Agricultural Minister and former Member Planning Commission, it has been decided not to post any regular Director General in NIRD for the present. Accordingly, Dr. M.V. Rao, IAS (WB:88),

the Senior most officer in NIRD continued to hold the charge of DG, NIRD.

CAPART, New Delhi

As the restructuring/revamping of CAPART is under consideration, it was decided not to fill up the regular post of D.G., CAPART for the present. Accordingly, the charge of the post of DG, CAPART has been assigned to Smt. Vijaya Srivastava, Joint Secretary (In charge), CAPART of this Department in addition to her own normal duties.

Dr. Ajay Kumar Singh, IAS (AM: 87) continued to function as Dy. Director General, CAPART.

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

NRRDA, New Delhi

Dr. P.K. Anand, IAS (RJ: 83) continued to function as ex-officio, Director General, NRRDA.

O&M Activity in the Ministry

Organisation and Method Unit of the Department of Rural Development oversees all aspects concerning Organization and Methods, administrative reforms and records management so as to bring in systematic improvement to enhance efficiency.

Emphasis was laid on sound Records Management to ensure optimum utilization of scarce space available and quick retrieval of records. Further, an Annual Action Plan was drawn up for O&M Inspections of Sections, review of periodical reports and returns and consolidation of orders.

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. There are only three C&AG Reports outstanding which are at different levels of process. The present status of these C&AG Paras is indicated at below.

Action is in progress to update the handbook on Organization and Functions.



Position regarding pending C&AG Reports/Paras as on 31.12.2012

Sl.No.	Report No. and Year	Present Status
1.	Report No. 3 of 2003 on Rural Housing.	Report No. 3 of 2003 on Rural Housing containing 283 Sub-Paras out of which ATNs for 281 Sub-Paras duly vetted by Audit sent to Monitoring Cell, Ministry of Finance. Therefore, ATNs for only 2 Sub-Paras are pending for want of information from the State Governments.
2.	Para No. 11.1 of C&AG Report No. 9 of 2010-11 on "Idling of Funds" under SGSY Division.	Audit has already vetted the Para No. 11.1 of Report No. 9 of 2010-11, subject to the condition that final ATN should be directly sent to the Monitoring Cell, Ministry of Finance. The ATN has so far not been sent to Monitoring Cell, Ministry of Finance.
3.	Chapter-II of C&AG Report No. 20 of 2010-11 on "Functioning of CAPART".	Audit has already vetted the Chapter-II Para No. 11.1 of Report No. 20 of 2010-11, subject to the condition that final ATN should be directly sent to the Monitoring Cell, Ministry of Finance. The ATN has so far not been sent to Monitoring Cell, Ministry of Finance.

Vigilance

Vigilance Desk handles vigilance related work in the Department of Rural Development and co-ordinates for it with Department of Land Resource and Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation along with autonomous institutions namely CAPART, NIRD and NRRDA including matters and reports concerning CVC, DoPT and CBI etc.

Besides handling complaints including those received on-line through CPGRAMS, the vigilance desk also furnishes Vigilance Clearance and NOCs in respects of personnel working in the Ministry.

Completion of PARs/APARs in respect of personnel is also being taken care of by this Section.

To ensure transparency and Accountability

emphasis is accorded to following aspects:-

- Conduct of vigilance investigation in respect of irregularities.
- Close monitoring and disposal of disciplinary cases in the Department and
- Pursuance of Rotation of Staff posted in sensitive posts.

On the recommendation of CVC a Joint Secretary in the Ministry has been appointed as part time CVO, who acts on behalf of CVC in respect of personnel working in the Ministry in the matter of disciplinary cases. Vigilance/Disciplinary cases are reviewed by CVO as well as Secretary (RD) regularly.

In accordance with the CVC instructions, various vigilance related activities such as Vigilance Awareness Week are also observed.



Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961
Ministry of Rural Development

A. Department of Rural Development

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 Part II of the Table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution.
4. All matters relating to cooperation with the Centre for Integrated Rural Development for Asia and Pacific (CIRDAP) and the Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation (AARDO).
5. (a) All matters pertaining to rural employment or unemployment such as working out of strategies and programmes for rural employment including special works, wage or income generation and training related thereto.
 (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 thereof.
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

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 arrears of land revenue and sums recoverable as such arrears, 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 Wastelands 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 Wastelands Development.
14. Drought Prone area Programmes.
15. Desert Development Programmes.
16. The Registration Act, 1908 (16 of 1908).
17. (i) National Mission on Bio-fuels;
 (ii) bio-fuel plant production, propagation and commercial plantation of bio-fuel plants 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 land and wastelands in consultation with State Governments, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Panchayati Raj for bio-fuel plant production.



Organisation Ministry of Rural

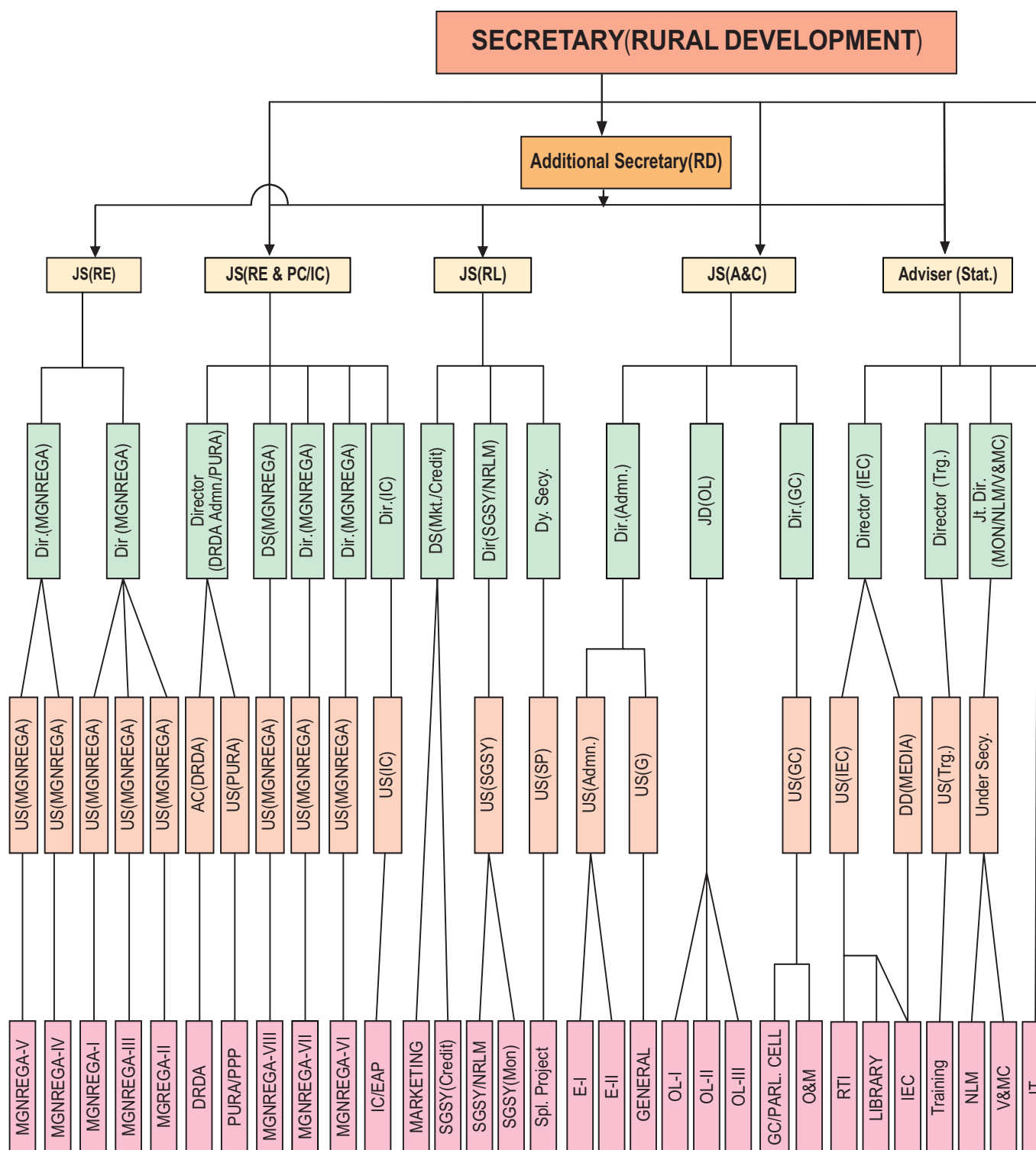
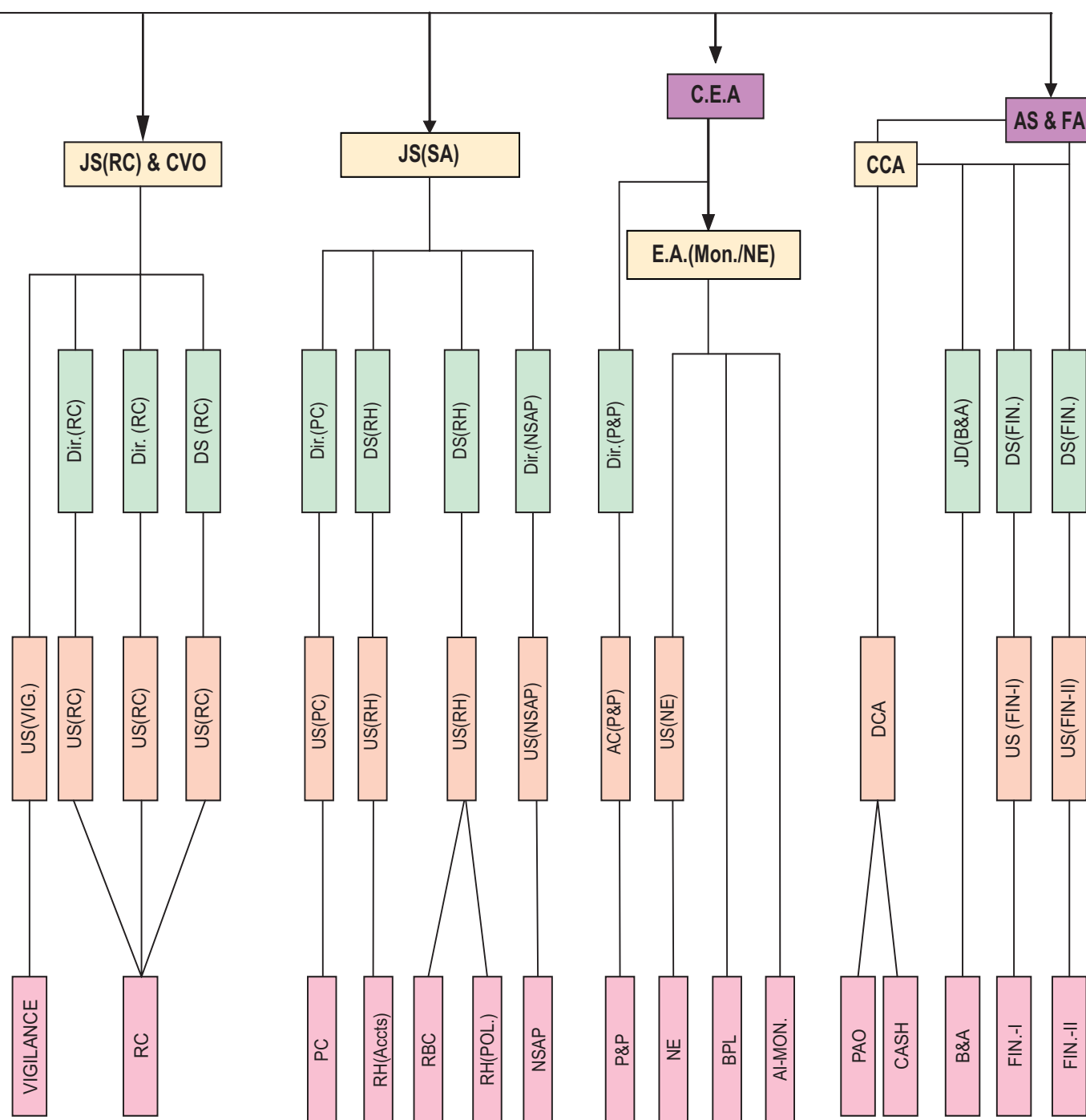
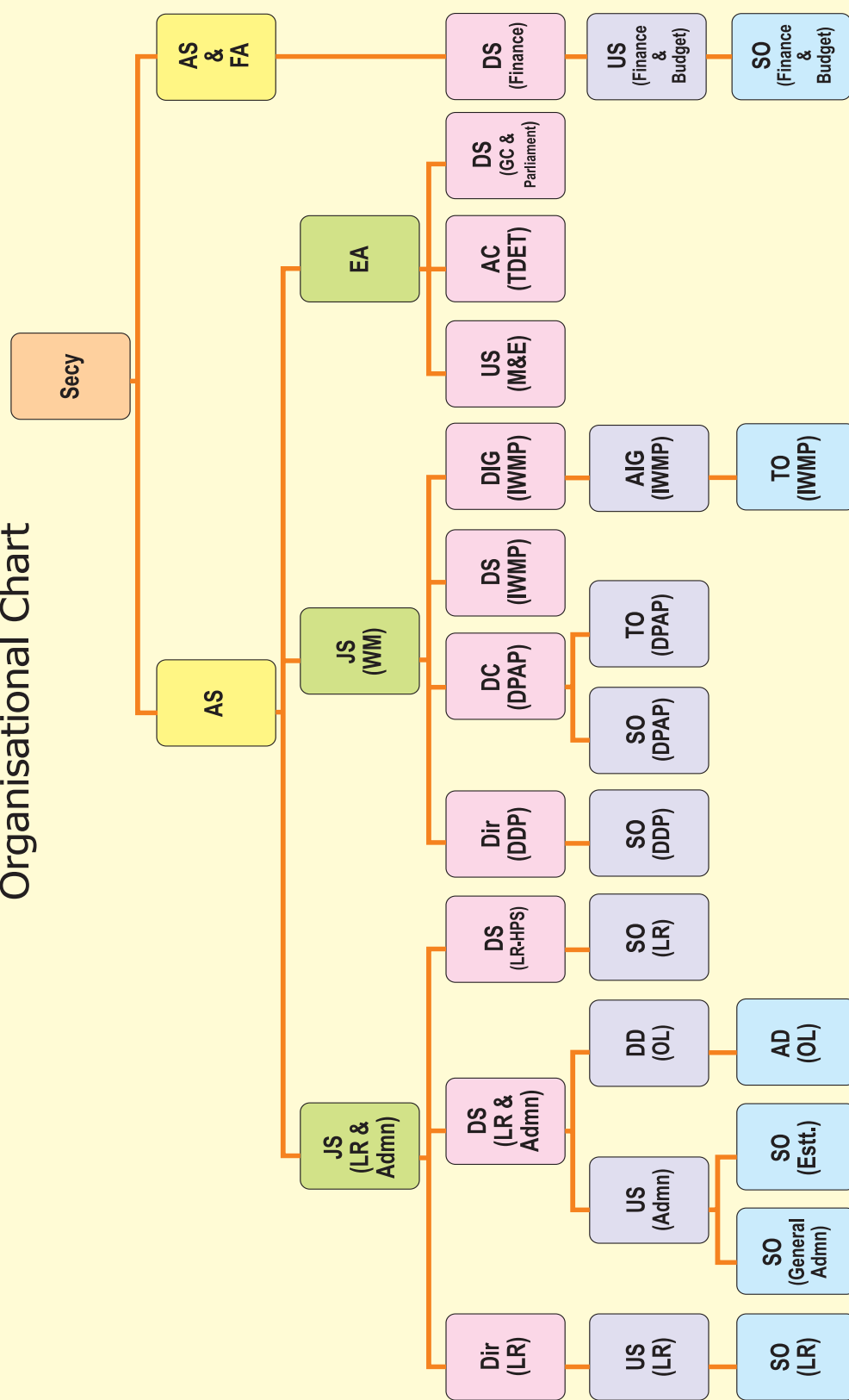




Chart Development



Department of Land Resources Organisational Chart



Abbreviations used :

Secy: Secretary,

Dir: Director,

US: Under Secretary,

TO: Technical Officer,

Admn: Administration

OL: Official Language,

AS: Additional Secretary,

DIG: Deputy Inspector General,

AC: Assistant Commissioner,

Estt.: Establishment,

TDET: Technology Development, Extension & Training,

FA: Financial Advisor,

DS: Deputy Secretary,

AD: Assistant Director,

GC: General Coordination,

Ext: Extension & Training,

JS: Joint Secretary,

DC: Deputy Commissioner,

AIG: Assistant Inspector General,

LR: Land Reforms,

WM: Watershed Management

EA: Economic Advisor,

DD: Deputy Director,

SO: Section Officer,

M&E: Monitoring and Evaluation,



CHAPTER - 2

Rural Employment

Introduction

Rationale of Rural Wage Employment Programmes

A majority of the poor in rural areas of the country depend mainly on the wages they earn through unskilled labour. They are often on threshold levels of subsistence and are vulnerable to the possibility of sinking from transient to chronic poverty, in the event of inadequate labour demand or in the face of unpredictable crises that may be general in nature like natural disaster or personal like ill-health, all of which adversely impact their employment opportunities.

In a context of poverty & unemployment, wage employment programmes provide unskilled manual workers with short-term employment on public works such as irrigation infrastructure, reforestation soil conservation, road construction etc. These programmes provide income transfers to poor households during critical times and so also enable consumption smoothing specially during slack

agricultural seasons or years. Durable assets created under these programmes have the potential to generate sustainable livelihood.

History of Rural Wage Employment Programmes

The need to evolve a mechanism to supplement existing livelihood sources in rural areas was recognised early in development planning in India. The Government has implemented wage employment programmes that offered wage employment on public works on minimum wages. The wage employment programmes started as pilot projects in the form of Rural Manpower Programme (RMP) [1960-61], Crash Scheme for Rural employment (CRSE) [1971-72], Drought Prone Area Programme was started as Rural work Programme (RWP)[1972], Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA), Marginal Farmers & Agricultural Labour Scheme (MF&AL) to the poorest of the poor. These experiments were translated into a full-fledged wage-employment programme in 1977 in the form of Food for Work



*Mahatma Gandhi NREGA completes seven successful years on 2nd February, 2013.
NREGA Sammelan at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi*



MGNREGA workers in action

Programme (FWP). In 1980's this programme was further streamlined into the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY1993-94) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS). The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) was merged with Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) from 1999-2000 and was made a rural infrastructure programme. The programme was merged with Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana during the year 2001-02 and National Food for Work (NFFWP, 2005).

These wage employment programmes implemented by State Governments with Central assistance were self-targeting and the objective was to provide enhance livelihood security, specially of those dependent on casual manual labour. At the State Level, the Govt. of Maharashtra formulated the Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Scheme and Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Act, 1977 to provide wage employment to those who demanded it.

Based on the experience of these programmes the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was enacted to reinforce the commitment towards livelihood security in rural areas. This Employment Guarantee Act is the most

significant legislation in many ways. For the first time, rural communities have been given not just a development programme but a regime of rights. The MGNREGA is a legal guarantee that people can use to secure their entitlement of wage employment. It holds the Government responsible for making this employment available to the people. It is a legal instrument in the hands of the poor based on the demand of the workers.

How Lessons are incorporated in MGNREGA

The Rights-based design of MGNREGA has a genesis in the preceding wage employment programmes. Almost all the rights related features of MGNREGA are inherited from previous wage employment programme. The rights based framework was inherited from Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Act 1977. Under MGNREGA, apart from guaranteeing 100 days of wage employment, the Panchayati Raj Institutions have been vested with the responsibility of planning, implementation and monitoring of activities taken up under the scheme. MGNREGA made the demand factor a conscious strategy as a Right to obtain employment. Financial obligations both of the Centre and the State are part of the legal framework. The MGNREGA guidelines also detail operational and



administrative modalities of implementation seeking to address the limitations of the earlier wage employment programmes, placing greater emphasis, for example on planning processes, and MIS for improving data management.

However, since the conditions for implementing the Rights-based processes of the Act were not necessarily universally or equally present, the implementation of the schemes under the Act, immediately with its notification, became the testing and training ground.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) with its legal framework and rights-based approach was notified on September 5, 2005. It aims at enhancing livelihood security by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The Act covered 200 districts in its first phase, on February 2, 2006, and was extended to all the rural districts of the country in phases.

During the FY 2012-13 upto 31st December, the scheme has provided employment to around 4.16 crore households through about 70 lakh works with more than 141 crore person days of employment being generated at a total expenditure about of ₹ 25000 crore. The average wage rate per day has increased from ₹ 65 in 2006-07 to about ₹ 115 in 2011-12.

The women workforce participation under the Scheme has surpassed the statutory minimum requirement of 33 per cent and the trends indicate an increase in the participation rate at the national level. Since inception, every year women participation has been around 48%.

MGNREGA is the first ever law, internationally, that guarantees wage employment at an unprecedented scale. The primary objective of the Act is meeting demand for wage employment in rural areas. The works permitted under the Act address causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation and soil erosion, so that the employment generation is sustainable. 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.



MGNREGA empowers rural women by providing wage employment



Protection wall built under MGNREGA in Manipur

The key achievements of the programme in the last six year of its implementation are:

- Since its inception in 2006, around ₹ 1,29,000 crores have been disbursed directly as wage payments to rural households.
- 1348 crores person-days of employment has been generated.
- On an average; five crores households have been provided with employment every year since 2008.
- Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have accounted for 51% of the total person-days generated.
- Women have accounted for 47% of the total person-days generated. This is well above the mandatory 33% as required by the Act. As is evident, when the women earn, the family gets its benefit. When family is benefitted, the society develops.
- Since the beginning of the programme, 146 lakhs works have been taken up under the Act.
- Average wage per person-day has gone up by 81% since the Scheme's inception, with State-level variation. The notified wage today varies

from a minimum of ₹ 122 in Bihar and Jharkhand to ₹ 191 in Haryana.

Salient features of the Act

- **Rights based Framework:** For adult members of a rural household willing to do unskilled manual work.
- **Time bound Guarantee:** 15 days for provision of employment, else unemployment allowance to be paid.
- Upto 100 days in a financial year per household, depending on the actual demand.
- **Labour Intensive Works:** 60:40 wage and material ratio for permissible works at the Gram Panchayat; no contractors/machinery.
- **Decentralized Planning**
 - Gram Sabhas to recommend works
 - At least 50% of works by Gram Panchayats for execution
 - Principal role of PRIs in planning, implementation and monitoring
- **Work site facilities:** Crèche, drinking water, first aid and shade provided at worksites
- **Women empowerment:** At least one-third of beneficiaries should be women



- **Transparency & Accountability:** Proactive disclosure through wall writings, citizen information boards and MIS and Social Audits
- **Funding:** 100% cost towards unskilled wages and 75% towards skilled, semi-skilled and material is borne by Central Government and 25 % of skilled, semi-skilled and material costs is contributed by States. In addition 6% administrative expenses are borne by the Centre for effective implementation of the Act.

Outcomes of programme implementation in the year 2012-13 (upto 31st December 2012) are as follows:

- **Employment Generated:** In 2012-13, 4.16 crore households were provided employment and 141 crore person-days of employment were generated.
- **Increasing Outreach to the poor and marginalized:** Self targeting in nature, the programme had high work participation from marginalized groups like SC/ST (38%), Women (53%)
- **Strengthening Natural Resource Base:** In 2012-13, 70 lakh works were undertaken, of

which 60% for water conservation, 12% for the provision of irrigation facility on land owned by SC/ST/BPL and IAY beneficiaries, 17% for rural connectivity and 8% for land development.

- **Financial Inclusion of the Poor:** With a view to universalise the system of wage payments through institutional accounts, it has been recommended to all States to disburse wages through Post Offices and Bank Accounts. Around 8.54 crore bank and post office accounts of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers have been reported on MGNREGAssoft for disbursement of wages.

Physical & Financial Outcome for 2011-12 & 2012-13 are at **Annexure-IV** to **VII**.

Recent Initiatives to Strengthen MGNREGA

Over the last few years, based on reports from the field and research inputs on implementation issues and challenges, the Ministry has taken initiatives to strengthen the program implementation at grassroot level.

The Fourth edition of MGNREGA Operational Guidelines, 2013 has been released on 2nd February 2013. The revised guidelines have attempted to



A MGNREGA site



A MGNREGA worker in Nagaland

meet important implementation challenges viz. accurate capturing of demand for the Scheme, delays in wage payment, issues of transparency and accountability. The revised guidelines are available on the program website (www.nrega.nic.in).

Some new initiatives taken under MGNREGA are:

a. Ensuring Durable & Quality Assets

i. As a result of various deliberations, focused discussions with experts and based on the recommendations of Dr. Mihir Shah Committee, the list of permissible works under MGNREGA was expanded in May 2012 to:

- Strengthen the synergy between MGNREGA and rural livelihoods, particularly agriculture, and create durable quality assets
- Respond to the demands of States for greater location-specific flexibility in permissible works
- Help improve the health and ecological situation in rural India, with particular focus on sanitation.

ii. The contribution from MGNREGA for

construction of individual toilets under Total Sanitation Campaign, now renamed as Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, has been increased to ₹ 4500 from ₹ 1200. (The guidelines can be downloaded from the link: http://nrega.nic.in/netnrega/WriteReaddata/Circulars/modi_Guidelines_TSC_10052012_taking_works_relating_Access_to_sanitation.pdf)

b. Measures to ensure Transparency & Accountability

i. Appointment of Ombudsman at district level for expeditious redressal of grievances on implementation of MGNREGA.

Transparency and accountability are the cardinal principles underlying the implementation of MGNREGA. In order to realise an effective redressal of the grievances of the people, all the States have been directed to establish office of Ombudsman, which will, as an independent authority, expeditiously redress the grievances in regard to the implementation of the Scheme. Seven States have appointed Ombudsman in all the districts. These are Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim and West Bengal. Five States have not appointed Ombudsman in any of the



districts. States which are yet to appoint Ombudsman are Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, J&K, Mizoram and Uttar Pradesh. The number of districts in other States where Ombudsman is functional are: (Total number of districts in the State mentioned within brackets) Andhra Pradesh: 20(23), Assam: 22(27), Bihar: 13(38), Chhatisgarh: 13(27), Haryana: 7(21), Himachal Pradesh: 10(12), Jharkhand: 7 (24), Karnataka: 26(30), Maharashtra: 29(33), Meghalaya: 1(7), Orissa: 24(30), Punjab: 5(22), Rajasthan: 20(33), Tamil Nadu: 11(31), Tripura: 3(9) and Uttarakhand: 11(13). The data also reflects that in Sikkim one Ombudsman is appointed for all the four districts and in West Bengal six Ombudsmen are appointed for all the 18 districts in the State.



A MGNREGA worker holds her Job Card

ii. Social Audits

Section 17 of the MGNREG Act requires that Gram Sabhas shall monitor the execution of works within the Gram Panchayat (GP). The Gram Sabha shall conduct regular social audits of all projects taken up under the scheme within the GP. Social Audit is not only a management tool but also a platform for public and primary stakeholders of MGNREGA to scrutinize the resources (both financial and non-financial) used for development initiatives. The MGNREGA Audit of Schemes Rules 2011 clearly provide that Social Audit Unit shall facilitate conduct of Social Audit of the works taken up under the Act in every GP at least once every six months in the manner prescribed under the rules.

iii. Grievance Redressal: Standard Operating Procedures formulated

To effectively address issues of concern on implementation of MGNREGS and leakages in the Scheme, the Ministry has formulated the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) under Section 27(2) of MGNREGA for redressing complaints. This was realized during September 2012. The new mechanism delineates procedures for managing various types of complaints that will streamline the redressal procedures. The SOP can be accessed from the link: http://nrega.nic.in/netnrega/WriteReaddata/Circulars/Revised_FINAL_sop_by_SRD_3_9_2012.pdf

iv. CAG Audit: Performance audit of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG), is in progress and detailed report is expected soon.

v. CA Audit at GP Level: The objective is to make certification of MGNREGA accounts at the GP level by chartered accountants compulsory over time, starting with 10% GPs in the identified highest spending district in each State in 2012-13



Effective monitoring of MGNREGA

Recently MGNREGA Sameeksha, the first comprehensive anthology of over 130 major independent evaluation studies on the MGNREGA was published. MGNREGA Sameeksha provides an objective summary of both, the positive impacts of the Scheme as well as its constraints. Main findings from the Sameeksha are at **Box: 3**

- a. The Ministry is also in the process of setting up a concurrent evaluation office (CEO), a system by which the schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development including MGNREGA will be evaluated in real time during implementation to identify weaknesses in structure and execution, and enable the Govt to insert mid course correctives. Concurrent evaluation would mark a change from the present method of annual studies undertaken to evaluate schemes.
- b. The Vigilance & Monitoring Committees (V&MCs) are constituted at State as well as District level to function as important instrument for effective monitoring of implementation of the programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. One of the major objectives of the V&MCs is to provide a crucial role to the Members of Parliament and elected representatives in monitoring of implementation of the Rural Development programmes so that the schemes are executed in an effective manner and the benefits reach the poor in full measure.

After the constitution of the XV Lok Sabha, the Ministry of Rural Development issued guidelines for reconstituting State and District level V&MCs. A document which contains the Guidelines, including the Composition and Terms of Reference of the State and District level V&MCs is available from the MoRD's website, on the following link: http://rural.nic.in/sites/downloads/general/V_MC_guidelineslatest_23052011.pdf. It is imperative that the meetings of the Vigilance & Monitoring Committees (V&MCs) are held regularly in accordance with the Guidelines.

MGNREGA, UIDAI and Direct Benefit Transfers

The Ministry has strongly supported the use of Information Communication Technology (ICT) to improve programme efficiency, streamline processes as well as place information in public domain

i) e-FMS:

An electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS) has been implemented to reduce delay in payment of wages to workers employed under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. e-FMS has been implemented in Karnataka, Odisha, Gujarat, Tripura and Rajasthan, for crediting wages electronically into workers' Banks/P.O. accounts leveraging core banking solution of banks and Sanchay Post Solution of Department of Posts. e-FMS will capture real time transactions, eliminate delays and leakages apart from parking of funds at various levels held by different stakeholders.

ii) e-MMS

Electronic Muster Management System (eMMS) system has been introduced using mobile based application to capture worksite attendance. Mobile based application is piloted in Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. The e-MMS uses Mobile based Technology to capture attendance of labour and measurements of work done thereby enabling information flow directly from Worksite to the Website.

iii) Aadhar

Ministry is in process of operationalizing Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) in identified 51 (46 districts under MGNREGA) districts from 1st June, 2013 onwards. DBT will be implemented through e-FMS and subsequently through Aadhaar Enabled Bridge (APB) once the MGNREGA beneficiary has a Aadhaar number, which is seeded in the programme database (MGNREGA).



Additional works to enhance the livelihood opportunities

Additional works permitted under MGNREGA

1. **Watershed related works**
 - i. Contour trenches
 - ii. Contour bunds
 - iii. Boulder checks
 - iv. Farm bunding
 - v. Gabion structures
 - vi. Underground dykes
 - vii. Earthen dams
 - viii. Dugout farm ponds
 - ix. Stop dams.
2. **Watershed related works in mountain regions**
 - i. Springshed development
3. **Agriculture related works**
 - i. NADEP composting
 - ii. Vermi-composting
 - iii. Liquid bio-manures
4. **Livestock related works**
 - i. Poultry shelter
 - ii. Goat shelter
 - iii. Construction of pucca floor, urine tank and fodder trough for cattle
 - iv. Azolla as cattle-feed supplement;
5. **Fisheries related works**
 - i. Fisheries in seasonal water bodies on public land
6. **Works in coastal areas**
 - i. Fish drying yards
 - ii. Belt vegetation
 - iii. Construction of storm water drains for coastal protection
7. **Rural drinking water related works**
 - i. Soak pits
 - ii. Recharge pits
8. **Rural sanitation related works**
 - i. Individual household latrines
 - ii. School toilet units
 - iii. Anganwadi toilets
 - iv. Solid and liquid waste management;
9. **Flood management related works**
 - i. Deepening and repair of flood channels
 - ii. Chaur renovation;
10. **Irrigation command related works**
 - i. Rehabilitation of minors, sub-minors and field channels.
11. **Construction of Anganwadi centres**
12. **Construction of play fields.**



Box 1:

Major findings of research studies compiled in MGNREGA Sameeksha

1. MGNREGA is important as a supplementary source of income and MGNREGA income is being used by rural households for starting their own ventures.
2. MGNREGA has caused a significant increase in monthly per capita consumption expenditure of rural households.
3. MGNREGA is succeeding as a self targeting programme with high participation from marginalised groups including the SCs and STs. In the case of both SCs and STs, the participation rate exceeds their share in the total population.
4. MGNREGA has reduced the traditional gender wage discrimination, particularly, in the public works sector and has had a positive impact on the socio-economic status of the women.
5. MGNREGA with its inter-sectoral approach opens an opportunity for convergence with different programmes with an aim to optimise public investment
6. Where planned and implemented well, MGNREGA works have led to a rise in ground water, improvement in soil quality and reduction in vulnerability of production system to climate variability. However, some studies have pointed out that the extent and kind of impact of MGNREGA works on the environment depend on the scale of the activities undertaken, the technical design, the quality of assets created and ownership and use of physical structures constructed.
7. MGNREGA works have been described as "Green" and "Decent" i.e. the scheme creates decent working conditions by ensuring workers rights and legal entitlements, providing social protection and employment and environmentally sustainable works that re-generate the eco-system and protect bio-diversity.
8. MGNREGA has had a more direct and positive impact on reducing distress migration as compared to migration taken-up for economic growth and other reasons.

The read only version of MGNREGA Sameeksha is available on our website: www.nrega.nic.in

Some of the highlights of the Fourth Edition MGNREGA Operational Guidelines, 2013 are following:

- a. Constitution of Cluster Facilitation Teams (CFTs), State Employment Guarantee Mission and Management Team and National Management Team
- b. Dedicated Programme Officers (PO): Blocks that have high concentration of SC/ST/landless labourers and are likely to have more demand for MGNREGA works should have a dedicated PO for MGNREGA. The dedicated PO should not be assigned responsibilities not directly related to MGNREGA.
- c. Register applications for work through telephones including mobile phones and this should feed in directly into NREGASoft. Ensuring convenience to illiterate workers through Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) and voice-enabled interactions.



- d. Network of Capacity Building Institutions for building the capacity of MGNREGA functionaries.
- e. Baseline survey to assess quantum and timing of demand for work
- f. Habitation level as the unit of planning and identification of project
- g. Priority of works to be decided by Gram Panchayat in meetings of the Gram Sabha and the Ward Sabha.
- h. The 60:40 ratio for wage and material costs should be maintained at GP level for all works to be taken up by GP and for works to be taken by all other agencies it should be maintained at the Block/Intermediate Panchayat level.
- i. Expansion of permissible works.
- j. Clarification on the working hour i.e., nine hours including one hour of rest.
- k. Workers to be paid as per piece rate.
- l. Time lines for various steps involved in preparation and finalization of LB
- m. Provision for maintenance of assets
- n. Formation of labour groups
- o. Strategy To Address Incomplete Works
- p. Electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS)
- q. Transaction Based MIS
- r. Partnerships with civil society
- s. New chapters:
 - i. Strategy for vulnerable groups
 - ii. Quality Management of MGNREGA Works
 - iii. Framework for Convergence between MGNREGA and other Programmes.
 - iv. Organizing the Workers.
 - v. Partnership with Civil Society
 - vi. Strengthening Panchayats

Date	Action to be taken
15th August	Gram Sabha to approve GP Annual Plan and submit to PO
15th September	PO submits consolidated GP Plans to Block Panchayat
2nd October	Block Panchayat to approve the Block Annual Plan and submit to DPC
15th November	DPC to present District Annual Plan and LB to District Panchayat
1st December	District Panchayat to approve District Annual Plan
15th December	DPC to ensure that shelf of projects for each GP is ready
31st December	Labour Budget is submitted to Central Govt.
January	Ministry scrutinizes the Labour Budget and requests for compliance for deficiencies, if any
February	Meetings of Empowered Committee are held and LB finalized
February, March	Agreed to LB communicated to States. States to feed data of Month wise and District wise breakup of "Agreed to" LB in MIS and communicate the same to Districts/blocks/GPs
Before 7th April	States to communicate OB, Center to release upfront / 1st Tranche.

- t. Flow chart for each activity of NREGASoft.
- u. Different Modules of NREGASoft
- v. Application of Section 25 for not adhering to the roles and responsibilities defined in Act and Schedule.



MGNREGA empowered youths display their Job Cards

The Fourth Edition MGNREGA Operational Guidelines, 2013 has following chapters

Chapter 1: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act: A Paradigm Shift	Chapter 8: Payment of Wages
Chapter 2: Key Stakeholders	Chapter 9: Strategy for Vulnerable Groups
Chapter 3: Job Cards, Demand For Work and Unemployment Allowance	Chapter 10: Records
Chapter 4: Institutional Architecture and Human Resources	Chapter 11: Management Information System (MIS)
Chapter 5: Capacity Building and Awareness Generation	Chapter 12: Financing
Chapter 6: Planning for Works and Preparation of Labour Budget	Chapter 13: Transparency and Accountability
Chapter 7: Works and their Execution	Chapter 14: Quality Management of MGNREGA Works
	Chapter: 15: Framework for Convergence between MGNREGA and other Programmes
	Chapter 16: Organising the Workers
	Chapter 17: Partnership with Civil Society
	Chapter 18: Strengthening Panchayats



CHAPTER - 3

Rural Livelihoods

Aajeevika-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)

Evolution of the program

The mandate of the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, is rural poverty alleviation through programmes directly targeted at the rural poor households. The major programmes of this Ministry that directly targeted poor families for creation of assets, skill development and self-employment started with Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) in the year 1980 and included several other programmes like the Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisans (SITRA), Ganga KalyanYojana (GKY), and the Million Wells Scheme (MWS). On account of multiplicity of programmes, which were viewed as separate programmes in themselves, the desired linkages among these programmes were not

established effectively. These were more concerned with achieving individual programme targets rather than focusing on the substantive issue of sustainable income generation.

The Planning Commission set up a committee under the chairmanship of Prof S R Hashim in 1997, to review and rationalize various Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Poverty Alleviation and Employment Generation. The Committee recommended the integration of allied programmes with IRDP for better linkages. The report formed the base for shifting from an individual beneficiary approach to a group approach for poverty alleviation. Based on the recommendations of the Planning Commission, the schemes of TRYSEM, SITRA, GKY, DWCRA and MWS were merged into a single self-employment programme namely Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), to be implemented by the States, with effect from April, 1999. SGSY had the objective of improving the family incomes of the rural poor while at the same time, providing for a flexibility of



Building institutions of the poor



Complying with the principle panchasutra - regular savings

design at the grassroots level to suit local needs and resources. The objective of the restructuring was to provide sustainable income generation through micro-enterprise development, both land-based and otherwise. SGSY moved from the individual oriented approach of the earlier programmes like the IRDP, TRYSEM etc. to a group based approach with Self Help Groups of rural BPL as the unit of assistance. The cornerstone of the SGSY strategy was that the poor need to be organized and their capacities built up systematically so that they can access self-employment opportunities. This restructuring also helped in establishing effective linkages between the various components of the programme, such as

capacity building of the poor, credit availability, technology transfer/up-gradation, marketing and infrastructure development. The physical and financial achievements under SGSY from 1999-2000 is given at **Annexure-VIII**.

Performance of SGSY was assessed through concurrent evaluation, studies and reports including those conducted by NIRD, Hyderabad, BIRD, Lucknow, Centre for Management Development, Thiruvananthapuram, reports of the Steering Committee constituted by the Planning Commission for the 11th Plan and the Prof. Radhakrishna Committee on Credit Related Issues related to SGSY, set up by the Ministry of Rural Development in April, 2008. Accordingly, based largely on the recommendations of the Prof. Radhakrishna Committee, SGSY has been restructured as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), subsequently renamed as "Aajeevika", to implement it in a mission mode across the country. The programme was formally launched on 3rd June, 2011.

Learning from the past

An overview of the implementation of the S.G.S.Y. in the country and the various rural livelihoods schemes of the States over the last ten years has thrown up a mixed picture. On the one hand it has brought into focus the shortcomings like uneven mobilisation of rural poor and formation of SHGs across the States, insufficient capacity building of beneficiaries, low credit mobilization and lack of dedicated professionals to implement the programme. On the other hand the mechanism of SHGs as an instrument of social & economic empowerment of rural poor has been amply validated.

Several evaluation studies have shown that the rural livelihoods programmes have been relatively successful in alleviating rural poverty wherever



systematic mobilization of the poor into SHGs, their capacity building and skill development was taken up in a process-intensive manner. Dedicated administrative structures consisting of professionals from the market, created in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu etc for taking up these tasks have immensely contributed to the success of SHG movement there. But elsewhere in the country, in the absence of dedicated professional implementation structure and systematic social mobilisation and institution building activities, the progress of the scheme has been rather slow.

Further, the fact that only 22 percent of the SHGs were able to access bank credit for income generating activities including micro-enterprises, under SGSY, reflects the need for augmenting credit absorption capacity of SHGs through systematic capacity building and sustained technical, marketing and even placement support, besides streamlining the credit delivery system for making available adequate and timely credit at reasonable rates. Systematic sensitisation of the Bankers along with placement of 'Bank Mitras' in the under-staffed rural bank branches, coupled with the robust network of SHGs and their federations in the States' projects have enabled the poor to access substantial institutional credit and overcome some of the critical

technical and market constraints they would otherwise have to face.

The key learnings from NRLM from the 2 decade long work of State-wide livelihoods projects in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu and the work of outstanding NGOs in the country are as follows:

1. There is a need for a sensitive support structure right from State level to district and sub district levels. The sensitive support structure has the responsibility for inducing social mobilisation and building strong grassroots institutions of the poor, particularly women.
2. The key role of the sensitive support structure is to build and nurture strong institutions of poor women at SHG level, village level and block (sub-block) level. These institutions provide the continuous nurturing support which a poor household require during this journey out of poverty.
3. For a poor family to come out abject poverty, a nurturing and handholding support of its own organisations for a period of 6 - 8 years is extremely critical.
4. Rural women poor households, organised into



Developing synergies - through institutions of the poor



SHGs require repeated doses of finance at affordable rates such that over a period of 6 - 8 years they have accessed at least ₹ 100,000/-.

5. The strength of individual SHG in providing support to their members is multiplied when all the poor in a village are organised into SHGs and all the SHGs come together at the village level and form a federation.
6. A second tier of federation of the village federations at the block or sub-block level is required to provide necessary linkages with ongoing Government programmes and to link with the sub-divisional level structure of the State Livelihoods Missions.
7. The poor need to overcome livelihoods risks by developing a variety of livelihoods. This enables them to survive shocks to any particular livelihoods streams.
8. Poor are very vulnerable to shocks and they need safety nets and they need their organisations to access safety needs entitlements under various Government programmes like MGNREGA, Social Assistance Programmes, PDS etc.

It was also seen that the various States are at different stages of progress in terms of institution building and hence require State specific strategies. Common centralised guidelines/strategies would not meet the needs of all the States. Hence differentiated or State specific strategies need to be developed to cater to the specific requirements of each individual State.

Aajeevika has incorporated learning from the implementation of earlier programmes, primarily from the successes and failures of S.G.S.Y., and from the various States' initiatives in the rural livelihoods sector, and accordingly adapted the approach and strategies in implementing the program.

NRLM Approach

Towards building, supporting and sustaining

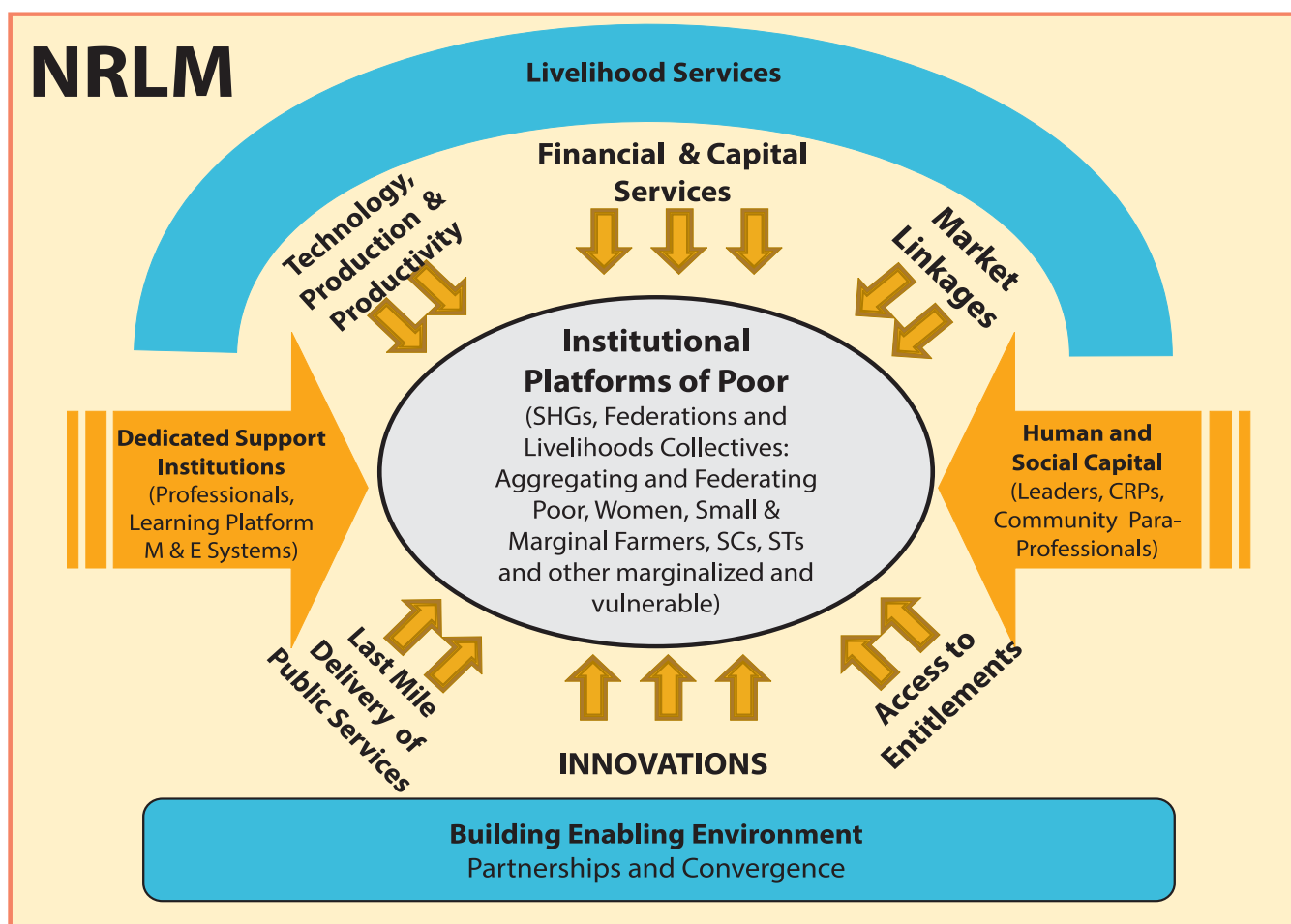
livelihoods of the poor, NRLM harnesses the innate capabilities of the poor, complements them with capacities (information, knowledge, skills, tools, finance and collectivization) to deal with the rapidly changing external world.

Dedicated support structures build and strengthen the institutional platforms of the poor. These platforms, with the support of their human and social capital, offer a variety of livelihoods services to their members. These services include financial and capital services, production and productivity enhancement services that include technology, knowledge, skills and inputs, market linkages etc. Being conscious of the livelihoods activities being varied, **NRLM works on three pillars - enhancing and expanding existing livelihoods options of the poor; building skills for the job market outside; and nurturing self-employed and entrepreneurs.** The interested rural BPL youth would be offered skill development after counseling and matching the aptitude with the job requirements, and placed in jobs that are remunerative. Self-employed and entrepreneurially oriented poor would be provided skills and financial linkages and nurtured to establish and grow with micro-enterprises for products and services in demand.

These platforms also offer space for convergence and partnerships with a variety of stakeholders, by building an enabling environment for poor to access their rights and entitlements, public services and innovations. The aggregation of the poor, through their institutions, reduces transaction costs to the individual members, makes their livelihoods more viable and accelerates their journey out of poverty.

Framework for Implementation for Aajeevika:

In keeping with the flexible nature of the programme, the Ministry has prepared a 'Framework for Implementation' of Aajeevika. The 'Framework' was developed after extensive consultations with various stakeholders including the State Governments, Civil Society Organizations, Bankers and academicians. Like the Mission, its 'Framework for Implementation'



is a learning, live and dynamic framework. This 'Framework' offers space for local plans based on local context and offers space for learning from the experiences in the field as the implementation progresses. It includes the funding norms and ceilings for funding of different components as well as guidelines as to all the other processes under Aajeevika, which are indicative but not binding on the States.

Key features of the program

The core belief of National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) is that the poor have innate capabilities and a strong desire to come out of poverty. They are entrepreneurial, an essential coping mechanism to survive under conditions of poverty. The challenge is to unleash their capabilities to generate meaningful livelihoods and enable them to come out of poverty. The first step in this process

is motivating them to form their own institutions. They and their institutions need to be provided sufficient capacities to access finance and to expand their skills and assets and convert them into meaningful livelihoods. This requires continuous handholding support. An external dedicated, sensitive support structure, from the national level to the sub-district level, is required to induce such social mobilization, institution building and livelihoods promotion.

a. Strategy:

NRLM implementation is in a Mission Mode. This enables: (a) shift from the present allocation based strategy to a **demand driven strategy**, enabling the States to formulate their own livelihoods-based poverty reduction action plans, (b) focus on targets, outcomes and time bound delivery, (c) continuous capacity building, imparting



requisite skills and creating linkages with livelihoods opportunities for the poor, including those emerging in the organized sector, and (d) monitoring against targets of poverty outcomes. As NRLM follows a demand driven strategy, the States have the **flexibility to develop their livelihoods-based perspective plans and annual action plans for poverty reduction**. The overall plans would be within the allocation for the State based on inter-se poverty ratios.

The second dimension of demand driven strategy implies that the ultimate objective is that **the poor will drive the agenda**, through participatory planning at grassroots level, implementation of their own plans, reviewing and generating further plans based on their experiences.

The plans will not only be demand driven, they will also be dynamic. NRLM recognizes and values the iterative nature of the processes.

Aajeevika supports a phased implementation approach and an **Intensive Block Strategy**: Intensive Block is a block (sub-district unit) identified by State Rural Livelihoods Mission (SRLM) in the first phase of Aajeevika implementation to demonstrate the best practices and processes in Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP), targeting the poorest of poor, financial and economic inclusion, enhancement of livelihoods by creating strong institutional platforms of the poor in 3 years. Once the intensive work is completed in these selected blocks, it provides social capital of the poor for scaling up and replicating Aajeevika mandate to other blocks in a

Assumptions for an intensive block

Following are the assumptions for creating an intensive block:

- A block will be divided into 4 clusters
- One Professional Resource Person (PRP) will be deployed in each cluster (4 PRPs per block)
- One external Community Resource Persons (CRP) team is deployed in each cluster (4 external CRP teams per block)
- External CRP team will work for 2 years without interruption
- Project Resource Person will work for 2 years without interruption
- Each external CRP team consists of 5 members
- Each external CRP team will work for one month in one cluster and take one month gap/break after each round
- Each external CRP team will be able to make five rounds in a cluster in one year. 10 rounds in two years.
- Senior CRP strategy will be introduced either at the end of 2nd year or beginning of 3rd year to strengthen federations. There will be Livelihoods and Financial inclusion CRPs who will complement the efforts of CRPs working on the institution building
- After two years of 4 external CRP teams working for two years in a block, 30-40 internal CRP teams (around 150-200 members) will be generated
- Out of 50 internal CRP teams, 25 teams will be sent for other blocks as external CRP teams after two years
- SRLM Project staff will be attached with external CRP teams during their work and follow up the activities after they leave the village



systematic manner. This approach serves as a large sized proof of concept. In addition, the intensive blocks also serve as immersion and training sites for the project staff and also the SHG members.

The scope of intensive block is to:

- i. Create internal trained human resources from among the poor, adequate for scaling up the project implementation
- ii. Act as learning platform within the State for training and immersion of the newly recruited staff and other stakeholders
- iii. Develop proof of concept and home-grown models in social mobilization and institution building, financial inclusion, e-bookkeeping, livelihoods and convergence with line departments and Panchayati Raj institutions thereby reducing the learning curve
- iv. Achieve self-sufficiency in Community Resource Persons in different thematic areas to accelerate project implementation and expand to newer blocks and districts in the State

b. Aajeevika Components:

Social Inclusion and Institutions of the Poor

Universal Social Mobilization: NRLM will follow a saturation approach by ensuring that at least one woman member from each identified rural poor household, is brought under the Self Help Group (SHG) network in a time bound manner. Subsequently, the households (both women and men) would be organized for addressing livelihoods issues through livelihood collectives, which are inclusive of poor. Aajeevika ensures adequate coverage of vulnerable sections of the society such that 50% of the beneficiaries are SC/STs, 15% are minorities and 3% are persons with disability, while keeping in view the ultimate target of 100% coverage of BPL families.

Promotion of Institutions of the poor: Strong quality institutions of the poor such as SHGs and

A Self Help Group (SHG) is an informal voluntary association of poor people preferably from the same socio-economic back ground. The group enables its members to gain their identity as individuals, while realising - and utilising - the immense power of mutual aid. SHGs are seen as instruments for a variety of goals including empowering women, developing leadership abilities among poor people, increasing school enrollments, and improving nutrition and the use of birth control. Financial inter mediation is generally seen more as an entry point to these other goals, rather than as a primary objective. It provides them with a platform from where they can access banks and public services, and spearhead changes that affect them as poor people.

A SHG, of 10-20 poor women in general (5-20 poor women in difficult areas) belonging to the same village and sharing a common socio-economic background is the primary building block of the NRLM institutional design. Among other important dimension, the SHGs thus formed are based on affinity among members, or agreed common objectives, and includes a social and economic cross-section of members. Where there are sufficient numbers of SCs, STs, or other social or economic groups, they might form their own groups, but they too are encouraged to include others. The SHGs are trained in group management, preparing livelihood plans, helping the poorest members, negotiating their rights and entitlements, social accountability etc. and are expected to function in democratic ways.

their federations are set up on priority. They empower the poor and acts as instruments of knowledge and technology dissemination, and hubs of production, collectivization and commerce. In addition, Aajeevika promotes specialized institutions like livelihoods collectives, producers' cooperatives/companies for livelihoods promotion through deriving economies of scale, backward and forward linkages, and access



A Piggery Farm under Aajeevika Scheme

to information, credit, technology and markets. The livelihood collectives enable the poor to optimize their limited resources. There are existing institutions of the poor women (SHGs) formed by Government efforts and efforts of NGOs. Aajeevika would strengthen all existing institutions of the poor in a partnership mode.

Training, Capacity Building and Skill Building:

Aajeevika ensures the poor are provided with the requisite skills for managing their institutions, linking up with markets, managing their existing livelihoods, enhancing their credit absorption capacity and credit worthiness. A multi-pronged approach is adopted for providing continuous capacity building of the targeted families, SHGs, their federations, government functionaries, bankers, NGOs and other key stakeholders. Focus is to develop and engage community professionals and community resource persons (CRP) for capacity building of SHGs and their federations and other collectives. Aajeevika has plans to make extensive use of ICT to make knowledge dissemination and capacity building more effective.

Revolving Fund and Capital Subsidy: Subsidy is made available in the form of revolving fund and capital subsidy. Revolving Fund will be provided to the SHGs (where more than 70% members are from

BPL households) as an incentive to inculcate the habit of thrift and accumulate their own funds towards meeting their credit needs in the long-run and immediate consumption needs in the short-run. Subsidy is a corpus and hence will be used for meeting the members' credit needs directly and as catalytic capital for leveraging repeat bank finance. Capital Subsidy fund will be given directly to the SHGs or will be routed to the SHGs through the federations, wherever the SHGs desire such an arrangement.

Community Resource Persons: Community Resource Persons (CRPs) are women SHG members who have come out of poverty by being members of the SHGs and practiced the cardinal principles of Self-Help. They act as guides and role models for other poor individuals and other institutions. They provide capacity building support to newer groups and act as consultants to each other to successfully implement their plans to come out of poverty. CRPs over the years have evolved as functional specialists with each one having their own strengths in specific areas like social mobilization, gender, financial management, book keeping, marketing, health, gender, paralegal assistants and so on.



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

Provision of Interest Subsidy: To ensure affordable credit for the rural poor, Aajeevika has made a provision for subsidy on interest rate above 7% per annum for all eligible SHGs, who have availed loans from mainstream financial institutions, based on prompt loan repayment (This would not be applicable when a SHG avails capital subsidy. Interest subsidy would be provided to this SHG, when they avail a fresh loan after repaying the capital subsidy linked loan). This subsidy would be available to SHGs, where at least 70% of the members are from BPL households, till a member accesses credit, through repeat cumulative loaning, up to

₹ 1.00 lakh per household. The key to coming out of poverty is continuous and easy access to finance, at reasonable rates, till they accumulate their own funds in large measure.

Infrastructure creation and Marketing support: Aajeevika will ensure that the infrastructure needs for the major livelihoods activities of the poor are met with. It will also provide support for marketing to the institutions of the poor. The range of activities in marketing support includes market research, market intelligence, technology extension, developing backward and forward linkages, building livelihoods collectives and supporting their business plans. Aajeevika would encourage and support partnerships with public and private organizations and their networks/associations for these activities, particularly for market linkages. 20% of the State's program outlay (25% in case of North-Eastern States and Sikkim) is reserved for this purpose.

Skills and Placement Projects: Scale up of existing skills and placement projects through partnership mode as one of the best investments in youth, and provide impetus to livelihoods opportunities in emerging markets. For strengthening this, various models of partnerships with public, private, non-government and community



Strengthening their primary livelihoods - agriculture



organizations would be developed. A strong relationship would also be developed with industry associations and sector specific employers' associations.

Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) Aajeevika encourages public sector banks to set up RSETIs in all districts of the country. RSETIs transform unemployed rural youth in the district into confident self-employed entrepreneurs through need-based experiential training program followed by systematic handholding support and bank linkage. Banks are involved in selection, training and post training follow-up stages. RSETIs partner with others, including the institutions of the poor, to realize their mandate and agenda.

Innovations: Aajeevika believes that successful innovations can reduce the learning curve for poverty eradication by showing a different pathway out of poverty. Those innovations, which have the potential for reaching out specifically to the poorest or for reaching out to the largest number of poor and having maximum impact with limited resources, would be preferred and supported.

Convergence: Aajeevika would place a very high emphasis on convergence with other programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development and other Central Ministries and programmes of State Governments for developing synergies directly and through the institutions of the poor.

Partnerships with NGOs and other CSOs: Aajeevika would proactively seek partnerships with Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and other Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), at two levels - strategic and implementation. The partnerships would be guided by Aajeevika's core beliefs and values, and mutual agreement on processes and outcomes. Aajeevika would develop a national framework for partnerships with NGOs and other CSOs. Further, Aajeevika would seek partnerships with various other stakeholders at various levels directly or through the institutions of the poor.

Linkages with PRIs: In view of the eminent

roles of Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) that include governance, commercial and political, it is necessary to consciously structure and facilitate a mutually beneficial working relationship between Panchayats and institutions of the poor, particularly at the level of Village Panchayats. Formal platforms would be established for regular consultations between such institutions and PRIs for exchange of mutual advice, support and sharing of resources. However, care would be taken to protect their autonomy. Where there are no PRIs, the linkages would be with traditional local village institutions.

Sensitive Support Structures: Aajeevika's process-intensive effort would require dedicated human resources. Realizing this, Aajeevika would be setting up sensitive and dedicated support structures at the National, State, district and sub-district levels. Aajeevika Advisory, Coordination and Empowered Committees and National Mission Management Unit at the national level, State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs) as autonomous bodies and State Mission Management Units at State level, District Mission Management Units at district level, and sub-district units at block and/or cluster levels would constitute these support structures. The institutions of the poor, their staff and other social capital would also provide the support. These structures would have suitable linkages with Government(s), District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs), and PRIs. These support structures would be staffed with professionally competent and dedicated human resources through appropriate arrangements including partnerships and outsourcing of services.

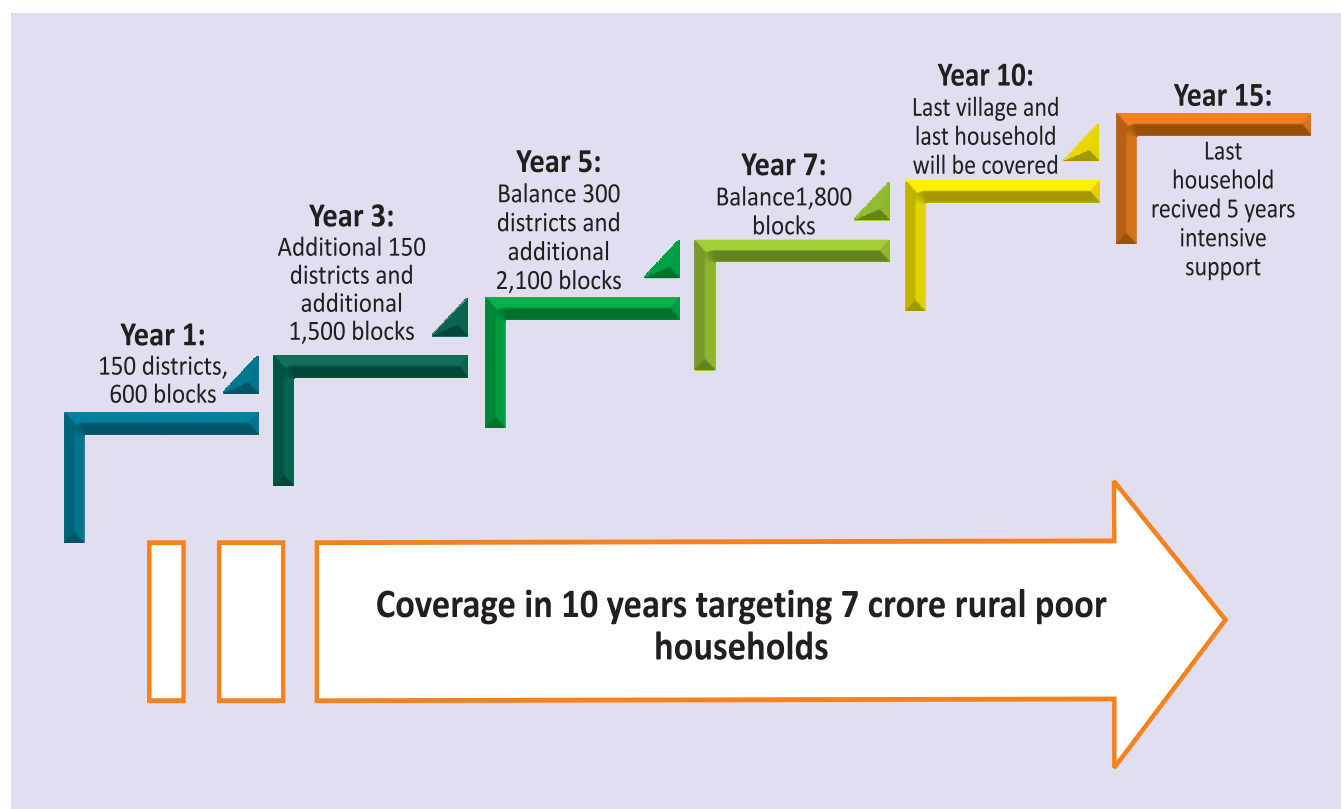
Implementation: Aajeevika provides fund to States against appraised and approved Annual Action Plans (AAPs) and State Perspective and Implementation Plans (SPIPs) that outline the results and the processes towards these results. It would review the performance against these plans half-yearly and annually and funds flow to the States would be based on the revised annual plans. To begin with SRLMs has to identify limited number of blocks and work intensively for 3 years to evolve



indigenous models of social mobilization, institution building, financial inclusion and livelihoods. Successful implementation of NRLM is dependent on the social capital created in the initial phase of the project and the trained community professionals who are willing to work with the spirit of volunteerism.

Phased implementation: Aajeevika is a process-intensive, community driven large scale poverty alleviation and women empowerment program. It has adopted a phased implementation approach for reaching out to all villages in all blocks of the State as mentioned below:

Technical Support: The role of Ministry of Rural Development under Aajeevika is to provide technical assistance to the States and all other partners for creating and strengthening their institutional capacities for its effective implementation. Towards this end, the Ministry has set up National Mission Management Unit (NMMU) at national level, which is manned by professionals from various thematic areas of rural livelihoods. In addition to supporting the States in the planning, roll out and implementation of Aajeevika, the N.M.M.U. is also taking initiatives for building national knowledge management and learning forums/



Year 1	Year 3	Year 5	Year 7	Year 10	Year 12
150 districts	+150 districts	+300 districts		Last village and last household	Intensive support
600 blocks	+1,500 blocks	+2,100 blocks	+1,800 blocks		
Total districts	300 districts	600 districts			
Total blocks	2,100 blocks	4,200 blocks	6,000 blocks		

The indicative phasing in terms of coverage of districts and blocks as envisaged by NRLM



Benefitting the poor through partnerships with dairy federations

systems, facilitating partnerships between institutions of the poor and banking sectors, public and private sectors, for ensuring last mile service delivery to reach the poor, etc.

Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning: Aajeevika is process intensive and therefore at various levels, it would constantly review, assess and learn from the qualitative and quantitative progress achieved. A robust IT-based Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) system would be in place to facilitate learning and continuous improvement and support informed decision making at all levels.

Mechanisms of Monitoring: Aajeevika would put in place the following mechanisms for monitoring -

- (i) Accountability in institutions of the poor including institutional self-monitoring, peer internal audit of processes and local social audit
- (ii) Management Information System (MIS) based input-output monitoring including Results framework-based MIS; Milestones linked to investments/inputs; web-based MIS; real time input-output monitoring at various levels; and MIS with partners' data
- (iii) ICT-framework for dedicated digital grid includes national databases of poor, their institutions, and skill development (jobs/self-employment), national livelihoods portal, communication/knowledge dissemination channels, thematic e-groups etc.
- (iii) Internal review mechanisms at various levels
- (iv) External social audit, public expenditure tracking and community score cards
- (v) Impact Assessment - State level baseline assessments and external interim impact evaluation studies of progress on key result indicators; independent national assessment of household level well-being through panel studies at periodic intervals (sample would be large enough to enable quantitative assessments up to district levels); and periodic thematic national assessments



(vi) SRLM Annual Reports and Aajeevika Annual Report

Fund Tracking System: Aajeevika would put in place a comprehensive financial management system at the SRLMs to ensure transparency, efficiency and accountability. Aajeevika would position an IT-based fund tracking system and promote e-book keeping in institutions of the poor and in support structures.

Aajeevika Website: Aajeevika's bilingual website and logo were launched by Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development during first NRLM Advisory Committee meeting, this year. The website serves as a knowledge hub for NRLM stakeholders, where guidelines and policy documents, AAP, SPIP, sanctions and communication are posted on a regular basis.

Funding Pattern Aajeevika is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and the financing of the programme would be shared between the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25 (90:10 in case of North Eastern States including Sikkim; completely from the Centre in case of UTs). The Central allocation earmarked for the States would broadly be distributed in relation to the incidence of poverty in the States.

National Rural Livelihoods Project (NRLP)- Intensive strategy of Aajeevika

The World Bank is providing an investment support under National Rural Livelihoods Project (NRLP) to MoRD for professionalizing the overall program management of Aajeevika and moving towards a results-based approach throughout the country. NRLP will support MoRD in creating proofs of concepts and best practice sites in the States in respect of various thematic interventions under NRLM. In addition, NRLP supports the implementation of the NRLM through the transformation of MoRD from the traditional focus of expenditure-based allocation, to one of providing quality technical assistance and results-based financing. Furthermore, being a national level project, NRLP will also make investments in developing a wider base of implementing partnerships with private sector, civil society, and other development institutions for bringing in new ideas, innovations, services, and delivery mechanisms. The primary focus of the implementation support from the World Bank is to support MoRD to become a good quality technical assistance support provider to States and develop program management and monitoring units at different levels.



Providing livelihood opportunities in emerging markets



The World Bank financing for the proposed NRLP is estimated at US\$1 billion. The NRLP would be implemented in 13 high poverty States accounting for approx. 90 percent of the rural poor in the country. Intensive livelihood investments would be made by the NRLP in 100 districts and 400 blocks of 13 States (***Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu***). Distribution of project funds among the States would be based on the relative share of rural BPL population in the total States.

Project Components of NRLP

The activities detailed in the component description below, will provide the enabling environment for the effective utilization of all the resources allocated by the GoI to the NRLM. With the exception of Component Two that will be implemented in the 12 targeted States, the remaining components will provide support at the national level to enable the smooth rollout of the NRLM throughout the country.

Component A: Institutional and Human Capacity Development (US\$61.3 million):

The objective of this component is to transform the role of MoRD into a provider of high quality technical assistance in the field of rural livelihoods promotion. This component will finance primarily staff, technical assistance consultancies, and training and related course material. Support under this component will be for all States. To achieve the objective of this component, the proposed project intends to support the following activities:

A.1 Technical Assistance - establish teams of high quality professionals under National Mission Management Unit (NMMU) to provide technical assistance to the States in various thematic areas. This team will provide continuous support to State governments in the implementation of the NRLM and related activities in the rural development sector.

A.2 Human Resource Development - support development of partnerships with well-established training and research institutions in the field of rural development throughout India that can deliver focused training programs for successful implementation of the NRLM and related activities in the rural development sector. The activities supported will include curriculum development, design and conduct of training programs including e-learning and distance learning.

Component B: State Livelihood Support (US\$793.7 million):

The objective of this component is to support State governments in the establishment of the necessary institutional structures and mechanisms for the implementation of NRLM activities from the State to the block level, including support to the formation of institutions of the rural poor. The extent of financing to each State will depend on the basis of State-specific needs as detailed in their respective State Prospective and Implementation Plans (SPIP) which will be jointly reviewed and appraised by the MoRD and the WB prior to the financing of any activities. This component will finance livelihood grants to the poor rural households (i.e. SHGs/federations) to undertake productive livelihood activities as detailed in their livelihood plans, support for higher level producer institutions, producer groups, farmers' collectives, and/or producer companies (PCs), technical assistance consultancies, training and related material, office equipment, and operational costs at the State level and below. To achieve the objective of this component, the proposed project intends to support the following activities:

Component C: Innovation and Partnership Support (US\$45 million):

The objective of this component is to create an institutional mechanism to identify, nurture and support innovative ideas from across the country to address the livelihood needs of the rural poor. Support under this component will be for all States.



This component will finance pilot initiatives and technical assistance consultancies that support innovative livelihoods activities in agriculture, livestock, youth employment, among others, for rural poor households. Support under this component will be for all States.

Component D: Project Implementation Support (US\$100 million):

The objective of this component is to strengthen the National Mission Management Unit for effective project management at the national level that develops key systems and processes for coordination and management of the proposed project and the NRLM. Given that the NRLP, and more importantly the NRLM, will be implemented across India, there are substantial managerial requirements which are critical to ensure the satisfactory implementation of both the NRLP and NRLM. In this regard, a dedicated National Mission Management Unit (NMMU) has been established under the MoRD. This component will finance technical assistance consultancies, training and related material, office equipment, MIS development, and operational costs. Support under this component will be for all States.

Over ₹ 320 crores has already been disbursed

to the States under NRLP.

Aajeevika- implementation progress: Key outcomes during the year: A National Mission Management Unit (N.M.M.U.) has been set up in the Rural Livelihoods Division of MoRD with the main mandate of providing need based and timely technical assistance to States for rollout and implementation of Aajeevika in the States. The N.M.M.U. has both full time and part time professionals for various thematic interventions. The human resource at NMMU brings in quality domain knowledge with an average experience of approximately 12 years. NMMU has been able to provide adequate technical support to States on a continuous basis to establish the State units (SRLM), provided support in designing and establishing their internal systems, rules and regulations and in preparing their poverty reduction action plans and Annual Action Plans. NMMU have also directly conducted induction and immersion for the newly recruited staff at State level, in addition to helping the States design their own induction and training strategies for their manpower under N.R.L.M. In addition, the N.M.M.U. aims at building a national pool of experts, practitioners and advisers in all the relevant disciplines for providing handholding support to SRLMs.



Poultry Farm developed by an SHG



Characteristics of Social Mobilization and Institution Building CRPs

1. Community Resource Persons are active community leaders selected from the members of mature SHGs, Village Organisations (VOs) and higher level federations.
2. CRPs are such women members who have come out of poverty and whose lives have been transformed with the active support, guidance and assistance provided by the SHGs, Village Organisations and higher level federations.
3. Initially they have at-least 2 years of experience as members following the best practices in their groups. Over a period of time they also have accessed multiple doses of loans and improved their livelihood base and standard of living.
5. Their SHGs, Village Organisations and higher level federations have become strong and mature organizations adopting good management practices and addressing social issues successfully. They have good articulation and communications skills.
6. They had suffered from acute poverty in the past and have overcome poverty through the support of the SHG. They have acquired good knowledge and experience on SHG concept, group management norms, SHG meeting process, clarity on the need of Bookkeeping and role of Bookkeeper, Micro Credit Plan (MCP) process, VO meeting process, various functions of VO and VO committees, clarity on the role and function of Community Activist with SHGs and VOs.
7. They have the ability and skills to conduct trainings to the community by drawing lessons from their personal experiences and the best practices of their SHGs, VOs and other federations (community to community learning).
8. They have the ability to use their folklore in the trainings and facilitation for motivating the poor women.
9. They document their SHGs and VOs profiles institutional maturity progress best practices nurtured and adopted and members' case studies and achievements and use them as training material in the trainings and facilitation.

State level: As per the 'Framework for Implementation' of Aajeevika all States are required to put in place certain systems before their Annual Action Plans can be approved by the Ministry for release of funds under Aajeevika. This includes setting up the State Rural Livelihoods Mission (SRLM) which will be a autonomous registered society under the State government, appointing a dedicated Chief Executive Officer in the SRLM, putting in place a State Project Management Unit (SPMU), approving the setting up of dedicated implementation structures at the district and sub-district levels, etc. The status of roll out of Aajeevika in the States, as on December 2012, is given at **Annexure-IX**.

Resource Organisations: Aajeevika has identified Resource Organizations, which are State agencies that have successfully implemented rural livelihoods strategies, to deploy trained and quality Community Resource Persons (CRP) teams and Professional Resource Persons (PRPs) and deliver the services relating to training, immersion and handholding to staff/community and ensure high quality and timely service. Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP), Andhra Pradesh, Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (BRLPS), Bihar, Kudumbashree, Kerala, Tamilnadu Women Development Corporation (TNWDC) and Employment Generation and Marketing Mission



(EGMM), Andhra Pradesh are identified as Resource Organizations by Aajeevika. The resource organizations will support SRLMs in rolling out Aajeevika in a few selected intensive blocks in the State and to identify internal CRPs and train them to work independently in the new blocks. They will also support the States in implementing some of the best practices from the resource States in the other States. The performance and outcomes of the intensive blocks are monitored jointly by NMMU and SRLM. NMMU provides technical assistance to SRLMs to convert the learning from intensive blocks to new blocks.

Credit & Marketing Cell

Credit under Aajeevika

Credit is an important pillar of support to the poor. Aajeevika aims to ensure flexible and repeat finance to all eligible SHGs. In order to ensure coordination amongst rural development functionaries, Bankers and PRIs etc. various Committees are constituted under Aajeevika. At the Central level, Central Level Coordination Committee (CLCC) has been constituted to review and ensure effective credit flow to the SHGs. It consists of representatives from State Governments and various Banks to discuss the progress of SHG Bank linkage in the country. Likewise, at the State level, State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) has been constituted which is required to meet every quarter to ensure proper follow up and effective implementation of the SHG bank linkage program. In the CLCC meeting held on 27th December, 2011, it was decided that a Steering Committee of SLBC would discuss exclusively State specific issues relating to financial inclusion under Aajeevika. This Committee is expected to meet every month and monitor and review bank wise progress of SHG bank linkage at the State level besides discussing other operational issues to remove bottlenecks in SHG Bank linkage program. At the District Level, there is a District (Credit Review) Coordination Committee chaired by the District Collector that shall review the implementation of Aajeevika activities and remove any impediments in flow of credit to SHGs, SHG

federations and livelihoods collectives. At sub-district level, the joint block level consultation committees reviews SHG - Bank linkages.

Credit targets under Aajeevika 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. For the Financial Year 2011-12, an amount of ₹ 6020.00 crore was fixed as credit target. Against this credit target, an amount of ₹ 4399.00 crore was disbursed by the banks. From year 2012-13, the practice of setting the subsidy linked credit target has been discontinued and States are asked to consider the targets set by NABARD for all women SHGs, i.e. ₹ 17889 crore for the country, as the year's targets. The same approach will be followed for the year 2013-14, till the States do their own credit planning exercise based on the number of existing SHGs and the potential SHGs in the State. Credit targets and disbursement figures for the years 2011-12 and credit targets for 2012-13 are given at **Annexure-X**.

Livelihoods

Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP)

Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) was launched by Government of India in 2010-11 as a sub component in Aajeevika, in order to improve the present status of women in agriculture and enhance the opportunities for empowerment. MKSP was initiated for livelihood enhancement and vulnerability reduction interventions across the country. MKSP recognizes the centrality of women in agriculture and therefore aims to provide direct and indirect support to enable them to achieve sustainable agriculture production. MKSP envisages to initiate learning cycle by which women are enabled to learn and adopt appropriate technologies and farming systems. MKSP is implemented as a sub component of Aajeevika through specially formulated projects.

The primary objective of MKSP is to empower women in agriculture by making systematic



investments to enhance their participation and productivity in agriculture based livelihoods.

Salient features of Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) are as follows:

- a. It is proposed to create sustainable agricultural livelihood opportunities for women in agriculture and in the process ensure food and nutrition security at the household and the community level
- b. Community based women institutions in the rural area will be strengthened in order to enable them to manage their agriculture based livelihood activities
- c. Use of locally adopted resource conserving, farmer-led and environmentally-friendly technologies has been emphasized upon
- d. Ministry of Rural Development would provide funding support of up to 75% (90% in case of North East and Hill States) to project submitted by the State Government/Project Implementing Agency (PIA). Balance is to be contributed by the respective State governments or other donor agencies.

The expected outcomes of Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) are as follows:

- a. Enhancement of net incomes in the incomes of women in agriculture on a sustainable basis
- b. Improvement in the food and nutrition security of women in agriculture and their families
- c. Increase in area under cultivation, cropping intensity and food production by women
- d. Increased levels of skills and performance by women in agriculture
- e. Increased access of women in agriculture to productive land, inputs, credit, technology and information
- f. Drudgery reduction for women in agriculture through use of gender friendly tools/ technologies

- g. Increased access to market and market information for better marketing of their products
- h. Increased soil health and fertility to sustain agriculture based livelihoods
- i. Increased visibility of women in agriculture as an interest group in terms of increased number of women institutions and increase in their entrepreneurship

New livelihood vertical based on Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) has also been included under MKSP. The guidelines for both sustainable agriculture and NTFP streams are available on the website of this Ministry at www.rural.nic.in and www.aajeevika.gov.in. The Ministry has sanctioned 37 projects under MKSP so far. Currently, the appraisal process for the projects received during 2012-13 is under way.

Infrastructure and Marketing Support Fund for Livelihoods

For deriving optimum returns from an economic activity, NRLM provides for utilization of up to 20% of the total fund outlay in the annual NRLM plan of the State (25% in the case of North Eastern States) for the infrastructure and marketing support. This fund is meant to provide end-to-end livelihoods solutions for the poor, their SHGs, federations and livelihoods collectives. This fund can also be used for creating both soft and hard infrastructure for supporting livelihoods activities of poor but not to meet recurring expenditures of maintaining infrastructure. Further, this fund is not meant to substitute the infrastructure investment of the various line departments. The infrastructure created with this fund will vest with SHGs or their federations or Livelihoods organization of the poor. Some illustrative purposes for which this fund may be used are -

- i. Productive infrastructure for processing, storage and value addition (one time);
- ii. Marketing support services like packaging, branding, market research etc. (one time);



- iii. Consulting services for productivity enhancement and cost/risk reduction (one time);
- iv. Organizing fairs and exhibitions and participation of SHGs in fairs and exhibitions etc.

Marketing Initiatives

- a. **Organize SARAS Fairs:** Ministry of Rural Development supports the State Governments for organizing one Regional Saras fair in metros and major cities of the State by sanctioning amount upto ₹ 25 lakhs for metro cities and ₹ 20 lakhs to other cities. At present Regional/ State SARAS fairs are organised throughout the country where SHGs from different States participate and sell their products. During 2011-12, Ministry organised 22 Regional SARAS fairs throughout the country in which a remarkable number of artisans participated and products worth crores were sold.
- b. **Creation of Marketing Centres at Delhi:** Permanent marketing centres provide a platform to the rural artisans to sell their products throughout the year.

Ministry of Rural Development has taken a

Gallery at Rajiv Gandhi Crafts Bhavan, Baba Kharak Singh Marg in February, 2007, 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 (CWEI) to run the Gallery in a professional way. The agency has sold products, procured from SHGs covered under SGSY, worth more than 30.10 lakhs between April, 2012 to 30th September, 2012.

44 stalls of DilliHaat, Pitampura were taken on long term lease by the Ministry of Rural Development during 2008, where rural artisans from all States are invited to participate. Such permanent marketing centres in urban areas for swarozgaris of SGSY are expected to promote sale of rural products. These stalls became operational on April 13, 2008 and since then about 2103 artisans have showcased their products and sold products worth more than ₹ 3.87 crores at the Haat.

- c. **Creation of Marketing Centres in States:** In order to promote marketing of products at State, district and village level in the States, a scheme was introduced during 2008-09 for setting up of Haats, which provides funds upto ₹ 15 lakhs for creation of Village Haats, upto



Providing market for the rural products



₹ 1.5 crores for a district level Haat and upto ₹ 3.00 crores for a Haat at the State capital.

During 2008-09, funds amounting to ₹ 94.62 crores were released as first installment to the States for creation of 1647 village haats in 549 DRDAs for the development of three village haats in each of these districts. Subsequently, during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, funds amounting to ₹ 904.50 lakhs, ₹ 1401.750 and ₹ 796.500 lakhs respectively were released to States as 2nd installment for creation of these haats. These village haats are expected to develop as the growth centres for the upliftment of rural areas.

Placement Linked Skill Development under Aajeevika

Since 2004-05 within the special project component the Ministry had been taking up placement linked skill development projects on pilot basis through public private partnership (PPP). In view of the success of the pilot projects, efforts have been made to up scale the skill development program as it was felt that regular wage employment to at least one member of rural BPL family will enable it to come out of poverty. In this perspective, from 2006-07 onwards only placement linked skill development projects are considered and are being sanctioned.

Under Aajeevika, 15% of the total allocation is for special projects to try alternative strategies. The emphasis under special projects has been to try out new and innovative initiatives which are in the nature of pioneer projects, capable of triggering much needed growth impulses and thereby indicators of possible alternative strategies.

Objectives

The objective of each Special Projects for Skill Development would be to ensure a time-bound training and capacity building program for bringing a specific number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families above the poverty line through placement ensuring regular wage employment.

Salient features of this program are as follows:-

Strategy and approach

- **Placement linked:** Assured placement for at least 75% of the trainees. This is a demand driven program and one of the main pre-requisite of the program is the commitment of the Project Implementing Agencies (PIA's) / industry to employ the trained persons.
- **Physical infrastructure:** No new infrastructure creation is supported by MoRD under the Program. Leverage and utilization of existing infrastructure and facilities for operation of training centres is the fundamental principle. This enables appropriate use of underutilized infrastructure and helps immediate start of the training programme in decentralized locations.
- **Machinery and equipment:** The PIA has to arrange for requisite machinery and equipment on its own or from the perspective employers to the extent possible on lease/rent or as contribution/participation of employer/PIA.

Training

- **Training content:** The PIA has to ensure innovative content development with inputs from the industry to ensure employability as per current industry practices. Course/ curriculum should preferably be designed jointly with prospective employers/industry. Training and course content into local languages has to be ensured to enable better absorption by BPL youth who may not have exposure to English.
- **Skill sets:** The objective of the program is to impart skills necessary for regular employment, so that the initial wages are not less than the prescribed minimum wages. In addition to technical skills, soft skills are also to be imparted to beneficiaries to face transition challenges of moving from an agrarian backdrop to the industry environment.



- **Training partners:** Partnership with training agencies and employers which have aptitude and capability to conduct training and placement of rural BPL youth after certification acceptable to the industry is solicited.
- **Course duration:** Preferably short duration of up to three months so that the opportunity cost of being away from productive work opportunities during training period are minimized.
- **Certification and assessment of trainees:** Independent certification and assessment by third party agencies acceptable to the industry or employers is mandatory to ensure high quality standards and employment.
- **Trainee accommodation:** Wherever necessary, boarding and lodging facilities are to be provided to the trainees by the PIA so that BPL youth in remote locations can be covered. In other cases, trainees are to be provided with to and from transport and food.
- **Mobilization and selection of trainees:** All the trainees in the age group of 18-35 years with requisite aptitude depending upon the trade or job requirements are to be selected from rural BPL families, as per the list

maintained by the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs)/State Government. The Project Implementing Agency (PIA) will take appropriate awareness and publicity campaign in local electronic/print media and organize meetings especially in SC, ST and minority pockets in rural areas for selection of beneficiaries. The Implementing Agency will ensure that out of the total beneficiaries covered, a minimum of 50% will be from SC/ST. Women and minority categories has to be accorded a priority in selection of candidates depending on demographic profile and trade requirements.

Funding Pattern

Placement linked skill development projects are being implementing through PPP model. The Ministry provides financial support to the Implementing Agency (IA) by way of grants to the extent of 75% of the total cost of the project. Remaining 25% is borne by the IA or the concerned State Government. The PIA has to arrange for requisite infrastructure, machinery and equipment on its own or from the perspective employers to the extent possible on lease/rent or as contribution/participation of employer/PIA.



A self-reliant crafts woman under NRLM at work



Focus Areas

As part of strategy to place special emphasis on remote and difficult areas while sanctioning new placement linked skill development projects, Ministry of Rural Development has identified IAP/LWE districts, Jammu and Kashmir and north-eastern areas as priority areas.

Current Status

The Ministry had initiated placement linked skill development projects on a pilot basis in 2004-05. In view of the substantial success demonstration by these pilot projects, the Ministry has been sanctioning placement linked special projects since 2005-06. Up to 30.11.12 the Ministry has sanctioned 182 Placement Linked Skill Development projects. So far 7.81 lakh rural BPL beneficiaries have been trained and out of which 6.22 lakh (i.e. 79%) have also been provided with placement. During the current year (2012-13), 1.27 lakh candidates have been trained and 1.08 lakh candidates have been placed. State-wise physical and financial progress in at **Annexure-XI**.

Himayat

The Ministry of Rural Development is also implementing a new scheme under Aajevika titled "Skill Empowerment and Employment in J&K (SEE J&K) **"Himayat"**". This is a training-cum-placement programme developed and initiated by the Ministry of Rural Development as a special scheme to address the needs and aspirations of the unemployed youth in Jammu and Kashmir. The scheme is, however, being implemented by private companies or NGOs who conduct the training and are responsible for placement of youth from low-income families, and gives priority to those with less educational qualifications. Youth are provided short-term training for at least 3 months, in a range of skills for which there is good demand. At the end of the training, the youth are assured of a job and there is one year post-placement tracking to see how they are faring.

Key Features

- Aims to train 1,00,000 youth in 5 years and provide at least 75% of them with jobs.

- Training centres to be developed in each block (geographical area), catering to the specific needs of the local youth.
- Making support available for trainees after training, during placement as well.
- The long term aim of the programme is for the centres to be run by the community and the capabilities transferred to them.

Rural Self Employment Training Institute

The Government of India decided to set up Rural Self Employment Training Institute, one in each district of the country for basic and skill development training of the rural BPL youth to enable them to undertake micro enterprises and wage employment. These will be bank led institutions i.e. will be managed and run by the Public Sector/Private Sector Banks with active co-operation from the State Governments. 500 RSETIs were proposed to be set up in the country in the 11th Five year Plan. RSETIs core offering includes its free, unique and intensive short-term residential self-employment training programs with free food and accommodation, designed specifically for rural youth.

Ministry of Rural Development will bear the one time expenditure, up to a maximum of Rs.1.00crore per institution, on infrastructure development of these Rural Self Employment Training Institutes and through the DRDAs will also provide support towards cost of training for rural BPL candidates to the sponsor Banks. State Governments will provide land, free of cost, to these institutions on priority basis. It would be the responsibility of the banks to manage day to day functioning of the institute.

As on 30th September, 2012, 535 RSETIs are functioning across the country. State-wise position of RSETIs functioning in the country is at **Annexure-XII**. In order to ensure the same quality of training as provided in the RUDSET, the original promoters of RSETI concept, an MOU was signed with the National Academy of RUDSETI on 29th July,



NRLM also promotes social cohesiveness

2011. As a follow up of the MOU following activities have been undertaken:

- a. 21 Training programs conducted for Directors of RSETIs and State Level Coordinators including three State level workshops of Maharashtra, West Bengal and Bihar.
- b. 20 Bank conclaves held including common conclave for those banks sponsoring less than 10 RSETIs and conclave of State bank associate bank. The first round of Bank conclaves has been completed. Second round has been initiated now.
- c. 13 State Level Project Coordinators appointed, trained and placed in State capital.
- d. Completed grading of 509 RSETIs. Based on the final grading, 109 RSETIs, their sponsoring bank and the concerned State administration were recognised as well performing agencies.
- e. RSETI administrative manual has been completed and launched in the national meet held on 28th July, 2012-09-10.
- f. A major bottleneck impeding the growth of the movement was reimbursement of training

cost of BPL candidates. Circular streamlining reimbursement of training cost of BPL candidates was issued on 21.5.2012.

- g. The first version of the web enabled MIS of RSETI has been developed and is under field trial.

Based on the grading of RSETIs done in July, 2012, around half of the RSETIs were found to be performing at sub-optimal levels. The banks have been asked to chalk out a time bound program of bringing all the RSETIs to the level of B in the next 12 months. In the further 12 months, minimum 75% of these RSETIs should have achieved the level of excellence i.e. A or above. State-wise/RSETI wise targets have been set for all institutes graded B and above. In respect of other RSETIs, it has been decided to concentrate on building the systems first before allocating targets to them. State-wise achievement against these targets is at **Annexure-XIII**. State-wise grading details is also at **Annexure-XIV, XIV(A) & XIV(B)**.

Overall training target under RSETI scheme for the financial year 2012-13 for Self Employment is 2 lakh persons. Against this, the achievement up to December 2012 stood at 2,17,674 persons, of which 1,50,929 have been settled.



CHAPTER - 4

Rural Connectivity

History and Evolution of Scheme

Rural Connectivity is a critical component in the socio-economic development of rural people as it provides amenities like education, health, marketing etc. There had been skewed development of the rural road network in country. Some States provided cent per cent connectivity while some others did not have enough financial resources at their disposal and consequently connectivity remained at low levels. There were also problems of inadequate funds for maintenance, upgradation and renewal of existing rural roads. A network approach and provision of sustainable accessibility with assured maintenance was surely desirable.

As India launched the era of planned development in 1951, it had around 400,000 kms of serviceable road network. Accessibility to villages was poor as only about 20 percent had all-weather road links. Over the years for development of roads, the long-term 20-year plans viz Nagpur Plan (1943-61), Bombay Plan (1961-81), Lucknow Plan (1981-2001), Road Development Plan Vision: 2021

formulated by Chief Engineers in-charge of roads under the aegis of the Indian Roads Congress have served as sound reference framework for the Central and State Governments to formulate their successive Five Year Plans. A major thrust to the development of rural roads was accorded at the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan in 1974 when it was made a part of the Minimum Needs Programme. In 1996, this was merged with the Basic Minimum Services (BMS) programmes. The works of village roads were also taken up under several employment generation and poverty alleviation programmes of the Central and State Governments. Though various programmes were launched, there was largely a misconception that Rural Roads being the lowest category of roads need no elaborate design and engineering. It was on this presumption that several thousand kilometers of such roads were constructed in the past, under various plans and programmes including employment generation and famine relief schemes. As a result, rural roads had poor geometrics, inadequate compaction of embankment and inadequate drainage. Consequently, these roads did not last long.



PMGSY road brings access to markets, hospitals and schools easier to rural habitations



PMGSY road opening up opportunities for villages in Bihar

Notwithstanding the efforts made, over the years, at the State and Central levels, through different programmes, only around 40 percent villages were still not connected by All-weather roads at the turn of Century. Even where Connectivity were provided, the Roads constructed were of such quality that these were not All-weather roads. At National level, the Government's resolve to provide total Rural Connectivity to bigger habitations was indicated in the Address of the President of India to the Joint Sitting of Parliament on 25th October 1999, when a programme of construction of All-weather roads in the rural areas was announced. Subsequently, the Prime Minister announced the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, with a specific target of connecting villages through good All-weather roads.

Given the fact that rural roads serve an 'access' function rather than a 'mobility' function, the scope for engineering intervention to ensure a cost-effective solution was all the greater. Also it was realized that Rural Roads do require proper design, and the same attention is needed as for any other class of highway. As design speed and level of service expected are low on these roads, the design standards had to be in harmony with such expectations. As geometric standards, particularly

gradients, are difficult to change later, these were required to be selected carefully with the future requirements in view. The initial cost was an important consideration. Many roads particularly Through routes were expected to carry fairly substantial traffic in future but it was preferred to optimize costs by stage construction in tune with traffic growth. A design period of 10 years was considered adequate, with renewal to be planned based on road condition. In order to create durable and permanent assets, an adequate provision for drainage and protection works was considered. The quality control during construction and maintenance of assets was accorded prime attention as a policy. Keeping all these factors under consideration, the PMGSY scheme was formulated by Ministry of Rural Development and launched on 25th December, 2000.

Mission and Key Features of PMGSY

Mission of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

Government of India, as the part of poverty reduction strategy, launched the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) on 25th December, 2000 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to assist States, though Rural Roads are in the State List



under the Constitution. The primary objective of the programme is to provide good all weather connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations in the core network with a population of 500 (Census-2001) and above. In respect of the Hill States (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand), Desert areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme), Tribal (Schedule V) Areas and Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission) under Integrated Action Plan, the objective is to connect habitations with a population of 250 (Census-2001) and above. The programme envisages single all weather connectivity.

With a view to ensuring full farm-to-market connectivity, the programme also provides for the upgradation of the existing Through Routes and Major Rural Links to prescribed standards, though it is not central to the programme.

Key Features of PMGSY

(a) **Decentralized Planning:** The Programme draws upon the model of decentralized network planning for rural roads. The District Rural Roads Plans (DRRPs) have been developed for all the districts of the country and Core Network

has been drawn out of the DRRP to provide for at least a single connectivity to each target habitation. For prioritization of the annual project proposals, the Comprehensive New Connectivity Priority List (CNCPL) and Comprehensive Upgradation Priority Lists (CUPL) are used. The CNCPL and CUPL have been developed from the Core Network data. This planning exercise has been carried out with full involvement of the three tier Panchayati Raj Institutions.

(b) **Standards and Specifications:** A Manual on Geometric Standards, Design, Construction and Maintenance of Rural Roads was published by the Indian Roads Congress at the special intervention of Ministry of Rural Development as Rural Roads Manual IRC SP:20. Subsequently, IRC has prepared and published the following codes, which help in design of low volume rural roads:

- (i) Guidelines for the Design and Construction of Cement Concrete Pavement for Rural Roads (IRC:SP:62-2004),
- (ii) Guidelines for the Use of Interlocking Concrete Block Pavement (IRC:SP:63-2004),
- (iii) Guidelines for Construction of Roller



PMGSY road under construction in Andhra Pradesh



Enhancing rural connectivity through PMGSY roads

Compacted Concrete Pavements (IRC:SP:68-2005),

- (iv) Guidelines for the Design of Flexible Pavements for Low Volume Rural Roads (IRC:SP: 72-2007), and
- (v) Manual for Design Construction & Maintenance of Gravel Roads (IRC:SP:77-2008).

As envisaged in the Programme guidelines, a dedicated Book of Specifications for Rural Roads was developed by IRC. A Standard Data Book to enable the States to prepare Schedules of Rates based on specifications has also been developed by IRC. The specifications form the part of the contract agreement and the Schedule of Rates developed by States on the basis of prescribed Standard Data Book is being used for preparation of bill of quantities in a uniform manner.

An Expert Committee to review the Standards, Specifications and Design of Rural Roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was constituted. The committee had also held consultative meetings with the State Representatives. Based on the deliberations,

recommendations on road Geometrics in hill States as well as plain and rolling terrains have been finalized, accepted with certain modifications and communicated to all the States.

(c) Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) and Scrutiny:

As an important step to achieve quality output for each road under the Programme, proper survey and adequate investigations are stipulated. A Detailed Project Report (DPR) is a pre-requisite for project clearance. Independent scrutiny of the project proposals to ensure the adequacy of designing and project preparation is carried out by over 60 prominent institutions of Engineering and Technology in the country, identified as State Technical Agencies (STAs).

(d) Institutional Arrangements:

Ministry of Rural Development is the nodal Ministry for implementation of the Programme at Central level. National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) has been constituted to provide technical and managerial support for implementation of the programme at the central level. The State Governments have identified State Nodal Departments and State



Rural Roads Development Agencies (SRRDAs) have been constituted for the programme implementation at the State level. Depending upon the work load, Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) are constituted for each district by the States.

- (e) **Procurement Process:** Based on best National and International practices, a Standard Bidding Document (SBD) has been developed for procurement of works under the PMGSY. All the works under the Programme are being procured and managed on the basis of provisions of the SBD. To ensure transparency and harness various advantages of electronic tendering, entire bidding for procurement of works under the programme is being carried out only through e-procurement. A Procurement and Contract Management Manual for PMGSY is also being developed with the support of Indian Roads Congress (IRC). Revision of Specifications for Rural Roads and Standard Data-book for Analysis of Rates has been also taken up through IRC.
- (f) **Quality Assurance:** Quality is the essence of this programme, as such, a three tier Quality

Management Mechanism has been institutionalised under PMGSY.

- (g) **Maintenance:** With a view to ensure sustainability of road assets created under the programme, each contract under the Programme provides for defect liability of 5 years along with paid routine maintenance after completion of the work by the same contractor.
- (h) **Online Monitoring, Management and Accounting System:** In view of full transparency in various aspects of programme implementation, a web based Online Monitoring, Management and Accounting System (OMMAS) has been developed for the Programme.
- (i) **Operations Manual and Programme Monitoring:** All the operations under the programme have been systematically laid down in the "Operations Manual" which was published in the year 2005. This manual provides for details of all the processes encompassing Institutional Structures, Planning, Design, Project Preparation, Procurement, Quality, Technical Agencies, Monitoring, Management of Maintenance, Road Safety,



PMGSY road in Uttarakhand connects the unconnected



Implementation Responsibility etc. In addition to regular monthly monitoring on the aspects of physical and financial progress, Regional Review Meetings are organised, wherein aspects relating to Planning, Project Preparation and Scrutiny, Procurement and Contract Management are discussed in details. The aspects of quality receive the topmost priority for monitoring and separate session are organised to discuss these issues. The meetings of Empowered Committee chaired by the

Secretary (RD) are also utilized as a forum for detailed review of the programme implementation in various States. The Minister (RD) reviews the programme at regular intervals with respect encompassing planning progress, quality, maintenance, funds availability etc.

Targets and Achievements

The targets of the Programme and present progress as on 31st December, 2012 are given below in Table-1:

Table-1

	Total Eligible	Projects Cleared (Sanctioned)	Completed
Habitations (in Nos.)	1,64,849	1,23,063 (75%)	89,071 (54% of eligible)
New Connectivity (km.)	3,81,459 (approx.)	3,06,375 (80%)	2,22,382 (58% of eligible)
Upgradation (UG) (km.)	3,74,844 (2,25,111 UG 1,49,733 Renewal)	1,76,267 (78%) of UG	1,44,406 (64% of eligible)
Financial Progress (₹ in crore)			
Value of project proposals cleared	Funds released (Programme)		Expenditure
1,45,629	1,02,913		96,676

Cumulative State-wise physical and financial progress under the Programme including World Bank and ADB assisted projects has been given in **Annexure-XV**. Year-wise Work Sanctioned (in ₹ Crore), length completed and Expenditure by the States under the Programme has been given in **Annexure-XVI**, **Annexure-XVII** and **Annexure-XVIII** respectively.

During the year 2012-13 (upto December 12), Project Proposals for over ₹ 19,000 crore sent by States have been cleared by the Ministry. The State-wise details of proposals cleared during year 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto December. 12) are given at **Annexure-XIX**.

Availability of funds since inception : Under

PMGSY, the position of release of funds under the Programme to the States is as given below in Table-2:

Funds Requirement

Total cost of sanctioned projects, including the projects for upgradation of roads under PMGSY, is ₹ 1,45,629 crore. Net funds required during 12th FYP (at 2010-11 prices) for completing the works sanctioned and yet to be sanctioned has been projected to Planning Commission.

Details about current sources of funds for the Programme are as under:

- Cess on High Speed Diesel (HSD) (@ ₹ 0.75 / litre)



Table-2
Release of funds to States/UTs under PMGSY since inception

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Year(s)	Release for Programme (Normal PMGSY)*	Release under ADB assistance	Release under WB assistance	Release for Admn. Exp.	Total Releases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	2000-01	2,435.00				2,435.00
2.	2001-02	2,489.73			7.15	2,496.88
3.	2002-03	2,469.00			3.13	2,472.13
4.	2003-04	2,288.27			26.06	2,314.33
5.	2004-05	2,105.66	93.45	200.92	36.61	2,436.64
6.	2005-06	3,759.53	192.50	199.05	39.51	4,190.59
7.	2006-07	4,415.12	1,000.00	750.00	99.96	6,265.08
8.	2007-08	8,237.68	1,950.01	650.00	66.14	10,903.83
9.	2008-09	12,456.11	1,997.43	249.80	150.58	14,853.92
10.	2009-10	15,949.79	800.00	10.00	140.03	16,899.82
11.	2010-11	19,291.37	800.00	90.00	184.67	20,366.04
12.	2011-12	13,474.40	1,400.00	811.00	123.99	15,809.39
13.	2012-13**	2,183.60		163.79	68.35	2,415.74
	Total	91,555.26	8,233.39	3,124.56	946.18	1,03,859.39

* Releases excluding Grant in Aid to NRRDA, NABARD Loan/Interest reimbursement and misc expenses

** Releases upto December, 2012

(ii) Budgetary Support

(iii) ADB Loan

(iv) World Bank Loan

(v) NABARD Loan

Bharat Nirman

Government of India has identified 'Rural Roads' as one of the six components of 'Bharat Nirman' with a goal to provide connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 1,000 persons and above (as per 2001 census) in plain areas and 500 persons and above in the case of Hilly or Tribal (Schedule V) areas with an All-weather road.

Upto December, 2012 a total of 47,354

habitations have been connected under Bharat Nirman out of 63,940 habitations to be connected while works for 60,421 habitations is sanctioned.

The State-wise progress under the Programme has been given in **Annexure-XX** for habitations connected, new connectivity length completed and length upgraded (including renewal).

Outcome Targets and Achievements

Prior to 2005-06, no specific physical targets were laid down. From the year 2005-06, Outcome Budget laid down targets in terms of numbers of habitations connected and road length (in kms) completed. Year-wise targets and achievements are given below in Table-3:



Table-3

Year	Target		Achievement	
	No. of Habitations to be connected	Length of road works to be completed (in Km.)	No. of Habitations connected	Length of road works completed (in Km.)
2005-06	7,895	17,454	8,202	22,891
2006-07	9,435	27,250	10,801	30,710
2007-08	12,100	39,500	11,336	41,231
2008-09	18,100	64,440	14,475	52,405
2009-10	13,000	55,000	7,877	60,117
2010-11	4,000	34,090	7,584	45,109
2011-12	4,000	30,566	6,537	30,995
2012-13	4,000	30,000	4,657*	14,685*

* Figures upto Dec, 2012.

Resources of Funds in addition to Budgetary Support

Asian Development Bank (ADB) Loans

ADB has been providing assistance to PMGSY Programme in the States of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal. Rural Roads Sector-I Project (RRSIP) has been completed in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. Rural Roads Sector-II Investment Programme (RRSIIP) is being implemented in Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal. Also the preparation of Rural Connectivity Investment Programme (RCIP) is in progress. A proposal for Rural Connectivity Investment Programme (Supplementary) for US \$ 500 million has also been proposed to the Department of Economic Affairs.

(i) **Rural Roads Sector I Project (RRSIP) (Loan No. 2018-IND):** ADB had approved a loan of US\$ 400 million under Rural Road Sector I Project (RRSIP) to assist the implementation of the PMGSY projects in the State of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. A total of 9,575 km of All-weather rural roads connecting 3,207

habitations were constructed. Project was successfully completed in June 2009.

(ii) Rural Roads Sector II Investment Programme

Project 1 (Loan No. 2248-IND): ADB had approved a loan of US \$ 180 million under Multi Tranche Financing Facility (MFF) on 31st July, 2006 to finance the sub-projects in the States of Assam, Odisha and West Bengal. A total length of 2,507 km connecting 1,497 habitations was constructed under this project. The project was successfully completed in June, 2009.

Project 2 (Loan No. 2414-IND): ADB had approved a loan of US \$ 77.65 million on 17th March, 2008 for the Batch II Project in Odisha under Multi-Tranche Financing Facility (MFF). The project had provided connectivity of 1,013 km in Odisha connecting 231 habitations. The loan was closed on 31st December, 2010.

Project 3 (Loan No. 2445-IND): A loan of US \$ 130 million under Multi-Tranche Financing Facility has also been taken to finance the sub-project of Batch II in Assam and West Bengal. The loan was approved on 10th November, 2008 and made



PMGSY road ends isolation of villages in North East Region

effective by ADB on 5th January 2009. The project targets to provide connectivity to 985 km in Assam and 843 km in West Bengal. Thereby, this project will provide connectivity to 607 habitations in Assam and 718 in West Bengal.

Project 4 (Loan No. 2535): In addition a loan of US \$ 185 million under Multi-Tranche Financing Facility has been taken to finance sub projects of Batch III in Assam, Odisha and West Bengal. ADB has made this loan effective on 26th November 2009. This project will provide the connectivity to 871 km in Assam, 1,287 km in Odisha and 660 km in West Bengal. Thereby, the project will connect 397 habitations in Assam, 517 in Odisha and 704 in West Bengal.

Project 5 (Loan No. 2651): Besides, a loan of US\$ 222.22 million under Multi-Tranche Financing Facility has been taken to finance the sub projects

of Batch IV in Odisha; Batch V and supplementary Batch V in Madhya Pradesh; Batch III (lot II) in West Bengal and Batch IV in Chhattisgarh. The loan was made effective on 29th October, 2010. This project will provide connectivity to 325 km in Chhattisgarh, 2,535 km in Madhya Pradesh, 1,512 km in Odisha and 443 km in West Bengal. The projects for connecting 428 habitations in Odisha, 895 in Madhya Pradesh and 257 in West Bengal have been sanctioned.

(iii) Rural Connectivity Investment Programme (RCIP):

ADB loan of US\$ 800 million for Rural Connectivity Investment Programme to assist PMGSY in the States of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal has been approved. Indicative schedule for the first and the subsequent tranches is given below in Table-4:

Table-4

Financing	Tranche 1 (in US\$ mn)	Tranche 2 (in US\$ mn)	Tranche 3 (in US\$ mn)	Tranche 4 (in US\$ mn)
ADB	252	200	150	198
Government	85.15	98.12	96.09	117.55
Total	337.15	298.12	246.09	315.55



World Bank Loans

Rural Roads Project-I (RRP-I): 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). Its details are given in Table-5:

Table-5

World Bank Assisted Projects	
States	Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh
Appraisal Process Start date	April' 2002
Negotiation date	August' 2004
Date of Loan Agreement	October'2004
Closing Date	31st March, 2012
Loan Amount	US\$ 399.5 m (₹ 1760 crore)
Target upto March 2012 as per (PAD)*	US\$ 399.5 m
Amount Disbursed	US\$ 399.5 m
Loan Terms	10 yr. Moratorium + 35 year repayment. Interest rate 0% for \$ 300m, 1.53% for \$ 100m.
* PAD - Project Appraisal Document.	
World Bank reimburses @ 90% expenditure incurred on works and 80% of the expenditure incurred on consultancies.	

Rural Roads Project-II (RRP-II) has been negotiated with the World Bank. This Programme is based on sector-wise approach. Project Period is 5 years from 2011 upto 2016. The project has two components:

- Programme financing - US\$ 1,440 million
 - 7 States, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan,

Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh.

- Total 8,323 habitations to be covered, 24,174 Km length to be built.
- Institutional Strengthening - US \$ 60 million

The loan of US\$ 1.5 billion from World Bank was signed on 14th January, 2011. Brief description of the project including Government of India share is given below in Table-6:

Table-6

Sl. No.	State	Tentative Allocation US\$ million	Total		Projects Sanctioned till 30th December, 2012	
			Habitations	Length in km	Value (₹ in cr.)	Length (in km.)
1	Himachal Pradesh	215	819	2,724	230.46	889.00
2	Jharkhand	223	2,209	4,133	650.83	1,472.13
3	Meghalaya	238	515	1,625	94.81	106.00
4	Punjab	111	-	1,062	488.53	1,028.38
5	Rajasthan	443	2,734	8,651	1,435.50	5,494.80
6	Uttar Pradesh	200	1,590	2,401	905.48	1,939.43
7	Uttarakhand	276	456	3,578	71.54	98.11
	Total	1,706	8,323	24,174	3,877.15	11,027.85



NABARD Loans

NRRDA has taken a total amount of ₹ 18,500 crore as loans from NABARD upto March 2010 for supplementing funding to the programme. A tripartite Agreement signed on 27th Sept, 2007 between Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) and National Bank of Agriculture and Development (NABARD) provides that NRRDA shall make the payment of interest to NABARD on quarterly basis and shall repay the loan in 5 equal annual instalments within 7 years from the date of each withdrawal.

Repayment of the principal amount of the loan has commenced from the year 2010-11. An amount of ₹ 7,001 crore has been paid towards principal amount of loan and ₹ 4,310.31 crore as interest upto 31st December, 2012.

Specific Challenges in Implementation of Programme

Specific problems for implementing PMGSY in North-Eastern States in view of difficult terrain and difficult working conditions

In view of difficulties faced in implementation of PMGSY in North-Eastern States, the following provisions have been underscored:

- (i) On road portions subjected to heavy snow fall or landslides, where regular snow or debris clearance is done over long period to keep the road open to traffic, roadway width may be increased by 1.5 m upto 7.5 m.
- (ii) States should provide adequate length of cement concrete drains along slopes to reduce the damage to roads.
- (iii) States should provide requisite number of protection structures and CD works keeping in view the terrain, snow fall and deposition of snow in high altitudes areas.
- (iv) States have also been requested to send balance proposals under Bharat Nirman,

proposals for missing bridges on sanctioned roads and Stage-II proposals at the earliest.

Development of Rural Roads in 82 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts under IAP

In view of the difficulties in programme implementation in 82 selected Tribal and Backward Districts under IAP and for ensuring inclusive growth following initiatives have been taken:

Special Dispensation accorded to 82 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts under IAP by Ministry of Rural development:

All habitations, whether in Schedule V areas or not, having a population of 250 persons and above (in 2001 Census) will be eligible for coverage under PMGSY. In addition some more measures taken are sanctioning cost of bridges upto 75 metre length, relaxation in bid capacity of bidders, provision of Insurance premium in DPRs for plant & machinery, reducing minimum tender package size to ₹ 50 lakhs, assistance in clearance under forest related provisions, inclusion of Left-out habitations in original Core Network, sanctioning 90% of the additional cost of Cement Concrete road in critical areas, permitting construction of pre-fabricated bridges etc.

Special Dispensation accorded to 82 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts under IAP by Ministry of Environment and Forest:

General approval under Section 2 of Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 for diversion of forest land up to 5 ha for creation of critical public infrastructure projects, including Rural Roads and quarrying, in 82 IAP districts has been accorded and orders have been issued.

Relaxation for districts under IAP to revise their Core Network for inclusion of left-out habitations (as per 2001 census)

At the time of preparation of Core Network in the districts affected by Left Wing Extremism proper survey could not be carried out due to law and order problems or inaccessibility of terrain. Therefore, some habitations were left out from inclusion in the



Core Network, hence, depriving these habitations of connectivity. At the time of preparation of Core Network, the assessment of surface condition of the already existing roads could not be properly carried out in such areas and some of the habitations have been shown as connected though the surface condition of these roads is not in conformity with the specifications of PMGSY. The concerned States had requested for considering these roads under New Connectivity/Up-gradation. The issue was also placed in the 14th meeting of the Empowered Group of Officers held on 2nd December 2011, Chaired by Member Secretary, Planning Commission which accorded in-principle approval. Thus taking into consideration that inclusion of such left out/ wrongly shown as connected habitations for providing connectivity would help in inclusive growth of these remote areas, Cabinet approved the following on 17th May, 2012:

- (i) to revise the Core Network for inclusion of 6,000 left-out unconnected habitations (as per 2001 census) in 78 (now 82) Selected Tribal and Backward Districts in the 9 States under Integrated Action Plan (IAP) and to provide new connectivity to these habitations, at an estimated cost of ₹ 7,500 crore; and
- (ii) to allow upgradation of some selected roads

out of the roads, the assessment of surface condition of which could not be carried out properly at an estimated cost of ₹ 1,000 crore.

Maintenance Management of Rural Roads

Main features inbuilt in the Scheme are as follows:

- (i) 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 State Government and placed at the disposal of the SRRDA in a separate Maintenance Account.
- (ii) On expiry of 5-year post-construction maintenance period, these roads are to be placed under Zonal maintenance contracts consisting of 5-year maintenance including renewal as per cycle.
- (iii) State Governments are stipulated to take steps to build up capacity in the District Panchayats and endeavour to devolve funds and functionaries onto these Panchayats in order to enable them to manage maintenance contracts for rural roads.



PMGSY boosts road transportation in Rajasthan



Rural habitations in hilly areas benefit the most out of PMGSY

- (iv) 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.

Dedicated Maintenance Funds and their Management

The States are expected to set up dedicated funds for maintenance by transferring funds from various sources - Government budget, grants recommended by the Finance Commission, any additional levies like cess on agricultural produce, mining, additional sales tax on petrol and high speed diesel etc.

Planning of maintenance works

A simplified maintenance planning and management system is to be instituted by each State for carrying out inventory and visual condition surveys. Database should be placed on GIS platform. The concept of Pavement Condition Index has already been introduced for PMGSY roads.

Quality Management Mechanism under PMGSY

To bring execution of the Programme to the

desired quality standards, a three tier quality management mechanism has been institutionalized under PMGSY.

First-tier of this mechanism is in-house quality control at Programme Implementation Unit (PIU) level. Objective of this tier is process control through mandatory tests on material at field laboratory and workmanship. A Quality Assurance Handbook has been developed and provided to field functionaries for better understanding of quality control requirements, equipment and testing procedures, and also to rationalize the frequency of tests. The concept of stage passing through prescription of testing by various levels of field functionaries has also been introduced in order to ensure clear accountability. Establishment of field laboratory has been linked with release of first payment to the contractor.

Second-tier is structured as an independent quality monitoring at State level through State Quality Monitors (SQMs) in which provision of regular inspection of works has been envisaged for ensuring better quality. In this tier, each work needs to be inspected at-least three stages during construction, i.e. at Earth work stage, Base course stage and bituminous stage of construction. Also the works are to be inspected after completion.



NRRDA has developed detailed comprehensive guidelines for quality monitoring under the second tier. An online system of entry of observations of independent State Quality Monitors along with digital photographs of the inspected roads has been developed including photograph of laboratory. Now, the abstracts of inspection by the SQMs along with 10 digital photographs are available in public domain in OMMAS, thereby enhancing transparency in Programme implementation.

Third-tier-Independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs)

Under the Third-tier, independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs) are deployed by NRRDA for inspection of road works at random, not only to monitor quality but also to provide guidance by senior professionals to the field functionaries. The National Quality Monitors are senior Engineers retired from the State Governments or Government of India Organizations empanelled on the basis of the criteria fixed by NRRDA. The NQMs are required to inspect the works and record observations as per prescribed guidelines. The Guidelines for NQM inspections have been made objective and based on defined methods of observation including clarity on actionable points. Guidelines for digital photograph of inspections by

NQM have also been prescribed. Orientation Programmes are also organized for NQMs from time to time.

With a view to have more dependable record of inspections and avoiding any delays in reporting of quality monitoring, the C-DAC has developed Mobile Based Application Software for photographic recording of quality parameters of road works inspected by Independent Monitors. It is proposed that the 100% photographic recording of the NQM inspections during financial year 2013-14 would be through this mobile based application software.

An independent Selection Committee comprising Secretary General (IRC), Director (CRR), one subject matter specialist nominated by IRC and 2 members of STAs/PTAs considers the CVs of fresh candidates and makes recommendations for the empanelment of new NQMs. The Executive Committee of NRRDA approves the empanelment of new NQMs. Similarly, performance evaluation of the existing NQMs is also carried out by an independent Performance Evaluation Committee comprising officers from STAs/PTAs. The proceedings of the independent Performance Evaluation Committee are placed before the Selection Committee for its recommendations.



Enhancement of rural connectivity through PMGSY in Rajasthan



Farmers reach to farms easily with all weather PMGSY roads

National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA)

National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) has 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.

Executing Machinery

The 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 the States of Bihar, Jharkhand and Tripura, Nominated Executing Agencies (NEAs) have also been engaged in addition to SRRDA for road works under PMGSY. The details of institutional arrangements as envisaged in the Programme Guidelines are as under:-

- (i) 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.
- (ii) Executional arrangements overseen at State Level by officers of the SRRDA 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 are accountable to the SRRDA.
- (iv) Arrangements for effective management includes:-
 - Online Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS)



- Quality Management.
 - 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, quality etc.

Training

For capacity building of personnel implementing PMGSY, various training programmes have been organized by NRRDA through National level Institutes as well as State Institute of Rural Developments (SIRDs) in various States in coordination with State Rural Roads Development Agency (SRRDA). During the year 2011-12 and 2012-13, training to more than 3,600 PMGSY officers (CEs, SEs, EEs, AEs and JEs) of different States has been imparted in State/Central training institutes as per **Annexure-XXI**.

On-Line Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS)

In order to effectively monitor the entire Programme and bring about greater efficiency, accountability and transparency in implementation, a modern web based on-line Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS) has been set up for the PMGSY. The main Application Software Modules include Rural Road Plan & Core Network, Proposals, Tendering & Contracting, Execution (Physical and Financial Progress), Quality Monitoring, Funds Flow and Receipt & Payment Accounts (work accounts). The web site is www.omms.nic.in. e-Payment and e-Procurement are the new dimensions being integrated to it.

Citizen information boards

Citizen Information Boards and Work Information Boards are displayed in local language at prominent locations in the benefited habitations indicating details of work and volume of materials used in each layer of the pavement.

Inspection of PMGSY works by public representatives

State Governments have been advised to arrange joint inspection of ongoing as well as completed works under PMGSY by Hon'ble MPs, Hon'ble MLAs and representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Research and Development

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

- (i) **Use of Jute Geo Textiles (JGT) in rural roads:-** 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 investigated. In order to prove the efficacy at field level of the use of Jute Geo Textiles in Rural Road Construction, a Pilot Project has been initiated and the Jute Manufactures Development Council (JMDC), an Agency of Ministry of Textiles was identified as the nodal agency for the Pilot Project which in turn has retained Central Road Research Institute (CRRI), New Delhi as Technical Consultant.

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

- (ii) **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.



SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND USER SATISFACTION OF PMGSY: SUMMARY

Ministry has retained LEA Associates South Asia Pvt. Ltd., as Lead Consultant to assess socio-economic impact of PMGSY during the period from 2007 to 2011. The impact assessment has covered ten States and primary data at household level and village level has been collected through revisit survey in four stages respectively in 2007 (pilot), 2009 (baseline), 2010 (mid-term) and 2011 (final-term) from a sample population of 11490 households (750 habitations in 33 districts).

The major findings are summarised as follows:

(i) Agriculture:

- Percentage of population who are occupied in the field of trade and business has been higher by 1.7 percent in connected habitations, whereas percentage of agricultural labourer has been higher by 0.5 percent in connected habitations, during initial assessment period. The same has been 0.7 percent and 1.2 percent respectively during the final assessment period, implying the positive shift towards trade and business is effective during initial years of connectivity.
- Farming become more economical with the use of better fertilizers and pesticides purchased at a relatively cheaper price and also with possibility of using modern farm machines due to proper connectivity.

(ii) Health:

- The percentage of female population, who accessed assistance from private medical institutions and practitioners for maternal and general ailments, has been higher by 2.7 percent in connected habitations.
- The services provided by Health Workers have improved in terms of their increased frequency of visits to the villages even during night-time in cases of emergency.

(iii) Education:

- Dropout rates in schools have been lower by 28 percent in connected habitations compared to unconnected habitations.
- Road connectivity has directly benefited the schooling of children especially of girls. Connectivity has offered a safe and easy travel to educational institutions in adjacent villages or nearby towns.

(iv) Non-Farm Activities:

- The average monthly household income in connected habitations increased by an average rate of 12 percent per year, whereas that of unconnected habitations increased by an average rate of 4 percent per year.
- All-weather connectivity has succeeded in establishing a customer base for artisans and craftsmen, which in turn has provided a steady income and betterment of life.
- Many villagers are able to make a livelihood in non-farm employment avenues by opening up provision stores, pan shops and cycle repair shops.
- Those who are used to own and operate transport vehicles are benefited in terms of reduced maintenance cost of vehicles and also with the increased travel and transportation needs of the villagers.



North Eastern States

North Eastern States - Special Considerations

This Ministry has taken a number of initiatives under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) to take into account special concerns of the North Eastern States. In the blocks bordering international boundary in the hill States, a special dispensation has been made to all Hill States that all habitations within a path distance of 10 km in the blocks bordering international boundary in the hill States (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs) may be treated as a cluster for this purpose. Under the cluster approach, the population in large number of habitations would be 250 or lower (as per 2001 census) and became eligible for connectivity under the scheme.

During the year 2012-13 (upto November 2012), 274 habitations have been connected in the NE States and 1,127 km length of roads have been completed against the target of 1,071 km, which is 105%.

Under PMGSY, for the North Eastern States, the Ministry has cleared proposals valued at ₹ 693.67 crore during the year 2010-11, ₹ 1004.29 crore during the year 2011-12 and ₹ 564.73 crore during the year 2012-13 (upto December 2012) and for more than 1,900 crore are in the pipeline.

- 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.

Institutions for carrying out Rural Roads Pavement Performance Study have been identified and MoU have been signed. Final Report is received from most of the Institutes. IIT, Chennai has been nominated to carry out analysis and modeling at Local and National Level with the data of all institutes.

New Initiatives

States are encouraged to submit Technology Demonstration Projects along with regular proposals. Projects received from States are scrutinized and submitted to Empowered Committee for Technical demonstration.

- Permission for use of new type of pipes namely Double Wall Corrugated High Density Polyethylene Piping System (DWHDP), suitable

for non-pressure underground drainage applications, accorded on pilot basis. Pilot project using two new techniques, CONSOLID 444 organic chemical and SOLIDRY powder, approved.

- Technology Demonstration Projects for 24 road works using Cement Concrete (Cell filled and interlocking concrete block), Gravel, Lime Stabilized, Slag Stabilized, Coir and RBI-81 approved.
- Letters have been circulated to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Tamil Nadu to take up Rural Road Projects with Coir Geo Textiles covering a length of about 50 Km in each State either under New Connectivity or Upgradation.

Letters have been circulated to all the States to take up Rural Road Projects, for about 100 Km on pilot basis, using Cold Mix Technology in the construction of surface layer of Rural Roads under PMGSY, if so allowed in the State.



Conferences, Workshops and Seminars

IRF Executive Seminar on Rural Roads - Low Volume Roads Engg. (Best Practices) during 11-13 April, 2012 at Orlando, Florida (USA)

The Seminar aimed at appraising the engineers on best practices pertaining to various issues on low volume roads with special emphasis on drainage and slope stabilization and use of different new materials. The Seminar was attended by 6 participants.

Senior Road Executive Programme at University of Birmingham, UK in association with International Road Federation (IRF), during 18-29 June, 2012

The Programme included modules on Road Sector Reforms, Road Financing, Road safety and Road Maintenance Management. The delegation consisting of 17 officers from Ministry, NRRDA and the States attended the programme.

25th ARRB Conference held at Perth, Australia during 23-26 September, 2012

A senior level delegation of 4 officers led by Secretary (RD) participated in the 25th ARRB Conference held at Perth, Australia. The ARRB Group, based in Australia, is a trusted advisor to road authorities for technical inputs and solutions. The theme of the ARRB Conference was "Shaping the future, linking research, policy and outcomes" and it focused on Safe systems, Sustainable infrastructure management, Sustainable infrastructure sciences/technology etc.

Executive Seminar on Performance Based Maintenance Contracting at Orlando, Florida (USA) during 28th October - 6th November, 2012

The participants were engaged in working groups with experts actively involved in maintenance contracting and asset management to discuss the application of best practices under different country conditions. From India, a 6 member delegation participated in the Executive Seminar.

Meeting and World Seminar on "Rural Roads & Development" at San Salvador, Republic of El Salvador during 28-30 November, 2012

The Meeting and World Seminar aimed at sharing experiences and homologate actions for the implementation of strategies that help for the building and maintenance of rural roads that can guarantee connectivity, transitivity and development in a global context with local applications. From India, a four-member delegation participated in the Meeting and World Seminar.

Interaction Workshop with Contractors and their Engineers at Regional Level under World Bank, Technical Assistance (RRP-II) held on 3rd October, 2012 at Dehradun (Uttarakhand)

The workshop was attended by State Agencies involved in PMGSY works, contractors and their engineers.

Workshop on Procurement and Contract Management under PMGSY held on 4th & 5th October, 2012 at Dehradun, (Uttarakhand)

Officials from fifteen States viz., Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal participated in the said workshop.

Sevottam and Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) in Rural Roads

SEVOTTAM implementation

- (i) The Citizen Charter and GRM of NRRDA are placed on the website (www.pmgys.nic.in) in the public domain.
- (ii) The SRRDAs have also been requested in meetings at different fora for preparation of their own Citizens Charter and GRM.

Steps taken to strengthen GRM

A Website (www.omms.nic.in) has been created to enable citizens to lodge complaints, offer their



comments or make a query about PMGSY. The website has a menu bar where "Feedback" appears prominently. The Feedback Module has three sections viz. Comment, Complaint and Query. A Central

Website has also been developed, which provides details of PMGSY Scheme, Guidelines, Agencies involved, role and responsibilities, etc. and can be accessed at www.pmgys.nic.in.

Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA)

The Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) scheme proposes holistic and accelerated development of compact areas around a potential growth centre in a Gram Panchayat (or a group of Gram Panchayats) through Public Private Partnership (PPP) framework for providing livelihood opportunities and urban amenities to improve the quality of life in rural areas. The primary objectives

of the scheme are the provision of livelihood opportunities and urban amenities in rural areas to bridge the rural - urban divide. The scheme is being implemented on pilot basis.

The illustrative list of amenities and economic activities proposed to be provided under PURA 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)
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	7. Village Street Lighting 8. Telecom 9. Electricity, etc.	10. Village linked tourism 11. Integrated Rural Hub, Rural Market 12. Agri - Common Services Centre, Warehousing, etc. 13. Any other rural-economy based project

The private sector is given the flexibility of selecting the Gram Panchayat (s) on the basis of criteria of socio - economic guidelines such as a critical population size of 25,000 - 40,000 in an area of about 25 square kilometer.

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 an emphasis upon rural development priorities, there shall also be an effort to dovetail the developers' perspective on an economically viable project.

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 schemes of other Departments / Ministries 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 it's 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. Though capital grant will be limited to a maximum of 35% of project cost, the actual capital grant admissible will vary from project-to-project. During this pilot phase, the cost of each PURA project shall be limited to a maximum of ₹ 120 crore.

The private developers shall be selected through an open competitive bidding process based on rigorous qualifications and evaluation criteria. The selection would be based on technical qualification.

A Concession Agreement will be signed between the Gram Panchayat as the Grantor and the private developer as the concessionaire. It shall include details of minimum service level standards, performance guarantees, etc. State Support Agreement will be signed between Ministry of Rural Development, State Government and private developer. The commitment of State Government for delivering the core facilities like roads, bulk water and power to the PURA area shall be made as part of this agreement.

Asian Development Bank (ADB) has approved a 3-year Technical Assistance (2009-12) to support MoRD during the pilot phase and help prepare for the up-scaling phase, which has further been extended by one more year.

Pura Pilots First Batch

A notice was issued inviting Expression of Interest (Eol) from private sector entities on 15th April 2010 in leading national and financial dailies. In response to the notice, ninety three (93) Eols were received. These Eols were examined and 45 organizations qualified at the Eol Stage. These 45 organizations were asked to submit the detailed bid alongwith concept plan by 07th October 2010. Nine organizations submitted 14 proposals. These proposals were evaluated and 11 proposals qualified. The concerned private entities were asked to submit to Detailed Project Report (DPR). Six companies namely M/s Infrastructure Kerala Limited (INKEL), M/s Mega Engineering & Infrastructure Limited (MEIL),

M/s Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services (IL&FS), M/s MARG Limited, M/s SVEC construction and M/s SREI Infrastructure Finance Limited have submitted 9 DPRs for taking up the PURA projects spread over 6 States namely Andhra Pradesh (2), Kerala (2), Maharashtra(1), Puducherry(1), Rajasthan (2), and Uttarakhand(1).

The two projects in Kerala were launched on 24th February, 2012 at Thiruangadi (Malapuram District) and Thalikulam (Thrissur District). The remaining projects are under various stages of appraisal/approvals.

The capital grant under PURA Scheme was released to 08 DRDAs concerned in the financial year 2010-11 and 2011-12 i.e. ₹ 66.20 crore and ₹ 90 crore respectively for which the DRDAs opened dedicated project savings bank accounts.

An Independent Engineer has been appointed on 25th October, 2012 for the two pilot projects launched in Kerala. Follow up action to finalize the Request for Proposal [RfP] is in progress for engagement of Communication firm for PURA activities.

Pura Pilots - Second Batch

A notice was issued inviting Expression of Interest (Eol) for next set of 10-15 PURA pilots from private sector entities on 29th May, 2012 in leading national and financial dailies. In response to the notice, ninety nine (99) Eols were received. These Eols are under evaluation for selection of private partners.

The allocation for the pilot projects of restructured PURA is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Allocation
2009-10	30.00
2010-11	74.00
2011-12	90.00
2012-13	150.00



CHAPTER - 5

National Social Assistance

Indira Awaas Yojana

Introduction

Housing is universally recognized as one of the basic human needs which is required to be fulfilled. The right to adequate housing is interpreted as human right as it is linked to right to living with dignity. A roof over the head endows a shelterless person with an essential asset and improves his physical and mental well being. 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 below poverty line (BPL) families in the rural areas.

Evolution of the Scheme

The genesis of the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) can be traced to the programmes of rural

employment, which began in the early 1980s. Construction of houses was one of the major activity under the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), (which began in 1980) and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) (which began in 1983). There was, however, no uniform policy for rural housing in the States. For instance, some States permitted only part of the construction cost to be borne from NREP/RLEGP funds and the balance was met by beneficiaries from their savings or loans obtained by them. On the other hand, others permitted the entire expenditure borne from NREP/ RLEGP funds. Further, while some States allowed construction of only new dwellings, others permitted renovation of existing houses of beneficiaries. As per announcement made by the Government of India in June 1985, a part of the RLEGP fund was earmarked for the construction of houses for SCs/STs and freed bonded labourers. As a result, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) was launched during 1985-86 as a sub-scheme of RLEGP. IAY, thereafter, continued as a sub-scheme of Jawahar



An IAY house in Manipur



An IAY beneficiary owns her new house in Manipur

Rozgar Yojana (JRY) since its launch in April, 1989. 6% of the total JRY funds were allocated for implementation of IAY. From the year 1993-94, the scope of IAY was extended to cover below poverty line Non-Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes families in the rural areas. Simultaneously, the allocation of funds for implementing the scheme was raised from 6% to 10% of the total resources available under JRY at the national level, subject to the condition that the benefits to Non-Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes poor should not exceed 4% of the total JRY allocation. IAY was de-linked from JRY and made an independent scheme with effect from 1st January 1996.

Under IAY, w.e.f. 1.4.2010, a BPL family is given grant of ₹ 45000/- for new construction in plain areas and ₹ 48,500/- for construction in hilly/difficult areas. Government has decided to enhance the unit assistance under IAY from ₹ 45,000 to ₹ 70,000 in plain areas and from ₹ 48,500 to ₹ 75,000 in hilly/difficult areas including IAP districts. Increase in assistance is applicable w.e.f. 1.4.2013. In addition, the IAY beneficiary is also eligible to avail loan up to ₹ 20,000 per housing unit at an interest rate (DRI) of 4% per annum. Further, IAY funds can also be utilized for up gradation of a kutcha house for which a subsidy of ₹ 15,000/- per unit is provided.

The funding of IAY is shared between the Centre and States in the ratio of 75:25 respectively. In the case of North-Eastern States and Sikkim, funding is shared in the ratio of 90:10. In the case of UTs, entire funds for IAY are provided by the Centre. Starting from 2013-14, w.e.f. 1.4.2013 Govt. has also approved providing 4% of funds to State Governments for administrative expenses on IAY scheme.

Learning from the Past

Successful implementation of any Scheme requires consistent efforts and learning from experiences and interactions with the stakeholders. Pursuant to this, various innovations have been introduced in the IAY over a period of time. The Ministry has launched a website MIS, Awaasoft in July, 2010 to capture complete and comprehensive data in respect of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) for effective and timely monitoring. A portal 'Knowledge Network on rural housing' was launched in July, 2012 with the objective of compiling a comprehensive nationwide directory of practitioners, institutions and practices related to affordable and sustainable solutions for rural housing and to develop a web-based multi-lingual rural housing knowledge network showcasing best practices and



case studies of rural housing. Setting up of a Resource Centre has been envisaged for handling technical, financial and research needs for rural housing habitats.

Keeping in view the steep increase in the cost of building materials and in order to provide a quality and affordable house the unit assistance provided under IAY has been increased from time to time. In a span of 28 years, the unit assistance has been increased from ₹ 10,000 (1985-86) to ₹ 70,000 (1.4.2013).

Salient Features of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

- i) The criteria for allocation of IAY funds to the States & UTs involves assigning 75% weightage to housing shortage and 25% to poverty ratio. The allocation amongst districts 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.
- ii) 5% of the total allocated funds under IAY are

kept apart to meet the exigencies arising out of natural calamities and other emergent situations like riot, arson, fire, rehabilitation under exceptional circumstances etc. with a State-wise ceiling of 10% of annual allocation (including State share). In case of occurrence of calamities in any part of a State, funds under this component of IAY will be made available to those districts with the limit of 50% of the normal allocation for each district which will again be subjected to a ceiling of 10% of State allocation.

- iii) Gram Sabha select the beneficiaries from the list of eligible BPL households/Permanent IAY Waitlist wherever it has been prepared.
- iv) In order to introduce transparency in selection of beneficiaries permanent IAY waitlists have to be prepared gram panchayat wise. 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.
- v) Construction of an IAY house is the 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



A happy family in front of their IAY house in Maharashtra



chullah are required to be constructed along with each IAY house. For construction of the sanitary latrine, the beneficiary can avail of the existing assistance from the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC). In the decision taken in the Cabinet meeting held on 10.1.2013, it has been decided that the beneficiaries of Indira Awaas Yojana will be given additional assistance of ₹ 9000/- for construction of toilet and that the IAY beneficiaries be accorded priority under the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation for construction of toilets

Approach

The Government is making all efforts to bring down the housing shortage in the rural areas of the country and the size of the scheme has increased substantially in recent years. The budgetary outlay for Rural Housing has been enhanced from ₹ 1991 crore in 2001-02 with a physical target of construction of 12.94 lakh houses to ₹ 11075.00 crore in 2012-13 for construction of 30.10 lakh houses. It has been decided to revise the unit cost

from ₹ 45,000 to ₹ 70,000 for plain areas and from ₹ 48,500 to ₹ 75,000 for hilly/difficult area/IAP districts w.e.f 1/4/2013. From 2006-07, 15% of IAY funds are being earmarked for minorities.

Further, a scheme of Homestead site was started in August, 2009 to ensure that rural poor who do not have house sites may also be able to construct house and not get relegated down the Permanent IAY Waitlist waiting for availability of house-sites. 82 IAP districts have been treated as difficult areas and unit assistance in these districts has been kept at par with hilly/difficult areas. Also since 2011-12, the district administration has been allowed to construct houses for the old aged, widows and physically handicapped persons if they so desire. Cluster Approach has been suggested in these districts to ensure availability of all amenities through convergence. IAP district can utilize ₹ 300 per house to maintain IAY-MIS, provide technical support and monitor the implementation of the scheme in these areas.

In the present form, IAY is one of the popular schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development. The

Performance over the last 10 years

(₹ in lakhs)

Year	Central Allocation	Central Release	Utilization	Target (No. of houses)	Houses constructed/ completed
2002-03	165640.00	162852.86	279496.46	13.14 lakh	15.49 lakh
2003-04	187050.00	187107.78	258009.69	14.84 lakh	13.61 lakh
2004-05	246067.00	288310.02	326208.64	15.62 lakh	15.21 lakh
2005-06	273240.00	273822.58	365409.05	14.41 lakh	15.52 lakh
2006-07	290753.00	290753.06	425342.45	15.33 lakh	14.98 lakh
2007-08	403270.00	388237.01	546454.30	21.27 lakh	19.92 lakh
2008-09	564577.00	879579.39	834834.33	21.27 lakh	21.34 lakh
2009-10	849470.00	863573.99	1329236.40	40.52 lakh	33.86 lakh
2010-11	1005370.00	1013945.40	1346572.75	29.08 lakh	27.15 lakh
2011-12	949120.00	986477.80	1292632.74	27.26 lakh	24.71 lakh



popularity can be attributed to the fact that the scheme enables beneficiaries to participate and involve themselves in construction of their own houses. The role of the State Government is limited to release of funds and to facilitate use of appropriate technology. The 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.

During the 11th Five Year Plan, the physical target was for construction of 140 lakh houses. Against this, 126.98 lakh houses were constructed and 31.88 lakh houses are under construction.

Innovations

The innovations introduced in IAY are as follows:

Awaassoft

To ensure greater transparency in implementation of the programme, the Ministry has launched a website MIS, Awaassoft in July, 2010 to capture complete and comprehensive data in respect of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) for effective and timely monitoring. It is a local language enabled workflow based transaction level Management Information System to facilitate e-governance. The system is designed for all stakeholders of IAY including the beneficiary of the scheme. Through the web portal, the following information can be accessed:

- (i) Status of data entry
- (ii) Beneficiary wise list of IAY houses
- (iii) Total number of houses sanctioned and pending for completion
- (iv) Total availability v/s expenditure of fund
- (v) Photographs of IAY houses at various stages of construction
- (vi) Physical Progress of the Programme
- (vii) Financial Progress of the Programme

Knowledge Network

Creation of a Knowledge Network Portal in

collaboration with IIT, Delhi has been envisaged in the Vision Plan with the objective of compiling a comprehensive nation wide directory of practitioners, institutions and practices related to affordable and sustainable solutions for rural housing and to develop a web-based multi-lingual rural housing knowledge network showcasing best practices and case studies of rural housing. The purpose of Knowledge Network is to help in developing, promoting and transfer use of appropriate local, environment friendly, energy efficient and disaster-resistant technology, designs and building materials for rural housing and habitats. The portal was launched in July, 2012. The website can be accessed at www.ruralhousingnetwork.in.

Resource Centre

Setting up of a Resource Centre has been envisaged for handling technical, financial and research needs for rural housing habitats. This is at its initial stage. The Resource Centre would be a team of at least 5 consultants / professionals, who shall act as the implementation support arm with technical expertise in rural housing section for Ministry of Rural Development. As Resource Centre, the consultants shall provide the following services:

- i) Provide implementation support for schemes on rural housing
- ii) Provide technical assistance required to support the schemes
- iii) Provide inputs on existing procedures adopted by Ministry of Rural Development for implementation of rural housing
- iv) Provide inputs required for policy level interventions required for implementation of Housing
- v) Provide research and analysis support to MoRD on various issues to be communicated from time to time
- vi) Assist in procurement of services
- vii) Provide innovative ideas and information on best practices.



Performance during the Current Year (2012-13)

Financial Performance (as on 31.1.2013)

Total Outlay for Rural Housing	₹ 11075.00 crore
Central Budget for IAY	₹ 10513.20 crore
Central Releases	₹ 5655.37 crore
Total Available Funds (including OB State share)	₹ 13531.38 crore
Utilization of funds	₹ 8647.99 crore
Percentage of Utilization	63.91%

Physical Performance (as on 31.1.2013)

Physical target for the year	30.10 lakh
Houses Constructed	13.88 lakh
Houses under construction	34.47 lakh
Percentage of physical achievement	46.13%

Highlights of the Programme

Since inception of the scheme about 301.64 lakh houses have been constructed with an expenditure of ₹ 93357.64 crore (upto 31/1/2013).

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 under 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 ₹ 21720.39 crore.

The Year-wise details of physical achievements under Bharat Nirman (Phase-I) are given below:

Year	Target (in lakh)	Houses constructed (in lakh)	Expenditure (₹ in crore)
2005-06	14.41	15.52	3654.09
2006-07	15.33	14.98	4253.42
2007-08	21.27	19.92	5464.64
2008-09	21.27	21.34	8348.34
Total	72.28	71.76	21720.39

The target under phase-II "Bharat Nirman Programme" is for construction of 120 lakh houses over a period of five years starting from 2009-10. During the first three years of the Bharat Nirman

Programme Period-Phase-II, approx. 85.72 lakh houses have been constructed. The year-wise break-up is given below:

Year	Target (in lakh)	Houses constructed (in lakh)	Expenditure (₹ in crore)
2009-10	40.52	33.86	13292.46
2010-11	29.09	27.15	13406.51
2011-12	27.27	24.71	12926.33
Total	96.88	85.72	39625.30



Women Empowerment

Indira Awaas Yojana is being implemented in the rural areas of all States/UTs. Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided to the rural BPL household for construction of a house. The basic parameter of the scheme aims for gender equality and empowerment. However, under the scheme no separate funds are earmarked for women. As per scheme guidelines, houses constructed are to be allotted in the name of female member of the beneficiary household. Alternatively, it can be allotted in the name of both husband and wife under the Programme. When there is no eligible female member in the family available/alive, IAY house is allotted to the male members of a deserving BPL family. During the year 2011-12 out of 32.66 lakh sanctioned houses, 21.15 lakh houses were sanctioned exclusively in the name of women beneficiaries (65.76%) and 7.31 lakh houses in the joint name of both husband/wife.

Further, in the current financial year 2012-13, out of 25.34 lakh sanctioned houses, 15.04 lakh houses have been sanctioned exclusively in the name of women beneficiaries and 6.60 lakh in the joint name of both husband and wife till 31st Jan. 2013.

Homestead Scheme

The scheme was launched on 24th August, 2009 as part of IAY, for providing homestead sites to those rural BPL households whose names are included in the Permanent IAY Waitlists but who do not have house site. Funds amounting to ₹ 10,000 are provided under the Homestead scheme. Government has decided to enhance the unit assistance in the scheme from ₹ 10,000 to ₹ 20,000 w.e.f 1.4.2013. This amount is to be shared by the Centre and the State in the ratio of 50:50.

Since inception of the scheme, funds amounting to ₹ 347.47 crore have been released to States namely Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, for purchase of land and ₹ 1395.06 crore have

been released to Karnataka, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tripura, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal as incentive for additional houses for providing homestead sites.

Convergence

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

- Under RGGVY each IAY beneficiary can get a free electricity connection in his/her house.
- Under TSC an IAY beneficiary can construct a sanitary latrine for which he/she will get an amount of ₹ 3200/- from TSC funds in addition to the unit assistance he/she has got under IAY.
- All willing IAY beneficiaries can get the benefits available under Janshree Bima and Aam Aadmi Bima policies.
- Under DRI, an IAY beneficiary can borrow up to ₹ 20,000/- from any nationalized bank at 4% interest per annum to top up the unit assistance he/she has got under IAY.

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. In the year 2011-2012, an amount of ₹ 954 crore was earmarked for the North Eastern Region with a physical target of construction of 2.19 lakh houses. Against the physical target of construction of 2.19 lakh houses, 2.00 lakh houses were constructed in the North Eastern States under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and 1.20 lakh houses were at various stages of construction.



In the current financial year 2012-13, an amount of ₹ 1054.00 crore has been earmarked for the North Eastern Region with a physical target of construction of 2.41 lakh houses. Against this target, 0.73 lakh houses have been constructed in the North Eastern States under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and 1.46 lakh houses are at various stages of construction (as on 31/1/2013).

IAP Districts

IAY Guidelines have been relaxed and modified for 82 identified naxal-affected districts as explained below:

- (i) 82 identified IAY districts are now treated as difficult areas and are eligible for higher rate of unit assistance of ₹ 48,500/- provided in hilly/difficult areas.
- (ii) In the 82 IAP districts, the district administration has been allowed to construct houses for the old aged, widows and physically handicapped persons if they so desire.
- (iii) Cluster approach has been requested to be adopted in the 82 IAP districts for facilitating better convergence of amenities and for accelerated development in these areas.
- (iv) ₹ 300 per house is allowed to be utilized towards meeting administrative expenses in IAP districts.

Persons with disabilities

As per IAY guidelines, 3% of the funds allocated are earmarked for construction of houses for the physically and mentally challenged persons. During 2011-12, 43693 houses were sanctioned for physically challenged persons and in the current financial year, 42,142 houses have been sanctioned. (as on 31/1/2013).

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. In the year 2011-12, out of total utilization of ₹ 12926.33 crore, ₹ 6770.89 crore was utilized for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Under the scheme, no separate data is maintained for OBC. Further, during the current financial year, ₹ 4509.48 crore has been utilized for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Brief of Activities during 2012

- (i) A portal on Knowledge Network for rural housing has been launched by Ministry of Rural Development in collaboration with IIT, Delhi in July, 2012.
- (ii) To ensure that all States/DRDAs upload data on MIS, a series of AWAASSoft training and Workshops were held at NIC Headquarters, New Delhi from 21.8.2012 to 24.8.2012, 3.9.2012 to 6.9.2012 and 13.9.2012.
- (iii) A total of seven Performance Review Meetings were held during 2012-13. The details are as follows:
 - Performance Review Meeting on Rural Development Programme with the Union Territories held on 9th May, 2012 at "Unnati".
 - PRC Meeting for States was conducted on 31st May-1st June, 2012 and 15th-16th Oct. 2012 at Vigyan Bhawan and ICAR-NASC, Pusa in New Delhi respectively.
 - Performance Review Committee (PRC) Meeting of the North Eastern States held on 23.6.2012 at Shillong, Meghalaya and on 30.10.2012 at Guwahati, Assam.

Special Package

Year 2011-12

Special Package is provided to States due to occurrence of natural calamities, as incentive under



House constructed under IAY. The rain water is trapped through a channel made of bamboo connected to a water tank. The water tank is constructed under MGNREGA works in Mizoram

Homestead scheme, package for additional houses and Border package.

₹ 7.20 crore were released to Andhra Pradesh under funds for natural calamity. A total of ₹ 4.44 crore was released to Arunachal Pradesh including Border Package amounting to ₹ 4.21 crore and ₹ 2.31 crore as natural calamity. Additional package of ₹ 1.28 crore and ₹ 62.64 crore was received by Jammu & Kashmir and Assam respectively. Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Sikkim and Manipur received funds for natural Calamity. Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tripura and West Bengal were released incentive under Homestead scheme.

Border Package amounting to ₹ 4.21 crore was released to Arunachal Pradesh.

Year 2012-13

(i) During the year 2012-2013, funds to the tune of ₹ 33.129 crore has been allocated for natural calamity for Assam for construction of additional 7586 houses in the following districts:

a) Dubrey

b) Kokrajhar

c) Chirang

Out of this amount, ₹ 16.55 crore has been released as 1st instalment to the above 3 districts.

(ii) ₹ 122.61 crore has been released as 1st instalment for construction of 69,500 additional houses to the State of Jharkhand.

(iii) 25,447 additional houses have been sanctioned under Forest Right Act and 43,131 houses under PTG to Rajasthan with ₹ 231.45 crore as central share. An amount of ₹ 115.73 crore, which is 50% of the Central Share, is to be released as first instalment for the construction of these additional houses under FRA and PTG. This is over and above the normal allocation.

(iv) An amount of ₹ 145.29 crore which is 50% of the Central share is to be released as 1st instalment to the State of Madhya Pradesh for construction of 53,360 additional houses under Forest Right Act and 30,998 additional houses under homestead incentive.



National Social Assistance Programme

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 National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS), National Family 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 (IGNDPS) 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 (ACA) 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.



Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) beneficiary is all smiles with her grandchildren



During 2011-12, ₹ 6596.47 crore were released to States as additional Central Assistance (ACA). During 2012-13, ₹ 8447 crore was allocated to NSAP, out of which ₹ 5859.50 crore were released till December 2012.

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 National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS) was renamed as Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS). Under NOAPS, 87.09 lakh beneficiaries were covered during



A beneficiary of "Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme"

2006-07. However, with the modification of eligibility criteria to cover all persons living below the poverty line, as per last report till December 2012, the number of beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) has increased to 223 lakh.

W.e.f. 1.4.2011 under IGNOAPS the eligibility for old age pension has been reduced from 65 years to 60 years and the amount of pension has been raised from 200 to 500 per month for those who are 80 years or above.

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 @ 200 p.m. per beneficiary. Consequent upon the lowering of age under IGNOAPS the upper age limit under IGNWPS has been lowered from 64 years to 59 years. W.e.f. 1.10.2012 the amount of pension under IGNWPS has been increased to 300 p.m. and upper age limit has been increased to 79 years. Hence, IGNWPS is applicable to widows in the age group of 40-79 years and belonging to household living below poverty line (BPL) as per criteria prescribed by Government of India. As per last report till December 2012, 42 lakh beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme.

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 @ 200 p.m. per beneficiary. Consequent upon the lowering of age under IGNOAPS the upper age limit under IGNDPS has been lowered from 64 years to 59 years. W.e.f. 1.10.2012 the amount of pension under IGNDPS has been increased to 300 p.m. and upper age limit has been increased to 79 years. Hence, IGNDPS is applicable to persons with severe or multiple



disabilities between the age group of 18-79 years and belonging to household living below poverty line (BPL) as per criteria prescribed by Government of India. As per last report till December 2012, 8 lakh beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme.

National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)

At inception, grant of ₹ 5000 in case of death due to natural causes and ₹ 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 receive grants under the scheme. In 1998, the amount of benefit under NFBS was raised to ₹ 10,000 in case of death due to natural causes as well as accidental causes. W.e.f. 18.10.2012 amount of assistance under NFBS has been increased to ₹ 20000 and upper age limit of death of primary breadwinner has been reduced to 59 years. Hence, NFBS is applicable in case of death of primary breadwinner in the age group of 18-59 years. As per last report till December 2012, 2.91 lakh BPL families have benefited under the Scheme.

Involvement of the Panchayati Raj Institutions

Panchayati Raj Institutions at Panchayat and District level may be involved in the implementation of the schemes. The Gram Panchayats/Municipalities may play an active role in the identification of the beneficiaries under the three schemes. Apart from the disbursal of benefits through the accounts of the beneficiary in Banks or in post office savings banks or through postal money order, the assistance under the schemes may also be disbursed in public meetings such as Gram Sabha meetings in rural

areas and in neighbourhood/mohalla Committees in Urban areas. The Panchayats and Municipalities may also be involved in monitoring and in following up delays in sanctions and disbursement.

Computerisation of NSAP

In order to increase the transparency, accountability and monitoring of implementation of NSAP schemes, it had been decided to computerize the data base of the beneficiaries under various schemes of NSAP. NIC has developed the complete software for the purpose. The software captures all the essential processes and includes modules on identification, disbursement of pension, release of funds, verification, sanction of pension, ground for refusal etc.

Database of 160 lakh beneficiaries has so far been uploaded. Information can be accessed at the NSAP website <http://nsap.nic.in>. Legacy Data format has been provided to States and they have been asked to upload the legacy data of beneficiaries in a time bound manner. SIOs and Nodal Department in States were asked to work closely and to effectively use NSAP-MIS. Data of beneficiaries are being uploaded on NSAP website (<http://nsap.nic.in>). States have also been requested to start using NSAP software to generate pension payment order and disbursement details.

States who have their own software are requested to develop interface software to port disbursement details onto NSAP website. Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh are to develop the interface software.

Physical and Financial Progress

The number of beneficiaries and expenditure reported by various States from 2002-03 onwards is given in the following table. Further, State wise coverage of beneficiaries and State-wise expenditure reported under schemes of NSAP during 2011-12 and 2012-13 is in **Annexure-XXII** and **Annexure-XXIII** respectively.



Year	Allocation (₹ in crores)	Releases (₹ in crores)	Total expenditure reported (₹ in crores)	Total no. of beneficiaries under NOAPS/ IGNOAPS	Total no. of beneficiaries under NFBS	Total no. of beneficiaries under Annapurna	Total No. of beneficiaries under IGNWPS	Total No. of beneficiaries under IGNDPS
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	5155.50	4914.88	16356058	342809	1015655	3213467	699680
2010-11	5162.00	5162.00	5352.36	17081556	335044	958419	3425390	729345
2011-12	6596.47	6596.47	6188.67	21384404	330240	778682	3628467	794249
2012-13	8447.30	5859.50	4855.77	22318295	2910109	824001	4130876	743806



CHAPTER - 6

Special Areas

Rural Development Activities in North Eastern Region

The North Eastern Region (NER) comprising eight States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura, primarily depend on central funding for their development. They are Special Category States and their development plan are financed by the Centre on the basis of 90% grant and 10% loan and also allowed to use 20% of the Central assistance for non-plan expenditure as resources and level of development are significantly below the national average. The Government have taken several initiative to accelerate the development process in the North Eastern States which also includes initiatives of the Government to stipulate earmarking of 10% of the Budget (Gross Budgetary Support - GBS) of the Central Ministries/Departments and creation of Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR). 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 engage in productive activities. 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 Ministry of Rural Development also conducted separate Performance Review Committee (PRC) meetings for the North Eastern States in the N.E. Region to ensure that more times are available to them to bring out their special problems. The last such PRC meeting for the North Eastern States was held at Aizawl on 18th January, 2013.

Fifth national level training for State level persons for North Eastern States was also organized by the Ministry at SIRD Jorethang, Sikkim from 18th June to 22nd June 2012. Total 56 participants from Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Assam and Sikkim and resources persons from Society for Social Audit, Accountability and Transparency, Hyderabad participated in the training.



PRC Meeting of the North Eastern States in progress on 18th January, 2013 at Aizawl, Mizoram



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

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)

During the year 2012-13, (up to 31st December, 2012), a total amount of ₹ 2376.98 crore has been released to the North Eastern States as Central share under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. The actual expenditure in the North Eastern States up to December, 2012 is ₹ 1684.24 crores against the total available fund of ₹ 3244.38 crores which is 51.91% of the available fund.

During the year 2012-13 up to December, 2012, Tripura utilized an amount of ₹ 623.53 crore against the total available funds of 1355.65 crore, Assam ₹ 418.26 crore against 532.64 crore, Manipur 168.60 crore against 506.23 crore, Meghalaya ₹ 164.17 crore against 226.17 crore, Mizoram ₹ 145.83 crore against 267.25 crore, Nagaland ₹ 123.63 crore against 255.51 crore, Sikkim ₹ 28.72 crore against 60.86 crore and Arunachal Pradesh ₹ 11.49 crore against 40.09 crore.

A total number of 2611984 households have been provided employment in the N.E. States up to December, 2012 and 926.46 lakhs persondays have been generated by the North Eastern States. The persondays generated in Tripura was 378.71 lakhs, Assam 191.06 lakhs, Manipur 93.87 lakhs, Meghalaya 87.49 lakhs, Mizoram 86.55 lakhs, Nagaland is 66.92 lakhs, Sikkim 12.42 lakhs and Arunachal Pradesh 9.43 lakhs respectively. Against the total number of 215220 works taken up in the North Eastern States, 32458 numbers of works have been completed and 182762 numbers are ongoing.

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Livelihood Mission (NRLM)/AAJEEVIKA

During the year 2012-13, allocation under National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) was ₹ 3915 crore out of which for North East States, the

allocation (including for Skills and Placements, Rural Self Employment Training Institutes [RSETI] and Mahila Kisan Shastikaran Pariyojana [MKSP]) was ₹ 315.50 crore.

State wise allocation of the grant-in-aid component and releases of SGSY/NRLM, as on 31.01.2013 to the North Eastern States is as follow. Arunachal Pradesh: Allocation 623 lakhs: Release 110.70 lakhs, Assam: Allocation ₹ 16194 lakhs: Release: ₹ 10365.437 lakhs, Manipur: Allocation ₹ 1086 lakhs: ₹ 453.61 lakhs: Meghalaya: Allocation ₹ 1216 lakhs: Release ₹ 214.56 lakhs: Mizoram: Allocation ₹ 281 lakhs: Release ₹ 140.52 lakhs, Nagaland: ₹ 834 lakhs: Release 375.89 lakhs: Sikkim: Allocation ₹ 313 lakhs: Release 0.00 lakhs and Tripura Allocation ₹ 1960 lakhs: Release ₹ 1528.53 lakhs. The total Allocation to all the North Eastern States was ₹ 22507 lakhs and the total Released was ₹ 13189.247 lakhs respectively.

In order for the States/Union Territories to transit to NRLM, the following three criteria are required to be met:

- (a) The States should either set-up a society or re-designate an existing society as State Rural Livelihoods Mission (SRLM) and place a full time Chief Executive Officer (CEO) to head it.
- (b) A multidisciplinary team of professionals should be put in place in the State society and also at various levels in the first phase in districts and blocks.
- (c) Prepare a 7 year State Perspective Implementation Plan (SPIP) and Annual Action Plan under NRLM.

Most of the States are in a transition stage from SGSY to NRLM i.e they are in a stage of setting up the various systems required for smooth and efficient implementation of the programme. During this period, it is natural that the funds utilization would be quite low as the main expenditures under the programme will be for social mobilization and capacity building of the grassroots institutions. After the systems have been set up, it is expected that the



programme will be implemented vigorously and funds utilization by the way of financial support to the SHGs and their federations in the form of community investment fund, livelihoods support and interest subvention is likely to rise rapidly. The Ministry is providing technical support to the States through the National Mission Management Unit (NMMU), to set up their systems at a fast pace so as to build the fund absorption capacity of the States. The requirement of funds under NRLM would be modest initially but rise rapidly once the capacities of the States for absorbing funds under NRLM has been built over the next two years.

Some of the key achievements of NRLM in these States are as under:-

- State Rural Livelihoods Mission (SRLMs) set up in 6 States - Meghalaya, Sikkim, Tripura, Mizoram, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh
- Full time CEOs appointed in Sikkim, Mizoram, Tripura and Nagaland
- Identification of intensive area of operations and Annual Action Plan (AAPs) prepared and submitted by 6 States - Meghalaya, Sikkim, Tripura, Mizoram, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh
- Basic core team at State level recruited in 6 States - Meghalaya, Sikkim, Tripura, Mizoram, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh.
- Inter-State workshop conducted in Dimapur, Nagaland in October 2011 to train State officials of Nagaland and Mizoram on NRLM
- Review meetings on NRLM on NE States held by MoRD in June 2012 in Shillong, in October 2012 in Guwahati and January 2013 in Aizawl.

Rural Housing (Indira Awaas Yojana)

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is a flagship scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development to provide financial assistance to the BPL households in rural areas for construction of a dwelling unit. 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 case of NE States, the funding pattern is 90:10. The ceiling on construction assistance under IAY is ₹ 45,000 per unit in the plain areas and ₹ 48,000/- in hilly/difficult areas. For up gradation of Kutcha house, the financial assistance is ₹ 15,000 per unit. In addition to the unit assistance availed under IAY, a beneficiary can also borrow a top-up loan up to ₹ 20,000/- from any nationalized Bank at 4% interest per annum under Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) scheme. From 2013-14, assistance provided under IAY has been increased to ₹ 70,000 in plain areas and ₹ 75,000 in difficult areas. Assistance for purchase of Homestead site has also be revised from ₹ 10,000 to ₹ 20,000. It has also been decided that 4% of the funds will be made available to State Governments for meeting the administrative expenses.

Since 2000-2001, a separate non-lapsable provision working out to 10% of the total Budget of Rural Housing is being earmarked for North Eastern States. In the Year 2011-12, an amount of ₹ 954 crore was earmarked for the North Eastern Region with a physical target of construction of 2.19 lakhs houses. Against the physical target of construction of 2.19 lakh houses, 2.00 lakh houses were constructed in the North Eastern States under the Indira Awaas Yojana(IAY) and 1.20 lakhs houses were at various stages of construction.

In the financial year 2012-13, an amount of ₹ 1054 crore has been earmarked for the North Eastern Region with a physical target of construction of 2.41 lakhs houses. During 2012-2013 up to December, 2012, Arunachal Pradesh utilized an amount of ₹ 674.995 against the total funds of ₹ 2008.212 lakhs available with the State, Assam ₹ 43406.208 lakhs against ₹ 85115.542 lakhs, Manipur ₹ 816.788 lakhs against ₹ 2047.517 lakhs, Meghalaya ₹ 3251.621 lakhs against ₹ 3951.191 lakhs, Mizoram ₹ 554.415 lakhs against ₹ 1053.228 lakhs. However, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura have not reported any expenditure in this regard. Against the physical target of construction of 2.41 lakhs houses, 0.73 lakh houses have been constructed in the North Eastern States under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and 1.46



lakh houses are at various stages of construction (31.12.2012).

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 kms may be treated as a cluster for consideration under PMGSY. This would benefit the N.E. States. During 2012-2013, a total amount of ₹ 1049 crore has been released and the total expenditure is ₹ 929.12 crore in respect of the NE States.

Out of the total funds released to the North Eastern States, Arunachal Pradesh utilized an amount of ₹ 131.61 crore against ₹ 273.57 crore released to the State, Assam utilized Rs.460.82 crore (no fund released to Assam up to December, 2012), Manipur ₹ 50.64 crore against ₹ 117.07 crore, Meghalaya ₹ 19.85 crore against ₹ 50 crore, Mizoram ₹ 35.28 crore against ₹ 71.82 crore, Nagaland ₹ 66.52 crore against ₹ 67.02 crore, Sikkim ₹ 66.99 crore against ₹ 192.61 crore and Tripura ₹ 97.40 crore against ₹ 277 crore. During 2012-2013 (up to December 2012), against the targeted length (in km) of 2660 kms, a total length of 1441 kms has been completed which is 54% and the total number of habitations covered 309 against the target of 340, which is 91%.

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 State of Assam and Meghalaya and in the rest of the States by Social Welfare Department. In addition to the amount provided by the centre, some States of the NE Region also made monthly contribution to the Schemes. Under IGNOAPS, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram contributed ₹ 50 each per month, Nagaland contributed ₹ 100 per month and Sikkim and Tripura contributed ₹ 200 each per month. Under IGNWPS, Sikkim and Tripura contributed ₹ 100 and ₹ 200 respectively and under IGNDPS, Mizoram contributed ₹ 50, Nagaland ₹ 100, Sikkim ₹ 100 and Tripura ₹ 200 per month respectively.

The number of beneficiaries (up to December, 2012) under IGNOPS in the North Eastern States was 295792, IGNWPS was 17880, IGNDPS was 6318 NFBS 3722 and Annapurna was 33125 lakhs. This is excluding of Arunachal, Assam and Manipur. No report has been received from these three States.

During the year 2012-2013 (up to December, 2012), Tripura utilized an amount of ₹ 3170 lakhs, Mizoram ₹ 862.2 lakhs, Sikkim ₹ 550.46 lakhs, Nagaland ₹ 316 lakhs and Meghalaya ₹ 277.01 lakhs.

An amount of ₹ 704.33 lakh, ₹ 15613.07 lakhs and ₹ 1044.22 lakhs have been released to Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Manipur respectively. However, no report on utilization of funds has been received from these States.



CHAPTER - 7

District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) Administration

History

On 2nd October 1952, Government of India embarked on the historic Community Development Programme for which a new administrative unit, viz. the Block was created. It was intended to be distinct from old administrative units like Tehsils / Talukas which carried connotations of revenue collection or law and order. The Block Development office was envisaged as an umbrella arrangement within the fold of which, different departments like agriculture, animal husbandry, cooperation, public health, education, etc., were to function and provide their services to the people through public service minded village level workers. By the end of the Second Five Year Plan, 5000 National Extension Service (NES) Blocks were in existence.

At the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan, it was realized that the benefits of the Green Revolution were not percolating to the small and marginal farmers and the agricultural labourers who constituted the bulk of the rural poor. So pilots were launched in selected districts in 1969 by setting up agencies namely Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourer Development Agency (MFALA), focusing on the primary sector. This was expanded in the mid-seventies.

A more integrated approach was advocated and the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) was launched in 1978 in selected blocks. This was universalized on 2nd October, 1980. District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) were set up as registered societies to coordinate the implementation of the new programme and they subsumed the existing SFDAs. Over the years, different self-employment and wage employment schemes as well as minimum needs infrastructure schemes for the households and the community were entrusted to the DRDAs. Since then DRDAs are

the principal organ at the district level to 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 way of setting apart a certain percentage of the allocation for 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 has been introduced w.e.f 1st April, 1999.

Overview

The primary objective of the Scheme of DRDA Administration is to professionalise the DRDA 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 Institution, the banks and other financial institutions, the NGOs as well as the technical institutions with a view to gathering support and resources required for poverty reduction effort in the district.

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 have been merged into Zila Parishads and do not have a separate identity, a cell will be created in the Zila 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 Zila 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 DRDA includes positions for planning for poverty alleviation project formulation, social organization 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:

- Self-employment Wing;
- Women's Wing;
- Wage Employment Wing;
- Watershed Wing;
- Engineering Wing;
- Accounts Wing;
- Monitoring and Evaluation Wing; and
- General Administration Wing.

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 or engaged on contract basis

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.

Administrative Cost

Category A districts (< 6 blocks)	₹ 46 lakhs
Category B districts (6-10 blocks)	₹ 57 lakhs
Category C districts (11-15 blocks)	₹ 65 lakhs
Category D districts (>15 blocks)	₹ 67 lakhs

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

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. Ten percent of the funds is allowed to be utilized by the State headquarters.

Evaluation

The Ministry of Rural Development conducted



an evaluation study of the DRDA Administration Scheme through Development and Research Services Private Ltd., New Delhi in August, 2008. The important findings of the study are summarized below:

- (i) The eight Wing structure as envisaged in the guidelines is not followed by the States. DRDA has become an agency that coordinates scheme implementation rather than being a body of knowledge on rural development. The same situation remains even in DRDAs merged in Zila Parishad.
- (ii) Acute shortage of staff due to vacant posts is affecting the technical support functions of DRDAs. Staff quality as envisaged in guidelines are not followed strictly. Variation in service condition and lack of benefits to DRDA staff, conditions in parent cadre has led to unwillingness of the officers/staff to join DRDA.
- (iii) Arrangement of pre-service training as envisaged in guidelines is not followed. Lack of training has led to poor understanding of the poverty alleviation programme and less sensitivity and commitment towards implementation.
- (iv) There is huge gap in funding under DRDA administration scheme. The provisions of enhancing the allocations annually @ 5% have not been implemented.
- (v) Lack of project economist in district, constraints of field visits due to lack of overall budget and travel support affects the monitoring of programme implementation.
- (vi) Non adoption of organisation structure by the guidelines has affected integration functions. The DRDAs suffer from:
 - a. lack of role clarity
 - b. non-cordial relationship due to variation in levels of PDs and line Department Officials
 - c. low power vested with PD, DRDAs in some States

- (vii) DRDA is engaged in coordination of limited number of programmes/schemes which varies across the various States. The sphere of development activities has widened over the years but the functionality of the DRDA is on decline due to limited resource availability.

Performance under DRDA Administration

The performance under the Scheme for the year 2010-2011, 2011-12 and 2012-13 is given below:-

2010-11

During the year 2010-11, out of the budgeted allocation of ₹ 405.00 crore, a sum of ₹ 485.00 crore was released to the DRDAs for meeting their salary and contingency expenses. Allocation was increased from ₹ 405.00 crore to ₹ 485.00 crore by way of reappropriation.

2011-12

During the year 2011-12, against the budgeted allocation of ₹ 461.00 crores, an amount of ₹ 550.00 was released to DRDAs for meeting their salary and contingency expenses. Allocation was increased from ₹ 461.00 crores to ₹ 550 crores by way of reappropriation.

2012-13

During the current year, out of the budget allocation of ₹ 500.00 crores, an amount of ₹ 273.95 crores has been released. The State-wise allocation and release of funds during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (as on 16.01.2013) is given in the **Annexure-XXIV**.

Strengthening of DRDAs

During the recent 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. In order to strengthen and professionalise the DRDAs to meet the new challenges, the Ministry had constituted a



Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri V. Ramachandran, comprising senior officers from some States, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Panchayati Raj and National Advisory Council in November, 2010.

The report submitted by the Committee has been accepted by the Ministry. Further action with regard to restructuring scheme of DRDA Administration in the light of the recommendations made by the Committee is underway.



CHAPTER - 8

Empowerment of Women

Active participation of any community in the development process is recognized as a tool for its empowerment. In Indian social set up, the participation of women in the development process has to be ensured through tangible measures taken at various levels for their overall development. The 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 not only empowered but also become active participants in the development process in the country. Various programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development are formulated keeping in view the above perspective.

Ministry of Rural Development is implementing various poverty alleviation and rural development programmes. These programmes have special components for women. Major schemes, having women's component, implemented by the Ministry include the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) now restructured as National Rural Livelihood Mission

(Aajeevika) and the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY). 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, for other programmes such as Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), it is not always possible to collect the segregated data reflecting the direct benefits flowing to the rural women. But this programme does have a significant impact on the living conditions of the rural women in terms of providing connectivity through the rural roads, which may enhance the opportunities for the girl child to have an access to the educational 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 improvement of the



A young SHG member engrossed in her job



MGNREGA workers: Building the Nation

status of the rural women. Similarly, MGNREGA the programme guidelines stipulate certain provisions for creation of specific facilities at the worksites for the working women facilitating their participation in the programme. Even under the programmes where 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 brief description of the programme 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 one third of the beneficiaries shall be women who

have registered and requested for work under the Act.

During the year 2012-13 (up to 27th Dec. 2012) total employment of 134.76 crore persondays were reported to have been generated. The employment generated for women were reported as 71.88 crore persondays which is 53.34% of total employment generated under this Programme.

To increase participation rates of women workers in MGNREGA, the Ministry has suggested that individual bank/post office accounts must compulsorily be opened in the name of all women MGNREGA workers and their wages directly credited to their own account for the number of days worked by them. This Ministry has also advised the States:

- To identify widowed women, deserted women and destitute women who qualify as a household under the Act, to ensure that they are provided 100 days of work.
- To ensure that pregnant women and lactating mothers (at least up to 8 months before delivery and 10 months after



delivery) are given works which require less effort and are close to their houses.

- To conduct time and motion studies to formulate gender, age, level of disability, terrain and climate sensitive Schedule of Rates (SoRs) and to ensure accurate capturing of work done by women at worksites.
- To ensure that at least 50% of the worksite supervisors (mates) at all worksites are women.
- To ensure that worksite facilities such as crèches, drinking water, shade etc. are provided through convergence with Women and Child Development Schemes like ICDS.
- To encourage participation of women groups, including Self Help Groups in awareness generation, capturing demand, planning, implementation, monitoring and maintenance of works.

All these suggestions are also incorporated in MGNREGA Operational Guidelines 2013.

(b) National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM): A Self Help Group (SHG), of 10-20 women in general (5-20 in difficult areas) is the primary building block of the NRLM institutional design. NRLM would promote SHGs with exclusive women membership. The SHGs and the federation of these SHGs at village and higher levels shall serve the purpose of providing women members space for self-help, mutual cooperation and collective action for social and economic development. NRLM is working with groups of exclusive women membership because it recognizes that women are marginalized in the economy, in polity and in society. Thus, building and sustaining institutions of poor women at various levels would give them social, economic and political empowerment and thereby bring significant qualitative improvement in their lives. NRLM

will especially focus on women headed households, single women, women victim of trafficking, women with disability and other such vulnerable categories.

The following factors define women SHGs under the NRLM:

- a. They are homogeneous, affinity groups of poor women, who have come together to overcome poverty. Membership is voluntary and it consists of only poor women.
- b. The federations shall have women representatives only from member SHGs and there are clear conditions for admission to the federation and clear norms for remaining as members.
- c. These are institutions truly owned by poor women, and they really experience 'ownership'.
- d. They have long term objectives. At least 10 years of continuous and nurturing support is required for a poor woman to come out of abject poverty and stay out of poverty. Hence SHGs and their federations need to function for a long period of time to achieve their objectives.
- e. The SHGs need to access at least 4 - 5 repeat doses of finance (at affordable rates), over a period of at least 6 - 8 years to build a portfolio of livelihoods.
- f. The SHGs and their federations shall play an active role in taking up social issues affecting their members - issues of domestic violence, alcoholism, girl child marriages, etc. This is one of the hallmarks of a genuine self help movement.
- g. The SHGs and village level federations shall work closely with the Gram Panchayat - to access entitlements of the Government for their members and also



to lend constructive support to the efforts of the Gram Panchayats for public good.

It is envisioned that by creating such institutions of poor women, NRLM shall facilitate women to assert their rights for inclusion in the economy, for accessing resources, for addressing powerlessness and exclusion, for enabling participation and most significantly for realizing equity.

An important component of NRLM is the Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) which aims at supporting women farmers. Primarily, MKSP aims to recognize women farmers, a hitherto unrecognized category, even though most of the farming activities are almost exclusively handled by the women. MKSP also, inter alia, seeks to reduce drudgery for women farmers.

During the year 2012-13 (upto 22-01-2013) out of 5,69,912 swarojgaris assisted, 4,77,944 swarojgaris (83.86%) were women.

- (c) **The Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY):** IAY aims at providing assistance for the construction of houses to the 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 2012-13 (upto 22nd November, 2012) was 2215637 out of which 1329550 (60%) houses were sanctioned in the name of women and 561962 (25.36%) houses were sanctioned jointly in the name of husband and wife.



CHAPTER - 9

Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Equal opportunity to all, particularly to those who are from disadvantage groups, is an essential component of any development intervention. The mandate of the Ministry of Rural Development is to alleviate poverty in the rural areas. The Ministry is implementing various schemes/programmes with the objective to provide avenues of employment to most disadvantaged sections of the society, including SCs/STs. The Ministry has made specific provisions in the guidelines of the programmes to ensure adequate flow of resources to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The details of assistance provided to the poor households from SC/ST communities under the major programmes is as under:

Ministry of Rural Development has been earmarking the funds for Scheduled Caste Special Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/NRLM from 2011-12 onwards. The details of the funds earmarked for SCSP and TSP under these schemes for 2011-12 and 2012-13 are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Schemes	Year	Total	SCSP	TSP
SGSY	2011-12	2681.29	845.06	611.94
	2012-13	3915.00	1033.76	723.74
IAY	2011-12	10000.00	3530.00	2470.00
	2012-13	11075.00	3908.37	2736.63

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven programme which seeks to provide enhanced livelihood security to the households in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to any household whose adult members are

willing to do unskilled manual work. The requirement of funds and employment generation will depend on demand for work. Hence, no specific earmarking of funds is made under SCSP and TSP under MGNREGA.

Similarly, the PMGSY provides rural connectivity to all the unconnected habitations in rural areas with a population of more than 500 persons through good all weather roads and 250 persons and above in the hill States, the Tribal (Schedule V) areas, the desert Areas (as indentified in the Desert Development Programme) and Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts. Since the programme is for overall benefit to the rural people, no earmarking of funds for SCSP land TSP is done under this programme also.

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana/ National Rural Livelihood Mission (SGSY/ NRLM)

NRLM 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.

13 States with high concentration of rural poor including high concentration of SCs and STs have been selected for intensive application of NRLM (and NRLP) resources. States have also been advised to prioritize Integrated Action Plan (IAP) Districts (which also have high incidence of ST population) for NRLM intensive strategy. A Social Management Framework (SMF) for NRLM has been prepared. The SMF focuses on social inclusion, social accountability and social safeguards, particularly focusing on marginalized and vulnerable social groups, including the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs). Each State has been directed to prepare a



social inclusion plan to guide their efforts to mobilize vulnerable groups including SCs and STs into SHGs and promote their financial and economic inclusion.

Currently a total of 90,917 individual Swarojgaries from SCs/STs group (50% of total no. of individual Swarojgaries) have been assisted under SGSY/NRLM in 2012-13.

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 living below poverty line in rural areas. Under this programme preference is given to the BPL families belonging to SCs/STs. Sixty percent of the total allocation during a financial year is to be utilized for construction of dwelling units for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

A total of 22,15,637 dwelling units have been sanctioned during the year 2012-13 (as on 22-11-2012) out of which 7,59,254 (34.26%) houses

were sanctioned in the name of SC and 407476 (18.39%) houses were sanctioned in the name of ST community.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

As mentioned earlier 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. 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 2012-13 (up to 27th December, 2012) reveal that out of total employment generation of 134.76 crore persondays in the year, employment generated for SCs. and STs. were 30.28 (22.47%) crore persondays and 20.80 (15.43%) crore persondays respectively. Thus, 37.9% of the total persondays of employment generated in the year were for the SC/ST households.



CHAPTER - 10

Caring for the Differently Abled

Poverty is both a cause and consequence of disability. Majority of people with disabilities find their situation affects their chances of going to school, working for a living, enjoying family life, and participating as equals in social life. This in turn leads to increased economic and social vulnerability and exclusion. This exclusion affects not only the individual, but the entire family as well. For example, caring for the disabled is usually unequally shared and most often falls on female family members. Caring for a child with a severe disability further increases the workload of women living in extreme poverty, and takes valuable time away from the daily struggle to make a living. More often than not, families of persons with disabilities are amongst the poorest of the poor. Poor people with disabilities are thus caught in a vicious cycle of poverty and disability, each being both a cause and a consequence of the other.

A large proportion of disability is preventable and is linked to poverty and lack of access to basic health and nutrition. Thus, a strong focus on poverty alleviation and human development could lead to a general improvement in living conditions of the poor, which in turn, could in itself prevent prevalence of disability. However, specific steps are still required, not only for prevention, but also to ensure that people with disabilities are able to participate fully in the development process, obtain a fair share of the benefits, and claim their rights as full and equal members of society. An integrated approach is required, linking prevention and rehabilitation with empowerment strategies and changes in attitudes.

Census 2001 data revealed that there were 2.19 crore persons in India, constituting 2.13 percent of the total population, who were suffering from one or the other kind of disability. Out of the total population of persons with disabilities, 1.26 crore are male and 0.93 crores are female. The Census data showed that 75 percent of persons with disabilities

lived in rural areas, 49 percent are literate and only 34 percent are employed. This substantial portion of our population needs equal opportunities for their overall development, which is also essential for the inclusive development. Recognizing the differently-abled people as valuable human resource, the Ministry has been taking various initiatives to mainstream them in the society. Specific provisions have been made in various rural development programmes aiming at their upliftment.

The brief details of the Schemes in respect of differently abled persons are given below :

- (a) **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):** As mentioned earlier MGNREGA is a demand driven scheme, therefore, separate earmarking of employment/resources have not been provided for differently abled persons.

The disabled or differently-abled persons defined under the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (1 of 1996) as persons with disabilities, the severity of which is 40% and above are considered as special category of vulnerable persons for the purposes of MGNREGA. The disabled persons as defined in the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 (44 of 1999) are also to be considered as disabled for the purpose of inclusion in MGNREGA.

According to the operational guidelines of the Act, State Governments have to identify specific works, which can be done by the disabled and vulnerable persons. In a village, different categories of persons with disabilities are to be organized to come together as a fixed group to accomplish the works proposed for them under the Scheme, in a way that makes it



possible for them to exercise their choice. The efforts are made to ensure that the special category persons are given work close to their place of residence so that they need not travel long distances for MGNREGA works. The differently abled persons are to be given preference for appointment as mates for MGNREGA works and as workers for providing drinking water, to manage crèches etc. at the work sites. They are paid wages equal to other persons employed in MGNREGA works.

The Guidelines of the Act stipulates that the persons with disabilities, at work-sites, shall be called by their own names alone and their name as well as their surnames shall be properly registered in the job cards. It seeks to ensure a stigma free environment at the work place so that the workers with disabilities are not ill treated/looked down upon or face any form of discrimination (using abusive language, calling them with their disability name, use of denigrating language, insulting them or hurting their feelings in any form).

During 2012-13 (up to December, 2012) 3,16,692 persons with disabilities were covered under MGNREGA.

(b) National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)

NRLM ensures adequate coverage of persons with disability under NRLM atleast 3% of the total households covered would be persons with disability. NRLM recognizes that poverty and disability are closely linked to each other and therefore takes efforts to address specific needs of individuals as well as families of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). NRLM has advised States to undertake participatory vulnerability assessment process while undertaking social mobilization at the community level. This entry point activity at the village level with a specific focus on identification of households with PWDs shall ensure greater inclusion of these individuals and families into the NRLM network. SRLMs

such as SERP - Andhra Pradesh, Kudumbashree - Kerala and Pudhu Vazhavu - Tamil Nadu have demonstrated best practice models on empowering and mainstreaming persons with disability by proactively including them during social mobilisation and institution building processes, thereby providing livelihood opportunities, quality of life and securing their dignity. Some of the best practices these States have initiated include:

- Disability assessment.
- Access to requisite national ID cards.
- Aids and appliances.
- Medical care.
- Vocational Skill Training.
- Individual assistance for livelihoods.
- Economic activity groups.
- Old age Pension.
- Insurance Scheme

In addition to the above, SRLMs such as Bihar, Rajasthan and Maharashtra have initiated field trial pilots on working with PWDs with technical assistance from senior disability rights consultants.

Currently, a total of 1,742 individual Swarojgaries have been assisted under SGSY/ NRLM in 2012-13.

(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. As per IAY guidelines, 3% of the funds allocated are to be utilized for the construction of houses for physically and mentally challenged persons. In order to achieve the desired goals, State governments are requested time to time to instruct the implementing agencies to make special efforts to identify persons with disabilities and to ensure that the targets of earmarking for the differently abled persons are achieved.



Total numbers of dwelling units sanctioned during the year 2012-13 (as on 22-11-2012) were 22,15,637 out of which 37,274 (1.68%) houses were sanctioned in the name of differently abled persons.

Economic Advisor in the Ministry is designated as the nodal officer in the Ministry of Rural Development for the matters relating to "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.

(d) National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

The basic objective of the NSAP is to provide solace to the most vulnerable section of the society including differently abled people. In

February 2009, the Government approved pension under Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) under NSAP for BPL persons with severe or multiple disabilities between the age group of 18-64 years @ ₹ 200 p.m. per beneficiary. Consequent upon the lowering of age under IGNOAPS the upper age limit under IGNDPS has been lowered from 64 years to 59 years. w.e.f. 1.10.2012 the amount of pension under IGNDPS has been increased to ₹ 300 p.m. and upper age limit has been increased to 79 years. Hence, IGNDPS is applicable to persons with severe or multiple disabilities between the age group of 18-79 years and belonging to household living below poverty line (BPL) as per criteria prescribed by Government of India. As per last report till December 2012, 7 lakh beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme.



CHAPTER - 11

Welfare of Minorities

The Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme was launched with definite goals to be achieved in a specific time frame. An important objective of the new programme is to ensure that the benefits of various government schemes for the underprivileged reach the disadvantaged sections of the minority communities. The new programme therefore provides that, wherever possible, upto 15% of targets and outlays under various schemes should be earmarked for minorities. The target group will be the eligible sections amongst the minorities notified under Section 2(C) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 viz, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Budhists and Zoroastrians (Parsis).

Two programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development viz. Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), and the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/NRLM were identified for earmarking 15% of resources for minorities.

(a) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/ National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)

NRLM provides for adequate coverage of vulnerable sections of the society such that 15 percent of them are from minority community. Accordingly State-wise targets for coverage of minority swarozgaris have been communicated to the States by Division. During 2012-13 against the national target of 18,87,471 (swarozgaris to be assisted under SGSY), a target of 2,83,189 has been set for minorities. Out of this target 53,419 individual Swarojgaries have been assisted under SGSY up to 12-02-2013) during

the year. A maximum of 15,037 individual swarozgaris from minority community have been assisted in the State of West Bengal followed by Tamilnadu (12,291) and Uttar Pradesh (8,859) under SGSY during the year.

(b) Indira Awaas Yojana

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. An amount of ₹ 13,776.21 crore has been allocated for this scheme for the Year 2012-13. Out of this amount ₹ 2,049.56 crore has been earmarked for minorities.

Against the annual target of 4,47,911 dwelling units for 2012-13 for minorities, 3,30,200 houses have been sanctioned up to December, 2012. Out of this 1,98,193 houses have already been constructed. A highest number of 1,26,650 dwelling units have been sanctioned in Bihar during the year (up to December, 2012) followed by West Bengal (44,037) and Andhra Pradesh (37,677).

In order to know the impact of Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme on minorities with respect to IAY and SGSY/NRLM, the Ministry is conducting a study through National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), which will also suggest appropriate policy interventions for effective implementation of this programme to benefit minorities.



CHAPTER - 12

Support to NGOs

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) (PADFI) and the Council for Advancement of Rural Technology (CART). It is a registered society under the aegis of Ministry of Rural Development. The Government gives annual grants to CAPART for implementing its schemes. During the year 2012-2013, an amount of ₹ 35 crores has been allocated for CAPART. Following are its major objectives of CAPART:

- (i) Aiding and organizing voluntary bodies for rural upliftment.
- (ii) Supporting voluntary organizations in implementing projects for sustainable development in rural areas.
- (iii) Facilitating community action for development.
- (iv) Building and strengthening village level organizations.
- (v) Strengthening the capacities of voluntary organizations in rural areas.
- (vi) Creating community assets and fulfilling basic needs.
- (vii) Acting as a nodal point for development and promotion of appropriate rural technologies.
- (viii) Overseeing the application or appropriate technologies for the progress of rural areas.
- (ix) Promoting and supporting voluntary action and people's participation for rural development through capacity building of voluntary organizations and rural communities.
- (x) Building an awareness on critical development issues.
- (xi) Creating employment opportunities and economic self reliance.

- (xii) Enabling women, persons with disability and other disadvantaged groups to participate in development.

In addition, CAPART has taken up following schemes to realign its activities with its vision, mission and objectives:-

- (i) Administration of PMRDF Programme
- (ii) Capacity Building and Training of Bharat Nirman Volunteers (BNVs)
- (iii) Marketing Activities

Policy Frame Work

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 Organizations (NGOs) for implementing rural development projects for upliftment of the rural masses. It works in project mode. CAPART has been sanctioning projects to the NGOs.

Schemes of CAPART

Following are the schemes of CAPART under which it sanctions projects to NGOs:-

- (i) Public Cooperation (PC)
- (ii) Organizations of Beneficiaries (OB)
- (iii) Advancement of Rural Technology Scheme (ARTS)
- (iv) Disability Action
- (v) Gram Shree Melas/Buyer Seller Meets



Public Cooperation (PC)

Public Co-operation Scheme is one of the vast programmes of CAPART due to its multi-dimensional approach. The core thrust of the Scheme is to involve all the stakeholders in the project mainly community to take active ownership in designing, planning, implementation, monitoring and maintenance of the assets created under the said projects. The activities primarily focus on the disadvantaged sections of the rural population, with a view to promote skilled training at par with the financial sustainability of the targeted groups. The Scheme also provides interdisciplinary assistance to the other projects of the CAPART and stresses on the holistic development.

Organizations 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 people's 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 (ARTS)

Providing complementarities in Nature based livelihoods is promising area of appropriate Rural Technology Scheme. The scheme supports Projects on value chain analysis concentrating on missing or weaker stages of value chain and focus on stages with maximum potential for the poor. All technologies with mediation potential for rural communities will be of interest of CAPART. Awareness on Technology issues and consequent emergence of

felt needs for rural technological interventions, adaptation and up scaling of rural technologies to meet local need for technology will also be the main thrust of ARTS. Technology Facilitation Centres/ Technology Resource Centres (TFCs) will be 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. CAPART has a scheme to expand the network of TRCs/TFCs with the objective to establish more TRCs/TFCs. In areas where TFCs/TRCs do not emerge, GOI or State Agencies may also be designated as TRCs/TFCs.

Disability Action

One of the objectives of the CAPART is "to promote, aid, guide, organize, plan, undertake, develop, maintain and coordinate projects/schemes aimed at all-round development, creation of employment opportunities, promotion of self-reliance, generation of awareness, organization and improvement in the quality of the life of the people in rural areas in general, and of the economically- and socially handicapped and also those who are physically, orthopedically and visually and mentally challenged, in particular". The Disability Action Division in the CAPART was set up in the year 1995 to facilitate the equalization of opportunities for people with disabilities in rural areas. This scheme supports the disabled people by making them equal partners in the development process of the community, the emphasis being on taking up community-based rehabilitation programmes through VO's with experience and the capacity to work in this field, and promoting empowerment, rather than charity and welfare. The scheme promises vocational training/skill development training opportunities to the physically challenged, leading to their raised socio-economic status, greater community awareness about the issue, and building a cadre of highly sensitized policy makers and leaders. To enhance capacity of the people with disabilities and to encourage their community based rehabilitation, NGOs have been requested to make



use of the standardized training modules approved by State/Central Government institutions and industry associates. Third party certification from recognized bodies has also been introduced to enable the persons trained under the scheme in the interest of better acceptability amongst the employees.

Gram Shree Melas/Buyer Seller Meets

CAPART is providing opportunities, exposure and sustainable market linkages to rural producers covered under various income generation schemes of the Council and Ministry of Rural Development under marketing activities. The major activities are as under:-

- Organise Gram Shree Melas
- Participate in national/International Melas
- Organising and Participating in National level Exhibitions by CII, FICCI and other International Organisations.
- Organise SARAS Mela at Dilli Haat, near INA Market and India International trade Fair(IITF) at Pragati Maidan.
- Management of RD Pavillion at Pragati Maidan
- Management of 44 SARAS stalls at Dilli Haat, Pitampura

The first step towards establishing an overall marketing development linkage was the organization of Gram Shree Melas (GSM)-Buyer Seller Meet (BSM) which literally means 'Wealth of Villages'.

In the reporting period from April to December 20, 2012 no fresh project proposals were accepted. As per the decision taken by the Executive Committee of CAPART in its 57th meeting, all the existing proposals pending at various stages have been terminated. Terminated files are being closed after obtaining the requisite documents as prescribed in the guide lines. During the reporting period, 786 projects files have been closed (completed/terminated), 2720 projects have been terminated and are being closed after obtaining requisite documents and 2,352 proposals have been rejected.

Capacity Building and Training of Bharat Nirman Volunteers (BNVs)

As directed by MoRD, the funds available with CAPART under National Fund for Rural Development have been utilized for the capacity building and training of Bharat Nirman Volunteers (BNVs). CAPART has processed the proposals of SIRD Karnataka and Gujarat and sanctioned an amount of ₹ 5.75 Crores and ₹ 4.78 crores respectively on 19.06.2012 for training and capacity building of BNVs in the States of Karnataka and Gujarat. On receipt of the acceptance of terms and conditions, an amount of ₹ 2.88 crores was released to SIRD, Karnataka and ₹ 2.39 crores was released to SIRD, Gujarat.

Prime Minister's Rural Development Fellows

On 13th September, 2011 a scheme of Rural Development Fellows, henceforth referred to as Prime Minister Rural Development Fellows (PMRDFs) was announced by Union Minister of Rural Development in the presence of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India for deploying young professionals in each of the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts to assist the District Administration. Moreover, the district administration needs strong support in improving the planning process, refurbishing the implementation machinery and monitoring results and influencing government decisions for quick redressal when necessary. The objective of PMRDFs is to provide managerial support to the District Administration in IAP districts and act as Development Facilitators particularly in implementation and monitoring of the flagship schemes in Rural Development sector. By this process, the PMRDFs who are expected to be professionally qualified and well motivated but short of hands on experience, get an opportunity to build their capacity in programme implementation and monitoring and gain field experience. This will help in developing them as highly capable development facilitators which will be a much sought after resource in the development sector. Thus the PMRDF scheme has the twin objectives of providing short term catalytic



support to the District Administration in IAP districts to improve the programme delivery as well as to develop a cadre of development facilitators whose professional skills are well honed by their experience in IAP districts and who will be available as a ready resource to the development sector as a whole.

Role of PMRDF

During the tenure in IAP districts, the PMRDF would perform the following functions among others:-

- a) to conduct socio-economic analysis of the district and contribute in ascertaining the felt needs of the people;
- b) to assist in better implementation of flagship programmes like MGNREGA, NRLM, National Rural Drinking Water Programme, IWMP and IAP;
- c) Monitoring and Evaluation of the outcomes of the above programmes;
- d) conduct data crunching relating to budget outlays and utilisation of funds;
- e) create a network for voluntary cooperation in the local area;

Under this Scheme, 104 fellows in first batch and 43 fellows in second batch (total 147 PMRDFs) have been selected and deployed in 82 IAP districts in the country to provide the managerial support to the district administration.

Marketing Activities

During the reporting period following activities have been under taken :

- Participation in Accenta- Flanders International Fair, Ghent, Belgium from 8th-16th September, 2012.
- SARAS-IITF-2012 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi during 14th - 27th November, 2012
- Participation in "Winter Carnival" organized by IASOWA on 16th November, 2012.

Setting Up of Video Conferencing facility and upgradation of network

Video Conferencing facility has been set in the Conference Room of CAPART in December 2012. Bandwidth of Leased Line has been enhanced to 10 mbps and local network has been upgraded to Fiber Optic setup.

Re-constitution of Executive Committee, General Body and Finance & Appointment Committee of CAPART

1. The General Body of CAPART was re-constituted vide CAPART's Notification No.1-8/2012-AED dated 31st August, 2012.
2. The Executive Committee of CAPART was re-constituted vide CAPART's Notification No.1-8/2012-AED dated 31st August, 2012.
3. The Finance & Appointment Committee of CAPART was re-constituted vide CAPART's Notification No.1-8/2012-AED dated 31st August, 2012.

Re-constitution of Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC)

The Executive Committee, in the meeting held on 25th January, 2010, constituted a Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) to consider the representations of the voluntary organizations (VOs) whose projects were going to be terminated on recommendations of the Internal Technical Committee (ITC) which was constituted to decide on termination or continuation of projects, mainly based on time over-runs. Accordingly, a GRC was constituted which considered and disposed 94 grievance petitions received from various voluntary organizations and placed all its decisions on CAPART website. In the 57th EC meeting held on 25-04-2012 it was reported that there were some more cases which were yet to be considered. EC in this meeting, re-constituted GRC to examine these petitions.

Setting up of Help Desk for Grievance Redressal

A help desk to accept applications for grievance



redressal has been set up in Vigilance Division and Help Desk Officer has been designated to take timely action on the grievances received in CAPART.

Financial Progress

Ministry of Rural Development had made an allocation of ₹ 35 crores under the head "Assistance to CAPART" for the year 2012-13. During this financial year, only an amount of ₹ 12.86 crores has been spent as on 30th November, 2012.

Restructuring of CAPART

The Executive Committee in its 49th meeting held on 24th August, 2009 decided that a roadmap may be drawn for reorganization and rationalization of CAPART offices. The chronology of events and progress made on restructuring of CAPART is as follows:

- a. In the 49th Meeting of the Executive Committee held on 24th August, 2009 "it was decided that no further project funds will be disbursed by the Regional Centers (RCs) until the matter is reviewed by a sub-committee with regard to time overrun if any, and in case of time overrun, the feasibility and rationale of disbursement".
- b. Pursuant to the decision taken in 49th EC meeting, six sub groups were notified. However, only 4 sub groups became functional. Further in the 52nd EC meeting held on 30th April, 2010 it was decided that an independent assessment by professional third party may be done. The institution so appointed will prepare a report on the "State of Organization and Roadmap for Future". It was also decided that the report of the sub groups along with comments of members, if any, may be made available to third party so appointed.

- c. Subsequently, IRMA was engaged to prepare a report on the "State of Organization and Roadmap for Future".
- d. All project funding was kept in abeyance of both RCs and HQ as per the order of MoRD dated 30th September, 2010.
- e. IRMA submitted its report and made a detailed presentation on the study report on "State on the Organization and Road Map for CAPART" in 54th EC meeting held on 8th December, 2010. Subsequently, IRMA conveyed their inability for taking up the assignment further.
- f. As per the decision of the Executive Committee in its 56th meeting held on 20th January, 2012 all the Regional Committees of CAPART were abolished and Regional Offices were closed down and regular staff shifted to Delhi.
- g. The post of DG/DDGs removed from the purview of Central Staffing Scheme for filling the same from open market through Search-cum-Selection Committee.
- h. Draft recruitment rules for the post of DG and DDGs' have been framed by the MoRD, which has been approved by the DoPT.
- i. A Project Document outlining a detailed frame work for restructuring of CAPART has been prepared by the Ministry and it has been decided to entrust the task of restructuring exercise to an independent agency i.e Tata Institute of Social Science (TISS) which may go into specific details of all aspects.

Representation of SCs, STs and OBCs and Persons with Disabilities are at **Annexure-XXV & XXVI**.



CHAPTER - 13

Training and Capacity Building

Ministry of Rural Development gives emphasis on capacity building of rural development functionaries and other stakeholders to enhance the effectiveness of implementation of various rural development programmes across the country. Further, action research and research activities are also undertaken to accomplish the task of assessing the grass-root realities, trends of rural development, impact of rural development programmes and related issues. Ministry of Rural Development has an autonomous apex training institution, National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad for enabling capacity development of various stakeholders including elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and rural development functionaries, bankers, CBOs, functionaries of various development departments. State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) and Extension Training Centres (ETCs) of the States are also actively involved in this endeavour.

National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD)

The National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) was established at Hyderabad in the year 1965. The Institute was renamed as National Institute of Rural Development from National Institute of Community Development in the year 1978.

The Institute is an apex organization at national level for training, action research, research and consultancy in Rural Development. It is fully funded by Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development as a Central Sector Scheme. NIRD has three Regional Centres: the North Eastern Regional Centre (NERC) at Guwahati, established in 1983, Eastern Regional Centre (ERC) at Patna, started in 2008 and NIRD-Jaipur Centre at Jaipur, started in October 2010, to supplement the training and research activities of NIRD and to meet specific training needs across the country.

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. 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:

- 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, skills and attitudes of rural development officials and non-officials through organizing trainings, workshops and seminars.

NIRD has 16 Academic Centres with well qualified academia specialized in various subjects with national and international exposure. The Institute has a Rural Technology Park (RTP) which focuses its major activities on technology transfer and dissemination. The Institute has well equipped infrastructure facilities to conduct National and International training programmes. In its continuous effort to develop managerial skills of functionaries in rural development process, the Institute introduced a one-year Post Graduate Diploma Programme in Rural Development (PGDRDM) in the year 2008. The students for this course also include international candidates representing CIRDAP and AARDO member countries. In view of rapid changes



in communication and technology and increasing need for massive trained manpower in rural development, NIRD has also established a Distance Education Cell (DEC) in 2010 which offers one year Post Graduate Diploma in Sustainable Rural Development (PGDSRD). A one year Post-Graduate Diploma in Tribal Development Management (PGDTDM) was also launched in 2012.

NIRD has a Centre on Geo-Informatics Application in Rural Development (C-GARD) dedicated to design and development of Geospatial Technologies - GIS, Remote Sensing with high resolution imagery interpretation and analysis, Global Positioning System (GPS), Photogrammetry, Virtual 3D visualisation techniques and Web based Geo-informatic Systems for Application in Rural Development Programmes. C-GARD designs specialised programmes for imparting skill and improving knowledge levels in the latest Geomatics technology and tools. It specialises in providing exposure to using Open Source Geo-informatic Systems and customised Geo-informatic Applications which are very easily available through the web for the development functionaries from the Government, Non-Government, State Institutes of Rural Development, National and International Agencies. The Centre designs specific customised training programmes in Geo-informatics Technology Applications in areas related to planning, monitoring, modelling, and decision support systems on Watershed, MGNREGS, Agriculture Development, Environmental Assessment, Conservation practices, Resources Planning, Infrastructure Development, and Village Planning etc. The objective of CGARD training programmes is to sensitise policy makers, elected representatives of the people, civil servants, field level implementing agencies and NGOs in the usage of geo-informatics technology. It also trains functionaries from the Government, development banking institutions and community based organizations to help carry forward and spread the message of all-round rural development. Geo-informatics Technology has got huge implications in terms of capacity building and development potential in the areas related to rural development

planning, monitoring and modelling. As an endeavour to strengthen Indian partnership with Africa, Government of India had approved establishment of C-GARD Centres in five countries of Africa viz. Kenya, Algeria, Niger, Equatorial Guinea and Madagascar in a phased manner and action is being taken in pursuance of the same.

The Institute has a Rural Technology Park (RTP) for showcasing and transferring various user friendly rural technologies through capacity building and rural enterprises and livelihoods promotion. Government of India has also approved NIRD proposal to establish RTPs in five African countries namely Malawi, Zimbabwe, Congo, Botswana and South Sudan in a phased manner.

The Institute has undertaken sponsored training programmes assigned by various Ministries and Departments of Government of India and State Governments on SGSY (NRLM), IAY, PMGSY, Watershed, etc. The Institute also organized increased number of international training programmes sponsored by Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India and others. The Institute is working in close coordination with international organizations like AARDO, CIRDAP, UN Women, etc. A project on "Promoting Women's Political Leadership and Governance in India and South Asia" sponsored by UN Women was also undertaken by the Institute.

The Institute is having a Faculty Development Scheme (FDS) to address the professional development needs of academic staff members. This helps the faculty of the Institute to update and keep abreast with the latest developments in respective fields.

Training Activities

During the year 2012-13, NIRD conducted 290 programmes up to December, 2012. These include Training Programmes, Workshops and Seminars at NIRD, Hyderabad; NERC, Guwahati; ERC, Patna; and NIRD-Jaipur Centre at Jaipur. A total of 7332 participants drawn from across the country and various developing countries attended the



programmes. The training activities of the Institute were given wide coverage through networking of SIRDs and ETCs. The Institute conducted 64 regional and off-campus programmes at SIRDs for capacity building of panchayati raj and rural development functionaries. The Institute organized 12 International Training Programmes with the fellowship programmes of ITEC and SCAAP and Two India Africa Forum Summit-II Programmes of Ministry of External Affairs, Govt. of India. The Institute organized One NIRD-CIRDAP Collaborative Programme, which was sponsored by the Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India. Two International Programmes were organized exclusively for Nigerian Delegates, sponsored by Govt. of Nigeria.

Some of the important programmes conducted: 2012-2013

Sponsored Programmes

- Poverty and Inequality estimation for ISS probationers
Sponsor: MoSPI, Gol
- Planning and Management of PMGSY
Sponsor: MoRD, Gol
- Planning and Management of IAY
Sponsor: MoRD, Gol
- Information Technology for NSAP
Sponsor: Dept of Social Justice and Special Assistance Department, Government of Maharashtra
- Decentralization and Good Governance
Sponsor: Union Territory of Lakshadweep
- Strategies for up-scaling production system technologies in IWMP
Sponsor: DoLR, MoRD, Gol
- Participatory Watershed Management for Enhancing Sustainable Income
Sponsor: DoLR, MoRD, Gol
- Adoption of Scientific Fish Culture Practices in Assam
Sponsor: SIRD, Assam
- Rural Credit Management for Officers of UCO Bank
Sponsor: UCO Bank
- Management of Rural Drinking Water, Sanitation and IEC Programmes
Sponsor: MDWS, Gol under NKRC





- Management of Watershed Projects for Sustainable Development of Rainfed Areas
Sponsor: DoLR, MoRD, GoI
- Water Management, Technology and Institutional Arrangements in IWMP
Sponsor: DoLR, MoRD, GoI
- Information Education Communication through ICTs
- Orientation Programme on NRLM
- Planning and Management of Self-Employment Projects for SHGs
- Participatory Planning for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development
- Social Audit for Rural Development Programmes
- Participatory Project Planning and Resource Management for NGOs
- Public Delivery of services of HRD
- Promotion of Rural Livelihoods through SHGs and SHG Federations under NRLM
- Research Methodology for Development Professionals
- Social Audit under MGNREGS
- Management of Information Systems for MGNREGS
- Gender Issues and Youth Empowerment

Training Programmes (National)

- Training Methods and Skills
- Planning and Management of NSAP
- Geo-Spatial Technologies for Planning and Management of Rural Development Programmes
- Gender Issues and Youth Empowerment
- Planning and Management of Social Security Programmes
- Decentralization Initiatives and Good Practices in Rural Development for BDOs of Bihar
- Post Disaster Management: Rehabilitation Strategies
- Geo-Spatial Technologies for Planning and Management of Watershed Projects



- Community Involvement in Operation and Maintenance of Irrigation Infrastructure under Bharat Nirman
- Promotion of Micro-enterprises under NRLM
- Strategies and Programmes for Development of Scheduled Castes
- Gender Mainstreaming in Rural Development Programmes
- Mainstreaming Persons with Disabilities in Rural Development
- Credit Management for Rural Development
- Community Participation and Social Mobilization for Universalisation of Elementary Education
- Rural Development Flagship Programmes
- Gender Budgeting for Holistic Development
- Training of Resource Persons and Master Trainers on Training Skills
- Preparation of Development Plans at Grass Root Level
- Convergence of Land Development Programmes
- Rural Financing Institutions and Cooperatives for Rural Development
- ICT Applications for Management of RD Programmes
- Formulation and Appraisal of Projects for Sustainable Livelihoods
- Management of Rainfed Agriculture in Resource Poor Areas
- Leadership Skills Development for Elected Representatives
- Participatory Planning, Implementation and Monitoring of RD Programmes
- Mobilizing Wage Seekers under MGNREGS: Strategies and Measures
- Identification of Sustainable Rural Livelihoods
- IT for Data Management and Analysis
- Credit Delivery and Recovery Management





Sponsored Programmes (International)

A) Sponsored by the Ministry of External Affairs, GoI

a) ITEC and SCAAP fellowship Programmes

- Management of Rural Infrastructure Projects: Drinking Water and Sanitation
- Training of Trainers on Training Methodologies for Development Professionals
- Management of Rural Infrastructure Projects: Rural Housing
- Community Based Disaster Management: Preparedness and Coping Strategies
- Good Governance and Rural Development
- Planning and Management of Rural Development Programmes
- Rural Development and Empowerment of Women
- Natural Resource Management and Sustainable Rural Livelihoods
- Participatory Rural Development
- Human Resource Development for Development Professionals

- Information Communication Technology for Rural Development

- Rural Credit for Poverty Reduction

b) Training Programme for India Africa Forum Summit-II

- Promotion of Rural Micro Enterprises
- Management of Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Projects

B) Sponsored by the Ministry of Rural Development, GoI:

NIRD-CIRDAP Collaborative Training Programmes

- Geo-informatics Applications for Rural Development

Workshops and Seminars

- Consultative Workshop on Networking with disabled persons' Organisations and Parents Association
- Challenges in the Implementation of Right to Education
- Innovative and Proactive Initiatives in Livelihood Creation





- Identification of Acceptable Practices in Rural Housing (IAY)
- Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction
- Entrepreneurship Development in Rural Areas
- Integrated Land Use Planning for Sustainable Rural Development
- National Colloquium of SIRDs and ETCs
- Geo-informatics Applications for Decentralized Governance in a Panchayati Raj Framework
- National Rural Livelihoods Mission
- Payment of Wages under MGNREGS
- Energy Security Management Strategies for Rural Areas
- Gender Budgeting
- Prospects of Indigenous Traditional Knowledge for Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture
- Renewable Rural Energy Technologies for RD
- Panchayati Raj Expert Committee on GP
- Role of Social Media in Rural Development
- Agrarian Crisis in India: The Way out
- Strengthening Accountability in MGNREGS

Research Studies

Undertaking research studies, with a mandate of understanding contemporary issues related to rural development, monitoring and evaluation of various development programmes in vogue, is an important endeavour of the Institute. The research mandate of the Institute enables to understand changing rural socio-economic scenario and to identify major constraints in implementation of rural development programmes. The ultimate aim of the research endeavour was to suggest suitable policy and specific interventions to enhance the standard of living in rural areas. Another important mandate of the Institute's research endeavour was to keep abreast with rural development contemporary issues and provide the insights as a

training input as well. In addition, NIRD also undertakes research studies at the instance of various Ministries on issues pertaining to rural development.

The broad themes of research were rural livelihoods, credit, natural resources management, weaker sections, technology applications, decentralized governance and CBOs, human resources development, infrastructure, poverty alleviation etc.

The category of studies conducted include NIRD studies, Consultancy Studies, Action Research Studies, Collaborative Studies, etc. The details of the research studies are furnished below -

Research Studies by NIRD faculty

The faculty members of NIRD are encouraged to identify suitable research topics to undertake research studies, based on the expertise they possess, so as to bring out the contemporary issues, problems and prospects in regard to rural development scenario. In all, during the reference period, NIRD has initiated 30 research studies. The titles of the research studies are provided in **Annexure-XXVII**.

Consultancy Studies

NIRD provides consultancy support to various national and international organizations on different development themes. The Institute takes up impact evaluation, baselines surveys and feasibility studies as desired by the sponsoring agencies. In addition to the Ministry of Rural Development and other Ministries of Government of India, NIRD offers services to State Governments and many International Organisations. During the period under reporting, there were 19 Consultancy Research Studies. The titles of the Consultancy Research Studies undertaken are provided in **Annexure-XXVIII**.

Action Research Studies

Greater emphasis has been laid on undertaking action research studies keeping in view the practical insights and problem solving issues at the field level. The action research projects were carried out in



specified locations by launching pilot projects at the field level 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 replication at wider scale in different areas with participation of the people. Action Research helps in testing the feasibility of implementation of policy suggestions as well. During the period under reporting 8 Action Research studies were taken up. The titles of the Action Research Studies are provided in **Annexure-XXIX**.

Collaborative Research Studies

In order to strengthen research capabilities of faculty members from State Institutes of Rural Development and other Research Institutions dealing with issues related to rural development, NIRD also undertakes research studies in collaborative mode by extending academic and financial assistance. The purpose of collaborative research studies is to achieve wider reach to research problems and issues. During the year under reporting, 2 research studies were undertaken. The titles of the Collaborative Research Studies are provided in **Annexure-XXX**.

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 Village Community at State, District and Block levels.

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 levels. At present, there are 28 SIRDs, one in each State. 100% Central assistance is being provided to the SIRDs for non-recurring expenditure while recurring expenditure is shared equally between the Central and State Governments. In the case of North-Eastern States and Sikkim, the recurring cost is shared in the ratio of 90:10 between Centre and States from 2010-2011 onwards. Under the head, recurring expenditure, 100% funding support is also provided for five 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 called "Management Support to Rural Development Programmes and Strengthening of District Planning Process" as a Central Sector Scheme. The courses conducted by the SIRDs include: Training Skills and Methodology for ETCs, Planning and implementation of RD projects, Rural Credit, Computer Information Systems for RD, Courses for BDOs, Voluntary Organizations, Management Development Programmes, Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, Integrated Watershed Development, etc.

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 block and village levels. So far, 89 ETCs have been established and upgraded all over the country with Central assistance. Consequent upon increase in the number of developmental functionaries and the need for providing training to elected members of Panchayati Raj institutions, the ETCs have acquired an added importance. The Central assistance is provided @ 100% for



non-recurring and up to a maximum of Rs.20 lakh per ETC per annum for recurring expenditure to enable them to cope with the increased training load of RD functionaries and PRI members. The ETCs conduct courses for rural artisans, rural entrepreneurs, Self - Help Group (SHGs), Gram Sevaks, Gram Sevikas, Secretaries of Panchayats and Co-operatives, grass-root level functionaries of all development departments etc., in addition to courses for PRI members, members of Village Community at Block and Gram Panchayat level.

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".

Bharat Nirman Volunteers (BNVs)

Ministry has begun the BNV initiative for enhancing the effectiveness of programme implementation through field level training. BNV initiative aims at organizing the stakeholders into a Knowledge and Innovation Community (KIC) that will work together for full achievement of the objectives of various government programmes being implemented in rural areas for sustainable and inclusive development. Stakeholders involved in the implementation of the programmes in the block are identified and their interests and abilities mapped. The Initiatives is drawn up involving all the stakeholders under the leadership of the District Collector at the district level and the BDO at the Block level and organizing them into a cohesive group. Core Groups for proper execution of the initiative will be constituted at State, District and Block levels including representatives of various stakeholders. The Core Group is formed to identify key result areas/objectives under various

programmes, actions required to achieve the desired results and indicators to measure performance. The action plan under the Initiative will ultimately lead to building people's institutions, empowerment of village community improved management of natural resources and development of infrastructure.

In order to bring together different stakeholders to a common understanding and constitute the Knowledge and Innovation Community(KIC), training programmes are conducted in the Block and the District by SIRDs. Stakeholders are made aware of the availability of resources under various programmes and the manner in which the resource can be optimally utilized in a collaborative fashion. Stress is laid on enhancing the knowledge and programme management skills of the elected Panchayati Raj representatives, Community Resource Persons, Self Help Groups and other Peoples' Institutions like youth clubs, mahila mandals, user groups, watershed committees, youth volunteers etc. Knowledge of latest innovations and best practices in programme management will be shared with all the stakeholders. In particular, use of community radio will be promoted alongwith other media of communication such as wall newspapers, leaflets, pamphlets, magazines, radio, TV, folk songs, dance, drama, puppet shows etc. to enhance programme literacy among the people.

Annual Statement showing number of persons with Disabilities & Minorities and Representation of SCs, STs & OBCs in NIRD are at **Annexure-XXXI & XXXII**.

Grameen Vikas Innovation Council

Grameen Vikas Innovation Council (GVIC) has been set up under Ministry of Rural Development, focusing on re-defining innovation in the development of rural sector identifying the critical areas inter-alia covering rural areas to offer innovative solutions to problems faced at village level in the country with an aim to harness core competencies, local talent, resources and capabilities to create new employment opportunities in the sector.



Information, Education and Communication (IEC)

Information, Education and Communication not only plays a pivotal role in creating awareness through dissemination of information but it also helps in capacity building through diffusion of knowledge, advocacy for behavioral change, mobilizing people and making development participatory. Hence, Communication Planning is an integral part of planning for sustained development. The development of human society has largely been due to its ability to communicate information and ideas with each other and to use such information and ideas for progress. Communication strategies may decisively influence both the individual and collective change, multipronged 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. It is also critical for bringing about transparency in implementation of the Programmes at the field level and for promoting the concept of accountability through social audit.

The IEC Division of the Ministry caters to the IEC needs of the Ministry and formulates an Action Plan for carrying out the IEC activities on a sustained basis. The IEC activities are to be undertaken through the available modes of communication in order to inform the people with messages and details of Rural Development Programmes. The key objectives of the IEC Programme is to develop and implement a communication strategy which generally includes:

- a. Developing key messages for various programmes
- b. Creating awareness about various schemes at the grass roots level and beneficiaries of various schemes
- c. Sharing of knowledge and good practices about the recent developments in the sector among various stake holders

In the past years, IEC activities were carried out in a centralized manner primarily by disseminating

information through mainstream media like Radio, TV, Press and production of printed communication materials like guidelines etc. Besides, contact programmes, outdoor publicity etc. were used in a limited manner in select districts through the government agencies like DAVP, Directorate of Field Publicity, Department of Posts, Railways etc. During 2011-12, a paradigm shift in the IEC strategy had been made and implemented. The hallmark of this new highly decentralized IEC strategy has been the emphasis on community based mobilization and interpersonal communication directly targeting the rural households through a cadre of village based volunteers christened as Bharat Nirman Volunteers (BNVs). The Bharat Nirman Volunteers are trained and oriented on the entitlement and processes under various welfare and development schemes of Central as well as State Governments operative at the village level and specific number of households have been put in their charge for dissemination of information, awareness generation and helping them to avail optimum benefits of the schemes. This has turned out to be very effective in dissemination of the relevant information at the door step of the prospective beneficiaries and helping them in availing the benefits. This has improved articulation of demand and service delivery and participation of beneficiaries in the decision making process through Gram Sabhas. Funds have been allocated to State Institutes of Rural Development to coordinate and implement this. So far, 1.8 lakh volunteers have been enrolled. These volunteers are assigned up to 10 rural households in their village/neighborhood. During the year 2012-13, as a part of the new IEC strategy, large number of field visits including night stays in remote villages throughout the length and breadth of the country was undertaken by the officers of the IEC Division to undertake community mobilization of BNVs and also to acquaint themselves with the area specific and grassroots level IEC needs.

To supplement the above IEC strategy,



dissemination campaigns were also undertaken through a centralised action plan by using the mainstream as well as the outdoor outreach and new and emerging media.

Print Media

- Press Information Bureau (PIB) 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 journalists to rural areas to highlight projection of Rural Development Programmes in the Media in proper perspective.
- Press notes/handouts on schemes and important events 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, press advertisements on various themes relating to rural development schemes and programmes are issued on all India basis in Hindi, English and Regional languages in newspapers empanelled with DAVP for wider dissemination of information and penetration of the messages to the maximum possible extent. Press advertisements are also released during important events to invite the attention of the public/target groups 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". The content covered under the newsletter is extremely useful for the target group as well as the executing agencies. The feedback/success stories from the PRIs/State Governments are also incorporated in the news magazine. The newsletter is being published in Hindi and English and distributed to all the DRDAs and Blocks all over the country. It serves not only as a 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 magazine "Kurukshetra" in Hindi and English. The magazine is being brought out through the Publication 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 magazine 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 brings out a large number of leaflets, booklets, brochures, FAQs, posters, flex-boards and roll-ups on the programmes of the Ministry in Hindi, English and Regional languages having the IEC messages of schemes. In addition, manuals, guidelines on various programmes are printed and made available to rural development functionaries and even public.



Electronic Media

Radio

Considering the efficacy of the medium among the Primary target groups, 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 disseminating through radio in special audience programmes targeted for the rural areas and 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 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 also made to disseminate information on Rural Development particularly to the urban elites, opinion makers, NGOs to elicit their participation in the rural development process.

Outdoor and new and emerging Media

Outdoor outreach mode is considered as most impressive medium of communication which has the caliber to infuse right messages to the public in local parlance. Nation-wide/regional campaigns are thus undertaken by interspersing messages through folk and traditional art forms, direct contact programmes like rallies, door to door campaigns, village level meetings, film shows etc. Messages through wall paintings, electricity bills; glow signs in bus and railway stations having footfalls of rural people; messages on train / bus tickets etc. are also extensively used up to Gram Panchayat level.

Besides, the focused strategy to reach out to the Primary Target Groups comprising BPL families (landless farm labourers, wage earners, small and marginal farmers, rural artisans), vulnerable groups within rural community (Women, SCs, STs, other socially oppressed groups, Senior Citizens, Widows, Disabled, Destitute etc.) and Implementers (PRIs, DRDAs, SIRDs, Line Departments, Banks, Financial Institutions); efforts were also made to reach out to the Subsidiary Target Groups like:

- NGOs/Civil Society Organisations
- Policy Makers (MLAs and MPs, Planners, Bureaucrats)
- Opinion Makers (Media, Community Leaders, Rural School Teachers, Post Masters, Village Level Workers- Anganwadi Workers, ASHA (Health Workers), members of Nehru Yuvak Kendras, youth clubs)
- Industrialists (Entrepreneurs, Members of FICCI, CII etc.)
- Tax Payers

Budgetary Allocation

During the year 2012-13 an integrated IEC action plan was drawn up with a budget provision of ₹ 43.00 crore which include 35.00 crore under Management Support to Rural Development Programmes and Strengthening District Planning Process and ₹ 8.00 crore under other programmes viz. ₹ 1.00 crore from NRLM, ₹ 2.00 crore from IAY and ₹ 5.00 crore from MGNREGA.

Major highlights of IEC activities during 2012-13

1. To ensure a highly decentralised area specific and need based IEC targeting right up to the rural household, a village based cadre of volunteers-BNVs-were identified and enlisted. So far, 1.8 lakh volunteers are enrolled till December, 2012. Each of these volunteers was assigned up to 10 rural households in the same village/neighbourhood.



2. 200 short films (training films, documentation of community mobilisation by BNVs, best practices, inspirational films etc.) are under production in local/regional languages by NFDC in collaboration with the SIRDs, in addition to 104 films already produced.
3. Video guidelines on all the major programmes of the Ministry were produced. Besides, hosting them on the website, these were widely shared with the training institutes of the Ministry.
4. During the year, funds have been provided to SIRDs for developing them as IEC Resource centres to facilitate creation of local IEC content/ up-scaling of BNVs.
5. Regular round-the-year campaigns based on audio and video spots on schemes of the Ministry were run from 198 stations of AIR/ 22 Kendras of Doordarshan including Delhi Doordarshan News and AIR National News.
6. Another campaign was rolled out from 22 Doordarshan Kendras based on the bonus airtime accruing out of the campaigns done in 2011-12.
7. A video magazine programme "Gaon Har Hafte" based on MoRD schemes were telecast on Delhi Doordarshan every Sunday till 6th May, 2012.
8. A contact programme up to Gram Panchayat level through Song and Drama Division was rolled out in selected backward districts including LWE districts.
9. Multiple copies of films were distributed to SIRDs, ETCs, State Governments for screening/ dissemination up to village level.
10. Besides, many printed IEC materials (guidelines, pamphlets, brochures, booklets, Annual Report) were designed, printed and distributed.
11. Several Press advertisements on schemes/ events etc. were designed and released on a nationwide basis.

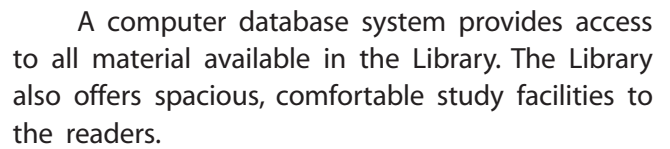
12. Funding was given to Kuruskhetra journal and Grameen Bharat newsletter printed.
13. Organised 2 Press conferences and participated in 4 Colloquiums.
14. Created a Photo Bank/revamped the website and updated the website for Training and IEC viz, www.ruraldiksha.nic.in.

Library

The "Library" of the Rural Development Ministry acts as an "Information Resource Centre". Established in 1954, the Library collects, selects, processes, organizes, 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 almost 30,000 books. During the year 2012, Library has enriched its collection of books by more than 1000 titles on various subjects. The books are purchased by Library on the recommendation of Library Committee and on the request of senior officers as well. The books on Hindi Language are procured in tune with the Official Language policy. The main subjects covered are Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Water Resources, Land Reforms, History, Economics, Politics, Education, Art, Culture and General reading. The library also provides good Hindi and English magazines for member readers in the Department.

Main objects of the library are:

- To serve as a "Resource and Service Centre" of national and internationally acclaimed published literature on Rural Development, Water Resources, Land Reforms etc. for the Ministry and research scholars from all over the country
- To promote usage of resources among 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





CHAPTER - 14

Official Language

The Hindi Division of the Department of Rural Development has the nodal responsibility for effective implementation of the Official Language Policy of the Government of India, the Official Language Act and Rules made there-under. The work related to implementation of Official Language policy and translation of important documents of the department, is being performed under the supervision of Joint Director (Official Language) who is assisted by Three Assistant Directors, Three Senior Translators, One Assistant and One post of Senior Translator and Three posts of Junior Translators are being vacant. Concerted efforts have been made at all levels to increase the progressive use of Hindi in the Department as well as its attached/subordinate offices/autonomous bodies during the period under report. Provisions/sections including section 3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963 which is the main regulatory Act guiding Official Language Policy of the Government of India, were fully complied with.

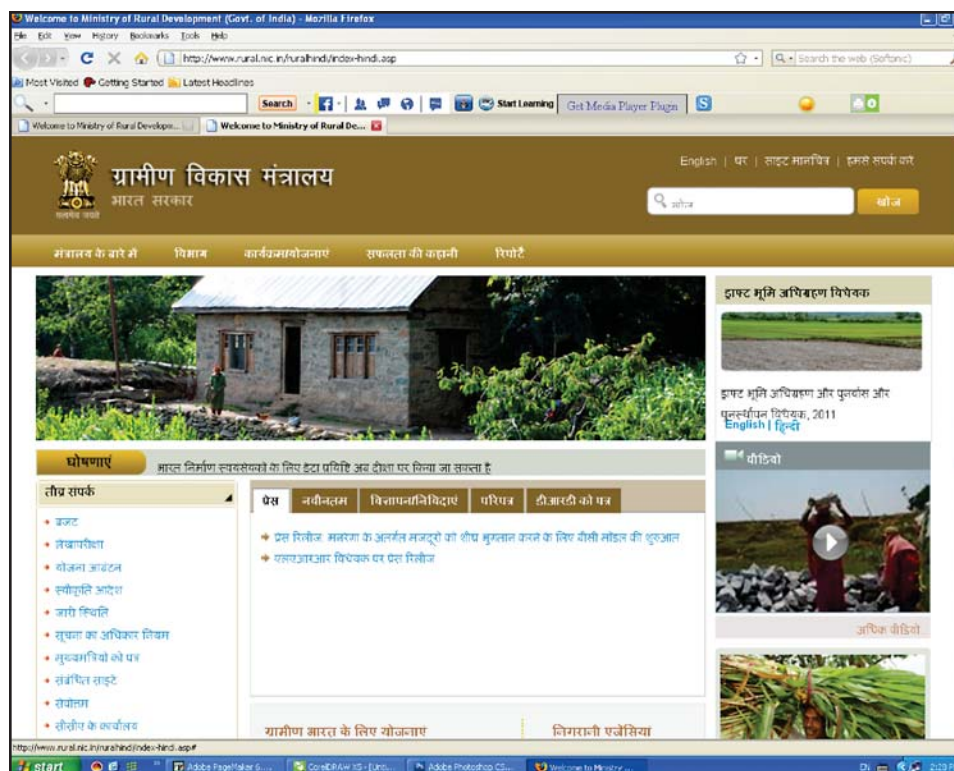
To overcome hesitation of employees in doing work in Hindi and to impart the practical knowledge

to them about the Official Language Policy and related subjects, Hindi Workshops are organized from time to time. During the year under review, two Hindi Workshops were organized in which Under Secretary, Assistants, UDCs and LDCs of the Ministry were educated about filling up Quarterly Progress report relating to progressive use of Hindi and other subjects and working knowledge of Computer for Hindi.

'The 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 participated in the scheme enthusiastically and successful officials were awarded cash prizes. The 'Hindi Pakhwada' was also organized in the Ministry from 1st September to 14th September, 2012 in which, eleven Hindi competitions were organised. On the occasion of the closing ceremony of the 'Hindi Pakhwada' i.e. 17th September, 2012, cash prizes and certificates were awarded to the winners by the Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development Shri Jairam Ramesh.



Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development encourages use of Hindi



Home Page of Ministry of Rural Development Hindi Website

A meeting of Hindi Advisory Committee was organized on 31.1.2013 under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development. The Hon'ble members of Parliament and Non-Official members gave their precious suggestions regarding the progress in Implementation of the official Language policy/act/rules of Government of India.

The scheme of "Gramin Vikas Sahitya Puraskar" has been implemented by the Ministry for the dissemination of the Official Language. In this regard, in 1986, in the meeting of the Hindi Advisory Committee, held under the chairmanship of the then Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture, it was decided to encourage the original writing in Hindi regarding rural development subjects to ensure the accessibility of the literature to the masses. And in the pursuance of this decision, the scheme of the 'Gramin Vikas Sahitya Puraskar' has been in operation since 1986.

Under the scheme of 'Gramin Vikas Sahitya Puraskar' (Year 2009-2011), the procedure for inviting the original writings in Hindi has been completed.

Under this scheme, original writings on subjects, related to this Ministry, such as MGNREGS, PMGSY, PURA, Women Empowerment, Importance of Gram Sabha, Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Programme, etc. were invited. 17 books were received out of which 11 books were found to be appropriate. A committee was formed under the then Joint Secretary (OL) to evaluate these books. This committee included the officers of the Director level, who had good knowledge of Hindi language. These books were reviewed by the Evaluation Committee and on the basis of the marks awarded by the Members of the Committee the first, second and third prizes were announced. The amount for these prizes has been fixed at ₹ 25,000/-, ₹ 20,000/- and ₹ 15,000/- respectively. For the first, second and third prizes, the books titled 'Jal Prabandhan' by Sh. D.D. Ojha, 'Vikas Ki Ganga; Gram Sabha' by Dr. Daulat Ram Thanvi and Dr. Sanjula Thanvi, 'Panchayati Raj Loktantra Ki Pathshala aur Mahila Shaktikaran' by Shri Lokendra Singh Kote, were selected, respectively. The prize distribution ceremony under



Gramin Vikas Sahitya Puraskar was organized on 6-2-2013 and Sh. Lalchand Kataria, Hon'ble Minister of State for Rural Development gave away cash prizes, shields and citations to the awardees.

At the executive level, a Departmental Official Language Implementation Committee exists for the implementation of Official Language policy under the Chairmanship of a Joint Secretary in which officers of the level of Directors/Deputy Secretaries are the 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 progressive use of Hindi in official work.

In addition, Sections/Divisions as well as attached/Subordinate offices Autonomous bodies of the Department are inspected at Joint Director/ Assistant Director (OL) level from time to time and corrective measures are suggested. During the year 2012-13, all sections of the Department and two Subordinate Offices NIRD, Hyderabad and NRRDA, Delhi of the Ministry were inspected. This has inculcated a spirit of awareness among the employees to do more work in Hindi.

Translation Software, titled MANTRA-GRAMIN VIKAS, pertaining to the Ministry of Rural Development is being devised by C-DAC for which 1600 pages material (Hindi/English) on multi-disciplines is being made available to the C-DAC by

the Hindi Section with coordination of G.C. Section of this Department, so that they may get the knowledge of Hindi terms related to the Ministry of Rural Development.

Website in Hindi

In the era of E-governance when Internet has become a powerful medium to implement the concept of 'Sarkaar aapke dwaar', the Ministry of Rural Development is running its website in Hindi also on www.rural.nic.in because even today Hindi is the language of the most of the Indian populace. This website gives the information regarding not only this ministry, but also about all the aspects of rural development in Hindi. The Home page of this website, adorned with multi-dimensional design, reveals that vital information is being given, that is useful to all the stakeholders to rural development schemes. All information regarding various programs of this ministry can be obtained in Hindi on a computer, stationed even in the remote rural areas. Details of not only the schemes but also the progress of the programs, being implemented in rural areas, is updated in this website.

Efforts are on to make the website of this ministry bilingual, which is a continuous process. At present the guidelines of the schemes of this ministry are bilingual. Moreover, the details of annual report, budget, demands for grant for last five years are also available in bilingual form on the website.



CHAPTER - 15

International Cooperation

The development of India's vast human resource potential is the essence of the social development sector strategy being followed in the country. The era of rapid globalization of the world economy has added new dimensions to the concept of poverty and as a result, countries are facing new challenges. International co-operation has, therefore, gained added significance and impetus in the changed social, economic and political scenario of the world. India, a largest democracy in the world, is always in the forefront as a global partner. The Ministry of Rural 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 with other countries bilaterally or through multilateral platform.

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. India has been a founder member of many international forums such as African-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 mandate of International Co-operation of this Department is to foster mutually beneficial partnerships with other countries of the world in a multilateral as well as bilateral format. The Ministry of Rural Development is the nodal Ministry with respect to two Inter-Governmental, International Organizations, namely, the African-Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO) and the Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP). Also, this Ministry is the focal Ministry for Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation in respect of BIMSTEC, SAARC etc.



Delegation of Government of Botswana met Shri Jairam Ramesh, Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development on 18th June, 2012



Inauguration of the 15th Anniversary Celebration of AARDO on 7th March, 2012

Multilateral Corporation

African-Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO)

AARDO formed in 1962, is an autonomous inter-governmental, intercontinental organization comprising 29 members from Africa and Asia. India is a key founder member and contributed significantly in the conceptualization and formation of AARDO. India has been playing pivotal role in promoting South-South Cooperation among the member countries through exchange of knowledge, experience and expertise in the areas of rural development and allied activities in the present new socio-economic order. The Headquarter of AARDO is located in New Delhi. This Ministry is the nodal Ministry for all matters relating to AARDO. 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.

The 61st & 62nd session of the Executive Committee and 17th General Conference of AARDO were held from 28th January - 3rd February, 2012 in Cairo, Egypt under the Presidentship of India. The 17th AARDO Conference was presided over by Ms. Agatha Sangma, the then Minister of State for Rural

Development, Government of India. During the Conference, the Presidentship of AARDO was handed over to Egypt for the triennium 2012-2014 and India became Vice-President of AARDO for this triennium. The 63rd Session of the Executive Committee (EC) of African Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO) was held at Lusaka, Republic of Zambia w.e.f. 2-5 October, 2012. The three member Indian delegation, led by Shri S. Vijay Kumar, Secretary (RD)-cum- Vice President, EC, AARDO, Shri Rajesh Bhushan, Joint Secretary (IC) and Shri B. S. Negi, Director (IC), participated in the meeting. All recommendations of the Liaison Committee meetings, policy-cum-administrative and financial matters etc. of AARDO were discussed and decisions taken by the Executive Committee. The participation of the Indian delegation led by Secretary (RD)-cum-Vice President, AARDO was quite useful and effective and the interventions made by India were well taken and appreciated.

During the year, the Ministry has sponsored 4 fully funded training programmes for AARDO Member Countries at institutions under Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) during December, 2012 - February, 2013. Five candidates from AARDO member countries are undergoing fully funded one year Post Graduate Diploma in Rural Development Management (PGDRDM) course at NIRD, Hyderabad. Further, two fully funded



A delegation of Vietnam led by H.E. Mr. Thang Tan Vien, Vice Minister of Transport on 21st May, 2012

international workshops conducted by IIM, Lucknow at NOIDA Campus and New Delhi have also been scheduled for participants from AARDO member countries.

Golden Jubilee Celebration of AARDO

On completion of 50 years of its establishment, AARDO celebrated Golden Jubilee from 5-7 March, 2012 at New Delhi. The celebration was inaugurated by Dr. Manmohan Singh, the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 5th March, 2012 in a glittering ceremony in the august presence of around 800 dignitaries which included Hon'ble Ministers, Permanent Secretaries, Senior Officials from the member countries, heads and representatives of diplomatic missions of member and prospective member countries of AARDO, other delegates from member countries, experts and resource persons in the field of agriculture and rural development, representatives from specialized international and regional organizations, Chief Executives of AARDO's Centers of Excellence, Honorary Regional Representatives of AARDO, former Presidents of AARDO Executive Committee, former Secretary General of AARDO, concerned Senior officials of the State Governments, Seniors Officers and faculty members of the National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), State Institutes

of Rural Development (SIRDs), research institutions, universities and other relevant stake-holders from India.

On this occasion Shri Jairam Ramesh, Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development, Government of India and Vice President of AARDO released a special bilingual publication on "Fifty Years of Cooperation for Rural Transformation" and conferred awards with memento and certificates to the institutions/ individuals of AARDO member countries which have made outstanding contribution in agriculture/ rural development field. National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad was one of the institute who was conferred award for its outstanding contribution. The other significant component of the celebration was two days international seminar on "Rural Development : Retrospect and Prospects" held on 5-6 March, 2012. The presentation of 19 experts papers on seven sub theme were made. The seminar culminated with a set of recommendations that were adopted as "AARDO declaration 2012 on Rural Development" in the presence of the Hon'ble Ministers/Deputy Ministers from Ghana, India, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Oman, Syria, Zambia and Egypt. The declaration was unanimously adopted and signed by the Hon'ble Ministers present.



The Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia & the Pacific (CIRDAP)

CIRDAP, a Regional Organization, 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. At present, CIRDAP has a total strength of 15 member countries. The Sub-Regional Office of CIRDAP for South-East Asia (SOCSEA) was established in Jakarta, Indonesia in 1997. The CIRDAP has also established its Sub-Regional Office in West Asia in Tehran, Iran.

India is one of the key founder members of CIRDAP. The Government of India recognises the multilateral approach in International relations and the need for the inter-country, inter & intra regional cooperation to find solutions to common problems. India takes the significant lead in providing capacity building programmes to CMCs. The Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India has been sponsoring 4 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 CIRDAP Member Countries (CMCs). With a view to taking CIRDAP to the new frontiers and substantially expand the activities, the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India has provided five fully funded slots of one year Post Graduate Diploma Programme in Rural Development Management (PGDRDM) at NIRD, Hyderabad for skill development and capacity building of CMCs. 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 released an additional funding support of US\$ 183000/- for setting up ICT Centre at CIRDAP, Headquarters, Dhaka which is going to be functional shortly.

The 28th Regular meeting of Executive Committee, 5th Regional Policy Dialogue and 18th Regular meeting of CIRDAP governing council were

held in Tehran, Iran from 10-16 December, 2011. India was unanimously elected as Vice-Chairperson of CIRDAP for the biennium 2012-13. The active participation of India was quite effective and appreciated by all the members of CMCs. The proposal for holding the next EC and GC meeting in India under its presidentship also reflected the high esteem in which our country is held and the high level of support expected from India in the activities of CIRDAP.

Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral and Technical Co-operation (BIMSTEC)

The BIMSTEC has seven members and covers fourteen priority sectors including poverty alleviation. It provides a unique link between South Asia and South-East Asia. It, inter-alia, provides for its member countries opportunities, to share their knowledge, experiences and best practices on rural development and poverty alleviation and development policies, strategies and programmes with a view to enhancing co-operation among them. Ministry of Rural Development is the focal ministry for poverty alleviation sector and is committed to enhancing such collaboration and co-operation and is always ready to share the diverse experiences of India in the sector of rural development and poverty alleviation with the BIMSTEC member countries. The Senior Officers Meeting (SOM) followed by 2nd Ministerial Meeting of the BIMSTEC on Poverty Alleviation was held at Kathmandu, Nepal on 15-16 January, 2012 which was attended by the Indian delegation headed by Shri Sisir Adhikari, the then Minister of State for Rural Development. The active involvement of India created considerable goodwill among the member countries. In the said meeting Kathmandu Statement was adopted for spurring further co-operation.

Bilateral Co-operation

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Co-operation in the field of Rural Development

During the recent past, India has signed four MoUs with Afghanistan, Malawi, Lesotho and Burundi on Co-operation in the field of Rural Development



A delegation of Bangladesh Minister of Local Government for Rural Development Cooperative, meeting Hon'ble Minister (RD) and discussing issues for Rural Development on 19th September, 2012

and Poverty Alleviation. During the year, an MoU was signed with the Govt. of Burundi on 18th September, 2012 to encourage, develop and strengthen technical co-operation in the field of rural development.

A Memorandum of Understanding with Government of Mozambique is in process and is likely to be signed soon during the year. The visiting dignitaries from Nepal, Bangladesh, Fiji and South Africa had also shown interest for such cooperation with India.

India Africa-Forum Summit-II (IAFS-II)

Under India-Africa Forum Summit-II (IAFS-II), the Ministry of External Affairs has approved following proposals of Department of Rural Development with an estimated budget of Rs. 314.6 crore for implementation during 2011-2014 through National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad:

Project Proposals

1. Setting up of five (5) Rural Technology Parks (RTPs) in African Countries.
2. Setting up of five (5) Centres on Geo-Informatics

Applications in Rural Development (CGARD) in African Countries.

Training/Courses for African countries:

1. 150 training slots on "Promotion of Rural Micro Enterprises".
2. 150 training slots on "Management of Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Projects"
3. 150 training slots on "Designing Participatory Strategies and Developing Skills on Participatory Poverty Reduction Measures"
4. 150 training slots on 'Management of Watershed for Sustainable Livelihood Projects'.

During this year, the Indian delegation had visited Zimbabwe, Malawi and Lesotho for assessing and identifying the places and infrastructure availability for establishing the RTP in these countries. The NIRD, Hyderabad has conducted four international training programmes under IAFS-II for 30 participants each on (i) "Designing Participatory Strategies and Developing Skills on Participatory Poverty Reduction Measures", (ii) "Promotion of Rural Micro Enterprises", (iii) "Management of Rural



Drinking Water and Sanitation Projects," and (iv) "Management of Watershed for Sustainable Livelihood Projects" during the year.

Visit of Foreign Delegations

During the year 2012-2013, the following foreign dignitaries visited this Ministry:-

- (i) An Iranian delegation headed by H.E. Mr. Alireza Owrangi, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture, Islamic Republic of Iran met with Secretary (RD) on 30.01.2012 and discussed on the issues of Rural Development and Cooperation.
- (ii) Former President Republic of Kyrgyz Ms. Roza Otunbayeva met with Secretary (RD) on 14.02.2012 and discussed on Rural Development Programmes with special reference to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA).
- (iii) A Seven member delegation led by Mr. Somkiat Chobphol, Advisor to HRH Princess Maha ChakriSirindhorn met senior officials of the Ministry of Rural Development and discussed about the marketing of the rural products through SARAS fairs.
- (iv) A delegation of 37 members of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam headed by H.E. Mr. Truong Tan Vien, Vice Minister of Transport of Vietnam met with Shri Pradeep Jain, Hon'ble Minister of State for Rural Development on 21.05.2012 and discussed on Rural Transport Projects.
- (v) H.E. Mr. Mokgwetsi Masisi, Minister of Presidential Affairs and Public Administration, Government of Botswana met Shri Jairam Ramesh, Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development on 18.06.2012 and discussed the benchmark on India's best practices on Poverty eradication & various Rural Development flagship Programmes.
- (vi) A delegation of South Africa led by H.E. Ms. Bathabile Dlamini, Minister of Social Development met Shri Jairam Ramesh Hon'ble Minister (RD) on 24.08.2012 and discussed on Rural Employment Guarantee Programme.
- (vii) A delegation of the Human Settlements Portfolio Committee of the Kwa Zulu Natal Province of Republic of South Africa led by H.E. Ms. Lungelwa Zwane, MPL, Republic of South Africa met Shri Pradeep Jain, Hon'ble Minister of State for Rural Development on 27.08.2012 and discussed on the issues of Rural Housing.



A delegation of South Africa led by H.E. Ms. Bathabile Dlamini, Minister of Social Development discussing on Rural Employment Guarantee Programme with Minister of Rural Development and senior officers on 24th August, 2012



Mr. Mathew Hancock, Minister of Skills, UK meeting Hon'ble Minister of State for Rural Development Sh. Pradeep Jain on 24th January, 2013

- (viii) H.E. Eng. Wassfi Hassan El-Sriehin, Secretary General, AARDO met Secretary (RD) and Vice President Executive Committee AARDO and discussed the issues of AARDO in September, 2012.
- (ix) H.E. Mr. Syed Ashrul Islam, Minister of Local Government, Rural Development Cooperative, Government of Bangladesh met Shri Jairam Ramesh Hon'ble Minister (RD) on 19.9.2012 and held discussions on exchange of cooperation in the field of rural development and local governance.
- (x) Visit of a High Level official delegation led by Dr. H.S. Dillon from the office of Presidential Special Envoy for Poverty Alleviation of the republic of Indonesia met with Addition Secretary (RD).
- (xi) Director General, CIRDAP met Secretary (RD)-cum-Vice Chairperson, EC on 13th September, 2012 and 12th December, 2012 and discussed on various issues related to CIRDAP.
- (xii) H.E. Mr. Surendra Dayal, Minister of Social Integration and Economic Empowerment, Republic of Mauritius met Sh. Pradeep Jain, Hon'ble Minister of State for Rural Development on 03-01-2013 to discuss know about the Rural Development & Poverty Alleviation Programmes of India.
- (xiii) A delegation from UK led by Mr. Mathew Hancock, Hon'ble Minister (Under Secretary for Skills) Government of UK met Sh. Pradeep Jain, Hon'ble Minister of State for Rural Development met to discuss on the issues of Skill Development and scope for partnership in this area between the two countries.



CHAPTER - 16

E-Governance Activities

To provide opportunities, information and easy access of the rural development Schemes to all citizens in rural India, several efforts at various levels (National, State, District, Block and Panchayat level) have been taken in the Ministry of Rural Development by way of strengthening the ICT infrastructure. The Ministry has its Internet portal www.rural.nic.in for public which is a single web access point for around 150 websites of rural domain. The portal provides details of all programmes of the Ministry, their physical / financial performance, guidelines and release of funds from Ministry of Rural Development. The portal also contains details of other activities of the Ministry viz. Socio Economic and Caste Census, Vigilance and Monitoring Committees, National Level Monitors etc.



NREGASoft : e-Governance solution for MGNREGA

Ministry of Rural Development, along with NIC and other stakeholders, conceptualized web enabled Management Information System (i.e. NREGASoft) to address the planning & monitoring needs of MGNREGA.

NREGASoft is a local language enabled, work flow based, e-Governance system and is available in

offline as well as online mode to capture all the activities under NREGA at Centre/State/District/Block and Panchayat level. **NREGASoft** has been prepared and deployed at <http://www.nrega.nic.in>, by NIC in collaboration with Ministry of Rural Development. Any stakeholder can access relevant information through the portal.

Stakeholders

1. Citizens
2. Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)
3. Workers
4. Programme officers
5. District Programme Coordinators
6. Engineers
7. Bank/Post Offices
8. Line Departments
9. State RD Departments
10. Ministry of Rural Development



Various modules of the software are:

1. **Worker Management Module** provides backbone for the services provided to the worker from issuance of job card to the payment of wages.



2. **Fund Management Module** Tracks the transfer of funds from the Ministry of Rural Development to the pocket of the person.
3. **Works Management Module** Captures the complete life cycle of the works undertaken under MGNREGA.
4. **Grievance Redressal System** allows all stakeholders including illiterate worker/Citizen to lodge complaint and trace subsequent response.
5. **Staffing Position Module** strengthens communication and co-ordination among various stakeholders.
6. **Cost Estimation Module** makes detailed estimation for the works taken up under MGNREGA.
7. **Knowledge network/Solution exchange** provides a common platform to all stakeholders to exchange and exhibit their best practices.
8. **Social audit module:** This module captures the details of the social audit done in various Gram Panchayats.
9. **Labour Budget Module** helps Gram Panchayats in preparing plan for the next financial year.
10. **E-muster roll** NREGAssoft generates e-muster rolls bearing the name of workers who are allotted job on the worksite where the muster roll is placed.
11. **E-FMS** This electronic funds transfer module facilitates the transfer of wages into accounts of workers directly.

Services provided

- **G2G-** All transactions between all MGNREGA stakeholders are captured in the system. All G2G services are IT enabled.
- **G2B-** Data from MGNREGA is shared with banks/post offices
- **G2C-** Issue of job card, dated receipt of demand,

Pay slip, Redressal of grievances, Credit to account of workers

- **C2G-** A local language enabled, sound and icon based, Kiosk model has been developed for workers to use the system and exercise their rights by themselves e.g. Demand for work, Lodging grievance.

Current status of the implementation

- No. of job card issued : 12.5 crore
- No. of persons Registered : 27.5 crore
- No. of Muster rolls filled : 3 crore+ (from 2006-07 till date)

Road Ahead

The collective efforts have achieved something and lot more need to be done in days to come. There are technology options under active consideration whose intervention could possibly make NREGS implementation better for Job seekers,, common man and society at large. These areas include use of Smart Card and biometric devices for authentication of job seekers/wage earners; mobile devices to capture daily attendance of worker; e-Payment by using Smart Card, biometric devices, ATM etc. Online & Offline Multimedia based training packages in local languages could be adopted for regular training programmes to enhance awareness of functionaries of local governments on NREGS in general and NREGASoft in particular.

PMGSY: Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

Government of India is endeavoring to set high and uniform technical/management standards and facilitating policy development and planning at State levels in order to ensure sustainable management of the rural roads network, as an e-governance initiative.

The web site (<http://www.pmgysy.nic.in>) provides information about progress under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), NRRDA, Right to Information, Progress Reports, Quality Monitoring,



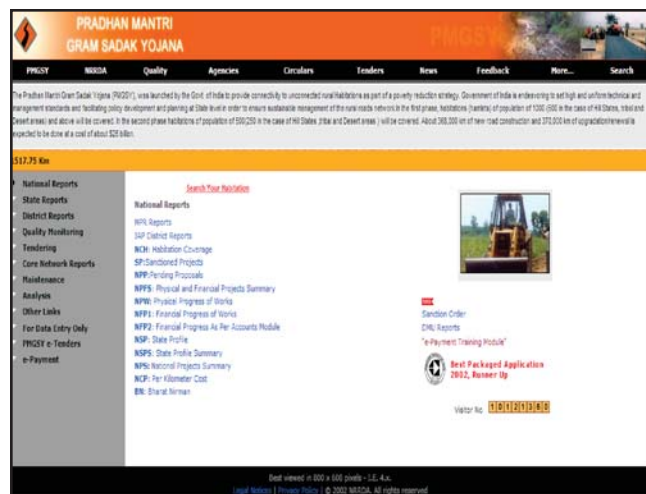
State Nodal Agencies, Circulars, Sanction and Release of funds.

Stake Holders

1. Citizens
2. Contractors
3. State Rural Road Development Agency
4. National Rural Road Development Agency
5. Ministry of Rural Development

Online Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS) for PMGSY is a web based online system for monitoring of schemes related to PMGSY being implemented across the country and accessible through <http://pmgsyonline.nic.in>.

OMMAS is intended to serve the requirement of decision-making authorities at various levels,



monitors, DPIUs, contractors, and citizens etc. The primary mode of operations for OMMAS is at National, State and District levels. The OMMAS facilitates the operational requirements of planning, scheduling, monitoring, tracking and execution in implementing the PMGSY scheme. OMMAS comprises Master Data, Rural Road Plan, Proposal, Tendering, Execution, Quality Monitoring, Receipts & Payments and Maintenance Module.

Master Data: Master data is the compilation of static information, which is further used for planning and analysis. It includes compilation of habitation data and data of existing categorized roads. These Masters need to be standardized before operating the other modules of the system. It maintains Master data of Districts, Constituencies, Blocks, Villages, Habitations, Panchayats, Existing Roads, Contractors etc.

Rural Road Plan: Rural Road Plan consists of the list of proposed roads for providing connectivity to unconnected habitations to already connected habitations or to the existing all-weather roads. This module will help to prepare the road plan at block level which will then be compiled at district level as District Rural Road Plan. DRRP is then compiled at State and Central levels.

Proposal: Proposals are prepared annually and submitted for Project Clearance. This module aids in the preparation of district level Annual Proposal, its compilation at State level, scrutiny by the State Technical Agency, checking by NRRDA and Project Clearance.

Tendering: Tendering module is used for publishing the tender notices on the web and for maintaining information related to award of work to the selected contractor and agreement details of the work awarded.

Execution: Execution module is used to track and analyze the physical and financial progress of works with respect to the approved schedule.

Quality Monitoring: As quality is the essence of PMGSY works, three tier Quality Control



Mechanism has been setup to check the quality of works being executed under PMGSY. Quality Monitoring module enables the inspecting officials, State Quality Monitors (SQM) at State level and National Quality Monitors (NQM) at the National level in entering their inspection reports on the quality of work based on the schedules assigned by Chief Quality Coordinator (CQC) and State Quality Coordinator (SQC) respectively. Mobile based application software to capture the inspection details along with geo-tagged photographs and upload immediately after the completion of inspection.

Receipts and Payments: Receipts & Payments module handles the finance-related transactions that occur in the entire process of road construction, including the details of fund releases and utilization. Accounting system of PMGSY has two types of Funds. Programme Fund used for work execution i.e., Construction, upgradation, plantation and sign board of roads. Administrative Expenses Fund is used for meeting contingent expenditures such as Office Expenses, Travelling Expenses etc.

Maintenance: Maintenance module handles the modalities required for handing over the constructed roads to the local/State departments for future maintenance and upkeep.

In addition, the website leverages the data in a variety of data locations of the site to provide high level processed information for use at management and planning levels. This includes:

- Analysis of data from proposals
- Sub grade soil bearing strength pattern
- Average pavement cost
- Construction cost pattern
- Physical and Financial Progress
- Analysis for average length
- Correlation between population and AADT
- Roads for upgradation / maintenance
- Pavement condition of through routes
- Habitation Coverage

Services Provided

- **G2G-** All information about the Scheme is described
- **G2C-** The citizen can see the various reports and details

AWAASSoft : e-Governance Solution for Indira Awaas Yojana (<http://www.iaay.nic.in>) implementation

Introduction

AWAASSoft is a local language enabled, workflow based, transaction level Management Information System to facilitate e-governance in the System. The System has been prepared and deployed at <http://iaay.nic.in> by NIC in collaboration with Ministry of Rural Development. The System is designed for all stakeholders of IAY including the beneficiaries of the scheme.

Stake Holders

1. Citizens
2. Beneficiaries
3. Gram Panchayats
4. Block Panchayats
5. DRDAs
6. State Rural Development Departments
7. Ministry of Rural Development
8. Banks/Post Offices





Various modules of the software are:

- **Target setting for a year**

This deals with the target setting (physical and financial) at State, District, Block and Gram Panchayat level.

- **Beneficiary Management**

This facilitates selection of beneficiaries and sanctioning the house. The selection of beneficiary is currently from the Household BPL census 2002 with a linkage from Permanent IAY Wait List, if available. Details of beneficiary including Aadhaar number and bank account details are captured at the time of registration to facilitate Aadhaar based payment. Photograph of beneficiary can also be uploaded along with other details.

- **Inspection / Verification of Houses**

This deals with the regular inspection of houses by Gram Panchayat and Block Panchayat. It also provides space for verification of houses by officials and monitors. It is mandatory to upload photographs of houses at different level of inspection.

- **Fund Management**

This captures transfer of funds from Ministry of Rural Development to the beneficiaries.

- **Online Submission for demand of funds**

This allows the Districts to submit their proposals online. It includes the preparation of: Audit report, Utilization Certificate, Progress of scheme, and the system locks the amount to be released based on the unspent balance and deductions based on excess carry over, delay in submission of proposal etc.

- **Personnel Module**

Captures profile of officials engaged in Indira Awaas Yojana to enhance the communication among stake holders.

- **Grievance Redressal System**

This allows every stakeholder to lodge grievance and to trace the subsequent response. Complaints will escalate automatically to next higher level after every 30 days, if not attended.

Services provided

- **G2G-** All transactions among all IAY stakeholders are captured in the system. All G2G services are IT enabled.
- **G2B-** Data from IAY is shared with bank/post offices.
- **G2C-** beneficiary registration, house sanction, Redressal of grievances, Credit to account of beneficiaries.

Current status of implementation

- Target for construction of houses during 2012-2013: 30.10 Lakh
- No. of houses sanctioned : 17.71 Lakh

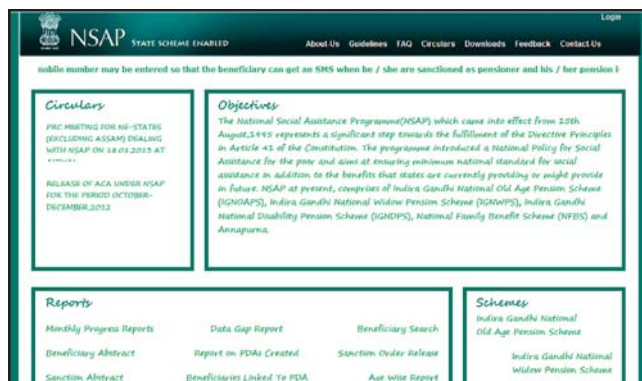
Road Ahead

e-Payment by using Smart Card, biometric devices, ATM etc. Online & Offline Multimedia based training packages in local languages could be adopted for regular training programmes.

NSAP-MIS-e-governance solution for pension disbursement in social sector

Introduction

NSAP-MIS covers National Social Assistance Program (NSAP) which covers national pension schemes such as Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) and Indira Gandhi National Widows Pension Scheme (IGNWPS). The system was developed to monitor the pension payments in these three schemes to targeted beneficiaries.



Stakeholders

1. Citizens
2. Pensioners
3. Programme Officer at Block/Municipality
4. Bank/Post Offices
5. State Social Welfare Department
6. State Government
7. Ministry of Rural Development

Features of NSAP-MIS

The NSAP website is available at <http://nsap.nic.in>. It comprises MIS / transaction-based software of three schemes of IGNOAPS, IGNDPS and IGNDPS.

1. **Registration of beneficiary in MIS** - All new and old pensioners get registered in NSAP-MIS and a unique sanction order number is given to them.
2. **Sanction of new cases** - Software facilitates to capture new applications at block/municipality, online verification and online sanction of new cases. Pension pay order generation through MIS.
3. **Periodic Verification** - Annual verification of pensioners and marking with death/migrated cases.
4. **Transfer Cases** - Facility to transfer pensioners from one district to another online using MIS.

5. **Pension Disbursing Agency(PDA) Linking** - Preparation of bank branch/Pos/Cash authority list and linkage with pensioners with PDA
6. **Pension Disbursement Module** - Generation of demand, Bank/PO wise, for submission to Treasury for release of funds. Generation of pension scroll for banks/POs for crediting pension amount to individual pensioner's accounts. Softcopy of pension scrolls in TEXT file/Excel for submission to PDAs for speedy disbursement of pension and updation of pension ledger on every pension disbursement.
7. **Fund Flow module** - complete monitoring of funds flow from Ministry to States, adding State share and allocation and releases to districts and sub districts.
8. **Reporting & ALERTS** - Real time reports which will serve as effective decision support tool.
9. **Pensioner's data in Public Domain** - Facility to view pensioner's detail of any village/GP/ District/State of any location as well as to check the status of new applications from any where any time

Services Provided

- **G2G** - All transactions between Ministry to State Government relating to transfer of funds, Use of MIS by State Governments.
- **G2C** - Bringing all pensioners' data in public domain
- **G2B** - Pension data is shared with Banks/POs

Status of Implementation NSAP-MIS

Total pensioners available on MIS : 1 Crore 76 Lakh

States using MIS Pension Pay Order : **Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu and Tripura**



States using MIS for Pension Scroll generation are: **Jharkhand, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Tripura**

Road Ahead

1. To Cover all State pension schemes on NSAP-MIS to maintain uniformity.
2. Making MIS compatible with AADHAR payment gateway for disbursal of pensions.

For strengthening the training on Rural development Programmes by various training institutes viz. NIRD, SIRDs and ETCs, a portal Diksha <http://rural.diksha.nic.in> has been developed. The portal provides details of workshop / conferences and colloquiums held on Rural Development Schemes, SMS Service facility, online subscription for 'Grameen Bharat', Discussion forum for registered stakeholders, success stories of motivation videos, National level representation of Bharat Nirman Volunteers (BNVs), Performance Matrix and Courses

being conducted by the SIRDs.

To ensure fast and unhindered flow of information right up to the village level and vice versa, a unique SMS feature has been introduced in the dedicated web portal www.ruraldiksha.nic.in. This web-enabled SMS helps in linking up the policy makers at the Centre, State and District levels with the frontline implementers of the programmes at the Block and Panchayat levels, PRI representatives and above all the Bharat Nirman Volunteers. Information is passed, cutting across layers, directly to the desired recipient both in horizontal and vertical manner. Diksha portal has more than 20,000 mobile numbers of the BNVs spread in remotest parts of the country. Diksha portal also has the facility for initiating discussion on subjects of common concern and sharing of experiences through its various discussion forum options. These are being extensively used by BNVs as well as other stake holders leading to creation and expansion of knowledge communities.



CHAPTER - 17

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. In order to ensure this, the Ministry has evolved a comprehensive system of Monitoring and Evaluation of the implementation of its programmes. Appropriate performance indicators have been developed for each of the specific programme, both by the Ministry of Rural Development and the State Governments for effective monitoring at the District, Block, Gram Panchayat and Village levels so that alarm signals are 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 has resulted in reduction of poverty in rural areas. The Government

have instituted an in-built monitoring mechanism in the guidelines of each of the rural development schemes so as to ensure that the objectives of the schemes are achieved.

The important instruments of monitoring and evaluation are briefly outlined below:-

Review by the Union Ministers

The Minister of Rural Development and the Ministers of State for Rural Development visit States/UTs to review the performance of various Rural Development programmes with the Chief Ministers, Ministers and officials of the State Government concerned. Such review meetings provide necessary inputs in the implementation of the programmes by energizing and motivating the implementing agencies. The need for ensuring better utilization of funds and delivery of benefits to the target groups is emphasized in these review meetings.

Periodical Progress Reports/Returns

All the programmes of the Ministry are continuously monitored through periodical progress



Minister (RD) is reviewing Rural Development Schemes in PRC meeting



reports received from the State Governments depicting both financial and physical progress of the programmes. The Ministry has streamlined the data processing system and the Monthly Progress Report (MPR) is received by 10th of every month. These reports provide the State-wise and Programme-wise performance of the schemes. District-Level information on the performance of various schemes are also generated and disseminated to all concerned.

On-Line Reporting of Monthly Progress Report

The Government of India has emphasized the need of 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/NRLM, IAY, MGNREGA, DRDA Administration, through On-Line system and remaining few districts have been advised to initiate action for on line reporting of monthly progress reports.

Utilization Certificates/Audit Reports

The procedure adopted for release of funds to the States under various rural development programmes stipulate that the State Governments should furnish Utilization Certificates to the effect that the funds have been utilized for the purpose for which these were sanctioned and no diversion has taken place. The auditing of accounts and reports thereon are a pre-condition for the release of the second and the subsequent installments. 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 installment of funds released to them under the rural development programmes, even if the expenditure during the financial year is zero.

Performance Review Committee

In pursuance of the suggestions made by the Planning Commission, the Ministry has constituted the Performance Review Committee (PRC) under the chairmanship of Secretary (RD). The PRC has representation of State Secretaries, in-charge of rural development, Panchayati Raj, Public Works Department and Social Welfare Department. The other representatives of PRC are from the Planning Commission and Central Ministries/Departments of Ministry of Finance, Statistics & Programme Implementation and Environment & Forests. With a view to have detailed discussions and review of programmes it is suggested to hold separate meetings for North Eastern (NE) States including Sikkim, other States and Union Territories (UTs). Accordingly, during the year 2012-13 first meeting of PRC of the States except NE States was held on 31st May and 1st June, 2012 and for NE States on 23rd June, 2012 at Shillong. The Second meeting of PRC was held on 15th and 16th October, 2012, for NE States was held on 30th October, 2012 and for UTs on 9th May, 2012 (New Delhi). Third meeting of PRC for other than NE States has been held on 15-16th January 2013 (New Delhi) and for NE States on 18th January 2013 (Aizwal). The Committee reviewed the performance of various programmes being implemented in States/UTs, and appropriate recommendations were made for corrective action, wherever found necessary.

Concurrent Evaluation/Quick Evaluation

The Ministry of Rural Development undertakes Concurrent Evaluation/Impact assessment studies from time to time, through reputed and independent Research Institutions/Organizations. 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. During 2012-13, the following two evaluation studies are in progress.

- Concurrent Evaluation of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)



- Evaluation Impact Assessment study of Placement Linked Skill Development special project under SGSY.

Web Based Management and Monitoring

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

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 embedded Decision Support Systems for on-time delivery, cost management and quality control. The entire database is 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 OMMAS 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, and (vi) Payments & Funds Flow (works accounts). The Payment and Fund Flow module is being operationalised. A Central Website has also been developed by the Rural Connectivity Division of NIC containing details of the PMGSY Scheme, Guidelines, Agencies involved, role and responsibilities, progress, etc. and can be accessed at www.pmgsy.nic.in

National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)/ Aajeevika

- Management Information System (MIS) based input-output monitoring includes Results framework-based MIS; Milestones linked to investments/inputs; web-based MIS; real time input-output monitoring at various levels; and MIS with partners' data.
- ICT-framework for dedicated digital grid includes national database of poor, their institutions and skill development (jobs/self employment), national livelihood portals, communication/knowledge dissemination channels, thematic e-group etc.

Indira Aawas Yojana (IAY)

A web based Management Information System for IAY has been launched to enable work flow based transaction level MIS to facilitate e-governance in the system. AWAASSoft provides information regarding targets and status of release of funds to each beneficiaries along with house construction. The objective of AWAASSoft are to ensure auto mission of workshop, transparency, exchange of information among the stake holders and empowering people. The features of AWAASSoft are:-

- i) Single window interface for all stake holders;
- ii) Local Language;



- iii) Workflow automation of Rural Housing Scheme across the country;
- iv) Information dissemination;
- v) Better record keeping and financial accounting for all stakeholders backbone for the service delivery; and
- vi) Enhancement of coordination and communication among various stakeholders

Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (VMCs)

Vigilance/Monitoring Committees were in existence at various levels, including village level, under different programmes of the Ministry. However, these Committees had very little representation from Members of Parliament. Keeping the importance of involving the Members of Parliament in the monitoring of these Schemes, Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (VMCs) were set up at district and State levels in the year 2002, in supersession of all the vigilance/monitoring Committees at various levels under different programmes. These VMCs at State and district levels are expected to function as an important instrument for effective monitoring of implementation of the programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development with a crucial role for the Members of Parliament and elected representatives of people in State Legislatures and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in reviewing the implementation of the programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. The VMC at district level is required to monitor the programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana of the Ministry of Power also.

After the constitution of the XV Lok Sabha, the Ministry advised all States and UTs on 26.08.2009 for reconstituting State and district level VMCs and nominated members for State level VMCs and Chairmen / Co-Chairmen for district level VMCs. The State Governments and District Administrations are also advised from time to time to ensure that meetings of VMCs are held in every quarter.

The VMC guidelines have been revised in September, 2010 with a view to enable these Committees to function more effectively.

The main features of revision of the guidelines and other related instructions include the following:

- Member Secretary is personally responsible for convening the Meetings at stipulated interval;
- ₹ 1,00,000/- per Meeting for State VMC and ₹ 50,000/- per Meeting for district VMC is reimbursable from the Ministry;
- Lead Bank Officer of the district and Senior Superintendent/Superintendent of the Postal Department in the district are made Member of the district level VMC;
- Chief Postmaster General of the Postal Circle(s) in the State is a Member of the State level VMC. State Level Bankers Committee Coordinator is a special invitee to State VMC Meetings;
- The VMCs at district level are also to review the programmes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Ministry of Panchayati raj;
- District level VMCs are to review the disbursement/utilization of funds and physical progress under Special Projects of SGSY, if any;
- Non Officials are not expected to undertake field inspection in their individual capacity. The Committee or a Sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of the Member of Parliament may undertake field visits/inspections of works taken up under various schemes of the Ministry;
- Non-Officials are not authorized to use the State Emblem on their stationery.
- Guidelines for nomination of Non-Official Members and representatives of NGOs to the State level VMCs with a view to make it more transparent and to ensure quality of such members.

The Ministry has been vigorously pursuing with the State Governments and district



administrations to convene Meetings as per guidelines particularly in view of the responsibility of the Member Secretary to convene the Meetings. The number of Meetings of State level and district level VMCs reported to the Ministry are at **Annexure-XXXIII & XXXIV**.

National Level Monitors (NLMs)

The Scheme was launched during the year 2003-04 with a view to strengthen monitoring of the programmes of the Ministry through independent third party monitoring. Initially, Defence Service Officers retired at the level of Major and above; and Civil Service Officers retired at the level of Under Secretary to the Government of India and above were empanelled as National Level Monitors (NLMs). The NLMs are generally deputed by the Ministry for following three types of monitoring assignments:-

- i) **Regular Monitoring:** The NLMs are deputed to visit districts periodically, generally twice a year, to monitor and report on various aspects of implementation of major RD Programmes.
- ii) **Special Monitoring of individual programmes:** NLMs are deputed to cover a particular programme or some specific

aspects of it and make a report on the issues/processes in detail.

- iii) **Complaint / Enquiries:** In case of complaints of serious nature from people's representatives, NGOs, etc. regarding mis-utilization of funds, irregularities etc., NLMs are deputed to verify the facts or for a preliminary enquiry.

The scheme was revamped in the year 2011 and revised guidelines issued. In the revamped scheme, Defence Service Officers retired at least at the level of Colonel; Civil Service/Public Sector Undertaking Officers retired at least at the level of Deputy Secretary to the Government of India; and Non-Governmental Institutions having experience in social sector and credibility would be empanelled as NLMs.

The NLMs are required to visit the districts, ascertain the implementation of the programmes viz-a-viz the guidelines, interact with officials, verify the assets created and interview the villagers and submit report within a given time frame. The NLMs deputed to the State would also interact with the Secretary or Senior Officers in-charge of RD Schemes in the State. Regular workshops are organized every year, at regional levels, for experience sharing.

The number of visits made by the NLMs for



National Level Monitors attending Orientation Workshop



A National Level Monitor with villagers at Man Pangong village, Leh

Regular Monitoring, Special Monitoring and conducting enquiry on receipt of complaints during the years 2003-04 to 2012- 2013 are given below:

Year	Regular Monitoring	Special Monitoring	Enquiry
2003-04	140	0	0
2004-05	139	0	25
2005-06	588	0	56
2006-07	227	216	62
2007-08	387	110	51
2008-09	225	398	95
2009-10	251	286	54
2010-11	484	0	105
2011-12	0	0	69
2012-13 (As on 30.12.2012)	318	0	19

Area Officers Scheme

Ministry of Rural Development introduced an Area Officers Scheme w.e.f. 1.1.1994 as an important monitoring mechanism for implementation of major

programmes of the Ministry. The scheme was framed with a clear objective of directly monitoring the programmes of the Ministry with special reference to quality of assets created, adherence to implementation schedule, flow of funds, proper utilization of funds and achievements of physical and financial targets etc. through field visits. The visit of the Area Officer is not intended to be for fault finding. The visits would facilitate improvements in the efficiency and efficacy of implementation of the programmes of the Ministry, through close hand-holding with the stake holders.

The Area Officers Scheme has been modified in the year 2012 and under the revised scheme, the Principal Area Officers (PAO)/Area Officers (AO) have the following functional responsibilities:

- Principal Area Officer has to visit each of his allotted States at least once in a year. In addition to field visits, the Principal Area Officer should also meet with State level officials, as occasion arises;
- Each Area Officer should make at least four visits to the States, in a year, with focus on field visits in different districts;
- During the visit, the PAO/AO may hold a review



meeting with the officials of the district responsible for each of the programmes;

- iv. The AOs may also discuss with the Collector the functioning of VMCs in the district during their visit. If meetings are not held regularly, reasons are to be ascertained;
- v. Reports of the NLMs who have visited the district during the year may also be referred by the visiting Area Officers.
- vi. During the visit, the PAO/AO should meet the beneficiaries and people's representatives

(including PRIs) and interact with them to get feedback about the quality and other aspects of the programmes;

- vii. After the field visit, the AO may debrief the Chief of the Implementing Agency in the district on the issues noticed.

The findings/observations of the Area Officers are discussed in the Ministry to explore the possibilities of mid course modifications in the programme guidelines and also policy level changes.



CHAPTER - 18

Poverty Studies

BPL Census and Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC)-2011

Introduction

The estimation of poverty in the country is done by the Planning Commission on the basis of a large sample survey of Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). The poverty estimates are regularly carried out after an interval of 5 years. While the estimation of poverty is done by the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Rural Development conducts the Below Poverty Line (BPL) Census with the objective of identifying the BPL households in the rural areas who could be assisted under various programmes of the Ministry. The Ministry of Rural Development provides financial and technical assistance to the States and UTs to conduct the BPL Census. The BPL Census is generally conducted in the beginning of the Five Year Plan for which detailed guidelines are issued by the Ministry.

Brief History of BPL Census

It was only in the 8th Plan (1992-1997), for the first time, a detailed procedure was prescribed to identify the BPL families in the rural areas. The need for a systematic survey of BPL families was felt because of the feedback received through the concurrent evaluation of programmes such as Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), which had shown that a significant part of the benefits of the programme had gone to either ineligible categories or to the non-poor. In this background it was decided to adopt a systematic approach and for conducting the BPL survey the detailed guidelines were issued making the annual income of the family the primary criteria to decide the poverty status of the rural household. BPL Survey/Census for the 9th Plan (1997-2002) was conducted in 1997. In order to prevent a situation

of ineligible households getting the benefits of the programmes of this Ministry, an exclusion criterion was also incorporated in the guidelines. The specific feature of the guidelines of BPL Census 1997 was to consider a multiple criteria for classification of BPL families which included qualitative parameters like household occupation, housing condition, number of earners, asset position (land operated/owned), livestock and consumer durables used etc. As recommended by the Expert Group, household expenditure was made the criteria to classify the household as BPL. If the total expenditure of the household was higher than the poverty line, the household was to be excluded from the BPL List. The last BPL Census was conducted in 2002 using the methodology of score based ranking of rural households for which 13 socio-economic parameters were used on the recommendation of an Expert Group constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development under the chairmanship of Late Dr. P.L. Sanjeeva Reddy former Secretary, Department of Rural Development, Government of India. These are size of land holding, type of houses, clothing, food security, sanitation, ownership of consumer durables, literacy status, household labour force, means of livelihood, status of children, type of indebtedness, migration and preference of assistance. One of the important features of the guidelines issued for BPL census 2002 was to put the ceiling on the number of BPL households to be identified in conformity with the poverty estimates of Planning Commission. States were given the option of deciding the total number of BPL households equal to the Poverty Estimates of 1999-2000 or the Adjusted Share computed by the Planning Commission, whichever is higher. In addition, the States were also given the flexibility of another 10% to account for the transient poor.

Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011

For conducting the BPL Census for the Eleventh



Five Year Plan, the Ministry, on 12th August, 2008, constituted an Expert Group, to advise it on the suitable methodology. The Expert Group submitted its report on 21st August 2009 under chairmanship of Dr. N.C. Saxena, former Secretary, Department of Rural Development.

The Expert Group recommended the methodology for identification of Below Poverty Line families, which includes criterion for automatic exclusion of rural household from the BPL list, automatic inclusion in the BPL list and grading of the remaining households on a scale of one to ten. The Expert Group has also recommended the methodology for conducting the Census and appropriate appeal mechanisms.

The Ministry also consulted the issue of finalization of methodology with experts in the related field including Planning Commission, Registrar General of India, National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), State Governments, experts and civil society organizations. It was suggested for pre-testing the methodology with alternative methodology options. Accordingly, MORD conducted, during 2010, a Pilot Survey to field test alternative methodologies and to arrive on methodology for conducting forthcoming BPL Census. The BPL Pilot has been conducted in two stages.

- (a) **Stage I:** Household Survey has been conducted through Questionnaire Method in 254 villages across the rural areas of the country.
- (b) **Stage II:** Participatory Socio-Economic Study (PSES) has been conducted based on Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) technique. PSES has been conducted in the same 254 villages where household survey has been conducted. The results of the PRA have been used for corroborating the findings of the survey.

The Socio Economic and Caste Census was launched on 29th June 2011 in the country which is being carried out by the respective State/Union Territory Governments with the financial and

technical support of the Government of India. Socio Economic and Caste Census consist of Census in Rural areas for identification of BPL households, Census in Urban areas in connection with identification of BPL households in urban areas and Caste Census throughout the country.

A. Process for conducting SECC 2011:

- SECC is being conducted through comprehensive programme involving Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Office of the Registrar and Census Commissioner, India & the State Governments.
- Each Collector/DM formulate a District/Town Plan and a Communication Plan.
- Approximately 24 lakh Enumerated Blocks (One EB has about 125 households) to be formed and provided layout maps & abridged house list.
- Enumerator visits each household identified in the EB and also reach out to homeless people. Data Entry Operator (DEO) also accompany each Enumerator for feeding the data in the electronic handheld device.
- Enumerators, Supervisors, DEOs and all others concern with conducting of SECC are trained.
- Electronic handheld device have the images of the forms filled up for National Population Register (NPR) for ensuring complete and accurate coverage.
- The information available in the electronic handheld device is read out to the respondent for verification.
- Collected data is verified in Panchayats. After collecting all the information from EB, a draft list is read out in the Gram Sabha. The draft list is also uploaded on the websites for transparency and accountability.
- A person can file claims and objections if he/she is not satisfied with information available in the draft list.



- In order to ensure quality of data collected and achieve credibility, 3rd party independent agencies were engaged to undertake Concurrent Monitoring of the SECC.

B. Transparency and good governance in (SECC), 2011

The major outcome of SECC will be the ranking of households in each State/UT on the basis of their socio economic status to prepare a list of households living below the poverty line (BPL). The following innovations have been carried for transparency and good governance in SECC, 2011:

a. Transparency in methodology

- The methodology developed by an Expert Group was pre-tested through a pilot survey.
- The identified indicators are easily verifiable and monitorable which ensures transparency at the stage of enumeration as well as at the time of finalization of the lists. It contains no disincentive criteria.

b. Process of enumeration

- Only socio economic data is collected at the field level and no household is identified as BPL or non-BPL. Hence there is much more objectivity incorporated in the schedule.
- PRI members, NGOs etc usually accompany enumerator at the time of data collection.
- The enumerator hails from a different EB, reducing the risk of potential manipulation of the data being gathered.
- After collecting the data, the enumerator reads it out to the respondent and an acknowledgement slip is issued.
- The data is then saved in the Tablet PC and goes beyond the access of the enumerator.

c. Verification process

- Supervisor is entrusted with the ensuring that

all households are enumerated and data verified, including discrepancies noted. The supervisor will also do random checking of households.

- Data verification & correction Module is introduced in the interest of ensuring accuracy of data with regard to few parameters of the households, both in rural and urban areas. This exercise is carried out before publication of draft list.

d. Use of electronic collection and transfer of data

- For the first time in the history of Census in the country, the entire data is being collected by a hand held device called the Tablet PC.
- The data entered into Tablet PC reduces chances of data entry errors and falsification of information.
- The data once saved cannot be retrieved by enumerator, ensuring that no manipulation is possible.
- The data uploaded on the local server and then on to the main server which can be viewed by all the stakeholders on a day-to-day basis.

e. Post census operations-Claims and Objections

- The draft list will be published and put up for viewing by public at the Gram Panchayat, Block Development Office and the web-site www.secc.goc.in
- The Gram Sabha convenes meeting after publication of the draft list. The responses by the households are read out there and claims and objections dealt with.
- Claims and objections are dealt with following 2 stage appeal procedure (intermediate and district level).
- The ranked list of households will be uploaded on the NIC/State Government/MORD/MOHUPA websites.



C. Role of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in SECC 2011

The Central and the State Governments have been conducting socio-economic census with the cooperation and support of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Panchayats are expected to help the enumerators and other personnel who are engaged in collecting socio-economic data from rural households. Zila Panchayat at district level, Panchayat Samiti at Block level and Gram Panchayat at village level, Ward Members and members of the Gram Sabha have an important role to play in collecting correct information. The socio-economic data so collected will be put before the Gram Sabha for its verification and approval.

D. Exclusion, Inclusion and Deprivation criteria under SECC 2011

The Exclusion, Inclusion and Deprivation criteria approved by Cabinet under SECC 2011 is as follows:

Exclusion criteria:

- (i) Households owning Motorized Two/Three/Four Wheelers/Fishing boats (which require registration);
- (ii) Households owning mechanized Three/Four wheeler agricultural equipments such as tractors, harvesters etc;
- (iii) Households having Kisan Credit Card with the credit limit of ₹ 50,000 and above;
- (iv) Households with any member as Government Employee: gazette and non-gazetted employees of Central Government, State Government, Public Sector Undertakings, Government-aided autonomous bodies and local bodies. This will exclude incentive and other honorarium based workers;
- (v) Households with non-agricultural enterprises registered with the Government;
- (vi) Households with any member in the family earning more than ₹ 10,000 per month;

- (vii) Households paying income tax;
- (viii) Households paying professional tax;
- (ix) Households with three or more rooms with all rooms having pucca walls and pucca roof;
- (x) Households owning a Refrigerator;
- (xi) Households owning landline phone;
- (xii) Households owning 2.5 acres or more of irrigated land with at least one irrigation equipment such as diesel/electric operated bore well/tubewell;
- (xiii) Households owning 5 acres or more of irrigated land for two or more crop seasons;
- (xiv) Households owning 7.5 acres or more of land with at least one irrigation equipment such as diesel/electric operated borewell/tubewell.

Automatic inclusion

- (i) Households without shelter;
- (ii) Destitutes/living on alms;
- (iii) Manual scavengers;
- (iv) Primitive Tribal Groups;
- (v) Legally released bonded labourers.

Deprivation indicators

- (i) Households with only one room with kucha walls and kucha roof;
- (ii) Households with no adult member between age 16 and 59;
- (iii) Female headed households with no adult male member between age 16 and 59;
- (iv) Households with disabled member and no able bodied adult member;
- (v) SC/ST households;
- (vi) Households with no literate adult above 25 years;
- (vii) Landless households deriving a major part of their income from manual casual labour;



The Ministry of Rural Development has set up a Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof Abhijit Sen, Member Planning Commission to examine the SECC indicator and the data analysis and recommend appropriate methodologies for determining classes of beneficiaries for different

rural development programmes.

Progress under SECC 2011: About 92% of enumeration and supervisory level work in all the States/UTs has been completed (State-wise progress are at **Annexure-XXXV**).



CHAPTER - 19

Right to Information

Ministry of Rural Development is a Public Authority under the provision of the RTI Act 2005. In order to comply with the provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005, the Ministry has made arrangements under this landmark Act.

In order to fulfil the obligations and provisions under section 4 (1) (a)(b) of the Right to Information Act, 2005, subject matters dealt by various Divisions of the Ministry have been uploaded, in the format as devised by Central Information commission (CIC), on the website of the Ministry (www.rural.nic.in). The information is being kept in the public domain. A Telephone directory with the particulars of officers and staff of the Ministry of Rural Development and suo motu disclosure of official tours of Ministers and other officials have also been posted on the website of the Ministry.

The particulars of Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs) and Appellate Authorities (AAs) alongwith their allotted business have been uploaded on the website of the Ministry as well as on the RTI Portal of the Government of India (<http://rti.gov.in/>). List of the Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs) and Appellate Authorities (AAs) alongwith Phone/Fax and allotted business is available at **Annexure-XXXVI**. A Right to Information Counter has been put in operation at Gate No. 6, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi to receive requests/appeals under the Act. Applications/appeals under the RTI Act are also being received through Central Assistant Public Information Officers (CAPIOs) nominated at Sub-Divisional level or other Sub-District level by the Department of Posts. List showing the details of these CPIOs are available on the website of the Department of Posts (<http://www.indiapost.gov.in/CPIOs/CAPIOS.aspx>). In pursuance of CIC's directive to the Public Authorities, Transparency Officer for the Department of Rural Development has been nominated whose particulars are as under:

Dr. Dhiraj Kakadia,
Director (IEC)
R. No. 370-A, Krishi Bhawan,
Dr. Rajender Prasad Road,
New Delhi-110114

Similar arrangements to implement the RTI Act and proactive disclosure have been made by other Public Authorities under the ambit of Department of Rural Development viz Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) website ([www://capart.nic.in](http://www.capart.nic.in)), National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) website (www.nird.org.in) and National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) website (www.pmgys.nic.in).

The details of RTI request and appeals received as on 31st December, 2012 in the Department of Rural Development are as under:

A. Total number of requests received	: 728
B. No. of requests replied within prescribed time line	: 726
C. Decisions where applications for information rejected	
i) No. of decisions	: NIL
ii) Number of times various provisions were invoked	: NIL
D. No. of requests not replied after time line	: NIL
E. No. of cases where disciplinary Action was taken against any officer in respect of administration of this Act.	: NIL
No. of cases where CIC imposed penalty	: NIL

Website of the Ministry was updated and



efforts are being made to post the latest facts and figures by categorizing them in different & easy-to-understand heads like salient features of the programme, physical and financial progress, new

initiatives, success stories, best practices etc. in order to provide maximum information to the public without resorting to the provisions of the Act and access information in a user-friendly manner.



CHAPTER - 20

Strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)

Introduction

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, National Rural Livelihood Mission, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Indira Awaas Yojana and National Social Assistance Programme are being implemented by the Department of Rural Development in the Ministry of Rural Development for employment generation, poverty alleviation and providing social assistance to the vulnerable groups in rural areas. The Department of Rural Development has provided centrality to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the planning, implementation and monitoring of these schemes. Through such processes PRIs have been strengthened. The role of Panchayati Raj Institution in the planning, implementation and monitoring of these schemes is given below:

Mahatma Gandhi NREGA

An important goal of MGNREGA is to deepen democracy at the grassroot level, and bring about greater transparency, responsiveness and accountability in local governance. MGNREGA provides a powerful, legal entitlement and opportunity to realise the objectives of the 73rd Amendment of the Constitution. The Act formally declares the Panchayats at the three levels as "principal authorities for planning and implementation of the Schemes made under this Act" and this provision is backed up by substantial guaranteed resources.

Panchayats are more than instruments for implementation of the Act; they have an intrinsic value in realising the expected outcome of enhanced livelihood security for the poor. Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have been entrusted with following roles and responsibilities in the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA:

Gram Panchayat

- i) Receiving applications for registration
- ii) Verifying registration applications
- iii) Registering households
- iv) Issuing Job Cards
- v) Receiving applications for work
- vi) Issuing dated receipts for these applications for work
- vii) Allotting work within fifteen days of submitting the application or from the date when work is sought in the case of an advance application, whichever is later, irrespective of the implementing agency
- viii) Conducting periodical surveys to assess demand for work
- ix) Identification and planning of works, developing shelf of projects including determination of the order of their priority. This list is forwarded to Programme Officer for scrutiny and preliminary approval
- x) Executing works that shall meet the required technical standards and measurements
- xi) Maintaining records
- xii) Maintaining accounts and providing utilization certificates in formats prescribed by Central/ State Government.
- xiii) Prepare annually a report containing the facts and figures and achievements relating to the implementation of the Scheme within its jurisdiction and, copy of the same to be made available to the public on demand and on payment of such fee as may be specified in the Scheme.
- xiv) Awareness generation and social mobilization.
- xv) Convening the Gram Sabha for planning and social audit.
- xvi) Making available all relevant documents



including the Muster Rolls, bills, vouchers, measurement books, copies of sanction orders and other connected books of account and papers to the Gram Sabha for the purpose of conducting the social audit.

xvii) Monitoring implementation at the village level

xviii) Pro-actively disclosing following information:

- a. At worksites, details of works both completed and on-going (including wages paid and material component).
- b. At Gram Panchayat Offices and other prominent public places following information:
 - Names of persons (with Job Card numbers) who have worked, days worked and wages paid to them in the format.
 - Quantity and price of materials purchased for each project along with name of agency which supplied the material.

xix) Providing all information specified in Audit of Schemes Rules to the Social Audit Unit.

Gram Sabha

- i) It recommends works to be taken up and is the final authority to determine the order of priority in which works will be initiated under MGNREGA.
- ii) Monitor the execution of works within the Gram Panchayat.
- iii) It is the primary forum for conduct of social audits. It provides a platform to all residents to seek and obtain all relevant information from all the Implementing Agencies including Gram Panchayat in relation to Mahatma Gandhi NREGA works implemented in the Gram Panchayat area.

Intermediate Panchayat

- i) Approve the Block level Plan for forwarding it

to the district Panchayat at the district level for final approval;

- ii) Supervise and monitor the projects taken up at the Gram Panchayat and Block level;
- iii) Carry out such other functions as may be assigned to it by the State Council, from time to time.

District Panchayat

- i) consolidation of Annual Block Plans (within the District) into a District Plan
- ii) adding any inter-block work that according to them will be a good source of employment
- iii) monitoring and supervision of the MGNREG Scheme in the District
- iv) carry out such other functions as may be assigned to it by the State Council, from time to time

Programme Officer at Block level, District Programme Coordinators at District level, State Government and Ministry of Rural Development provide financial and technical support to PRIs to perform their duty as assigned under the Act.

National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)

In view of the eminent role of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), National Rural Livelihoods Mission advocates creation of formal mechanisms for mutually beneficial working relationship, consultations and sharing of resources between Panchayats and institutions of the poor. Under NRLM, States are required to prepare their own Action Plans for poverty reduction which, inter alia, would include the role of Local Self Government Institutions in the implementation of NRLM. Indicative activities of the involvement/engagement of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) include:

- i) Identifying and mobilizing Below Poverty Line (BPL) households into Self Help Groups (SHGs), with initial priority for poorest and most vulnerable amongst them;



- (ii) Facilitating Self Help Group (SHG) federation(s) at various levels and providing accommodation and other basic facilities for their effective functioning;
- (iii) Incorporating and making suitable financial allocations to the priority demands of the SHGs and their federations in the annual plans/activities of the PRIs; and
- (iv) Coordinating with different departments and agencies on behalf of the SHG network.

However, care would be taken to protect their autonomy. Where there are no PRIs, the linkages would be with traditional local village institutions.

Participation of the Panchayati Raj Institutions in Rural Roads Infrastructure Development

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) envisages to involve local community, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Hon'ble Members of Parliament for effective planning and implementation of rural roads. PMGSY Guidelines and the manual for the preparation of District Rural Roads Plan and Core Network lays down various steps in the planning process and the role of different Agencies including the Intermediate Panchayat, the District Panchayat as well as the State Level Standing Committee. Some of the roles stipulated in guidelines are as under:

- (i) In order to formally involve the institution of Gram Sabha, a transect walk is to be planned which should culminate into the scheduled meeting of Gram Sabha to consider proposed alignment, land availability and to moderate any adverse social & environmental impact, eliciting necessary community participation in the programme. District Rural Road Plan (DRRP) is first prepared at the Block level and its priorities are spelt out by the District Panchayat. Based on this Plan, the Core Network for the Block is identified and then placed before Intermediate Panchayat for consideration and approval.

- (ii) The programme guidelines also provide that the State Governments may take steps to build up capacity in the District Panchayats and devolve funds and functions on these Panchayats for Zonal Maintenance of PMGSY roads after expiry of five year period of maintenance by the contractor.

Also, the State Governments have been asked to introduce a system of inviting public representatives for joint inspection of PMGSY projects. The arrangement for this purpose is as follows:-

- (i) The Superintending Engineer concerned of the zone/region will request the Hon'ble MP and ZillaPramukh representing that zone/region once in six months to select any PMGSY project(s) for joint inspection.
- (ii) The Executive Engineer in-charge of a division will request the 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.
- (iii) 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 proposal(s) for joint inspection.

Indira Awas Yojana

Panchayati Raj Institutions have an important role in the identification of the beneficiaries under IAY. The District Panchayat/Zilla Panchayat/District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) on the basis of allocations made and targets fixed shall decide the number of houses to be constructed/upgraded Panchayat-wise under IAY during a financial year.

The targets fixed shall be intimated to the Gram Panchayat concerned. Thereafter, the beneficiaries, restricting to this number, will be selected from the Permanent IAY Waitlists prepared on the basis of BPL lists in order of seniority in the list. The Gram Panahcyats may draw out the shelterless families



from the BPL list strictly in the order of ranking in the list. Selection by the Gram Sabha is final. No approval by a higher body is required. Zilla Parishads/DRDAs and Block Development Offices should, however be sent a list of selected beneficiaries for their information. The Permanent IAY Waitlists so prepared will be displayed at a prominent place either in the Gram Panchayat office or any other suitable place in the village.

National Social Assistance Programme

Panchayati Raj Institutions at Panchayat and

District level are involved in the implementation of the Programme. The Gram Panchayats will continue to play an active role in the identification of the beneficiaries under the Programme. Apart from the disbursement of benefits through the accounts of the beneficiary in Banks or in Post Office Savings Banks or through Postal Money Order, the assistance under the Programme may also be disbursed in public meetings such as Gram Sabha meetings in rural areas. The Panchayats are also involved in monitoring and in following up delays in sanctions and disbursement.

Department of Land Resources





CHAPTER - 21

Watershed Management Programmes

Overview

India has about 18% of world's human population and 15% of livestock population to be supported from only 2% of world's geographical area and 1.5% of forest and pasture land. The per capita availability of land has declined from 0.89 ha in 1951 to 0.37 ha in 1991; and that of agriculture land from 0.48 ha in 1951 to 0.16 ha in 1991. A technical committee constituted in 2005 by the Department of Land Resources under the chairmanship of Shri S. Parthasarthy analysed a wide range of statistics to show that even as irrigated agriculture appears to be hitting a plateau, the rainfed farming has suffered neglect. The report concludes that the productivity of rainfed agriculture needs to be urgently developed if food security demands of the future years 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 State-wise extent of rainfed area is given at **Annexure-XXXVIII**.

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 (NWDB) was transferred to it. In April 1999, Department of Wastelands Development (DoWD) 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 is implementing area development programmes on watershed basis. A Watershed is a topographically delineated area that is drained by a stream system. Watershed is made up of its physical and hydrological natural resources as well as human resources. Management of a watershed thus entails the rational utilization of land and water resources for optimum production but with minimum hazard to natural and human resources. Therefore, watershed management is the process of guiding and organizing land use and use of other resources in a watershed to provide desired goods and services without adversely affecting soil and water resources. Embedded in this concept is the recognition of the interrelationships among land use, soil and water and the linkages between uplands and downstream areas.

The Department of Land Resources has been implementing three Area Development Programmes viz. Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) on watershed basis since 1995-96, based on the recommendations of a Technical Committee under the chairmanship of Professor C.H. Hanumantha Rao, appointed in 1994 to appraise the impact of DPAP / DDP and suggest measures for improvement. Accordingly, the Guidelines were framed and made effective from 1st April 1995.

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



Under the aegis of the Planning Commission, National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA), in consultation with the concerned Ministries, framed Common Guidelines, 2008 for watershed programmes for all Ministries/Departments based on the Parthasarathy Committee Report, other Committees observations and past experiences. The provisions in the Common Guidelines and the observations of the Parthasarathy Committee necessitated modifications in the watershed schemes of the Department of Land Resources. Accordingly, DPAP, DDP and IWDP of the Department of Land Resources have been integrated and consolidated into a single modified programme called Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and launched in 2009-10. This programme is being implemented as per the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008 (Revised in 2011). IWMP is extended to all States/UTs of the country.

The details of watershed programmes being implemented by this Department are as below:

Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)

Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) is the area development programme launched by the Central Government in 1973-74 to tackle the special

problems faced by those fragile areas, which are constantly affected by severe drought conditions. These areas are characterized by large human and cattle population which are continuously 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.

Objectives

The objective of the programme is to minimize the adverse impacts 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.

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 being addressed in general by taking up development works through watershed



Drought affected area



Construction of Gabion Checkdam under DPAP-XII Batch in Mannavanur Watershed of Kodaikanal Block in Dindigul District of Tamil Nadu

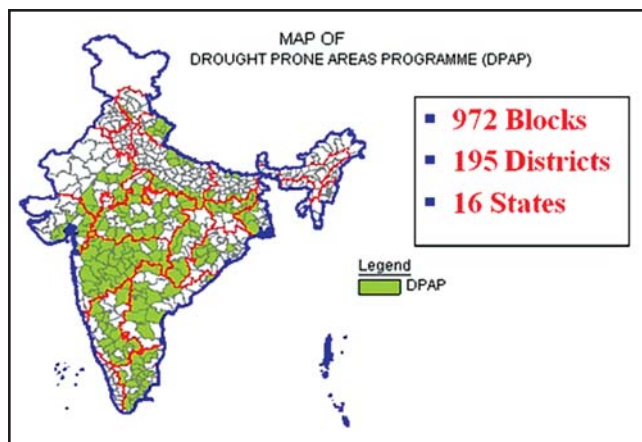
approach for land development, water resource development and afforestation/pasture development.

Coverage

At present the Drought Prone Areas Programme

(DPAP) is under implementation in 972 blocks of 195 districts in 16 States. The States where DPAP is under implementation along with the number of Districts, Blocks and area are indicated in the following table:

Sl. No.	States	No. of districts	No. of Blocks	Identified Area in M. 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	Uttarakhand	7	30	1.5796
16	West Bengal	4	36	1.1594
	Total	195	972	74.5913

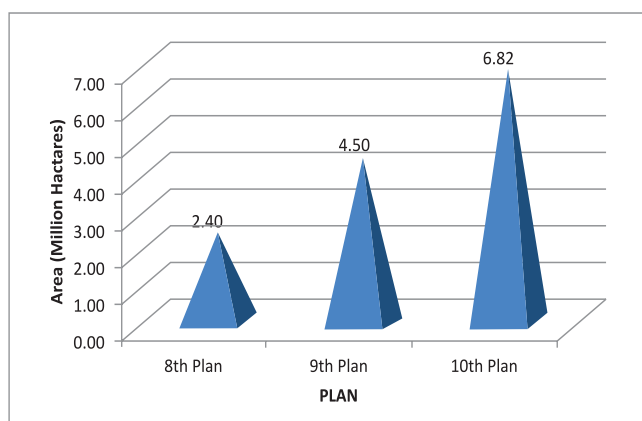


Funding Pattern

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. The projects with size of about 500 ha. were sanctioned under the programme. With effect from 1.4.2000, uniform cost norms @ ₹ 6,000/- per ha. have been introduced. These norms are applicable to projects sanctioned during and after 2000-2001.

Physical and Financial Progress

Since 1995-96 to 2006-07, 27,439 projects covering an area of 13.72 million ha. have been sanctioned. So far ₹ 4259.28 crore has been released. During 11th Plan, no new DPAP projects were sanctioned. The plan wise sanction of area covered is depicted in the graph below:



A total number of 25,259 projects covering an area of 12.62 million ha. were completed/closed upto 31.12.2012. During 2012-13, 364 projects have been completed as on 31.12.2012 and an amount of ₹ 43.58 crore has been released to States.

The State-wise and year-wise number of projects sanctioned and funds released are shown at **Annexure-XXXIX** and **Annexure-XL** respectively.

Desert Development Programme (DDP)

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. In hot sandy desert areas, sand dune stabilization and shelterbelt plantations were given greater weightage. On the other hand, in cold desert areas, since rainfall is negligible, crop cultivation and afforestation were taken up only through assured irrigation. In these areas, the main activity was development of water resources through construction of channels for diversion of water flow from glaciers and springs to the fields and lift irrigation works in the valleys.

In view of the problem of shifting sands in Rajasthan, special projects for sand dune stabilization in ten districts were taken up under DDP since 1999-2000 by way of shelter belt plantation, sand dune fixation and silvi-pasture development. These ten districts are Barmer, Bikaner, Churu, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali and Sikar.

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



Water Harvesting Structure created under Hariyali-III Batch of DPAP project in Village Doddapura, Taluka and District Chitradurga, Karnataka



Construction of farm pond under DPAP-XII Batch in Karuthanayakanpatty Watershed of Natham Block in Dindigul District of Tamil Nadu

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,



Thar desert in Rajasthan is characterized by low and erratic rainfall, monsoon variability, high air temperature and intense solar radiation coupled with high wind velocity. The roots of trees are left open due to wind erosion and result in their uprooting



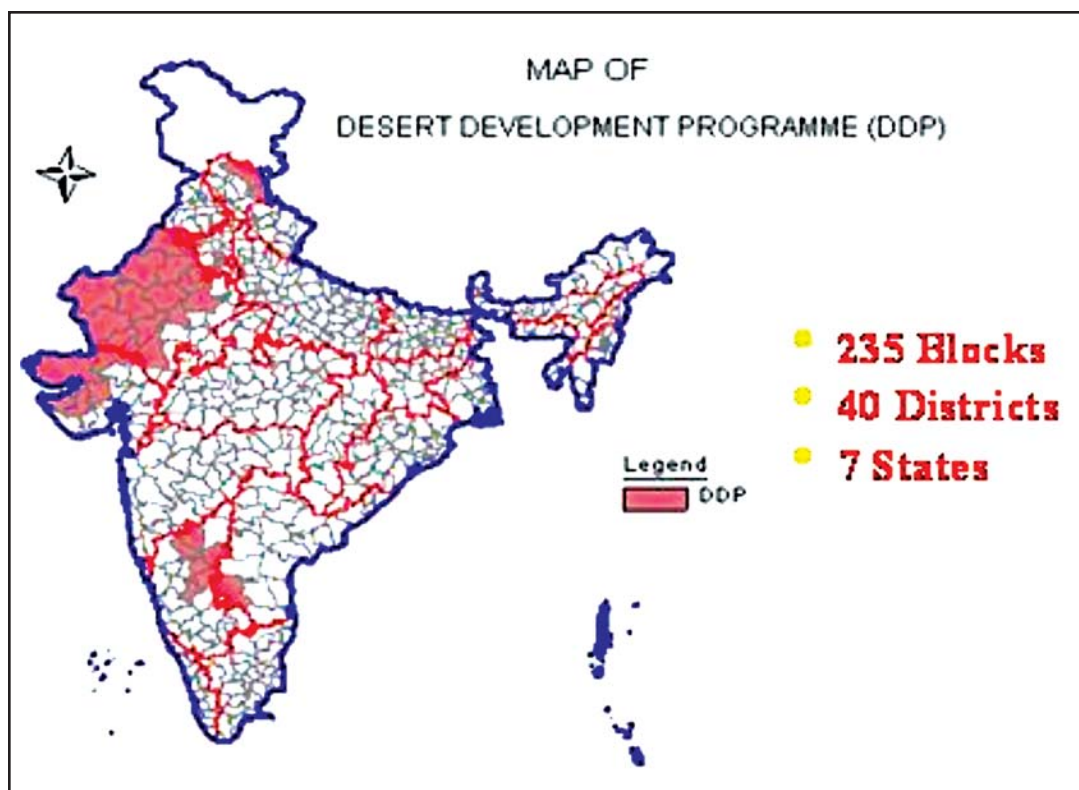
conserving and developing natural resources i.e. land, water, vegetative cover and raising land productivity.

- 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:

Sl.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





Funding Pattern

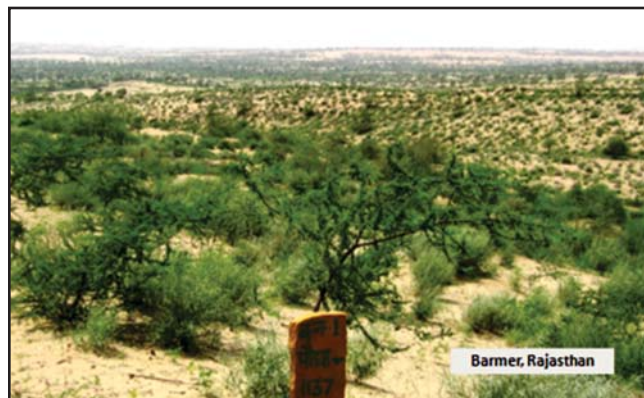
The DDP is a centrally sponsored programme and funds are released directly to the District Rural Development Agencies / Zila Parishads for implementation of the programme.

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%

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.

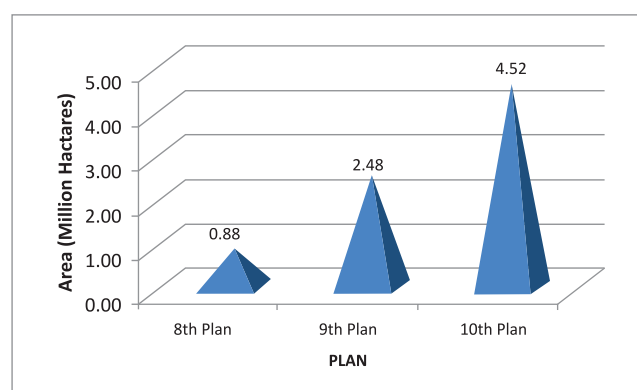
In addition to above, up to the year 1999 - 2000, the project cost was ₹ 22.5 lakh per project in respect of hot arid (non-sandy) areas and ₹ 25 lakh in other areas. Subsequently, this project cost was enhanced to a uniform rate of ₹ 30 lakh per project which is applicable for the projects sanctioned on or after 1.4.2000. However, the projects sanctioned before 31.3.2000 continued to be implemented on old cost norms.



Sand Dune Stabilization has resulted in protection to agricultural crop giving boost to food security in Chawa Plantation in Sindhari Froest Range, Barmer, Rajasthan

Physical and Financial Achievement

Since 1995-96 to 2006-07, 15,746 projects covering an area of 7.873 million ha. have been sanctioned. During 11th Plan, no new DDP projects were sanctioned. The plan wise sanction of area covered is depicted in the graph below:



A total number of 14,007 projects covering an area of 7.003 million ha have been completed/ closed upto 31.12.2012, out of which 67 projects were completed during 2012-13. The remaining 1739 projects are at various stages of implementation.

An amount of ₹ 3,142.79 crore so far has been released. During 2012-13 (upto 31.12.2012) a sum of ₹ 15.12 crore has been released to states Under DDP.

The state-wise and year-wise number of projects sanctioned and funds released are shown at **Annexure-XLI** and **Annexure-XLII** respectively.





Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)

This programme has been under implementation since 1989-90, and was transferred to DoLR (erstwhile DoWD) along with the NWDB in July 1992. From 1 April 1995, the scheme is being implemented on a watershed basis in accordance with the Guidelines for Watershed Development. It is expected to promote the generation of employment in the rural areas besides enhancing the participation of people at all stages - leading to sustainable development of wasteland and equitable sharing of the benefits.

Objectives of IWDP

- 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

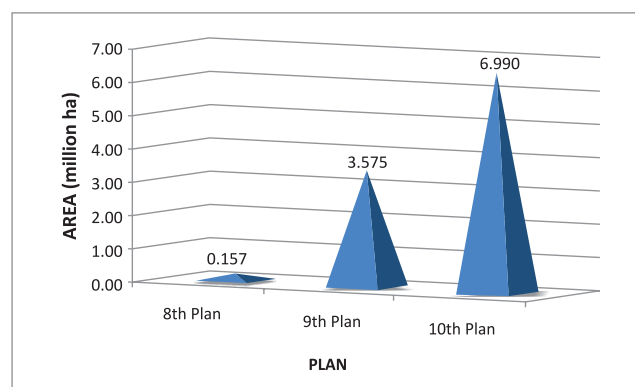
The projects under the programme are sanctioned in the Blocks not covered by DDP and DPAP. So far, the projects under the Programme have been implemented in 470 districts of the country.

Funding Pattern

Prior to 31.03.2000, watershed development projects under the programme were sanctioned at a cost norm of ₹ 4,000 per hectare. These were funded entirely by the Central Government. The cost norms were revised to ₹ 6,000 per hectare for the projects sanctioned since 01.04.2000. Funding of the projects is shared between the Centre and States in the ratio of ₹ 5,500 per ha. and ₹ 500 per ha. respectively. However, the old projects sanctioned upto 31.03.2000 continue to be funded entirely by the Central Government.

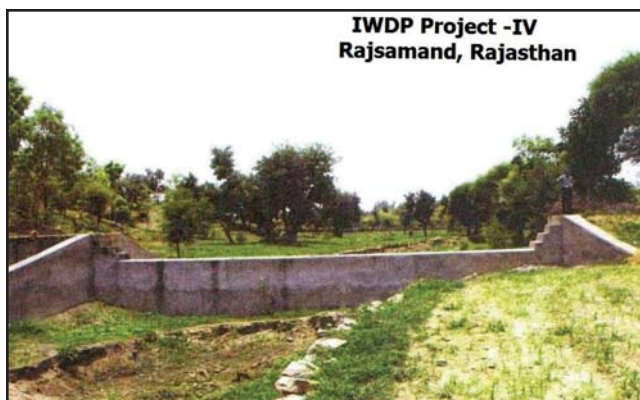
Physical and Financial Progress

Since 1995-96 to 2006-07, 1,877 IWDP projects covering an area of 10.722 million hectares have been sanctioned and ₹ 4,412.84 crore has been released as on 31.12.2012. To focus on completion of ongoing projects, no new projects were sanctioned under IWDP during 11th Plan. The Plan-wise sanction of area under IWDP is depicted in the graph below.



A total number of 1,433 projects covering an area of 7.808 million ha were completed/closed upto 31.12.2012, out of which 130 projects were completed during 2012-13.

Under IWDP, during 2012-13 (upto 31.12.2012), a sum of ₹ 79.46 crore has been released to States. The State-wise and year-wise number of projects sanctioned and funds released are shown at **Annexure-XLIII** and **Annexure-XLIV** respectively.



Water Harvesting Structure



Training of a Self Help Group, Raipur Chhattisgarh

Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

The main features of the programme are as below:

- (i) The activities to be taken up under IWMP are distributed over three phases. The Preparatory Phase (1 to 2 years) involves preparation of DPR, Entry Point Activities and Institution & Capacity Building. The Watershed Works Phase (2 to 3 years) involves the Watershed Development Works, Livelihood Activities for the assetless persons and Production System & Micro Enterprises. The Consolidation and Withdrawal Phase (1 to 2 years) involves consolidation and completion of various works.
- (ii) The cost norm for IWMP is ₹ 15000/- per ha for hilly & difficult area, ₹ 12000/- per ha for other areas and upto ₹ 15000 per ha for IWMP projects in Integrated Action Plan (IAP) Districts. The funding pattern under the scheme is in the ratio of 90:10 between the Centre and States. The projects under IWMP undertake a cluster of micro-watersheds of area about 5000 ha in rainfed/degraded areas having no assured irrigation. Dedicated institutions are also provided at Centre, State and District levels. The programme lays emphasis on meticulous planning and capacity building, by providing a special provision of 1% for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) and 5% for Institution and Capacity Building.

(iii) Institutional set up for implementation of IWMP

- (a) **Ministry Level:** A Steering Committee has been constituted at National Level in the Department of Land Resources under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Land Resources) with members from Planning Commission, NRAA, related Ministries/ Departments/Institutes, organizations including Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) to administer the IWMP.
- (b) **State Level:** State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) constituted with professional support, is the dedicated institution for implementation of IWMP in the State.
- (c) **District Level:** Watershed Cell-cum-Data Centre (WCDC) is the District level institution to supervise and coordinate IWMP projects in the District. WCDC is set up in DRDA/Zilla Parishad/District Level Implementing Agency/Department in all programme districts as per the convenience of the State Governments.
- (d) **Project Level:** Projects under IWMP are supervised by Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs). Government and NGOs may act as PIAs, as per the provisions in the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008 (Revised in 2011), for providing technical back up for



IWMP projects. Each PIA has Watershed Development Team (WDT) comprising atleast 4 members.

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

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

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

- 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.

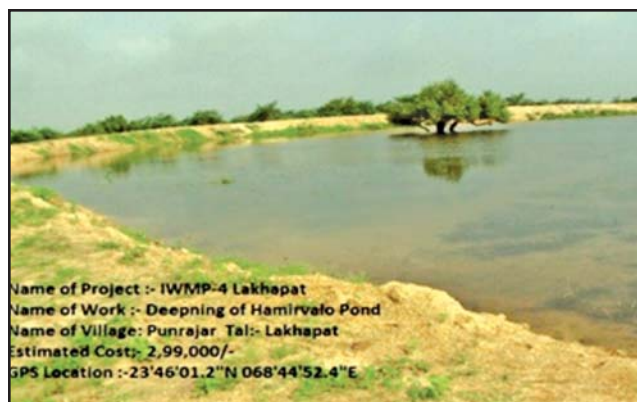
- (v) 10% mandatory allocation to North-Eastern States.

Progress under IWMP

State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) for overseeing the implementation of IWMP has been notified in all the 28 States. A total assistance of ₹ 97.65 crores has been released under Professional Support to 27 States for establishment/engagement of personnel at State & District level institutions from 2009-10 to 2012-13 (as on 31.12.2012). During 2012-13, central funds to the tune of ₹ 13.70 crore have been released (as on 31.12.2012). State-wise and year-wise details of central funds provided under institutional support from 2009-10 to 2012-13 (as on 31.12.2012) are given at **Annexure-XLV**.

Under IWMP, a target for covering 22.65 million ha was set for 11th Five Year Plan. Against this, a total area of 24.213 million ha (5087 projects) has been sanctioned by SLNAs of 27 States. The target for sanction of new projects under IWMP for the year 2012-13 is 5.0 million ha. A total of 743 projects covering an area of 3.60 million ha have been appraised/sanctioned by SLNAs and a total amount of ₹ 2228.04 crore has been released during 2012-13 (as on 31.12.2012). So far, a total amount of ₹ 6092.27 crores has been released towards the central share for the projects sanctioned under IWMP.

State-wise details of projects sanctioned, area covered and funds released during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are given at **Annexure-XLVI**.



Construction of Farm Pond under IWMP-4 and its impact in Kutch District of Gujarat



IWMP-III/2009-10, Rodiya Watershed, Ranchi, Training on Mushroom Cultivation under Livelihood to SHG members



Before



After

Construction of Village Pond under IWMP-I/09-10, Village- Reddi Mangudi, District- Tiruchirappalli



Trench cum pit Bunding under IWMP-8/2011-12, Taluk-Chennarayapatna, District-Hassan, Karnataka, Lat. & Long. -16°44'11.7" N 76°27'39" E



Vegetable cultivation under IWMP-5/2010-11, Village: Chikkavankalakunta, Taluk-Yalaburga, District-Koppal, Karnataka, Lat. & Long. -15°38'49.96" N 76°14'6.36" E



*Earthen Nala Bund under IWMP-3/2009-10, Village: Pohaewadil, Taluk- Panhala, District-Kolhapur, Maharashtra,
Lat. & Longitude: 16°44'06.99" N 73°59'41.12" E*



CHAPTER - 22

Initiatives under Watershed Programme

Revised release mechanism of Central assistance under IWMP

The Department has revised the Operational Guidelines for release of Central assistance under IWMP on 13.06.2012 to tackle the unspent balances with the States in order to ensure the availability of funds for smooth implementation of programme. The mechanism for release of Central assistance under IWMP is as follows:

- (i) Central assistance shall be released in lump-sum to SLNA on the basis of annual plan of fund requirement furnished by SLNA.
- (ii) While estimating the annual fund requirement, SLNA should clearly indicate batch-wise and phase wise physical activities to be undertaken and corresponding financial requirement on quarterly basis.
- (iii) The funds shall ordinarily be released in two installments every year. The first instalment will be equivalent to 60% of the estimated annual fund requirement of SLNA including the unspent balance available with the SLNA as on 1st April of the financial year or fund requirement for six months, whichever is less.
- (iv) The next installment in the year will be released after utilisation of 60% of the funds of first instalment (including unspent balance) and submission of corresponding physical progress, utilisation certificates, Audited Statement of Accounts for the preceding financial year by the SLNA.
- (v) For effective utilisation of funds already released for ongoing IWMP projects, SLNA is permitted intra and inter transfer of funds from one batch to another.
- (vi) For claiming the Central assistance for Works Phase of a batch of projects, SLNA is required to submit evaluation reports of Preparatory

Phase of the projects; similarly, for claiming the Central assistance for Consolidation and Withdrawal Phase of a batch of projects, SLNA is required to submit evaluation report of the Works Phase. These evaluation reports (consolidated & batch-wise) along with Action Taken Report on the recommendations of the evaluator should be submitted before claim of balance 40% of annual requirement.

World Bank Assisted Watershed Management Project "Neeranchal"

The Department has submitted a proposal to Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) to implement World Bank Assisted Watershed Management Project (WBWMP) 'Neeranchal' in support of IWMP at a total cost of ₹ 2868.75 crores (World Bank Assistance ₹ 1350 Crore + GOI contribution ₹ 1518.75 crore) for upscaling of IWMP which covers all the States with focus on 8 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Rajasthan. The DEA has approved the proposal of this department and posed the same to the World Bank for assistance. Now, the Department is in the process of preparation of a Project Appraisal Document (PAD) in consultation with World Bank Team.

GIS based monitoring

The Department has awarded a pilot project for technology support for developing GIS based monitoring system for the Department of Land Resources in Bhilwara District of Rajasthan to Madhya Pradesh Forest Department during July 2010. The pilot project has been extended to Jaipur District in Rajasthan, all 13 Districts of Bundelkhand Region of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and all 11 Districts of Nagaland. This will enable the Department to monitor the watershed programmes through map based visualization of the works undertaken in the field using GIS technology.



*Conference of Ministers of IWMP
at Vigyan Bhawan*

Conference of State Ministers of IWMP

First Conference of State Ministers of IWMP was held on 8.06.2012 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi to review the implementation of Watersheds programmes in the States.

Regional review Meetings

The department organizes Regional Review Meeting under the Chairmanship of Secretary (LR)

to closely monitor the implementation of watershed programmes. As part of this, Review Meeting of Eastern Region to review the progress of watershed projects for States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal was held at Bhubaneswar on 24-25 July, 2012 under the Chairpersonship of Secretary (LR). The Secretary along with other officers including various States' representatives also visited watershed areas of Dhankenal district.



*Inauguration of Review Meeting of Eastern Region by
the Secretary (LR), Government of India and
Chief Secretary, Govt. of Odisha*



*Patrabhaga Watershed (DPAP 6th batch) - Loose
Boulder Structures (LBS) on drainage line,
District- Dhenkanal Dhenkanal*



*Patrabhaga Watershed (DPAP 6th batch) - Farm Pond
used for Pisciculture by User Group District-Dhenkanal*



Kharidali Watershed (IWMP 1/10-11) - Bucket drip kit used for irrigating vegetable crop in Kitchen garden, District-Dhenkanal



Kharidali Watershed (IWMP 1/10-11) - Social Mapping and well being ranking of the village explained by Miss Rina Sahu, an SHG women, District-Dhenkanal

The Review Meeting of Central Region to review the progress of watershed projects for States of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh was held on 13-14 September, 2012 at Indore (M.P.) under the Chairmanship of Secretary (LR). The Secretary along with other officers including various States representatives also visited watershed areas of Indore district. Some of the photographs of field visit are as below:

Capacity Building Initiatives in Watershed Programmes

Capacity Building for stakeholders at various levels is being taken up under IWMP. An amount of ₹ 80.08 lakh has so far been released to various training institutes during this year. The following institutions have been identified for



Discussion with Watershed Committee, Malendi Village (IWMP-II) District-Indore



Water Harvasting Structure, Durjanpura Village (IWMP-I) District-Indore



Vermi Composting Unit, Mehendi kund Village (IWMP-II) District-Indore



Self Help Group Meeting, Jafrabad Village (IWMP-I) District-Indore



capacity building:

1. National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad
2. Tamil Nadu, Agriculture University (TNAU), Coimbatore
3. Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration (YASHADA), Pune
4. Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture, Santoshnagar, Hyderabad (CRIDA)
5. Water Technology Centre for Eastern Region, Bhubaneshwar (WTCER)
6. Central Soil & Water Conservation Research & Training Institute (CSWCR&TI), Dehradun
7. Central Soil & Water Conservation Research & Training Institute, Research Centre, Gwalior Road, Datia (Madhya Pradesh)
8. National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management, MANAGE, Hyderabad
9. International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), New Delhi
10. Winrock International India, New Delhi
11. Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi
12. North Eastern Regional Institute of Water and Land Management Tezpur, Assam (NERIWALM)
13. The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) New Delhi
14. National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad
15. State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD), Assam
16. State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD), Arunachal Pradesh
17. State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD), Tamil Nadu
18. Regional Remote Sensing Centre, Nagpur
19. Central Arid Zone Research Institute (CAZRI), Jodhpur





MIS-IWMP Training

Management Information System (MIS) for IWMP has been developed by the Department in collaboration with NIC and made online. To build



the capacity of the officials in the States, Department of Land Resources in collaboration with NIC has conducted training programmes in the States. During 2012-13 (as on 31.12.2012), 1,031 officials have been trained on MIS-IWMP in different States.



Two-day workshop on MIS-IWMP organized on 7-8 August, 2012 for all State officials including State NIC officers at NIC Headquarters, CGO Complex, New Delhi



Two-day MIS-IWMP training programme organized on 18-19 October, 2012 for officials of Bihar at Patna.

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 for Watershed Development Projects, 2008" (Revised in 2011). The diploma course covers 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 can be engaged in watershed projects being implemented in rural areas.

The course has begun at Ranchi in September, 2011, at Bhopal and Gurgaon in January, 2012, at Hyderabad, Raipur, Shillong, Pune, Alwar and Varanasi in July, 2012 and at Bhubaneswar in December, 2012.



CHAPTER - 23

North-Eastern Region

Department of Land Resources is implementing three Schemes in the region namely Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), CLR and ULR.

590 projects were sanctioned under IWDP from 1995-96 to 2006-07 in the Region. No new projects were sanctioned under IWDP in the whole

country including North Eastern Region from 2007-08 onwards. The watershed programmes of IWDP, DPAP and DDP have been integrated into single modified programme namely, IWMP w.e.f. 2009-10. The number of projects sanctioned, under IWDP, funds released for institutional support and for projects in the Region under IWMP (upto 31.12.2012) are given below:

S. No.	States	Pre-IWMP		IWMP			
		No. of Projects Sanctioned	Funds released	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Area in lakh ha.	Institutional Support	Project Fund
1	Arunachal Pradesh	145	174.63	86	2.83	1.54	52.81
2	Assam	149	270.19	226	9.51	3.71	153.84
3	Manipur	43	101.14	75	3.67	2.37	48.18
4	Meghalaya	112	103.92	73	1.59	1.31	32.27
5	Mizoram	52	193.38	49	2.00	1.30	28.08
6	Nagaland	42	197.84	78	3.44	5.96	144.51
7	Sikkim	25	42.62	9	0.43	1.14	6.20
8	Tripura	22	16.22	43	1.32	1.14	46.41
	Total	590	1099.94	639	24.79	18.47	512.30



Mokokchung-IWMP-IV Water Harvesting Structure in Chungtiaysim Village of Mokokchung District in Nagaland



Banana Plantation in Kiphire Village of Kiphire District of Nagaland IWMP Kiphire-I (Batch-I)



The Secretary (LR) inspecting field works and rest shed constructed in Longkeng village under IWMP-III Project in Mokokchung District of Nagaland



The Secretary (LR) visiting the GIS lab in Land Resource Development Department in Kohima



The Additional Secretary (LR) at Dungki village under IWMP Peren-III Project, Nagaland



Afforestation Programme for IWMP-I, 2010-11 in Keinou GP, Bishnupur District in Manipur Location N 24° 40'33" / E 93° 47'49.5"



Capacity Building of Stakeholders under IWMP in Tripura



The Department of Land Resources Development, Govt. of Nagaland was awarded the Sikitex & eNorth East Award 2012 under the category of Environment & Tourism for application of Near Real Time GIS & Remote Sensing Based Monitoring & Evaluation System for implementation of "Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)" in Nagaland during the Sikitex & eNorth East Award 2012 held in Gangtok, Sikkim on 22-23rd November 2012.

The approach involves the use of geospatial and related technologies to develop suitable web-based GIS solution for watershed projects in Nagaland, as under:

- Creation of spatial data base of watersheds at micro level

- Map to ground delineation of work sites
- Creation of digital Inventory of all watershed interventions
- Use of inventory for decision making
- In conjunction with Remote Sensing Data, evaluation of impact of interventions over a time period
- Use of different tools and technologies in an integrated manner at 3 levels namely, Web Module, Use of PDA, Data Sync (Interface between Web and PDA)
- Visualization of interventions is available in public domain at www.mpforest.org/Nagaland_iwmp/iwmpghost.htm



Mr. M. Yanthan, Director, Department of Land Resources Development, Govt. of Nagaland and his team with the award at Sikitex & eNorth East Award 2012, Gangtok, Sikkim



IWMP promoting adventure fishing in Meghalaya

Meghalaya, the land of clouds, has abundant rainfall but due to absence of proper water harvesting structures hitherto, all the rain water was lost as surface run off. With the introduction of soil and water conservation measures and construction of water harvesting structures at various locations, small to medium size water bodies have been created under Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) and Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP). These structures, besides helping in water conservation, ground water recharge and improving micro-climate conditions of the surroundings, have now developed into fishing-sport centers and attract a lot of anglers and tourists.

Use of net as also dynamites for fishing has recently been banned in the State. This has promoted angling as a fishing-sport as fish is widely used in the staple diet in this hill State of North Eastern Region.

Since most of the water bodies have abundant water throughout the year, the development and growth of fish culture and fishing activities in the districts of Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Ri- Bhoi have increased. Besides the fish culture, fishing-sport has developed in a big way. The water harvesting structures or the ponds have been developed both on private as well as on community land. The ponds on community land are being managed by the village Watershed Committee formed under IWMP.

1. Fishing Competition:

The fishing competitions are being organized on Holidays and weekends by the farm pond owners and also by the entrepreneurs on the newly developed water bodies at a rate mutually agreed upon by entrepreneurs and the Village Watershed Committee. Thereafter, the organizer widely publicizes the date & time along with the entry fee and prize money in local newspapers and posters

etc. The entry fee varies from ₹ 500 to ₹ 1000 per fishing rod. The competition normally starts by 7:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. At the end of the day, prizes are distributed to the anglers who catch the largest fish by weight. The prize money ranges as follows:

1st Prize - ₹ 1 lakh to ₹ 3 lakh or Maruti Car

2nd Prize - ₹ 20,000 to ₹ 50,000

3rd Prize - ₹ 10,000 to ₹ 20,000

Consolation Prize (5-10 Nos.) - ₹ 1000 to ₹ 2,000.

The first prize may sometimes be even higher and as high as ₹ 10.0 lakh.

Such competitions are very popular and draw large crowd of anglers. The organizer collects huge amount of money from the entry fee and by the end of the day, the organizer and the Village Watershed Committee is richer by a substantial amount.

During such fishing competitions other economic activities that give extra income to the villagers have also flourished. Some of such activities include:

- Food stalls
- Hiring of cars and motor cycles
- Parking of vehicles
- Sale of local farm products

2. Daily fishing by individuals:

In this arrangement, the pond owner allows people to come and fish from the pond on payment of ₹ 50/- for half a day and ₹ 100/- per day per fishing rod. The angler takes home the quantity of fish that he catches during the day. Normally there are 10-20 anglers per pond per day.

Such income generation activities have motivated other people to develop similar water harvesting structures. The fishing-sport has been instrumental in promoting general awareness amongst the public for conserving and protecting water sources/water bodies which in turn meets one of the objectives of IWMP.



A poster advertising fishing competition in water harvesting structure of Shri Kwuid Rynjah at Laitkyrhong (Near Smit) in East Khasi Hills



Photographs of Fishing Competition in different parts of Meghalaya



National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) in the North Eastern States

52 districts of North Eastern States have been covered under the NLRMP during 2008-09 to 2012-13 (so far) as per the following details:

Sl. No.	State	No. of districts covered	Funds released towards Central share (₹ in lakh)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	48.60
2.	Assam	27	2135.75
3.	Manipur	4	168.53
4.	Meghalaya	5	623.75
5.	Mizoram	2	588.960
6.	Nagaland	6	815.14
7.	Sikkim	4	231.90
8.	Tripura	4	814.163
	Total	52	5426.793



CHAPTER - 24

Technology Development Extension Training (TDET)

TDET scheme was launched in 1993-94 with the guidelines framed in 1992-93 and revised in October, 2010 after incorporating the present needs.

The main objectives of the scheme include:

- To undertake package of activities which would comprise of the Innovative Technology Development Pilot and Action Research Projects, Replicable Demonstration Models, Extension and Training with clearly defined objectives to address the contemporary problems in watershed management at the planning, implementation, monitoring and post project utilization stages.
- Use of modern technology on crop simulation models to estimate true potential of rainfed agriculture by integrated watershed management.
- To assess the Productivity/Yield Gap between the laboratory and field conditions coupled with technology development and extension to bridge this gap.
- To contribute immensely in assessing the actual impact of various activities in watershed development programmes in terms of changes in Geo-hydrological potential, soil and crop cover, run off etc. in the project area.

The highlights of this scheme are:-

- (a) 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.

- (b) 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. However in case of the land belonging to small and marginal farmers, the beneficiary share will be 10% and 5% respectively.
- (c) Before a project is sanctioned, it is scrutinized by the Technical Advisory Committee and after its recommendation, it is placed before Steering Committee for final approval.

Important activities undertaken include development of a data base on wastelands, promotion and testing of various agro-forestry models in different agro-climatic zones of the country, test 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-fertilizers (vermiculture, mycorrhiza, bio-pesticides) food stock modes techniques etc.

Wasteland Atlas of India 2011 has been brought out by the Department of Land Resources in collaboration with NRSC, Hyderabad which provides Category-wise and District wise information on wasteland in various States in the country.

During the current financial year 2012-13, ₹ 90.31 lakhs has been released under TDET for implementation of ongoing projects up to December, 2012.



CHAPTER - 25

Land Reforms

National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP)

The Department of Land Resources (DoLR), Ministry of Rural Development was administering, up to 2007-08, two Centrally-sponsored schemes, viz., Computerization of Land Records (CLR), and Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA & ULR). The two schemes have supported the efforts of the States for updation and computerization of land records. On implementation of the schemes, majority of the States/UTs have completed data entry of Record of Rights (RoRs). Some States/UTs have stopped manual issue of RoRs and have accorded legal sanctity to the computerized copies of RoRs. Further, some States/UTs have placed the RoR data on websites. Details in this are at **Annexure-XLVII**. In addition, awareness has been generated among the masses about the benefits of computerization of land records. However, much more is needed to be done to reach the ultimate goal of ushering in ***the system of conclusive titles with title guarantee***, which is essential for security of property rights, minimizing land disputes, efficient functioning of the economic operations based on land, and overall efficiency of the economy. During 2008-09, aforesaid the 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 21st August, 2008.

The main objective of the programme is to modernize the land records system in the country and to build up an integrated land information management system with up-to-date and real time land records. For this purpose, the two main systems of land records management and registration are to be integrated with the help of modern technology.

Accordingly, the following activities are being supported under the programme:

- completion of computerization of the records of rights (RoRs),
- digitization of maps and integration of textual and spatial data,
- survey/resurvey using modern technology including aerial photogrammetry,
- computerization of registration,
- automatic generation of mutation notices,
- vertical linking of revenue offices and connectivity amongst the land records and registration offices
- modern record rooms/land records management centres at tehsil/taluk/circle/block level.
- training and capacity building of the concerned officials and functionaries,

The Programme is being implemented as a Centrally-sponsored scheme with the following funding pattern for its various components:

- i) Computerization 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. (90% and 50% by Govt. of India for NE States and other States respectively.)
- iii) Computerization of Registration including connectivity to SROs with revenue offices. (90%



and 25% by Govt. of India for NE States and other States respectively.)

- iv) Modern record rooms/land records management centres at Tehsil level. (90% and 50% by Govt. of India for NE States and other States respectively.)
- v) Training & capacity building (100% by Govt. of India)
- vi) Core GIS (100% by Govt. of India)

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, domicile certificates; information for eligibility for development programmes etc. Property owners would get access to their land records, as 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, e-linkages to credit facilities, automatic and automated mutations and single-window service can be achieved under the programme. Further, 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.

The ultimate goal of the NLRMP is to usher in the system of conclusive titling, to replace the current system of presumptive titles in the country. The activities to be undertaken under the programme are to converge in the district and district is the unit of implementation. All the districts in the country are expected to be covered under the programme by the end of the 12th Plan.

A National-level Project/Proposal Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee has been constituted under the programme under the chairpersonship of the Secretary, DoLR with representatives from the Ministries/Departments of Home Affairs,

Development of North-Eastern Region, Information Technology, Science and Technology and technical agencies like National Informatics Centre (NIC), National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) and Survey of India (Sol) etc. The State/UT proposals received for release of funds under the programme are placed before the Committee for its consideration and funds are released to the States/UTs as per recommendations made by the Committee. The NLRMP is a demand driven scheme. The Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee considers the proposal of the States/UTs as and when they are received. The funds sanctioned & released during the year 2012 (upto 3th November, 2012) and so far on the recommendations of Project Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee are indicated in **Annexure-XLVIII**.

A Core Technical Advisory Group with representatives from the technical agencies, concerned Ministries/Departments and experts from States has been constituted to advise the DoLR and the States/UTs on issues related to implementation as well as on the technological aspects of the programme. The CTAG is providing valuable inputs from time to time for effective implementation of the programme. The Group has recommended revised rates for Digitization of Cadastral Maps and survey/resurvey. The group has also recommended model Tender documents, Model Request For Proposal etc. These have been placed on the website of the Department. Further, Core Technical Advisory Committee has also recommended revised unit cost equipments specified under NLRMP Cell in its meeting held on 12.12.2012.

Detailed Guidelines and Technical Manuals have been circulated to the States and Union Territory Administrations for implementation of the programme. Further, formats for Management Information System (MIS), Annual Action Plan/ Detailed Project Report and State Perspective Plan have also been prepared and circulated to the States and Union Territory Administrations and other agencies concerned for monitoring and effective management of the programme. The National



Informatics Center Services Inc. (NICS) has developed the requisite software for the MIS and has made it on-line.

During 2008-09, funds to the tune of ₹ 255.73 crore were recommended by the Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee, constituted under the programme, towards Central share for covering 69 districts in 20 States/UTs. It was decided that 75% of the funds recommended by the Committee may be released as 1st instalment. Accordingly, as per availability of funds, ₹ 188.76 crore was released to 20 States/UTs and 69 districts were covered under the programme. During 2009-10, ₹ 195.44 crore was released to 18 States/UTs for covering 72 more districts under the programme. During 2010-2011 an amount of ₹ 154.78 has been released for covering 63 districts of States/UTs. During the year 2011-12 funds to the tune of ₹ 106.05 have been released to the 8 States/UTs for covering 63 districts. During the current financial year, 2012-13 an amount of ₹ 46.12 crore has been released for covering 12 districts of 2 States so far.

Thus, so far funds to the tune of ₹ 691.16 crore have been released to 30 States/UTs for coverage of 279 Districts. A statement indicating State-wise and year-wise release of funds and districts covered is given in **Annexure-XLVIII**.

The NLRMP is a technology driven and complex project, involving application of diverse sets of technology for the three major components, i.e., (a) computerization of land records including digitization of maps and integration of textual and spatial data, (b) survey/re-survey using modern technology such as Total Stations (TSs), global positioning system (GPS), aerial photography, high resolution satellite imagery (HRSI), etc. and (c) computerization of the registration system and inter-connectivity between the registration and land records maintenance systems as well as inter-connectivity amongst the revenue offices. Accordingly, training and capacity building activities are very important and are being taken up under the programme.

With a view to imparting comprehensive training to the Revenue, Survey, Registration and other officials involved in implementation of the NLRMP, funds are being provided to the States/UTs for creation of NLRMP Centres/Cells at their Administrative Training Institute and/or the Survey/Revenue/Patwari Training Institutes. So far, 31 NLRMP Centres/Cells have been sanctioned in 26 States/UTs. The details are indicated in **Annexure-XLIX**. Further, funds are being released to the NIC, the Survey of India and the National Remote Sensing Centre for conducting training programmes for the State revenue functionaries, supervisory & head of departments and policy-level officials.

Being a technology driven and complex programme, the States/UTs are facing difficulties in finalizing technology & applying it in the field with this in mind a symposium was organized on Land Administration during the India Geo-Spatial Forum 2012 at Gurgaon. This brought the industries and State in one platform. Along with deliberations on various aspects of Land Administration between the industry and the State, on exhibition on the latest technologies in this field were also organized during the event.

With a view to reviewing the physical and financial progress made by the States/UTs under the NLRMP, review meeting with the States/UTs are being held regularly. The meetings are being attended by officers from the Revenue Department of the States. The progress made under the programme against the funds released, submission of proposals for release of funds during the current financial year, etc. were discussed in detail in the meetings. As per the feedback received in the meeting, the activities taken by the States/UTs are at various stages of implementation.

Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011

The Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, in the Govt. of India has formulated the National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy, 2007. One of its aims is to



minimize large-scale displacement, as far as possible. Only the minimum area of land commensurate with the purpose of the project may be acquired. Also, as far as possible, projects may be set up on wastelands, degraded or un-irrigated land. Acquisition of Agriculture land for non-agriculture use in the project may be kept to the minimum, multi-cropped land may be avoided to the extent possible for such purposes and acquisition of irrigated land if unavoidable may be kept to the minimum. The Policy also provides comprehensive rehabilitation & resettlement benefits to the displaced families.

To give legal backing to the above policy, the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement (LARR) Bill, 2011 has prepared by this Department. The LARR Bill, 2011 was approved by the Cabinet on 5th September, 2011. It was introduced in the Parliament on 7th September, 2011. The Bill was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development by the Hon'ble Speaker Lok Sabha on 13th September, 2011. The Committee after detailed examination has submitted its 31st Report on the above Bill to the Lok Sabha on 17th May, 2012 which was laid in the Rajya Sabha on the same day. The recommendations contained in the 31st Report have been examined in the Department. Based on the recommendations or otherwise, the Cabinet Note for the Official Amendments to the LARR Bill, 2011 was prepared by this Department which was considered by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 28th August, 2012. As per the decision taken by the Cabinet, the matter was considered by a Group of Ministers (GoM). Based on the recommendations of the GoM, the Cabinet Note for the Official Amendments to the LARR Bill, 2011 was prepared and it was circulated to the concerned Ministries/Department with a request to send their views/comments to this Department.

Further, the matter was placed before the Cabinet on 13th December, 2012 which has considered and approved the Official amendments to the LARR Bill, 2011. The aforesaid amendments were proposed to be moved on 18th December,

2012 in the Lok Sabha but the matter has been deferred to the Budget Session of the Parliament.

Agrarian Reforms

Land & its management falls under the domain of the States as per the Constitution. So various States/UTs have their own tenancy Acts and Rules. The role of the Central Government in the field of Land Reforms is only advisory and coordinating. However, with a view to look into various issues related to Land Reforms, a "Committee on State Agrarian Relations and the Unfinished Task in Land Reforms" was constituted under the Chairmanship of Minister of Rural Development vide Resolution dated 9.1.2008. The terms of reference of the Committee, inter-alia, included in-depth review of the issues related to land ceiling Programme/tenancy etc. The Committee has submitted its Report, and has made recommendations on various aspects of Land Reforms. The Report of the Committee is to be placed before the "National Council for Land Reforms" constituted under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister for its consideration and directions. However, it has been decided that the recommendations of the Committee may be examined by an appropriate Committee of Secretaries (CoS) before these are placed for consideration of the "National Council for Land Reforms". Accordingly, the recommendations have been examined by the CoS. Now, further action on the recommendations would be taken as per decision of the National Council for Land Reforms. The first meeting of the 'National Council for Land Reforms' is yet to be held. However, a preparatory meeting for the 'National Council for Land Reforms' has been held on 26th June, 2012 with the non-official members under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development.

Constitution of Task Force on Land Reforms

The Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development has constituted a Task Force on Land Reforms under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development on 22.10.2012. The



term of reference of the Task Force inter-alia includes to suggest and recommend appropriate dialogue process with State Governments regarding giving statutory backing to (a) providing agricultural land to the landless poor in the backward districts (b) providing Homestead Rights to the landless & shelter less poor of rural area and to prepare a draft

National Land Reform Policy for land less farmers of the Country and suggest and recommend appropriate advisories exhorting the States to focus on the effective implementation of various laws by legislature aimed at protecting the land rights of dallits, adivasis and all other weaker and marginalized sections of society.



CHAPTER - 26

Administrative Matters

Progressive use of Hindi

During the period under review efforts were made to promote the use of Hindi and to ensure the implementation of the provisions of the Official Language Act, 1963 as amended in 1967 & Official Language Rules, 1976 as amended in 1987 and other administrative instructions issued on the subject from time to time. The Official Language Implementation Committee of this Department constituted under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (WM) held its meetings regularly. In these meetings constructive suggestions were given to increase the use of Hindi and to remove the difficulties coming in its use in the official work.

Hindi Day was celebrated on 14th September, 2012 and Hindi fortnight was organized from 14th to 28th September, 2012 in the department. On the occasion of Hindi Day an appeal from Secretary (LR) was issued to all the officers and staff of the Department to make efforts to do their official work more and more in Hindi.

The provisions of Section 3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963, as amended in 1967 were complied with 100% in the Department. During the year Notifications, Press Releases, Parliament Questions and other Papers which were required to be laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament

were issued bilingually. The letters received in Hindi were replied to in Hindi. Important documents like Annual Report, Matters relating to Parliamentary Consultative Committee and Parliamentary Standing Committee, Action Taken Reports, LARR Bill, 2011, Outcome Budget and Cabinet Notes etc. were also issued bilingually.

Representation of SCs, STs, OBCs and Persons with Disabilities

Details regarding representation of SCs, STs and OBCs are given at **Annexure-L**. Representation of persons with disabilities in nil.

Department of Land Resources (DoLR) is responsible for implementation of reservation policy in the appointments and promotions of the staff belonging to the technical and non-technical staff. The recruitment against these posts is made in accordance with the posts specific recruitment rules which inter-alia includes deputation, promotion and direct recruitment (DR). The reservation policy is implemented in case of promotion and DR. The reservation roster for the posts belonging to Group 'A', 'B', 'C' & 'D' are being maintained in the Department. The Department is also following the guidelines of DoPT and efforts are made to fill up the vacancy as soon as possible.



Annexures



Annexure-I

Ministry of Rural Development OUTLAYS for 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Outlays 2011-2012		Outlays 2012-2013		Outlays 2013-2014
		B.E.	R.E.	B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Department of Rural Development	74100.00	67138.54	73175.00	52000.00	74429.00
2	Department of Land Resources	2700.00	2425.00	3201.00	3000.00	5765.00
	Total :	76800.00	69563.54	76376.00	55000.00	80194.00

Annexure-II

Department of Rural Development OUTLAYS for 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Outlays 2011-2012		Outlays 2012-2013		Outlays 2013-2014
		B.E.	R.E.	B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	40000.00	31000.00	33000.00	29387.00	33000.00
2	Aajeevika - National Rural Livelihood Mission	2914.00	2681.29	3915.00	2600.00	4000.00
3	DRDA Administration	461.00	550.00	500.00	410.00	250.00
4	Rural Housing	10000.00	10000.00	11075.00	9024.00	15184.00
5	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana*	20000.00	19981.25	24000.00	10000.00	21700.00
6	Grants to National Institute of Rural Dev.	105.00	81.00	105.00	47.00	50.00
7	Assistance to C.A.P.A.R.T.	100.00	35.00	35.00	12.00	15.00
8	PURA	100.00	90.00	150.00	0.00	50.00
9	Management support to RD Programmes and strengthening district planning process	120.00	120.00	120.00	145.00	120.00
10	BPL Survey	300.00	2600.00	275.00	375.00	59.00
11	Flexi Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
	Total (Plan) (RD)	74100.00	67138.54	73175.00	52000.00	74429.00



Annexure-III

Department of Land Resources OUTLAYS for 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Outlays 2011-2012		Outlays 2012-2013		Outlays 2013-2014
		B.E.	R.E.	B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	2549.20	2314.20	3050.00	2903.50	5387.00
2	National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP)	150.00	110.00	150.50	96.00	377.50
3	National Rehabilitation Policy	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
4	Bio-fuel	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total - Land Resources	2700.00	2425.00	3201.00	3000.00	5765.00

Annexure-IV
The Mahatma Gandhi NREGA OUTCOMES: FY 2011-12 (Provisional) (Physical: Employment)

S. No.	States	No. of Households who have Demanded Employment	No. of Households Provided Employment	Employment Generated								Average Persondays Per Household	Number of Households Availed 100 Days of Employment	% of HH Completed 100 Days of Employment
				Persondays In Lakhs										
				Total	SCs	%Age of SC Participation	STs	%Age of ST Participation	Women	%Age of Women Participation	Others			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	4980822	4980822	2884.75	774.17	26.84	531.97	18.44	1667.06	57.79	1578.60	58	921135	18.49
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13861	3306	0.53	0.00	0.01	0.53	99.86	0.21	40.07	0.00	16	0	0.00
3	Assam	1354868	1348958	352.55	19.62	5.57	80.09	22.72	87.68	24.87	252.84	26	15701	1.16
4	Bihar	1743650	1716603	656.52	161.56	24.61	11.40	1.74	189.22	28.82	483.56	38	162940	9.49
5	Chhattisgarh	2738179	2724228	1206.85	116.09	9.62	452.23	37.47	544.95	45.16	638.53	44	208146	7.64
6	Gujarat	836905	822039	312.93	24.47	7.82	126.52	40.43	139.37	44.54	161.93	38	41759	5.08
7	Haryana	278556	277834	109.38	54.40	49.74	0.02	0.01	39.86	36.44	54.96	39	13762	4.95
8	Himachal Pradesh	532395	503102	266.77	80.04	30.00	16.31	6.11	158.68	59.48	170.42	53	46553	9.25
9	Jammu and Kashmir	429971	421185	201.85	13.96	6.92	31.31	15.51	37.47	18.57	156.58	48	34672	8.23
10	Jharkhand	1581119	1573677	609.12	77.54	12.73	239.37	39.30	190.96	31.35	292.20	39	57974	3.68
11	Karnataka	1663849	1652116	701.24	110.21	15.72	58.10	8.29	320.55	45.71	532.93	42	45252	2.74
12	Kerala	1418062	1416444	633.15	92.94	14.68	15.14	2.39	587.29	92.76	525.07	45	124865	8.82
13	Madhya Pradesh	3837882	3817389	1642.64	344.87	21.00	453.23	27.59	697.77	42.48	844.54	43	280656	7.35
14	Maharashtra	1481145	1465398	734.21	44.67	6.08	123.08	16.76	337.35	45.95	566.45	50	184323	12.58
15	Manipur	382221	357649	223.97	1.31	0.58	156.27	69.77	75.62	33.76	66.39	63	112237	31.38
16	Meghalaya	334166	333715	166.94	1.08	0.65	155.16	92.94	69.12	41.41	10.70	50	34838	10.44
17	Mizoram	175513	168560	125.43	0.17	0.14	124.86	99.55	29.26	23.33	0.39	74	63500	37.67
18	Nagaland	367267	367173	259.50	1.57	0.61	240.32	92.61	70.40	27.13	17.61	71	59434	16.19
19	Odisha	1391498	1378597	453.75	79.38	17.49	173.22	38.18	175.16	38.60	201.15	33	47629	3.45
20	Punjab	246094	245443	64.51	49.94	77.40	0.02	0.04	27.85	43.17	14.55	26	3786	1.54
21	Rajasthan	4702299	4519270	2119.14	355.75	16.79	519.14	24.50	1466.35	69.20	1244.25	47	335418	7.42
22	Sikkim	55797	54642	32.85	1.49	4.53	11.86	36.09	14.69	44.71	19.50	60	8746	16.01
23	Tamil Nadu	6379605	6347303	3015.79	871.11	28.88	38.64	1.28	2227.44	73.86	2106.04	48	602703	9.50
24	Tripura	567101	566770	489.74	88.16	18.00	205.70	42.00	188.85	38.56	195.87	86	199503	35.20
25	Uttar Pradesh	7352894	7316757	2664.45	866.87	32.53	33.24	1.25	452.33	16.98	1764.35	36	306398	4.19
26	Uttarakhand	468602	466663	197.45	36.41	18.44	5.70	2.88	87.91	44.52	155.34	42	22179	4.75
27	West Bengal	5520019	5502371	1484.74	498.07	33.55	153.02	10.31	481.91	32.46	833.64	27	117723	2.14
28	Andaman and Nicobar	19379	18890	8.17	0.00	0.00	0.30	3.70	3.78	46.20	7.87	43	2181	11.55
29	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
30	Daman & Diu	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
31	Goa	11174	11167	3.11	0.10	3.33	0.66	21.17	2.35	75.64	2.35	28	143	1.28
32	Lakshadweep	3866	3855	1.64	0.00	0.16	1.62	98.72	0.65	39.90	0.02	43	134	3.48
33	Puducherry	42554	42546	10.79	3.72	34.50	0.01	0.09	8.67	80.37	7.06	25	202	0.47
34	Chandigarh	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
Total		50911313	50424472	21634.43	4769.69	22.05	3959.05	18.30	10380.77	47.98	12905.69	43	4054492	8.04

The Mahatma Gandhi NREGA OUTCOMES: FY 2011-12 (Provisional) (Financial)

S. No.	States	Financial Outcomes									
		Central Release (In Crore)	Total Funds Available including O. B. (In Crore)	Total Expenditure (In Crore)	%age of expenditure against total available fund	Expenditure on Wages (In Crore)	%age of Expenditure on wages	Expenditure on Material (In Crore)	%age of Expenditure on Material	Administrative Expenditure (In Crore)	%age of Administrative Expenditure
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	1477.58	5781.51	4180.14	72.30	2818.08	76.52	864.58	23.48	497.48	11.90
2	Arunachal Pradesh	60.79	64.63	0.97	1.50	0.48	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.49	50.17
3	Assam	426.86	869.11	747.82	86.04	459.53	65.11	246.22	34.89	42.06	5.62
4	Bihar	1300.73	1913.34	1672.86	87.43	927.11	58.32	662.58	41.68	83.17	4.97
5	Chhattisgarh	1638.56	2439.08	2078.75	85.23	1482.40	74.39	510.35	25.61	86.00	4.14
7	Gujarat	324.29	913.51	659.75	72.22	349.14	57.99	252.92	42.01	57.69	8.74
8	Haryana	275.12	333.24	313.88	94.19	193.79	63.74	110.23	36.26	9.87	3.14
9	Himachal Pradesh	311.38	672.40	509.50	75.77	324.55	67.08	159.25	32.92	25.70	5.04
10	Jammu and Kashmir	781.31	877.03	515.94	58.83	248.47	50.29	245.66	49.71	21.81	4.23
11	Jharkhand	1237.33	1759.04	1170.93	66.57	733.59	66.18	374.82	33.82	62.52	5.34
12	Karnataka	662.57	1970.84	1876.19	95.20	1085.05	60.15	718.99	39.85	72.16	3.85
13	Kerala	951.05	1131.88	995.83	87.98	920.55	96.26	35.78	3.74	39.50	3.97
14	Madhya Pradesh	2968.51	5232.22	3435.45	65.66	1933.93	59.88	1295.88	40.12	205.64	5.99
15	Maharashtra	1040.44	1522.82	1657.85	108.87	1121.12	70.29	473.97	29.71	62.77	3.79
16	Manipur	624.97	675.13	330.49	48.95	280.58	87.42	40.37	12.58	9.54	2.89
17	Meghalaya	284.98	351.27	297.56	84.71	193.58	67.24	94.32	32.76	9.66	3.25
18	Mizoram	329.57	384.28	239.79	62.40	162.06	71.97	63.13	28.03	14.60	6.09
19	Nagaland	673.47	729.82	514.45	70.49	306.36	59.62	207.48	40.38	0.61	0.12
20	Odisha	978.22	1365.96	1045.67	76.55	559.22	56.61	428.70	43.39	57.76	5.52
21	Punjab	114.29	200.35	160.69	80.20	91.43	59.74	61.62	40.26	7.63	4.75
22	Rajasthan	1619.70	4490.90	3217.20	71.64	1892.06	62.46	1137.20	37.54	187.93	5.84
23	Sikkim	100.80	103.09	71.04	68.91	38.41	57.27	28.66	42.73	3.98	5.60
24	Tamil Nadu	2815.52	3682.74	2924.97	79.42	2786.43	99.74	7.35	0.26	131.19	4.49
25	Tripura	959.33	1008.70	945.99	93.78	578.84	63.75	329.13	36.25	38.02	4.02
26	Uttar Pradesh	4240.48	6718.68	5103.68	75.96	3207.04	66.02	1650.78	33.98	245.86	4.82
27	Uttarakhand	373.51	441.04	414.45	93.97	249.79	62.15	152.10	37.85	12.56	3.03
28	West Bengal	2597.03	3138.35	2914.55	92.87	1883.22	67.39	911.18	32.61	120.16	4.12
29	Andaman and Nicobar	16.44	18.53	15.74	84.96	14.25	98.75	0.18	1.25	1.31	8.31
30	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.00	4.83	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
31	Daman & Diu	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
32	Goa	2.60	8.12	7.06	86.98	4.93	76.01	1.56	23.99	0.57	8.10
33	Lakshadweep	0.35	4.05	2.84	70.14	2.38	92.77	0.19	7.23	0.27	9.65
34	Puducherry	1.00	26.00	12.65	48.66	12.52	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	1.06
35	Chandigarh	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
	Total	29189.77	48832.49	38034.70	77.89	24860.91	69.20	11065.16	30.80	2108.63	5.54

Annexure-VI
The Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Outcomes: FY 2012-13 upto December, 2012 (Physical: Employment)

S. No.	States	No. of Households who have Demanded Employment	No. of Households Provided Employment	Employment Generated											Average Persondays Per Household	Number of Households Availed 100 Days of Employment	% of HH Completed 100 Days Employment
				Persondays In Lakhs													
				Total	SCs	%Age of SC Participation	STs	%Age of ST Participation	Women	%Age of Women Participation	Others						
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10	11	12	13	14			
1	Andhra Pradesh	5278928	5278928	2267.75	548.02	24.17	332.73	14.67		1312.24	57.87	1387.00	43	381826	7.23		
2	Arunachal Pradesh	94674	45165	9.14	0.00	0.02	7.94	86.85		2.93	32.00	1.20	20	913	2.02		
3	Assam	903548	897999	177.65	10.08	5.68	34.15	19.22		44.06	24.80	133.41	20	1201	0.13		
4	Bihar	1529882	1492974	498.69	120.14	24.09	8.91	1.79		151.50	30.38	369.65	33	59812	4.01		
5	Chhattisgarh	2203344	2197867	689.70	67.56	9.80	229.17	33.23		325.55	47.20	392.96	31	44933	2.04		
6	Gujarat	591576	584529	181.24	16.64	9.18	65.16	35.95		77.55	42.79	99.43	31	23158	3.96		
7	Haryana	213556	212155	69.64	36.00	51.69	0.04	0.05		27.97	40.17	33.61	33	5976	2.82		
8	Himachal Pradesh	451521	394514	147.01	43.78	29.78	9.83	6.68		90.11	61.30	93.40	37	8913	2.26		
9	Jammu and Kashmir	261091	253232	90.01	4.10	4.56	11.47	12.75		17.90	19.89	74.44	36	7512	2.97		
10	Jharkhand	1084689	1076813	336.56	41.76	12.41	136.12	40.45		109.05	32.40	158.68	31	16775	1.56		
11	Karnataka	756839	754871	179.40	30.26	16.87	16.85	9.39		83.48	46.53	132.29	24	12743	1.69		
12	Kerala	1600827	1597862	500.11	75.75	15.15	14.58	2.91		463.21	92.62	409.78	31	21233	1.33		
13	Madhya Pradesh	2486550	2468737	757.47	146.24	19.31	215.02	28.39		322.37	42.56	396.22	31	50436	2.04		
14	Maharashtra	1270673	1257721	568.27	37.06	6.52	73.38	12.91		254.47	44.78	457.83	45	131209	10.43		
15	Manipur	351296	338330	89.87	0.83	0.93	52.10	57.97		32.32	35.96	36.94	27	58	0.02		
16	Meghalaya	253097	251496	85.35	0.46	0.54	80.67	94.51		35.04	41.05	4.23	34	9954	3.96		
17	Mizoram	171471	171435	84.69	0.01	0.01	84.47	99.74		19.23	22.71	0.21	49	0	0.00		
18	Nagaland	236947	231682	66.88	0.02	0.03	62.75	93.82		16.60	24.82	4.12	29	0	0.00		
19	Odisha	1339934	1333681	310.02	57.30	18.48	103.29	33.32		116.73	37.65	149.43	23	16482	1.24		
20	Punjab	172489	171328	37.50	29.39	78.36	0.02	0.04		17.58	46.87	8.10	22	961	0.56		
21	Rajasthan	4070247	4027195	1479.16	272.01	18.39	368.28	24.90		1019.96	68.96	838.87	37	114763	2.85		
22	Sikkim	32944	30633	11.59	0.53	4.55	3.59	30.97		5.42	46.77	7.47	38	1149	3.75		
23	Tamil Nadu	6533272	6484252	2938.52	837.39	28.50	37.65	1.28		2194.36	74.68	2063.48	45	364925	5.63		
24	Tripura	583818	583481	340.00	59.30	17.44	145.26	42.72		140.89	41.44	135.43	58	17897	3.07		
25	Uttar Pradesh	4428765	4409642	899.81	302.87	33.66	9.99	1.11		168.81	18.76	586.95	20	15087	0.34		
26	Uttarakhand	251167	247888	77.06	14.23	18.46	2.18	2.83		34.04	44.17	60.65	31	2645	1.07		
27	West Bengal	4757678	4721768	1160.81	387.31	33.37	108.18	9.32		381.61	32.87	665.32	25	54837	1.16		
28	Andaman and Nicobar	9317	8253	2.92	0.00	0.01	0.15	5.21		1.32	45.02	2.77	35	231	2.80		
29	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported		Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported		
30	Daman & Diu	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported		Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported		
31	Goa	3782	3617	0.46	0.02	4.40	0.06	13.95		0.37	81.47	0.37	13	0	0.00		
32	Lakshadweep	841	821	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.25	97.09		0.05	20.78	0.01	31	16	1.95		
33	Puducherry	41156	41151	8.53	3.00	35.13	0.01	0.06		7.16	83.95	5.53	21	4	0.01		
34	Chandigarh	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported		Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported		
Total		41965919	41570020	14066.05	3142.07	22.34	2214.22	15.74		7473.85	53.13	8709.76	34	1365649	3.29		

The Mahatma Gandhi NREGA OUTCOMES: FY 2012-13 upto December, 2012 (Financial)

Annexure-VII

S. No.	States	Financial Outcomes									
		Central Release (In Crore)	Total Funds Available including O. B. (In Crore)	Total Expenditure (In Crore)	%age of expenditure against total available fund	Expenditure on Wages (In Crore)	%age of Expenditure on wages	Expenditure on Material (In Crore)	%age of Expenditure on Material	Administrative Expenditure (In Crore)	%age of Administrative Expenditure
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	2396.07	4206.10	3447.27	81.96	2556.74	82.82	530.33	17.18	360.20	10.45
2	Arunachal Pradesh	26.54	40.09	11.00	27.43	9.76	91.04	0.96	8.96	0.28	2.53
3	Assam	387.91	509.56	389.49	76.44	243.71	65.99	125.61	34.01	20.16	5.18
4	Bihar	934.01	1912.47	1242.08	64.95	827.02	68.24	384.89	31.76	30.17	2.43
5	Chhattisgarh	2031.36	2662.36	1274.65	47.88	920.74	75.00	306.90	25.00	47.01	3.69
6	Goa	2.41	4.94	1.14	23.05	0.85	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.09	8.15
7	Gujarat	353.35	544.26	386.50	71.01	216.98	60.16	143.70	39.84	25.82	6.68
8	Haryana	336.85	366.26	196.41	53.63	138.85	72.81	51.85	27.19	5.72	2.91
9	Himachal Pradesh	321.37	510.95	294.73	57.68	202.31	72.03	78.54	27.97	13.88	4.71
10	Jammu and Kashmir	434.26	634.04	273.37	43.12	129.43	48.86	135.47	51.14	8.47	3.10
11	Jharkhand	375.00	1021.49	705.51	69.07	410.19	60.79	264.62	39.21	30.69	4.35
12	Karnataka	950.00	1476.72	1108.30	75.05	668.68	62.68	398.09	37.32	41.53	3.75
13	Kerala	1053.73	1218.12	901.34	73.99	846.87	97.56	21.21	2.44	33.26	3.69
14	Madhya Pradesh	545.80	2922.04	1816.54	62.17	1108.10	63.98	623.87	36.02	84.58	4.66
15	Maharashtra	1137.34	1765.23	1443.02	81.75	1114.86	79.78	282.60	20.22	45.55	3.16
16	Manipur	450.99	478.25	160.66	33.59	128.27	81.08	29.93	18.92	2.45	1.53
17	Meghalaya	156.58	205.74	158.58	77.08	109.35	71.64	43.28	28.36	5.95	3.75
18	Mizoram	230.27	267.25	142.68	53.39	115.41	85.33	19.84	14.67	7.43	5.21
19	Nagaland	232.13	255.51	123.57	48.36	82.89	67.07	40.69	32.93	0.00	0.00
20	Odisha	769.38	1202.81	635.91	52.87	383.03	62.76	227.30	37.24	25.59	4.02
21	Punjab	89.97	140.25	104.39	74.43	66.59	67.68	31.79	32.32	6.01	5.76
22	Rajasthan	1931.49	3279.41	2304.99	70.29	1606.33	73.33	584.28	26.67	114.38	4.96
23	Sikkim	53.27	60.86	27.41	45.05	15.81	61.43	9.93	38.57	1.68	6.13
24	Tamil Nadu	3546.05	6216.58	2827.71	45.49	2764.50	99.21	21.94	0.79	41.27	1.46
25	Tripura	767.99	1355.65	559.52	41.27	414.40	76.67	126.10	23.33	19.02	3.40
26	Uttar Pradesh	1170.29	2886.63	1639.40	56.79	1127.86	73.56	405.35	26.44	106.19	6.48
27	Uttarakhand	223.20	263.83	169.73	64.33	104.06	63.75	59.17	36.25	6.51	3.83
28	West Bengal	2655.18	3178.79	2709.08	85.22	1938.87	73.45	700.79	26.55	69.42	2.56
29	Andaman and Nicobar	10.01	12.16	6.50	53.46	5.49	99.52	0.03	0.48	0.98	15.14
30	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.40	0.74	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
31	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Lakshadweep	1.18	2.66	0.97	36.55	0.64	81.93	0.14	18.07	0.20	20.14
33	Puducherry	4.81	18.41	12.22	66.35	11.56	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.66	5.41
34	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	23579.18	39620.16	25074.69	63.29	18270.14	76.39	5649.38	23.62	1155.16	4.61



Physical and Financial Progress under SGSY/NRLM since inception i.e. 1.4.1999

Annexure-VIII
(₹ in crores)

S. No.	Items	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-13 nov'12	Total/ Avera
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	3116.46	2865.66	2877.69	25993.61
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	2984.00	2681.29	2681.29	21574.28
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	2380.00	2191.00	2196.72	19695.90
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	736.46	674.66	680.97	6297.72
5	Central Releases	946.76	544.94	536.27	706.04	797.55	996.59	1029.56	1188.35	1697.70	2337.89	2230.00	2665.18	2394.89	1774.78	19846.49
	%age of Central Releases	99.66	87.89	97.50	99.44	99.69	99.66	102.96	99.03	100.00	99.48	94.89	89.32	89.32	66.19	91.99
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	1974.96	2230.67	1834.46	1328.22	16631.31
	%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	96.27	93.73	83.73	60.46	84.44
7	State Releases	261.47	200.76	156.07	181.14	192.64	261.81	315.67	338.91	475.69	542.57	608.31	551.08	500.30	122.30	4708.74
	%age of State Releases	71.18	60.38	80.87	96.11	72.47	78.70	94.89	92.60	83.96	87.03	95.48	74.83	74.16	17.96	74.77
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	857.17	905.55	820.83	330.56	528.96*
9	Misc. Receipt	54.33	90.57	80.80	76.66	89.66	100.28	90.76	82.51	75.62	32.08	55.20	64.90	46.79	20.05	68.59*
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	3495.65	3752.21	3202.39	1801.14	29705.72
11	Total Funds Utilised	959.86	1117.94	970.32	921.11	1043.43	1290.83	1338.78	1424.20	1965.97	2285.40	2779.19	2804.04	2318.17	413.15	21632.38
	%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	79.50	74.73	72.39	22.94	72.82
	%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	103.37	89.98	80.89	14.36	89.30*
	%age Utilisation on Subsidy	36.79	52.67	86.16	65.78	68.37	66.52	67.59	68.18	65.57	76.23	70.56	64.68	72.25	61.77	65.94*
	%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	12.04	10.42	9.22	10.74	10.20*
	%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	16.30	15.14	14.35	14.64	16.02*
	%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	9.52	9.33	8.25	10.20	7.09*
	%age Utilisation on Others	0.79	0.82	1.05	1.76	2.34	2.06	2.16	2.15	5.48	1.93	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.27	1.52*
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	5210.63	6020.00	0.00	45505.76
13	Total Credit Mobilised	1056.46	1459.44	1329.68	1184.30	1302.10	1658.18	1823.16	2291.21	2760.31	3530.07	4447.03	4585.98	4399.00	1673.54	33500.46
	%age of Credit Mobilised	32.96	45.54	41.54	46.90	61.15	66.12	72.47	79.86	73.73	89.83	100.07	88.01	73.07	0.00	62.23*
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	3475.21	3753.02	3568.07	1283.94	22719.92
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	971.82	832.95	830.93	389.61	10780.54
16	Total Subsidy Disbursed	541.69	701.85	665.62	605.89	713.38	858.81	904.83	971.05	1289.10	1742.27	1962.13	1814.11	1675.90	254.53	14701.16
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	1477.21	1499.17	1310.81	219.94	9907.15
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	484.92	314.94	365.09	34.59	4794.01
	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	3.40	4.58	4.08	3.55	2.09
19	Total Investment	1598.15	2161.29	1995.30	1790.18	2015.48	2516.99	2727.99	3262.27	4049.41	5272.34	6409.16	6400.09	6074.90	1928.07	48201.62
20	Per Capita Investment (In Rupees)	17113	21481	21284	21666	22472	22555	23699	19281	28765	29932	31817	31375	36222	44010	
21	Credit Subsidy Ratio	1.95	2.08	2.00	1.95	1.83	1.93	2.01	2.36	2.14	2.03	2.27	2.53	2.62	6.58	2.45*

Physical and Financial Progress under SGSY/NRLM since inception i.e. 1.4.1999 Annexure-VIII (Contd.)
(₹ in crores)

S. No.	Items	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-13 nov'12	Total/ Avera
	B. Physical Progress (Nos.)															
1	Self-Help Groups formed	292426	223265	434387	398873	392136	266230	276414	246309	306688	563530	389259	311314	233713	61924	4396468
2	Women SHGs formed	176263	153285	296175	221085	233136	191666	213213	176712	231670	404972	292788	207280	153558	40949	2992752
	%age of Women SHGs	60.28	68.66	68.18	55.43	59.45	71.99	77.14	71.74	75.54	71.86	75.22	66.58	65.70	66.13	68.07
3	No. of SHGs passed Grade-I	125402	214011	176002	189634	204987	219604	210639	222029	251163	322322	439275	280575	181070	73217	3109930
4	No. of SHGs passed Grade-II	74234	101291	54040	94754	90673	105839	91920	156353	116878	138641	161496	171657	148138	48387	1554301
5	SHGs Taken up Eco-Activities -Target							52876	77018	106036	138169	155288	185525	187821	178937	1081670
	Achievement	29017	26317	30576	35525	50717	68102	80130	137931	181386	114452	136411	312288	242948	85087	1530887
	%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	84.47	181.93	164.00	175.85	98.49
6	SHGs Swarozgaris Assisted - Target							528757	770175	1060365	1381689	1552884	1855250	1878210	1789370	10816700
	Achievement	347912	318803	364676	414419	577532	788573	873485	1472066	1154269	1470032	1736214	1743726	1468796	407492	13137995
7	Individual Swarozgaris Assisted -Target							330473	320906	292380	380981	269598	322093	102972	98101	2117504
	Achievement	585956	687349	572792	411848	319363	327355	277631	219860	253503	291392	278136	296113	208321	30607	4760226
8	Swarozgaris assisted - Special Proj.									291523	100451	70827	70147	0	0	532948
9	Total Swarozgaris Assisted- Target							859230	1091081	1352745	1762670	1822482	2177343	1981182	1887471	12934204
	Achievement	933868	1006152	937468	826267	896895	1115928	1151116	1691926	1699295	1861875	2085177	2109986	1677117	438099	18431169
	%age of Swarozgaris Assisted	37.25	31.69	38.90				133.97	155.07	125.62	105.63	114.41	96.91	84.65	23.21	
10	SC Swarozgaris Assisted	278938	310886	284040	249556	274893	352864	383124	600364	561052	601299	753640	734775	537667	127097	6050195
11	ST Swarozgaris Assisted	134944	137850	143619	130260	138909	149115	165407	241291	251783	274530	322142	361891	251337	45202	2748280
12	Total SC/ST Swarozgaris Assisted	413882	448736	427659	379816	413802	501979	548531	841655	812835	875829	1075782	1096666	789004	172299	8798475
13	Minorities Swarozgaris Assisted								60494	142399	275121	241866	244225	273355	39212	1276672
14	Women Swarozgaris Assisted	416690	409842	385891	382613	470740	606141	662764	1247132	1083905	1206513	1502285	1424059	1103553	349322	11251450
15	Disabled Swarozgaris Assisted	8529	6737	6059	6118	8504	12680	14793	31864	36113	42315	45869	40838	24505	4506	289430
	%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	51.59	51.98	47.05	39.33	46.70
	%age of Minorities assisted								3.58	8.38	14.78	11.60	11.57	16.30	8.95	11.04
	%age of Women Assisted	44.62	40.73	41.16	46.31	52.49	54.32	57.58	73.71	63.79	64.80	72.05	67.49	65.80	79.74	61.05
	%age of Disabled Assisted	0.91	0.67	0.65	0.74	0.95	1.14	1.29	1.88	2.13	2.27	2.20	1.94	1.46	1.03	1.57

All India target for Per Capita Investment and Credit Subsidy Ratio are Rs.25,000 and 3 : 1 respectively.

* - Average per year

**Annexure-IX****AAJEEVIKA
Status of Implementation in States / Union Territories**

Sl. No.	Key Outcomes	No. of States
1.	Aajeevika approved by State Cabinet	27
2.	Autonomous Society Registered	27
3.	Full time Mission Director / Chief Executive Officer appointed	23
4.	State Mission Management Unit (SMMU) core team recruited	17
5.	Intensive districts/ blocks identified	24
6.	HR Policy approved.	16
7.	Staff for intensive blocks and districts recruited	6
8.	Resource block strategy rolled out	3
9.	Administrative, financial and procurement policies approved	13
10.	Annual Action Plan approved and funds released	12



Annexure-X

Credit disbursement 2011-12 and credit target 2012-13

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2011-12			2012-13		Projected for the year
		No of SHG formed during the year	No of SHG financed during the year	Credit disbursed to SHG during 2011-12 Rs. Crore	No of SHG to be formed during the year	No of SHG to be financed during the year	Credit to be disbursed to SHG during the year in Rs. Crore
1	Andhra Pradesh	64,362	352,247	8,045.91	20,000	360,000	9,127.37
2	Bihar	43,575	41,728	469.19	70,000	35,000	350.00
3	Chhatisgarh	7,896	9,808	70.50	30,000	15,000	45.00
4	Jharkhand	11,927	4,588	40.35	50,000	8,000	56.00
5	Karnataka	117,430	79,446	1,565.57	30,000	150,000	2,000.00
6	Kerala	22,825	18,688	384.55	15,000	15,000	420.00
7	Madhya Pradesh	60,303	25,741	274.22	60,000	35,000	371.33
8	Maharashtra	87,950	53,004	326.35	60,000	50,000	375.20
9	Odisha	72,842	82,181	804.73	35,000	100,000	800.00
10	Rajasthan	41,740	20,294	160.85	60,000	30,000	225.00
11	Tamil Nadu	89,791	163,609	3,292.94	30,000	180,000	3,123.71
12	Uttar Pradesh	59,103	36,946	369.64	75,000	75,000	350.00
13	West Bengal	90,125	93,425	553.35	70,000	70,000	280.00
		769,869	981,705	16,358.15	605,000	1,123,000	17,523.61
	Others States	133,498	84,281	880.48	95,000	79,345	365.78
	Total	903,367	1,065,986	17,238.63	700000 *	1,202,345	17,889.39



Annexure-XI

AAJEEVIKA (SKILLS) Statewise Target & Achievement of Project Implementing Authorities till December 2012

Sl. No.	State	No. of PIAS	No. of Projects	Total Target for Training	Total Trained (Achievement till Dec 2012)	Remaining Target for Training	Total Target for Placement	Total Placed (Achievement till Dec 2012)	Remaining Target for Placement
1	Andhra Pradesh	27	43	105,185	90,029	22,202	78889	76,001	15683
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	293	293	*	220	151	69
3	Assam	21	25	31,374	21,530	11,229	23531	17,631	8288
4	Bihar	22	34	53,420	41,629	13,281	40065	31,198	12470
5	Chandigarh	2	2	1,062	1,212	*	797	925	14
6	Chhattisgarh	22	30	52,566	32,574	21,468	39425	23,704	17714
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1	475	635	*	356	409	*
8	Delhi	2	1	299	299	*	224	240	*
9	Goa	4	4	1,168	998	199	876	665	239
10	Gujarat	17	31	31,100	24,241	8,056	23325	19,420	5723
11	Haryana	19	32	25,933	23,221	3,305	19450	18,406	2605
12	Himachal Pradesh	7	10	12,651	10,231	3,408	9488	7,539	2736
13	Jammu and Kashmir	5	6	1,165	1,026	139	874	680	220
14	Jharkhand	20	31	48,470	33,880	15,499	36353	24,837	12430
15	Karnataka	21	33	69,800	63,832	6,632	52350	54,801	4688
16	Kerala	8	16	12,090	11,527	1,522	9068	8,790	1127
17	Madhya Pradesh	37	51	105,119	76,179	30,934	78839	57,773	24062
18	Maharashtra	24	35	58,984	44,064	15,448	44238	34,615	12696
19	Manipur	3	6	1,231	419	812	923	301	651
20	Meghalaya	5	7	9,473	3,953	5,520	7105	2,627	4565
21	Mizoram	4	4	1,798	1,138	660	1349	846	540
22	Nagaland	4	4	3,207	1,879	1,328	2405	1,366	1044
23	Orissa	29	40	69,544	53,272	18,320	52158	40,979	15296
24	Puducherry	2	2	1,738	520	1,218	1304	379	925
25	Punjab	13	16	14,798	11,128	3,845	11099	8,016	3340
26	Rajasthan	28	39	47,872	39,108	10,009	35904	31,085	8007
27	Tamil Nadu	20	35	101,905	87,172	16,130	76429	81,056	9568
28	Tripura	4	9	1,231	1,220	12	923	952	90
29	Uttar Pradesh	38	55	120,715	87,176	35,513	90536	66,377	29674
30	Uttarakhand	12	20	15,447	13,076	2,469	11585	10,148	2454
31	West Bengal	17	28	42,909	32,776	10,689	32182	26,841	7891
	Grand Total			1,043,022	810237 #	259,847	782267	648758 #	204809

Note: * Target Achieved

Total Target for Placement = 75% of the Total Target for Training

Achivement of Target for Training & Placement of some PIAs has exceeded the approved target

Annexure-XII

State-wise Progress of RSETIs as on 30.10.2012

Sl. No.	State	No. of Districts	No. of Districts approved by SLBC	No. of Banks involved	No. of RSETIs established by banks	No. of RSETIs received MoRD grant	No. of RSETIs set up by banks on their own
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	22	22	6	25	19	6
2	Assam	27	27	8	16	7	9
3	Arunachal Pradesh	16	16	2	1	1	0
4	Bihar	38	38	8	36	26	10
5	Chhattisgarh	18	18	3	18	10	8
6	Gujarat	26	26	4	26	21	5
7	Goa	2	2	1	1	0	1
8	Haryana	21	21	5	15	7	8
9	Himachal Pradesh	12	12	3	10	8	2
10	Jammu and Kashmir	22	22	2	18	0	18
11	Jharkhand	24	24	8	25	17	8
12	Karnataka	29	29	11	30	27	3
13	Kerala	14	14	7	14	12	2
14	Madhya Pradesh	50	50	10	51	50	1
15	Maharashtra	33	33	6	35	18	17
16	Meghalaya	7	7	5	1	1	0
17	Mizoram	8	1	1	1	1	0
18	Manipur	9	2	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	11	11	4	1	1	0
20	Orissa	30	30	5	28	21	7
21	Punjab	20	20	5	17	12	5
22	Rajasthan	33	33	8	33	22	11
23	Sikkim	4	4	1	2	1	1
24	Tamil Nadu	31	31	5	25	7	18
25	Tripura	4	4	3	3	1	2
26	Uttar Pradesh	73	72	10	67	14	53
27	Uttarakhand	13	13	5	13	7	6
28	West Bengal	18	18	7	19	5	14
29	Delhi	1	0	1	0	0	0
30	Andaman and Nicobar	3	3	1	1	0	1
31	Daman and Diu	2	2	2	0	0	0
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	1	1	1	0
33	Lakshadweep	1	1	1	1	1	0
34	Puducherry	1	1	1	1	1	0
	Total	624	608		535	319	216



Annexure-XIII

Statewise Bankwise details of RSETIs graded A+ and A

Sl. No.	State	Name of the sponsoring Bank	Name of the Institute	Grade
1	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Bank	Rajahmundry	A+
2	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Bank	Eluru	A
3	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Bank	Machilipatnam	A
4	Andhra Pradesh	RUDSETI	Anantpur	A+
5	Andhra Pradesh	RUDSETI	Vetapalem	A+
6	Andhra Pradesh	State Bank of Hyderabad	Karimnagar	A
7	Andhra Pradesh	State Bank of Hyderabad	Nalgonda	A
8	Andhra Pradesh	State Bank of Hyderabad	Chilukur	A
9	Andhra Pradesh	State Bank of Hyderabad	khammam	A
10	Andhra Pradesh	State Bank of Hyderabad	Utnoor (Adilabad)	A
11	Andhra Pradesh	State Bank of Hyderabad	Navipet (Nizamabad)	A
12	Andhra Pradesh	State Bank of India	Medak (Sangareddy)	A
13	Andhra Pradesh	State Bank of India	Visakhapatnam (Anakapalli)	A
14	Andhra Pradesh	State Bank of India	Vizianagaram	A
15	Andhra Pradesh	Syndicate Bank	Kadapa	A+
16	Andhra Pradesh	Syndicate Bank	Kurnool	A
17	Bihar	Canara Bank	Sheikhpura	A
18	Bihar	Central Bank of India	Muzafarpur	A
19	Bihar	RUDSETI	Hajipur	A+
20	Bihar	UCO Bank	Munger	A
21	Gujarat	Bank of Baroda	Bharuch	A
22	Gujrat	Dena Bank	Mehsana	A
23	Gujrat	RUDSETI	Kheda (Nadiad)	A
24	Haryana	RUDSETI	Gurgaon	A+



Sl. No.	State	Name of the sponsoring Bank	Name of the Institute	Grade
25	Himachal Pradesh	Punjab National Bank	Una	A
26	Himachal Pradesh	UCO Bank	Bilaspur	A
27	Jharkhand	Bank of India	SSPS RSETI East Singhbhoom (Jamshedpur)	A
28	Jharkhand	Punjab National Bank	Kharsawan (Saraikela)	A
29	Jharkhand	Punjab National Bank	Ramgarh Cantt	A
30	Jharkhand	RUDSETI	Ranchi	A
31	Karnataka	Canara Bank	Hassan	A
32	Karnataka	Canara Bank	Davangere	A
33	Karnataka	Canara Bank	Vajarahalli	A
34	Karnataka	Canara Bank	KOLAR	A
35	Karnataka	Canara Bank	Holalur	A
36	Karnataka	Canara Bank	Snlpura (Hoskote)	A
37	Karnataka	Canara Bank	Harohalli	A
38	Karnataka	Corporation Bank	CHIKMAGALUR	A+
39	Karnataka	DCC Bank, Bidar	Bidar	A
40	Karnataka	ING Vysya Bank Ltd., Bangalore & BVV Sangha, Bagalkot	BVVS ING Vysya Bank R Seti Institute Bagalkot	A
41	Karnataka	RUDSETI	Brahmavar	A+
42	Karnataka	RUDSETI	Chitradurga	A+
43	Karnataka	RUDSETI	Mysore	A+
44	Karnataka	RUDSETI	Dharwad	A+
45	Karnataka	RUDSETI	Nelamangala (Bangalore Rural)	A+
46	Karnataka	RUDSETI	Ujire (Dhakshina Kannada)	A+
47	Karnataka	RUDSETI	Bijapur (RUDSETI)	A+
48	Karnataka	State Bank of India & KGB Gulbarga	Gulbarga	A



Sl. No.	State	Name of the sponsoring Bank	Name of the Institute	Grade
49	Karnataka	State Bank of Mysore	Chamarajanagar	A+
50	Karnataka	Syndicate Bank	Manipal	A+
51	Karnataka	Syndicate Bank	Kumta	A+
52	Karnataka	Syndicate Bank	Bellary	A+
53	Karnataka	Syndicate Bank	BELGAUM	A+
54	Karnataka	Vijaya Bank	Haveri	A+
55	Karnataka	Vijaya Bank	Mandya	A
56	Kerala	Canara Bank	Malappuram	A+
57	Kerala	Canara Bank	Thrissur	A
58	Kerala	Canara Bank	Calicut	A
59	Kerala	Canara Bank	Palakkad	A
60	Kerala	Indian Overseas Bank	Thiruvananthapuram	A
61	Kerala	RUDSETI	Kannur	A+
62	Kerala	State Bank of Travancore	Pathanamthitta, Kerala	A
63	Kerala	Syndicate Bank	Kollam	A
64	Kerala	Union Bank of India	Perumbavoor (Ernakulam)	A
65	Kerala	Andhra Bank	BIRED, Kasaragod	A
66	Madhya Pradesh	Bank of India	SSPS RSETI Rajgarh	A
67	Madhya Pradesh	RUDSETI	Bhopal (RUDSETI)	A+
68	Madhya Pradesh	State Bank of India	Damoh	A
69	Madhya Pradesh	Vijaya Bank	Indore	A
70	Maharashtra	Bank of India	SSPS RSETI Wardha	A
71	Maharashtra	Bank of Maharashtra	Nagpur	A
72	Maharashtra	Bank of Maharashtra	Amravati	A
73	Maharashtra	RUDSETI	Pune (Talegaon Dabhade)	A+
74	Maharashtra	State Bank of Hyderabad	Hingoli	A



Sl. No.	State	Name of the sponsoring Bank	Name of the Institute	Grade
75	Maharashtra	State Bank of Hyderabad	Parbhani	A
76	Orissa	Andhra Bank	Tampara (Chatrapur)	A
77	Orissa	RUDSETI	Patrapada (Bhubaneswar)	A+
78	Orissa	State Bank of India	Belpahar (Jharsuguda)	A+
79	Orissa	State Bank of India	Bargarh	A
80	Orissa	State Bank of India	Nuapada	A
81	Punjab	RUDSETI	Jalandhar	A+
82	Rajasthan	ICICI Bank	Jodhpur	A
83	Rajasthan	ICICI Bank	Udaipur	A
84	Rajasthan	RUDSETI	Jaipur RUDSETI	A+
85	Rajasthan	RUDSETI	Baran	A
86	Rajasthan	RUDSETI	Bhilwara	A+
87	Rajasthan	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	Jaitaran	A+
88	Rajasthan	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	Barmer	A
89	Rajasthan	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	Bikaner	A
90	Tamilnadu	Canara Bank	Theni	A
91	Tamilnadu	Canara Bank	Erode	A
92	Tamilnadu	Canara Bank	Ooty	A
93	Tamilnadu	Canara Bank	Pudupudur (Coimbatore)	A+
94	Tamilnadu	Canara Bank	Dindigul	A
95	Tamilnadu	Indian Bank	Tiruvallur	A
96	Tamilnadu	Indian Bank	Salem	A
97	Tamilnadu	Indian Bank	Puducherry	A
98	Tamilnadu	Indian Overseas Bank	Thanjavur	A



Sl. No.	State	Name of the sponsoring Bank	Name of the Institute	Grade
99	Tamilnadu	Indian Overseas Bank	Trichy	A
100	Tamilnadu	RUDSETI	Madurai	A+
101	Tripura	RUDSETI	Agartala (RUDSETI)	A+
102	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad Bank	Tirwa	A
103	Uttar Pradesh	Bank of Baroda	Raebareilly	A
104	Uttar Pradesh	Bank of Baroda	Fatehpur	A
105	Uttar Pradesh	Punjab National Bank	Bulandshahr	A
106	Uttar Pradesh	RUDSETI	Agra	A+
107	Uttar Pradesh	RUDSETI	Ghaziabad	A+
108	Uttar Pradesh	Syndicate Bank	Amroha	A
109	Uttar Pradesh	Syndicate Bank	Meerut	A
110	Uttar Pradesh	Syndicate Bank	Noida	A
111	Uttar Pradesh	Syndicate Bank	Moradabad	A
112	Uttar Pradesh	Union Bank of India	Mau	A
113	West Bengal	RUDSETI	Berhampore (Murshidabad)	A+
114	West Bengal	United Bank of India	Belurmath (Howrah)	A
115	West Bengal	United Bank of India	Amarkan (Bankura)	A+
116	West Bengal	United Bank of India	Raiganj, Uttar Dinajpur	A
117	West Bengal	United Bank of India	Rajpur, 24 Parganas (South)	A+



Annexure-XIV

Statewise details of RSETI training and settlement during April 2011-March 2012

Sl. No.	State	No. of Trainees Trained	No. of Trainees Settled (self employed)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Andhra Pradesh	7615	2800
2	Arunachal Pradesh	16	0
3	Assam	160	23
4	Bihar	2659	424
5	Chhattishgarh	398	192
6	D&N Haveli	0	0
7	Gujarat	16748	3204
8	Haryana	1338	435
9	Himachal Pradesh	3209	689
10	Jharkhand	3602	425
11	Karnataka	27953	2998
12	Kerala	8909	1627
13	Lakshadweep	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	10415	2325
15	Maharashtra	2211	2339
16	Meghalaya	72	0
17	Mizoram	98	16
18	Nagaland	0	0
19	Orissa	4176	1355
20	Puducherry	351	761
21	Punjab	3432	1396
22	Rajasthan	14465	3051
23	Tamil Nadu	5099	2186
24	Uttar Pradesh	5504	1803
25	Uttarakhand	3301	274
26	West Bengal	4701	478
	Total	126432	28801



Annexure-XIV (A)

Statewise Training Details of RSETIs (those graded as A+, A & B) from April 2012 - December 2012

Sl. No.	State	No. of candidates to be trained (Target proposed for 2012-13)	Total No. of Trg. Prgs.	Tot. No. of Trainees Trained	No. of Trainees settled with Bank Credit	No. of Trainees settled with Self finance
1	Andhra Pradesh	16450	594	16592	4305	7606
2	Assam	2300	43	1345	259	422
3	Bihar	4100	122	3961	927	1371
4	Chhattisgarh	950	16	455	79	49
5	Gujarat	5100	342	11566	3590	4594
6	Haryana	2950	72	2228	528	1869
7	Himachal Pradesh	3050	100	2653	379	772
8	Jammu and Kashmir	2750	31	898	205	314
9	Jharkhand	3350	57	1867	770	364
10	Karnataka	21550	768	26995	18481	3103
11	Kerala	7850	310	7032	1365	3013
12	Madhya Pradesh	5600	150	4537	1153	827.2
13	Maharashtra	7000	166	3782	462	2140
14	Orissa	8500	264	7773	3297	1595
15	Puducherry	600	6	165	6	148
16	Punjab	2950	74	2188	923	902
17	Rajasthan	13000	573	15291	4525	4910
18	Tamil Nadu	8600	240	7173	427	3058
19	Tripura	1600	42	1187	597	257
20	Uttar Pradesh	17650	450	13572	2032	6999
21	Uttarakhand	1400	30	845	127	363
22	West Bengal	10200	294	8212	5602	1846
	Grand Total	147500	4744	140317	50039	46522



Annexure-XIV (B)

Bankwise Training Details of RSETIs (those graded as A+, A & B) from April 2012 - December 2012

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	No. of candidates to be trained (Target proposed for 2012-13)	Total No. of Trg. Prgs.	Tot. No. of Trainees Trained	No. of Trainees settled with Bank Credit	No. of Trainees settled with Self finance
1	Allahabad Bank	2150	77	2114	567	515
2	Andhra Bank	7250	340	8253	2343	2876
3	Bank of Baroda	12400	487	13913	2182	6017
4	Bank of India	4450	85	2660	935	958
5	Bank of Maharashtra	2550	42	836	72	486
6	Bidar DCC Bank	700	57	2751	1339	108
7	Canara Bank	13850	455	15642	6962	4941
8	Central Bank of India	2550	86	2495	770	335
9	Corporation Bank	800	17	473	160	35
10	Dena Bank	1700	134	4397	2415	1809
11	ICICI Bank	1300	74	2052	626	191
12	IDBI Bank	500	22	555	7	143
13	Indian Bank	3200	65	1928	369	924
14	Indian Overseas Bank	2700	129	1771	307	431
15	ING Vysya Bank	650	36	1152	662	0
16	Jammu and Kashmir Bank	2750	31	898	205	314
17	Oriental Bank of Commerce	900	34	963	0	530
18	Punjab & Sind Bank	1350	29	857	923	209
19	Punjab National Bank	6500	213	6551	708	1855
20	RUDSETI	19800	673	22245	9272	6922
21	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	4150	186	4364	1032	1406
22	State Bank of Hyderabad	7250	204	6813	4228	2417
23	State Bank of India	14500	418	12716	5348	4315.2
24	State Bank of Mysore	800	15	518	18	247
25	State Bank of Patiala	900	23	672	2	312
26	State Bank of Travancore	1500	63	1646	460	909
27	Syndicate Bank	9100	239	7078	2567	3599
28	UCO Bank	8650	205	6290	3211	1221
29	Union Bank of India	4300	125	3295	258	1079
30	United Bank of India	6300	150	3704	2010	1216
31	Vijaya Bank	2000	30	715	81	202
	Total	147500	4744	140317	50039	46522

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

Statement showing Physical & Financial progress under PMGSY (Phase - I to XI+ADB/WB) upto Dec, 2012
(₹ in crore, Length in Km)

Sl. No.	States	Value of proposals cleared	No. of road works i/c Bridges cleared	Length of road works cleared	No. of road works completed (upto Dec'12)	Length of road works completed (upto Dec'12)	% completed road works (upto Dec'12)	% Length Completed (upto Dec'12)	Exp. (upto Dec'12)
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	4,715	6,947	22,158	6,363	20,546	92	93	3,800
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2,075	733	4,361	598	3,521	82	81	1,377
3	Assam	8,847	4,817	16,327	3,065	13,152	64	81	7,097
4	Bihar (RWD)	11,920	7,904	24,740	3,415	11,244	43	45	5,821
5	Bihar (NEA)	8,349	3,509	18,886	2,465	13,444	70	71	5,491
6	Chattisgarh	7,186	5,940	27,418	4,410	19,916	74	73	4,992
7	Goa	10	90	183	72	159	80	87	5
8	Gujarat	1,800	3,494	8,796	3,032	7,664	87	87	1,384
9	Haryana	1,485	420	4,588	416	4,549	99	99	1,306
10	Himachal Pradesh	2,554	2,207	13,086	1,585	10,067	72	77	1,697
11	Jammu & Kashmir	5,319	2,010	9,686	688	4,089	34	42	1,887
12	Jharkhand	4,147	3,536	14,665	1,740	8,214	49	56	2,270
13	Karnataka	3,253	3,259	16,338	3,190	15,848	98	97	3,222
14	Kerala	975	1,173	2,700	711	1,544	61	57	603
15	Madhya Pradesh	16,110	14,235	62,931	11,142	51,343	78	82	11,349
16	Maharashtra	6,378	6,126	24,265	5,090	21,816	83	90	4,927
17	Manipur	1,127	1,113	3,586	786	3,080	71	86	695
18	Meghalaya	409	427	1,188	366	1,023	86	86	243
19	Mizoram	708	191	2,487	150	2,144	79	86	578
20	Nagaland	733	305	3,624	246	2,710	81	75	414
21	Odisha	14,236	10,136	39,208	6,690	24,564	66	63	9,282
22	Punjab	2,101	826	5,665	727	4,679	88	83	1,541
23	Rajasthan	10,336	13,444	56,657	11,779	49,726	88	88	8,266
24	Sikkim	971	476	3,235	243	2,428	51	75	566
25	Tamil Nadu	3,056	6,311	13,250	4,943	9,956	78	75	1,760
26	Tripura	1,892	1,044	3,387	830	2,449	80	72	1,372
27	Uttar Pradesh	13,742	18,088	50,691	15,125	40,016	84	79	9,470
28	Uttarakhand	1,617	780	5,788	489	4,341	63	75	1,102
29	West Bengal	9,480	4,309	22,478	2,207	12,491	51	56	4,147
	Total	145,528	123,850	482,372	92,563	366,720	75	76	96,662
	Union Territories								
30	A & N Islands	32	18	0	0				0
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	37	156	182	0				0
32	Daman & Diu	10	0	0	0				5
33	Delhi	5	1	0	0				0
34	Lakshadweep	5	0	0	0				0
35	Pondicherry	12	78	88	77	69	99	78	9
	Total (UTs)	101	253	270	77	69	30	25	15
	Grand total	145,629	124,103	482,642	92,640	366,788	75%	76%	96,676



Annexure-XVI

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) Yearwise sanction of works to the States (Upto Dec, 2012)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Andhra Pradesh	251.96	420.50		239.28	356.95	320.79	556.99	1,177.81	579.16		415.67		396.02	4,715.13
2	Arunachal Pradesh	40.95	86.51			106.22	204.06	208.97		565.00	401.57	461.22			2,074.50
3	Assam	75.00	154.92		199.72	244.46	930.59	1,359.65	3,102.15	2,471.87				308.54	8,846.90
4	Bihar (RWD)	149.90		303					509.16	7,628.97			944.58	2,384.70	11,920.29
5	Bihar (NEA)						935	1,479.40	2,815.22	3,119.49					8,348.67
6	Chattisgarh	117.93	225.13		476.26	412.59	1,041.92	1,101.26	1,978.06	1,111.80			500.76	220.00	7,185.71
7	Goa	5.00	3.64			1.08									9.72
8	Gujarat	44.38	127.66		86.43	48.76	121.84	220.32	234.88	389.09	127.14		53.71	345.31	1,799.52
9	Haryana	20.57	65.00		48.04	40.22	85.25	199.64	446.82	344.17	235.50				1,485.21
10	Himachal Pradesh	60.00	128.69		318.13	128.51	131.98	962.55	307.41	44.41	241.52		230.46		2,553.66
11	Jammu & Kashmir	20.09	56.63		91.27	144.41			523.40	1,249.01	1,461.95			1,772.61	5,319.37
12	Jharkhand	123.92	230.26		165.07	113.78			499.49	973.13	878.43	201.93	712.92	247.85	4,146.78
13	Karnataka	105.64	231.76		117.88	99.86	200.58	353.84	656.01	1,393.12		33.96		60.00	3,252.65
14	Kerala	19.90	56.48		20.54	50.58	46.56		294.21	486.74					975.01
15	Madhya Pradesh	188.84	563.78		592.56	835.99	1,116	3,152.13	3,357.85	2,586.37	875.66	48.75	952.88	1,839.27	16,109.96
16	Maharashtra	130.54	241.90		144.84	129.92		1,092.45	1,472.97	268.36	188.97	1,717.98		989.84	6,377.77
17	Manipur	40.00	80.71					152.33		368.24		231.68		254.25	1,127.21
18	Meghalaya	34.95	80.72				30.05	39.62		128.54			94.81		408.69
19	Mizoram	23.12	46.53		48.80	92.79	121.99	193.67		181.37					708.27
20	Nagaland	19.75	47.76		21.44	37.51	70.20	126.26		54.04			355.77		732.73
21	Odisha	170.88	350.00		440.93	398.72	884.51	1,093.65	2,698.01	3,918.23		309.00	2,474.10	1,497.83	14,235.86
22	Punjab	26.44	70.85		34.27	78.67	82.41	486.85	344.21		402.65		235.36	339.31	2,101.02
23	Rajasthan	139.73	315.53		971.27	299.36	677.36	1,821.45	3,205.25	804.97	665.08		885.82	549.68	10,335.50
24	Sikkim	13.16	37.81		35.30	63.10		149.00	211.92	254.56			206.04		970.89
25	Tamil Nadu	151.43	114.24		160.89	112.65		170.84		1,324.63				1,021.15	3,055.83
26	Tripura	24.75	42.95				38.48	518.42	696.99	223.16			347.67		1,892.42
27	Uttar Pradesh	324.22	504.05		972.38	938.78	1,904.43	2,436.03	2,821.78		105.37	216.99	370.14	3,147.72	13,741.89
28	Uttarakhand	60.33	135.60		54.15	102.87	200.57		235.01		419.21	339.04	70.65		1,617.43
29	West Bengal	140.04	305.49		599.28	311.90	979.93		1,119.96	1,210.22	717.41		612.34	3,483.17	9,479.74
	Total	2,523	4,725	303	5,839	5,150	10,124	17,875	28,709	31,679	6,720	3,976	9,048	18,857	145,528
	UTs														101
	Grand Total														145,629

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
Year-wise Achievement by the States - (Length in KM) (Upto Dec, 2012)

Sl. No.	States	2000-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Andhra Pradesh	6,618	203	1,404	2,195	1,657	1,885	3,092	2,121	932	438	20,546
2	Arunachal Pradesh	730	209	136	272	272	317	623	367	419	175	3,521
3	Assam	620	183	478	1,547	1,141	1,985	2,096	2,057	2,131	913	13,152
4	Bihar	457	249	895	1,079	1,665	2,532	2,843	2,515	7,540	4,912	24,688
5	Chhattisgarh	1,763	914	2,005	2,989	2,719	2,427	4,020	1,571	1,054	454	19,916
6	Goa	157	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159
7	Gujarat	1,287	422	653	586	830	1,262	1,511	606	431	76	7,664
8	Haryana	631	155	322	374	670	970	785	389	188	65	4,549
9	Himachal Pradesh	1,041	276	1,362	1,503	1,555	1,360	1,506	662	761	41	10,067
10	Jammu & Kashmir	32	34	25	47	141	470	662	474	1,000	1,206	4,089
11	Jharkhand	779	932	519	309	277	215	1,531	1,599	1,123	929	8,214
12	Karnataka	3,645	474	802	366	1,427	2,099	3,020	1,849	1,859	307	15,848
13	Kerala	153	147	47	77	101	240	264	246	214	56	1,544
14	Madhya Pradesh	5,295	1,786	2,962	3,789	5,231	7,894	10,398	9,163	2,927	1,898	51,343
15	Maharashtra	2,093	830	323	1,599	2,942	4,139	3,112	3,718	2,592	468	21,816
16	Manipur	0	395	283	200	266	79	880	487	375	116	3,080
17	Meghalaya	533	54	75	38	52	31	98	83	45	13	1,023
18	Mizoram	415	379	174	147	207	195	203	252	131	41	2,144
19	Nagaland	390	829	356	10	398	299	274	86	25	46	2,710
20	Odisha	2,056	1,036	1,494	2,070	1,836	2,641	3,838	4,942	3,167	1,483	24,564
21	Punjab	591	113	97	441	1,036	752	710	623	72	245	4,679
22	Rajasthan	6,826	3,502	4,015	6,217	9,888	10,350	4,350	3,019	451	1,109	49,726
23	Sikkim	1,089	206	192	204	142	309	99	86	75	26	2,428
24	Tamil Nadu	2,181	367	501	519	748	610	1,940	2,229	814	46	9,956
25	Tripura	346	88	4	176	60	361	520	432	352	111	2,449
26	Uttar Pradesh	10,155	916	2,453	2,656	3,552	6,461	9,527	3,594	523	179	40,016
27	Uttarakhand	302	108	93	106	842	646	764	552	640	290	4,341
28	West Bengal	1,327	658	1,220	1,198	1,574	1,877	1,452	1,385	1,155	646	12,491
	Total	51,511	15,464	22,891	30,710	41,231	52,405	60,117	45,109	30,995	16,287	366,720
	Union Territories											
29	A & N Islands	0										0
30	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0										0
31	Daman & Diu	0										0
32	Delhi	0										0
33	Lakshadweep	0										0
34	Pondicherry	0				69						69
	Total (UTs)	0	0	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	69
	Grand total	51,511	15,464	22,891	30,710	41,300	52,405	60,117	45,109	30,995	16,287	366,789

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
Year-wise Expenditure by States under PMGSY since inception

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	States	Consolidated Expenditure 2000-2004	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 Upto Dec'12	Total Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Andhra Pradesh	638	118	107	265	382	494	886	474	292	144	3,800
2	Arunachal Pradesh	108	16	3	64	132	152	248	349	173	132	1,377
3	Assam	213	114	256	462	609	1,007	1,413	1,301	1,312	411	7,097
4	Bihar	170	107	185	458	581	1,068	1,875	2,695	2,847	1,327	11,312
5	Chhattisgarh	310	278	442	652	933	863	805	304	244	160	4,992
6	Goa	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
7	Gujarat	128	62	80	110	157	255	190	244	151	7	1,384
8	Haryana	81	33	48	137	217	313	277	108	61	31	1,306
9	Himachal Pradesh	164	65	123	289	282	241	220	143	119	52	1,697
10	Jammu & Kashmir	37	6	17	35	105	191	359	297	508	331	1,887
11	Jharkhand	246	95	65	57	63	211	458	538	323	213	2,270
12	Karnataka	299	43	58	133	349	550	884	635	257	15	3,222
13	Kerala	42	18	16	25	61	84	114	146	58	38	603
14	Madhya Pradesh	885	440	588	1,008	1,359	2,198	2,235	1,409	894	334	11,349
15	Maharashtra	276	31	178	219	637	930	995	1,012	546	102	4,927
16	Manipur	65	0	29	13	64	38	145	122	167	51	695
17	Meghalaya	71	11	11	17	16	13	20	36	28	20	243
18	Mizoram	71	47	44	38	59	55	67	82	85	30	578
19	Nagaland	56	24	21	33	20	87	72	30	12	59	414
20	Orissa	407	269	377	583	677	1,163	1,895	1,924	1,236	750	9,282
21	Punjab	87	17	52	80	367	269	323	155	61	131	1,541
22	Rajasthan	736	450	608	1,229	1,455	1,696	795	686	248	363	8,266
23	Sikkim	33	19	30	44	89	104	80	86	14	67	566
24	Tamil Nadu	232	80	52	68	109	128	560	305	211	15	1,760
25	Tripura	28	20	18	41	156	316	254	238	230	72	1,372
26	Uttar Pradesh	728	447	368	710	1,201	2,000	2,915	869	195	38	9,470
27	Uttarakhand	87	30	29	67	100	153	173	192	255	17	1,102
28	West Bengal	327	238	296	470	439	583	576	530	418	270	4,147
Total		6,530	3,077	4,100	7,304	10,619	15,162	18,833	14,911	10,946	5,179	96,662
Union Territories												
29	A & N Islands	0		0.26								0.26
30	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0		0.00								0.00
31	Daman & Diu	0		4.94								4.94
32	Delhi	0		0.00								0.00
33	Lakshadweep	0		0.00								0.00
34	Pondicherry	0		8.73		0.57						9.30
	Total (UTs)	0	0	13.93	0	0.57	0	0	0	0	0	14.50
Grand total		6,530	3,077	4,114	7,304	10,619	15,162	18,833	14,911	10,946	5,179	96,676

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
Details of proposals cleared during 2011-12 and 2012-13 (value including State Contribution)

Sl. No	State	2011-12				2012-13 (upto December, 2012)			
		Value (Rs. in Crores)	No. of road works	No. of Bridges	Length in km	Value (Rs. in Crores)	No. of road works	No. of Bridges	Length in km
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh					398.09	266		802.41
2	Arunachal Pradesh								
3	Assam					310.48	172		426.43
4	Bihar-RWD	948.12	647	23	1,899.88	2,439.11	1350	96	3,846.12
5	Chattisgarh	502.51	404		1,340.23	221.06	217		579.37
6	Goa								
7	Gujarat	53.16	46		136.88	345.38	409		775.11
8	Haryana								
9	Himachal Pradesh	230.45	176		889.21				
10	Jammu & Kashmir					1,774.52	603	55	3,494.75
11	Jharkhand	703.19	540	50	2,109.68	590.66	291	66	1,109.16
12	Karnataka					60.00	41	0	154.68
13	Kerala								
14	Madhya Pradesh	1,042.68	743		3,105.19	1,873.18	1237		4,876.69
15	Maharashtra					1,077.87	158	659	800.01
16	Manipur					254.25	46	44	425.42
17	Meghalaya	94.81	18		105.87				
18	Mizoram								
19	Nagaland	355.76	56		954.76				
20	Odisha	2,474.09	1567		6,195.73	1,497.83	823		3,143.07
21	Punjab	235.36	36		499.36	339.31	61		717.06
22	Rajasthan	885.80	1076		3,602.77	549.68	687		1,892.04
23	Sikkim	206.04	80	15	351.89				
24	Tamil Nadu					1,130.10	1298	45	3,095.77
25	Tripura	347.66	69	40	369.50				
26	Uttar Pradesh	424.87	555		956.88	3,147.72	1845	1	8,230.12
27	Uttarakhand	71.54	12	24	98.11				
28	West Bengal	612.34	247		1,269.26	3,483.19	1425		6,143.96
	TOTAL	9,188	6,272	152	23,885	19,492	10,929	966	40,512



Annexure-XX

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) Progress of Bharat Nirman (Rural Roads component) (Upgradation Length in KM)

(fig. upto Dec'12)

Sl. No.	State	Target Habitations	2005-06			2006-07			2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			Cumulative achievement		
			Habi tat ion Conn ected	NC Len gth Up gra ded	Len gth Up gra ded	Habi tat ion Conn ected	NC Len gth Up gra ded	Len gth Up gra ded	Habi tat ion Conn ected	NC Len gth Up gra ded	Len gth Up gra ded	Habi tat ion Conn ected	NC Len gth Up gra ded	Len gth Up gra ded	Habi tat ion Conn ected	NC Len gth Up gra ded	Len gth Up gra ded	Habi tat ion Conn ected	NC Len gth Up gra ded	Len gth Up gra ded	Habi tat ion Conn ected	NC Len gth Up gra ded	Len gth Up gra ded	Habi tat ion Conn ected	NC Len gth Up gra ded	Habi tat ion Conn ected	NC Len gth Up gra ded		
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
1	Andhra Pradesh	236	11	514	891	4	477	1,676	0	41	1,633	0	0	1,885	59	159	2,925	115	817	1,303	26	480	410	2	18	250	217	2,506	10,973
2	Arunachal Pradesh	103	0	87	0	3	128	0	19	214	0	19	113	0	12	111	0	15	28	0	15	31	0	1	18	0	84	730	0
3	Assam	5,940	346	488	0	804	1,553	0	656	1,141	0	1,210	1,985	13	705	2,082	0	584	2,057	0	444	2,115	17	235	909	4	4,984	12,330	34
4	Bihar	16,578	0	595	195	1,183	241	586	174	236	705	842	1,459	1,186	746	2,091	343	1,075	2,324	152	2,029	5,885	355	2,195	4,693	206	8,244	17,523	3,728
5	Chhattisgarh	3,831	397	1,986	19	604	2,645	44	648	2,562	110	523	2,299	128	627	1,687	496	128	313	275	127	248	236	48	201	111	3,102	11,943	1,418
6	Goa	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
7	Gujarat	1,332	212	620	33	264	473	92	249	450	410	222	484	721	144	498	1,013	119	357	249	19	255	177	9	45	21	1,238	3,181	2,717
8	Haryana	0	0	43	279	0	0	367	0	0	687	0	0	953	0	2	783	0	0	161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	3,230
9	Himachal Pradesh	922	98	1,362	0	145	798	0	168	717	254	172	693	665	5	114	822	44	111	379	18	40	277	7	3	18	657	3,837	2,416
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1,468	3	21	4	16	49	4	41	132	10	187	451	0	297	646	3	81	374	100	160	808	185	104	1,081	120	889	3,561	426
11	Jharkhand	2,991	101	492	0	108	308	0	97	274	0	363	997	0	305	1,507	0	327	1,599	0	247	880	0	277	503	0	1,825	6,559	0
12	Karnataka	17	1	60	743	4	12	366	2	0	1,496	10	0	2,090	0	0	3,020	0	0	1,662	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	72	9,376
13	Kerala	73	6	47	0	19	41	0	12	37	10	13	2	32	15	15	79	5	18	228	0	9	205	0	3	53	70	172	607
14	Madhya Pradesh	6,790	929	2,759	0	1,345	3,789	177	1,916	5,232	0	2,361	7,894	0	-566	4,515	5,883	487	4,922	4,184	184	260	2,666	51	1,165	653	6,707	30,535	13,563
15	Maharashtra	295	46	265	108	135	450	582	10	29	2,755	60	205	3,780	25	229	2,882	0	190	923	13	200	0	10	45	0	299	1,613	11,030
16	Manipur	391	37	111	172	0	147	53	0	225	36	41	67	18	15	455	73	27	263	14	51	154	14	12	84	12	183	1,505	392
17	Meghalaya	128	5	75	13	4	25	0	6	27	0	7	25	0	5	69	0	8	62	0	3	59	0	7	13	0	45	355	13
18	Mizoram	130	7	174	0	1	146	0	11	141	0	6	192	0	14	203	0	63	251	0	4	131	0	1	41	0	107	1,280	0
19	Nagaland	37	7	317	39	0	22	21	5	156	106	3	73	104	9	142	68	4	35	27	6	12	13	2	44	5	36	800	382
20	Odisha	5,672	361	1,359	135	322	1,602	468	321	1,398	438	2,205	2,064	577	644	2,801	1,038	652	3,158	1,783	374	1,815	1,352	135	986	497	5,014	15,184	6,288
21	Punjab	50	7	97	0	43	81	349	0	0	1,037	0	0	746	0	0	710	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	178	2,841
22	Rajasthan	4,084	753	2,402	0	1,222	3,940	0	889	3,672	609	90	312	6,164	12	50	3,793	5	19	1,286	3	4	0	217	1,063	0	3,191	11,463	11,852
23	Sikkim	154	35	166	26	18	324	0	7	135	0	16	156	0	17	44	0	13	14	0	11	49	0	6	2	0	123	890	26
24	Tamil Nadu	83	46	501	0	0	0	0	3	0	1,046	30	109	334	0	35	1,883	2	63	2,161	1	36	752	0	0	46	82	744	6,221
25	Tripura	810	12	4	0	53	176	0	52	60	0	164	361	0	164	502	18	106	427	5	82	309	43	11	88	0	644	1,925	67
26	Uttar Pradesh	4,097	944	2,203	250	979	2,383	241	1,023	2,657	903	787	1,553	4,306	257	591	8,227	67	137	3,336	23	54	392	1	2	12	4,081	9,579	17,667
27	Uttarakhand	772	16	87	5	15	106	0	46	799	29	115	646	0	104	764	0	77	552	0	54	640	0	4	290	0	431	3,884	35
28	West Bengal	6,954	720	1,220	0	960	1,508	0	685	1,567	7	1,314	1,887	0	557	1,442	10	623	1,300	85	243	1,075	79	198	592	54	5,300	10,591	235
	Total	63,940	5,102	18,054	2,911	8,251	21,423	5,025	7,040	21,902	12,279	10,760	24,026	23,702	4,172	20,752	34,070	4,627	19,391	18,312	4,137	15,548	7,173	3,533	11,889	2,064	47,622	152,985	105,536



Annexure-XXI

Training of PMGSY Officers during 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 (upto January, 2013)

Sl.No.	State	Year 2011-12	Year 2012-13 (upto Jan, 13)
1	Chattisgarh	155	149
2	Arunachal Pradesh	15	39
3	Madhya Pradesh	21	152
4	Gujarat	15	2
5	Punjab	36	45
6	Jharkhand	299	200
7	Karnataka	143	148
8	Rajasthan	38	2
9	Himachal Pradesh	50	3
10	Meghalaya	30	14
11	Tripura	9	nil
12	Sikkim	19	13
13	Uttarakhand	109	106
14	Andhra Pradesh	93	57
15	Kerala	19	8
16	Maharashtra	20	69
17	Tamil Nadu	17	39
18	West Bengal	19	66
19	Uttar Pradesh	78	10
20	Mizoram	3	7
21	Orissa	19	9
22	Assam	2	10
23	Haryana	12	nil
24	Bihar	100	256
25	Jammu and Kashmir	34	70
26	Manipur	20	22
	Total	1,375	1,496
	Other Programmes in NIRD, Hyderabad	555	210
	Total	1,930	1,706

Annexure-XXII

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) Year : 2011-2012

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total Release	Expenditure Total	No. of beneficiaries reported				
				IGNOAPS	widow (IGNWPS)	disabled (IGNDPS)	NFBS	Annapurna
1	Andhra Pradesh	40949.02	51471.47	1386401	303945	64595	22369	93200
2	Bihar	97147.75	75185.79	3525109	360242	20072	36804	142576
3	Chhattisgarh	23506.54	20518.20	600957	116134	30426	10471	19015
4	Goa	129.00	0.00	2136			569	
5	Gujarat	8998.00	8344.66	355087	1406	3828	1406	
6	Haryana	6929.82	7404.00	131326	31202	12202	5668	
7	Himachal Pradesh	2934.39	2795.69	94220	8891	381	1287	2645
8	J & K	2372.00	3280.21	126914	4517	3732	3000	
9	Jharkhand	27728.08	22833.97	732991	121311	15266	9369	54539
10	Karnataka	39782.87	37448.64	933891	202186	56283	18684	
11	Kerala	8594.37	8719.00	254397	34244	15686	1974	
12	Madhya Pradesh	53973.36	42857.02	1281512	354652	148956	36648	
13	Maharashtra	20505.99	29567.18	1071000	323000	114000	17000	108000
14	Odisha	51086.43	36453.06	1777083	194379	110822	14861	64800
15	Punjab	4414.00	4365.83	177040	14745	3653	519	
16	Rajasthan	25538.44	23035.38	632860	99658	15442		105293
17	Tamilnadu	31909.00	39267.64	1204245	335103	45180	13082	65113
18	Uttar Pradesh	131679.43	108369.41	3799208	584781	56300	94023	
19	Uttarakhand	7578.09	6803.02	252827	11865	2257	1908	
20	West Bengal	47504.93	58411.07	1883799	389432	36306	25099	65068
NE STATES								
21	Arunachal Pradesh	504.12	604.54	31209	1849	1802	500	NR
22	Assam	11207.50	16875.71	598965	44087	7534	8830	25308
23	Manipur	1893.93	1374.00	72514	4675	1341		
24	Meghalaya	1486.49	1492.42	48112	6749	1326	2000	9263
25	Mizoram	792.78	837.30	26359	891	544	365	2583
26	Nagaland	1027.72	1315.67	46483	1961	1276	600	6727
27	Sikkim	455.53	370.85	17027	326	241	56	
28	Tripura	3978.37	3816.88	152550	10605	2411	1900	14552
	Total	654607.95	613818.61	21216222	3562836	771862	328992	778682
UNION TERRITORIES								
29	A&N Islands	198.00	198.00					
30	Chandigarh	158.00	167.79	3784	2910	97	80	
31	D&N Haveli	238.00	238.00					
32	Daman & Diu	32.00	32.00					
33	NCT Delhi	3709.00	3709.00	140791	58522	20705	1168	
34	Lakshadweep	22.00	22.00					
35	Puducherry	682.00	682.00	23607	4199	1585		
	Sub Total	5039.00	5048.79	168182	65631	22387	1248	0
	GRAND TOTAL	659646.95	618867.40	21384404	3628467	794249	330240	778682

Note: Released from April, 2011 to March, 2012.



Annexure-XXIII

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) Year : 2012-2013

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total Release	Expenditure Total	Beneficiaries Reported				
				IGNOAPS	widow (IGNWPS)	disabled (IGNDPS)	NFBS	Annapurna
1	Andhra Pradesh	39481.19	37927.95	1587813	303945	64595	21264	93200
2	Bihar	68637.49	74554.83	3786539	396780	22463	14752	
3	Chhattisgarh	16848.01	13941.58	634674	117758	33801	6033	19015
4	Goa	292.00	35.20	2136				
5	Gujarat	11830.37	4696.44	391912	2107	4283	2633	0
6	Haryana	5469.18	5001.00	147191	45108	16804	1630	0
7	Himachal Pradesh	2162.24	2386.18	94607	8981	394	1105	2756
8	J & K	2821.15	0.00	131194				
9	Jharkhand	18215.64	13832.76	636213	123733	17305	3036	10442
10	Karnataka	27632.08	17503.59	1239641	202186	56283	4592	
11	Kerala	9164.00	12264.19	256901	34244	15686	288	257189
12	Madhya Pradesh	37103.02	46397.22	1476300	364818	154937	37988	0
13	Maharashtra	43866.00	2947.00	1200000	5000	2000	36000	108000
14	Odisha	46014.70	59828.7	1777083	194379	110822	15000	64800
15	Punjab	4447.20	2539.26	165735	15198	3899	150	0
16	Rajasthan	19333.96	15724.67	680804	104364	17494	2690920	105293
17	Tamilnadu	37461.40	38550.54	1150537	777458	85655	12415	65113
18	Uttar Pradesh	111027.03	102517.11	3766717	584781	56300	33216	
19	Uttarakhand	6108.75	3439.60	245692	11991	2185	2208	0
20	West Bengal	50327.51	27071.77	1509901	752096	47540	23102	65068
NE STATES								
21	Arunachal Pradesh	704.33	0.00	31209				
22	Assam	15613.07	0.00	598965				
23	Manipur	1044.22	0.00	72514				
24	Meghalaya	1062.00	358.02	50977	7615	1470	2000	9263
25	Mizoram	580.31	0.00	26359	891	544	614	2583
26	Nagaland	1048.52	316.00	47191	1961	1276	600	6727
27	Sikkim	236.00	562.26	18707	645	646	63	
28	Tripura	2946.85	3170.28	152550	7432	2426	500	14552
	Sub Total	581478.22	485566.18	21880062	4063471	718808	2910109	824001
UNION TERRITORIES								
29	A&N Islands	174.00	10.29	1011	781	413		
30	Chandigarh	144.00	0.00	3784				
31	D&N Haveli	204.00	0.00	8891				
32	Daman & Diu	33.00	0.00	1115				
33	NCT Delhi	3240.00	0.00	399087	66624	24585		
34	Lakshadweep	21.00	0.00	738				
35	Puducherry	656.00	1.46	23607				
	Sub Total	4472.00	11.75	438233	67405	24998	0	0
	GRAND TOTAL	585950.22	485577.93	22318295	4130876	743806	2910109	824001

Note: Released during the month of April, 12 to December, 2012.

Annexure-XXIV

**State-wise Central Allocation and Release under DRDA Administration
Scheme for the year 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13**

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Central Allocation (Budgeted)	Total Release *	Central Allocation (Budgeted)	Total Release	Central Allocation (Budgeted)	Total Release*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	1689.84	2105.27	1914.34	2503.53	1958.07	1490.35
2	Bihar	2821.11	3151.00	3195.91	3043.51	3268.94	1786.08
3	Chhatisgarh	1158.37	1315.99	1312.26	1412.54	1861.12	943.55
4	Goa	121.38	155.99	137.50	186.54	140.64	101.73
5	Gujarat	1749.92	2100.12	1982.41	2180.07	2027.68	969.47
6	Haryana	1267.96	1564.97	1436.41	1774.73	1469.24	795.90
7	Himachal Pradesh	737.68	887.03	835.68	1080.94	854.78	474.90
8	Jammu & Kashmir	1379.91	783.06	1563.24	1378.03	1598.96	738.58
9	Jharkhand	1626.20	1628.59	1842.24	1925.02	1899.36	947.52
10	Karnataka	1830.06	1823.65	2073.19	1814.71	2120.56	951.13
11	Kerala	1001.64	1124.35	1134.71	1269.06	1160.62	756.60
12	Madhya Pradesh	3054.42	3659.78	3557.67	4463.57	3638.97	1890.56
13	Maharashtra	2355.63	2884.01	2668.58	3327.90	2729.54	1758.41
14	Orissa	2092.85	2362.27	2370.89	2977.36	2425.05	1292.90
15	Punjab	1234.96	1348.57	1399.03	1281.20	1441.92	640.49
16	Rajasthan	2143.51	2652.07	2428.29	3219.88	2483.77	1880.21
17	Tamil Nadu	2275.49	2660.55	2577.80	3279.60	2636.67	1418.03
18	Uttar Pradesh	5084.83	6064.38	5760.37	6155.90	5892.01	2821.21
19	Uttarakhand	853.17	1054.96	966.51	1098.42	988.60	783.23
20	West Bengal	1430.59	1756.41	1620.65	1897.24	1657.69	784.47
21	A & N Isaland	216.82	36.14	245.63	122.82	251.24	0.00
22	D&N Haveli	72.27	0.00	81.88	40.94	83.75	0.00
23	Daman & Diu	72.27	36.14	81.88	0.00	83.75	0.00
24	Lakshadweep	89.56	44.78	101.46	0.00	103.78	51.89
25	Pondicherry	89.56	115.10	101.46	130.06	103.78	51.89
	Sub Total	36450.00	41315.18	41390.00	46563.57	42880.49	23329.50
NORTH EAST STATES							
1	Arunachal Pradesh	787.76	1888.85	913.82	1286.73	1381.30	888.07
2	Assam	1392.37	2172.41	1615.17	1933.45	2441.44	1373.76
3	Meghalaya	331.74	605.52	384.82	437.96	581.69	368.26
4	Manipur	407.43	688.40	484.55	409.25	732.43	381.06
5	Nagaland	513.96	737.21	596.20	702.90	901.20	476.61
6	Mizoram	343.88	611.60	398.91	555.38	602.97	339.18
7	Sikkim	53.27	97.22	61.79	87.06	93.40	46.70
8	Tripura	219.60	383.60	254.74	314.03	385.06	192.53
	Sub Total	4050.00	7184.82	4710.00	8436.42	7119.49	4066.17
	Grand Total	40500.00	48499.99	46100.00	55000.00	50000.00	*27395.67

*As on 16.1.2013

Representation of SCs, STs and OBCs

Groups	Number of Employees				Number of appointments made during the previous calendar year							
					By Direct Recruitment			By Promotion			By Other	
	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Group - "A"	24	4	2	0	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Group - "B"	43	10	3	8	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Group - "C"	39	8	2	3	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
*Group - "D" (Excluding Safai Karamcharis)	31	4	4	4	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
*Group - "D" (Safai karamcharis)	3	3	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
TOTAL	140	29	11	15	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

* Under the 6th Central pay commission, all Group 'D' posts have been converted into Group 'C' posts.

Representation of the Persons with Disabilities

Groups	Number of Employees				DIRECT RECRUITMENT								PROMOTION					
					No. of Vacancies reserved				No. of Appointments Made				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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Group - "A"	24	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Group - "B"	43	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Group - "C"	39	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	01	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
*Group - "D" (Excluding Safai Karamcharis)	31	NIL	1	1	NIL	NIL	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
*Group - "D" (Safai Karamcharis)	3	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
TOTAL	140	NIL	1	1	1	NIL	4	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	01	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

* Under the 6th Central pay commission, all Group 'D' posts have been converted into Group 'C' posts.

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-XXVII

NIRD Research Studies for the Year 2012-13

Sl. No.	Title of the Study	Team Leader
NIRD Research Studies		
1	Successful Practices in Land Reforms: Special Reference to Land Tenure and Up-dation & Computerization of Land Records	Dr. K. Suman Chandra
2	Coping Strategies and Risk bearing Capacities of Small and Marginal Farmers in Rain-fed Agriculture	Dr. V. Suresh Babu
3	Effectiveness of Integrated Action Plan (IAP) in Improving Physical Infrastructure: A Process Study	Dr. NV Madhuri
4	Efficacy of School Development and Monitoring Committees in Achieving Goals of Universal School Education - A Study in Karnataka	Dr. Sarumathy
5	Akshaya Tele-Centres for Aam Aadmi in Kerala	Dr. P. Sathish Chandra
6	Impact Assessment of Community Radio on Social Development of Rural People: A Comparative Study	Dr. KP Kumaran
7	Good Practices and Interventions followed by the Gram Panchayats for Effective Delivery of Services in Select States: A Comparative	Dr. Y. Bhaskar Rao
8	Assessment of Loan Waivers on Fresh Credit Disbursements	Dr. BK Swain
9	Performance Audit of RSETI/REDP Enterprises in Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh	Dr. TG Ramaiah
10	Promoting Drudgery Reduction Technologies for Women Workers participating in MGNREGS	Dr. G. Valentina
11	Effectiveness of Grassroots Initiatives for Participatory Planning Implementation and Monitoring : A critical review in selected states	Dr. R. Chinna Durai
12	Planning & Implementation of Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana: A Study in Two States	Dr. Shankar Chatterjee
13	Planning and Implementation of NSAP in West Bengal	Dr. P.C. Sikiligar
14	Geoinformatic based Action Research Project for Comprehensive Village Development	CGARD
Case Studies 2012-13		
15	Gujarat Tribal Village Paints a Rosy Picture: A Case of Floriculture in Surat District of Gujarat	Dr. N.V. Madhuri
16	Women Empowerment: A Case of Bhagini Miveditha Gramin Vigyan Niketan	
17	Community Mobilization through Volunteerism: A Case of Bharat Nirman Volunteers in Chittor District of Andhra Pradesh	
18	Case Study on Carbon Trading of an Environmental Microenterprise of Powerguda village, Adilabad, Andhra Pradesh	Dr. Kanaka Durga
19	Socio-economic impact of Road connectivity on rural poor: A case of PMGSY Road in Jaisalmer and Nagaur districts of Rajasthan)	Dr. Y. Gangi Reddy

Annexure-XXVII (Contd.)

20	Land Donation for Rural Roads: A case of PMGSY Roads in Solan and Kangra districts of Himachal Pradesh	
21	Community Initiatives in Sustainability of Drinking Water Quality - A Case study of an Arsenic affected village in Murshidabad district of West Bengal	Dr. P. Siva Ram
22	Government Initiatives in Sustainability of Drinking Water Quality - A Case study of Arsenic affected village in south 24 paraganas district of West Bengal	
23	NGOs and Private Agencies Initiatives in Sustainability of Drinking Water Quality - A Case study of Arsenic affected village in south 24 paraganas district of West Bengal	
24	Rice-Husk based Power Generation Projects in Chambaran Districts of Bihar	Dr. R. Murugesan
25	Community Based Solar Photovoltaic Power Plant in Mahaboobnagar, A.P	
26	Windmill Power Project in Pazhavur & Nettur villages, Trinelvei Distt., TN	
27	Community Initiatives in Maintenance of Irrigation Infrastructure - A case study in Uttar Pradesh	Dr. S. N. Rao CRI
28	Economics of Water Harvesting Practices in Watershed Development Programmes: A Study in Four Selected States	Dr. U. Hemanatha Kumar
29	Compatibility of Livelihood Interventions with Production Systems in WDP	Dr. Ch. Radhika Rani
30	Livelihood Initiatives in Production Systems Under a Watershed Programme	



Annexure-XXVIII

Consultancy Research Studies for the Year 2012-13

S.No.	Research Study Title	Team Members
1	Evaluation Study of Activities Aimed at Promotion of the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Upgradation of the Levels of Administration under the Central Sector Scheme 'Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India	Dr. R. R. Prasad
2	MoTA's Project "Research Information and Mass Education, Tribal Festivals and Others"	Dr. R. R. Prasad
3	Evaluation Study of Watershed (IWMP) Preparatory Phase in Maharashtra	S. S. P. Sharma
4	National Level Study on "Best Practices in PMGSY" in (12 states)	CRI
5	Third Party Monitoring & Evaluation of ATMA Scheme for the Years 2010-11 & 2011-12	Dr. G. V. Raju
6	Impact Assessment of Nirmal Gram Abhiyan (NGA) & Gramen Vikas Andolan (GVA)	B. Chakravarthy & T. Brahmanandam
7	Promoting Women 's political Leadership & Gender Responsive in India	CWDGS
8	BRGF Evaluation in Rajasthan	CPR
9	Monitoring of SSA & MDM for Andhra Pradesh	Dr. T. Vijay Kumar
10	Post Enumeration Study of DISE 2012 in Andhra Pradesh	Dr. T. Vijay Kumar
11	Post Enumeration Study of DISE 2012 in Maharashtra	T. Vijay Kumar
12	Study to Test Check the Results of 4th Minor Irrigation Census	Dr. G. Rajani Kanth, Dr. Dheeraja, , Dr. K.H. Rao
13	Impact of Category IV Works of MGNREGA on Drought Prone and Desert Areas and Empowering Effect of MGNREGA	CWEPA
14	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 need of the Indian Farmers	CGARD
15	Up-gradation of 4 GIS Facility Centers at NERC, Gauwahati; OWDM, Orissa; AMR APARD, Andhra Pradesh and SPIPA, Ahmadabad	CGARD
16	GIS based Watershed Monitoring and Evaluation	CGARD
17	Agro-climate Planning and Information Bank (APIB) Project for Champawat and Dehradun District of Uttarakhand - Deployment of SDSS in two Districts	CGARD
18	Digitization of Cadastre maps for Champawat and Dehradun District of Uttarakhand	CGARD
19	Spatial Decision Support System (SDSS) for Rural Development (for balanced 14 states and up gradation of Customized Planning and Estimates Software for 11 States with Local Language Interface)	CGARD



Annexure-XXIX

Action Research Studies for the Year 2011-12

S.No.	Research Study Title	Team Members	Study Area
1	Formation of Flexible Labour Groups For Enhancing Access to Employment & Strengthening Livelihoods In Kerala	Dr G. Rajni Kanth, Dr. C. Dheeraja	Kerala
2	Improving Management Practices in the Implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National employment Guarentee Scheme (MGNREGA) in the State Jammu & Kashmir	CRRID	Jammu & Kashmir
3	SHGs Convergence with Animal Husbandry, in Ipperu Village, Kodaire Manadal, Anantapur District, Andhra Pradesh.	Dr. Gyanmudra Dr. R P Achari Dr. M Sarumathy	Andhra Pradesh
4	Geo informatics Based Livelihood Planning of Selected Villages in Maharashtra	Dr. V. Madhava Rao and Team	Maharashtra
5	Disaster resilient Gram Panchayat: Making A Model	Dr. K. Sumanchandra and Team	Andhra Pradesh Bihar
6	Participatory Micro level Planning & Management for Sustainable Development through GIS Applications	SIRD Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu
7	An Innovative Programme on Developing Self Reliant Villages in Bundelkhand region.	CGARD Faculty and PSI representatives	Bundelkhand Region in MP and UP
8	Action Research Proposal on Enhancement of Forest based Livelihoods through Conservation and Regeneration Strategies - Andhra Pradesh	Dr MV Rao and other Team members and representatives of KOVEL Fdn.	Andhra Pradesh

Annexure-XXX

Collaborative Studies for the Year 2011-12

S.No.	Research Study Title	Team Members	Study Area
1	Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Development studies Effectiveness of Panchayati Raj Institutions in Service Delivery in Kerala	Dr. B. A Prakash	Kerala
2	CIRDAP: Government and Community Initiatives in Prevention of Arsenic Drinking Water quality problem	Dr. P. Shiva Ram	Bangladesh.

Annual Statement showing the Representation of SCs, STs and OBCs as on 17.12.2012 and Number of Appointments made as on 17.12.2012 in NIRD under Ministry of Rural Development

Groups	Number of Employees					No. of Appointments made during the Calendar Year i.e. as on 17.12.2012									
						By Direct Recruitment				By Promotion			By Other Methods		
	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs		Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	Total	SCs	STs
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Group 'A'	49	10	2	7		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Group 'B'	48	11	1	7		—	—	—	—	10	1		—	—	—
Group 'C' (including re- classified Group C)	234	69	13	56		—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—
TOTAL	331	90	16	70		—	—	—	—	10	1		—	—	—

Annual Statement showing Number of Persons with Disabilities and Minorities as on 17.12.2012
NIRD under Ministry of Rural Development

Groups	Number of Employees				DIRECT RECRUITMENT								PROMOTION					No. of minorities in position	
					No. of Vacancies reserved				No. of appointments made				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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Group 'A'	49	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Group 'B'	48	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Group 'C' (including re- classified Group	234	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34
TOTAL	331	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39

III. Steps taken to implement the provisions of reservation for SC, ST, OBCs and PWDs.

The Institute of following the reservation policy as per Govt. of India orders issued from time to time.



Number of State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee Meetings

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No.of meetings held during the year								
		2004-5	2005-6	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (As on 30.12.12)
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	1
3	Assam	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0
4	Bihar	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	1	0
5	Chhattisgarh	1	2	2	1	1	0	1	2	0
6	Goa	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
11	Jharkhand	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0
12	Karnataka	0	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	1
13	Kerala	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
14	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	0
15	Maharashtra	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	2
16	Manipur	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
17	Meghalaya	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0
18	Mizoram	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	1
19	Nagaland	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
20	Odisha	0	2	3	1	1	1	1	0	0
21	Punjab	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	0	2	3	3	1	0	2	0	0
23	Sikkim	1	1	0	3	2	1	2	2	1
24	Tamil Nadu	0	1	2	2	2	1	2	0	0
25	Tripura	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	2	1
26	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	0	1	0	0	3	0	2	0	0
28	West Bengal	0	0	1	3	3	0	3	4	2
29	A & N Island	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0
30	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Lakshadweep	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
33	Puducherry	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0

Number of District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee Meetings

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of VMC Districts	No. of meetings required to be held every year	No. of meetings held during the year								2012-13 (As on 30.12.12)
				2004-5	2005-6	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	Andhra Pradesh	22	88	4	11	37	42	29	23	28	29	17
2	Arunachal Pradesh	16	64	0	26	20	18	10	12	23	13	5
3	Assam	27	108	4	13	27	25	15	38	33	37	15
4	Bihar	38	152	0	31	44	45	43	41	19	25	14
5	Chhattisgarh	16	64	3	14	34	36	12	10	26	24	22
6	Goa	2	8	0	2	4	4	2	0	1	2	1
7	Gujarat	26	104	8	38	43	60	60	39	54	56	19
8	Haryana	21	84	2	12	25	25	13	21	34	35	18
9	Himachal Pradesh	12	48	1	10	18	17	4	6	11	15	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	22	88	0	0	2	9	2	1	4	2	0
11	Jharkhand	24	96	0	15	34	33	6	16	27	39	12
12	Karnataka	30	120	8	28	32	41	16	31	53	59	34
13	Kerala	14	56	0	15	23	40	32	19	26	32	16
14	Madhya Pradesh	50	200	17	67	87	76	63	39	89	98	53
15	Maharashtra	33	132	9	32	38	59	38	23	49	56	32
16	Manipur	9	36	2	0	7	5	3	9	11	7	4
17	Meghalaya	7	28	0	1	6	7	7	11	14	12	5
18	Mizoram	8	32	8	9	10	15	11	12	22	20	14
19	Nagaland	11	44	0	0	14	9	3	2	2	0	0
20	Odisha	30	120	19	33	50	49	34	37	52	41	25
21	Punjab	20	80	7	12	19	28	8	17	37	20	15
22	Rajasthan	33	132	2	33	41	47	41	18	56	64	24
23	Sikkim	4	16	0	1	2	1	2	3	2	6	1
24	Tamil Nadu	31	124	12	43	52	57	51	29	41	26	14
25	Tripura	4	16	0	0	7	5	4	9	8	11	4
26	Uttarakhand	13	52	5	15	15	17	13	10	16	6	10
27	Uttar Pradesh	72	288	18	85	92	105	63	43	88	60	21
28	West Bengal	19	76	0	2	33	34	15	8	17	27	6
29	A & N Island	2	8	0	0	0	1	3	0	2	5	2
30	Daman & Diu	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
31	D & N Haveli	2	8	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0
32	Lakshadweep	1	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
33	Puducherry	1	4	0	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	0



Annexure-XXXV

Progress under SECC 2011 as on 20.12.12

S.No.	State / UT	Total EBs	EBs Enumerated	% of EBs Completed
1	A & N Islands	1,198	1,159	96.74%
2	Andhra Pradesh	191,655	187,738	97.96%
3	Arunchal Pradesh	6,791	6,791	100.00%
4	Assam	64,458	64,451	99.99%
5	Bihar	206,844	131,934	63.78%
6	Chandigarh	2,067	2,067	100.00%
7	Chhattisgarh	49,222	49,169	99.89%
8	Dadra & N H	690	690	100.00%
9	Delhi	33,174	33,174	100.00%
10	Diu & Daman	439	439	100.00%
11	Goa	3,167	3,165	99.94%
12	Gujarat	113,507	112,569	99.17%
13	Haryana	49,261	49,261	100.00%
14	Himachal Pradesh	25,036	25,036	100.00%
15	Jammu and Kashmir	25,160	25,139	99.92%
16	Jharkhand	71,719	61,103	85.20%
17	Karnataka	126,925	126,925	100.00%
18	Kerala	68,388	68,369	99.97%
19	Lakshadweep	117	117	100.00%
20	Madhya Pradesh	156,359	156,307	99.97%
21	Maharashtra	222,601	219,964	98.82%
22	Manipur	6,006	5,154	85.81%
23	Meghalaya	9,116	9,106	99.89%
24	Mizoram	2,301	2,234	97.09%
25	Nagaland	4,078	4,078	100.00%
26	Orissa	96,867	94,701	97.76%
27	Puducherry	2,310	2,310	100.00%
28	Punjab	52,243	51,306	98.21%
29	Rajasthan	138,064	137,292	99.44%
30	Sikkim	1,415	1,415	100.00%
31	Tamilnadu	143,690	142,106	98.90%
32	Tripura	7,316	7,316	100.00%
33	U.P	394,253	317,318	80.49%
34	Uttarakhand	27,815	27,815	100.00%
35	West Bengal	178,199	176,193	98.87%
	All	2,482,451	2,303,911	92.81%



Annexure-XXXVI

List of Central Public Information Officer (CPIOs) and Appellate Authority (AAs) - Department of Rural Development

As on 31.12.2012

Sl. No.	Name Designation & Address of CPIO	Subject	Phone No. E-Mail Fax No.	Appellate Authority Name / Designation Phone No. / E-Mail
I	FINANCE DIVISION			
1	Shri M. Rama Krishna Under Secretary (F-I) R.No.366-C, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110114.	All matters relating to concurrence of Integrated Finance Division	011-23386378	Shri Mashoda Lal, Deputy Secretary (Fin.) 011- 23381967
2	Shri. S.S. Bhandari, Joint. Director (B&A) R.No.462, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110114.	All matter related to Budget & Accounts and O&M	011-23388770	Shri G.P. Gupta, Chief Controller of Accounts (CCA) 011- 23382521
II	MAHATMA GANDHI NREGA			
3	Shri S.K. Verma Under Secretary, (MG NREGA) R.No.363, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110114.	Matters relating to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MG NREGA)	011-23384980	Shri S.P.Vashishth, Director (MG NREGA) 011- 011-23070129
III	DRDA			
4	Dr. Manik Chandra Pandit Assistant Commissioner(DRDA) 3rd Floor, B.K.S. Marg, State Emporia Building, Cannaught Place, New Delhi-110001.	All matters relating to District Rural Development Agency and Building under SGSY.	011- 23346235	Smt. Preeti Nath Director (DRDA) 011- 23743278
IV	SGSY/NRLM			
5	Shri A. P. Singh Assistant Director (RL) 5th Floor Samrat Hotel, Kautilya Marg, Chankya Puri New Delhi-110023.	Policy matters relating to Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)/ National Rural Livelihood Mission(NRLM)	011- 24122939	Smt. Nita Kejrewal Director (RL) 011-24122937
6	Shri. S.B. Tiwari, Under Secretary (RL) 5th Floor Samrat Hotel, Kautilya Marg, Chankya Puri New Delhi-110023.	Matters related to Special Project (SGSY)	011-24122946	Shri Sudhir Shyam, Deputy Secretary (RL) 011- 24122938
7	Shri Jagdish Kumar Research Officer (SGSY) 6th floor, Hotel Samrat, Kautilya Marg,Chankya Puri, New Delhi-110023.	Mahila Kissan Sashktikaran	011-24109866	Shri Sudhir Shyam, Deputy Secretary (RL) 011- 24122938

Contd.



Annexure-XXXVI (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Name Designation & Address of CPIO	Subject	Phone No. E-Mail Fax No.	Appellate Authority Name / Designation Phone No. / E-Mail
V	RURAL HOUSING			
8	Shri. S. R. Mehar (RH) Under Secretary (RH) R.No.378, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi	All Budget and Release matters related to Rural Housing and Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)	011-23070978	Shri B.C. Behera, Deputy Secretary(RH) 011- 23381300
9	Smt. Sunita Dhavale, Under Secretary (RH) R.No. 454, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi	All policy matters related to Rural Housing and Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)	011-23381343	Shri S. Kalothra Deputy Secretary (RH) 011-23381300
VI	PMGSY			
10	Shri Ram Raj Meena Under Secretary (RC) R.No.463, Krishi Bhawan New Delhi	Matters relating to Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).	011- 23382406	Smt. Manju Rajpal, Deputy Secretary 011- 23381028
VII	V&MC, NLM			
11	Shri D.K.Singh Under Secretary (NLM) R.No.604, Block 11, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003.	Matters relating to National Level Monitors, State level and District level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees.	011-24368626	Shri Sidhil Sashi Director (V&MC) 011-24362822
VIII	Below Poverty Line (BPL) and MONITORING			
12	Shri Vum Mang Under Secretary (BPL)//NE) R.No.366-C, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110114.	Monitoring and Evaluation of Rural Development Programmes and matters relating to North-East Region.	011-23386378	Dr. Mahi pal Director (P&P) 011-23382046
13	Shri. Mukesh Kumar, Assistant Commissioner (P&P) R.No. 378-A, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110114.	All Plan and Policy matter.	011- 23381709	Dr. Mahi pal Director (P&P) 011-23382046
IX	IEC			
14	Shri S.P. Arya Under Secretary (IEC) R.No.376-A, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110114.	All matters related to IEC Division, RTI and Library.	011-23385080	Shri Dhiraj Kakadia Director (IEC) 011-23384399
X	ADMINISTRATION			
15	Shri N.K. Dudeja Under Secretary (Estt.) R.No.302, Krishi Bhawan New Delhi-110114.	All matters related to Establishment and IT	011-23386018	Shri B.C. Behera, Deputy Secretary (RH)(Admn.,/IT) 011- 23381300
16	Shri. S.S. Prasad, Under Secretary (Genl.) R.No.378, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110114.	All matters related to General Administration	011-23070978	

Annexure-XXXVI (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Name Designation & Address of CPIO	Subject	Phone No. E-Mail Fax No.	Appellate Authority Name / Designation Phone No. / E-Mail
17	Smt. Alice Tete Under Secretary (IC) R.No.366-B, Krishi Bhawan New Delhi-110114.	All matters related International Cooperation	011-23073787	Shri S.S. Kalhotra Deputy Secretary (RH) 011-23381300
XI	NSAP			
18	Shri Rama Verma K Under Secretary (NSAP) R.No.604, Block 11, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi	All matters related to NSAP	011-24368626	Shri T. Srinivas Director (NSAP) 011-24360565
XII	PC & PURA			
19	Shri Guljari Lal Under Secretary(PC) BKS Marg, State Emporia Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi-110001.	All matters related to PC	011- 23346551	Smt. Vijaya Srivastava Joint Secretary/ (SA) (For PC matters) 011-23386411
20	Shri N. Thyagarajan Section Officer (PURA) BKS Marg, New Delhi-110001.	All matter related to PURA	011-23347536	Shri Dhruva Kumar Singh, Dy. Secretary(RE) 011-23073702 (For PURA matters)
XIII	CASH SECTION			
21.	Shri L.D. Saraswati Dy. Controller of Accounts (DCA) R.No. 550, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110114.	All matter related to Cash Section.	011-23386584	Shri G.P. Gupta Chief Controller of Accounts (CCA) 011- 23382521
XIV	TRAINING			
22.	Shri S.S. Prasad Under Secretary (Trg.& GC) R.No. 378, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110114.	All matter related to training.	011-23070978	Shri S.K. Singh Director (Training) 011-23382313
XV	OFFICIAL LANGUAGE (OL)			
23.	Smt. Manju Saxena, Joint Director (OL) R.No. 372,Krishi Bhawan, NewDelhi-110114.	All matter related to official language.	011-23385872	Smt. Vijaya Srivastava, Joint Secretary (SA) 011- 23386411
XVI	VIGILANCE			
24.	Shri S.D. Singh, Under Secretary (Vig.) R.No. 472-B, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi-110114.	All matters related to vigilance.	011-23389903	Shri B.C. Behera, Deputy Secretary (RH) 11- 23097048



सत्यमेव जयते

R F D

(Results-Framework Document)
for

Department of Rural Development

(2011-2012)



Section 1: Vision, Mission, Objectives and Functions

Vision

Sustainable and inclusive growth of rural India

Mission

Sustainable and inclusive growth of rural India through a multi pronged strategy for eradication of poverty by increasing livelihood opportunities, providing social safety net and developing infrastructure for growth and improvement of quality of life in rural India.

Objective

- 1 Providing for the enhancement of livelihood security to households in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household.
- 2 Providing livelihood opportunities by effective implementation of SGSY
- 3 Provision of all-weather rural connectivity to unconnected rural habitations and upgradation of existing roads.
- 4 Providing basic housing and homestead to BPL households in rural areas.
- 5 Providing social assistance to the elderly, widow and disabled persons.
- 6 Providing urban amenities in rural areas for improvement of quality of life.
- 7 Capacity development and training of rural development functionaries

Functions

- 1 Implementation and monitoring of following programmes for development in rural areas with particular aim to reach out to the most disadvantaged sections of the society in rural areas:- (i) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) for providing livelihood opportunities. (ii) National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, (MGNREGA) for providing enhancement of livelihood security to households. (iii) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for providing rural connectivity (iv) Indira Awaas Yojana for rural housing (IAY) (v) National Social Assistance Programme for social safety net (NSAP) (vi) Administration of District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA) (vii) Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) and (viii) Training and Capacity Building of rural development functionaries
- 2 To frame appropriate action plan for the effective and optimum result-oriented implementation of programmes being implemented by this Department keeping in view the broad policies/ guidelines and the budgetary resources made available by the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance etc
- 3 To interact with other Ministries/ Departments, State Governments and other bodies with a view to take concerted action for effective and meaningful implementation of programmes being run by this Department in an effective



Section 1: Vision, Mission, Objectives and Functions

and convergent manner.

- 4 To seek sufficient budgetary support for various rural development programmes being implemented by the Department of Rural Development.
- 5 Meetings of the Performance Review Committee for periodic reviews of the programmes being implemented by Department of Rural Development.
- 6 Public co-operation, including all matters relating to voluntary agencies and Council of Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART).
- 7 Matters relating to National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad.
- 8 Matters relating to National Rural Road Development Authority (NRRDA), New Delhi.
- 9 Rural Development matters relating to International Forums such as:- (i) Afro-Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO) (ii) Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP) (iii) South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). (iv) Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi Sectoral and Technical Cooperation (BIMSTEC).



Section 2: Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%
[1] Providing for the enhancement of livelihood security to households in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household.	20.00	[1.1] Percentage of households provided employment against demanded employment under MGNREGS#	[1.1.1] Percentage of rural households	%	3.00	98	90	80	70	60
		[1.2] Person days generated under MGNREGS#	[1.2.1] No. of persondays generated	Nos. in crores	3.00	250	225	200	175	150
		[1.3] Person days generated under MGNREGS (women)#	[1.3.1] Percentage of persondays (women) generated	%	3.00	33	29.70	26.40	23.10	19.80
		[1.4] Average days of employment provided to each household#	[1.4.1] Average persondays per household	No. of days	2.00	46	41.40	36.80	32.20	27.50
		[1.5] Total fund utilized#	[1.5.1] Total funds utilized	Rs. in crores	1.00	38000	34200	30400	26600	22800
		[1.6] Total works taken up#	[1.6.1] Number of works	Number	1.00	50	45	40	35	30
		[1.7] Approval of State Labour Budget for 2011-12	[1.7.1] Approval of Labour Budget of 50% of States	Nos.	1.00	34	30.60	27.20	23.80	20.4
		[1.8] Review by Central Employment Guarantee Council	[1.8.1] No. of meetings held	Nos.	3.00	3	2	1	--	--
		[1.9] Regional Review Meetings in States	[1.9.1] No. of meetings held	Nos.	3.00	2	1	--	--	--
		[2.1] Release of allocated funds	[2.1.1] Release of total allocated funds	Amount in Rs. crores	2.00	2768	2491.20	2214.40	1937.60	1660.80
[2] Providing livelihood opportunities by effective implementation of SGSY	15.00	[2.2] Formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs)	[2.2.1] No. of SHGs formed	No. of SHGs	2.00	4.27	3.84	3.42	2.99	2.56



Section 2: Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%
[3] Provision of all-weather rural connectivity to unconnected rural habitations and upgradation of existing roads.	15.00			(in lakh)						
		[2.3] Capacity Building and Training of beneficiaries	[2.3.1] Number of beneficiaries provided training	No. of beneficiaries (in lakh)	3.00	17.46	15.52	13.58	11.64	9.70
		[2.4] Provision of economic support (credit and subsidy) to SHGs for livelihood promotion	[2.4.1] Number of assisted SHGs	No. of SHGs (in lakh)	3.00	1.75	1.58	1.40	1.23	1.05
		[2.5] Sanction of Placement linked skill development projects through private sector participation	[2.5.1] Number of beneficiaries trained.	No. of beneficiaries	3.00	135000	120000	108000	94500	81000
		[2.6] State Missions set up for NRLM Implementation	[2.6.1] Number of State Missions set up	No. of Societies	2.00	13	11	10	9	8
		[3.1] Release of funds.	[3.1.1] Release of funds	Amount Rs in Crores	3.00	20000	18000	16000	14000	12000
		[3.2] Monitoring of progress through MPRs and QPRs	[3.2.1] No. of review meetings	No.	2.00	12	11	10	8	7
		[3.3] Quality monitoring – inspection by NQMs	[3.3.1] No. of inspections carried out	No.	2.00	4300	3870	3440	3010	2080
		[3.4] Construction of new roads	[3.4.1] Length of new roads constructed	Kms.	3.00	16000	14400	12800	11200	9600
		[3.5] Upgradation of rural roads	[3.5.1] Length of upgraded roads	Kms.	3.00	17000	15300	13600	11900	10200

Section 2: Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%
[4] Providing basic housing and homestead to BPL households in rural areas.	15.00	[3.6] Training to officials	[3.6.1] No. of Officials to be trained	No.	2.00	1000	900	800	700	600
		[4.1] Release of funds	[4.1.1] Timely Release of funds	Rs.in Crores	3.00	10000	9000	8000	7000	6000
		[4.2] Fulfilment of physical targets for the year	[4.2.1] Construction of houses	No. of houses in lakhs	6.00	28.12	25.31	22.50	19.68	16.87
		[4.3] Focus on weaker sections	[4.3.1] House sanctioned for SC/STs	No. houses in lakhs	3.00	16.87	15.18	13.50	11.81	10.12
[5] Providing social assistance to the elderly, widow and disabled persons.	10.00	[4.4] Monitoring of performance of States	[4.4.1] Effective monitoring by way of monthly meetings of coordinating officers, quarterly meetings of Secretaries and annual meeting of PD DRDAs etc.	No. of meetings	3.00	10	9	8	7	6
		[5.1] Scrutiny of proposals for release of funds	[5.1.1] Release of funds to the States	Rs. In Crores	2.00	6158	5542	4926	4311	3695
		[5.2] Identification of eligible beneficiaries for Pension Schemes for the Aged, Widows and the Disabled	[5.2.1] Coverage of beneficiaries vis-à-vis estimated numbers	No. in lakhs	3.00	215	194	172	151	129
		[5.3] Identification of eligible households for assistance under NFBS	[5.3.1] Coverage of eligible households vis-à-vis estimated	No. in lakhs	3.00	3.43	3.09	2.7	2.4	2.1



Section 2: Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%
[6] Providing urban amenities in rural areas for improvement of quality of life.	5.00		numbers							
		[5.4] Placing the database of pensioners in the public domain	[5.4.1] Uploading of pensioners database vis-à-vis physical coverage	No. in lakhs	2.00	170	153	136	119	102
		[6.1] New Scheme rolled out after Cabinet approval.	[6.1.1] Approval of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) and issue of Letter of award	Time period	1.00	31/05/2011	15/06/2011	30/06/2011	15/07/2011	30/07/2011
		[6.2] Evaluation and approval of 8 DPRs received from private developers and execution of necessary legal agreements	[6.2.1] Signing of Agreements	Time period	1.00	15/06/2011	30/06/2011	15/07/2011	30/07/2011	15/08/2011
		[6.3] Commencement of activities	[6.3.1] Inventorisation of assets, procurement of land, release of grant instalment, financial closure and dissemination of project documents	Time period	1.00	31/12/2011	31/01/2012	15/02/2012	29/02/2012	15/03/2012
		[6.4] Selected private developers to provide urban amenities in PURA clusters, drinking water and sewage treatment, construction and maintenance of village	[6.4.1] Households provided drinking water, pipelines laid for drainage, number of BPL youths provided placement.	Time period	2.00	31/03/2013	-	-	-	-

Section 2: Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%
[7] Capacity development and training of rural development functionaries	5.00	streets, drainage, solid waste management , skill development and placement of rural BPL youths etc.								
		[7.1] Release of Funds to Training Institutes (NIRD, SIRD, ETCs, OTC)	[7.1.1] Release of Funds	Rs. In Crores	2.00	170.00	153.00	136.00	119.00	102.00
		[7.2] Organisation of Training Courses	[7.2.1] Number of trainings conducted	Number	2.00	21000	18900	16800	14700	12600
		[7.3] Organisation of two National Colloquia of SIRDs and ETCs	[7.3.1] August,2011 and January, 2012	Number	1.00	2	1	--	--	--
* Efficient Functioning of the RFD System	3.00	Timely submission of Draft for Approval	On-time submission	Date	2.0	07/03/2011	08/03/2011	09/03/2011	10/03/2011	11/03/2011
		Timely submission of Results	On- time submission	Date	1.0	01/05/2012	03/05/2012	04/05/2012	05/05/2012	06/05/2012
* Improving Internal Efficiency / Responsiveness / Service delivery of Ministry / Department	10.00	Implementation of Sevottam	Resubmission of revised draft of Citizens' / Clients' Charter	Date	2.0	16/01/2012	18/01/2012	20/01/2012	23/01/2012	25/01/2012
			Independent Audit of Implementation of Grievance Redress Mechanism	%	2.0	100	90	80	70	60
		Ensure compliance with Section 4(1) (b) of the RTI Act, 2005	No. of items on which information is uploaded by February 10, 2012	No	2.0	16	15	14	13	12
			Finalize an action plan to mitigate potential areas of corruption.	Date	2.0	26/03/2012	27/03/2012	28/03/2012	29/03/2012	30/03/2012

* Mandatory Objective(s)



Section 2: Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%
* Ensuring compliance to the Financial Accountability Framework	2.00	develop an action plan to mitigate them								
		Develop an action plan to implement ISO 9001 certification	Finalize an action plan to implement ISO 9001 certification	Date	2.0	16/04/2012	17/04/2012	18/04/2012	19/04/2012	20/04/2012
		Timely submission of ATNS on Audit Paras of C&AG	Percentage of ATNS submitted within due date (4 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by CAG during the year.	%	0.5	100	90	80	70	60
		Timely submission of ATRs to the PAC Sectt. on PAC Reports.	Percentage of ATRs submitted within due date (6 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by PAC during the year.	%	0.5	100	90	80	70	60
		Early disposal of pending ATNS on Audit Paras of C&AG Reports presented to Parliament before 31.3.2011.	Percentage of outstanding ATNS disposed off during the year.	%	0.5	100	90	80	70	60
* Mandatory Objective(s)		Early disposal of pending ATRs on PAC Reports presented to Parliament before 31.3.2011	Percentage of outstanding ATRs disposed off during the year.	%	0.5	100	90	80	70	60



Section 3: Trend Values of the Success Indicators

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value FY 09/10	Actual Value FY 10/11	Target Value FY 11/12	Projected Value for FY 12/13	Projected Value for FY 13/14
[1] Providing for the enhancement of livelihood security to households in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household.	[1.1] Percentage of households provided employment against demanded employment under MGNREGS#	[1.1.1] Percentage of rural households	%	99	99	90	-	-
	[1.2] Person days generated under MGNREGS#	[1.2.1] No. of persondays generated	Nos. in crores	282.21	250.00	225	-	-
	[1.3] Person days generated under MGNREGS (women)#	[1.3.1] Percentage of persondays generated	%	51	33	29.70	-	-
	[1.4] Average days of employment provided to each household#	[1.4.1] Average persondays per household	No. of days	54	46	41.40	-	-
	[1.5] Total fund utilized#	[1.5.1] Total funds utilized	Rs. in crores	37853.75	38000	34200	-	-
	[1.6] Total works taken up#	[1.6.1] Number of works	Number	45.96	50	45	-	-
	[1.7] Approval of State Labour Budget for 2011-12	[1.7.1] Approval of Labour Budget of 50% of States	Nos.	17	34	30.60	-	-
	[1.8] Review by Central Employment Guarantee Council	[1.8.1] No. of meetings held	Nos.	3	3	2	-	-
	[1.9] Regional Review Meetings in States	[1.9.1] No. of meetings held	Nos.	1	2	1	-	-
[2] Providing livelihood opportunities by effective implementation of SGSY	[2.1] Release of allocated funds	[2.1.1] Release of total allocated funds	Amount in Rs. crores	2230	2666	2491.20	4500	5000



Section 3: Trend Values of the Success Indicators

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value FY 09/10	Actual Value FY 10/11	Target Value FY 11/12	Projected Value for FY 12/13	Projected Value for FY 13/14
[3] Provision of all-weather rural connectivity to unconnected rural habitations and upgradation of existing roads.	[2.2] Formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs)	[2.2.1] No. of SHGs formed	No. of SHGs (in lakh)	3.89	4.50	3.84	5.00	5.50
	[2.3] Capacity Building and Training of beneficiaries	[2.3.1] Number of beneficiaries provided training	No. of beneficiaries (in lakh)	31.39	27.00	15.52	26.50	30.25
	[2.4] Provision of economic support (credit and subsidy) to SHGs for livelihood promotion	[2.4.1] Number of SHGs assisted	No. of SHGs (in lakh)	1.36	2.30	1.58	2.00	2.25
	[2.5] Sanction of Placement linked skill development projects through private sector participation	[2.5.1] Number of beneficiaries trained.	No. of beneficiaries.	48200	100000	120000	200000	250000
	[2.6] State Missions set up for NRLM Implementation	[2.6.1] Number of State Missions set up	No. of Societies	0	0	11	18	-
	[3.1] Release of funds.	[3.1.1] Release of funds	Amount Rs in Crores	17840	12000	18000	22000	24000
	[3.2] Monitoring of progress through MPRs and QPRs	[3.2.1] No. of review meetings	No.	18	12	11	12	12
	[3.3] Quality monitoring – inspection by NQMs	[3.3.1] No. of inspections carried out	No.	4741	4300	3870	4300	4300
	[3.4] Construction of new roads	[3.4.1] Length of new roads constructed	Kms.	24662	19090	14400	16500	17000



Section 3: Trend Values of the Success Indicators

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value FY 09/10	Actual Value FY 10/11	Target Value FY 11/12	Projected Value for FY 12/13	Projected Value for FY 13/14
[4] Providing basic housing and homestead to BPL households in rural areas.	[3.5] Upgradation of rural roads	[3.5.1] Length of upgraded roads	Kms.	35455	15000	15300	17000	17000
	[3.6] Training to officials	[3.6.1] No. of Officials to be trained	No.	1172	1000	900	1050	1100
	[4.1] Release of funds	[4.1.1] Timely Release of funds	Rs.in Crores	8800	10337	9000	11000	12100
	[4.2] Fulfilment of physical targets for the year	[4.2.1] Construction of houses	No. of houses in lakhs	40.52	29.09	25.31	30.93	34.02
	[4.3] Focus on weaker sections	[4.3.1] House sanctioned for SC/STs	No. houses in lakhs	24.31	17.45	15.18	18.56	20.41
[5] Providing social assistance to the elderly, widow and disabled persons.	[4.4] Monitoring of performance of States	[4.4.1] Effective monitoring by way of monthly meetings of coordinating officers, quarterly meetings of Secretaries and annual meeting of PD DRDAs etc.	No. of meetings	10	10	9	10	10
	[5.1] Scrutiny of proposals for release of funds	[5.1.1] Release of funds to the States	Rs. In Crores	5109	5110	5542	6158	6158
	[5.2] Identification of eligible beneficiaries for Pension Schemes for the Aged, Widows and the Disabled	[5.2.1] Coverage of beneficiaries vis-à-vis estimated numbers	No. in lakhs	180	215	194	215	215
	[5.3] Identification of eligible households	[5.3.1] Coverage of eligible households vis-à-vis	No. in lakhs	3.43	2.05	3.09	3.43	3.43



Section 3: Trend Values of the Success Indicators

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value FY 09/10	Actual Value FY 10/11	Target Value FY 11/12	Projected Value for FY 12/13	Projected Value for FY 13/14
[6] Providing urban amenities in rural areas for improvement of quality of life.	for assistance under NFBS	estimated numbers						
	[5.4] Placing the database of pensioners in the public domain	[5.4.1] Uploading of pensioners database vis-a-vis physical coverage	No. in lakhs	90	164	153	170	170
	[6.1] New Scheme rolled out after Cabinet approval.	[6.1.1] Approval of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) and issue of Letter of award	Time period	-	-	15/06/2011	-	-
	[6.2] Evaluation and approval of 8 DPRs received from private developers and execution of necessary legal agreements	[6.2.1] Signing of Agreements	Time period	-	-	30/06/2011	-	-
	[6.3] Commencement of activities	[6.3.1] Inventorisation of assets, procurement of land, release of grant instalment, financial closure and dissemination of project documents	Time period	-	-	31/01/2012	-	-
	[6.4] Selected private developers to provide urban amenities in PURA clusters, drinking water and sewage treatment, construction and maintenance of village streets, drainage, solid waste	[6.4.1] Households provided drinking water, pipelines laid for drainage, number of BPL youths provided placement.	Time period	-	-	-	-	-

Section 3: Trend Values of the Success Indicators

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value FY 09/10	Actual Value FY 10/11	Target Value FY 11/12	Projected Value for FY 12/13	Projected Value for FY 13/14
[7] Capacity development and training of rural development functionaries	management , skill development and placement of rural BPL youths etc.							
	[7.1] Release of Funds to Training Institutes (NIRD, SIRD, ETCs, OTC)	[7.1.1] Release of Funds	Rs. In Crores	-	-	153.00	-	-
	[7.2] Organisation of Training Courses	[7.2.1] Number of trainings conducted	Number	-	-	18900	-	-
	[7.3] Organisation of two National Colloquia of SIRDs and ETCs	[7.3.1] August, 2011 and January, 2012	Number	-	-	1	-	-
* Efficient Functioning of the RFD System	Timely submission of Draft for Approval	On-time submission	Date	30/11/2009	05/03/2010	04/03/2011	-	-
	Timely submission of Results	On- time submission	Date	30/04/2010	02/05/2011	03/05/2012	-	-
	Implementation of Sevottam	Resubmission of revised draft of Citizens' / Clients' Charter	Date	-	-	18/01/2012	-	-
		Independent Audit of Implementation of Grievance Redress Mechanism	%	-	-	90	-	-
	Ensure compliance with Section 4(1) (b) of the RTI Act, 2005	No. of items on which information is uploaded by February 10, 2012	No	-	-	15	-	-
* Improving Internal Efficiency / Responsiveness / Service delivery of Ministry / Department	Identify potential areas of corruption related to	Finalize an action plan to mitigate potential areas	Date	-	-	27/03/2012	-	-

* Mandatory Objective(s)

Section 3: Trend Values of the Success Indicators

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value FY 09/10	Actual Value FY 10/11	Target Value FY 11/12	Projected Value for FY 12/13	Projected Value for FY 13/14
* Ensuring compliance to the Financial Accountability Framework	departmental activities and develop an action plan to mitigate them	of corruption.						
	Develop an action plan to implement ISO 9001 certification	Finalize an action plan to implement ISO 9001 certification	Date	-	--	17/04/2012	--	-
	Timely submission of ATNS on Audit Paras of C&AG	Percentage of ATNS submitted within due date (4 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by CAG during the year.	%	-	98	90	--	-
	Timely submission of ATRs to the PAC Sectt. on PAC Reports.	Percentage of ATRs submitted within due date (6 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by PAC during the year.	%	-	100	90	--	-
	Early disposal of pending ATNs on Audit Paras of C&AG Reports presented to Parliament before 31.3.2011.	Percentage of outstanding ATNs disposed off during the year.	%	-	100	90	--	-
* Mandatory Objective(s)	Early disposal of pending ATRs on PAC Reports presented to Parliament before 31.3.2011	Percentage of outstanding ATRs disposed off during the year.	%	-	100	90	--	-



Section 4: Description and Definition of Success Indicators and Proposed Measurement Methodology

All the schemes of DoRD are centrally sponsored schemes which are implemented through the State Governments, District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). The role of Union Government is to issue guidelines of the schemes/programmes, provide financial assistance, periodically monitor the progress and evaluate the impact of the schemes. Accordingly, following success indicators and measurement methodology have been prescribed in the Table 1 and 2:

1. MGNREGS:

- 1.1 Percentage of households provided employment against demanded employment under MGNREGS: This indicator will measure percentage of employment provided against demanded employment under the Scheme during the financial year
- 1.2 Person days generated - This indicator will measure number of persondays generated.
- 1.3 Person days generated under MGNREGS (women) - This indicator will measure percentage of persondays (women) generated
- 1.4 Average days of employment provided to each household: This indicator will measure average days of employment provided to each household.
- 1.5 Total funds utilized - This indicator will measure total funds utilized.
- 1.6 Total works taken up - This indicator will measure total total works taken up.
- 1.7 Approval of State Labour Budget for 2011-12 - This indicator will measure approval of Labour Budget of 50% of States.
- 1.8 Review by Central Employment Guarantee Council - This indicator will measure number of meetings held.
- 1.9 Regional Review Meetings in States - This indicator will measure no. of meetings held.

2. SGSY (NRLM):

- 2.1 Release of allocated funds - This indicator will measure the release of funds by the Department of Rural Development to the States/UTs under SGSY.
- 2.2 Formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs) - This indicator will measure the actual number of SHGs formed
- 2.3 Capacity building and training of beneficiaries - This indicator will measure the number of beneficiaries provided training.
- 2.4 Provision of economic support (credit and subsidy) to SHGs for livelihood promotion - This indicator will measure number of beneficiaries assisted.
- 2.5 Sanction of Placement linked skill development projects through private sector participation - This indicator will measure number of beneficiaries trained and placed.
- 2.6 Setting up of State Missions: This indicator will measure number of State Missions set up.

3. PMGSY:

- 3.1 Release of funds - This indicator will measure release of funds to SRRDAs, NRRDA, NICSI and any other Organization from budgetary sources as well as from EAP (Externally Aided Projects) and IEBR (Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources) under the programme.
- 3.2. Monitoring of progress through MPRs and QPRs - This indicator will measure number of meetings held to monitor the progress of construction of roads.
- 3.3 Quality Monitoring - Inspection by National Quality Monitors - This indicator will measure no. of inspections carried out by National Quality Monitors.
- 3.4 Construction of New Roads: This indicator will measure the length of new roads constructed.
- 3.5 Upgradation of rural roads: This indicator will measure the length of roads upgraded.
- 3.6 Training to officials - This indicator will measure no. of officials trained for the implementation of PMGSY road projects.

4. IAY:



Section 4: Description and Definition of Success Indicators and Proposed Measurement Methodology

- 4.1 Release of funds - This indicator will measure the release of funds.
- 4.2 Fulfilment of physical target for the year - This indicator will measure the number of houses constructed.
- 4.3 Focus on weaker sections - This indicator will measure number of houses sanctioned for SC/STs.
- 4.4 Monitoring the performance of States - This indicator will measure the number of meetings held by way of monthly meetings of coordinating officers, quarterly meetings of Secretaries and annual meeting of Project Directors DRDAs etc.

5. NSAP:

- 5.1 Scrutiny of proposals for release of funds - This indicator will measure release of funds to the States.
- 5.2 Identification of eligible beneficiaries for Pension Schemes for the Aged, Widows and the Disabled - This indicator will measure the coverage of beneficiaries vis-à-vis the estimated numbers.
- 5.3 Identification of eligible households for assistance under NFBS - This indicator will measure coverage of eligible households vis-à-vis the estimated numbers.
- 5.4 Placing the database of pensioners in the public domain - This indicator will measure uploading of pensioners database vis-à-vis the physical coverage.

6. PROVISION OF URBAN AMENITIES FOR RURAL AREAS (PURA):

- 6.1 Approval of DPRs and Issue of Letter of award: This indicator will be a measure for the actual roll out of the scheme at the field level.
- 6.2 Signing of Agreements: This indicator will be a measure of the commonly agreed framework for development of rural infrastructure through Public Private Partnership (PPP) route.
- 6.3 Inventorisation of assets, procurement of land, release of grant installment, financial closure and dissemination of project documents: This indicator will be a measure of the actual mobilization of the private developer at the field level and start of the construction activities.
- 6.4 Households provided drinking water, pipelines laid for drainage, number of BPL youths provided placement: This will be a measure of the actual amenities and services proposed to be provided under the scheme.

7. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING:

- 7.1: Release of funds to National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs), Extension Training Centres (ETCs): This indicator will measure release of funds to these training institutions for capacity development and training of rural development functionaries.
- 7.2 Organisation of training courses: This indicator will measure the number of training courses conducted..
- 7.3 Organisation of National Colloquia of SIRDs/ETCs: This indicator will denote organization of two national colloquia of SIRDs and ETCs for monitoring of training programmes.



Section 5:
Specific Performance Requirements from other Departments

Department (s) from whom support needed	SGSY (NRLM)	MGNREGS	PMGSY	IAY	NSAP	General	Capacity Development & Training	PURA
State Governments	Timely Submission of proposals, Utilisation Certificates, Audited Expenditure Statements, Effective implementation of programmes etc.							Signing of State support Agreement for PURA
Panchayati Raj Institutions	For facilitating institutions of the poor in various activities for effective implementation of the programme.	Timely projection of demand and effective implementation of the Programme	Preparation of District Core Network of Rural Roads; Monitoring the progress of road construction	Preparation of permanent wait list of IAY	-			Sponsoring the PURA proposals for Public-Private Partnership with private partners; signing of Concession Agreement for PURA



Ministry of Finance (Dept. of Economic Affairs)/Department of Expenditure	-	-	Mobilization of Assistance from External Agencies (World Bank, ADB)	-	Timely release of funds to States			
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	For creating livelihood opportunities.			Provision of Kitchen Garden/2-3 fruit bearing trees to IAY beneficiaries				
Ministry of Law and Justice		Seeking opinion & advice on legal matters of MGNREG Act, 2005						
Ministry of Environment and Forests	For creating livelihood opportunities.		Forest Clearances.	Permission for allotment of land to IAY beneficiaries under Homestead scheme				



Ministry of Power				Provision of one electricity connection to each IAY house.				
Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Sources				Provision of smokeless chullahs in every IAY house.				
Ministry of Road Transport and Highways			MoRTH is a member of E/C for consideration of the project proposals of PMGSY					
Ministry of Home Affairs	-	-	Implementation of PMGSY works in LWE/IAP/BADP Districts	-	Timely release of funds to U.Ts.			
Planning Commission	Approval of Plan allocations for all the Programmes.							



DOPT and other Cadre Ministries etc.	Timely filling up the posts of various cadres in the Department							
Public Sector Banks	Timely Sanctioning economic projects of SHGs and release of credit	Opening of accounts of beneficiaries	-	To provide loans to beneficiaries under Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) with minimal required documentation.	Opening of accounts of beneficiaies			



Central Road Research Institute (CRRI)			CRRI is a research organisation and Director CRRI is the Member of E/C for consideration of project proposals of PMGSY. It is a principal technical agency for scrutinising the project proposals of PMGSY and support in research planning matters under PMGSY.					



Section 6: Outcome/Impact of Department/Ministry

Outcome/Impact of Department/Ministry	Jointly responsible for influencing this outcome / impact with the following department (s) / ministry(ies)	Success Indicator	Unit	FY 09/10	FY 10/11	FY 11/12	FY 12/13	FY 13/14
1 Enhance livelihood security of households in rural areas	State Government, Ministry of Finance, Planning Commission	Reduction in rural poverty	%	-	--	--	--	-
2 Improved all-weather rural road connectivity	State Governments, Ministry of Finance, Planning Commission	2.1 Length of rural roads constructed in Kms	Number	24662	21356	16000	16500	17000
		2.2 Length of rural roads upgraded in Kms.	Number	35455	23753	17000	17000	17000
3 Enhanced basic housing to BPL households in rural areas	State Governments, Ministry of Finance, Planning Commission	Increase in coverage of rural households	%	52	(-) 28	(-) 6	-	-
4 Improved social assistance to the elderly, widow and disabled persons	State Governments, Ministry of Finance, Planning Commission	Increase in beneficiaries	%	100	120	100	100	100

Performance Evaluation Report

Objective	Weight	Action	Success	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value					Achievement	Performan	
						Excellence 100%	Very 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%		Raw Score	Weighted Score
1 Providing for the enhancement of livelihood security to households in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household.	20.00	Percentage of households provided employment against demanded employment under MGNREGS#	Percentage of rural households	%	3.00	98	90	80	70	60	99	100.0	3.0
		Person days generated under MGNREGS#	No. of persondays generated	Nos. in crores	3.00	250	225	200	175	150	209.00	83.6	2.51
		Person days generated under MGNREGS (women)#	Percentage of persondays (women) generated	%	3.00	33	29.70	26.40	23.10	19.80	48	100.0	3.0
		Average days of employment provided to each household#	Average persondays per household	No. of days	2.00	46	41.40	36.80	32.20	27.50	42	91.3	1.83
		Total fund utilized#	Total funds utilized	Rs. in crores	1.00	38000	34200	30400	26600	22800	37303	98.17	0.98
		Total works taken up#	Number of works	Number	1.00	50	45	40	35	30	73	100.0	1.0
		Approval of State Labour Budget for 2011-12	Approval of Labour Budget of 50% of States	Nos.	1.00	34	30.60	27.20	23.80	20.4	28	82.35	0.82
		Review by Central Employment Guarantee Council	No. of meetings held	Nos.	3.00	3	2	1			3	100.0	3.0
		Regional Review Meetings in States	No. of meetings held	Nos.	3.00	2	1				2	100.0	3.0
		Release of allocated funds	Release of total allocated funds	Amount in Rs. crores	2.00	2768	2491.20	2214.40	1937.60	1660.80	2395	86.52	1.73
2 Providing livelihood opportunities by effective implementation of SGSY	15.00	Formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs)	No. of SHGs formed	No. of SHGs (in lakh)	2.00	4.27	3.84	3.42	2.99	2.56	2.31	0.0	0.0



Performance Evaluation Report

Objective	Weight	Action	Success	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value					Achievement	Performan	
						Excell	Very	Good	Fair	Poor		Raw Score	Weighted Score
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%			
		Capacity Building and Training of beneficiaries	Number of beneficiaries provided training	No. of beneficiaries (in lakh)	3.00	17.46	15.52	13.58	11.64	9.70	20.12	100.0	3.0
		Provision of economic support (credit and subsidy) to SHGs for livelihood promotion	Number of SHGs assisted	No. of SHGs (in lakh)	3.00	1.75	1.58	1.40	1.23	1.05	2.40	100.0	3.0
		Sanction of Placement linked skill development projects through private sector participation	Number of beneficiaries trained.	No. of beneficiaries	3.00	135000	120000	108000	94500	81000	358000	100.0	3.0
		State Missions set up for NRLM Implementation	Number of State Missions set up	No. of Societies	2.00	13	11	10	9	8	20	100.0	2.0
3 Provision of all-weather rural connectivity to unconnected rural habitations and upgradation of existing roads.	15.00	Release of funds.	Release of funds	Amount Rs in Crores	3.00	20000	18000	16000	14000	12000	19341.89	96.71	2.9
		Monitoring of progress through MPRs and QPRs	No. of review meetings	No.	2.00	12	11	10	8	7	12	100.0	2.0
		Quality monitoring – inspection by NQMs	No. of inspections carried out	No.	2.00	4300	3870	3440	3010	2080	4441	100.0	2.0
		Construction of new roads	Length of new roads constructed	Kms.	3.00	16000	14400	12800	11200	9600	18345	100.0	3.0
		Upgradation of rural roads	Length of upgraded roads	Kms.	3.00	17000	15300	13600	11900	10200	12387	72.86	2.19
		Training to officials	No. of Officials to be trained	No.	2.00	1000	900	800	700	600	1930	100.0	2.0
4 Providing basic housing and homestead to BPL households in rural areas.	15.00	Release of funds	Timely Release of funds	Rs.in Crores	3.00	10000	9000	8000	7000	6000	9872	98.72	2.96

Performance Evaluation Report

Objective	Weight	Action	Success	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value						Performan	
						Excele 100%	Very 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%	Achiev- ement	Raw Score	Weigh- ted Score
5 Providing social assistance to the elderly, widow and disabled persons.	10.00	Fulfilment of physical targets for the year	Construction of houses	No. of houses in lakhs	6.00	28.12	25.31	22.50	19.68	16.87	20.88	74.26	4.46
		Focus on weaker sections	House sanctioned for SC/STs	No. houses in lakhs	3.00	16.87	15.18	13.50	11.81	10.12	15.39	91.24	2.74
		Monitoring of performance of States	Effective monitoring by way of monthly meetings of coordinating officers, quarterly meetings of Secretaries and annual meeting of PD - DRDAs etc.	No. of meetings	3.00	10	9	8	7	6	11	100.0	3.0
6 Providing urban amenities in rural areas for improvement of quality of life.	5.00	Scrutiny of proposals for release of funds	Release of funds to the States	Rs. In Crores	2.00	6158	5542	4926	4311	3695	6596.46	100.0	2.0
		Identification of eligible beneficiaries for Pension Schemes for the Aged, Widows and the Disabled	Coverage of beneficiaries vis-a-vis estimated numbers	No. in lakhs	3.00	215	194	172	151	129	237	100.0	3.0
		Identification of eligible households for assistance under NFBS	Coverage of eligible households vis-a-vis estimated numbers	No. in lakhs	3.00	3.43	3.09	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.3	66.67	2.0
		Placing the database of pensioners in the public domain	Uploading of pensioners database vis-a-vis physical coverage	No. in lakhs	2.00	170	153	136	119	102	170	100.0	2.0
		New Scheme rolled out after Cabinet approval.	Approval of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) and issue of Letter of award	Time period	1.00	31/05/2011	15/06/2011	30/06/2011	15/07/2011	30/07/2011		N/A	N/A
		Evaluation and approval of 8 DPRs received from private developers and	Signing of Agreements	Time period	1.00	15/06/2011	30/06/2011	15/07/2011	30/07/2011	15/08/2011		N/A	N/A

Performance Evaluation Report

Objective	Weight	Action	Success	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value					Achievement	Performan	
						Excele	Very	Good	Fair	Poor		Raw Score	Weigh- ted Score
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%			
7 Capacity development and training of rural development functionaries	5.00	execution of necessary legal agreements											
		Commencement of activities	Inventorisation of assets, procurement of land, release of grant instalment, financial closure and dissemination of project documents	Time period	1.00	31/12/2011	31/01/2012	15/02/2012	29/02/2012	15/03/2012		N/A	N/A
		Selected private developers to provide urban amenities in PURA clusters, drinking water and sewage treatment, construction and maintenance of village streets, drainage, solid waste management, skill development and placement of rural BPL youths etc.	Households provided drinking water, pipelines laid for drainage, number of BPL youths provided placement.	Time period	2.00	31/03/2013						N/A	N/A
		Release of Funds to Training Institutes (NIRD, SIRD, ETCs, OTC)	Release of Funds	Rs. In Crores	2.00	170.00	153.00	136.00	119.00	102.00	158.10	93.0	1.86
* Efficient Functioning of the RFD System	3.00	Organisation of Training Courses	Number of trainings conducted	Number	2.00	21000	18900	16800	14700	12600	21121	100.0	2.0
		Organisation of two National Colloquia of SIRDs and ETCs	August, 2011 and January, 2012	Number	1.00	2	1				5	100.0	1.0
* Mandatory Objective(s)	3.00	Timely submission of Draft for Approval	On-time submission	Date	2.0	07/03/2011	08/03/2011	09/03/2011	10/03/2011	11/03/2011	04/03/2011	100.0	2.0
		Timely submission of Results	On-time submission	Date	1.0	01/05/2012	03/05/2012	04/05/2012	05/05/2012	06/05/2012	01/05/2012	100.0	1.0

* Mandatory Objective(s)

Performance Evaluation Report

Objective	Weight	Action	Success	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value						Achiev- ement	Performan	
						Excele 100%	Very 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%	Raw Score		Weigh- ted Score	
* Improving Internal Efficiency / Responsiveness / Service delivery of Ministry / Department	10.00	Implementation of Sevottam	Resubmission of revised draft of Citizens' / Clients' Charter	Date	2.0	16/01/2012	18/01/2012	20/01/2012	23/01/2012	25/01/2012	16/01/2012	100.0	2.0	
			Independent Audit of Implementation of Grievance Redress Mechanism	%	2.0	100	90	80	70	60	70.45	70.45	1.41	
		Ensure compliance with Section 4(1) (b) of the RTI Act, 2005	No. of items on which information is uploaded by February 10, 2012	No	2.0	16	15	14	13	12	16	100.0	2.0	
		Identify potential areas of corruption related to departmental activities and develop an action plan to mitigate them	Finalize an action plan to mitigate potential areas of corruption.	Date	2.0	26/03/2012	27/03/2012	28/03/2012	29/03/2012	30/03/2012	26/03/2012	100.0	2.0	
		Develop an action plan to implement ISO 9001 certification	Finalize an action plan to implement ISO 9001 certification	Date	2.0	16/04/2012	17/04/2012	18/04/2012	19/04/2012	20/04/2012	03/04/2012	100.0	2.0	
* Ensuring compliance to the Financial Accountability Framework	2.00	Timely submission of ATNS on Audit Paras of C&AG	Percentage of ATNS submitted within due date (4 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by CAG during the year.	%	0.5	100	90	80	70	60	100	100.0	0.5	
		Timely submission of ATRs to the PAC Sectt. on PAC Reports.	Percentage of ATRs submitted within due date (6 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by PAC during the year.	%	0.5	100	90	80	70	60	100	100.0	0.5	

* Mandatory Objective(s)



Performance Evaluation Report

Objective	Weight	Action	Success	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value					Achievement	Performan	
						Excelle 100%	Very 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%		Raw Score	Weighted Score
		Early disposal of pending ATNs on Audit Paras of C&AG Reports presented to Parliament before 31.3.2011.	Percentage of outstanding ATNs disposed off during the year.	%	0.5	100	90	80	70	60	98	98.0	0.49
		Early disposal of pending ATRs on PAC Reports presented to Parliament before 31.3.2011	Percentage of outstanding ATRs disposed off during the year.	%	0.5	100	90	80	70	60	100	100.0	0.5

* Mandatory Objective(s)

Total Composite

87.37



Annexure-XXXVIII

State-wise Rainfed Area

S.No.	Name of State	Rainfed area (in lakh ha)
1	Andhra Pradesh	61.72
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.22
3	Assam	25.64
4	Bihar	22.02
5	Chhattisgarh	36.49
6	Goa	1.18
7	Gujarat	66.28
8	Haryana	6.28
9	Himachal pradesh	4.48
10	J & K	4.38
11	Jharkhand	16.05
12	Karnataka	74.66
13	Kerala	18.14
14	Madhya Pradesh	101.24
15	Maharashtra	146.44
16	Manipur	0.75
17	Meghalaya	1.71
18	Mizoram	1.02
19	Nagaland	2.68
20	Orissa	39.07
21	Punjab	2.12
22	Rajasthan	113.45
23	Sikkim	0.78
24	Tamil Nadu	23.71
25	Tripura	2.43
26	Uttar Pradesh	44.21
27	Uttarakhand	4.46
28	West Bangal	34.46
	Total	857.07

Details of State-wise and year-wise number of 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: No new projects were sanctioned under DPAP from 2007-08 onwards.

Drought Prone Areas Programme
(Funds Released from 1995-96 to 2012-13 (as on 31.12.2012))

(₹ in crore)

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	10-11	11-12	12-13	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	37.38	44.27	25.27	1.01	661.24
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	0.00	0	0	32.70
3	Chhatisgarh	Included in Madhya Pradesh				6.81	7.00	11.65	32.73	33.63	25.37	29.11	35.97	16.34	39.33	51.31	18.65	22.28	7.49	377.37
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	51.31	18.65	22.28	7.49	377.37
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	4.04	19.36	6.18	1.47	81.91
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	9.61	6.31	0.20	55.24
7	Jharkhand	Included in Bihar				6.87	8.82	5.54	5.54	12.12	10.65	15.56	4.79	0.00	2.90	0.00	0.00	0	0	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	54.06	40.39	18.36	2.65	433.33
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	47.56	37.48	9.10	2.68	605.21
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	79.79	80.93	24.72	11.16	580.27
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	43.29	27.45	11.11	2.36	227.24
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	18.71	21.93	8.72	0.47	214.17
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	14.48	16.18	13.60	1.27	276.39
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	25.11	12.52	1.57	1.63	320.36
15	Uttarakhand	Included in Uttar Pradesh				3.24	5.11	3.76	3.76	4.73	11.26	14.67	7.69	14.62	7.07	4.11	15.02	2.58	8.41	102.26
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	0.00	0	0	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	448.30	404.47	358.71	166.40	43.58	4247.92
	Others	0	0	10	0	0.01	0.42	0.52	0.01	0.2	0	0.2	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	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	448.30	404.47	358.71	166.40	43.58	4259.28

Details of State-wise and Year-wise number of Projects sanctioned under DDP

Sl. No.	Name of the State	95-96 I	96-97 II	97-98 III	98-99 IV	99-00 V	00-01 VI	01-02 VII	02-03 VIII	03-04 H-I	04-05 H-II	05-06 H-III	06-07 H-IV	Total
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 were sanctioned under DDP from 2007-08 onwards.

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

Desert Development Programme
Details of funds released
(As on 31.12.2012)

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	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	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	17.43	4.36	1.64	217.29
2	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	113.64	28.63	5.41	2.78	640.82
3	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	27.22	25.06	8.37	3.85	238.52
4	Himachal Pradesh	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	13.74	0	0	82.66
5	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	20.75	6.40	0	136.52
6	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	43.79	27.65	2.00	0.41	305.26
7	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	101.39	188.03	46.48	6.44	1521.73
	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	304.17	251.29	73.02	15.12	3142.79

* In addition, ₹ 15 lakhs released for IEC by the Ministry of Rural Development.

** In addition ₹ 20.00 lakhs utilised by IEC Division of Ministry of Rural Development.

Details of State-wise and Year-wise number of Projects sanctioned under IWDP

Sl. No.	State	8TH PLAN		9TH PLAN						10TH PLAN				Total Projects
		95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	
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



Sl. No.	Name of the State	Funds Released Under Iwdp During The Period																			Total Releases
		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	10-11	11-12	12-13		
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	34.35	12.20	3.35	1.33	339.58	
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	0	2.46	3.98	50.32	
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	13.82	8.42	12.02	4.56	179.62	
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	0			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	0	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	23.69	15.74	6.47	6.70	230.23	
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	3.84	5.58	2.53	0.56	49.12	
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	13.52	16.95	13.23	3.85	211.34	
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	11.21	2.27	4.31	2.57	66.60	
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	1.30	0.86	0.75	29.76	
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	35.34	17.42	7.26	1.48	276.67	
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	3.20	6.98	0.00	2.03	45.97	
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	37.56	38.27	10.66	6.00	228.46	
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	28.90	12.40	5.09	1.24	374.39	
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	27.45	25.29	26.03	5.92	247.16	
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	2.90	2.09	2.77	0.00	24.24	
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	22.53	7.92	1.39	0.23	267.24	
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	11.22	13.61	6.15	5.23	223.03	
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	46.38	8.45	2.63	0.27	385.54	
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	7.60	15.64	11.05	4.39	134.43	
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	3.52	0.38	0.25	33.14	
Total		1.62	7.29	32.26	41.78	66.34	94.84	125.23	151.51	249.98	252.99	373.57	371.34	399.07	520.82	337.75	214.07	118.63	51.33	3410.40	
North-Eastern States																					
1	Runachal 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	26.68	26.80	15.71	3.98	174.63	
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	21.51	13.35	8.30	8.60	270.23	
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	10.97	15.43	9.70	0.71	101.86	
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	15.95	25.80	13.16	4.83	103.92	
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	36.70	28.01	6.36	8.39	193.80	
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	7.50	0.44	0.00	0.00	199.16	
7	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	8.45	1.84	1.54	1.62	42.62	
8	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	0	0.00	0.00	16.22	
Total of NE		0.15	1.23	3.97	8.55	9.57	26.38	42.64	56.46	56.20	81.43	112.75	112.93	117.45	150.01	128.15	111.67	54.77	28.13	1102.44	
Total of IWDP		1.77	8.52	36.23	50.33	75.91	121.22	167.87	207.97	306.18	334.42	486.32	484.27	516.52	670.83	465.90	325.74	173.40	79.46	4512.84	



Annexure-XLV

Institutional Support under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) Details of funds released during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (as on 31.12.2012)

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	3.44				3.44
2	Bihar		0.74			0.74
3	Chhattisgarh	2.63			2.39	5.02
4	Goa					
5	Gujarat	3.87		3.20		7.07
6	Haryana		0.85			0.85
7	Himachal Pradesh	2.20		0.47	0.08	2.75
8	Jammu and Kashmir	2.29				2.29
9	Jharkhand	2.18		2.62		4.80
10	Karnataka	3.87			3.30	7.17
11	Kerala	0.76				0.76
12	Madhya Pradesh	4.41				4.41
13	Maharashtra	4.62		4.71		9.33
14	Orissa	3.14			3.28	6.42
15	Punjab	1.04		0.54	0.38	1.96
16	Rajasthan	4.52			1.22	5.74
17	Tamil Nadu	3.66		0.76	1.30	5.72
18	Uttar Pradesh	5.27	1.61			6.88
19	Uttarakhand	1.68				1.68
20	West Bengal			2.15		2.15
Northeastern States						
21	Arunachal Pradesh	1.54				1.54
22	Assam	3.71				3.71
23	Manipur		0.90	1.47		2.37
24	Meghalaya	1.31				1.31
25	Mizoram	1.30				1.30
26	Nagaland	1.65	1.30	1.26	1.75	5.96
27	Sikkim	1.14				1.14
28	Tripura	1.14				1.14
	Grand Total	61.37	5.40	17.18	13.70	97.65

Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

Details of no. of projects, area (m.ha), sanctioned and central funds (₹ in crore) released from 2009-10 to 2012-13 (as on 31.12.2012)

S. No.	State	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			Total		
		No. of projects	Area	Central funds released	No. of projects	Area	Central funds released	No. of projects	Area achieved	Central funds released	No. of projects	Area achieved	Central funds released	No. of projects	Area	Central funds released
1	Andhra Pradesh	110	0.473	30.68	171	0.741	119.8	173	0.747	160.94	98	0.406	125.137	552	2.367	436.56
2	Bihar							40	0.192	3			9.43	40	0.192	12.43
3	Chhattisgarh	41	0.209	13.69	71	0.284	50.38	69	0.299	62.37			0	181	0.792	126.44
4	Goa							0	0	0			0	0	0	0.00
5	Gujarat	151	0.708	50.23	141	0.714	161.73	138	0.712	160.71	59	0.317	329.24	489	2.451	701.91
6	Haryana							47	0.179	11.63			0	47	0.179	11.63
7	Himachal Pradesh	36	0.204	16.51	44	0.238	57.77	30	0.148	48.93	21	0.100	8.02	131	0.69	131.23
8	Jammu & Kashmir							41	0.179	0			14.54	41	0.179	14.54
9	Jharkhand	20	0.118	7.64	22	0.097	24.1	45	0.242	15.7	30	0.163	48.17	117	0.62	95.61
10	Karnataka	119	0.492	81	127	0.547	70.96	116	0.548	127.41	68	0.333	334.55	430	1.92	613.92
11	Kerala				26	0.142	11.01	15	0.082	10.81	5	0.023	4.81	46	0.247	26.63
12	Madhya Pradesh	116	0.671	43.48	99	0.548	113.25	111	0.615	108.6			37.80	326	1.834	303.13
13	Maharashtra	243	0.996	67.77	370	1.614	208.14	215	0.931	378.69	120	0.5265	501.60	948	4.0675	1156.20
14	Orissa	65	0.336	21.77	62	0.35	73.47	68	0.38	77.53	39	0.212	89.700	234	1.278	262.47
15	Punjab	6	0.035	2.29	13	0.053	3.45	14	0.067	8.44	12	0.046	1.26	45	0.201	15.44
16	Rajasthan	162	0.926	69.92	213	1.257	257.47	229	1.301	318.33	145	0.788	424.53	749	4.272	1070.25
17	Tamil Nadu	50	0.26	16.17	62	0.311	60.16	56	0.271	17.57	32	0.171	138.73	200	1.013	232.63
18	Uttar Pradesh	66	0.35	22.68	183	0.897	132.13	174	0.86	164.46	64	0.318	4.48	487	2.425	323.75
19	Uttarakhand				39	0.207	15.97	18	0.099	2.34			4.22	57	0.306	22.53
20	West Bengal							77	0.323	16.06			6.65	77	0.323	22.71
North-E astern States																
21	Arunachal Pradesh	13	0.068	5.45	32	0.091	20.08	41	0.124	22.09			5.18	86	0.283	52.80
22	Assam	57	0.221	32.53	86	0.36	40.82	83	0.37	37.53			42.97	226	0.951	153.85
23	Manipur				27	0.128	10.37	33	0.17	15.33	15	0.0691	22.48	75	0.3671	48.18
24	Meghalaya	18	0.03	2.43	29	0.052	9.88	14	0.038	12.87	12	0.039	7.09	73	0.159	32.27
25	Mizoram	16	0.062	5.06	16	0.066	17.14	17	0.072	5.84			0	49	0.2	28.04
26	Nagaland	22	0.106	8.56	19	0.083	26.71	20	0.086	59.42	17	0.069	49.82	78	0.344	144.51
27	Sikkim	3	0.015	1.17	3	0.014	3.88	3	0.014	1.15			0	9	0.043	6.20
28	Tripura	10	0.03	2.45	10	0.03	8.16	11	0.03	18.17	6	0.021	17.63	31	0.111	46.41
	Grand Total	1324	6.31	501.48	1865	8.824	1496.83	1898	9.079	1865.92	743	3.6016	2228.04	5830	27.8146	6092.27



Annexure-XLVII

Progress in Computerization of Land Records (CLR)

(As on 31.12.2012)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	RoRs Completed	Stopped manual issue of RoRs	Accorded legal sanctity to computerized copy of RoR	Started mutation using computers	Placed RoR data on website
1	Andhra Pradesh	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-
3	Assam	Under Progress	-	✓	✓	✓
4	Bihar	Under Progress	-	-	✓	Under Progress
5	Chhattisgarh	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Gujarat	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7	Goa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8	Haryana	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9	Himachal Pradesh	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10	J & K	Under Progress	-	-	-	-
11	Jharkhand	Under Progress	-	-	Under Progress	-
12	Karnataka	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13	Kerala	Under Progress			Under Progress	-
14	Madhya Pradesh	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15	Maharashtra	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
16	Manipur	✓	-	-	✓	-
17	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-
18	Mizoram	Under Progress	-	-	Under Progress	-
19	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-
20	Orissa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
21	Punjab	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
22	Rajasthan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
23	Sikkim	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
24	Tamil Nadu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
25	Tripura	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
26	Uttar Pradesh	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
27	Uttarakhand	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
28	West Bengal	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
29	A & N Islands	Under Progress	✓	-	✓	-
30	Chandigarh	✓	-	-	-	-
31	D & N Haveli	✓	-	-	-	-
32	Delhi	Under Progress	-	-	Under Progress	-
33	Daman & Diu	Under Progress	-	-	-	-
34	Lakshdweep	Under Progress	-	-	-	-
35	Puducherry	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Total	20	20	20	22	18

Annexure-XLVII (Contd.)

Progress in Computerization of Land Records (CLR)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Issuance of Records of Right (RoR) from Tehsil Computer Centre	Issuance RoR through Kiosks/Common Service Centres at Town/Village level	Issuance of Digitally Signed RoRs
1	Andhra Pradesh	✓	✓	✓
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
3	Assam	-	-	-
4	Bihar	-	-	-
5	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-
6	Gujarat*	✓	✓	-
7	Goa	✓	✓	✓
8	Haryana*	✓	-	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	✓	✓	-
10	J & K	-	-	-
11	Jharkhand	-	-	-
12	Karnataka	✓	✓	✓
13	Kerala	-	-	-
14	Madhya Pradesh	✓	-	-
15	Maharashtra	✓	-	✓
16	Manipur	-	-	-
17	Meghalaya	-	-	-
18	Mizoram	-	-	-
19	Nagaland	-	-	-
20	Orissa	✓	-	-
21	Punjab	✓	-	-
22	Rajasthan	✓	-	✓
23	Sikkim	✓	-	-
24	Tamil Nadu	✓	-	-
25	Tripura	✓	-	-
26	Uttar Pradesh	✓	-	✓
27	Uttarakhand	✓	-	-
28	West Bengal	✓	-	-
29	A & N Islands	-	-	-
30	Chandigarh	-	-	-
31	D & N Haveli	-	-	-
32	Delhi	-	-	-
33	Daman & Diu	-	-	-
34	Lakshdweep	-	-	-
35	Puducherry	✓	-	-
	Total	19	5	6

*Gujarat and Haryana are also expected to issue the RoRs with digital signatures soon.

Annexure-XLVIII

Financial Progress (Release of Funds & Utilization reported) under the NLRMP 20058-09 to 2012-13 (as on 31.12.2012)
(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total		Unspent balance	2012-13					
		Funds Released	Districts covered		Funds released	Districts Covered	Total Released	Districts Covered	Utilization Report	Unspent Balance
1	Andhra Pradesh	4374.24	6	4355.490	1131.20		5505.440	6	18.750	5486.690
2	Arunachal Pradesh	48.60	1	48.600			48.600	1		48.600
3	Assam	2135.75	27	2135.745			2135.745	27		2135.745
4	Bihar	3836.94	21	2489.248	659.00	5	4495.938	26	1453.520	3042.418
5	Chhattisgarh	2468.57	13	2311.940	877.00		3345.565	13	156.625	3188.940
6	Gujarat	6242.69	15	5047.155	13.00	7	6255.685	22	1646.340	4609.345
7	Goa	0.00	0	0.000			0.000	0		0.000
8	Haryana	3761.48	21	2737.480	124.95		3886.430	21	1024.000	2862.430
9	Himachal Prad.	1315.77	7	854.540	983.00		2298.770	7	461.230	1837.540
10	J & K	300.91	9	300.910	589.05		889.960	9		889.960
11	Jharkhand	2389.91	20	2389.910			2389.910	20		2389.910
12	Karnataka	0.00	0	0.000			0.000	0		0.000
13	Kerala	926.24	7	577.670			926.240	7	815.740	110.500
14	Madhya Pradesh	10068.79	27	7133.300			10068.790	27	2935.490	7133.300
15	Maharashtra	4716.43	16	4549.820	0.720		4717.150	16	412.260	4304.890
16	Manipur	168.53	4	168.530			168.530	4		168.530
17	Meghalaya	623.75	5	623.750			623.750	5		623.750
18	Mizoram	588.96	2	556.960			588.960	2	387.720	201.240
19	Nagaland	815.14	6	746.665			815.135	6	338.260	476.875
20	Orissa	2538.54225	7	2538.54225	41.870		2580.41225	7	851.7027	1728.710
21	Punjab	1399.78	5	1399.783	40.28		1440.063	5		1440.063
22	Rajasthan	4137.21	4	4137.210			4137.210	4		4137.210
23	Sikkim	231.90	4	231.900			231.900	4		231.900
24	Tamil Nadu	281.14	2	281.140			281.140	2		281.140
25	Tripura	774.96	4	687.003	39.20		814.163	4	87.960	726.203
26	Uttar Pradesh	1852.488	8	1826.498			1852.488	8	25.990	1826.498
27	Uttarakhand	117.50	0	117.500			117.500	0		117.500
28	West Bengal	7491.37	19	7055.010			7491.370	19	524.020	6967.350
29	A & N Islands	72.25	1	20.850			72.250	1	51.400	20.850
30	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0.000			0.000	0		0.000
31	D & N Haveli	91.65	1	67.360	33.68		125.330	1	24.290	101.040
32	Delhi	117.50	0	117.500			117.500	0		117.500
33	Daman & Diu	103.72	2	103.720			103.720	2		103.720
34	Lakshdweep	166.41	1	29.750			166.410	1	136.660	29.750
35	Puducherry	344.57	2	344.570			344.570	2		344.570
36	Misc. (NIC)				80.00		80.000	0		80.000
	Total	64503.67425	267	55986.04925	4612.950	12	69116.62425	279	11,351.958	57764.66655

Annexure-XLIX

NLRMP Cells/Centres sanctioned in the States/UTs

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Cell	Location of the Cell/Centre	Setting up of
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	NLRMP Cell at the AP Academy of Land Information Management, Hyderabad	2010-11
2	Assam	1	Creation of NLRMP Centre at Assam Survey and Settlement Training Centre, Dakhingaon, Guwahati	2009-10
3	Gujarat	1	NLRMP Cell/Centre at Deendayal Institute of Survey & Revenue Administration (DISRS) at Gandhinagar	2010-11
4	Haryana	1	NLRMP Centre at Patwar Training School, Panchkula	2009-10
5	Himachal Pradesh	1	NLRMP Cell at Revenue Training Institute, Joginder Nagar, Mandi District	2009-10
6	Jammu & Kashmir	2	NLRMP Centre at the Revenue Training Institute, Gole Gujral, Jammu	2010-11
			NLRMP Centre at the Revenue Training Institute, Bemina, Srinagar	
7	Kerala	1	NLRMP Cell at Institute of Land & Disaster Management, PTP Nagar, Thiruvananthapuram	2009-10
8	Madhya Pradesh	2	NLRMP Centre at the RCVN Noronha Academy of Administration & Management, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal	2010-11
			NLRMP Centre at State-level Training Institute at Gwalior	2009-10
9	Maharashtra	1	NLRMP Cell at the Land Records Training School, Aurangabad	2010-11
10	Nagaland	1	NLRMP Cell at the Survey Training Institute, Dimapur	2010-11
11	Orissa	1	NLRMP Centre at Orissa Space Application Centre (ORSAC), Bhubaneswar	2010-11
12	Punjab	1	NLRMP Cell/Centre in the Patwar Training School, Jalandhar, Punjab	2010-11
13	Rajasthan	2	NLRMP Centre at the Revenue Research & Training Institute (RRTI), Ajmer	2010-11
			NLRMP Centre at the Settlement Training Institute, Jaipur	
14	Tamil Nadu	1	NLRMP CELL at the Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu	2011-12
15	Tripura	1	Agartala, Tripura	2011-12
16	Uttar Pradesh	2	NLRMP Cell at Raja Todarmal Survey and Land Records Training Institute, Hardoi, Uttar Pradesh	2010-11
			NLRMP Cell at Lekhpal Training School, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	
17	Uttarakhand	1	NLRMP Cell at the Centre for Rural Studies (CRS) LBSNAA, Mussoorie	2010-11
18	Delhi	1	NLRMP Cell at the National Institute of Defence Estates Management (NIDEM)	2010-11
19	Lakshdweep	1	Establishment of Training Cell under Administrative Training Institute, Kavaratti	2009-10
20	Puducherry	1	Secretariat Hall	2011-12
21	West Bengal	2	Salboni, Berhampur	2011-12
22	Sikkim	1	Deorali, Sikkim	2011-12
23	Bihar	1	Bodhgaya	2011-12
24	Kerala	1	Kozhikode	2011-12
25	Haryana	1	HARSAC	2012-13
26	Maharashtra	1	Mulshi, Pune	2011-12
	Total	31		

Representation of SCs, STs and OBCs

Groups	Representation of SCs/STs/OBCs (As on 1-1-2013)				Number of appointments made during the previous calendar year									
	Number of Employees				By Direct Recruitment			By Promotion			By Other Methods			
	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	Total	SCs	STs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Group A	24	05	02	-	-	-	-	-	03	03	-	-	-	-
Group B	35	05	02	01	2	-	-	-	04	-	-	-	-	-
Group C	14	01	-	01	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group D (Excluding Sweepers)	14	3	-	03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group D (Sweepers)	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	88	15	04	05	03	-	-	-	07	03	-	-	-	-

Results-Framework Document (RFD) for Department of Land Resources-(2011-2012)

SECTION 1

Vision, Mission, Objectives and Functions

Vision

To ensure optimum utilization and sustainable productivity of rainfed/degraded lands. To have an effective land use system based on efficient land information system (LIS).

Mission

1. To enhance the productivity of rainfed-degraded lands and livelihood opportunities in rural areas through a participatory watershed development approach.
2. To put in place effective agrarian reforms, including an efficient land use policy, and a transparent Land Records Management System (LRMS) with the aim of bringing in the system of conclusive titling.

Objective

1. To increase productivity of rainfed/degraded land through the process of integrated watershed management;
2. To support the States/UTs for implementation of National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) with the aim of ushering in the Conclusive Titling system and laying the foundation for building an LIS;
3. To administer land reforms and other related matters relating to land such as administration of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy of 2007, the Registration Act, 1908, etc.; and
4. To launch National Mission on Bio-Diesel demonstration phase with the propagation of bio-fuel plantations primarily on wastelands based on the assessment of plantations already undertaken in the country.

Functions

1. Guide and facilitate States to modernize land record management & build up a land information system.
2. Facilitate States efforts to usher in conclusive titling system.
3. Administration of Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (1 of 1894) and matters relating to acquisition of land for purposes of the Union.
4. To facilitate adoption of policy for Rehabilitation & Resettlement of displaced people.
5. Land reforms, land tenure, land records, consolidation of holding and other related matters.
6. Implementation of watershed programme for development of rainfed/degraded areas.
7. Promotion of rural livelihoods through watershed programme.
8. Evaluation of the existing bio-fuel cultivation in the country and launching of demonstration phase of Bio-fuel Mission based on the evaluation result.



SECTION -2

Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target/Criteria/Value				
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%
[1] To increase productivity of rainfed/degraded land through the process of integrated watershed management;	62.00	[1.1] Sanction of new projects under IWMP	[1.1.1] Achieving target of 87.40 lakh Ha. by 31.3.2012	Area in lakh Ha.	25.00	87.40	78.66	70.00	61.00	52.00
		[1.2] Release of final installment of Central share of on-going projects	[1.2.1] Timely release of final installment for completion of 3500 on-going DPAP projects	No. of projects	5.00	3500	3150	2800	2450	2100
			[1.2.2] Timely release of final installment for completion of 3000 on-going DDP projects	No. of projects	5.00	3000	2700	2400	2100	1800
			[1.2.3] Timely release of final installment for completion of 300 on-going IWDP projects	No. of projects	5.00	300	270	240	210	180
			[1.2.4] Completing coverage of 17.50 lakh ha Under DPAP projects	Area in lakh Ha	5.00	17.50	15.75	14.00	12.25	10.50
			[1.2.5] Completing coverage of 15 lakh ha Under DDP projects.	Area in lakh Ha	5.00	15.00	13.50	12.00	10.50	9.00
			[1.2.6] Completing coverage of 15 lakh ha Under IWDP projects	Area in lakh Ha	5.00	15.00	13.50	12.00	10.50	9.00
		[1.3]Closing of Identified non-performing projects.	[1.3.1. Closing of 446 non-performing DPAP projects	No. of projects	1.00	446	401	357	312	268

Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success Indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target/Criteria/Value				
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%
			[1.3.2] Closing of 74 non-performing DDP projects	No. of projects	0.50	74	67	59	52	44
			[1.3.3] Closing of 15 non-performing IWDP projects	No. of projects	0.50	15	13	12	10	9
		[1.4] Capacity building of stakeholders in watershed development programme.	[1.4.1] Organization of Training Programmes.	Number of Training man-days	5.00	4050	3600	3240	2790	2430
[2] To support the States/UTs for implementation of National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) with the aim of ushering in the Conclusive Titling system and laying the foundation for building an LIS;	23.00	[2.1] Security and approval by the Sanctioning Committee, of proposals received from States/UTs, which are completed in all respects	[2.1.1] Average number of days taken to evaluate and approve the proposals.	Average Number of days	8.00	45	60	75	80	90
		2.2 Release of funds	[2.2.1] Number of Districts to be covered.	Number	10.00	40	35	30	25	20
		2.3 Release of Funds	[2.3.1] Number of NLRMP Cells	Number	5.00	10	8	6	4	2

Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target/Criteria/Value				
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%
* Efficient functioning of RFD system	3.00	Timely Submission of Draft for approval	On-time submission	Date	2.0	07.03. 2011	08.03.2011	29.03. 2011	10.03. 2011	11.03. 2011
		Timely submission of results	On-time submission	Date	1.0	01/05/ 2012	03.05.2012	04.05. 2012	05.05. 2012	06.05. 2012
* Improving internal efficiency/ responsiveness/ service delivery of Ministry/ Department	10.00	Implementation of Sevottam	Resubmission of revised draft of Citizens'/Clients' Charter	Date	2.0	16/1/ 2012	18/01/2012	20/01/ 2012	23/01/ 2012	5/01/ 2012
			Independent Audit of Implementation of Grievance Redress Mechanism	%	2.0	100	90	80	70	60
		Ensure compliance with Section 4(1) (b) of the RTI Act, 2005	No. of items on which information is uploaded by February 10,2012	No	2.0	16	15	14	13	12
		Identify potential areas of corruption related to departmental activities and develop an action plan to mitigate them	Finalize an action plan to mitigate potential areas of corruption.	Date	2.0	26/03/ 2012	27/03/2012	28/03/ 2012	29/03/ 2012	30/03/ 2012
		Develop an action plan to implement ISO 9001 certification	Finalize an action plan to implement ISO 9001 certification	Date	2.0	16/04/ 2012	17/04/2012	18/04/ 2012	19/04/ 2012	20/04/ 2012

Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target/Criteria/Value				
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%
*Ensuring compliance to the Financial Accountability Framework	2.00	Timely submission of ATNS on Audit paras of C&AG	Percentage of ATNS submitted within due date (4 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by C&AG during the year.	%	0.5	100	90	80	70	60
		Timely submission of ATRs to the PAC Sectt. on PAC reports	Percentage of ATRS submitted within due date (6 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by PAC during the year.	%	0.5	100	90	80	70	60
		Early disposal of pending ATNS on Audit Paras of C&AG Reports presented to Parliament before 31.03.11.	Percentage of outstanding ATNS disposed off during the year.	%	0.5	100	90	80	70	60
		Early disposal of pending ATRs on PAC Reports presented to Parliament before 31.03.11.	Percentage of outstanding ATRs disposed of during the year.	%	0.5	100	90	80	70	60



SECTION - 3 Trend Values of the Success Indicators

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value FY 09/10	Actual Value FY 10/11	Target Value FY 11/12	Projected Value For FY 12/13	Projected value for FY 13/14
[1] To increase productivity of rainfed/degraded land through the process of integrated watershed management;	[1.1] Sanction of new projects under IWMP	[1.1.1] Achieving target of 87.40 lakh Ha. by 31.3.2012	Area in lakh Ha.	63.10	85.00	78.66	50.00	50.00
	[1.2] Release of final installment of Central share of on-going projects	[1.2.1] Timely release of final installment for completion of 3500 on-going DPAP projects	No. of projects	2532	2800	3150	6501	-
		[1.2.2] Timely release of final installment for completion of 3000 on- going DDP projects	No. of projects	1703	2200	2700	2021	374
		[1.2.3] Timely release of final installment for completion of 300 on-going IWDP projects	No. of projects	196	250	270	878	-
		[1.2.4] Completing coverage of 17.50 lakh ha Under DPAP projects	Area in lakh Ha	22.66	14.00	15.75	32.51	-
		[1.2.5] Completing coverage of 15 lakh ha Under DDP projects.	Area in lakh Ha	8.52	11.00	13.50	10.10	1.87
		[1.2.6] Completing coverage of 15 lakh ha Under IWDP projects	Area in lakh Ha	9.80	12.50	13.50	43.90	-
	[1.3] Closing of Identified non-performing projects.	[1.3.1.] Closing of 446 non-performing DPAP projects	No. of projects	0	1829	401	-	-
		[1.3.2] Closing of 74 non-performing DDP projects	No. of projects	0	141	67	-	-
		[1.3.3] Closing of 15 non-performing IWDP projects	No. of projects	0	45	13	-	-

Trend Values of the Success Indicators

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value FY 09/10	Actual Value FY 10/11	Target Value FY 11/12	Projected Value For FY 12/13	Projected value for FY 13/14
[2] To support the States/UTs for implementation of National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) with the aim of ushering in the Conclusive Titling system and laying the foundation for building an LIS;	[1.4] Capacity building of stakeholders in watershed development programme.	[1.4.1] Organization of Training Programmes.	Number of Training man-days	2970	5670	3600	4500	4950
	[2.1] Security and approval by the Sanctioning Committee, of proposals received from States/UTs, which are completed in all respects	[2.1.1] Average number of days taken to evaluate and approve the proposals	Average Number of days	-	35	60	45	45
	2.2 Release of funds	[2.2.1] Number of Districts to be covered.	Number	72	37	35	40	40
	2.3 Release of Funds	[2.3.1] Number of NLRMP Cells .	Number	6	11	8	10	10
	Timely Submission of Draft for approval	On-time submission	Date	-	04/3/2010	7/03/2011	-	-
* Efficient functioning of RFD system * Improving internal efficiency/ responsiveness/ service delivery of Ministry/Department.	Timely submission of results	On-time submission	Date	3/04/2010	29/04/2011	03.05.2012	-	-
	Implementation of Sevottam	Resubmission of revised draft of Citizens'/Clients' Charter	Date	-	-	18/01/2012	-	-
		Independent Audit of Implementation of Grievance Redress Mechanism	%	-	-	90	-	-
	Ensure compliance with Section 4(1) (b) of the RTI Act, 2005	No. of items on which information is uploaded by February 10, 2012	No	-	-	15	-	-

Trend Values of the Success Indicators

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value FY 09/10	Actual Value FY 10/11	Target Value FY 11/12	Projected Value For FY 12/13	Projected value for FY 13/14
*Ensuring compliance to the Financial Accountability Framework	Identify potential areas of corruption related to departmental activities and develop an action plan to mitigate them	Finalize an action plan to mitigate potential areas of corruption.	Date	-	-	27/03/2012	-	-
	Develop an action plan to implement ISO 9001 certification	Finalize an action plan to implement ISO 9001 certification	Date	-	-	17/04/2012	-	-
	Timely submission of ATNS on Audit paras of C&AG	Percentage of ATNS submitted within due date (4 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by C&AG during the year.	%	-	100	90	-	-
	Timely submission of ATRs to the PAC Sectt. on PAC reports	Percentage of ATRs submitted within due date (6 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by PAC during the year.	%	-	100	90	-	-
	Early disposal of pending ATNS on Audit Paras of C&AG Reports presented to Parliament before 31.03.11.	Percentage of outstanding ATNS disposed off during the year.	%	-	-	90	-	-
	Early disposal of pending ATRs on PAC Reports presented to Parliament before 31.03.11.	Percentage of outstanding ATRs disposed of during the year.	%	-	100	90	-	-



SECTION 4

Description and Definition of Success Indicators and Proposed Measurement Methodology

The success indicators in watershed programme and NLRMP are as under:

Watershed Programme

1. **Area coverage** - Target has been kept in terms of new projects launched covering area in Lakh Hectare.
2. **Timely release of final instalment for completion of ongoing projects**- The Department has kept two units, namely, number of projects completed and area covered, under this success indicator.
3. **Capacity building of stakeholders under IWMP**- Number of training man-days has been kept as success indicator.

NLRMP

4. In **NLRMP**, the proposals received from the States/UTs are scrutinized and submitted to the Project Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee. The proposals are complex in nature due to the numerous activities under the Programme and require detailed scrutiny, especially with reference to the funds released in the past. Therefore, the average number of days it takes to scrutinize the proposals received from the States/UTs and their approval by the Project Sanctioning Committee, is taken as a success indicator for this Programme.
5. In **NLRMP**, the district is the unit of implementation as envisaged in the programme. Therefore, sanction of projects district-wise is the indicator of success for implementation of the programme.
6. Training and capacity building are the cornerstones for achieving success under the NLRMP. Since the revenue laws are State-specific, it is necessary that the State Training institutions are upgraded and oriented to give comprehensive training for the NLRMP. Therefore, it has been proposed to set up NLRMP cells in the relevant training institutions in the States/UTs. The number of cells proposed to be set up has been taken to be the indicator of success.

The R&R Bill and the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill

7. The R&R Bill, 2007 and the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 2007 were passed by the Lok Sabha on 25.02.2009 and tabled in the Rajya Sabha on 26.02.2009. However, they lapsed with the dissolution of the 14th Lok Sabha. The R&R Bill, 2009 and the LA (A) Bill, 2009 have been sent to the Lok Sabha Secretariat on 5th August, 2009. Hence, there are no quantifiable deliverables at this stage.

The Bio-diesel Mission

8. On 23.7.2009, the Cabinet took the following decision:
"The demonstration phase can be taken up only after an assessment is carried out of the plantation work already undertaken in the country and positive feedback received, and availability of budget."
Action has been taken as per the Cabinet decision to select the agency for assessment of Jatropha/ Pongamia plantations in the country. At present, there are no deliverables.

No subordinate offices to develop RFD

9. In the Mandatory Success indicators, for the objective of improving internal efficiency/ responsiveness/ service delivery of 'Ministry/ Department', there is an action under banner of Develop RFDs for all Responsibility Centres, (Subordinate Offices) for which 2% weightage has been kept. This Department does not have any Subordinate Offices etc. for which RFD is to be developed. Therefore, the 2% weightage may be assigned to the other objective of the efficient functioning of RFD System.



SECTION 5

Specific Performance Requirements from other Departments

Specific performance requirement from other Departments

1. Since the IWMP is to be implemented by State Governments/State Level Nodal Agencies (SLNAs) their involvement and support is absolutely crucial. In Watershed Management Programme, appropriate technical support from National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) has a very important role to play. The institutions selected to do training and capacity building is important stakeholders for conducting training programmes.
2. The common guidelines issued by NRAA require modification in view of experiences gained in the last two years of implementation of IWMP. But the modifications can be carried out only after getting approval of Executive Committee of NRAA and hence timely and appropriate response of NRAA is very crucial for IWMP implementation and achieving the targets set in RFD.
3. The implementation of the IWMP heavily depends upon the priority and the aptitude of the State Governments.
4. The capacity building of the stakeholders is very crucial for the implementation of IWMP in view of the technicalities involved in carrying out watershed works. The task of capacity building is immense as large number of farmers/assetless people/SHGs/user groups are involved in implementation of the programme. But the number of organizations/agencies/institutions competent to impart quality capacity building programme are limited.
5. NLRMP is a demand driven Centrally sponsored scheme which is being implemented by the States and UTs. Frequent transfers in the States/UTs of personnel trained in NLRMP hampers the smooth progress of the programme. Further, the States/UTs tend to give a low priority to the modernization of the land records. So, the States/UTs play a critical role in the success of the programme.
6. The system of land records management varies considerably from State to State and even within the State. Some North Eastern States even have the Record of Rights. This creates difficulty in the uniform application of cost norms and technology across the country. So, the active cooperation of the States/UTs in the implementation of the programme plays a crucial role for successful implementation of the NLRMP.
7. The training institutions are important stakeholders for establishing the NLRMP Cells dedicated to training for this programme.
8. Compared to other schemes, survey and settlement, which is an important component of the NLRMP, is by its very nature a technical and slow moving activity. Even in one of the better performing States under the NLRMP, i.e., Gujarat has been able to complete the survey work only in 6 talukas out of 10 talukas in two years. So the fund utilization for this component usually takes a longer period. If further funds to the States are not released for new districts due to the unspent balance available with the States on this account, it may hamper the progress of the programme as envisaged.
9. From time to time, officers are transferred from the Department but replacements take time to be posted in their place. This results in a dip in the performance of the Department which is already under-staffed as compared with the increase in its activities. The DoPT, therefore, plays a crucial role in ensuring that the Department achieves its objectives.



List of Acronyms (in order of occurrence)

1. LIS : Land Information System
2. LRMS : Land Records Maintenance System
3. NLRMP : National Land Records Modernization Programme
4. IWMP : Integrated Watershed Management Programme
5. DPAP : Drought Prone Area Programme
6. DDP : Desert Development Programme
7. IWDP : Integrated Wastelands Development Programme
8. UT : Union Territory
9. RC : Responsibility Centre
10. DoPT : Department of Personnel and Training

SECTION 6

Outcome/Impact of Department/Ministry

Outcome/Impact of Department/Ministry	Jointly responsible for influencing this outcome /Impact with the following department(s)/ Ministry(ies)	Success Indicator	Unit	FY 09/10	FY 10/11	FY 11/12	FY 12/13	FY 13/14
1. Increased water availability in rain-fed/degraded areas	State Governments, NRAA	Area of land on which irrigation facilities to be extended(in lakh hectares)	Number	-	-	0.71	1.70	2.69
2. Bringing lands which were hitherto unused, into productive use (afforestation, horticulture, pasture, cultivation of crops, etc.)	State Governments, NRAA	Area of land covered (in lakh hectares)	Number	-	-	2.30	5.50	8.50
3. Computerized Records of Rights (RoRs)	Department of Information and Technology, State Governments	States/UTs where RoRs fully computerized	Number	02	03	03	03	02
4. RoR data on website of the State/UT	Department of Information and Technology, State Governments	States/UTs having RoR data on web	Number	03	03	03	02	02

Performance Evaluation Report 2011-12

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target/Criteria/Value					Achievement	Performance	
						Excel lent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%		Raw score	Weighted score
To increase productivity of rainfed/degraded land through the process of integrated watershed management;	62.00	Sanction of new projects under IWMP	Achieving target of 87.40 lakh Ha. by 31.3.2012	Area in lakh Ha.	25.00	87.40	78.66	70.00	61.00	52.00	90.84	100.0	25.0
		Release of final installment of Central share of on-going projects	Timely release of final installment for completion of 3500 on-going DPAP projects	No. of projects	5.00	3500	3150	2800	2450	2100	3301	94.31	4.72
		Timely release of final installment for completion of 3000 on-going DDP projects	Timely release of final installment for completion of 3000 on-going DDP projects	No. of projects	5.00	3000	2700	2400	2100	1800	30.22	100.0	5.0
			Timely release of final installment for completion of 300 on-going IWDP projects	No. of projects	5.00	300	270	240	210	180	291	97.5	4.85
			Completing coverage of 17.50 lakh ha Under DPAP projects	Area in lakh Ha	5.00	17.50	15.75	14.00	12.25	10.50	16.51	94.34	4.72
			Completing coverage of 15 lakh ha Under DDP projects.	Area in lakh Ha	5.00	15.00	13.50	12.00	10.50	9.00	15.11	100.0	5.0
			Completing coverage of 15 lakh ha Under IWDP projects	Area in lakh Ha	5.00	15.00	13.50	12.00	10.50	9.00	12.29	81.93	4.1
		Closing of Identified non-performing projects.	Closing of 446 non-performing DPAP projects	No. of projects	1.00	446	401	357	312	268	846	100.0	1.0

Performance Evaluation Report 2011-12

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target/Criteria/Value					Achievement	Performance	
						Excel lent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%		Raw score	Weighted score
		Closing of 74 non-performing DDP projects	Closing of 15 non-performing IWDP projects	No. of projects	0.50	74	67	59	52	44	122	100.0	0.5
				No. of projects	0.50	15	13	12	10	9	96	100.0	0.5
		Capacity building of stakeholders in watershed development programme.	Organization of Training Programmes.	Number of Training man-days	5.00	4050	3600	3240	2790	2430	6705	100.00	5.0
To support the States/UTs for implementation of National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) with the aim of ushering in the Conclusive Titling system and laying the foundation for building an LIS;	23.00	Security and approval by the Sanctioning Committee, of proposals received from States/UTs, which are completed in all respects	Average number of days taken to evaluate and approve the proposals.	Average Number of days	8.00	45	60	75	80	90	25	100.0	8.0
		Release of funds	Number of Districts to be covered.	Number	10.00	40	35	30	25	20	63	100.0	10.0
		Release of Funds	Number of NLRMP Cells	Number	5.00	10	8	6	4	2	8	90.0	4.5
* Efficient functioning of RFD system	3.00	Timely Submission of Draft for approval	On-time submission	Date	2.0	07/3/2011	08.3.2011	9.3.2011	10.03.2011	11.03.2011	07.03.2011	100.0	2.0
* Improving internal efficiency/ responsiveness/ service delivery of Ministry/Department.	10.00	Timely submission of results	On-time submission	Date	1.0	01/05/2012	03.05.2012	04.05.2012	05.05.2012	06.05.2012	01.05.2012	100.0	1.0
		Implementation of Sevottam	Resubmission of revised draft of Citizens'/Clients' Charter	Date	2.0	16/1/2012	18/01/2012	20/01/2012	23/01/2012	25/01/2012	12/01/2012	100.0	2.0

Performance Evaluation Report 2011-12

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target/Criteria/Value					Achievement	Performance	
						Excel lent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%		Raw score	Weighted score
		Independent Audit of Implementation of Grievance Redress Mechanism		%	2.0	100	90	80	70	60	46.5	0.0	0.0
		Ensure compliance with Section 4(1) (b) of the RTI Act-2005	No. of items on which information is uploaded by February 10,2012	No.	2.0	16	15	14	13	12	16	100.0	2.0
		Identify potential areas of corruption related to departmental activities and develop an action plan to mitigate them	Finalize an action plan to mitigate potential areas of corruption.	Date	2.0	26/03/2012	27/03/2012	28/03/2012	29/03/2012	30/03/2012	30/03/2012	60.0	1.2
		Develop an action plan to implement ISO 9001 certification	Finalize an action plan to implement ISO 9001 certification	Date	2.0	16/04/2012	17/04/2012	18/04/2012	19/04/2012	20/04/2012	13/04/2012	100.0	2.0
		Timely submission of ATNS on Audit paras of C&AG	Percentage of ATNS submitted within due date (4 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by C&AG during the year.	%	0.5	100	90	80	70	60	90	90.0	0.45
*Ensuring compliance to the Financial Accountability Framework	2.00	Timely submission of ATRs to the PAC Sectt. on PAC reports	Percentage of ATRs submitted within due date (6 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by PAC during the year.	%	0.5	100	90	80	70	60	100	100.0	0.5
		Early disposal of pending ATNS on Audit Paras of C&AG Reports presented to Parliament before 31.03.11.	Percentage of outstanding ATNS disposed of during the year.	%	0.5	100	90	80	70	60	100	100.0	0.5
		Early disposal of pending ATRs on PAC Reports presented to Parliament before 31.03.11.	Percentage of outstanding ATRs disposed of during the year.	%	0.5	100	90	80	70	60	100	100.0	0.5



Results-Framework Document (RFD) for Department of Land Resources-(2012-2013)

SECTION 1

Vision, Mission, Objectives and Functions

Vision

To ensure optimum utilization and sustainable productivity of rainfed/degraded lands. To have an effective land use system based on efficient land information system (LIS).

Mission

1. To enhance the productivity of rainfed-degraded lands and livelihood opportunities in rural areas through a participatory watershed development approach.
2. To put in place effective agrarian reforms, including an efficient land use policy, and a transparent Land Records Management System (LRMS) with the aim of bringing in the system of conclusive titling.

Objective

1. To increase productivity of rainfed/degraded land through the process of integrated watershed management;
2. To support the States/UTs for implementation of National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) with the aim of ushering in the Conclusive Titling system and laying the foundation for building an LIS;
3. To administer land reforms and other related matters relating to land such as administration of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy of 2007, the Registration Act, 1908, etc.

Functions

1. Guide and facilitate States to modernize land record management & build up a land information system.
2. Facilitate States efforts to usher in conclusive titling system.
3. Administration of Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (1 of 1894) and matters relating to acquisition of land for purposes of the Union.
4. To facilitate adoption of policy for Rehabilitation & Resettlement of displaced people.
5. Land reforms, land tenure, land records, consolidation of holding and other related matters.
6. Implementation of watershed programme for development of rainfed/degraded areas.
7. Promotion of rural livelihoods through watershed programme.

Results-Framework Document (RFD) for Department of Land Resources-2012-2013
SECTION -2

Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target/Criteria/Value					
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%	
[1] To increase productively of rainfed/degraded land through the process of integrated watershed management;	62.00	[1.1] Sanction of new projects under IWMP	[1.1.1] Achieving target of 50.00 lakh Ha. by 31.3.2013	Area in lakh Ha.	25.00	50.00	45.00	40.00	35.00	30.00	
		[1.2] Release of final installment of Central share of on-going projects	[1.2.1] Timely release of final installment for completion of 2200 on-going DPAP projects	No. of projects	5.00	2200	1980	1760	1540	1320	
				[1.2.2] Timely release of final installment for completion of 620 on- going DDP projects	No. of projects	5.00	620	558	496	434	372
				[1.2.3] Timely release of final installment for completion of 430 on-going IWDP projects	No. of projects	5.00	430	387	344	301	258
				[1.2.4] Completing coverage of 11.00 lakh ha Under DPAP projects	Area in lakh Ha	5.00	11.00	9.9	8.8	7.7	6.6
				[1.2.5] Completing coverage of 3.1 lakh ha Under DDP projects.	Area in lakh Ha	5.00	3.1	2.8	2.48	2.17	1.86
				[1.2.6] Completing coverage of 21.5 lakh ha Under IWDP projects	Area in lakh Ha	5.00	21.5	19.35	17.2	15.05	12.9
		[1.3]Release of second installement for on-foing IWMP projects.	[1.3.1.] Release of second installement for on-foing IWMP projects.	Area in lakh Ha	3.00	38	34.2	30.4	26.6	22.8	
			[1.3.2] Completion of Preparatory Phase	Area in lakh Ha	3.01	38	34.2	30.4	26.6	22.8	
			[1.4.1] Organization of Training Programmes.	Number of Training man-days	1.01	5000	4500	4000	3500	3000	
		[1.4] Capacity building of stakeholders in watershed development programme.									

Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target/Criteria/Value				
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%
[2] To support the States/UTs for implementation of National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) with the aim of ushering in the Conclusive Titling system and laying the foundation for building an LIS;	23.00	[2.1] Security and approval by the Sanctioning Committee, of proposals received from States/UTs, which are completed in all respects	[2.1.1] Average number of days taken to evaluate and approve the proposals.	Average Number of days	8.00	45	60	75	80	90
		2.2 Release of funds	[2.2.1] Number of Districts to be covered.	Number	10.00	40	35	30	25	20
		2.3 Capacity building of stakeholders NLRMP Programme	[2.3.1] Organization of Training Programmes	Number of training man-days	5.00	3000	2700	2400	2100	1800
		Timely Submission of Draft for approval	On-time submission	Date	2.0	05/3/2012	06.3.2012	7/3/2012	8.03.2012	9.03.2012
* Efficient functioning of RFD system * Administrative Reforms	3.00 6.00	Timely submission of results	On-time submission	Date	1.0	01/05/2012	03.05.2012	04.05.2012	05.05.2012	06.05.2012
		Implement mitigating strategies for reducing potential risk of corruption	% of implementation	%	2.0	100	95	90	85	80
		Implement ISO 9001 as per the approved action plan	Area of operations covered	%	2.0	100	95	90	85	80
		Identify, design and implement major innovations	Implementation of identified innovations	Date	2.0	05/03/2013	06/03/2013	07/03/2013	08/03/2013	09/03/2013

Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target/Criteria/Value				
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%
* Improving internal efficiency/ responsiveness/ service delivery of Ministry/Department.	4.00	Implementation of Sevottam	Independent audit of implementation of Citizen's Charter	%	2.0	100	95	90	85	80
			Independent audit of implementation of Public Grievance	%	2.0	100	95	90	85	80
*Ensuring compliance to the Financial Accountability Framework	2.00	Timely submission of ATNS on Audit paras of C&AG	Percentage of ATNS submitted within due date (4 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by C&AG during the year.	%	0.5	100	90	80	70	60
			Percentage of ATRS submitted within due date (6 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by PAC during the year.	%	0.5	100	90	80	70	60
		Early disposal of pending ATNS on Audit Paras of C&AG Reports presented to Parliament before 31.03.2012.	Percentage of outstanding ATNS disposed of during the year.	%	0.5	100	90	80	70	60
			Percentage of outstanding ATRs disposed of during the year.	%	0.5	100	90	80	70	60



SECTION - 3 Trend Values of the Success Indicators

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value FY 10/11	Actual Value FY 11/12	Target Value FY 12/13	Projected Value For FY 13/14	Projected value for FY 14/15
[1] To increase productivity of rainfed/degraded land through the process of integrated watershed management;	[1.1] Sanction of new projects under IWMP	[1.1.1] Achieving target of 50.00 lakh Ha. by 31.3.2013	Area in lakh Ha.	85.00	87.4	50.00	50.00	50.00
	[1.2] Release of final installment of Central share of on-going projects	[1.2.1] Timely release of final installment for completion of 2200 on-going DPAP projects	No. of projects	2800	3500	2200	00	00
		[1.2.2] Timely release of final installment for completion of 620 on- going DDP projects	No. of projects	2200	3000	620	272	194
		[1.2.3] Timely release of final installment for completion of 430 on-going IWDP projects	No. of projects	250	270	430	00	00
		[1.2.4] Completing coverage of 11.00 lakh ha Under DPAP projects	Area in lakh Ha	14.00	15.75	11.00	00	00
		[1.2.5] Completing coverage of 3.1 lakh ha Under DDP projects.	Area in lakh Ha	11.00	13.5	3.1	1.36	0.97
		[1.2.6] Completing coverage of 21.5 lakh ha Under IWDP projects	Area in lakh Ha	12.5	15.00	21.5	00	00
	[1.3]Release of second installment for on-foing IWMP projects.	[1.3.1.] Release of second installment for on-going IWMP projects.	Area in lakh Ha	00	00	38	80	73
		[1.3.2] Completion of Preparatory Phase	Area in lakh Ha	00	00	38	80	73
	[1.4] Capacity building of stakeholders in watershed development programme.	[1.4.1] Organization of Training Programmes. of Training man-days	Number	5670	4050	5000	5000	5000

Trend Values of the Success Indicators

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value FY 10/11	Actual Value FY 11/12	Target Value FY 12/13	Projected Value For FY 13/14	Projected value for FY 14/15
[2] To support the States/UTs for implementation of National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) with the aim of ushering in the Conclusive Titling system and laying the foundation for building an LIS;	[2.1] Security and approval by the Sanctioning Committee, of proposals received from States/UTs, which are completed in all respects	[2.1.1] Average number of days taken to evaluate and approve the proposals.	Average Number of days	35	45	45	45	45
	2.2 Release of Funds	[2.2.1] Number of Districts to be covered.	Number	37	40	40	40	40
	2.3 Capacity building of stakeholders in NLRMP programme	[2.3.1] Organization of Training Programmes	Number of training man-days	-	-	3000	3000	3000
* Efficient functioning of RFD system	Timely Submission of Draft for approval	On-time submission	Date	04/3/2010	07/3/2011	06/03/2012	-	-
	Timely submission of results	On-time submission	Date	29/04/2011	-	03/05/2012	-	-
* Administrative Reforms	Implement mitigating strategies for reducing potential risk of corruption	% of implementation	%	-	-	95	-	-
	Implement ISO 9001 as per the approved action plan	Area of operations covered	%	-	-	95	-	-
	Identify, design and implement major innovations	Implementation of identified innovations	Date	-	-	06/03/2012	-	-
* Improving internal efficiency/ responsiveness/ service delivery of Ministry/Department.	Implementation of Sevottam	Independent audit of implementation of Citizen's Charter	%	-	-	95	-	-
		Independent audit of implementation of Public Grievance	%	-	-	95	-	-

Trend Values of the Success Indicators

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value FY 10/11	Actual Value FY 11/12	Target Value FY 12/13	Projected Value For FY 13/14	Projected value for FY 14/15
*Ensuring compliance to the Financial Accountability Framework	Timely submission of ATNS on Audit paras of C&AG	Percentage of ATNS submitted within due date (4 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by C&AG during the year.	%	-	-	90	-	-
	Timely submission of ATRs to the PAC Sectt. on PAC reports	Percentage of ATRs submitted within due date (6 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by PAC during the year.	%	-	-	90	-	-
	Early disposal of pending ATNS on Audit Paras of C&AG Reports presented to Parliament before 31.03.2012.	Percentage of outstanding ATNS disposed of during the year.	%	-	-	90	-	-
	Early disposal of pending ATRs on PAC Reports presented to Parliament before 31.03.2012.	Percentage of outstanding ATRs disposed of during the year.	%	-	-	90	-	-



SECTION 4

Description and Definition of Success Indicators and Proposed Measurement Methodology

The success indicators in watershed programme and NLRMP are as under:

Watershed Programme

1. **Area coverage** - Target has been kept in terms of new projects launched covering area in Lakh Hectare.
2. **Timely release of final instalment for completion of ongoing projects**- The Department has kept two units, namely, number of projects completed and area covered, under this success indicator.
3. **Capacity building of stakeholders under IWMP**- Number of training man-days has been kept as success indicator.

NLRMP

4. In **NLRMP**, the proposals received from the States/UTs are scrutinized and submitted to the Project Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee. The proposals are complex in nature due to the numerous activities under the Programme and require detailed scrutiny, especially with reference to the funds released in the past. Therefore, the average number of days it takes to scrutinize the proposals received from the States/UTs and their approval by the Project Sanctioning Committee, is taken as a success indicator for this Programme.
5. In **NLRMP**, the district is the unit of implementation as envisaged in the programme. Therefore, sanction of projects district-wise is the indicator of success for implementation of the programme.
6. Training and capacity building are the cornerstones for achieving success under the NLRMP. Since the revenue laws are State-specific, it is necessary that the State Training institutions are upgraded and oriented to give comprehensive training for the NLRMP. Therefore establishment of number of NLRMP cells had been taken as success indicator in RFD of FY 2011-12. Now due to attainment of saturation level of NLRMP cells, this success indicator has been dropped from Section 2 of RFD 2012-13. In place of this, a new success indicator namely "organization of training programmes" for capacity building of stakeholders in NLRMP (in terms of no. of training man-days) has been taken as a new success indicator.

The Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (LARR) Bill-2011

7. The R&R Bill, 2007 and the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 2007 were passed by the Lok Sabha on 25.02.2009 and tabled in the Rajya Sabha on 26.02.2009. Now a single integrated Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill have been prepared to address the concern regarding land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement. This Bill has been introduced in the Parliament on 7th September, 2011 and has been referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development for examination and report to the Lok Sabha. Hence there are no quantifiable deliverables at this stage.

No subordinate offices to develop RFD

8. It is to be noted that the Department has no Responsibility Centre



SECTION 5

Specific Performance Requirements from other Departments

1. Since the IWMP is to be implemented by State Governments/State Level Nodal Agencies (SLNAs) their involvement and support is absolutely crucial. In Watershed Management Programme, appropriate technical support from National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) has a very important role to play. The institutions selected to do training and capacity building is important stakeholders for conducting training programmes.
2. The common guidelines issued by NRAA require modification in view of experiences gained in the last two years of implementation of IWMP. But the modifications can be carried out only after getting approval of Executive Committee of NRAA and hence timely and appropriate response of NRAA is very crucial for IWMP implementation and achieving the targets set in RFD.
3. The implementation of the IWMP heavily depends upon the priority and the aptitude of the State Governments.
4. The capacity building of the stakeholders is very crucial for the implementation of IWMP in view of the technicalities involved in carrying out watershed works. The task of capacity building is immense as large number of farmers/assetless people/SHGs/user groups are involved in implementation of the programme. But the number of organizations/agencies/institutions competent to impart quality capacity building programme are limited.
5. NLRMP is a demand driven Centrally sponsored scheme which is being implemented by the States and UTs. Frequent transfers in the States/UTs of personnel trained in NLRMP hampers the smooth progress of the programme. Further, the States/UTs tend to give a low priority to the modernization of the land records. So, the States/UTs play a critical role in the success of the programme.
6. The system of land records management varies considerably from State to State and even within the State. Some North Eastern States even have the Record of Rights. This creates difficulty in the uniform application of cost norms and technology across the country. So, the active cooperation of the States/UTs in the implementation of the programme plays a crucial role for successful implementation of the NLRMP.
7. The training institutions are important stakeholders for establishing the NLRMP Cells dedicated to training for this programme.
8. Compared to other schemes, survey and settlement, which is an important component of the NLRMP, is by its very nature a technical and slow moving activity. Even in one of the better performing States under the NLRMP, i.e., Gujarat has been able to complete the survey work only in 6 talukas out of 10 talukas in two years. So the fund utilization for this component usually takes a longer period. If further funds to the States are not released for new districts due to the unspent balance available with the States on this account, it may hamper the progress of the programme as envisaged.
9. From time to time, officers are transferred from the Department but replacements take time to be posted in their place. This results in a dip in the performance of the Department which is already understaffed as compared with the increase in its activities. The DoPT, therefore, plays a crucial role in ensuring that the Department achieves its objectives.



**List of Acronyms
(in order of occurrence)**

- 11. LIS : Land Information System
- 12. LRMS : Land Records Maintenance System
- 13. NLRMP : National Land Records Modernization Programme
- 14. IWMP : Integrated Watershed Management Programme
- 15. DPAP : Drought Prone Area Programme
- 16. DDP : Desert Development Programme
- 17. IWDP : Integrated Wastelands Development Programme
- 18. UT : Union Territory
- 19. RC : Responsibility Centre
- 20. DoPT : Department of Personnel and Training

SECTION 6

Outcome/Impact of Department/Ministry

Outcome/Impact of Department/Ministry	Jointly responsible for influencing this outcome /Impact with the following department(s)/ Ministry(ies)	Success Indicator	Unit	FY 10/11	FY 11/12	FY 12/13	FY 13/14	FY 14/15
2. Conversion of rainfed/degraded lands to more productive use	State Governments which will ensure convergence with MGNREGA, Ground Water Board, Soil Conservation Department, Agriculture Department and NRAA	Conversion of rainfed/degraded lands to more productive use through watershed intervention measurable in terms of hectares	Number	87.0 lakh	87.4 lakh	50 lakh	50 lakh	50 lakh
2. Increasing water availability in rainfed/degraded areas by creating water harvesting/ storage structures	State Governments which will ensure convergence with MGNREGA, Ground Water Board, Soil Conservation Department, Agriculture Department and NRAA	Area of land on which irrigation facilities to be extended (measurable in hectares)	Number	-	0.71 lakh	1.70 lakh	2.69 lakh	3.25 lakh
3. Computerized Records of Rights (RoRs)	Department of Information and Technology, State Governments	States/UTs where RoRs fully computerized	Number	3	3	2	2	2
4. RoR data on website of the State/UT	Department of Information and Technology, State Governments	States/UTs having RoR data on web	Number	3	4	3	3	3



Ministry of Rural Development

Government of India

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