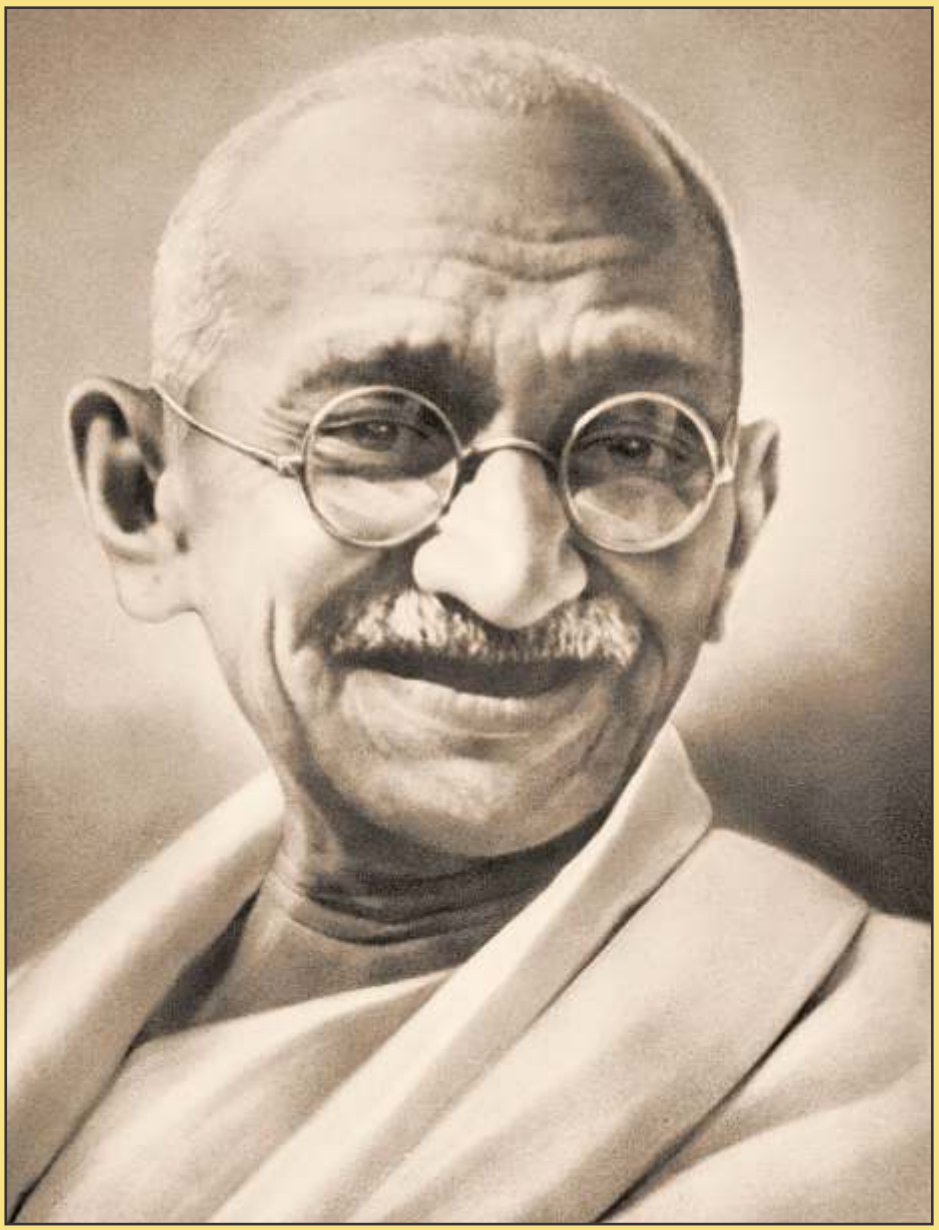
ANNUAL REPORT 2011-12



Ministry of Rural Development
Government of India



"I shall work for an India in which the poorest shall feel that it is their country in whose making they have an effective voice, an India in which there shall be no high class and low class of people, an India in which all communities shall live in perfect harmony."

- Mahatma Gandhi

ANNUAL REPORT
2011-2012



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

Front Cover: **From a Traditional Artwork displayed at Saras Mela**

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Overview

The adverse effect of the economic downturn continues to impact the lives of millions of poor and vulnerable globally. The number of people living on less than 1.25 USD per day has almost touched 2 billons. Since world wide, poverty essentially remains a rural phenomenon, nearly three-quarters of the total people living on less than 1.25 USD reside in rural areas. The steep increase in the food and energy prices, falling values of national currencies, decline in purchasing power due to shrinking employment opportunities, progressive disengagement of the national governments in many countries from social sectors due to resource crunch etc. have precipitated the accentuation of the worsening economic conditions of poor and marginalized communities in general and rural poor in particular in most countries of the world.

Notwithstanding this worldwide phenomenon, due to the proactive and consistent policy decisions promoting the doctrine of 'inclusive economic growth' with unhindered focus on the social sector particularly on rural development by the present government at the Centre in the last eight years, our vast rural populace are not only insulated from the onslaught of global economic downslide but in actuality, our rural economy is in an unprecedented boisterous course of ascendency.

The developmental and welfare initiatives undertaken by the Central government in the rural areas in the last seven years was further strengthened during 2011-12 which incidentally was also the last year of the 11th Plan period. This brought about a perceptible change in the lives of the people in our over six hundred thousand



Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Sammelan at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi to mark completion of 6 years of the scheme



Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers in Jammu dist., J&K

villages. A 'convergence approach' has been adopted for optimization of resources, initiatives and results. The government also worked diligently towards translating visions into policies and programmes.

During the year, based on the experience and performances, initiatives have been taken to undertake course correction implementation process, modify and include new elements in some of the existing schemes and programmes like the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Integrated Watershed Management Programme(IWMP), National Social Assistance Programme(NSAP) etc. To make them more effective, blueprints have been drawn up for new schemes like **Aajeevika**-National Rural Livelihood Mission(NRLM) to bring about a paradigm shift in the approach to poverty alleviation and resultant self reliance in the rural areas. New strategies were also worked out and initiatives taken to strengthen the implementation and enhance coverage under various programmes in the LWE districts through an **Integrated Action Plan(IAP)**.

During 2011-12, development and welfare activities in our rural areas were continued with unmatched vigour and zeal and taken to new heights with better employment opportunities through guaranteed public works programme like MGNREGA for larger number of people, enhanced livelihood opportunities through SGSY, Watershed Development, stronger social safety-nets provided under NSAP, welfare measures like providing dwelling units and homestead plots to homeless under IAY combined with better infrastructures under the flagship programmes like improved rural connectivity etc. Efforts were continued during the year, to sustain the growth tempo propelled by the Bharat Nirman Phase II and achieve the higher objectives and targets set out under each of the flagship programmes concerning Ministry of Rural Development.

As the nodal Ministry responsible for most of the development and welfare activities in the rural areas where more than seventy per cent of our over 1.2 billion strong population lives, the Ministry of Rural Development plays a cardinal role in the overall development strategy of the country. The vision and mission of the Ministry as

clearly spelt out in the **Result Framework Document (RFD)** is sustainable and inclusive growth of rural India through a multipronged 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 to correct the developmental imbalances and to accord due priority to development in rural areas, aiming in the process, to reach out to most disadvantaged sections of the society. The thrust of these programmes are on all round economic and social transformation in rural areas.

The Ministry of Rural Development at present consists of two Departments, (i) Department of Rural Development (ii) Department of Land Resources. During the current fiscal, a new and separate Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has been created by carving out the Department of Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation from the Ministry of Rural Development.

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

- Providing livelihood opportunities to those in need including women and other vulnerable sections and food security to rural 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.
- Provision of all-weather rural connectivity to unconnected rural habitations and upgradation of existing roads to enable them to market access.
- Providing basic housing and homestead to BPL households in rural areas.
- Providing social assistance to the elderly, widow and disabled persons.
- Providing urban amenities in rural areas for improvement of quality of life.
- Capacity development and training of rural development functionaries
- Promoting involvement of voluntary agencies and individuals for Rural Development



National Workshop for Appropriate Development Strategies for Effective Implementation of Rural Development Schemes in IAP Districts



Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) providing much needed shelter to beneficiary in Sikkim

- 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

Financial Performance of the Ministry of Rural Development

To ensure that the accelerated and time-bound achievement of the above objectives are not hit by resource crunch and also keeping with the unassailable commitment of the UPA government to make the vast multitude of rural population part of the national growth engine there has been an impressive and steady growth in the financial allocations and releases of the Ministry.

- The Budget estimates and the central releases increased from ₹12698 crore and ₹ 14868 crore in 2004-05 to ₹ 78997.50 crore (RE) and ₹ 74682.23 crore respectively in 2010-11.
- During 2011-12, BE (plan) is ₹ 76800 crore and an amount of ₹ 48403.20 crore has been released up to December 2011

Total Allocation of Ministry of Rural Development stands at ₹ 76800 Crore during 2011-12

- The total budget provision in the Central Budget for Ministry of Rural Development is ₹ 76800 crore. In addition, a sum of ₹ 27843 crore unspent balances as on 1.4.2011 was also available.
- The allocation in Revised Estimates (RE) has been kept as ₹ 69564 crore Thus, a sum of ₹ 69564 crore is likely to be released by the Ministry during 2011-12 in the rural development sector. In addition, a sum of ₹ 6658 crore will be spent under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) during 2011-12.

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

amendment the NREGA has been rechristened as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).

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

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

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

During the first year (FY 2006-07) of implementation in 200 districts, 2.10 crore households were provided employment and 90.5 crore persondays were generated. Over the years employment opportunities under MGNREGA have increased and during 2010-11, 5.49 crore household were provided employment and 257.15 crore persondays were generated. During 2011-12 (upto 16th December, 2011), 3.54 crore household have been provided employment and 108.19 crore persondays have been generated across the country. At the national level, average wage paid under MGNREGA has increased from ₹ 65 (FY 2006-07) to ₹ 100 in FY 2010-11. During 2010-11, expenditure on wages was ₹ 25,686.53 crore (68 per cent of the total expenditure). During 2011-12 (upto 16th December, 2011), expenditure on wages was ₹ 13,012.82 crore (73 percent of the total expenditure). The Programme had a high workforce participation of marginalized groups like SC/ST (52%) in FY 2010-11. Women workforce participation has also surpassed the statutory minimum requirement of one third participation. In 2010-11, women participation was 48% and it is 50% in FY 2011-12 (upto 16th December, 2011). Financial inclusion of the poor and marginalised has also increased manifold. Up to FY 2010-11, 9.88 crore bank and post office accounts have been opened to disburse wages directly to the workers' accounts. In FY 2011-12 (upto December, 2011), 61.61 lakhs works were undertaken, of which 53% constituted water conservation, 22% rural connectivity, 9% land development, 0.37% Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra. Provision of irrigation facility to individual beneficiaries constituted around 12% of total work. The remaining 4% works were other activities specific to the local needs of the respective rural areas.

Assisting the rural poor in self employment by encouraging group and cluster activities,

providing skill development opportunities, credit linkages and subsidies and creation of marketing opportunities for products has been another major plank of the Poverty alleviation schemes of the Government. Launched on 1st April 1999, **Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)** is an integrated scheme for providing opportunities of self employment to the rural poor. The assisted families (Swarojgaris) may be individuals or Groups (Self Help Groups). However, the emphasis is on Group approach and also with particular emphasis on group formation by women and the weaker sections.

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

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

SGSY is being implemented by the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) with the active participation of Panchayat Raj Institutions, the Banks, the line Departments, and Non-Governmental Organisations. In order to provide incentives to rural artisans, SARAS fairs are also organized in various parts of the country to promote sale of products produced by Self-Help Groups.

Since the inception of the Programme 42.69 lakh SHGs have been formed. During 2010-11, a total of 21.09 lakh Swarojgaries were assisted out of which 14.24 lakh (69.49%) were women Swarojgaries. In 2011-12, till December, 10.47 lakh Swarojgaries out of which 7.23 lakh(69.07) were women.

SGSY has been restructured as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), now renamed as 'Aajeevika', to implement it in a mission mode in a phased manner for targeted and time bound



Example of a cultural SHG in Kerala where talented youth are able to make a living from traditional folk art and entertainment



delivery of results. Aajeevika recognizes that the poor people have the potential to come out of poverty with proper handholding, training and capacity building and credit linkage. Aajeevika also believes that a strong institutional architecture owned by the poor, enables them to access institutional credit for various purposes, pursue livelihoods based on their resources, skills and preferences and also to access other services and entitlements, both from the public and private sector. Therefore, Aajeevika will focus on building strong institutions of the poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs), their federations and livelihoods collectives.

The two major strategic shifts under Aajeevika, vis-à-vis SGSY are that (i) Aajeevika will be a demand driven programme and the states will formulate their own poverty reduction action plans under it based on their past experience, resources and skills base and (ii) Aajeevika will provide for a professional support structure for programme implementation at all levels from National to Sub district level in different streams. Aajeevika was formally launched by UPA Chairperson on 3rd June, 2011 at Banswara, Rajasthan.

In order to improve the present status of women in Agriculture, and to enhance the opportunities for her empowerment, Government of India has announced "Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana" (MKSP), as a sub component of the **Aajeevika** [National Rural Livelihood Mission]. 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. It will initiate a learning cycle by which women are enabled to learn and adopt appropriate technologies and farming systems. MKSP will be implemented as a sub-component of **Aajeevika** through specially formulated projects.

Since the beginning of the planned development one of the major and daunting tasks engaging the attention of successive governments has been to effectively address the issue of rural housing shortage. Shelter is one of the basic human requirements for survival and dignity. To meet the shortage of housing in rural areas, the Government of India had launched a comprehensive scheme **Indira Awaas Yojana**. Since inception of scheme about **272.83 lakh houses** have been constructed with an **expenditure of ₹ 78986.81** crore (upto end 2011). Further, for the current financial year 2011-12, ₹ 10000.00 crore has been provided for Rural Housing, out of this ₹ 9491.20 crore has been earmarked under IAY for release to the various districts of various States for construction of 27.27 lakh houses. Besides this, ₹ 500 crore has been kept for homestead scheme. Thus the total earmarking for IAY is ₹ 9991.20 crore. Physical Target for the year has been set at 27.27 lakh houses out of which till December 2011, a total of 11.07 lakh houses have been constructed and another 26. 41 lakh houses are under construction.

Rural Housing is one of the six components of Bharat Nirman Programme. Under Bharat Nirman Programme Phase-I, 60 lakh houses were envisaged to be constructed through Indira Awaas Yojana all over the country during the four years i.e. from 2005-06 to 2008-2009. Against this target, 71.76 lakh houses were constructed with an expenditure of Rs.21720.39 crore. The target for the next five years period starting from the year 2009-10, has been doubled to 120 lakh houses.

During the first two years of the Bharat Nirman Programme Period-Phase-II, approx. 70.81 lakh houses have been constructed.

During 2011-12, the IAY Guidelines have been relaxed and modified in 60 identified naxal-affected districts. 60 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. In the 60 IAP districts, the district administration has been allowed to construct houses for the old aged, widowed and physically handicapped persons if they so desire. Cluster approach has been requested to be adopted in the 60 IAP districts for facilitating better convergence of amenities and for accelerated development in these areas. Rs.300 per house is allowed to be utilized towards administrative expenses in IAP districts.

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

The linkage between development and poverty alleviation in rural areas with a well laid road infrastructure needs no emphasis. As such, in December, 2000, a 100 % centrally sponsored scheme namely **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)** was launched with the objective of providing connectivity by all weather roads to about 1.60 lakh unconnected habitations with population of 500 persons and above (250 persons and above in respect of hill States, the tribal and the desert areas) through good all-weather roads in the rural areas by the end of Tenth Plan Period (2007) at an estimated cost of about ₹ 60, 000 crore. After launching the programme and the experience of the first 3 years with the average cost of construction of PMGSY roads, the cost of the programme was revised in 2003-04 to ₹1,32,000 crore (as against ₹ 60,000 crore projected initially).

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 areas - Schedule V) with an all-weather road. Upto January, 2012, a total of 42,531 habitations have been connected out of 63,940 habitations to be connected and works for 58,387 habitations sanctioned. In 2011-12, a target of 4000 habitation is set to be covered and 33,000 kms of road length is to be constructed. Till January 2012, a total of 4142 habitations have been covered and 21750 kms of road has been constructed. 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 in 60 IAP districts has been given and orders have been issued, which covers rural roads.

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

The NSAP then comprised of National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and National Maternity



PMGSY road in Rajasthan helps in connecting people and delivering goods to various destinations

Benefit Scheme (NMBS). On 1st April, 2000 a new scheme known as Annapurna Scheme was launched. This Scheme aimed at providing food security to meet the requirement of those senior citizens who, though eligible had remained uncovered under the NOAPS. Under Annapurna Scheme10 kgs of food grains per month is provided free of cost to the beneficiary.

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

With effect from 01.04.2011, the eligibility age for old age pension under IGNOAPS 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. In view of the modification in age limit, 278 lakh beneficiaries are estimated to be covered under IGNOAPS against 171 lakh beneficiaries covered during the year 2010-11.

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. GOI approved a pension of ₹ 200 per month, per beneficiary to BPL widows in the age group of 40-64 years. During 2010-11, 34.25 lakh beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme. Consequent upon the revision in age limit under IGNOAPS w.e.f. 01.04.2011, the upper age limit under IGNWPS was revised from 64 years to 59 years. Presently, widow pension under IGNWPS is provided to BPL widows in the age group of 40-59 years. It is estimated that during the year 2011-12, 29 lakh beneficiaries would be covered under the scheme. A pension of ₹ 200 per month, per beneficiary is provided to disabled persons with severe or multiple disabilities between the age group of 18-64 years belonging to BPL families, under Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme(IGNDPS). During 2010-11, total 7.29 lakh beneficiaries have been covered under the



A delegation of Bharat Nirman Volunteers (BNVs) from Hiwre Bazar at Lab to Land Initiative Conference at YESHADA, Pune, Maharashtra

scheme. Consequent upon the revision in age limit under IGNOAPS w.e.f 01.04.2011, the upper age limit under IGNDPS was revised from 64 years to 59 years. It is estimated that during 2011-12 a total of 14 lakh beneficiaries would be covered under the scheme.

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

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

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

Land Resources namely DPAP, DDP and IWDP have been consolidated as a comprehensive programme named **'Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)'**. Since 1995-96 to 2006-07, 1,877 IWDP projects covering an area of 10.722 million hectares have been sanctioned covering all 28 States, except in the identified DDP and DPAP Blocks. A total number of 770 projects covering an area of 4.895 m ha were completed upto 31.12.2011. Other projects are at various stages of implementation in different States. Central funds to the tune of ₹4,361.60 crore have been released upto 31.12.2011.

The Ministry has also enjoined upon itself a proactive role for ensuring effective land reforms. Conferences of Chief Ministers and Revenue Ministers are organized from time to time. The Ministry also monitors conferment of ownership rights to tenants, restoration of land to tribal population as well as prevention of alienation of tribal lands, consolidation of holdings, distribution of government wastelands, ceiling on surplus land and Bhoodan land etc.

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

The capacity building through **Training** of Rural Development functionaries, elected members of Panchayati Raj institutions and others is an essential requirement for effective implementation of Rural Development programmes of the Ministry of the Rural Development and Ministry of Panchayati Raj. The constant upgradation of capacities of these functionaries requires assessment of capacity building requirement, imparting training and study of the issues concerned on continuous basis. With increase in number of poverty alleviation and rural development programmes, the need for capacity building has further increased. The cutting edge functionaries involved in rural development need upgradation of their knowledge and skills besides developing pro-poor attitudes.

At present, the Ministry of Rural Development 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 of Rural Development while the SIRDs and ETCs are State Government institutions imparting training to RD functionaries and elected PRI members at State, district and sub-district levels.

A well-set mechanism for Monitoring and Evaluation of schemes and programmes is a sin qua non for ensuring efficiency and transparency. In recognition of this, the Ministry of Rural Development is also making all efforts to



National Conference of Project Directors of DRDAs to review progress of implementation of Rural Development Programmes

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

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

In the past years IEC activities was carried out in a centralized manner primarily by disseminating information through mainstream media like Radio, TV, Press Advertisements and production of printed communication materials like guidelines etc. Below-the-line(BTL) options like contact programmes, outdoor publicity etc were also used in a limited manner in select districts through the government agencies like DAVP, Directorate of Field Publicity, Department of Post, Railways etc.

During 2011-12, a highly decentralized IEC strategy with 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)** has been initiated. A process for integrating training and IEC has been initiated on a pilot basis in the **Lab to Land blocks** in all the 28 states of the country where this village based cadre of volunteers (Bharat Nirman Volunteers) are trained and oriented about various 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. A convergence model with other Government departments operating schemes in the rural areas have also been initiated wherein the Bharat Nirman Volunteers (BNVs) are catering information regarding other departmental programmes also. This has turned 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 Institute of Rural development to coordinate and implement this.

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

India has been elected as the President of AARDO and Nigeria and Syria as Vice Presidents from Africa and Asia respectively for the triennium 2009-2011. It pays the highest annual membership contribution of US $1, 16,600 to the AARDO. On completion of 50 years of its establishment, AARDO is celebrating Golden Jubilee in March, 2012 in Delhi. The 28th regular meeting of the Executive Committee (EC), 5th Regional Policy Dialogue (RPD) and 18th Regular Meeting of Governing Council (GC) of CIRDAP was held from 10th to 16th December, 2011 in Tehran,. India has been unanimously elected as vice Chairperson of CIRDAP for the biennium 2012-2013.India is one of the key founder members of CIRDAP and is paying highest annual contribution of US $ 94, 147.

Right to Information (RTI) The system of



National Level Steering Committee Meeting on Rural Self Employment



An MoU on Cooperation in field of Rural Development being signed between Govt. of India and Govt. of Lesotho

proactive disclosure of information, provision for Monitoring and Vigilance by citizens, beneficiaries, civil society organizations etc. have been the corner stone for ensuring transparency in the operation of most of the programmes and the schemes of this ministry. Additionally, the ministry has made the necessary arrangements under the landmark Act to provide necessary information on demand. With the time-bound multi-pronged approach adopted by the Ministry of Rural Development through a wide range of programmes and new initiatives and a well established monitoring mechanism, it is hoped that there would be significant improvement in the overall quality of the life in rural areas. The focus for development in rural areas shall enable the nation to realize its potential and secure a rightful place in the comity of nations as a 'proud and prosperous India'.

Programme Highlights

Mahatma Gandhi NREGA

- During 2010-11, a total of 5.49 crore household were provided wage employment and 257.15 crore persondays were generated.
- During 2011-12 (upto 16th December, 2011), 3.54 crore household have been provided wage employment and 108.19 crore persondays have been generated across the country.
- At the National Level, average wage paid under NREGA has increased from ₹ 65 (FY 2006-07) to ₹100 in FY 10-11.
- During 2010-11, expenditure on wages was ₹25,686.53 crore (68 percent of the total expenditure).
- During 2011-12 (upto 16th December, 2011), expenditure on wages was ₹ 13,012.82 crore (73 per cent of the total expenditure).
- The Programme had a high workforce participation of marginalized groups like SC/ST (52%) in FY 2010-11.
- Women workforce participation has also surpassed the statutory minimum requirement of one third participation. In 2010-11, women participation was 48% and it is 50% in FY 2011-12 (upto 16th December, 2011).
- Upto FY 2010-11, a total of 9.88 crore bank and post office accounts have been opened to disburse wages directly to the workers' accounts.
- In FY 2010-11, 50.99 lakh works were undertaken, out of which 48% constituted water conservation. Similarly, in FY 2011-12 (upto 16th December, 2011), 61.61 lakhs works were undertaken, of which 53% constituted water conservation,

SGSY

- Since the inception of the Programme 42.69 lakh SHGs have been formed.
- During 2010-11, a total of 21.09 lakh Swarojgaris were assisted out of which 14.24 lakh (69.49%) were women Swarojgaris.
- In 2011-12, till December, 10.47 lakh Swarojgaris have been assisted out of which 7.23 lakh (69.07) are women.

IAY

- Since inception of the scheme about 272.83 lakh houses have been constructed with an expenditure of ₹ 78986.81 crore (upto end 2011).

- For the current financial year 2011-12, ₹ 10000.00 crore has been provided for Rural Housing.
- Out of this ₹ 9491.20 crore has been earmarked under IAY for release to the various districts of various States for construction of 27.27 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, has been doubled to 120 lakh houses.

PMGSY

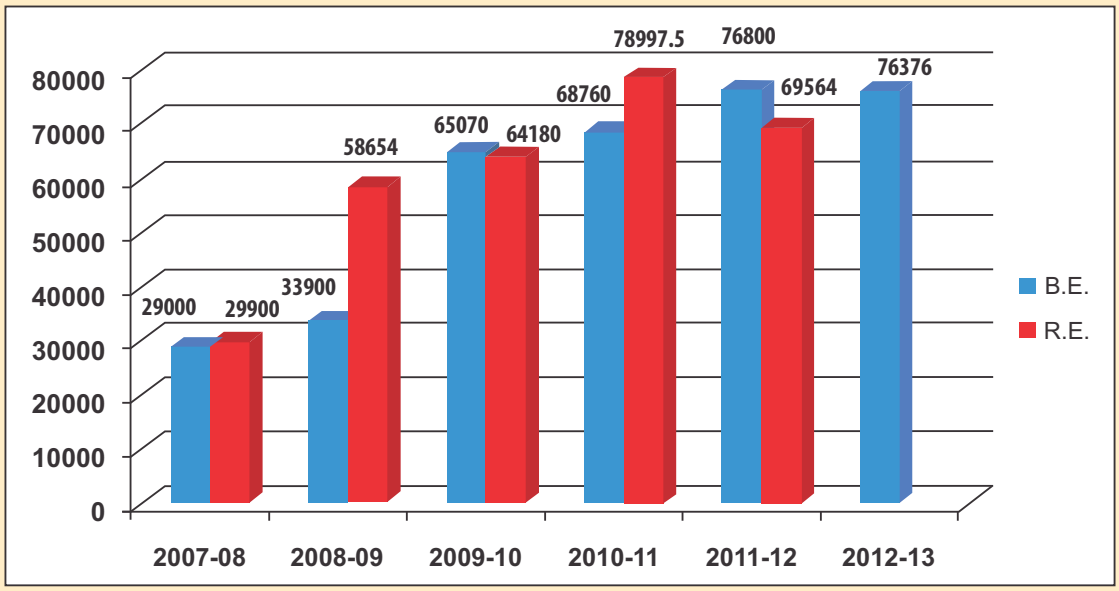
- Upto January, 2012, a total of 42,531 habitations have been connected out of 63,940 habitations to be connected and works for 58,387 habitations sanctioned.
- In 2011-12, a target of 4000 habitation is set to be covered and 33,000 kms of road length is to be constructed.
- Till January 2012, a total of 4142 habitations have been covered and 21750 kms of road has been constructed

IWMP

- Since 1995-96 to 2006-07, 1,877 IWDP projects covering an area of 10.722 million hectares have been sanctioned covering all 28 States, except in the identified DDP and DPAP Blocks.
- A total number of 770 projects covering an area of 4.895 m ha were completed upto 31.12.2011.
- Central funds to the tune of ₹ 4,361.60 crore have been released upto 31.12.2011

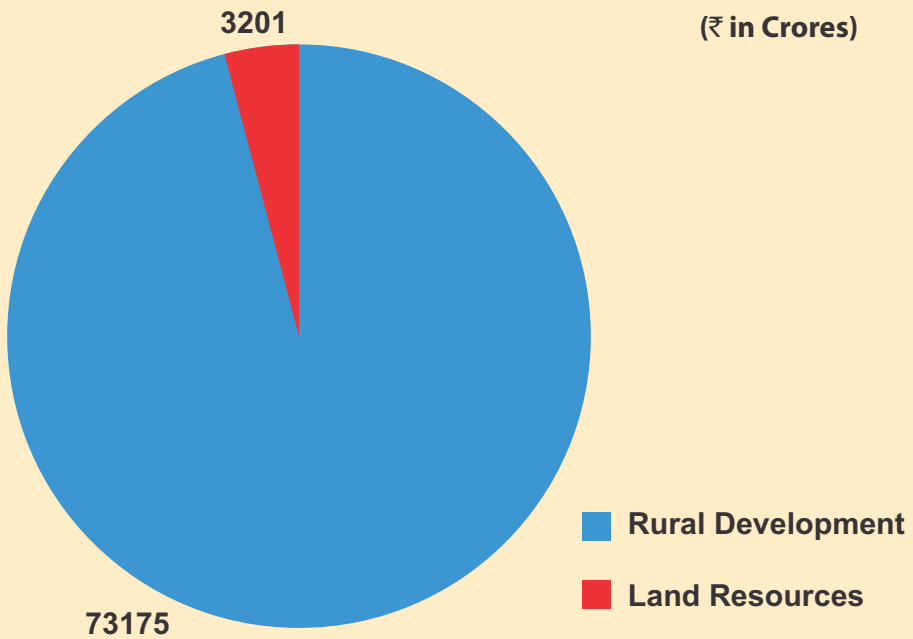
Outlays For Ministry of Rural Development For 11th Plan and 2012-13

(₹ in Crores)



Ministry of Rural Development Outlays for 2012-2013

(₹ in Crores)



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







Department of Rural Development





Chapter 1

Organisation

Administration

Dr. C.P. Joshi relinquished the charge of Minister of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj on 19.1.2011 for taking over his new assignment as Minister for Shipping and Transport.

Shri Vilasrao Deshmukh took over the charge of Minister of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj on 20.1.2011 and relinquished the charge on 12.7.2011 for taking over his new assignment as Minister for Science and Technology.

Shri Jairam Ramesh took over the charge of Minister of Rural Development and Minister of Drinking Water and Sanitation w.e.f **13.7.2011**.

Shri Sisir Adhikari, Shri Pradeep Jain and Ms. Agatha Sangma continued to function as Ministers of State for Rural Development.

Shri B.K.Sinha, IAS (BH: 75) continued to function as Secretary, Department of Rural Development till 31st January, 2012.

Smt. Anita Chaudhary, IAS (HY: 76) took over the charge of the post of Secretary, Department of Land Resources w.e.f 31-7-2010 (AN) and continued till 29.9.2011(FN) and proceeded on leave w.e.f 30.9.2011. Shri S. Vijay Kumar, IAS (HP:76) assumed the charge of Secretary, Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development w.e.f. the forenoon of 24th November, 2011 but later took charge as Secretary Rural Development w.e.f. from 1st February, 2012.

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

Consequent upon attaining the age of superannuation, Shri Chinmay Basu, IAS (OR:77) retired from Government Service as Special Secretary, Department of Land Resources w.e.f 30.6.2011 (AN).

Shri Prabhudayal Meena, IAS (MP:80) has



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

assumed the charge of Additional Secretary, Department of Land Resources w.e.f. 11th July, 2011 and continued to function as such.

Shri P.K.Padhy, IES, Chief Economic Adviser relinquished the charge of the post w.e.f forenoon of 25th July, 2011 to take up the new assignment as Senior Adviser in the Department of Revenue.

Smt. Manjula Krishnan, IES, took over of the post Chief Economic Adviser w.e.f. 1.8.2011 (FN), after returning from long leave and continued to function as such.

Shri T. Vijaya Kumar, IAS (AP:83), Shri Niten Chandra, IAS (OR:90), Shri Sanjay Kumar Rakesh, IAS (MT:90) and Dr. P.K.Anand, IAS (RJ: 83) continued to function as Joint Secretaries in the Department of Rural Development.

Shri N. Muruganandam, IAS (TN:91) took over the charge of the post of Joint Secretary in the Department of Rural Development w.e.f 10.9.2011 (FN) vice Smt. Amita Sharma and continued to function as such.

Shri D.K. Jain, IAS (MH:83) took over the charge of the post of Joint Secretary in the Department of Rural Development w.e.f. 26.4.2011 against the newly created post.

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

Shri Surendra Kumar, IFS (KL:86) took over the charge of the post of Joint Secretary w.e.f 5.7.11 against the newly created post.

Shri Deena Nath Pathak (ICAS :1984) assumed the charge of Chief Controller of Accounts w.e.f. 14.9.2011 in the Ministry of Rural Development and continued as such.

Shri C.R.K. Nair, ISS, took over the charge of the post of Adviser (Stat) w.e.f 12.07.2010 (FN) in the Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development vice Shri Aditya Prakash, ISS.

Autonomous Bodies under Ministry of Rural Development

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

1. National Institute of Rural Development, 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), New Delhi

NIRD, Hyderabad

Consequent upon attaining the age of superannuation, Shri Mathew C. Kunnumkal, IAS (KL:76) retired from Government Service as DG, NIRD, w.e.f 30.9.2011 (AN).

Consequent upon completion of the Central deputation tenure Shri K.N.Kumar, IAS (AM: 87) has relinquished the charge as Deputy Director General, NIRD w.e.f. 29.1.2011.

Dr. M.V. Rao, IAS (WB:88) has been assigned the additional charge of the post of Director General , NIRD in addition to his normal duties w.e.f. 1.10.2011.

CAPART, New Delhi

Consequent upon the appointment as Secretary, Department of Disinvestment, Ministry of Finance Shri Mohammed Haleem Khan, IAS (UP: 77) relinquished the charge of the post of DG, CAPART w.e.f. 28.06.2011.

Consequent upon the appointment of Smt. Nandita Chatterjee, IAS (WB: 80) , DDG, CAPART

(acting DG, CAPART) as Additional Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests relinquished the charge of the post of DG, CAPART w.e.f. 2.12.2011.

Dr. Ajay Kumar Singh, IAS (AM: 87) has been assigned the additional charge of the post of Director General, CAPART in addition to his normal duties as DDG, CAPART w.e.f. 2.12.2011.

Shri Y.K.Singh, IRS continued to function as Chief Vigilance Officer, CAPART. His tenure completed on 30.11.2011.

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.

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

3. Coordinated efforts were made to take action and furnish replies to pending C&AG Paras and Audit Inspection Reports to ensure timely and prompt submission of requisite replies. In so far as the Department of Rural Development is concerned, there are only three C&AG Reports outstanding which are at different levels of process. The present status of these C&AG Paras is indicated at Annexure.

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

Position regarding pending C&AG Reports/Paras as on 31.01.2012

Sl. No.	Report No. and Year	Present Status
1.	Report No. 3 of 2003 on Rural Housing.	(a) Out of total of 283 Audit Sub- Paras, ATNs for 280 Sub-Paras duly vetted by Audit have been sent to Monitoring Cell, Ministry of Finance. (b) Thus only 3 Sub-Paras are pending for want of information from state Governments of Manipur and Jammu & Kashmir.
2.	Para No. 11.1 of C&AG Report No. 9 of 2010-11 on "Idling of Funds" under SGSY Division.	This report was tabled in Lok Sabha in August, 2010. Action Taken Note has been prepared and sent to the office of Principal Director of Audit for vetting on 16.01.2012. The vetted ATN is awaited from Audit.
3.	Chapter-II of C&AG Report No. 20 of 2010-11 on "Functioning of CAPART".	This report was tabled in Lok Sabha in December, 2010. Action Taken Notes have been revised in compliance with the observations made in the office of Principal Director of Audit and re-submitted for vetting on 26.12.2011. The vetted ATNs are still awaited from Audit.



Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development advocating use of Hindi in official correspondence, on the occasion of prize distribution function of 'Hindi Fortnight'

Vigilance Desk

Vigilance Desk of the Department co-ordinates with the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation and Department of Land Resources along with the autonomous organizations namely CAPART, NIRD and NRRDA under Department of Rural Development on various vigilance related issues and reports concerning CVC, DoPT and CBI etc.

2 Besides handling petitions received by dak or on-line through CPGRAMS, the vigilance desk also furnishes Vigilance Clearances, NOCs etc. as well as completion / forwarding of PARs and APARs in respect of officials.

3 With a view to prevent corruption and ensure transparency and accountability emphasis is accorded to the following aspects:-

a) Conduct of vigilance investigation in respect of irregularities in various Schemes of this Ministry and coordination with the States Administration and empanelled National Level Monitors;

b) Close monitoring and disposal of cases in the Departments and;

c) Rotation of Staff in sensitive posts.

4 Periodic returns pertaining to vigilance & anti-corruption measures are sent regularly to CVC, PMO, CBI, DoPT etc. The vigilance / disciplinary cases pertaining to the Departments and various organizations under it are also reviewed by the CVO as well as Secretary (RD). A Joint Secretary is part –time CVO in addition to his other responsibilities.

5 The Department had also observed Vigilance Awareness Week between 31.10.2011 to 05.11.2011 as per the directions of the Central Vigilance Commission.

Representation of SCs, STs and OBCs and representation of persons with Disabilities and Minorities are at **Annexure-III & IV**.

Under 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

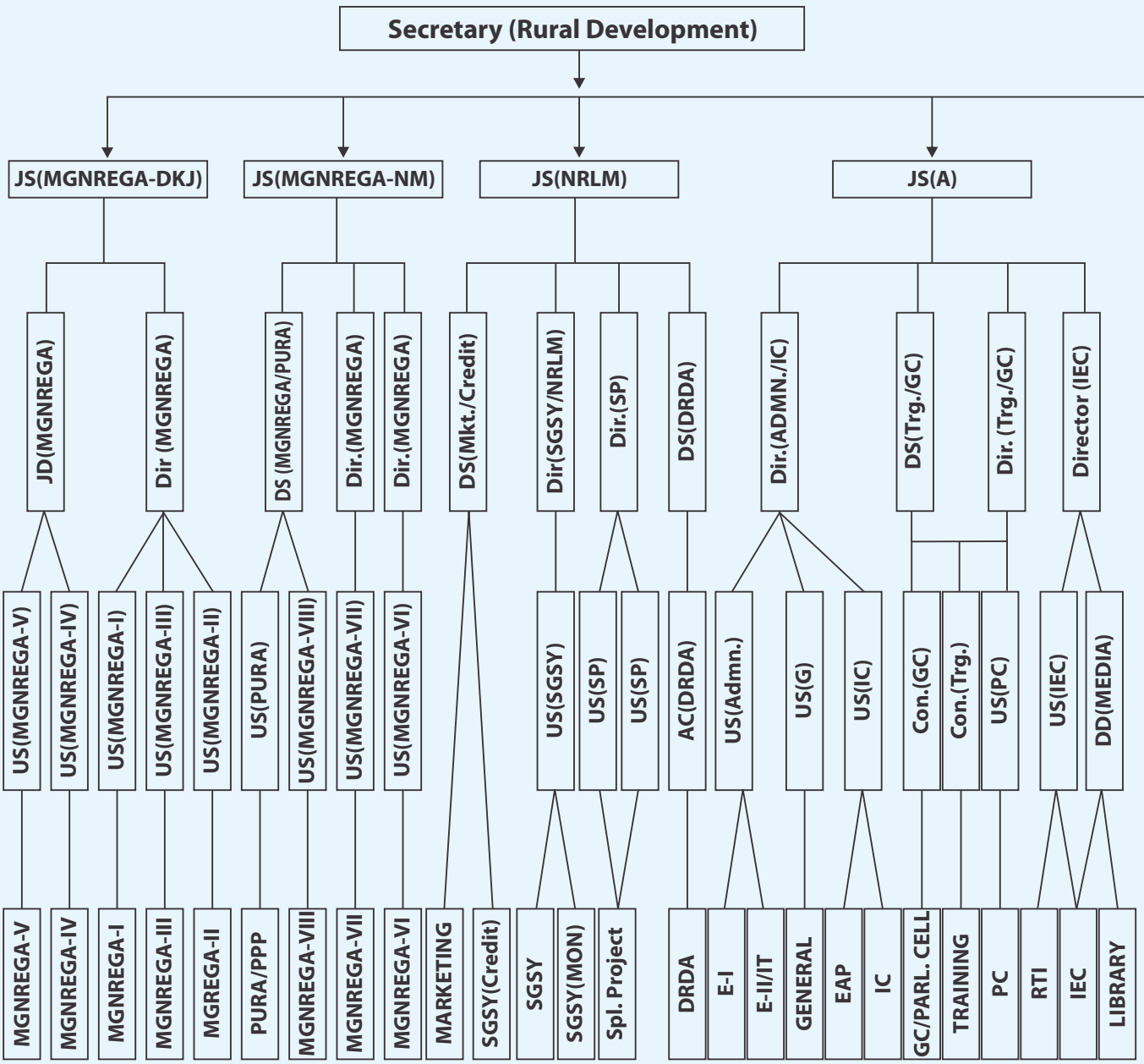
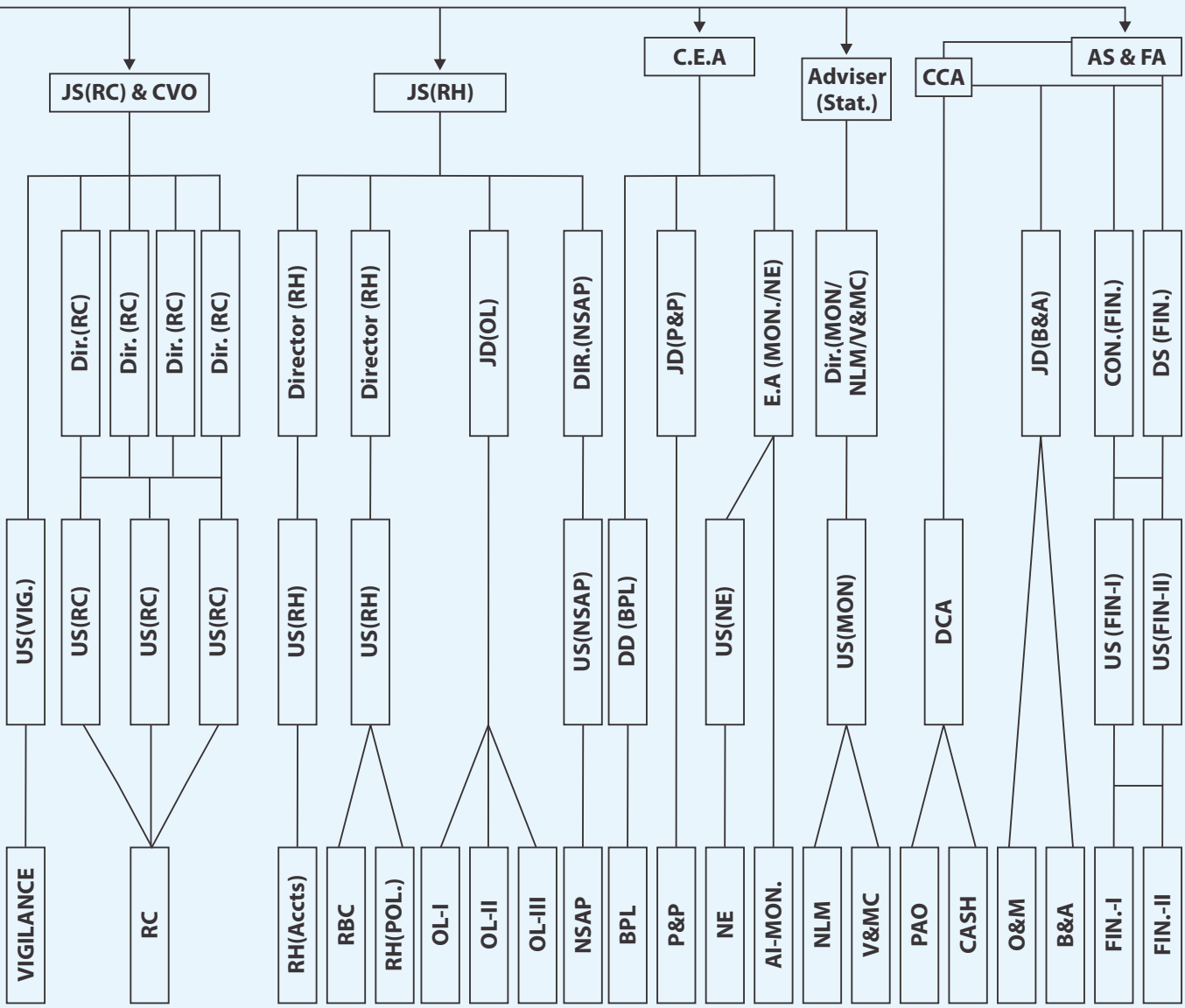
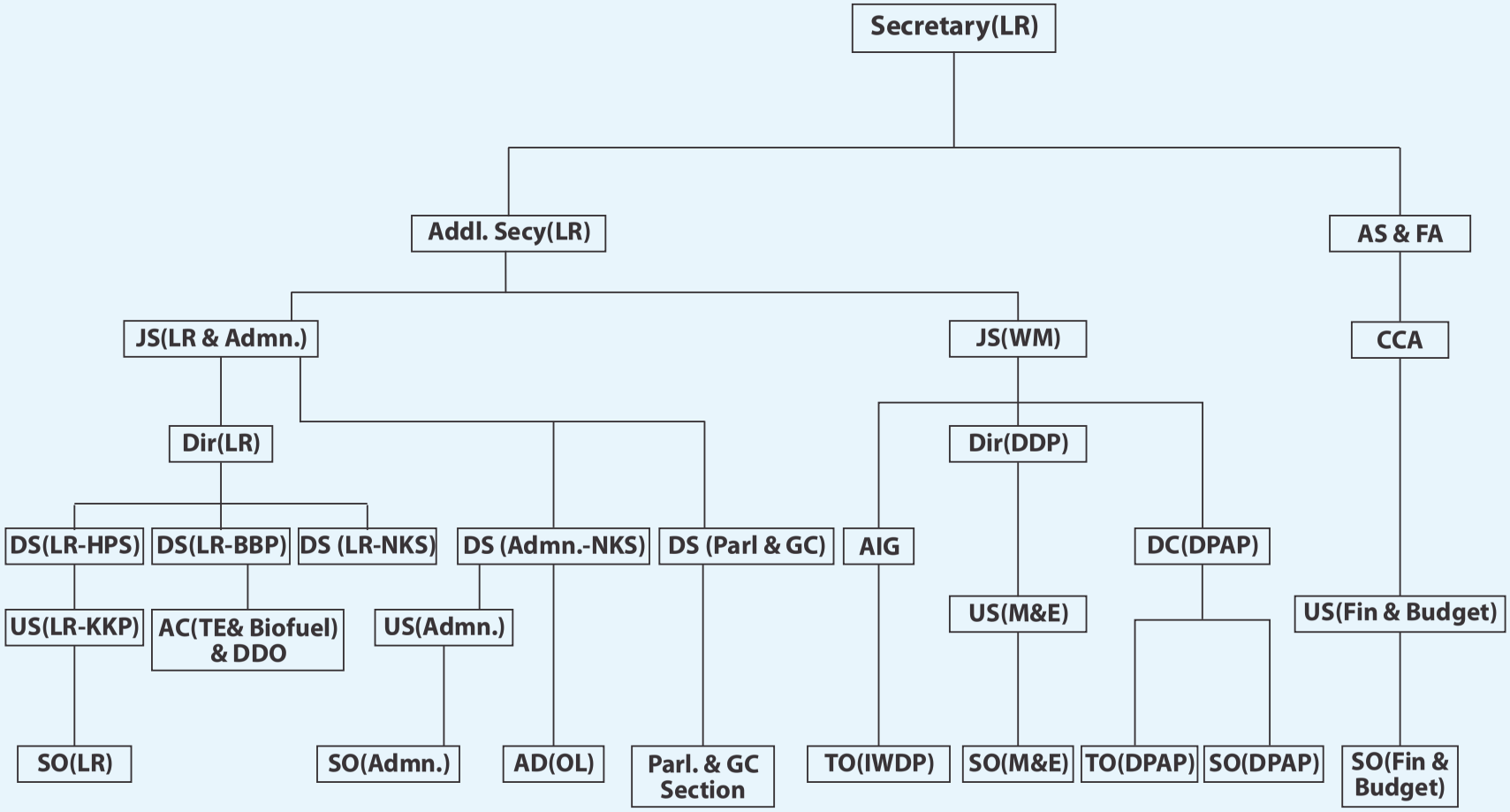


Chart
Development



Organisation Chart
Department of Land Resources



Chapter 2

Rural Employment

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

Introduction

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a flagship programme of Government of India executed by Ministry of Rural Development. This programme, which aims at providing livelihood security to the rural poor, was implemented w.e.f. February 02, 2006. Implemented initially in 200 most backward districts of the country, this act was later extended in two phases all over India.

Salient features of the Act

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) Guarantees wage employment to the rural poor. MGNREGA aims at enhancing livelihood security of people in rural areas by guaranteeing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Some of the unique features of the Act include:

- Time bound employment guarantee.
- Wage payment within 15 days.
- Inbuilt incentive-disincentive structure to the State Government for guaranteeing employment.
- Emphasis on labour intensive works.
- Prohibition of the use of contractors, and machinery.
- 33 per cent participation for women.

Impact on Poverty

Increasing Employment Opportunities

During the first year (FY 2006-07) of implementation in 200 districts, 2.10 crore households were provided employment and



Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra in Muzzaffarpur, Bihar



Providing employment to rural women through Mahatma Gandhi NREGA in Kerala

90.5 crore persondays were generated. Over the years employment opportunities have increased and during 2010-11, 5.49 crore households were provided employment and 257.15 crore persondays were generated. During 2011-12 (upto 16th December, 2011), 3.54 crore households have been provided employment and 108.19 crore persondays have been generated across the country.

Enhancing Wage Earnings and Impact on Minimum Wage:

At the national level, average wage paid under MGNREGA has increased from ₹ 65 (FY 2006-07) to ₹ 100 in FY 2010-11. This has led to strengthening of the livelihood resource base of the rural poor in India. During 2008-09, expenditure on wages was ₹ 18,200.03 crore (67 per cent of the total expenditure). During 2009-10, expenditure on wages was ₹ 25,579.32 crore (70 per cent of the total expenditure). During 2010-11, expenditure on wages was ₹ 25,686.53 crore (68 per cent of the total expenditure). During 2011-12 (upto 16th December, 2011), expenditure on wages was ₹ 13,012.82 crore (73 per cent of the total expenditure).

Promoting Equity:

The Programme had a high workforce participation of marginalized groups like SC/ST (52%) in FY 2010-11. Women workforce participation has also surpassed the statutory minimum requirement of one third participation. In 2010-11, women participation was 48% and it is 50% in FY 2011-12 (upto 16th December, 2011).

Financial inclusion:

Payment of wages through banks and post offices has been made mandatory. This also become one of the Statutory requirements under MGNREGA. Upto FY 2010-11, 9.88 crore bank and post office accounts have been opened to disburse wages directly to the worker's accounts.

Impact on Natural Resources:

The MGNREGA aims at prioritizing public works on water conservation, water harvesting, flood protection, drought proofing, irrigation, land development etc. These works have potential in rejuvenating the natural resource base of the area covered.

In FY 2010-11, 50.99 lakh works were undertaken, out of which 48% constituted water

conservation. Similarly, in FY 2011-12 (upto 16th December, 2011), 61.61 lakhs works were undertaken, of which 53% constituted water conservation, 22% rural connectivity, 9% land development, 0.37% Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra. Provision of irrigation facility to individual beneficiaries constituted around 12% of total work. The remaining 4% works were other activities specific to the local needs of the respective rural areas.

Vigilance and Monitoring

Social Audit Rules: The Ministry has, in consultation with the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, notified on 30th June, 2011, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011, which includes Social Audit. States have reported that social audits have been conducted in 2.41 lakh Gram Panchayats.

Ombudsman: The Ministry has issued instructions to states to institute an Ombudsman each in the districts where MGNREGA is being implemented. The Ombudsman receives complaints from Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers and others on any matter relating to irregularities in the implementation of MGNREGA, considers such complaints and facilitates their disposal in accordance with law. Summary reports of cases disposed by Ombudsman are reported to the State Council which form a part of the Annual Report for placing it before the Legislative Assembly concerned. Sikkim, Manipur, Punjab, Mizoram, Himachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Nagaland, West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands have already set up Ombudsmen under MGNREGA in all districts. Other States are in various stages of the institution process. States of Maharashtra, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka and Rajasthan have appointed district level Ombudsmen.



One of the ICT applications used for registration, attendance, and payments under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA

Management Information System (MIS)

Web enabled Management Information System permits citizens to access the muster rolls (document of attendance of workers and payment of wages) and places data on all critical parameters on the MGNREGA website **www.nrega.nic.in**. So far, 7.85 crore Muster Rolls and 11.95 crore Job cards have been uploaded.

Convergence for sustainable development

In order to ensure an integrated approach towards creation of durable assets and enhancement of livelihood security in rural areas, the Ministry has prepared and disseminated convergence guidelines with different Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Some of the programmes where MGNREGA is to be converged with are: Indian Council of Agricultural Research, National Afforestation Programme and other schemes of the Ministry of Forest & Environment, Schemes of the Ministry of Water Resources, PMGSY (Department of Rural Development), SGSY



Mahatma Gandhi NREGA beneficiaries constructing a wall to protect the local school from landslide in East Sikkim

(Department of Rural Development), Watershed Development Programmes (Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development) , Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and schemes of Ministry of Agriculture.

Convergence pilots have been taken up in 115 districts and 23 states across India. State level reviews and field visits are being held to assess replicability of these initiatives. The National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) and other independent research agencies are closely monitoring the convergence projects. Convergence can also facilitate more flexibility in choice of works to suit the specific conditions of states.

The scope of MGNREGA has been expanded by providing access to sanitation facilities in convergence with the Total Sanitation Campaign of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

Major initiatives taken by the Ministry

The programme has entered its sixth year and the Ministry, after taking stock of past performance, has taken the following new initiatives for effective implementation of the scheme:-

Indexation of wage rate: The wage rate under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA has been linked to Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL). This ensures real wage distribution to workers.

Inclusion of Traditional Forest Dwellers: Notification has been issued through amendment in schedule 1 of MGNREGA to include traditional forest dwellers while providing irrigation facilities, horticulture plantation and land development activities. Schedule 1 (iv) now reads: "Provision of irrigation facility, horticulture plantation and land development facilities to land owned by households belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes or below poverty line families or to beneficiaries of land reforms or to the beneficiaries under the Indira Awaas Yojana of the Government of India or that of the small farmers or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt waiver & debt relief schemes or beneficiaries under the Scheduled Tribes & other traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Right) Act 2006"

Focus on IAP districts: Special emphasis has been put on the Integrated Action Plan (IAP)

districts. Following initiatives have been undertaken for the effective implementation of MGNREGA in IAP districts:

- To ensure timely wage payment to the MGNREGA workers cash payments have been allowed in areas where the outreach of Banks/Post Offices is highly inadequate.
- Issues on human and technical support at the district and sub-district levels for implementing Mahatma Gandhi NREGS have been assessed and States are permitted to deploy core professional staff viz., Panchayat Development Officer and Junior Engineer in Gram Panchayats of the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected Districts.
- Construction of playgrounds under MGNREGA in IAP districts have been notified as a permissible activity under MGNREGA.

Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Audits of Schemes Rules, 2011 has been notified. It aims to encourage public participation in the implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS leading to strengthening of the programme. The salient features of the Audit of Scheme Rules are:

- Every Gram Panchayat to have at least one social audit every six months.
- Social Audit Unit to be independent of implementing agencies to facilitate social audit by Gram Sabha.
- All elected members of Panchayats and implementing staff to be present and respond to queries at the Gram Sabha.
- Social audit report to be prepared in local language and displayed on the notice board of the Gram Panchayat.
- Summary of findings of social audit to be submitted by the State Government to the Comptroller & Auditor General of India.
- Social Audit has been recognised as part of audit by C&AG.

Convergence: The scope of MGNREGA has been expanded by providing access to sanitation facilities in convergence with the Total Sanitation Campaign of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

Payment through Bank and Post offices: State Governments have been suggested to roll



Mahatma Gandhi NREGA worker clearing a canal in Jammu dist., J&K



Mahatma Gandhi NREGA providing additional income to workers at a tea nursery in Tripura

out Business Correspondent (BC) Model to make wage payment through Banks with Bio-metric authentication at village level.

Rural Roads: Amendment in para 6.1.1(viii) of MGNREGA Guidelines has been made to allow use of stone kharanja or brick kharanja for internal roads and cement concrete road where stone / brick kharanja is not available.

Recommendation of the Committee

Revision of MGNREGA Operational Guidelines

A Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. Mihir Shah, Member, Planning Commission for the revision of MGNREGA Operational Guidelines has submitted its report. The main recommendations of the Committee are as below:

Job cards, demand for work and unemployment allowance

- SHG leaders, Anganwadi workers, ASHAs, BNVs and Nehru Yuva Kendra etc. to be involved in a door-to-door survey to identify persons willing to register under the Act.
- Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) to be used (wherever feasible) for workers to register applications for work through mobile telephones.
- MIS to record demand for work, track (for each GP) the gap between date of application for work and date of opening of work.
- MIS to generate the pay order (automatically) for payment of unemployment allowance to such wage seekers whose demand for work is not met within 15 days of demand.

Institutional Architecture and Human Resources

- More than one Gram Rozgar Sahayak (GRS) may be deployed in GPs that have high labour potential and GPs with scattered habitations and tribal areas.
- Each block to be divided into roughly 3 Village Development Clusters (VDCs). Each VDC to cover around 15,000 job cards or an area of 15,000 ha, broadly corresponding to

the boundaries of a milli-watershed and local aquifer.

- Cluster Facilitation Team of a fully dedicated, 3-4 member professional, to be placed at the VDC level.
- Block Resource Centre (BRC) to be set up as a resource and facilitation centre for knowledge inputs, capacity building and facilitation of convergence.
- To anchor the implementation of MGNREGA National and State Employment Guarantee Mission and Management Team to be put in place at State and National level.

Capacity Building and Awareness Generation

- To anchor the entire training effort a network of Capacity Building Institutions to be created at the national level within the National Management Team (NMT) of the Department of Rural Development. Similarly, a Capacity Building Division to be set up at the State and District level.

Planning of Works

- Baseline survey to be conducted to assess quantum and timing of demand for work (once every five years)
- At least two-thirds of all works in financial terms shall focus on the development of land and water resources
- The shelf of projects should be adequate to meet demand for work for at least two years.
- Labour Budget to be presented by the Gram Panchayat at a Gram Sabha meeting on 15th of August.
- Special works should be designed for regeneration of forest species (like kusum, ber, kovel, arjuna etc.) that are important minor forest produce for the livelihoods of adivasis who are dependent on forests.

Works and their Execution

- Works like boulder, pebble or shrub removal, silt application and similar activities which are non-tangible in nature should not be permitted as stand-alone activities except when they are part of tasks in projects for strengthening the livelihood resource base of rural poor.
- Maintenance of assets, only for those works that are created under MGNREGA.
- Group of Labour (10-30 workers) who have demanded for work shall be allotted work orders for 100 days employment at the beginning of financial year
- Pregnant women travelling more than 1 Km to reach the worksite shall be provided with transportation facility.
- For the 12th Five Year Plan, the administrative expense of State/UT to be calculated as a percentage to the total cost of the implementation of MGNREGA during the entire Plan period.

Payment of Wages

- Cash wage payment to be allowed in those Blocks/GPs where the outreach of the Banks/Post Offices is highly inadequate.
- Accountability matrix to track the inefficiencies in delay in wage payments and disciplinary/punitive actions
- Implementation of Electronic Fund Management System
- Interim wage payment may be allowed

Partnership with Civil Society

- Civil Society Organisations to be engaged to facilitate mobilisation, vigilance, monitoring and social audit and interface with implementation architecture.

Strategy for Special Categories

- Special efforts for special categories like Persons with disabilities, primitive tribal groups, nomadic tribal groups, denotified tribes, women in special circumstances, senior citizens above 65 years and internally displaced persons.
- Dedicated Officers in each district as a Coordinator (special categories) exclusively to look after the needs and requirements of the special categories.
- In each GP atleast one work should be opened specifically for the disabled and vulnerable groups.

Transparency and Accountability

- A Social Audit Unit (Society or a Directorate independent of the implementing departments/agencies) to be constituted.
- The Comptroller and Auditor General of India, or any person appointed by him in this behalf, shall have the right to conduct audit of the accounts of schemes at such intervals as he may deem fit.
- Three tier vigilance mechanism to be set up at State, District and Local level to proactively detect irregularities in the implementation of the Act.

Electronic Fund Management System (eFMS): To reduce delay in payment of wages to MGNREGA workers, Ministry has initiated a pilot project: "Electronic Fund Management System in four States viz., Gujarat, Karnataka, Orissa and Rajasthan.

Statement of Physical and Financial Progress in respect of the programme is placed at **Annexure-V & VI.**

Electronic Muster and Measurement System (eMMS)

Transparency at various stages of implementation has always been one of the most important objectives of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. One such stage where continuous invigilation needs to be done is when the works are taken up at the village level. It is mandatory to check whether the identification and completion of these works are done in a way that would not compromise the principle of being accountable and clear. Hence, obtaining live data from the work site on a day-to-day basis has been deemed an effective way to achieve transparency. This also has been the main reason behind the development of Electronic Muster and Measurement system (eMMS). eMMS is a highly sophisticated cell phone based technology that has been customized entirely for the NREGS field staff. It consists of a host of mobile applications like e-Muster, e-Measurement, e-Muster Verification and e-Check Measurement deployed on the mobile phones of the field functionaries.



Firstly, information related to all the job seekers in a village are loaded into the mobile phone of the concerned field assistant. The field assistant makes use of e-Muster to gather muster attendance for each work every day and sends it to the central computer. These details are immediately updated in the MGNREGS website and can be queried by anyone interested at any point of time. Verification teams are given the task of verifying randomly picked work sites to check whether the intended work is being done by the listed people. These work sites are selected by the NREGS server which sends automated SMSes about the location and the muster to the teams. After the verification has been done, each of these teams reverts back to the server with the findings. This helps in weeding out any bogus muster rolls and ensures that proper work is done for the money spent by the Government.

Technical Assistants in villages make use of eMMS to capture Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates to measure the areas where works are intended to be taken up. This is used both while identification of works is done as well as when the works are in progress. Use of GPS coordinates in measuring work boundaries helps in minimizing the probability of wrong measurements. Once these coordinates have been sent to the NREGS server, verification teams are sent SMS alerts with these locations to check the measurements and filter away any errors. These teams then reply with audited information to the server similar to the muster verification process.

Thus, eMMS helps in arresting various distortions in the programme like Muster Fudging; Delays in Payments; Binami Wage Seekers; Fake Measurements and Work Duplication. This has ensured transparency in the system. In addition, it has brought synergy to the system making information management efficient and dynamic reducing errors and human effort in recording information.

Payments through POS/ Smart Cards

Ensuring that the payments are received by the intended wage seekers is a significant step towards the success of Employment Guarantee Scheme. Keeping in mind the huge amount of works taken up in the 22 rural districts of Andhra Pradesh and the vast beneficiary base involved this is, by no means an easy task. Any technology that is proposed to be used needs to consider many factors like illiteracy of the rural people and conditions of the remote areas from where they might need access to wage payments.

Another important development aspect is of financial inclusion for the poor. NREGS activities have been considered as an important opportunity to push the agenda of 'financial inclusion'. This initially resulted in Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) facilitating the opening of more than one crore bank accounts for the labour involved in NREGS-AP. Further, to address various challenges like insufficient banking infrastructure, literacy levels posing unease for the poor people to transact with banks and high transaction costs, all the NREGS-AP payments in the villages are being done through a bio-metric identification process with the help of Smart Cards. This process makes use of finger print technology to issue bio-metric smart cards to each beneficiary at the village level. Fingerprint technology uses a person's fingerprints to identify him / her through fingerprint scanning. Since every individual has a unique set of finger prints, this technology is both fool-proof as well as reliable.

Another important development is customization / integration of technology for multi tasking. In the beginning, all banks and service providers used separate equipment for enrolment and making payments. Since the entire enrollment does not get completed in one go, very often situation has arisen wherein a service provider had to run both equipments in the village at the same time. Now, all service providers have integrated both functions into one devise so that if a POT/POS is positioned in a village; it takes care of enrolment as well as payment.

The process starts with the bank or the financial institution concerned conducting an enrolment camp in the village. This involves identification of the beneficiaries, collection of 6/10 finger-prints, a passport size photo and other pre-requisites requisite details. After biometric identification is done in the villages, each beneficiary is given a smart card and a bank account. Once the e-Payorder is generated, all the payments are electronically credited to the accounts of the beneficiaries. After the transfer of funds has been completed, the banks arrange cash to the Customer Service Provider through a Business Correspondent (BC).

Disbursement of wages is done at the pre-designated Government premises (usually the Grama Panchayat building) by a Customer Service Provider (CSP), appointed by the bank. The CSP is equipped with a Smart Card reader networked to the bank server so that any transaction made is directly updated on the database. When the beneficiary approaches for wage payment, the smart card is inserted into the reader to establish the identity of the wage seeker.

Depending upon the account balance of the wage seeker, payment is made to the individuals and a receipt is generated for accounting purposes. Manual acquittance is also maintained. All wage seekers would be issued Smart cards by the end of this year.

Steps in the Transaction Process

Step 1: The Business Correspondent (BC) receives NREGS-AP data from the Mandal/ Block Development Office.

Step 2: BC segregates details based on villages and the Customer Service Providers (CSP) assigned to the villages.

Step 3: CSP performs preparedness check for transaction readiness. CSP downloads beneficiary details to POT in case of Offline mode.

Step 4: Before the start of any transaction, CSP needs to authenticate himself/herself. If the CSP authentication fails, no further transactions are permitted

Step 5: Once the CSP smart card is authenticated, the beneficiary is asked to provide his/ her smart card for authentication purposes. The authentication consists of a photo match as well as finger-print match using the biometric finger-print scanner. If any of the above fails, the transaction is rejected and the beneficiary is provided with a transaction advise including the reasons for transaction failure.

Step 6: In case the beneficiary is a special case (eg: disabled with no finger-print data), the CSP manually overrides the transaction.

Step 7: CSP then completes the transaction and prints copies of transaction advice. Transaction is also simultaneously updated to the Back Office in case of online mode.

Step 8: CSP disburses cash to the beneficiary

Step 9: CSP uploads transactions to Back Office at periodic intervals (only in case of Offline mode)

Chapter 3

Rural Livelihoods

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) / Aajeevika

Introduction

The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) is a major on-going programme for the self-employment of the rural poor. The programme was started from 01.04.1999 after restructuring and merging the erstwhile Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and its allied programmes namely Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Supply of Toolkits in Rural Areas (SITRA) and Ganga Kalyan Yojana (GKY), besides Million Wells Scheme (MWS).

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

Credit under SGSY

Credit targets under the SGSY are fixed every year by a Committee having representatives from the Ministry of Finance, NABARD, Reserve Bank of India (RBI), State Bank of India (SBI) and Ministry of Rural Development. For the Financial year 2010-11, an amount of ₹ 5210.63 crore was fixed as credit target. Against this credit target, an amount of ₹ 4585.98 crore was disbursed by the banks. For the current



Embroidery work of SHG in progress in Panjinara, Srinagar, J&K

BOX – 1
SGSY – At a Glance

Date of Inception: 1st April, 1999

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

Main Features

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

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

Performance of scheme

S.No.	Items		2011-12 (upto Dec.,2011)	Since inception
(i)	No. of SHGs formed	:	1.68 lakh	42.69 lakh
(ii)	SHGs passed Gr.I	:	1.34 lakh	29.90 lakh
(iii)	SHGs passed Gr.II	:	1.06 lakh	14.63 lakh
(iv)	SHGs taken up economic activities	:	1.68 lakh	13.71 lakh
(v)	Women swarojgaries assisted	:	7.23 (69%)	105.21 (60.6%)
(vi)	SC/ST Swarojgaries assisted	:	10.47 (49.56%)	173.62 (47.46%)
(vii)	Minorities swarojgaries assisted	:	1.20 lakh (11.49%)	10.84 lakh (10.33%)
(viii)	Subsidy disbursed	:	₹ 1089.55 crores	₹ 13860 crores
(ix)	Credit disbursed	:	₹ 2746.75 crores	₹ 30174 crores
(x)	Per Capita Investment (2011-12)	:	₹ 36,639/-	- -



SHG member with cushions and artificial flowers at a Gram Shree Mela in Gangtok, Sikkim

financial year 2011-12, ₹ 6020 crore has been fixed as credit target. Against this credit target, an amount of ₹ 2746.75 crore has been disbursed by the banks upto December, 2011.

Close coordination between different agencies responsible for implementation of SGSY is critical for the success of the programme. In order to ensure coordination amongst rural development functionaries, Bankers and PRIs etc. various Committees are constituted under SGSY. At the Central Level, Central Level Coordination Committee (CLCC) has been constituted to review and ensure effective implementation of the programme. It consists of representatives from State Governments and various Banks to discuss the progress of the programme. Likewise, at the State Level, 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 programme. At District Level there are district SGSY Committee under the Chairmanship of District Collector/Chief Executive Officer which is required to meet every month to review the progress of SGSY and suggest corrective action wherever necessary. There are block level SGSY Committees in each block which is required to meet once in a month.

Marketing initiatives under SGSY

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

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

Organization of 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 an amount upto ₹ 25 lakhs for Metro cities and ₹ 20 lakhs to other cities. At present Regional/State SARAS fairs are organized throughout the country where SHGs from different states participate and sell their products. During 2010-11, Ministry organized 24 Regional SARAS fairs throughout the country in which more than 4000 artisans participated and sold products worth more than Rs.19 crore.

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 ₹ 37 lakhs between April, 2011 to 31st October, 2011.

44 stalls of Dilli Haat, 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 swarojgaries of SGSY are expected to promote sale of rural products. These stalls became operational on April 13, 2008 and since then 1738 artisans have showcased their products and sold products worth more than ₹ 3.75 crores at the Haat.

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 ₹ 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, funds amounting to ₹ 904.50



A Self Help Group making ethnic jewellery in Bihar



SHG members displaying their handicraft products in Agartala, Tripura

lakhs and ₹ 1401.750 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.

In addition, funds amounting to ₹ 28.125 lakhs were also released to the Government of Karnataka for setting up of a district level haat in Dakhin Kanada district during 2010-11.

Training under SGSY

SGSY is a process oriented scheme which involves organization of rural poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs), their training and capacity building to enable them to evolve into a self managed organization. Training and capacity building of Swarojgaris is an important component of SGSY. Under SGSY 10% of financial allocation is earmarked for training and skill development of swarojgaris.

Under SGSY, Basic Orientation is provided to swarojgaris for making them conversant with group dynamics in an SHG, book keeping etc. In addition, Skill Development Training, in identified activities, is provided to swarojgaris requiring additional skill development / upgradation of skills. The objective of this training is to ensure that the swarojgaris posses the Minimum Skill Requirement (MSR). Swarojgaris will be eligible for assistance only when they possess MSR and loans will be disbursed only when they have satisfactorily completed skill training.

In addition it is important to provide suitable training to all stake holders under the programme including facilitators/ Self Help Promoting Institutions (SHPIs), field level functionaries of banks and development functionaries of the local government for ensuring successful implementation of the scheme. It is beyond doubt that wherever these functionaries have been trained in the concept of functioning of SHGs, group dynamics, guidelines of the scheme, marketing and entrepreneurship development etc., the quality of groups as well as overall implementation of the programme has been qualitatively better. Keeping this in view, the Ministry has earmarked Rs. 10 crore during the year 2011-12 for organizing "Training and Conferences" and "Training of Trainers (ToTs)" under SGSY. In order to take training and capacity building to grass root level, an initiative was taken to involve the Extension Training



An SHG artist painting
ethnic motif on bamboo - Gangtok, Sikkim

Centres (ETCs) at the district level in the training of trainers which generated a very good response.

Social and Gender Empowerment

The SGSY is emerging as a women centric programme. The guidelines of the programme stipulate, inter-alia, that at least 40% of the swarojgaris will be women, and 50% of all SHGs in a district will be women SHGs. During 2010-11 out of the total 21.09 lakh Swarojgaris assisted, about 14.24 lakhs were women Swarojgaris which constitutes around 67.49% of the total Swarojgaris assisted.

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

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

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

During the financial year 2011-12 (Dec.'11) total Swarojgaris assisted in this scheme were 1047046 out of which disabled persons were 15716 (1.50 %).

Need for Restructuring of SGSY

A systematic review of SGSY has brought into focus certain shortcomings like vast regional variations in mobilization of rural poor; insufficient capacity building of beneficiaries; insufficient investments for building community institutions; and weak linkages with banks leading to low credit mobilization and low repeat financing. Several states have not been able to fully utilize the funds received under SGSY. Absence of aggregate institutions of the poor, such as the SHG federations, precluded the poor from accessing higher order support services for productivity enhancement, marketing linkage, risk management, etc. Several evaluation studies have shown that SGSY scheme has been relatively successful in alleviating rural poverty

wherever systematic mobilization of the poor into SHGs and their capacity building and skill development has been taken up in a process-intensive manner. In other places, the impact has not been that significant.

National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)

SGSY has been restructured as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), now renamed as *'Aajeevika'*, to implement it in a mission mode in a phased manner for targeted and time bound delivery of results. Aajeevika recognizes that the poor people have the potential to come out of poverty with proper handholding, training and capacity building and credit linkage. Aajeevika also believes that a strong institutional architecture owned by the poor, enables them to access institutional credit for various purposes, pursue livelihoods based on their resources, skills and preferences and also to access other services and entitlements, both from the public and private sector. Therefore, Aajeevika will focus on building strong institutions of the poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs), their federations and livelihoods collectives.

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

Year	No. of Swarojgaris assisted (in Lakhs)		Percentage of Women beneficiaries
	Total	Women	
2010-11	21.09	14.24	67.49
2011-12 (Dec'11)	10.47	7.23	69.07



Smt. Sonia Gandhi, Chairperson UPA, at launch of 'Aajeevika' at Banswara, Rajasthan



SHG members crafting bamboo furniture in Tripura

In order to ensure a holistic approach towards income enhancement of the rural poor, Aajeevika will focus on four streams of livelihoods which would be as follows:

- **coping with vulnerabilities** – debt bondage, food insecurity, migration, health shocks
- **existing livelihoods** – stabilising and expanding, making them sustainable
- **self employment** - micro-enterprise development
- **skilled wage employment** - opportunities in growing sectors of the economy

Aajeevika was formally launched by UPA Chairperson on 3rd June, 2011 at Banswara, Rajasthan.

Aajeevika Mission

"To reduce poverty by enabling the poor households to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots institutions of the poor."

Key Features of Aajeevika

Social Inclusion and Institutions of the Poor

Universal Social Mobilization: To begin with, Aajeevika would ensure that at least one member from each identified rural poor household, preferably a woman, is brought under the Self Help Group (SHG) network in a time bound manner. Subsequently, both women and men would be organized for addressing livelihoods issues i.e. farmers organizations, milk producers' cooperatives, weavers associations, etc. All these institutions are inclusive and no poor would be left out of them. Aajeevika would ensure 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 institutions of the poor such as SHGs and their village level and higher level federations are necessary to provide space, voice and resources for the poor and for reducing their dependence on external agencies. They empower them and

also act as instruments of knowledge and technology dissemination, and hubs of production, collectivization and commerce. Aajeevika, therefore, would focus on setting up these institutions at various levels.

In addition, Aajeevika would promote specialized institutions like Livelihoods collectives, producers' cooperatives/companies for livelihoods promotion through deriving economies of scale, backward and forward linkages, and access to information, credit, technology, markets etc. The Livelihoods collectives would enable the poor to optimize their limited resources.

There are existing institutions of poor women 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 would ensure that 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, etc. A multi-pronged approach is envisaged for continuous capacity building of the targeted families, SHGs, their federations, government functionaries, bankers, NGOs and other key stakeholders. Particular focus would be on developing and engaging community professionals and community resource persons for capacity building of SHGs and their federations and other collectives. Aajeevika would make extensive use of ICT to make knowledge dissemination and capacity building more effective.

Revolving Fund and Capital Subsidy: Subsidy would be available in the form of revolving fund and capital subsidy. The Revolving Fund would 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 would be a corpus and used for meeting the members' credit needs directly and as catalytic capital for leveraging repeat bank finance. Capital Subsidy fund would be given directly to the SHGs or would be routed to the SHGs through the federations, wherever the SHGs desire such an arrangement. 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.

Universal Financial Inclusion: Aajeevika would work towards achieving universal financial inclusion, beyond basic banking services to all the poor households, SHGs and their federations. Aajeevika would work on both demand and supply side of Financial Inclusion. On the demand side, it would promote financial literacy among the poor and provides catalytic capital to the SHGs and their federations. On the supply side, it would 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 would also work towards universal coverage of rural poor against loss of life, health and assets. Further, it would work on remittances, especially in areas where migration is endemic.

Provision of Interest Subsidy: The rural poor need credit at low rate of interest and in multiple doses to make their ventures economically viable. In order to ensure affordable credit, Aajeevika has 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.

Infrastructure creation and Marketing support: Aajeevika would seek to ensure that the infrastructure needs for the major livelihoods activities of the poor are met with. It would 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 programme outlay (25% in case of North-Eastern States and Sikkim) is reserved for this purpose.

Skills and Placement Projects: Aajeevika would scale up the existing skill 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 organizations would be developed. A strong relationship would also be developed with industry associations and sector specific employers' associations. National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) would be one of the leading partners in this effort. 15% of the central allocation under Aajeevika is earmarked for this purpose.

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 learning programme followed by systematic handholding support. Banks are completely 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. 5% of the Central allocation is therefore, earmarked for innovations. 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 and partnerships

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



SHG making mudahs and mats in Bishnupur dist., Manipur

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 facilitates 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.

Technical Support: Aajeevika would provide technical assistance to the States and all other partners for creating and strengthening their institutional capacities for its effective implementation. It would build national knowledge management and learning forums/ systems. It would facilitate partnerships between

institutions of the poor and banking sectors, public and private sectors, for ensuring last mile service delivery to reach the poor. It would build a national pool of experts, practitioners and advisers in all the relevant disciplines for providing handholding support to SRLMs for developing and executing state poverty reduction strategies.

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.

In order that a state is declared as NRLM compliant, the following steps need to be ensured:-

- State Level Mission is established and bank account opened in its name.
- CEO of the State Mission is appointed.
- Full complement of State and district level staff structure is recruited and placed.
- State poverty reduction action plan is formulated.

Implementation

Aajeevika would fund 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.

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 various mechanisms for monitoring -

- Accountability in institutions of the poor includes institutional self-monitoring, peer internal audit of processes and local social audit.
- 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 databases of poor, their institutions, and skill development (jobs/ self-employment), national livelihoods portal, communication/knowledge dissemination channels, thematic e-groups etc.
- Internal review mechanisms at various levels.
- External social audit, public expenditure tracking and community score cards.
- 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.
- SRLM Annual Reports and Aajeevika Annual Report.

Fund Tracking System

Aajeevika would put in place a comprehensive financial management system at SRLM to ensure transparency, efficiency and accountability. NRLM would position an IT-based fund tracking system and promotes e-book keeping in institutions of the poor and in support structures.

The revised economic assistance/financial norms/ceilings are specified in Box 2.

Other initiatives under SGSY/ Aajeevika

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

During the 11th Plan, Government of India has decided to set up Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs), one in each district of the country. The RSETI model envisages transforming unemployed rural BPL youth into confident self employed entrepreneurs through a short term experiential learning program followed by systematic long term hand holding support 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 Banks with active co-operation from State Governments. 500 RSETIs are to be set up in the country during the 11th plan. The Ministry has approved setting up on RSETIs in 300 districts. Out of this 264 have received grant from the Ministry of Rural Development and have started functioning. Besides these, about 210 RSETIs have been set up by banks on their own initiative. During the period from 1st April, 2010 to 30th September, 2011 around 1,62,586 candidates have been trained by these RSETIs of which around 1,00,217 have been settled.

With the aim of mitigating the un-employment problem among the youth, a new initiative was tried jointly by Sri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara Educational Trust, Syndicate Bank and Canara Bank in 1982 which was the setting up of the "Rural Dvelopment and Self Employment Training Instiute " with its acronym RUDSETI near Dharmasthala in Karnataka. RUDSETI's core offering includes its free, unique and intensive short-term residential self-employment training programmes with free food and accommo-dation, designed specifically for rural youth . As on date 26 RUDSETIs are functioning across the country which have trained around 2.85 lakh rural youth cumulatively. Government of India have supported this initiative by providing grant for development of infrastructure for majority of these RUDSETIs. The Government of India have also signed an MOU with the National Academy of RUDSETI on 29th July, 2011 for promoting the same values, ethos and culture amongst Rural Self Employment Training Institutes promoted by other banks.

Special Projects

Fifteen per cent of allocation under SGSY/ Aajeevika is set apart for Special Projects. The objective of Special Projects is to ensure a time-bound programme for bringing a specific number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families above the poverty line though employment generation by taking up of special projects (placement linked skill development & innovative projects for marketing linkages), the cost of which can go up to ₹ 15 crore in each case. The grant component of the project cost (excluding credit, beneficiary contribution etc.) has to be shared between the Centre and State Governments or other agencies in the ratio of 75:25. The maximum subsidy for skill development training cost to be provided by the



SHG member weaving intricate embroidery designs on a shawl in Srinagar, J&K

Central Government in these projects is ₹ 14,100/- per beneficiary. Projects may be given to the Ministry by State Governments, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Semi Government organizations at State level or non-governmental organizations at National level or International level.

Since 2008-09, focus of Special Projects have been on placement linked skill development of rural BPL youth. 148 such projects had been sanctioned targeting 11.62 lakh beneficiaries. 5.38 lakh rural BPL youth have been trained and 4.05 lakh have been placed in various sectors till 31.12.11.

Skill Empowerment and Employment in J&K (SEE J&K) - Himayat

An 'Expert Group' was set up by the Prime Minister in the context of a need to enhance the employment opportunities in the State of J&K and to formulate a jobs plan involving both the public and private sectors, especially for the youth. The Expert Group submitted its report to the Prime Minister on February 24, 2011. The report suggested a two pronged approach to employment generation (a) identify sectoral initiatives for growth and employment generation and (b) increase employability of youth by improving skill sets. In case of the latter i.e. to improve the skills of the youth and create employment, the Expert Group suggested a number of initiatives of which the scheme, "Skill, Empowerment and Employment in Jammu & Kashmir" (SEE J&K) is an important one.

The CCEA on 19th May, 2011 approved the SEE J&K as a Central Sector Scheme to be implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development in Jammu & Kashmir. This scheme will cover 1 lakh youth from J&K in the next 5 years and will be implemented through training providers. The scheme will cover training for salaried employment as well as self-employment.

The salient features of the scheme are as under:-

- Scheme works in a public-private partnership mode with training providers (Project Implementing Agencies – PIAs), Industry and youth as its stakeholders.
- Youth in the age group of 18-35 years with requisite aptitude depending upon the trade or job requirements to be selected by PIAs after assessment / screening test.
- PIA to take up appropriate awareness and publicity campaign in local electronic/print media, conduct road shows, and organize meetings for spreading awareness of the scheme and for enrolling youth.

BOX – 2
Economic Assistance/Financial Norms/Ceilings

- Formation of SHGs – ₹ 10,000 per SHG to be given to NGOs/CBOs/Community Coordinators/ Facilitators/Animators towards group formation and development.
- Revolving Fund (RF) – As a corpus to SHG with a minimum of ₹ 10,000 to a maximum of ₹ 15,000 per SHG. This is given to all SHGs that have not received RF earlier. SHGs with more than 70% BPL members are eligible for RF.
- Capital Subsidy (CS) – Capital subsidy ceiling is applicable, both for members of SHGs and individual beneficiaries @ ₹ 15,000 per general category and ₹ 20,000 per SC/ST and differently abled category. The maximum amount of subsidy that an SHG is eligible for is ₹ 2.50 lakh. Only BPL members are eligible for individual subsidy, and, only those SHGs with more than 70% BPL members are eligible for the subsidy to SHGs. Capital Subsidy fund would be given directly to the SHGs or would be routed to the SHGs through the federations, wherever the SHGs desire such an arrangement.
- Capacity building and skills training – ₹ 7,500 per beneficiary – The amount available under this component is used for training and capacity building not only of the beneficiaries but also of all other stakeholders, including programme officers and staff, community professionals, concerned government officials, NGOs, PRI functionaries etc. Expenditure on exposure visits and immersion visits is also be covered under this component. The skill building training here refers to member level training for self-employment and is distinct from the Placement-linked Skills training and the RSETI training.
- Interest subsidy - Subsidy on interest rate above 7% per annum for all SHG loans availed from banks, based on prompt repayment. Interest subsidy is provided to SHGs for onward transmission to their members till he/she has availed a bank loan up to an amount of ₹ 1.00 lakh. It is expected that there will be repeat doses of financing to members in SHGs and this limit of ₹ 1.0 Lakh is the cumulative loan availed by a member. This subsidy is not available on such occasions when the SHG is availing capital subsidy.
- One time grant for corpus fund for sustainability and effectiveness of federations –
  - ₹ 10,000 for Village/Panchayat level federation
  - ₹ 20,000 for Block level federation
  - ₹ 100,000 for District level federation
- Administrative expenses – 5% of the allocation, net of the component relating to skill development & placement and net of the component of RSETIs. This amounts to 5% of Central release to the State and the corresponding State share.
- Infrastructure and Marketing - Up to 20% (25% in case of north eastern states and Sikkim) of the Central share and the corresponding State share of allocation i.e. the state's programme outlay.
- Skills and Placement Projects and Innovations (20% of the Central allocation) - Expenditure on innovative projects should not exceed 5%; and the remaining 15% is for placement linked skill development projects. 50% of the allocation for placement linked skill development projects (7.5% of the Central allocation) is retained at the centre for multi-state skill development projects and the balance is allocated to states to implement state specific skill development and placement projects. The States have to add the corresponding state share to the amount released to them.

- Course/curriculum to be preferably designed jointly with prospective employers/industry.
- In addition to technical skills, soft skills to be imparted to beneficiaries to face transition challenges of moving from an agrarian backdrop to the industry environment.
- Courses of short duration of up to three months so that the opportunity cost of being away from productive work opportunities during training period are minimized.
- Bio-metric devices to be installed to monitor attendance.
- Independent certification and assessment by third party agencies acceptable to the industry or employers to ensure high quality standards and employment.
- Boarding and lodging facilities to be provided to the trainees by the PIAs, in other cases trainees to be provided with to an fro transport and food.
- Placement will be provided all over the country, within J&K and outside, and for youth taking salaried employment training, 75 % placement to be guaranteed.

Six projects have been sanctioned to cover over 40,000 beneficiaries. The sectors to be covered include hospitality, sales and marketing/retail, automobiles and IT etc.

Mahila Kissan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP)

In order to improve the present status of women in Agriculture, and to enhance the opportunities for her empowerment, Government of India has announced "Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana" (MKSP), as a sub component of the Aajeevika [National Rural Livelihood Mission]. 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. It will initiate a learning cycle by which women are enabled to learn and adopt appropriate technologies and farming systems. MKSP will be implemented as a sub-component of Aajeevika through specially formulated projects.

The salient features of MKSP are as follows:

- **The primary objective** of the MKSP is to empower women in agriculture by making



Launch of Himayat at Srinagar, J& K



An SHG in Maharashtra making and selling sanitary napkins at reasonable price to promote personal hygiene among rural women

systematic investments to enhance their participation and productivity in agriculture based livelihood.

- Through this scheme, 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
- Under MKSP community based women institutions in the rural area will be strengthened in order to enable them to manage their agriculture based livelihood activities.
- Under MKSP use of locally adopted resource conserving, farmer-led and environmentally - friendly technologies has been emphasized upon
- Ministry of Rural Development would provide funding support of up to 75% (90% for North East and hill states) to the project submitted by the State Government / Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) under MKSP. Balance is to be contributed by the respective state governments or any other donor agencies.

The expected outcomes of MKSP are as follows:

- Net increase in the incomes of women in agriculture on a sustainable basis;
- Improvement in food and nutritional security of women in agriculture and their families;
- Increase in area under cultivation, cropping intensity and food production by women;
- Increased levels of skills and performance by women in agriculture;
- Increased access of women in agriculture to productive land, inputs, credit, technology and information;
- Drudgery reduction for women in agriculture through use of gender friendly tools / technologies;
- Increased access to market and market information for better marketing of their products;
- Increased soil health and fertility to sustain

agriculture based livelihoods;

- Increased visibility of women in agriculture as an interest group – in terms of increased number of women institutions and

The Guidelines, Project Template and Appraisal sheet for projects under MKSP have been finalized and uploaded on the site of this Ministry at **www.rural.nic.in**. During 2010-11, this Ministry has sanctioned 33 projects under MKSP. Currently, the appraisal process for the projects received during 2011-12 is underway.

Statement of SC-ST Swarojgaris assisted and subsidy disbursed under SGSY in respect of the programme is placed at **Annexure-VII**.

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)/ Aajeevika
Physical and financial progress

Items	**2011-2012**
Physical (no. in lakh)	Jan'12
No. of SHGs formed	1.86
Economically Assissted (SHGs)	1.88
Total Swarojgaris Assisted	11.63
No. of SC/ST Swarojgaris (Detailed statement at Annexure-I)	6.09
%age SC/ST Swarojgaris	52.33
No. of Women Swarojgaris	7.92
%age women Swarojgaris	68.13
No. of Minorities Swarojgaris	1.29
%age Minorities Swarojgaris (started from 2006-07)	11.12
Financial (Rs. In crore)	
Total Central Allocation (RE)	2681.83
Total Central Releases (upto Feb.2012)	2083.27
Total Investment (Credit+Subsidy)	4221.50
Total Subsidy Disbursed	1189.38
Total Credit Disbursed	3032.12
Credit Subsidy Ratio	2.55

Chapter 4

Rural Connectivity and Infrastructure

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

Mission of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

In order to give a boost to rural connectivity, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched on 25th December, 2000 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to provide road connectivity in rural areas of the country. The Programme envisages connecting all eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 500 persons (as per 2001 census) and above in plain areas, 250 persons and above in Hill States, the Tribal (Schedule V) areas, the Desert areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme) and in the 60 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts in 9 States under Integrated Action Plan (IAP), as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission. Up-gradation of selected rural roads to provide full farm to market connectivity is also an objective of the scheme, though not central to it.

Key Features of PMGSY

Decentralized Planning: The Programme has implemented 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 every 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.



Enhancing rural connectivity through PMGSY road in Rajasthan



PMGSY road near Agartala bringing markets, hospitals and schools closer to rural habitations in Tripura

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 will help in design of low volume rural roads:

- ★ Guidelines for the design and construction of cement concrete pavements for rural roads (IRC:SP:62-2004),
- ★ Guidelines for the use of Interlocking concrete block pavement (IRC:SP:63-2004),
- ★ Guidelines for construction of roller compacted concrete pavements (IRC:SP:68-2005),
- ★ Guidelines for the design of flexible pavements for low volume rural roads (IRC:SP: 72-2007), and
- ★ Manual for design, construction and maintenance of Gravel roads (IRC:SP:77-2008).

As envisaged in the Programme guidelines, later on 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.

Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) and Scrutiny: As an important step to achieve quality output for every 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).

Institutional Arrangements and HRD: Ministry of Rural Development is the nodal

Ministry for implementation of the Programme at Central level. National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) and State Rural Roads Development Agencies (SRRDAs) have been constituted to provide technical and managerial support.

Procurement Process: Standard Bidding Document (SBD) based on best National and International practices has been developed for procurement of works under the PMGSY. All the works under the Programme are tendered on the basis of SBD.

Quality Assurance: A three tier quality assurance mechanism has been operationalized to ensure quality of road works during construction.

Maintenance: The maintenance contract provides for defect liability for 5 years after construction along with routine maintenance for 5 years by the same contractor. Beyond 5 years also, the State Government is required to undertake the maintenance of roads constructed under PMGSY.

Online Monitoring, Management and Accounting System: A web based online monitoring, management and accounting system has been developed under the Programme. The online system and website is being managed and maintained in collaboration with NIC and CDAC **(www.omms.nic.in)**.

★ **Operations Manual and Programme Monitoring:** All the operations starting from planning to maintenance have been systematically laid down in an 'Operations Manual'. The Operations Manual has helped the implementation agencies in sorting out day-to-day problems and proved a ready reference. Monthly monitoring of physical and financial progress is also carried out.

Targets and Achievements

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

Table-1

Item	Target	Cleared under the Programme	Completed
Number of Habitations	1,58,849	1,14,433	82,019
Length of New Connectivity Roads (Km)	3,67,673	2,75,759	2,04,285
Up-gradation Total 3,74,844 km. Upgradation (60%) and Renewal (40%) by the States	2,24,000	1,64,096	1,36,972

State-wise physical and financial progress under the Programme including World Bank and ADB assisted projects has been given in **Annexure -VIII.**

During the year 2011-12, upto December, 2011, Project Proposals for ₹ 7,604 crores sent by 16 States have been cleared by the Ministry. The State-wise details are given at **Annexure-IX**.

Availability of funds since inception:

Under PMGSY, the position of availability of funds and release is as given below in *Table-2:*

Table-2

S. No.	Year (s)	Release for Programme	Release for Admn. Exp.	Release under ADB assistance	Release under WB assistance	Total Release
1	2000-01	2,435	0			2,435
2	2001-02	2,493	7			2,500
3	2002-03	2,497	3			2,500
4	2003-04	2,299	26			2,325
5	2004-05	2,111	37	93	220	2,461
6	2005-06	3,770	40	193	218	4,220
7	2006-07	4,415	100	1000	750	6,265
8	2007-08	3,834 + 4,500*	66	1,950	650	11,000
9	2008-09	5,380 + 7,500*	151	2,000	250	15,280
10	2009-10	10,390 + 6,500*	140	800	10	17,840
11	2010-11	21,325	185	800	90	22,400
12	2011-12**	10,598	83	1075	627	12,383
	Total	**90,047**	**838**	**7,911**	**2,815**	**1,01,611**

* From NABARD as Loan ** Upto 27.02.2012

Funds Requirement:

Total cost of sanctioned projects, including the projects for upgradation of roads under PMGSY, is ₹ 1,25,727 crore. Net funds required during 12th FYP (at 2010-11 prices) for completing the sanctioned works and yet to be sanctioned has been projected to Planning Commission.

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

- Cess on High Speed Diesel (HSD) (₹ 0.75 / litre)
- Budgetary Support
- ADB funding
- World Bank funding
- 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 areas - Schedule V) with an All-weather road.

Upto January, 2012, a total of 42,531 habitations have been connected out of 63,940 habitations to be connected and works for 58,387 habitations sanctioned.

The State-wise progress under the Programme has been given in **Annexure-X to XII** for habitations, new connectivity and upgradation/ renewal respectively.

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	33,000	4,142*	21,750*

* Figures upto January, 2012.

State wise details of outcome targets and achievements during the year 2011-12 upto January'2012 have been given in **Annexure-XIII**.

Resources of Funds in addition to Budgetary Support

Assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB)

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 sent to the Department of Economic Affairs.

Rural Roads Sector I Project (RRSIP) (Loan No. 2018-IND): ADB has approved the 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 was constructed. Project was successfully completed in June 2009.

Rural Roads Sector II Investment Programme

Project 1 (Loan No. 2248-IND): ADB has approved the loan of US$ 180 million under Multi Tranche Financing Facility (MFF) on 31st July, 2006 to finance the sub-projects in the State of Assam, Odisha and West Bengal. The 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 has approved the 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 the 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 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 effective by ADB on 5th January 2009. The project will 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): A loan of US$ 185 million under Multi-Tranche Financing Facility has been taken to finance the 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): 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 project will thereby connect 428 habitations in Odisha, 895 in Madhya Pradesh and 257 in West Bengal.

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 is under negotiations. 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	250	200	150	200
Government	85.15	98.12	96.09	117.55
Total	**335.15**	**298.12**	**246.09**	**317.55**

Rural Connectivity Investment Programme (Supplementary):

Proposed Rural Connectivity Investment Programme (supplementary) of US$ 500 million aims to construct or upgrade all-weather 7,000 km of Rural Roads connecting the unconnected eligible habitations in the States of Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal. A concept note has been sent to Department of Economic Affairs.

World Bank Assisted Projects:

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 M (RRP-I). The details are given in *Table-5:*

Table-5

World Bank Assisted Projects	
States	Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh
Date of Loan Agreement	October' 2004
Closing Date	31st March, 2010 Revised to 31st March, 2012
Loan Amount	US$ 399.5 million (Rs. 1760 crore)
Target upto March 2012 as per (PAD)*	US$ 399.5 million
Amount Disbursed	US$ 381 million
Loan Terms	10 yr. Moratorium + 35 year repayment. Interest rate 0% for $ 300 million, 1.53% for $ 100 million
World Bank reimburses @ of 80% of the expenditure incurred on consultancies and 90% of works. Therefore, total value of projects to be approved is about US $ 450.00 million	
* PAD - Project Appraisal Document	

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 covered.
- Total 8,263 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 GoI share is given below in *Table-6:*

Table-6

Sl. No.	State	Tentative Allocation US$ million	Total		Projects Sanctioned till 31st Dec 2011	
			Habitations	Length in km	Value (₹ in cr.)	Length (in km.)
1	Himachal Pradesh	215	819	2,724	156.22	601.17
2	Jharkhand	223	2,209	4,133	201.93	721.45
3	Meghalaya	238	515	1,625	94.81	105.88
4	Punjab	111	-	1,062	149.22	311.32
5	Rajasthan	443	2,734	8,651	885.82	3,602.76
6	Uttar Pradesh	200	1,590	2,401	370.14	812.64
7	Uttarakhand	276	456	3,578	71.54	98.11
	Total	**1,706**	**8,323**	**24,174**	**1,929.68**	**6,253.33**



PMGSY road under construction near Srinagar, J&K

NABARD Loan

NRRDA has taken a total amount of ₹ 18,500 crore as loans from NABARD upto March 2010 for 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 ₹1,904.80 crore has been paid towards principal amount of loan and ₹ 3,396.88 crore as interest upto 31st December, 2011

Cess on High Speed Diesel (HSD)

Initially, it was decided that ₹ 0.75 / litre Cess on HSD may be imposed for PMGSY funding. To make availability of funds from this channel more buoyant, it has been proposed by the Ministry to move from specific cess to *ad valorem* cess which will enable to generate higher resources for the implementation of the Programme.

Specific Challenges in Implementation of Programme

Specific problems for implementing PMGSY in North-Easter difficult working conditions. By considering various issues related to implementation of PMGSY in North-Eastern States, a number of recommendations have been accepted as per details given below:

- 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.
- States are being permitted to provide adequate length of cement concrete drains along slopes to reduce the damage to roads.
- States are being allowed to provide requisite number of CD works keeping in view the terrain, snow fall and deposition of snow in high altitudes areas.
- States have 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 60 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts under IAP

For inclusive growth a number of initiatives have been taken.

Special Dispensation accorded to 60 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts under IAP by Ministry of Rural development:

- All habitations in 60 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts under IAP, whether in Schedule V areas or not, with a population of 250 persons and above (in 2001 Census) will be eligible for coverage under PMGSY.
- In 60 IAP districts, cost of bridges up to 75 meters under PMGSY will be borne by Government of India as against 50 meters for other areas.
- In case of 60 IAP districts, the minimum tender package amount has been reduced to ₹50 lakh to attract more response to bids.

Special Dispensation accorded to 60 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 in 60 IAP districts has been given and orders have been issued, which covers rural roads.

Workshop on "Appropriate Development Strategies for effective implementation of the schemes of Rural Development in 60 IAP Districts"

A Workshop on "Appropriate Development Strategies for effective implementation of the schemes of Rural Development in 60 IAP Districts" was also held by the Ministry of Rural Development and the Planning Commission on 13th September, 2011 in which Principal Secretaries / Secretaries dealing with Rural Development Programmes of all the nine IAP States and District Collectors / CEO Zila Panchayats/PD DRDAs of all the 60 IAP Districts were invited in addition to the Secretaries of various Ministries / Departments of Government of India and Experts from various fields.

Recommendations of the Workshop on PMGSY

The workshop on "Appropriate Development Strategies for effective implementation of the schemes of Rural Development in 60 IAP Districts" held on 13.9.2011, after detailed deliberations, made the following recommendations vis-à-vis 60 IAP districts :

- Construction of critical Cement-Concrete (CC) Roads in highly affected blocks in 60 IAP districts may be permitted
- Manual tendering may be allowed in some highly-affected blocks of such districts for a limited period of one year.
- Clustering of PMGSY roads for creating greater synergy may be considered in such districts.
- Assessment criteria of bid capacity of contractors may be relaxed in such districts so that smaller contractors can also participate in PMGSY works.
- The time period of execution of road works in these districts may be enhanced from the existing 18 months to 24 months.
- National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) may examine use of modern ground improvement techniques and use



A PMGSY road opening up opportunities for villages in Bihar

of pre-fabricated bridges to expedite construction in such districts.

Maintenance and Management of Rural Roads

Main features inbuilt in the Scheme are as follows :

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 Assurance 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 in view of better understanding of quality control requirement, equipments and testing procedures, management systems 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.

Second tier is structured as an independent quality monitoring at State level 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 three stages, i.e. initial stage, middle stage and final stage of construction.

NRRDA has developed detailed comprehensive guidelines for quality monitoring under the second tier. An online system of entry of observations of independent monitors along with digital photographs of the inspected roads has been developed. Now, the main results of inspection by the independent monitors along with digital photographs are stipulated to be available in public domain, thereby enhancing the transparency in Programme implementation. Orientation Programme aimed to impart training to implement the above initiative was also conducted for field officials.

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 in coordination with National Institute for Training of Highway Engineers (NITHE).

An independent Selection Committee comprising of Secretary General (IRC), Director (CRRI), 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 as 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 of officers from STAs/ PTAs. The proceedings of the independent Performance Evaluation

Committee are placed before the Selection Committee for its recommendations.

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:

- ❖ Designs & Specifications and Cost norms
- ❖ Technical Agencies
- ❖ District Rural Roads Plans and Core Network
- ❖ Scrutiny of Project Proposals
- ❖ Quality Monitoring
- ❖ Monitoring of progress, including online monitoring
- ❖ R&D
- ❖ Human Resource Development
- ❖ 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 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:-

- 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.
- Executional arrangements overseen at State Level by officers of the SRRDA including State Quality Coordinator (SQC), Financial Controller, Empowered Officer, IT Nodal Officer etc.
- Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) at Division/District Level for Managing the Programme are accountable to the SRRDA.
- Arrangements for effective management including:-
  - Online Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS)
  - Quality Management.
  - Transparent tendering using Standard Bidding Document
- Separate Bank Accounts for 'Programme', 'Administrative' and 'Maintenance' funds, centrally managed by the Agency and operated by the PIUs.
- 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.

Standard Bidding Document

Standard Bidding Document (SBD) has been prescribed to facilitate open tender and award of works under PMGSY. Works are awarded through open tender and as per the criteria given in the SBD.

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 concerned State Rural Roads Development Agency (SRRDA). During the year 2011-12, up to December, 2011, training to more than 1,084 PMGSY implementing officers (CEs, SEs, EEs, AEs and JEs) of different States has been imparted in State / Central training institutes, thereby exceeding the target set for the financial year.

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 added to it.

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.pmgsy.nic.in**.

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



PMGSY road in Erode, Tamil Nadu making large scale transportation easy

completed works under PMGSY by Hon'ble MPs, Hon'ble MLAs and representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Preparation of Manuals, Pilot Projects, Studies

Procurement and Contract Management Manual for PMGSY is being developed with 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.

Recommendations of Expert Committee

An Expert Committee to review the Standards, Specifications and Design of rural Roads for achieving economy in the cost of construction under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was constituted. The committee held consultative meetings with the State Representatives. Based on the deliberations, the final recommendations of Expert Committee on road Geometrics to be followed in implementation of PMGSY roads in hill States as well as plain and rolling terrains had been circulated to all the States and accepted with suitable changes for better implementation of the Programme.

Research and Development

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

Use of Jute Geo Textiles (JGT) in rural roads

An MOU has been signed between NRRDA and JMDC. Ten road works for a Pilot Project were selected in the States of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal, taking two in each of the States. Nine road works have been completed and performance evaluation of these roads is being carried out by CRRI.

Rural Roads Pavement Performance Study

Rural Roads Pavement Performance Study was initiated on the recommendations of a Workshop conducted for STAs, in order to enable the evaluation of the following:-

- Efficacy of the current design procedures for sustainability.
- Trends in the growth pattern of the traffic plying on the roads under different socio-economic environments.
- 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 were identified and MoUs were signed. Reports have been received from most of the Institutes, and an IIT has been entrusted the task to carry out analysis and model utilizing the data received.

New Initiatives

- 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, has been accorded to one of the sanctioned roads in West Bengal.
- A Pilot project using two new techniques was approved for construction of four PMGSY roads.
- The States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka,

Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Tamil Nadu have been requested 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.

e-Procurement of works under PMGSY

Keeping in view the comparative advantage of e-tendering, the Ministry of Rural Development has decided that w.e.f. April 1, 2009, all PMGSY works shall be procured through e-Tendering. In pursuance, all the States are expected to make procurement through e-tendering.

Workshops on PMGSY

Orientation Programme for Second and Third Tier of Quality Mechanism under PMGSY

In accordance to development of online system of entry of observations of independent monitors along with photographs of the inspected roads, an Orientation Programme were organized by National Rural Roads Development Agency for Second and Third Tier of Quality Mechanism under PMGSY

Sevottam and Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) in Rural Roads

SEVOTTAM implementation:

- The Citizen Charter and GRM of NRRDA are placed on the website **(www.pmgsy.nic.in)** in the public domain.
- 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.

Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA)

Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA)

The Government has approved Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) Scheme for implementation on pilot basis in 11th Five Year Plan with the budgetary provision of Rs. 248 crore. The 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 key elements of the restructured PURA scheme are in subsequent paragraphs

- The illustrative list of amenities and economic activities proposed to be provided under PURA are as follows:-
- The private sector is given the flexibility of selecting the Gram Panchayat (s) on the basis 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 programme to support MoRD during the pilot phase and help prepare for the up-scaling phase.
- A notice was issued inviting Expression of Interest (EoI) from private sector entities on 15th April 2010 in leading national and financial dailies. In response to the notice, ninety three (93) EoIs were received. These EoIs have been examined and 45 organizations had been qualified at the EoI Stage. These 45 organizations were asked to submit the detailed bid alongwith concept plan by 07th October 2010. Nine organizations had submitted 14 proposals. These proposals had been evaluated and 11 proposals had qualified. The concerned private entities were asked to submit to Detailed Project Report (DPR) to the Ministry of Rural Development by 22nd February 2011. In response, 6 organizations have submitted 9 DPRs.
- 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.
- A proposal was made to Planning Commission for allocation of ₹ 560 crore during the 11th Plan in addition to existing cost of ₹248 crore for augmenting the PURA pilot projects to 20 pilot projects instead of

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

6-8 projects. The Planning Commission has accorded the sanction for the additional PURA projects proposed under the current plan period subject to the following:

- ❖ MoRD can go ahead with additional pilots, which require ₹ 560 crore extra which is to be either met within the GBS of 2011-12; or if the payout for the pilots come up during 2012-13, it will have to be accommodated within the annual GBS of 2012-13. In any case, it is to be set up against MoRD's own savings.
- ❖ MoRD may also test out other financial formulations such as annual payout instead of upfront payment of grant in attracting investors

- A notice for Empanelment of Independent Engineer was published for PURA projects, in response 28 proposals have been received which are being evaluated. Besides a notice for engagement of Communication firms also been issued with last date as 28.01.2012.
- The DPR of M/s MEIL in Andhra Pradesh has been vetted by Project Screening and Monitoring Committee (PSMC) and suggested some modifications. Two DPRs of M/s INKEL for Kerala at Malappuram and Thrissur districts have been approved with some conditions by Inter-Ministerial Empowered Committee (EC) after due deliberation which are expected to be launched soon.

Chapter 5

National Social Assistance

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

Rural Housing

Shelter is a basic need of a citizen which is critical for determining the quality of human life. A roof over the head endows a shelterless person, with an essential asset and improves his physical and mental well being. Hence, fulfilling the need for rural housing and tackling housing shortage particularly for the poorest is an important task to be undertaken as part of the poverty alleviation efforts of the government. The Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is a flagship scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) households in the rural areas for construction of dwelling units. It has been in operation since 1985-86.

Salient Features of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

The funding of IAY is shared between the Centre and States in the ratio of 75:25. In the case of UTs, entire funds of IAY are provided by the Centre. In case of NE States, the funding ratio between the Centre & States is 90:10. The ceiling on construction assistance under IAY is ₹ 45,000 per unit in the plain areas and ₹ 48,500 in hilly/difficult areas and 60 IAP districts. For upgradation 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 upto ₹ 20,000/- from any nationalized Bank at 4% interest per annum under Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme.



A happy IAY family in front of their house in Manipur



IAY beneficiary in her new house. Old house can be seen in the background

The criteria for allocation of IAY funds to the States & UTs involve assigning 75% weightage to housing shortage and 25% to poverty ratio. The allocation amongst districts 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. In addition, 5% of the central allocation can be utilized for meeting exigencies arising out of natural calamities and other emergent situations like riot, arson, fire, rehabilitation etc.

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

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

Impact of IAY

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

Providing houses to the poorest also has a positive impact on people's physical & mental health. Once the basic need of housing is fulfilled, citizens develop a sense of opportunity for livelihood, for improving living conditions and for continuing children's education. Undoubtedly, there is a direct link between a safe and secure housing to better standards of living & reduction in vulnerability.

Bharat Nirman Programme

Rural Housing is one of the six components of Bharat Nirman Programme. Under Bharat Nirman Programme Phase-I, 60 lakh houses were envisaged to be constructed through Indira Awaas Yojana all over the country during the four years i.e. from 2005-06 to 2008-2009. Against this target, 71.76 lakh houses were constructed with an expenditure of ₹ 21720.39 crore. The target for the next five years period starting from the year 2009-10, has been doubled to 120 lakh houses.

During the first two years of the Bharat Nirman Programme Period-Phase-II, approx. 70.81 lakh houses have been constructed.

Further, for the current financial year 2011-12, the central allocation under IAY is ₹ 10000.00 crore. Out of this ₹ 9491.20 crore is earmarked for normal IAY for construction of 27.27 lakh houses. Besides this, ₹ 500 crore is for homestead scheme. Thus the total ₹ 9991.20 crore is earmarked for IAY. Out of this, an amount of ₹ 6929.78 crore has been released to the various districts of the States/UTs (Upto 31/12/2011). Against the physical target for construction of 27.27 lakh houses, 11.07 lakh houses have been constructed.

Performance under IAY since Inception

Since inception of the scheme about 272.83 lakh houses have been constructed with an expenditure of ₹ 78986.81 crore (upto 31.12.2011).

During the year 2010-11, ₹ 10337.50 crore was provided for Rural Housing, out of which ₹ 10053.70 crore was earmarked under IAY for release to various DRDAs of the States for construction of 29.09 lakh houses. Besides this, ₹ 275 crore was kept for homestead scheme.



House constructed under IAY assistance near Agartala, Tripura. The beneficiaries old house can be seen in inset.

Thus, the total ₹ 10328.70 crore was allocated for IAY. The remaining funds were uilized for meeting other administrative expenses (OAE), releasing funds for ongoing projects of RBC/Innovative scheme for Rural Housing and Habitat Development, monitoring, Research and Evaluation purposes and for IEC activities.

Financial Performance during 2010-2011 under IAY

Total Outlay for Rural Housing	₹ 10337.50 crore
Central budget for IAY	₹ 10328.70 crore*
Central Releases	₹ 10329.45 crore**
Total Available Funds (including OB & State share)	₹ 17956.54 crore
Utilization of Funds	₹ 13465.73 crore
Percentage of Utilization	74.99%

*Figures include ₹ 275 crore for homestead Scheme.
**Figures include ₹ 190 crore for purchase of Homestead site

Physical Performance during 2010-2011 under IAY

Physical Target for the year	29.09 lakh houses
Houses Constructed	27.15 lakh houses
Houses under Construction	23.72 lakh houses
Percentage of Physical Achievement	93.36 %

Further, for the current financial year 2011-12, ₹ 10000.00 crore has been provided for Rural Housing, out of this ₹ 9491.20 crore has been earmarked under IAY for release to the various districts of various States for construction of 27.27 lakh houses. Besides this, ₹ 500 crore has been kept for homestead scheme. Thus the total earmarking for IAY is ₹ 9991.20 crore. The remaining fund is kept to meet the other administrative expenses (OAE).

Financial Performance during 2011-12 under IAY

(Upto 31.12.2011)

Total Outlay for Rural Housing	₹ 10000.00 crore
Central budget for IAY	₹ 9991.20 crore*
Central Releases	₹ 6929.78 crore
Total Available Funds (including OB & State share)	₹ 15054.57 crore
Utilization of Funds	₹ 7846.31 crore
Percentage of Utilization	52,12%

*Figures includes Rs.500 crore for homestead scheme.

Physical Performance during 2011-12 under IAY

(Upto 31.12.2011)

Physical Target for the year	27.27 lakh houses
Houses Constructed	11.07 lakh houses
Houses under Construction	26.41 lakh houses
Percentage of Physical Achievement	40.59 %

Relaxation of Guidelines for IAP districts

The IAY Guidelines have been relaxed and modified in 60 identified naxal-affected districts as below:-

- 60 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.
- In the 60 IAP districts, the district administration has been allowed to construct houses for the old aged, widowed and physically handicapped persons if they so desire.
- Cluster approach has been requested to be adopted in the 60 IAP districts for facilitating better convergence of amenities and for accelerated development in these areas.
- ₹ 300 per house is allowed to be utilized towards administrative expenses in IAP districts.

Knowledge Network

This Ministry is in the process of setting up a web-based 'Knowledge Network' for building updatable repository of knowledge in the rural housing sector showcasing best practices and case studies of RH from various States in terms of technologies uses, materials employed, sustainability and cost effectiveness.

Allotment of Homestead Plot

A 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 have neither agricultural land nor a house site. Since inception of the scheme, funds amounting to ₹ 347.46 crore have been released to States namely Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh for purchase of land and ₹ 870.16.29 crore have been released to Karnataka, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tripura Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand as incentive for additional houses for providing homestead sites.

Convergence of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes with IAY

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

To elaborate, under RGGVY each IAY beneficiary can get a free electricity connection to his house, under TSC an IAY beneficiary who will construct a sanitary latrine will get an amount of ₹ 3200/- from TSC funds in addition to the unit assistance he 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 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 2010-2011, an amount of ₹ 976.50 crore was earmarked for the North Eastern Region with a physical target of construction of 2.24 lakh houses.



IAY house in Dogra village of Nainital dist., Uttarakhand

Against the physical target of construction of 2.24 lakh houses, 2.17 lakh houses were constructed in the North Eastern States under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and 1.26 lakh houses were at various stages of construction.

In the current financial year 2011-12, an amount of ₹ 954.00 has been earmarked for the North Eastern Region with a physical target of construction of 2.19 lakh houses. Against this target, 0.95 lakh houses have been constructed in the North Eastern States under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and 1.11 lakh houses are at various stages of construction (31/12/2011).

Persons with Disabilities

As per IAY guidelines, 3% of the funds allocated are to be utilized for construction of houses for the physically and mentally challenged persons. During 2010-11, 55306 houses were sanctioned for physically handicapped persons and in the current financial year, 28625 houses have been sanctioned for physically handicapped(31.12.2011).

Provision of 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 2010-11, out of total utilization of ₹ 13465.72 crore, ₹ 7382.15 crore was utilized for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Under the scheme, no separate data is maintained for OBC. Further, in the current financial year, ₹ 3789.23 crore has been utilized for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

'AWAASSoft'

The Rural Housing Division has recently launched IAY Management Information System (IAY-MIS) software **'AWAASSoft'. AWAASSoft** is a local language enabled workflow based transaction level Management Information System to facilitate e-governance in the System. **AWAASSoft** starts with setting of targets by Ministry of Rural Development for a financial year and provides for tracking release of funds to each beneficiary along with status of house construction. The objective of AWAASSoft are work flow automation, transparency in the system, information exchange among

stakeholders and empowering people. The MIS will be accessible not only to all the stake holders including beneficiaries but also citizens at large.

Statement of Physical and Financial progress in respect of the programme is placed at **Annexure- XIV & XV**.

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution of India enjoin upon the State to undertake within its means a number of welfare measures. In particular, Article 41 of the Constitution of India directs the State to provide public assistance to its citizens in case of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement and in other cases of undeserved want within the limit of its economic capacity and development. It is in accordance with these noble principles that the Government of India on 15th August 1995 included the National Social Assistance Programme in the Central Budget for 1995-96. At present, NSAP comprises of five schemes (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme(IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme(IGNDPS), National Family Benefit Scheme(NFBS) and Annapurna.

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 to the States and by the Ministry of Home Affairs to the Union Territories in a combined manner for all the schemes under NSAP, based on the recommendation of the Ministry of Rural Development. Implementation of schemes under NSAP at ground level rests with the State Government/Union Territory Administration. States have been given flexibility in implementation of schemes under NSAP. Identification of beneficiaries, sanction of pensions and disbursement are done by the concerned State Government. NSAP is being implemented mainly by Social Welfare Departments in the States. In some States it is being implemented by Rural Development



IAY house under construction near Tangmarg, dist. Baramullah, J&K



A widow may be alone but due to
Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), she is not helpless

Departments, Women and Child Development Departments, Revenue Departments as well as Department of Labour, Employment and Training.

During 2010-11, ₹ 5162 crore were released to states as additional Central Assistance (ACA). During 2011-12, ₹ 6658 was allocated to NSAP.

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 2006-07. However, with the modification of eligibility criteria to cover all persons of 65 years or higher and living below the poverty line, the number of beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) has increased to 171 lakhs.

With effect from 01.04.2011, the eligibility age for old age pension under IGNOAPS 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. In view of the modification in age limit, 278 lakh beneficiaries are estimated to be covered under IGNOAPS against 171 lakh beneficiaries covered during the year 2010-11.

Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)

In February 2009, GOI approved a pension of ₹ 200 per month, per beneficiary to BPL widows in the age group of 40-64 years. During 2010-11, 34.25 lakh beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme. Consequent upon the revision in age limit under IGNOAPS w.e.f. 01.04.2011, the upper age limit under IGNWPS was revised from 64 years to 59 years. Presently, widow pension under IGNWPS is provided to BPL widows in the age group of 40-59 years. On reaching 60 years of age, widows who were getting pension under IGNWPS continue to get pension under IGNOAPS. It is estimated that during the year 2011-12, 29 lakh beneficiaries would be covered under the scheme.

Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)

In February 2009, Government of India, also approved a pension of 200 per month, per beneficiary to disabled BPL persons with severe or multiple disabilities between the age group of 18-64 years, under Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme(IGNDPS). During 2010-11, 7.29 lakh beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme. Consequent upon the revision in age limit under IGNOAPS w.e.f 01.04.2011, the upper age limit under IGNDPS was revised from 64 years to 59 years. On reaching 60 years of age, the disabled who were getting pension under IGNDPS continue to get pension under IGNOAPS. It is estimated that during the year 2011-12, 14 lakh beneficiaries would be covered under the scheme.

State Contribution

Apart from central assistance states were requested to make an equal contribution from their own resources under pension schemes of NSAP. The contribution being made by States/Union Territories from their own resources towards pension is as in **Annexure-XVI**.

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. During the financial year 2010-11, 3.43 lakh BPL families received the benefit under this scheme. It is estimated that during the year 2011-12, 4.36 lakh beneficiaries would be covered under the scheme.

Annapurna

On 1st April, 2000 a new scheme know as Annapurna scheme was launched. This scheme aims at providing food security to meet the requirement of those destitute senior citizens who, though eligible remained uncovered under NOAPS. Under scheme 10 Kg of Food grain per month is provided free of cost to the beneficiary.

Computerisation of NSAP

In order to bring transparency in the disbursement of pension to the eligible persons,



Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) beneficiary from Tamil Nadu displaying his pension book



Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) beneficiary in Kumaon leading a life of dignity with her grandchildren

it had been decided that States should maintain a data base of beneficiaries and it should be kept in the public domain. The data base would include all necessary details of the beneficiary. NIC has developed software for NSAP-MIS. Information can be accessed at the NSAP website **http://nsap.nic.in.**

New Initiatives

For the better implementation and improved monitoring of schemes under NSAP, following new initiatives have been undertaken:-

- ❖ It has been decided to compile the various state run pension schemes which could go a long way in ensuring transparency, accountability and smooth functioning of integrated state-NSAP MIS.
- ❖ Social Audit and Annual Verification has been mandatory under NSAP.
- ❖ All States & Union Territories were requested to organize Special Disability camp at block level for identification of beneficiaries.

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 under various schemes is as in **Annexure-XVII**.

(₹ in crore)				TOTAL NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES				
Year	**Allocation**	**Releases**	**Total expend-iture reported**	**NOAPS/ IGNOAPS**	**NFBS**	**Annapurna**	**IGNWPS**	**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**	**5346.08**	**17059756**	**334924**	**958419**	**3425390**	**728004**
2011-12*	**6658.00**	**5081.92**	**3866.96**	**19696062**	**234368**	**731522**	**3610724**	**770399**

* Release up to December, 2011.

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. During 2011-12 the allocation of plan fund to the region, Department wise as follow:

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



IAY house providing shelter to a young couple and their child in Manipur

Department of Rural Development.

(₹ in Crore)

Statement showing North Eastern States provision during 2011 - 2012				
Sl. No.	**Name of the Scheme**	**Total GBS 2011-2012 (B.E.)**	**Allocation for NER 2011-2012 (B.E.)**	**Allocation for NER 2011-2012 (RE)**
A.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA)	40000.00	0.00*	0.00*
B.	Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	2914.00	292.40	269.13
C.	Indira Awaas Yojana(IAY)	10000	1004.00	1004.00
D.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	20000	1782.90	1782.90
E.	Others	725.5	62.50	52.50
	Total	**74100**	**3141.80**	**3108.53**

*Mahatma Gandhi NREGA being a demand based scheme, no earmarking is done for NER.

II. Department of Land Resources

Sl. No.	**Name of the Scheme**	**Total GBS 2011-2012 (B.E.)**	**Allocation for NER 2011-2012 (RE)**
A.	Integrated Watershed Management Programme(IWMP)	254.92	231.42
B.	National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP)	15.00	11.00
	Total	**269.92**	**242.42**

Department of Rural Development

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)

During the year 2011-12, (upto 31st December, 2011), a total amount of ₹ 2794.43 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, 2011 is ₹ 1350.92 crores against the total available fund of ₹ 3294.06 crores which is 41.01% of the available fund. Utilization of fund, out of the total available funds, in respect of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland are only ₹ 0.15 crore and ₹ 0.12 crore respectively, which is on the lower side. A total number of 2140505 households have been provided employment in the N.E. States upto December, 2011. Against the total number of 173676 works taken up in the North Eastern States, 17155 numbers of works have been completed and 156521 numbers are ongoing. Summary of financial and physical progress in the North Eastern States during 2010-2011 (till 31st December, 2011) is as follow:

(₹ in Crore)

Financial Progress 2011-12 (upto Dec, 2011)					
	Release during Current Year			Total available funds Including O.B. and Misc. receipts	Total expenditure
	Central	State	Total		
Total	2794.73	119.96	2914.69	3294.06	1350.92

Physical Progress 2011-12 (upto Dec, 2011)									
	No. of house-holds provided employment	Employment Generated Persondays in lakh							
		Total	SCs	STs	Women	Others	Works Ongoing	Works Completed	Total Works
Total	2140505	705.57	65.87	354.86	237.46	284.86	156521	17155	173676

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)/Aajeevika

Against Central allocation of ₹ 2914.00 crores for implementation of SGSY in the States, allocation to NE States of ₹ 245.00 crores and during 2011-12 up to November, 2011 only ₹ 150.73 crores could be released to NE States. The actual expenditure in the NE States up to November 2011 is of ₹ 126.63 crores against the total available fund of ₹ 224.21 crores, which is 56.48% of total available fund. The assistance given to Swarojgaries of Self Help Groups (SGHs) and individuals stands at 810 number against the target of 188213. The financial and physical progress is given as follow.



Mahatma Gandhi NREGA helping to supplement rural income in lean season



Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers in Nagaland

(₹ in Lakhs)

Financial Progress 2011-12 (Upto Dec. 2011)									
	Allocation			Releases					
	Central	State	Total	Central	State	Total	Total Funds Available	Utilisation of Funds	% age Utilisa-tion of Funds
Total	24500.00	2722.00	27222.00	15073.01	545.71	15618.72	22421.17	12663.54	56.48

Physical Progress 2011-12 (Upto Dec., 2011)								
	Total No. of Swarozgaris Assisted			% age SC	% age ST	% age Minorities	% age Women	% age Physically challenged
	Target	Achievement	% age					
Total	188213	86160	45.78	9.10	21.60	23.15	55.01	0.64

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 construct ion 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 upto ₹ 20,000/- from any nationalized Bank at 4% interest per annum under Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) scheme.

From the financial year 2000-2001onwards, 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 2010-11, an amount of ₹ 976.50 crore was earmarked for the North Eastern Region with a physical target of construction of 2.24 lakhs houses. Against the physical target of construction of 2.24 lakh houses, 2.17 lakh houses were constructed in the North Eastern States under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and 1.26 lakhs houses were at various stage of construction.

In the financial year 2011-12, an amount of ₹ 954.00 crore has been earmarked for the North Eastern Region with a physical target of construction of 2.19 lakhs houses. Against this target, 0.95 have been constructed in the North Eastern States under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and 1.11 lakh houses are at various stages of construction **(31.12.2011)**.

Statement showing the physical and financial performance under Indira AwaasYojana in respect of NE States in the year 2011-12 (upto 31.12.2011) is shown as follow.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Financial progress 2010-11									
	Allocation			Releases					
	Central	State	Total	Central	State	Total	Total Funds Available	Utilisation of Funds	% age Utilisa-tion of Total Available Funds
Total	95400.00	10599.99	105999.99	12678.43	398.53	79217.43	129365.73	66070.66	51.07

Physical Achievements 2010-11				(Unit in Nos) Position as on 31.12.2011				
	Houses sanctioned during the year			Houses completed				
	Target	Achievement	% age	SC	ST	Minorities	Others	Total
Total	218557	192017	87.85	17061	41460	13408	23066	94995

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 2011-2012, a total amount of ₹1340.4667 crore has been released and the total expenditure is ₹ 1316.24 crore in respect of the NE States. During 2011-2012 (up to December 2011), against the targeted length (in km) of 2438 kms, a total length of 2251 kms has been completed which is 92.33% and the total number of habitations covered are 463 against the target of 680, which is 68.08%. Summary of Financial and Physical progress during 2011-12 upto December, 2011 is as follow.

(₹ in crore)

Financial Progress 2011-2012			
		Releases during 2011-12	
	Allocation (Cess)	Total Release	Expenditure during 2011-12
Total	199.98	1340.4667	1316.24

Physical Progress 2011-2012 (upto December, 2011) (Length in Kms)				
	Length (in km.)		No. of Habitations	
	Target	Length completed	Target	Habitation covered
Total	2438	2251.13	680	463

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



NSAP brings cheer and a crimson glow to an aged person in the evening of his life - Sikkim



Road to success: A PMGSY road opening up opportunities for villages in Nagaland

each per month, Nagaland contributed ₹ 100 per month and Sikkim and Tripura contributed ₹ 200 each per month. Under IGNWPS, Sikkim and Tripura contributed ₹ 300 and ₹ 200 respectively and under IGNDPS, Mizoram contributed ₹ 50, Nagaland ₹ 100, Sikkim ₹ 300 and Tripura ₹ 200 per month respectively. Financial and Physical Progress with respect to the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011 is as follow:

(₹ in Lakh)

Financial and Physical Progress 2011-2012								
			Expenditure	No. of beneficiaries reported				
	Allocation	Release	Total	IGNAOPS	IGNDPS	IGNWPS	NFBS	Annap-urna
Total	27070.37	18330.33	3630.32	950991	27357	7285	36023	62052

Department of Land Resources

Department of Land Resources is implementing two Schemes in the region namely Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) and National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP).

590 projects were sanctioned under IWDP from 1995-96 to 2006-07 in the N.E.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, Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) since 26.02.2009. The number of projects sanctioned, under IWDP, funds released for institutional support and for projects in the N.E.Region under IWMP (up to 31.12.2011) are given in the Table below:

(₹ in Crores)

North Eastern States	IWDP		IWMP		
	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Central share released	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Fund released	
				Institutional Support	Central share Project funds
Total	590	1053.70	455	13.99	324.30



SHG activity empowering rural women and keeping alive traditional arts and crafts in Tripura

National Land Record Modernization Programme (NLRMP) in the North Eastern States:

52 districts of North Eastern States have been covered under the NLRMP during 2008-09 to 2011-12 (so far) as per the following details:

North Eastern States	No. of districts covered central share	Funds released towards (₹ in lakh)
Total	52	4965.51

IAP DISTRICTS

The government has been making an all out effort to combat the ever increasing menace of Leftwing Extremism in the country. There is, however, a growing view among the policy makers treating naxalism as something growing from development deficit, within a sociological construct as a major challenge to caste domination for a peasant worker uprising against the state. As a natural corollary to this, it is suggested that development initiatives may be strengthened and intensified in these areas and also areas having potential for falling up prey to the Leftwing extremism in a focused manner. This is also viewed as a part of government's peace initiative in these areas. As a result, this Ministry has taken certain specific steps which have culminated in an Integrated Action Plan for 60 selected tribal and backward districts in 9 states. This has been approved by the government on 25th November, 2010 with a block grant of ₹ 25 crore and ₹ 30 crore per district for 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively to be placed at the disposal of committee headed by District Collector and consisting of Superintendent of police of the district and District Forest Officer. The district level committee has the flexibility of spending the amount for development schemes according to need, as assessed by it. The state government and the district collectors have also been advised to ensure a suitable form of consultation with a local Member of Parliament on the schemes to be taken up under IAP. The district level committee has to draw up a plan under IAP. The district

committee has to draw up a plan consisting of concrete proposals for public infrastructure such as school buildings, Anganwadi centres, Primary Health Centres, drinking water supply, village roads, electric lights in public places etc. The Development Commissioner or equivalent officer in charge of the development in the state has been made responsible for scrutiny of expenditure and monitoring of IAP. The statewise number of IAP district are Andhra Pradesh (2), Bihar (7), Chhattisgarh (10), Jharkhand (14), Madhya Pradesh (8), Maharashtra (2), Orissa (15), UP (1), and West Bengal (1). Special relaxations in the criteria and special provisions have also been made under certain programmes for the IAP districts. Details are as under :

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

Focus on IAP districts: Special emphasis has been put on the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts. Following initiatives have been undertaken for the effective implementation of MGNREGA in IAP districts:

- To ensure timely wage payment to the MGNREGA workers cash payments have been allowed in areas where the outreach of Banks/Post Offices is highly inadequate.
- Issues on human and technical support at the district and sub-district levels for implementing Mahatma Gandhi NREGS have been assessed and States are permitted to deploy core professional staff viz., Panchayat Development Officer and Junior Engineer in Gram Panchayats of the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected Districts.
- Construction of playgrounds under MGNREGA in IAP districts have been notified as a permissible activity under MGNREGA.

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

In order to accelerate the pace of development in Left wing affected districts, IAY Guidelines have been relaxed in 60 identified naxal-affected districts as below:

- 60 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.
- The district administration has been allowed to construct houses for the old aged, widowed and physically handicapped persons if they so desire in these 60 districts.
- As far as possible cluster approach has to be adopted in these IAP districts for facilitating better convergence of amenities and for accelerated development in these areas.
- ₹ 300 per house is allowed to be utilized towards as administrative expenses, monitoring, technical support and maintenance of IAY-MIS.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

Special Dispensation accorded to 60 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 in 60 IAP districts has been given and orders have been issued, which covers rural roads.

Workshop on "Appropriate Development

Strategies for effective implementation of the schemes of Rural Development in 60 IAP Districts"

A Workshop on "Appropriate Development Strategies for effective implementation of the schemes of Rural Development in 60 IAP Districts" was also held by the Ministry of Rural Development and the Planning Commission on 13th September, 2011 in which Principal Secretaries / Secretaries dealing with Rural Development Programmes of all the nine IAP States and District Collectors / CEO Zila Panchayats/PD DRDAs of all the 60 IAP Districts were invited in addition to the Secretaries of various Ministries / Departments of Government of India and Experts from various fields.

Aajeevika

The Ministry of Rural Development has advised the states to cover all the IAP districts under intensive approach being followed under NRLM and they may be included during first phase of implementation. At present the Ministry has approved the Implementation Plan of Bihar & Andhra Pradesh States and in their Plan these states have mentioned their strategies for implementation of NRLM in IAP districts. The Implementation Plan of other states will be examined and it will be ensured while approving the Plan that IAP districts are being covered under intensive approach during the implementation of first phase of NRLM. The services of NGOs will also be sought through partnership arrangements for programme implementation in IAP areas.

The Ministry has also consulted various Stakeholders for Placement linked skill development projects in IAP districts. Many agencies have shown their interest for this scheme. Some of the proposals have already been approved by the Ministry. The Ministry is also in the process of preparing a proposal /EFC note exclusive for IAP districts with suitable flexibilities for implementation of placement liked skill development projects.

With a view to development of PPP initiative for value addition in NTFP in 6 IAP districts of Odisha, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh & Andhra Pradesh, a PPP workshop was organized on 3rd Feb 2012 with NTFP stakeholders including NGOs, the market players, exporters and the government agencies to unlock the values of NTFP sector. Ministry of Rural Development is in consultation with some select grassroots agencies to develop Detailed Project Report on Five Commodities Lac, Medicinal plants/herbs, Gum, Tassar and Bamboo.

The Aajeevika Programme Division is in discussion with various states for framing specific proposals for organizing landless rural poor in the form of SHGs and support them in purchasing of good quality fertile lands from 0.5 to 1. Acre for which suitable financing model will be evolved.

Chapter 7

District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) Administration

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

● Objectives

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 implemention 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 resourses required for poverty reduction effort in the district.

● Salient features

Organisational Structure

- Each district will have its own DRDA. The DRDA would be headed by a project



DRDAs play a key role in implementation of Rural Development Schemes- DRDA office in Churachandpur dist., Manipur

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.

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.

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.

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.

Performance under DRDA Administration

The performance under the Scheme for the year 2010-2011 and 2011-12 in 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 current year, the budgeted allocation is ₹ 461.00 crore. Against this allocation, as on 22.11.2011, a sum of ₹ 246.79 crore has been released to the DRDAs for meeting their salary and contingency expenses. It is also pertinent to mention here that out of the above release, till date, the 1st instalment has been released to 604 DRDAs and 2nd instalment has been released to 77 DRDAs out of the total DRDAs numbering 619. The state-wise allocation and release of funds during 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto 23.11.2011) is given as **Annexure- XVIII**.

Strengthening of DRDAs

During the recent mid term appraisal of the scheme, it was felt that there is a need for holistic reforms in the DRDAs in the light of new responsibilities entrusted to DRDAs for better coordination and monitoring the implementation of various rural development programmes. In order to strengthen and professionalise the DRDAs to meet the new challenges, the Ministry has 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. The Committee, constituted in November, 2010, was required to submit its report within a period of three months. The period of submission of the report has further been extended upto October, 2011. The broad Terms of Reference(ToR) of the Committee are detailed below:

- The Committee will study the structure of the DRDAs on sample basis
- The Committee will suggest appropriate structure for the DRDAs taking into account the demands on DRDAs in different States
- The Committee will suggest professional qualifications for the members of the staff of DRDAs
- The Committee will suggest the mode of recruitment and other service conditions of DRDA staff
- The Committee will look at the emerging roles of poor people's own institutions (SHGs and Federations) in various States and lay down rules of the game for the DRDAs in nurturing these organizations,

once the organizations are strong. Similarly, the Committee will suggest ways and means of promoting harmonious relationship between the institutions of the poor and the Panchayati Raj Institutions, recognizing the legitimate role of community owned institutions in the lives of the poor

- The Committee will suggest integration of DRDAs with Zila Parishads and the District Administrations.

The Committee has since submittedd its report which is under consideration of the Minstry.

For the year 2012-13 an outlay of ₹500.00 crores have been allocated under DRDA Administration scheme.

Chapter 8

Empowerment of Women

Active participation of any community in their development 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 the active participants in the development process for their mainstreaming. The various programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development are formulated keeping in view the above perspective.

The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing various poverty alleviation and Rural Development Programmes. These programmes have special components for Women. The 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 it has been renamed as Aajeevika, the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), the Restructured Centrally Rural Sanitation Programme and the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. The implementation of these programmes is monitored specifically with reference to coverage of women.

While the benefits of the above mentioned programmes flowing to the women can be measured in quantitative terms, however, in respect of other programmes such as Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), it is not always possible to collect the segregated data reflecting the direct benefits flowing to the rural



Bharat Nirman Volunteer (BNV) mobilization empowering women and fast-tracking Rural Development in Assam



SHG activity giving women financial independence and enhanced social status in Maharashtra

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

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

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

During the year 2011-12 (upto Jan. 2012) total employment of 120.88 crore persondays were reported to have been

generated. The employment generated for women were reported as 59.82 crore persondays which is 49% of total employment generated under this Programme.

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana/ NRLM now renamed as "Aajeevika" : This Scheme launched with effect from April 1, 1999 is a holistic programme covering various aspects of self-employment, such as Group approach, identification of key activities with desired backward and forward linkages, development of activity clusters, organization of the poor into self-help groups, training, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing. In the guidelines, it is envisaged that 50 per cent of the Groups formed in each Block should be exclusively for women who will account for at least 40 per cent of the total Swarojgaris. Under the Scheme, Women are encouraged in the practice of thrift and credit which enables them to become self-reliant. Through assistance in the form of Revolving Fund, bank credit and subsidy, the programme seeks to integrate women in the development process by providing increased opportunities of self-employment, thereby empowering them economically and socially.

The total number of Swarojgaris assisted under this Scheme during the year 2011-12 (upto Jan.2012) including members of SHGs and individual swarojgaris were 877391. The number of women swarojgaris assisted were reported as 607822 which is 69.28% of the total swarojgaris assisted under the Scheme.

The SGSY has been restructured as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) now known as "Aajeevika" under which it would be ensured that at least one member from each identified rural poor household, preferably a women is brought under the Self Help Group (SHG) network in a time bound manner. Subsequently, women would be organized into organizations like farmers' organizations, milk producers, cooperative weavers associations, etc. for addressing livelihood issues.

A new scheme "Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana" (MKSP) has been initiated as sub-component of the Aajeevika to meet the specific needs of women farmers and achieve socio-economic and technical empowerment of the rural women farmers, predominantly small and marginal farmers.

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

The total number of Dwelling Units sanctioned during the period 2011-12 (upto Jan.2012) was 2492408 out of which 1567132 (63%) houses were sanctioned in the name of women and 520709 (20.89%) houses were sanctioned jointly in the name of husband and wife.

Chapter 9

Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Equality 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. With the objective to provide avenues of employment to most disadvantaged sections of the society including SC/STs., the Ministry is implementing various Schemes/ Programmes through special employment generation programmes. 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 the assistance for the poor households of SC/ST communities given under the major programmes is as under:

On the directions of the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Rural Development has been earmarking of funds under SCSP and TSP from the Plan Budget of 2011-12. The earmarking of funds are made only in the programmes of Aajeevika and Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) where there is specific provision to provide 50% allocation under Aajeevika and 60% under IAY. The Programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven based 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 are 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 benefits to the rural persons, therefore, no earmarking of funds under SCSP land TSP was done under this programmes.

During the year 2011-12, the following earmarking of funds has been made under SCSP and TSP.

(₹ in crore)

Name of the Programme	SCSP	TSP
Aajeevika	845.06	611.94
IAY	3530.00	2470.00

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana/ National Rural Livelihood Mission (SGSY/NRLM) now known as "Aajeevika"

Aajeevika is a major self-employment programme being implemented all over the country. The guidelines of the Programme stipulate that at least 50% of the Swarojgaris will be SCs/STs. Subsidy under SGSY will be uniform @ 30% of the project cost, subject to a maximum

of ₹ 7500. In respect of SCs/STs, however, the subsidy limit is 50% of the project cost subject to maximum of ₹ 10,000 .

The total number of Swarojgaris assisted under this Scheme during the year 2011-12 (upto Jan.2012) were 877391. This includes both the Swarojgaris of S.H.Gs. and individual Swarojgaris. Out of total swarojgaries, the S.C. Swarojgaris assisted were 310626 (35.40%) and S.T. Swarojgaris assisted were 129563 (14.77%).

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

The Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is being implemented at the national level with the objective of providing dwelling units to the people who are below poverty line living in rural areas. Under this programme preference is given to the BPL families belonging to SCs/STs. 60% of the total allocation during a financial year is to be utilized for construction of dwelling units for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Total number of Dwelling Units sanctioned during the year 2011-12 (upto Jan.2012) were 2492408 out of which 887137 (35.59%) houses were sanctioned in the name of SCs. and 443075 (17.78%) houses were sanctioned in the name of STs.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) guarantees 100 days of employment in a financial year to any rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work. The Act has come into force in 200 selected districts of the country w.e.f. 2nd February, 2006. Now all the districts of the country have been brought in the ambit of the Act from April, 2008. MGNREGA is a demand driven scheme, therefore, separate earmarking of employment/resources for SCs/STs has not been provided. However, the reports of physical achievements during 2011-12 (upto Jan. 2012 reveal that out of total 120.88 crore persondays employment generated, 27.40 crore (23%) persondays generated for SCs and 20.69 crore (17%) persondays generated for STs. Thus, more than 48 per cent of persondays of employment generated were for the SCs/STs.

Chapter 10

Caring for the Differently Abled

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

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) :

The MGNREGA guarantees 100 days of employment in a financial year to any rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work. The Act has come into force in 200 selected districts of the country w.e.f. 2nd February, 2006. All the districts of the have been brought under its ambit from April, 2008. As MGNREGA is a demand driven Scheme, no separate earmarking of employment/resources have therefore, been made for disabled persons.

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



Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) ensures financial assistance to the differently abled

is applied to persons with disabilities. Though there is no reservation for Persons with Disabilities under MGNREGA, but in the spirit of Provisions of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, the Ministry of Rural Development specifically monitors the coverage of Persons with Disabilities under MGNREGA.

During 2010-11 (upto Jan.2012), 253367 persons with disabilities were covered under MGNREGA.

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana/ National Rural Livelihood Mission (SGSY/NRLM) now known as "Aajeevika".

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

It is also mentioned that the SGSY Guidelines provides that only one member of a BPL family may become the member of a Self-Help Group (SHG). In that case if one member of a family becomes the member of a SHG then other member of the family, even if he is a disabled person cannot be a member of the SHG under SGSY, though it is a fact that the whole family of a member of a SHG benefits from the SGSY Scheme.

Total number of Swarojgaris assisted in this Scheme during the year 2011-12 (upto Jan.2012) were 877391 out of which number of SHGs and Individual Swarojgaries achievement for disabled persons was 12417 (1.41%)

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

The Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is being implemented at the National level with the objective of providing dwelling units to the people below poverty line. Three per cent of the funds are reserved for the benefit of disabled below the poverty line in rural areas.

Total numbers of Dwelling Units sanctioned during the year 2011.12 (upto Jan.2012) were 2492408 out of which 30038 (1.21%) houses were sanctioned in the name of disabled persons.

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

Chapter 11

Welfare of Minorities

The Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for Minorities 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 Aajeevika were identified for earmarking 15 % of resources for minorities.

Aajeevika

Total number of Swarojgaris assisted in this Scheme during the year 2011-12 (upto Jan.2012) were 877391, out of which number of SHGs and Individual Swarojgaries achievement for Minorities were 98609 (11.24%).

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. Total number of Dwelling Units sanctioned during the period 2011-12(upto Jan. 2012) was 2492408 out of which 317759 (12.74%) houses were sanctioned to 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) (PADI) 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 2011-2012, an amount of Rs.100 crore has been allocated for CAPART. Following are its major objectives of CAPART:

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

- Scouting, 'Documentation/Validation' and 'Patenting/Piloting and Up- scaling' of Rural Technologies and Innovations.
- Grow up to lab achieved benchmark
- Value addition for income generation through the assets/infrastructure created under NREGA & SGSY.
- Initiative to Formulate and Institutionalize Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in Activities Supported by CAPART.
- Institutional framework and norms for Gram Shree Melas supported by CAPART.
- IT based comprehensive transformation of CAPART's interaction with stakeholders.

With these schemes CAPART has visualized not only to strengthen the voluntary sector but also to harness its reach and competencies in line with the today's policy interventions with regard to :-

- ❖ Productivity of small and marginal farmers,
- ❖ Technology and IPR issues in the rural context,
- ❖ Climate change concerns,
- ❖ Taking NREGA & SGSY interventions to next stage,
- ❖ Enhancing the market access for rural products,
- ❖ Adaptive research and networking with scientific establishments and
- ❖ Corporate Social Responsibility.

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:-

- Public Cooperation (PC)
- Organizations of Beneficiaries (OB)
- Advancement of Rural Technology Scheme (ARTS)
- Disability Action
- Scouting, 'Documentation/Validation' and 'Patenting/Piloting and Up-scaling' of Rural Technologies and Innovations.
- Grow up To Lab Achieved Benchmark (GULAB) and Value addition for incomegeneration through the assets/ infrastructure created under NREGA & SGSY.
- Initiative to Formulate and Institutionalize Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in Activities Supported by CAPART.
- IT based comprehensive transformation of CAPART's interaction with stakeholders.
- CSO –CSR Rendezvous.

Public Cooperation (PC)

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

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 Scheme (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 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 handicapped and mentally retarded, 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 VOs 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.

Scouting, 'Documentation/ Validation' and 'Patenting/ Piloting and Up- scaling' of Rural Technologies and Innovations

India is one of the oldest civilizations with a

vibrant socio, cultural and economic continuum and is also bestowed with enormous knowledge base that is time honored. Carrying out efforts to save it from oblivion and also safeguard against intellectual property rights in the context of WTO falls within the objective of CAPART. The countryside has also been known for innovations and improvisation. These because of lack of systematic facilitation, documentation and validation and subsequent stages of adaptive research, piloting and 'up-scaling' are either still borne or get into oblivion along with the protagonist innovator. CAPART under the scheme has set out to create a structural approach to let these innovations and innovators complete the development cycle like any other technology and let these innovations too prove their mettle on the floor of the market and on the basis of economic logic.

- The Executive committee in its 51st meeting held on 25th January, 2010 approved the scheme for Scouting "Documentation / Validation" and Patenting / Piloting and Up-scaling of Rural Technologies and innovations.
- In Expression of Interest (EOI) was floated in the newspapers and website of CAPART.
- In response to the EOI, 94 NGOs responded, out of which 27 organizations were shortlisted for making a presentation before the committee approved by the Competent Authority.
- Nine VOs were selected as Innovative Scouting Centre (ISC) and 13 VOs were selected as Innovative Scouting and Handholding Kioska (ISHKs).
- National Innovative Foundation (NIF), Ahmedabad was requested to furnish the curriculum, venue, budget and time schedule for training of selected 22 VOs.

Grow Up To Lab Achieved Benchmark (GULAB) and Value addition for income generation through the assets/ infrastructure created under NREGA & SGSY

Grow Up to Lab Achieved Benchmark (GULAB) and initiative for value addition for income generation through the assets/ infrastructure created under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) (Convergence for farm based activities) and Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna (SGSY) Schemes (Convergence for off-farm micro ventures);

- The Council held workshops in some of the districts identified by the Planning Commission with collaboration of KVK/ICAR.
- 22 workshops were so organized.
- As a result of workshops, CAPART received 34 proposals which are at desk appraisal stage.

Initiative to Formulate and Institutionalize Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in Activities Supported by CAPART

- MOA was signed between CAPART and TERI on 5th August, 2010.
- TERI conducted studies and made field visits.
- TERI submitted a final report on "Aligning of Policies and activities of CAPART to contribute towards National Action Plan for Climate Change".

- With the consent of TERI, the report was put on the CAPART website.
- One day's workshop was organized on 27.09.2011 to build the capacity of selected TRCs and the officials from CAPART.

IT based comprehensive transformation of CAPART's interaction with stakeholders

- CAPART's Web Based Application **(http://capartols.nic.in)** has been rolled out on 12th August, 2011.
- All three modules 1) Project Monitoring Information System (PMIS), 2) Receipt & Dispatch (R&I) System and 3) Accounting Software (FA-GL) are in use.
- All modules work in an integrated manner.
- PIMS is also integrated with NGO-PS
- VOs registered on NGO-PS can track status of their proposals both from CAPART's website as well as from NGO-PS.
- E-mail alerts for PIMS module will be generated in case of delay at any stage for VOs/Monitors/Concerned officials of CAPART.
- Citizen's Section is created on the homepage of application to access reports. Receipts & Dispatch Register and VOs under funding restriction is available under this section.

CSO –CSR Rendezvous

To facilitate and enhance 'Civil Society Organization and Corporate Social Responsibility' (CSO-CSR) collaboration:-

- A MoU between CAPART and CII was executed on CSO-CSR bridge on August 4, 2010.
- Four regional conferences and one national conference have been organized in collaboration with CII
- Data base of more than 100 corporates and CSOs have been completed and further work for enlarging the Data base is under process.

Apart from this, CAPART undertook the following activities during the period as under:-

National Funds for Rural Development (NFRD)

- MoRD had moved Cabinet for transferring funds available under NFRD for taking up well identified projects fitting into the basic objectives of NFRD over a period of two years. This was communicated to CAPART on 25th February, 2011 and the funds were transferred earlier to the same.
- CAPART identified projects for this purpose and requested MoRD for setting up of a sanctioning body for this purpose as well as for authorizations for release of funds for this purpose.

CAPART has organized DST Workshop in collaboration with TRCs and Resource Institute on 08 identified Technologies which is identified by DST

The Council held 19 DST Workshop In all over the country and as a result of workshop total 59 proposals were received by CAPART which are at the stage of Desk Appraisal.

Prime Minister's Rural Development Felllows

A National Workshop on "Appropriate

Development Strategies for Effective Implementation of Rural Development Scheme in Integrated Action Plan (IAP) Districts" was held on September 13, 2011 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi. The emphasis was laid down to assess and solve the problems related to health care, drinking water, education and infrastructure of the 60 IAP districts.

A decision has been taken to place three fellows in each of the IAP districts on the following criteria:-

- The Fellow should be within the age group of 21-30 years
- The Fellow should be post graduates in Social Sciences/ Science/Management or graduates in Law/Engineering/ Medicine
- Work experience particularly in social sector or in other relevant field will be preferred.
- Knowledge of local languages desirable
- The costs will be met out of CAPART's budget.

Networking with international institutions to promote third Sector Research in the country

- Notices inviting Expressions of Interest were issued in National Dailies (The Hindu & The Times of India – including their metro editions), Economic & Political Weekly, Magazine of Association of India Universities, Employment News and CAPART website, published on 23.06.2011 as last date for the submission of proposals, and 09 applications have been received.
- An Empowered Committee has been constituted to guide and facilitate implementation of the CAPART Fellowship Programme for Third Sector Research, vide notification in File No.CAPART/5(19)/2010-TSR dated 20.06.2011.
- The applications are being examined.

Institutional framework and norms for Gram Shree Melas

To provide marketing avenues for the products manufactured under the various income generation schemes of CAPART, the Council has been organising Gram Shree Melas since the year 1989.

With a significant increase in the number of SHGs across the country, it is increasingly being felt that the mechanism of organising the Melas should be institutionalised in a manner that the process of sanctioning the Melas is transparent and geographically dispersed. Further the calendar of melas should be fixed well in advance and made known to all willing participants. In order to arrive at an optimum number of Melas, it has been proposed that at least one Mela is held for every one crore of rural population in each state. Apart from Gram Shree Melas CAPART has participated in other melas and events organized by other organizations.

- CAPART-HQ participated in Bhagidari Mela organized by Govt. of NCR at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi in April, 2011.
- CAPART (RC, Lucknow) participated in Public Information Campaign organized by PIB, New Delhi held at Jhansi in June, 2011.
- Report of each of the event has been prepared and placed on the website of CAPART.

Digitization

- Project files which have been closed / terminated during last five years, files where

100% disbursement has been made and ongoing files of VOs belonging to category of funding restrictions are being digitized.

- This work has been awarded to M/s HCL Infosystems Ltd.
- DSPACE software of NIC is being customized for retrieval of digitized files.

Further Actions to be taken

- Development of detailed MIS reports of PIMS module for in-house use is under process.
- New reports of all 3 modules under citizen Section will be added.
- Application is under maintenance and some new requirements / bug fixing / optimization for better performance are being taken up.

Transparency Committee

A Transparency Committee was constituted vide Notification No.12-20/2010-AED dated 19.1.2011 to oversee the compliance of obligations under RTI Act 2005.

Two meetings of the Committee have been convened in March, 2011 and June, 2011 and as recommended by the Committee, the information available has been reorganized on CAPART's website in accordance with provisions made in Section 4(a) & 4 (b) of RTI Act.

Sevottam

As a follow up of the report submitted by Centre for Good Governance (CGG) Hyderabad to CAPART, a Committee viz., "Core Group for Implementation of Sevottam in CAPART" was notified in January, 2011. The suggested recommendations were taken up in the first meeting held on 10th February, 2011 and in the Second meeting of the Core Group convened on 22nd September, 2011. The Citizen's Charter as modified by the DAR&PG was approved and uploaded on CAPART website. The action on other governance issue are been taken.

Audit Committee

The Council is processing responses to the following:

- ❖ Internal audit and annual CAG audit
- ❖ C&AG's performance audit for the period 2003-09
- ❖ MoRD's performance audit.
- ❖ All statutory audits.

Grievance Redressal Committee

As a follow up of the decision of the Executive Committee of CAPART in its meeting held on 25th January, 2010, a Grievance Redressal Committee was constituted to consider grievances of the VOs affected by the decision of Internal Technical Committee (ITC) report as approved by the Executive Committee. The Committee conducted nine meetings in June-August, 2011. 94 representations were received within May, 2011 from the voluntary organizations across the country were considered by the GRC. The decisions of GRC have been uploaded in the website of CAPART.

Training

During this period certain steps were taken to train the employees of CAPART. In 2010 Research Officers of CAPART had undertaken a comprehensive training at NIRD, Hyderabad. Thereafter, ROs and Assistants of CAPART were subjected to a training by ISTM. ROs were also trained in "Clean Development Mechanism"

issue. All employees of CAPART were trained the web-based integration programme. In addition, the erstwhile Group 'D" staff of CAPART were trained in Receipt and Dispatch particularly R&I in the integration process.

Financial Progress

Ministry of Rural Development had made an allocation of Rs.100 crore under the head "Assistance to CAPART" for the year 2011-12. During this financial year, an amount of ₹ 12.38 crore has been spent as on 31st December, 2011.

Representation of SCs, STs and OBCs and representation of parsons with Disabilities are at **Annexure-XIX & XX**.

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 along with a network of organizations:

- State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs)
- Extension Training Centres (ETCs)
- Organization of Training Courses (OTCs)

The main focus is to undertake capacity development of various stakeholders including elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and rural development functionaries, bankers, CBOs, functionaries of various development departments at National, State, District, Block and Sub-Block levels.

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.

NIRD is an autonomous organization at national level for training, action research,



Workshop for Bharat Nirman Volunteers (BNVs) in Solan dist., Himachal Pradesh

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 academicians 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. The Institute also established a Distance Education Cell (DEC) in 2010 which offers one year PG Diploma in Sustainable Rural Development (PGDSRD). NIRD has a well-developed Centre for Geo-informatics for applications in rural development planning, monitoring and modeling. The Centre also helps in decision support systems for Watershed, MGNREGA, Agricultural Development, Environment, Conservation Practices, Resource Planning, Infrastructure Development and Village Planning.

Faculty Development Scheme of the Institute addresses professional development needs of academic staff members. This helps the faculty of the Institute to update with the latest developments in respective fields.

Training Activities

During the year 2011-12, NIRD conducted 571 programmes up to December, 2011. These include Training Programmes, Workshops and Seminars at NIRD, Hyderabad; NERC, Guwahati; ERC, Patna; and NIRD-Jaipur Centre at Jaipur. A total of 16,559 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



Release of BNV Compendium published by YESHADA during Colloquium in Pune

Institute conducted 280 regional and off-campus programmes at SIRDs for capacity building of panchayati raj and rural development functionaries. The Institute organized 11 International Training Programmes with the fellowship programmes of ITEC and SCAAP of Ministry of External Affairs, Govt. of India. The Institute organized three NIRD-CIRDAP Collaborative Programmes, which were sponsored by the Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India.

Important programmes conducted: 2011-2012

Sponsored Programmes

- Planning and Management of NRLM
  Sponsor: MoRD, GoI
- Evaluation Techniques for Directorate of Evaluation
  Sponsor: Govt. of Nagaland
- Planning and Implementation of Watershed Projects
  Sponsor: DoLR, MoRD, GoI
- Participatory Tools and Techniques for Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Professionals
  Sponsor: DWS, MoRD, GoI
- IT Applications in NSAP
  Sponsor: Dept of Social Justice, Govt. of Maharashtra
- Planning and Implementation of IAY
  Sponsor: MoRD, GoI
- Geo-ICT Applications in Agriculture and Knowledge Management
  Sponsor: Govt. of Orissa under RKVY
- Planning and Management of PMGSY with a Focus on Community Participation
  Sponsor: MoRD, GoI
- Management of Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation with Focus on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) for Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Professionals

  Sponsor: DWS, MoRD, GoI
- Promotion of Entrepreneurship in Agriculture

Sponsor: Govt. of Orissa under RKVY

- Community Based Disaster Management
  Sponsor: Govt. of Orissa under RKVY
- Master Trainers Training on Social Economic and Caste Census:2011
  Sponsor: MoRD, GoI
- Database Applications in Managing Agricultural Development Programmes
  Sponsor: Govt. of Orissa, under RKVY
- Monitoring and Evaluation of NFDB Schemes
  Sponsor : NFDB
- Planning and Management of PMGSY
  Sponsor: MoRD, GoI
- Strengthening Institutions and Networking for Implementation of National Rural Drinking Water Programme

  Sponsor: DWS, MoRD, GoI

Important National level Training Programmes

- Participation of Youth in Poverty Alleviation Programmes
- Planning and Execution of Convergence of Line Departments with MGNREGA
- Geo-informatics Applications in Watershed Development
- Poverty Alleviation through Microfinance
- Organizing and Mobilizing Rural Poor for Self Help and Empowerment
- Social Sector Development in Rural Areas: Strategies and Programmes
- Management Information Systems for MGNREGA
- Managerial Leadership for Organizational Development for Officials of ZP Representatives
- Management of RSETIs
- Training-cum-Exposure Visit on Rural Development Initiatives (BIPARD)
- Research Methodology for Development Professionals
- Community Mobilization for Demand Driven Works under MGNREGA
- Web Technologies and Web Designing for



Group photograph of delegates at Colloquium on Lab-to-Land Initiative at Srinagar, J&K

Information Dissemination

- Convergence to Improve District Administration
- Medicinal and Aromatic Crops in Rural Development
- Community Participation and Social Mobilization for Universalisation of Elementary Education
- Training Methods and Techniques
- Integrated Training Programme on Flagship Programmes of RD for Cutting Edge Officials, Elected Representatives
- Capacity Building of CBOs for Participatory Development under MGNREGS and Watershed Development Programme
- Formulation and Appraisal of Coastal Livelihood Projects
- Micro-Enterprise Development for SHGs of SGSY
- Effective Delivery of Rural Credit
- Development of the Scheduled Castes in Rural Areas: Approaches, Strategies and Programmes
- Rural Electrification and Energy Management
- Community Based Disaster Management Preparedness and Coping Strategies
- ICT Intervention for Effective Implementation of MGNREGS
- Gender Mainstreaming through Gender Budgeting
- Mainstreaming of Persons with Disabilities in Development
- Effective Delivery of Rural Credit
- Organizing and Mobilizing Rural Poor for Self Help and Empowerment
- Information Technology for Effective Management of RD Programmes
- ToT on Participatory Training Methods for Faculty Members of SIRDs, ETCs and RD Training Institutions
- Planning and Implementation of Cluster Approach in Rural Development
- NPA and Recovery Management
- Community Participation and Social Mobilization for Effective Implementation of Rural Development Programmes
- Gender Budgeting for Women Empowerment
- Participatory Planning, Implementation and Monitoring of RD Programmes
- Training-cum-Exposure Visits on Cost Effective Housing Technologies
- Micro Project Planning for NGOs
- Panchayati Raj and Good Governance
- Backward Region Grant fund and PRIs
- Convergence Between MGNREGA and Schemes of Ministry of Agriculture
- Innovative and Proactive Initiatives in Livelihoods Creation
- Information Technology for Data Processing and Analysis
- Empowerment of Rural Women
- Role of PRI Leadership in Operationalization of NRLM for ZP Chairmen
- Agricultural Disasters, Adaptation and Mitigation
- Gender Integration in Rural Development
- Interface Between Officials and Elected Representatives of PRIs



- Credit Flow for Dairy Development
- Innovative Strategies for Marketing of Rural Products
- Achieving Universal Literacy through Decentralized Pattern
- People's Participation for Planning and Implementation of MGNREGS
- Design and Development of Information Products and Web Publishing
- Planning for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development
- Strategies in Agro forestry for Environmental and Rural Livelihood Development
- Poverty Estimation for ISS Probationaries
- Promotion of Agriculture in Rain fed Regions
- Empowerment of Disadvantaged Groups through PRIs

Important Sponsored International Programmes

A) Sponsored by the Ministry of External Affairs, GoI

a.) ITEC and SCAAP Programmes

- Livelihood Opportunities for Empowerment of Rural Poor Women
- Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation of Rural Development Programmes
- Geo-informatics for Planning, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Projects (Geo-Prime)
- Participatory Poverty Alleviation Strategies for Developing Economies
- Management of Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Projects
- Human Resource Development for Development Professionals
- Management of Rural Development and Good Governance

- Planning and Management of Rural Energy Programs
- Community Based Disaster Management Preparedness and Coping Strategies
- Participatory Rural Development
- Natural Resource Management for Sustainable Livelihoods

b.) Training Programme for India Africa Forum Summit-II

- Decentralization and Local Governance

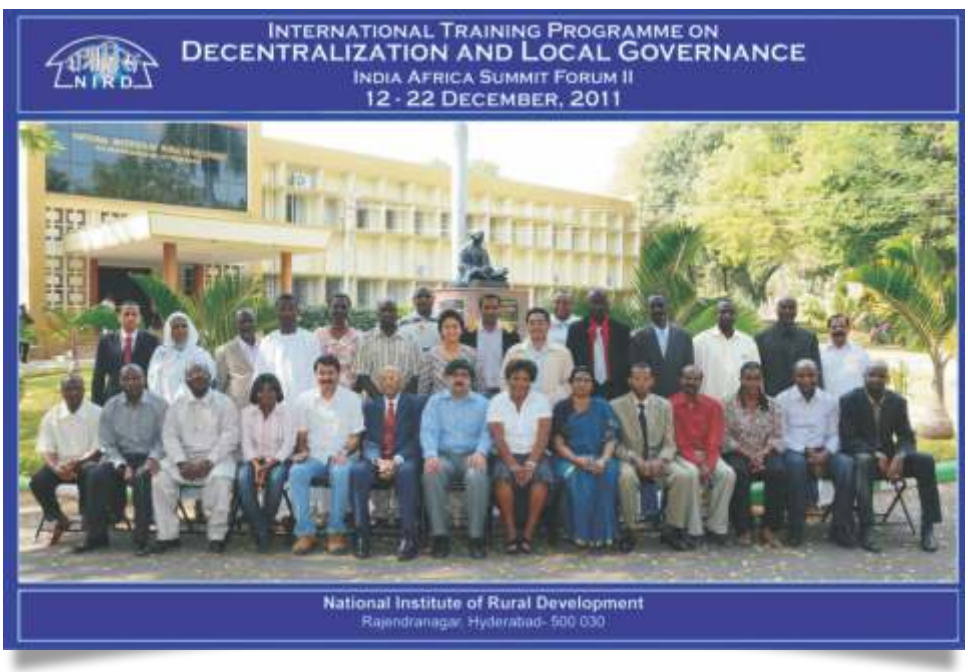
B) Sponsored by the Ministry of Rural Development, GoI:

NIRD-CIRDAP Collaborative Training Programmes

- Results Based Management : Performance Indicators, Monitoring and Evaluation
- Decentralized Governance and Delivery of Services through effective Human Resource Development Strategies
- Watershed Management for Agriculture Growth and Environmental Conservation with focus on Climate change

Important Workshops and Seminars

- Rural Credit Orientation for Financial Inclusion for Probationary Officers of Rural Credit
- Financial Inclusion through Microfinance
- Social Accountability Mechanism
- Developing Criteria for Assessment of Training Institutions
- Designing Training Module on Promoting Women Political Leadership and Governance in India
- Models for Decentralization of Women Component Plan
- Workshop for Community Resource Persons (CRPs) on SGSY/NRLM
- Workshop for Zilla Samakhya Office Bearers on SGSY/NRLM





- National Level Workshop on Pedagogical development for SGSY/NRLM
- National Workshop on Transfer of Technology
- Workshop for Principals, Faculty Members of ETCs and SIRDs
- Consultancy Workshop on National Statistical Code
- State Level Workshop on Revitalizing of SIRD, Ranchi, Jharkhand
- National Consultation on Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation & Resettlement Bill 2011
- E-learning Technologies for RD: Trends and Future Possibilities
- Leveraging ICT Applications with Human Values
- Efficiency, Speed and Cost Saving Administration
- National Workshop on Mahila Kissan Shasaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP)
- National Colloquium of State Secretaries of RD, PR and Heads of SIRDs and Lab to Land Workshop
- Making MGNREGA Robust: Strategies for the Future

Research Studies

The NIRD undertakes research studies with a view to understand the changing rural socio-economic scenario and to identify the major constraints in implementation of rural development programmes. The basic objective of the research is to suggest suitable policy and programme interventions for improving the overall performance of programmes. The research outcome also forms basis for capacity building programmes at NIRD. The research priorities and focus also keep into account the shifts in policy, priorities and approaches that are emerging in rural development scenario across the country.

The basic themes for research include Wage Employment, Self Employment, Rural Credit, Empowerment of the Disadvantaged and Women, Water and Land Management, Information

Technology application for Rural Development, Decentralization and Good Governance, Community Mobilization, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, Human Resource Development for improved Quality of Life, Agrarian Reforms and Poverty Reduction, Rural Housing, Water and Sanitation. In 2011-12, NIRD has initiated 49 research studies **Annexure- XXI**.

Consultancy Studies

NIRD provides consultancy support to various national and international organisations on different development themes. The Institute takes up impact evaluation, baseline surveys and feasibility studies. 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 11 Consultancy Research Studies in **Annexure –XXII**.

Action Research Studies

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. During the period under reporting, six action research studies were taken up **Annexure -XXIII**.

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, nine research studies were undertaken **Annexure-XXIV**.



Inauguration of VIKAS Auditorium at NIRD, Hyderabad by Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development, Shri Vilasrao Deshmukh



59th Meeting of General Council, Chaired by Hon'ble Minister

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 Monitoring Committees at the State level, the District and the Block level respectively.

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 the 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 Systems" 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, MGNREGA, Integrated Watershed Development, etc.

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 nonrecurring and up to a maximum of ₹ 10 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 conducts 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 Monitoring Committees at Block and Gram Panchayat level.

Physical and Financial progress

During the year 2011-2012, the SIRDs and ETCs, put together, have conducted 12,287 training programmes to train 6.22 lakh participants up to December, 2011 at State, District, Block and Gram panchayat levels. The trainees include both RD and PR functionaries and the elected representatives of PRIs. In 2012-13, it is proposed to conduct 23000 training programmes. During 2011-12, an amount of ₹55.00 crores has been released to State Institutes of Rural Development and the Extension Training Centres from the allocated budget of ₹ 55.00 crore up to December, 2011.

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



Prof. J C Breman, delivered a lecture on "The Great Transformation in the Setting of India" in the Special Study Forum held on 16 June 2011 at NIRD, Hyderabad.

departmental staff. From 2007-08, the scheme has been merged with the new scheme "Management Support to RD Programmes and Strengthening of District Planning Process"

An amount of ₹ 25.70 lakh has been released up to December, 2011 out of the allocated budget of ₹ 15.00 crore during the financial year 2011-12.

Lab-to-Land Initiative

Ministry has begun the Lab-to-Land initiatives for enhancing the effectiveness of programme implementation through field level training. Lab to Land initiative aims to organize 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. For this purpose in the initial phase of the initiative, one Block has been identified in each State. A total of 194 blocks have been selected so far for implementation of this initiative. Stakeholders involved in the implementation of the programmes in the block are identified and their interests and abilities mapped. The programme 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, 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, improved management of natural resources, development of infrastructure, and better marketing of rural products to ensure steady flow of rural income.

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, JFMC, 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.

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

Information Education and Communication (IEC)

Over the past few years, there has been a see change in the approach to the developmental issues in our rural areas. More and more programmes and schemes of the Ministry have become right based and demand driven in nature aiming at universal coverage. A participatory model with the cherished objective of democratization of governance at the grassroots level is also being increasingly adopted. This needs generating greater awareness about entitlements and processes available under various schemes among the end users so that there is proper articulation of demand and participation in the decision making process. As a natural corollary to this change in approach,there is a growing realization regarding the vital role that IEC can play as a change agent and IEC is being increasingly recognized as an integral part of the development planning and process in the country.The Ministry of Rural Development deals with most vulnerable groups of our rural society which are disadvantaged in terms of their economic, social and educational standing and are traditionally deprived of the known sources of modern information dissemination. Different programmes of the ministry require different approach to IEC while some need a behaviour change (BCC)approach some other aim at diffusion of knowledge for capacity building.The average annual budget for IEC of the Ministry is ₹ 30-35crores. Considering the rural population of 83 crores the average expenditure on IEC is less than 0.30 paise per person per annum and 0.03% of the total budget of the Ministry.Paucity of funds and resultant lack of IEC infrastructure at the village level where the actual beneficiaries and frontline implementers live have been the main inhibiting factors.

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



Bharat Nirman Volunteer (BNV) receiving award during Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Sammelan for his significant contribution in awareness generation of Rural Development Programmes

media like Radio, TV, Press Advertisements and production of printed communication materials like guidelines etc. Below-the-line(BTL) options like 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 Post, Railways etc.

During 2011-12, a paradigm shift in the IEC strategy has 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).

A process for integrating training and IEC has also been initiated on a pilot basis in the Lab to Land blocks in all the 28 states of the country where this village based cadre of volunteers (Bharat Nirman Volunteers) are trained and oriented about various 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. A convergence model with other Government departments operating schemes in the rural areas have also been initiated wherein the Bharat Nirman Volunteers (BNVs) are catering information regarding other departmental programmes also. This has turned 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 Institute of Rural Development to coordinate and implement this.So far, 25141 volunteers have enrolled/trained. These volunteers are assigned up to 10 rural households in their village/ neighbourhood . The target is to enroll 1.67 lakh volunteers by March 2012. (See state wise break up in table)

The information flow in case of Rural Development Programmes take place as per the following structure from Central Government to the Beneficiaries/frontline implementers

During the year under review, 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 decentralized 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 mediums.

Print Media:

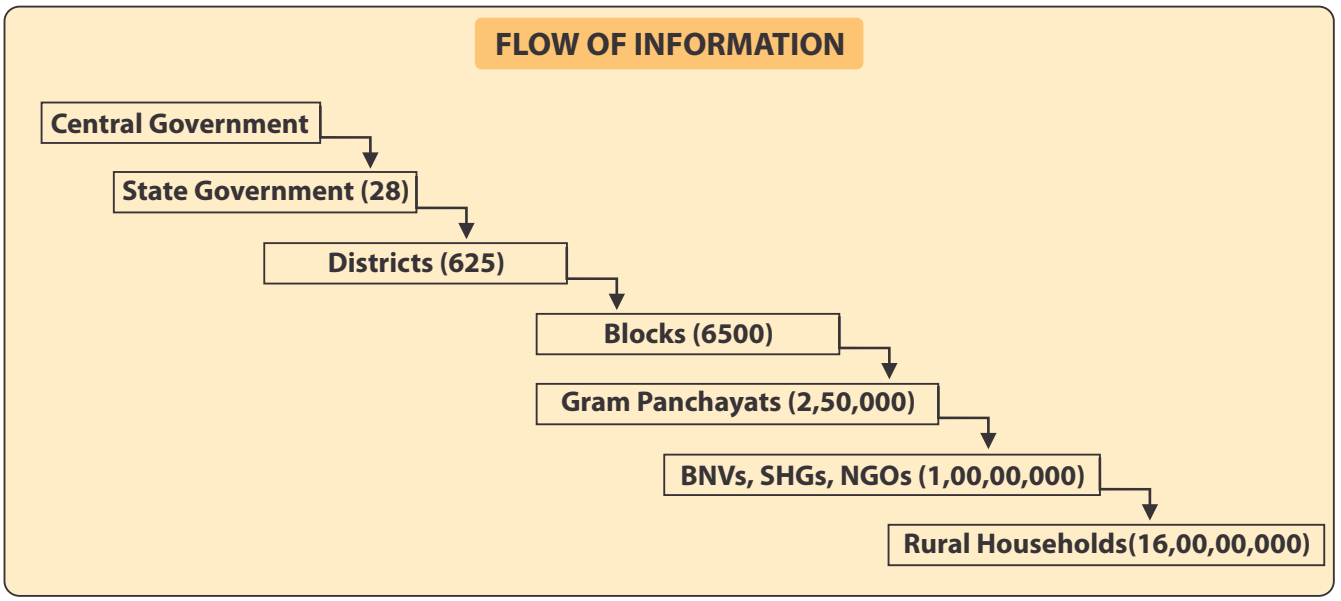
- Press Information Bureau is the frontline official agency to highlight the initiatives, programmes and other activities of the Ministry in the Print Media. Accordingly the interaction of the Ministry with the Press is mainly undertaken through PIB. In order to sensitize media persons about issues and factors concerning the rural development, through PIB, the Ministry has



Production of short film by NFDC under supervision of IEC Division

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 adverti-sements on various themes relating to rural development schemes and programmes are issued on all India basis in Hindi, English and Regional language in newspapers empanelled with DAVP for higher 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 group as well as Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- Since the Panchayati Raj Institutions constitute the basic network for implementation of rural development programmes, to ensure capacity building of Panchayati Raj functionaries by providing easy access to information on Rural Development programmes, this Ministry publishes a monthly newsletter 'Grameen Bharat'. The content covered under the newsletter is extremely useful for the target group as well the executing agencies. The feedback / success stories from the PRIs / State Governments are also incorporated in the news magazine. The newsletter is being published in Hindi and English and distributed free of cost to all the DRDAs and Block Panchayats 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 newsletter 'Kurukshetra' in Hindi and



English. The newsletter is beingbrought out through the Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on behalf of the Ministry of Rural Development. In addition to serving as a forum for free, frank and serious discussions on problems /moot points related with rural development, the journal projects the programmes and policies of the Ministry. This is a qualitative synopsis of RD schemes that includes well researched, informed, polished contents which are highly educative and can be progressively used by different stake holders like rural people, PRIs, DRDAs, educationists, students etc.

- The Ministry also brings out a large number of leaflets, booklets, brochures, FAQs, posters on the programmes of the Ministry in Hindi, English and Regional languages having the IEC messages of schemes. These are widely distributed across the country. In addition, manuals, guidelines on various programmes are printed and made available to rural development functionaries and even public.

Electronic Media

Radio

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

List of Bharat Nirman Volunteers (BNVs)

S. No.	State	No. of Districts	No. of Blocks	No. of Panchayats	No. of Bharat Nirman Volunteers
1	Andhra Pradesh	22	60	68	1205
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	18	83
3	Assam	1	1	12	544
4	Bihar	3	4	23	160
5	Chhattisgarh	6	8	324	2533
6	Gujarat	2	14	683	7100
7	Haryana	1	3	63	510
8	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	7	94
9	Jammu & Kashmir	2	5	15	235
10	Jharkhand	4	13	52	372
11	Karnataka	3	3	69	1115
12	Kerala	1	1	6	330
13	Madhya Pradesh	8	8	363	3625
14	Maharashtra	3	3	148	1486
15	Meghalaya	1	1	31	210
16	Mizoram	1	1	15	149
17	Nagaland	1	1	1	3
18	Odisha	5	6	19	336
19	Punjab	1	1	58	735
20	Rajasthan	1	11	40	1349
21	Sikkim	1	1	1	77
22	Tamil Nadu	7	20	151	2012
23	Tripura	1	1	19	280
24	Uttar Pradesh	2	2	65	803
25	Uttarakhand	1	1	39	471
26	West Bengal	1	1	10	211
	TOTAL	**81**	**172**	**2300**	**26028**

popularity of television including private TV channels have increased manifold and it is also accessible to the common masses, a seamless effort is being made to disseminate information on Rural Development particularly to the urban elites, opinion makers, NGOs to elicit their participation in the rural development process.

Outdoor and new and emerging Mediums:

Outdoor outreach mode is considered as most impressionist 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, rural LPG, 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 GP level .

Besides the focused strategy to reach out to the Primary target groups (PTGs) comprising of BPL families (landless farm labourers, wage earners, small and marginal farmers, rural artisans),vulnerable groups within rural community (Women, SC/ 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 Subsidiary Target Groups (STGs)

- 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 Kendra, youth clubs)
- Industrialists (entrepreneurs, Members of FICCI, CII etc.)
- Tax Payers



Documenting the process of
BNV mobilisation in Basha village, Solan dist., Himachal Pradesh

Major highlights of IEC activities during 2011-12

- 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 are being identified and enlisted. So far, 26028 volunteers have enrolled/trained. These volunteers are assigned up to 10 rural households in their village/ neighbourhood. The target is to enrol 1.67 lakh volunteers by March 2012.
- During the year, production of nearly 470 video magazines of 22-25 minutes duration based on success stories/ best practices etc was completed through NFDC and are being telecast on C&S channels(ETV, ShaharaSamay) in the 9 BPL dominated states in the Hindi speaking belt.
- Production of another 300 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. 67 films have already been produced.
- Video guidelines on all the major programmes of the ministry have been produced. Besides hosting them on the website, these have been widely shared with the training institutes of the ministry.
- 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.
- Regular round the year campaigns based on audio and video spots on schemes of the Ministry have been / are being run from 198 stations of AIR/22 Kendras of Doordarshan including DD NEWS and AIR National NEWS from August 2011 to March 2012.
- Earlier, another campaign was rolled out from 22 DD kendras from May to August 2011 based on the bonus airtime accruing out of the campaigns done in 2010-11.
- A 30 minutes 13 episode video magazine programme based on MoRD schemes and programmes 'Ek NayaSavera' is being telecast on regional doordarshan kendras.
- A contact programme up to GP level through Song and Drama Division has been rolled out since December 2011 in 150 selected backward districts including LWE districts.
- Multiple copies of films produced have been distributed to SIRDs, ETCs, state governments for screening/dissemination up to Village level.
- Besides, many printed IEC materials (guidelines, pamphlets, brochures, booklets, Annual Report) have been designed , printed and distributed.
- A total of 14 Press advertisement on schemes/events etc. were designed and released on a nationwide basis.
- Funding was given to Kuruskhetra journal and Grameen Bharat newsletter was printed.
- Organised Press conferences/ Colloquiums
- Created a photo Bank/ revamped the Website and created a new Website for training and IEC **ruraldikhsha.nic.in**



Publicity of Rural Development Programmes through Wall Paintings in Manipur

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 21,000 books. In May 2010 the Library Committee procured 800 books (294 English books and 506 Hindi books) on different subjects, while an additional procurement of 59 books both in English and Hindi, on the request of Senior Officers/members of the library. It has 1200 Reports, 1800 Video Cassettes, 5300 CD's, 1700 Audio Cassettes. Holdings include books (both English/Hindi), reports, government publications other documents, maps, audio-video collection. The main subjects covered are Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Water Resources, Land Reforms, History, Economics, Politics, Education, Art, Culture and General reading books. The library also provides good Hindi and English magazines for member readers in the Department.

Main objectives of the library

- The Library serves as a " Resource and Service Centre" of national and internationally acclaimed published literature on Rural Development, Water Resources, Land Reforms 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
- To establish/ facilitate the establishment of referral and /or research centre and maintain a central computerized union catalogue of books, reports and non-book materials of the library
- To facilitate and promote delivery of



Mobilization of Bharat Nirman Volunteers (BNVs) under Lab-to-Land Initiative in Manipur-Village folks taking the first step - filling forms to become BNV

documents manually or mechanically

- To develop specialized bibliographic database of books, and non-book materials
- To possess and maintain electronic and mechanical equipment for speedy communication of information and delivery of electronic mail
- To coordinate with other government libraries for exchange of information and documents

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

Chapter 14

Official Language

The Hindi Division of the Ministry 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 two Assistant Directors, two Senior Translators, one Assistant and four Junior Translators. Concerted efforts have been made at all levels to increase the progressive use of Hindi in the Ministry as well as its attached/ subordinate offices/autonomous bodies during the period under report. Provisions/sections including section 3(3) of 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/



A meeting of Hindi Salahakar Samiti in progress

employees participated in the scheme enthusiastically and successful officials were awarded cash prizes. The 'Hindi Pakhwara' was also organized in the Ministry from 14th September to 28th September, 2011 in which, eleven Hindi competitions were organised. On the occasion of the closing ceremoney of the 'Hindi Pakhawara' i.e. 28th September, 2011, cash prizes and certificates were awarded to the winners by the Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development Shri Jairam Ramesh.

Four LDCs were nominated for Hindi typing training in the respective courses under Hindi Teaching Scheme of the Government of India during this period.

There is a high level Hindi Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development to monitor and review the work in Hindi in the Ministry which consists of many prominent Hindi Scholars/ Experts in addition to Hon'ble Members of Parliament. In the meeting of the Committee, measures to increase progressive use of Hindi, are discussed in depth and conclusions drawn therein are implemented. The second meeting of the Committee and first of the year 2012 was Organised on 9th January, 2012 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development Shri Jairam Ramesh in which various issues regarding dissemination of Official Language Policy were broadly discussed.

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' (2009-11), the procedure for inviting the original writings in Hindi has been completed for the present year and the further action, thereof, is in the progress.

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 Ministry are inspected at Joint Director/ Assistant Director (OL) level from time to time and corrective measures are suggested. During the year 2011-12, all sections of the Department and three Subordinate Offices NIRD, Hyderabad, CAPART and NRRDA, Delhi of the Ministry were inspected. This has inculcated a spirit of awareness among the employees to do more work in Hindi.

A special campaign has been launched for making website bilingual. For this 2759 pages have been translated. In this way, all possible efforts are being made to increase progressive use of Hindi in the Ministry. Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development also takes personal interest in this regard and provides guidance.

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, the biggest 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 Afro Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO), Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi Sectoral and Technical Cooperation (BIMSTEC), Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific(CIRDAP), Non – Aligned Movement (NAM), South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) etc.

The Ministry of Rural Development is the nodal Ministry with respect to two Inter-Governmental, International Organizations, namely, the Afro Asian Rural Development



Delegates with the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, at the Golden Jubilee Celebration of AARDO, Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi



Secretary (RD) meets Secretary General, AARDO

Organization (AARDO) and the Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP).

Afro Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO)

The AARDO came into existence in 1962 with its headquarters in New Delhi, in order to develop understanding among members for better application of each others problems and to explore opportunities for collaboration of efforts. AARDO, therefore, symbolizes the collective will of the people of Asia and Africa to pool their experience, knowledge and expertise in operational areas of rural development, agriculture, and technology for mutual benefits. It has five regional offices located at (i) Seoul for the Far East (ii) Amman for the Middle East (iii) Accra for the Western Africa (iv) Cairo for the North Eastern Africa and (v) Lusaka for the Southern Africa. AARDO at present has a total strength of 30 Members.

India is the key founder member and has been President of AARDO for the triennium 2009-2011. It pays the highest annual membership contribution of US $1, 16,600. The Ministry of Rural Development had also committed an additional contribution of Rs. 3 crore for the triennium 2009-2011 for AARDO's technical programmes with a view to expanding the scale and scope of AARDO's capacity building activities. Under the additional contribution this year, the Ministry has sponsored 4 fully funded training programmes for AARDO member countries at the institutions under Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) and also organized a workshop on Water Resource Management for Sustainable Development for the senior officials of AARDO members at NIRD, Hyderabad. Further, five candidates from the AARDO member countries (one each from Ghana, Mauritius, Nigeria and two from Kenya) are undergoing fully funded one year Post Graduate Diploma in Rural Development Management (PGDRDM) course at NIRD. Also, one fully funded study- cum- training programme has been conducted at IIM, Lucknow in December, 2011 for innovation of agriculture and rural development. In all, sixty (61) AARDO

sponsored candidates from Bangladesh, Egypt, Ghana, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Malawi, Mauritius, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Sudan, Syria, Kenya, Taiwan and Yemen have been benefited in various short-term training courses this year. Further, one fully funded international workshop on "Indigenous Knowledge Practice for Food Security and Livelihood" has also been scheduled at IIM, Noida Campus in March, 2012 for 20 participants from AARDO member countries.

On completion of 50 years of its establishment, AARDO is celebrating Golden Jubilee in March, 2012 at Delhi. A meeting of the Organising Committee with members from AARDO countries was held on 5th March, 2010 in New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Secretary(RD) and President Executive Committee, AARDO to decide the modalities of celebrating this event. Subsequently, number of meetings of the Sub-Committees of AARDO were held to finalize the activities for this event.

The Special Session of Executive Committee of AARDO was also held in New Delhi on 16-17 May, 2011 under the Presidentship of Secretary(RD) for election of new SG & ASG, AARDO and to approve the recommendations of the Organising Committee for celebrating the Golden Jubilee of AARDO.

The meeting of the 58th Liaison Committee of AARDO was held under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary(IC)-cum-Chairman Liaison Committee in New Delhi on 5th July 2011 to review action taken on various recommendations of the Executive Committee and Technical Committee of AARDO.

Recently 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, Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development. 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.



Former President Republic of Kyrgyz Ms. Roza Otunbayeva-meeting with Secretary (RD), Shri S. Vijay Kumar

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

The Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia & the Pacific (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. CIRDAP, at present, 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 recently.

The 28th regular meeting of the Executive Committee (EC), 5th Regional Policy Dialogue (RPD) and 18th Regular Meeting of Governing Council (GC) of CIRDAP was held from 10th to 16th December, 2011 in Tehran, Iran. India has been unanimously elected as vice Chairperson of CIRDAP for the biennium 2012-2013.

India is one of the key founder members of CIRDAP and is paying highest annual contribution of US $ 94, 147. The Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India has been sponsoring 4-5 fully funded CIRDAP-NIRD collaborative training programmes on various fields including ICT over the last few years at its Institutes of Excellence or in the Link Institutions of CMCs. With a view to taking CIRDAP to the new frontiers and substantially expand the activities, this year also Government of India has provided five fully funded slots of one year Post Graduate Diploma Programme in Rural Development Management (PGDRDM) at NIRD, Hyderabad commenced from August, 2011 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 in CIRDAP, Headquarters, Dhaka.

Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi Sectoral and Technical Cooperation (BIMSTEC)

The Senior Officers Meeting (SOM) followed by 2nd Ministerial Meeting of the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi Sectoral and Technical Cooperation (BIMSTEC) on Poverty Alleviation was held at Kathmandu, Nepal on 15-16 January, 2012 which was attended by Indian delegation headed by Sh. Sisir Adhikari, Hon'ble Minister of State for Rural Development.

Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the field of Rural Development

A Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the field of Rural Development was signed on 28th July, 2011 with the Govt. of Lesotho to encourage, develop and strengthen technical co-operation in the field of rural development and consequently, an Indian delegation led by Joint Secretary(IC), Department of Rural Development visited Lesotho during 30th October to 5th November to assess the need and requirements of Lesotho and to prepare an Action Plan for operationalisation of the MOU.

After interacting with the various stake holders, a detailed discussion on the approach of the project mode to enhance livelihood



Documents of Memorandum Of Understanding being exchanged by signatory of Govt. of India and Govt. of Lesotho

opportunities of the rural population was held with the Principal Secretary and Director General of Ministry of Local Government, Lesotho. Accordingly, a village Libuping Mokhethoaneng was visited to look into the overall aspects of villagers' aspirations, available resources, impediments and possible interventions under the MoU by India for their inclusive development as a replicable model village. After survey of the village resources and interaction with the village community, a need was felt set up electricity based lift irrigation system with hill top reservoir, network of storage tanks and field channels for cultivation of abandoned arable uncultivated land available with the households. In order to manage the project in participatory mode, 50 volunteers were also identified from the village community for operation and maintenance of the pilot project.

Under the MoU with Government of Malawi, an Indian delegation is expected to visit Malawi soon for finalising various activities and to prepare an Action Plan for operationalisation of the MoU.

A Memorandum of Understanding with Government of Mozambique is in process and is likely to be signed soon. Representatives of Nepal, Bagladesh, Fizi and South Africa have 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 proposal from 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 Proposal

- Setting up five (5) Rural Technology Park (RTP) in African Countries.
- Setting up five (5) Centre on Geo-informatic Applications in Rural Development (CGARD) in African Countries.

Training Proposals for Arican countries

- 150 training positions on "Promotion of Rural Micro Enterprises".
- 150 training positions on "Management of Rual Drinking Water and Sanitation Projects"
- 150 training positions on "Designing Particiapatory Strategies and Developing Skills on Participatory Poverty Reduction Measures"
- 150 training positions on 'Management of Watershed for Sustainable Livelihood Projects'.

A delegation of Indian Experts would soon visit the countries identified by the Ministry of External Affairs for setting up of RTP and C-GARD. Four training courses with 30 participants each have already been scheduled for African Countries.

Visit of Foreign Delegations

During the year 2011-2012, the following foreign delegations visited this Ministry:-

- The Secretary General, AARDO called on the Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development & Minister of Panchayati Raj & President, AARDO on 10-1-2011 to discuss with the Hon'ble Minister regarding Golden Jubilee Celebration of AARDO, constitution of Organizing Committee and the modalities for the First meeting of the Organizing Committee on 5th March 2011.
- A high level delegation led by Dr. Shamsul Alam Member, Planning Commission (General Economics Division), Bangladesh, met Secretary (RD) and other senior officials of the Ministry on 14/1/2011. Issues on Rural Development Programmes of the Government of India and the Rural Development programmes of Government of Bangladesh were discussed.
- A ten-member delegation led by H.E. Mr. Jarullah Mansoori, Minister of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, Government of Afghanistan called on Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development and Minister of Panchayati Raj and other Ministers of State (RD) on 24th January 2011. The visit was under MOU signed between Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India and Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), Govt. of Afghanistan. The delegation also visited National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad and undertook exposure visits in the State to learn from the centrally sponsored flagship rural development programmes of the Ministry as well as functioning of the Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- Dr. Durga Prasad Paudyal, Director General, CIRDAP and Prof. S.K. Singh, Director (Training) called on Secretary(RD) on 8-2-2011 and discussed issues on NIRD-CIRDAP collaborative training programmes, ICT Centre at CIRDAP headquarter, Dhaka funded by the Ministry of Rural Development, operationalization of Regional Cooperation Fund(RCF), Institutionalization of CIRDAP to serve as permanent regional institution etc.
- Visit of South African Delegation consisting of nine members led by Ms. A.N.D. Qikani (ANC) Chairperson of Parliamentary delegation met the Hon'ble Minister of State (RD-PJ) on 15-12-2011 and exchanged views about rural development with a focus on infrastructure development and maintenance for rural areas in the form of



Delegation of Ministry of Rural Development in Lesotho

roads, electricity, water & sanitation, speeding up facilities of land claims and promotion of the rural economy and skills.

- Mr.Teddy D. Mulonga, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Sports, Youth Affairs and Child Development, Zambia met Joint Secretary (Internatinal Cooperation Division), Ministry of Rural Development on 09.03.2011and discussed about the ongoing schemes of Ministry of Rural Development and various other issues relating to the Rural Development programmes.
- Mr. Yunus Carri, Deputy Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs, Govt. of South Africa met the Hon'ble Minister of States for Ministry of Rural Development and discussed on matters relating to the Local Governance in India.
- H.E. Mr. Humaid Al Maani, Ambassador, Oman met Secretary(RD) on 30th March 2011 to discuss on AARDO issues.
- HE Mr. Eric Pickles, Secretary of State (Cabinet Rank) for Communities and Local Government, UK met Hon'ble Minister of Panchayati Raj on 21st April 2011 to discuss on various aspects of local governance and decentralization in India.
- Mr. Eddy Purwanto, Deputy to the Vice President for Indonesia for Governance and Bureaucratic Reforms along with a high level Official delegation met Secretary(RD) on 4th May, 2011 to discuss the issues of Poverty Alleviation Schemes, Housing Schemes and Road Transport Schemes undertaken by the Government of India for the development of Rural Areas.
- H.E. Mr. Kim Joong-keun, Ambassador of the Republic of Korea along with two members met the Hon'ble Minister (RD&PR) on 4th May to discuss the issues on Rural Development in the neighbouring states of Delhi.
- Dr.(Mrs.) Pontso Matumelo Sekatle, the Hon'ble Minister of Local Government and Chieftainship, Govt. of Lesotho visited | India with six member delegation to sign MoU with the Govt. of India in the field of Rural Development on 28.07.2011.

- A nine member delegation from Kenya, Ministry of Agriculture led by Prof. Micheni Japhet Ntiba, Permanent Secretary met Secretary (RD) on 10th August,2011 in Krishi Bhavan. The Kenyan delegation had interactions and discussions with the concerned officers in the Ministry of Rural Development in connection with the various schemes implemented by this Department for the upliftment of the rural population.
- Dr. Durga Prasad Paudyal, Director General, CIRDAP met the Hon'ble Minister (RD) on 23rd August, 2011 and Secretary(RD) to discuss about the issues relating to Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and Pacific (CIRDAP) .
- Dr. Durga Prasad Paudyal, Director General, CIRDAP called on Hon'ble MOS (RD-AS) on 24rd August, 2011 to discuss about the issues related to CIRDAP.
- A 14 member delegation, consisting of Senior level government officials, led by Mr. Pham Minh Huan, MOLISA from Government of Vietnam had met Secretary (RD) on 5th September 2011 to learn from India's experience in the implementation of the MGNREGA and other rural development schemes.
- A seven members Mexican delegation led by Mr. Mariano Ruiz-Funes, Vice Minister of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development met Hon'ble Minister of State for Rural Development (RD-PJ) to discus on the ongoing Rural Development programmes of this Ministry.
- H.E. Eng. Wassfi Hassan Nawwaf El-Sreihin, Secretary General, AARDO called on Secretary (RD) on 27th September.
- H.E. Eng. Wassfi Hassan Nawwaf El-Sreihin, Secretary General, AARDO called on Hon'ble Minister (RD) on 28th September2011, to discuss issues relating to celebration of Golden Jubilee of AARDO
- Hon. Nadjib Riphat Kesoema (2nd Deputy, Field of Coordinating of Foreign Policy) with 6 member Indonesian Delegation met JS (MGNREGA) on 13th December for comparative study on the experiences of India in implementation of RD programmes for poverty alleviation.
- H.E. Eng. Wassfi Hassan Nawwaf El-Sreihin, Secretary General, AARDO met Secretary (RD) on 20th December in his chamber, to discuss issues relating to celebration of Golden Jubilee of AARDO.

Chapter 16

Convergence of Programmes

Since the dawn of Independence it has been an abiding task for the government to speed up the process of development in our rural areas where majority of our population lives. Many schemes and programmes have been launched since the beginning of the planned development in 1950s. These schemes and programmes aim at the welfare of the rural population and development of our rural areas in a manner so as to ensure that the conditions of the teeming millions living in the rural areas is ameliorated and our rural areas are leapfrogged to be a part of the national growth engine. According to a recent mapping over 200 odd schemes and programmes are operated under the aegis of the various governments (central and state governments). Nearly ₹ 8,00,000 crore is invested by the government in the rural areas every year. In spite of this, commensurate results are not seen. One of the major reasons for this is that these plethora of schemes are operated in disparate manner by the different government Ministries and departments. At the ground level there is no convergence and coordination. At many points these schemes work at cross purposes leading to wastage of funds and efforts and in avoidable replication. Lately, there has been a growing realisation among the planner and implementers to explore the possibilities of convergence between various government schemes so as to optimise the desired outcome in an accelerated manner. A convergence approach has also been accordingly adopted by the Ministry of Rural Development. The strategy is two pronged in nature wherein on the one hand efforts are made to explore the areas of possible convergence between the schemes and programmes operated by the Ministry and on the other hand to attempt a convergence with schemes and programmes of other Ministries in government of India and state governments. On assumption of charge, the Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development had convened a meeting with Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission to identify and explore the possibilities of such convergence between the programmes operated by the Ministry and others in the 12th Plan period and beyond.

A unique initiative for convergence of awareness generation and implementation of different government programmes at the household level has been started under the Lab-to-Land initiative of the Ministry. A village based cadre of Bharat Nirman Volunteers are being given orientation about entitlements and the processes for obtaining benefits of various rural development programmes. These volunteers are then assigned upto 10 households in their neighbourhood. A household survey is undertaken by the volunteers to identify the beneficiaries under various government schemes. These volunteers also function as catalyst for ensuring that Gram Sabhas are held regularly and the village plan

are drawn up and approved by the Gram Sabha. They also motivate gram sabhas to undertake social audit. Thus, ensuring convergence of programmes at the lowest level.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

The convergence of different programmes like Watershed Programmes, National Agriculture Development Programme (Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana), National Horticulture Mission, Scheme of Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dug well and BRGF with Mahatma Gandhi NREGA will bring in synergies between different government programmes/schemes in terms of planning, process and implementation. Convergence can help in creation of durable assets. The core funds of any schemes should not be used as substitute resources by different departments and agencies for their own activities.

In the year 2009, the Ministry developed and disseminated convergence guidelines with different Schemes and specific programmes viz., Indian Council of Agricultural Research, National Afforestation Programme and other schemes of the Ministry of Forest & Environment, Schemes of the Ministry of Water Resources, PMGSY (Department of Rural Development), SGSY (Department of Rural Development), Watershed Development Programmes (Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development) , Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and schemes of Ministry of Agriculture. In the year 2011 Ministry vide notification dated 30. 9.2011 made amendment in schedule about access to sanitation facilities in convergence with the total sanitation campaign of the Ministry of Drinking water and Sanitation.

Most of the State governments have started convergence and as per the report most of the states Governments have started convergence at planning, management and works level. These convergence projects are expected to yield a wide range of outcomes including restoring ecological balance and acting as a coping mechanism for tiny farmers to overcome the adverse effects of monsoon failure. It is also anticipated that due to convergence productive technology transfer will take place to enhance the total productivity factor in agriculture and allied activities.

District administration have also started planning for inter departmental convergence with different scheme. Different good practice model have been documented and professional institutions have been engaged by the Ministry to monitor the convergence initiative by different ministry. Ministry of Rural Development also review the convergence initiatives during the review meeting with other partner Ministry and also during the performance review meeting with the State Rural Development secretaries

Andhra Pradesh: State government has initiated convergence between Mahatma Gandhi NREGS and horticulture scheme (comprehensive land development programme of NABARD, AP micro-irrigation project and Schemes of Tribal Welfare department). Detailed government orders and instructions are issued on implementation arrangements. Mandal level teams have been identified as convergence resource groups. State Government has initiated remarkable convergence of MGNREGS with the SHG federations and this convergence is helping

the SHG members to access all services under MGNREGS.

Madhya Pradesh: State Government has formulated various sub schemes of convergence of different schemes for increasing agriculture related activities. The state has undertaken such sub-scheme to provide Irrigation facility for SC/ST/BPL/LR & IAY beneficiaries through dug well/farm ponds/Stop dam/ check dam/minor tanks. Under the sub schemes there is provision to construct recharging structures with dug well, plantation of mulberry and other fruits trees. The districts have also undertaken MGNREGA watershed schemes in smaller areas in the pattern of watershed schemes.

Kerala: State government has developed convergence plan with a focus on natural resource management and eco-restoration. The convergence initiatives stress on overexploited, critical and semi-critical artificial recharge of ground water, renovation of irrigation projects under MGNREGA-desilting, construction of field channels and also under large projects of eco restoration of major rivers-Bharata puzha and Kabani. The districts with support of professional agencies have also prepared detailed village plan and district technical manuals. The IEC and training module is based on state government Kutumbshree initiatives.

Gujarat: Government of Gujarat has initiated convergence between water resource department, environment and forests department and agriculture department with MGNREGS. The important activities undertaken through convergence are rainwater harvesting, dug wells, group irrigation wells, vermicompost, lift irrigation and agriculture activities.

Uttar Pradesh: Detailed State Guidelines on convergence have been issued. The guidelines consist of specific projects and the methodology of convergence for sustainable development. The Guidelines also consist of a activity-wise format for convergence between MGNREGS and other development schemes. The State has undertaken 11 sub-schemes to provide irrigation facility for SC/ST/BPL/LR & IAY beneficiaries through dug well/farm ponds/Stop dam/ check dam/minor tanks.

Rajasthan: Krishi Vigyan Kendras(KVKs) in the districts have provided plans for technical training on vericompost, improved rearing practices of goats, cattle and pig, poultry, production of planting material of vegetables and fruits, bee-keeping and seed production. Horticulture department and water resources department have discussed the convergence initiate at the districts level.

Chhattisgarh: Government of Chhattisgarh has undertaken convergence initiatives for optimizing the irrigation capacity of all the major, medium and minor projects through construction of field channels, correction of system deficiencies and drains. Most of the districts are taking up works on water resource schemes under MGNREGA which were not provided under the State budget. Some of the initiative are Shakambari Yojana, Goan Ganga Yojana, district development plan through convergence: The district administration identify the resource gaps in these schemes and dovetail the labour component with EGS and thus resources.

West Bengal: Some districts have developed district convergence plans which focus on natural resource management and eco-restoration. Like Kerala, the convergence initiatives focus on overexploited, critical and

semi critical blocks-artificial recharge of ground water, renovation of irrigation projects. The KVKs have provided training to block resource groups. The fisheries department is facilitating pisci-culture in the water bodies created under MGNREGS.

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

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

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

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

Convergence between MGNREGA and PMGSY is mutually beneficial. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) has also provision to take up rural connectivity to provide all weather access. More than 16% of MGNREGA works currently relate to rural connectivity. In February 2009, the Ministry of Rural Development has issued guidelines for the convergence between MGNREGA and PMGSY.

National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)

Convergence of all anti-poverty programs, especially those of Government of India, is absolutely essential for addressing the ratchet effect of poverty. There is need to equip the institutions of the poor to facilitate a demand-driven convergence of different programs at household and higher levels and through the institutions of the poor.

NRLM 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. Convergence with different rural development programmes would allow the poor to reduce vulnerability and risk. The poor have multiple livelihoods and need bundled service delivery from one-stop-shop, helping them reduce transaction costs and livelihood risks. Franchisee models have emerged in the rural scene delivering a diverse range of services such as community managed nutrition and day care centers, mid-day meal schemes in local schools, girl-child education, delivery of social security services and PDS shops. The different groups of the poor, particularly at the SHG federation level, can be drawn into such franchise arrangements. Further, the poor continually fall below and rise above poverty line due to volatility in income flows. Convergence of social protection schemes

like MGNREGS, food security, PDS, social insurance and pensions with livelihood promotion initiatives under NRLM would be necessary to insulate poor from vulnerabilities. The cash flows generated through MGNREGS at the household level can trigger savings and credit habit among poor helping them accumulate assets, dramatically altering the credit standing of poor. In the same vein, the poor can influence NREGS implementation by encouraging pro-poor investments that impact livelihoods of the poor. Investments in developing private lands and common property resources (land, water and forests) and measures for enhancing farm productivity directly contribute to favorable rural production systems for poor. The approach of building peoples' institutions under NRLM can therefore, create conditions wherein the programmes targeting the rural poor can converge in terms of content and capital flows.

Chapter 17

E-Governance Activities

To ensure efficiency and transparency in the Schemes being implemented in Department of Rural Development and to provide easy access to all the citizens in rural India, several initiatives at various levels (national, State, District and Block levels) have been taken by way of strengthening the ICT infrastructure in the Ministry.

The Ministry has its internet portal **www.rural.nic.in** for outside users which is a single web access point for around 150 websites of rural domain. The two Departments of the Ministry have separate websites namely **www.drd.nic.in** for Department of Rural Development and **www.dolr.nic.i**n for Department of Land Resources. The portal provides details of all programmes of the Ministry, their physical and financial performance, release of funds from the Ministry of Rural Development. The details of Rural household survey BPL Census 2002 upto individual level are hosted in the website.

The Ministry has an Intranet Portal **http://mrd.nic.in/daily** to strengthen e-governance. It provides access to all day to day activities. The portal works on authorization matrix after the person is logged in.

Further the File Tracking System and Biometric attendance monitoring system are being implemented in the Department of Rural Development successfully. As part of National e-Governance Programme(NeGP), e-file system has been introduced during this year to improve efficiency, consistency and effectiveness.

Workflow based transaction level, local language enabled MIS has also been developed for MGNREGA **(www.nrega.nic.in)**, IAY **(www.iay.nic.in)**, PMGSY **(www.pmgsy.nic.in)** and NSAP **(http://nsap.nic.in)**.



Inauguration of e-Office System, a major step to reduce paper work



Launch of Diksha Website by Secretary (RD) at Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala

NREGAsoft has introduced the concept of ICT for masses, transparent system, exchange of data among various other applications etc. The System has changed the way of monitoring from numbers to names, local to National, English to local languages and consolidated figures to transactions.

The system provides G2G, G2B,G2C, C2G services through the portal. The system has around 12 crore job cards having names of around 26 crore workers with the details such as time for job demand made, allocation of worksite and the payment made. All job cards, muster rolls, labour budgets and social audit proceedings are available on the first page of the portal. The MGNREGAsoft has also received many awards in the past. MGNREGA, in consultation with four states (Orissa, Gujarat, Karnataka and Rajasthan), is pilot testing Electronic Fund Management System(EFMS) to address the issues of delay in payment and making MIS Transaction based. EFMS will leverage the Core Banking Infrastructure (MLFT/RTGS) of concerned Banks.

AWAASsoft is the Management Information System designed for Rural Housing Scheme of the Ministry. The system is hosted on the site **http://iay.nic.in**. All information about different components of Rural Housing is available on the portal and the stake holders can access the portal and can view/enter the information according to their role.

Under the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), now named as Ajeevika, ICT has been identified as a key tool for implementation and monitoring of the Programme. The Department is in consultation with Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) and Controller General of Accounts (CGA) alongwith other experts in this field for convergence. Under Ajeevika(NRLM), an ICT structure of e-NRLM is being designed including a comprehensive MIS for the programme. A web-enabled transaction platform for financial management would also be developed.

The Ministry's website also provides information on various monitoring tools. The important amongst them are, Delivery Monitoring Unit (DMU), National Level Monitors (NLMs) and Vigilance & Monitoring Committees.

For strengthening the training on Rural



Home Page of Diksha Website

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 on Bhara Nirman Volunteers(BNVs), Performance Matrix and courses being conducted by the SIRDs.

To ensure fast and unhindered transmission of to and fro information directly right up to the village level and vice versa a unique SMS feature has been introduced in the dedicated web portal of the lab to land initiative **www.ruraldiksha.-nic.in**. This web enabled SMS service has linked 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. BNVs and elected PRI representatives are also directly send out information, queries etc. to Block, District, State or Central authorities by using this SMS feature. 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 the BNVs as well as other stake holders leading to creation and expansion of knowledge communities.

Chapter 18

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



The quarterly Performance Review Committee (PRC) meeting held in New Delhi to review the implementation of Rural Development Schemes state wise

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 reports received from the State Governments depicting both financial and physical progress of the programmes. The Monitoring Division has streamlined the data processing system and the Monthly Progress Report is received by 10th of every month. These reports 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.

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

On-Line Reporting of Monthly Progress Report

The Government of India has emphasized the need on e-governance in all possible areas to streamlines 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 sort out the problem to ensure submitting their return timely through On-Line.

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 Commisssion, 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 others representatives of PRC are from the Planning Commission and Central Ministries/Departments of Ministry of Finance, Statistics & Programme Implementation and Environment & Forests. During the year 2011-12, first meeting of PRC of all the States/UTs was held on 2nd June 20 and 2nd meeting on 17th and 18th November 2011 in New Delhi under the chairmanship of Secretary (RD). Hon'ble Ministers of the Ministry of Rural Development also addressed the participants. The Committee reviewed the performance of various programmes being implemented in States/UTs, and appropriate recommendations were made for corrective action, wherever found necessary. The State Governments were also advised to adopt five pronged strategy comprising of (i) creation of awareness generation of rural development progrmames, (ii) people's participation (iii) transparency, (iv) accountability and (v) vigilance and monitoring to improve the quality and pace of implementation of the Programmes.

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. The Status of the Evaluation Studies in 2011-12 is given below:

Evaluation Study completed

* Impact Assessment Study of PMGSY

Evaluation Studies under Progress

* Evaluation of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme(IGNOAPS)
* Evaluation of special project under SGSY (skill development and placement)

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 Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

A modern Management and Monitoring System called On-line Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS) have been set up for the PMGSY. This Web-based on-line monitoring system is developed to facilitate

monitoring and transparency and embedded Decision Support Systems for on-time delivery, cost management and quality control. The entire database 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 a web-based On-line Management & Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS) for the PMGSY. Monitoring modules include Connectivity Status, Procurement Status, Physical and financial progress, Account and Quality monitoring.The main Application Software Modules are (i) Rural Road Plan & Core Network, (ii) Proposals, (iii) Tendering & Contracting, (iv) Execution, (v) Quality Monitoring, (vi) and (vi) Payments & Funds Flow (works accounts). The Web site **http://www.omms.nic.in** is hosted on NIC's server in Delhi. The Payment and Fund Flow module is being operationalised. A Central Website has also been developed by the Rural Connectivity Division 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**

Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (VMCs)

The Vigilance & Monitoring Committees (VMCs) are constituted at State and district levels to function as an important instrument for effective monitoring of implementation of the programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. They provide 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 rural development programmes. Meetings of the Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at State and district level are required to be held every quarter.

Minister of Rural Development of concerned State is the Chairman of the State level Committee. The Senior most MP (LS) of the district is normally the Chairman of the district level VMCs. For the State level VMC, the Secretary in-charge of the Rural Development Programmes in the State/UT is the Member Secretary. In respect of the district level VMC, the District Collector/District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner (except in cases where specific exemption has been given by the Union Government) is the Member Secretary. In the State of Karnataka, special permission has been given by the Ministry to make CEO of the Zilla Panchayat as Member Secretary of district level V&MC.

Detailed guidelines have been drawn up for nomination of Members of Parliament, Non-official members and NGOs to the State level VMCs; with a view to removing arbitrariness in the nominations.

The VMC guidelines were revised in September, 2010 by adding the following salient features:

- Member Secretary is personally responsible for convening Meetings;
- District level VMCs to also review the disbursement/utilization of funds and physical progress under Special Projects of SGSY, if any.
- Lead Bank Officer of the district and Senior Superintendent/ Superintendent of the Postal Department in the district are also Members of the district level VMCs;
- Chief Postmaster General of the Postal Circle(s) in the State is a Member of the State level VMCs;

- ₹ 1,00,000/- per Meeting for State VMC and ₹ 50,000/- per Meeting for district VMC is reimbursable from the Ministry;

All the States have been separately advised to include the co-ordinator of the State Level Bankers Committee as a Special Invitee to the State level VMC meetings.

For action on any matter pertaining to the State Government as emerged in the Meeting, the Committee would forward their observation/recommendation to them. The Ministry of Rural Development is to be informed of any gross violation noticed.

National Level Monitors (NLMs)

To ensure effective implementation of rural development programmes in a transparent manner and according to programme guidelines, the Ministry has a panel of National Level Monitors (NLMs), who are retired Defence/ Civil service officers. 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 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 orientation workshops would be organized every year, at regional levels, so as to keep the NLMs apprised of the latest changes and trends in the programmes.

The number of districts covered by NLMs during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given below:

The Scheme has recently been revamped and Guidelines have been issued. The Ministry has decided to engage Institutional NLMs for conducting enquiries into the complaints regarding irregularities in the implementation of rural development programmes. Wide publicity to the visit of NLMs would be given so as to give an opportunity to the public to meet NLMs and report grievances , if any.

An Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Director General of the National Institute of Rural Development(NIRD) and with experts from outside the Government as Members was constituted for fresh empanelment of NLMs. Advertisements were issued in leading newspapers and through the website of the Ministry inviting applications from Individuals belonging to different professionals categories and Institutions for consideration for their empanelment. The Committee, after detailed deliberations, set out open fire criteria for empanelment of both Individuals and

Year	No. of visits
2010-11	591
2011-12 (Upto 31.12.2011)	65

Institutions. A fresh panel of NLMs, comprising both Individuals and Institutions, was prepared. These newly empanelled NLMs would attend Orientation Workshops before they are assigned specific tasks.

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 cut objective to directly monitor 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 programs of the Ministry, through close hand-holding with the stake holders.

Senior officers of this Department have been designated as Area Officers for different States. The Area Officer would inform the local MPs well before the visit and meet them to discuss about the progress of the rural development programmes in the district. During the visit, a review meeting would be held with district officials concerned. After the field visit, the Area Officer would debrief the State Secretary in charge of the RD programmes and the chief of the implementing agency in the district. A copy of the complete Report would be e-communicated to Secretary, Rural Development Department of the State, District Collector/CEO of Zilla Panchayat.

Evaluation Studies

A quick Impact Assessment Study on the programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation was conducted in the seven districts falling under the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh. The consultant for the Study was selected through bidding process.

Evaluation Studies on the programmes of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation have also been initiated, for which the bidding process has already started. These Studies are to be completed during 2012-13.

Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC 2011)

The Ministry of Rural Development provides financial and technical support to the States/UTs for conducting the BPL Census to identify the families living Below the Poverty Line in the rural areas who could be targeted under its various programmes. The first BPL Census was conducted in 1992 for the eighth five year plan. Subsequently, BPL census was conducted in 1997, for the Ninth five year plan and in 2002 for the Tenth five year plan period. For 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.

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 Report of the Expert Group was been

posted on the Ministry's website **www.rural.nic.in** soliciting comments and suggestions. It was circulated among the State Governments/UT administrations and the concerned Central Ministries for their comments. The Ministry also consulted the issue of finalization of methodology with experts in the related field. The experts suggested pre-testing the methodology with alternative methodology options. Accordingly, MORD has conducted through States/UTs a BPL Pilot survey to field test alternative methodologies. 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.

Results of pilot study were discussed on 1st Feb. 2011 in Core Group on BPL Census and subsequently with States/UTs on 7th Feb. 2011. On the basis of discussion a draft questionnaire for BPL Census was prepared.

The Ministry of Rural Development sought approval of cabinet for the methodology for conducting the BPL Census 2011. The modalities for conducting the BPL Census for 12th Plan Period in rural areas along with Census in urban areas in connection identification of BPL households in urban areas and Caste Census throughout the country have been approved by the Union Cabinet.

A Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC 2011) has been launched on 29th June 2011 in the country which would be 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 and urban areas in connection with identification of BPL households and Caste Census throughout the country. Socio-Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC 2011) is being carried out in all States/UTs in a phased manner taking into consideration their preparedness and other relevant considerations. The Census is expected to be completed by May 2012.

Funds to most of the States have been released for conducting SECC 2011. Guidelines for various activities have been issued. Training modules etc. have been prepared and circulated to States/UTs. Training of National trainers by MoRD, master trainers and training of SECC functionary such as enumerators and supervisors by States/UTs have been completed in most of the States/UTs. The enumeration under SECC 2011 has already been completed in Puducherry, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. In Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala it is expected to start in March-April 2012. In other states it is in progress.

The SECC 2011 is being conducted through a comprehensive programme involving the Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, The Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India and the State Governments. Enumeration is being done with the help of an electronic handheld device (Tablet PC). Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) has supplied about 6 lakhs Tablet PCs to States/UTs to carry out this operation. BEL lead consortium of CPSUs are also providing Data Entry Operators (DEOs) other technical services in connection with software

for data collection and data transfer etc. Order has been placed with National Informatics Centre (NIC) to develop a web based comprehensive Management Information System (MIS) for utilization of data.

The SECC 2011 is based on a self-declaration model of the respondents. The enumerators are recording the declaration of the respondents. However where enumerators find that the response is prima facie incorrect, enumerators have been requested to record their observations separately in the space provided for in the enumeration form. Enumerators are to ensure that the entire area is covered by visiting all the buildings, houses, households and homeless population falling within assigned Enumeration Block. The enumerators are being provided copies of the layout maps and Abridged House List prepared during Census 2011 by office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India to ensure complete coverage of area.

The Supervisors have to mandatorily visit these houses against which enumerators have recorded observation and verify the veracity of the information. The supervisors have also to monitor and randomly check the filled up questionnaires on a sample basis. Besides this a series of measures have been put in place to ensure accuracy and transparency during collection of data for the SECC 2011. A third party monitoring system of all the processes of SECC 2011 is also proposed and expected to be started functioning in February 2012.

Instructions for Filing, Receiving and Disposing Claims and Objections during the Socio-Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC 2011) have been issued to States/UTs. On completion of the enumeration process, on a date to be decided by the District Collector, a draft list of information will be published and put up for viewing in various places. These include Panchayat Office, prominent place in Panchayat, Tehsil office, District Collectors Office, Block Development Office, on NIC website, list in PDF format to be provided to NGOs, Advertisements in Local Newspapers about the places of publication of the draft list.

The draft list will contain information (Except Caste and Religion) on every household gathered during the enumeration phase. Entries where supervisor has made changes would be published with an asterisk ("*") mark. For the purposes of settling Claims and Objections a district will be considered as a unit. The States/UTs have been requested to appoint Panchayat Level Officer (PLO) to facilitate inspection of the information published in the draft by the public and accept claims/objections. The State Government may appoint one or more Panchayat Level Officers for the same Panchayat. The States/UTs have also been requested to appoint one or more Officers at the Block Level (Deputy Collector, BDO) for disposing of the claims and objections. Persons not satisfied with the decision at the intermediate level have a right to appeal at the district level. The State Government will appoint competent officers at the District level to take decisions at this level.

The claims and objections can be filed within a period of 21 days from the day of publication of the draft list. Claims and objections will be limited to the facts displayed in the draft list only. Forms meant for filing objections to the inclusion of name(s) of person(s) in the published draft list and for corrections/ modifications of entries in the draft list and for filing claims for inclusion, in case of omission, will be made available to the applicants free of charge on demand at the Block Office, Collectors office and on the NIC Website.

In a joint statement issued by Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development is has been stated that the Government of India will take into account multiple dimensions of deprivation based on the indicators that are being collected through the SECC, 2011 for arriving at specific entitlements that rural households will receive under various central government programmes and schemes. The present state- wise poverty estimates using the Planning Commission methodology will NOT be used to impose any ceilings on the number of households to be included in different government programmes and schemes and the eligibility and entitlements of rural households in the country for different central government programmes and schemes will be determined after the SECC, 2011 survey results are available and have been analysed. The Union Ministry of Rural Development and the Planning Commission will consult with states, experts and civil society organizations to arrive at a consensus on the methodology by the time the SECC, 2011 is completed. This methodology will seek to ensure that no poor or deprived household will be excluded from coverage under different government programmes and schemes. An Expert Committee will be appointed to ensure that this methodology is consistent with the provisions of the Food Security Bill as it finally emerges.

Results-Framework Document (RFD) 2011-12

The Results-Framework Document (RFD) 2011-12 for the Department of Rural Development has been drawn up.

The targets for the various Schemes/ Programmes activities being carried out by the Department of Rural Development for the Year 2011-12 are indicated in **Annexure-XXVII**.

Chapter 19

Right to Information

Ministry of Rural Development (D/o Rural Development) is a Public Authority under the provisions of the RTI Act 2005. In order to provide the initial and necessary support to the provisions of the Right to Information Act 2005 this Ministry has made the necessary arrangements under the landmarks Act.

At the outset in order to fulfill the obligations and provisions under section 4 (1)(a)(b) of the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005, subject matters dealt by various divisions have been uploaded in the format devised by Central Information Commission (CIC) on the website of the Ministry **(www.rural.nic.in)**. Accordingly the information is being kept in public domain so that the general public may be enriched with the various facets of the RD schemes. A Telephone directory having the particulars of officers and staff of the Ministry of Rural Development has also been posted on the website of this Ministry.

In order to facilitate the general public, the particulars of Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs) and Appellate Authorities (AAs) alongwith the allotted business have been uploaded on the website of the Ministry **(www.rural.nic.in)** as well as on the RTI Portal of Government of India **(http://rti.gov.in/)**. A Right to Information Counter has been put in operation at Gate No. 5, 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 CAPIOs 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, Shri Uday Moray, Director (IEC) has been designated as Transparency Officer for the Department of Rural Development. Details regarding the Transparency Officer are as under:

Shri Uday Moray,
Director (IEC)
R.No. 370-A, Krishi Bhawan,
Dr. Rajender Prasad Road,
New Delhi-110014

Similar arrangements to implement the RTI Act and proactive disclosure have been made by the other Public Authorities under the ambit of Department of Rural Development viz CAPART website **(http://capart.nic.in)**, NIRD website **(www.nird.org.in)** and NRRDA website **(www.pmgsy.nic.in)** the necessary details are accessible at their respective websites.

The details of RTI request and appeals received as on 31st December, 2011 in the Department of Rural Development are as under:

A.	Total number of requests received	- 564
B.	No. of requests replied within prescribed time line	- 558
C.	Decisions where applications for information rejected	
	i) No. of decisions	- 2

ii) Number of times various provisions were invoked - 2

D. No. of requests not replied or replied after time line - 1

E. No. of cases where disciplinary Action was taken against any officer in respect of administration of this Act. - NIL

F. No. of cases where CIC imposed penalty - NIL

Website of the Ministry was upgraded 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

Lab-to-Land Initiative

Background

Department of Rural Development, Government of India is implementing a wide range of programmes for the welfare and development of rural population. The investment under these programmes has grown at a compounded annual rate of growth of 26.8% from ₹ 7169 crores in 2001-02 to ₹ 76,800 crores in 2011-12. These programmes aim to improve the quality of life of rural households by providing them infrastructure for roads, housing, drinking water and sanitation, opportunities for income, employment, skill development, social security and support for proper management of natural resources. People's institutions like Gram Sabhas/Ward Sabhas are assigned a pivotal role in planning and implementation of these programmes along with the Panchayati Raj Institutions. However, various evaluation studies have shown myriad shortcomings in the implementation of programmes and have highlighted the need to improve the quality by enhancing people's participation and improving mechanisms for vigilance and redressal of public grievances. It has been found that the awareness of people about the programmes and their entitlements is low and participation of people in planning, implementation and social audit of programmes is limited. People have large number of complaints and grievances and the implementing agencies are unable to respond to them satisfactorily. Many of the provisions of the programmes remain unimplemented or are wrongly implemented due to various constraints facing the implementing agencies such as shortage of staff, frequent transfers of key functionaries, lack of training and exposure to best practices, ineffective quality control systems, weak monitoring and vigilance, and fragile mechanisms of social audit. These problems give rise to serious friction within the delivery system and loss of focus from the goals underlying the programmes. Despite huge investment in development and welfare programmes, the relationship between the people and government institutions is perceived to be marred by a deficit of trust. Communication between people and government institutions is thwarted by illiteracy, remoteness of habitations, poor rural infrastructure, local factionalism, uneven distribution of power, social inequality, prejudices and discrimination. As a result, the objectives of the programmes are not achieved fully. A wide chasm is observed between the provisions of the programmes and the state of actual delivery system.

A barrage of measures is required to educate the people about their rights, entitlements and procedures to avail them under various programmes, forge partnerships between the people and government institutions, strengthen inter-departmental coordination, prepare village development plans, monitor and audit their implementation in accordance with the provisions of the programmes, and reinforce village unity and harmony by eliminating barriers of caste and class. It is also imperative to build the capacity of the implementing agencies to expand their outreach and become more responsive to the

needs of the people in order to make the utilization of programme resources more efficient and meaningful.

Department of Rural Development, Government of India provides financial assistance to National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, 28 State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) and 89 Extension Training Centers (ETCs) in the States. These institutions are responsible for training and capacity building of the implementing agencies including the Panchayati Raj Institutions, officials, resource persons, members of Self Help Groups and volunteers. NIRD conducts action research, training programmes, both off and in-campus, and organizes workshops, conferences and seminars to facilitate proper implementation of rural development programmes. The SIRDs have five core faculty members who are fully paid by Government of India. Because of the progressive expansion of the rural development programmes, the training needs have grown considerably. NIRD needs to increase its role in organization of off campus training programmes in the States and work in closer partnership with SIRDs to meet the training needs of the flagship programmes.

Department of Rural Development, Government of India started building a cadre of Bharat Nirman Volunteers (BNVs) under the Lab-to-Land Initiative in 2010-11 in a few selected Blocks/ Gram Panchayats in order to involve the people in the implementation of programmes. In each village 30 to 60 adult persons are identified as volunteers to take a leading role in mobilization of people for effective implementation of programmes. Each volunteer is assigned 10 to 40 rural households to understand their needs and facilitate their fulfillment in partnership with government agencies. The details of each volunteer along with photograph are placed on website **ruraldiksha.nic.in** that provides the facility for free SMS to the volunteers. No payment is made to the volunteers and the volunteers do not have any expectation of pecuniary or non-pecuniary return for their contributions.

The Initiative has yielded encouraging results. Mobilization of 26028 BNVs has been undertaken in 2300 Gram Panchayat of 26 States. Induction as volunteers and training at SIRDs has enhanced the status of the select persons and instilled in them values of honesty, charity and patriotism which enthuse them to act unitedly for the benefit of their villages voluntarily. Having become conscious of their rights and duties, people have taken ownership of the programmes and made programme implementation fair and efficient. Imbued with a sense of common purpose, they are working along with the PRIs and Line Departments to strengthen village solidarity, peacefully resolve disputes, neutralize vested interests, help the poorest of the poor, fight social evils like alcoholism, corruption, child labour and gender discrimination and push the village economy to the highest level of development by mobilization of institutional credit, revamping of old relations of production and distribution and induction of latest technologies. Gram Sabhas have become active and are able to exercise their powers for equitable and transparent allocation and use of resources under various programmes. Line Departments and PRIs, having realized the benefits of people's initiatives, are also sharing responsibility with the people to ensure proper delivery of public services. The volunteers enrolled and trained under this initiative are acting like the eyes and ears of the Government. The Initiative is being monitored with a web based programme management software hosted on the website **ruraldiksha.nic.in**.

This initiative has been implemented through the NIRD/SIRDs and select District Administration. Its impact on the people has made it popular both among the people and the District Administration who have sought its extension in other areas also. There is a need to expand this initiative in a phased manner to other Blocks and Gram Panchayats so that people are able to connect with the government and assume greater control over planning and implementation of development and welfare programmes of the government.

Department of Rural Development is according special focus on implementation of flagship programmes in 78 naxalite-affected districts, also known as Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts. In order to involve the people in these Districts in the implementation of programmes, it has been decided to take up mobilization of BNVs in a large scale. NIRD has the mandate to organize off campus training programmes, workshops, seminars and conferences and conduct action research. They can play a significant role in the expansion of the Initiative by networking with SIRDs, ETCs, PRTCs, DTCs and other allied institutions.

Vision

Lab-to-Land Initiative aims at achieving improvement in quality of life of the people by bringing into fruition provisions of the programmes for the development and welfare of the people in rural areas. It seeks to secure greater involvement of the people and make the implementing agencies more responsive so that the deficiencies in programme implementation are diagnosed and removed, and programme objectives are achieved.

Objectives

Specifically, it aims to achieve the following objectives.

- Generate awareness about rights and entitlements among the people, in particular landless labourers, SC/STs, small and marginal farmers, rural artisans, BPL families, beneficiaries of land reforms, weavers, fishermen, tribals, forest dwellers, dalits, women, old, infirm, sick and other weaker sections of the society
- Promote participation of people in programme implementation by activation of gram and ward sabhas and strengthening of people's institutions like SHGs, user groups, pani panchayats, forest management committees, mahila mandals, youth clubs, farmers' clubs and other community based organizations
- Develop a sense of ownership among the people for proper implementation of programmes;
- Empower the people to act as vigilante, motivators and facilitators for proper allocation, distribution and utilization of resources and social audit under various programmes;
- Inculcate in the people a common sense of purpose and resolve for adoption of the model of faster, sustainable and inclusive development that ensures rapid development of infrastructure, generation of income and employment opportunities along with conservation of land, water, forests and wild life;
- Enable PRIs, Line Departments and Banks to share their responsibilities with the people so that outreach of their services is widened and extended to remote areas, particularly in hill, desert, forest and tribal areas;
- Improve governance by enhancing transparency and accountability in

programme implementation and forging close relationships between the government institutions and the community

- Facilitate social audit, redressal of grievances of the people, amicable settlement of disputes and improve communications between the people and the government institutions;
- Document success stories, innovations and best practices and disseminate them among all the stakeholders for their wider adoption;
- Identify and award persons and institutions who have made significant contributions in achieving the objectives of the programmes;
- Build and manage knowledge assets to facilitate learning and development and to that end prepare, print, publish and distribute manuals, guidelines and e-learning materials, and maintain and update common website **(ruraldiksha.nic.in)**;
- Organize workshops, seminars and conferences for dissemination of information on programmes, improvement in coordination and convergence among different stakeholders and development of a Knowledge and Innovation Community (KIC) that may bring its expertise to deal with challenges in programme implementation;
- Improve communications among the stakeholders so that there is a common sense of purpose, solidarity and cohesion among them in implementation of programmes;
- Design, develop and deploy tools for E-governance to disseminate information, improve communication, facilitate exchange of ideas, build networks and partnerships, and expedite settlement of grievances

Role of NIRD

The vision of NIRD is "to examine and analyse 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; and 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 organising training, workshops and seminars." In fulfillment of its vision NIRD organizes training programmes, workshops and seminars, undertakes research and action research and consultancy activities. The Lab-to-Land Initiative affords an opportunity for NIRD to achieve its vision by providing opportunities for learning and development to the functionaries, rural community, and in particular, persons at the lowest level of the social order, and thereby free the implementation processes of flagship programmes from distortions.

Stakeholders

Lab-to-Land initiative aims to achieve upgradation in the standard of living of the people by bringing a qualitative change in the implementation of programmes for the development and welfare of the people in rural areas. The stakeholders of the Programme include different State Governments, Panchayat Raj Institutions, Banks, SHGs, NGOs, volunteers, Line Departments which are implementing various development programmes as well as the Training institutions. The varied and divergent

interests of the stakeholders need to be mapped and their commitment needs to be obtained for facilitating awareness generation, enhancing people's participation in planning, monitoring, social audit and facilitating redressal of grievances of the people. Stakeholders need to be properly educated to work in close coordination in order to achieve the full potential of the programmes.

Implementing Agencies and Activities

The initiative will be implemented by NIRD through the State Governments, SIRDs, ETCs, PRTCs, DTCs, and District Administration. For this purpose, a Programme Management Unit has been set up by NIRD in NIRD, SIRDs and other Training Institutions like ETCs, PRTCs and DTCs. The PMU has resources to undertake off-campus training programmes, village level campaigns, workshops, conferences and meetings to review progress and share experiences, maintain database in ruraldiksha.nic.in website, train BNVs, officials and elected representatives and facilitate strengthening of the delivery system. At the Block level, financial support has been provided to meet expenses on training kits and other items for the mobilisation of volunteers.

Specifically, the implementing agencies undertake the following activities :

- Identify a Block / Gram Panchayat for the implementation of the Initiative;
- Identify and train the stakeholders including the officials, PRIs and Banks;
- Undertake periodic village visits for awareness generation in the people about the programmes, motivating them to promote village unity and harmony, check social evils and forging a shared vision for all round village development;
- Identify committed adult villagers (30-60) for voluntary action and enroll them as Bharat Nirman Volunteers who will carry forward the message of unity, harmony and development to the people (each volunteer to be attached to 10-40 families in his neighbourhood) in the village.
- Train the BNVs for acting as the link between government and the people, planning and implementation of various flagship programs for building and maintaining rural infrastructure, providing livelihood security, skill development, promoting flow of bank credit for income and employment generation, integrated use of natural resources, and fostering hygienic community practices for health and sanitation;
- Train BNVs to organize gram sabhas or ward sabhas and meetings of other community groups to foster village unity and harmony, remove barriers of caste and class, prepare and implement village development plans, facilitate social audit and perform other functions as prescribed under various programmes;
- Train BNVs to coordinate with PRIs and Line Departments in formulation and implementation of plans under various programmes, conduct of social audit, redressal of grievances and peaceful settlement of disputes that stultify programmes;
- Achieve win-win situation among all the stakeholders by maintaining regular communications;
- Promote the trained BNVs and the villagers and deploy them as resource persons for dissemination of information and initiating similar change process in other areas;

- Document the entire change process and report all information on the ruraldiksha.nic.in website through the Performance Metrics;
- Award good performing BNVs to recognize meritorious contribution;
- Design, develop, print, distribute training and IEC materials including posters, leaflets, pamphlets, handouts, calendars, magazines, audio-video and other materials for documentation and dissemination of programmes and best practices;
- Coordinate with local Doordarshan, AIR, private Cable and Satellite Channels, and community radio stations for dissemination of information in a campaign mode;
- Organize camps in villages for redressal of grievances, settlement of disputes arising in course of implementation of programmes, social audit, collection of applications for delivery of public services under various programmes in consultation with the line departments

Monitoring & Evaluation

For the proper monitoring of the progress of the Initiative, the computer based MIS developed in the ruraldiksha.nic.in website is used. At least six National Colloquia is held every year to review the progress and exchange of success stories and best practices. These Colloquia have been attended by representatives from NIRD, Hyderabad, SIRDs, State Government, District Administration, PRIs, BNVs, and other persons approved by the Department of Rural Development, Government of India. NIRD, Hyderabad undertakes monitoring and evaluation of the Initiative from time to time through reputed external agencies. Besides, the data collected from the successful implementation of the initiative is being used for undertaking action research and providing inputs for policy formulation.

Innovations

Identification and dissemination of innovations will be the foremost priority of the Initiative. For this purpose, workshops, seminars, conferences will be organized with various stakeholders to facilitate exhibition of successful innovations and their impact. Stories of notable innovations will be produced as films for training and dissemination across the country and put up on RuralDiksha website.

Expected Outcome

With the implementation of the Initiative, following outcomes are expected :

- Better access to public services and improvement in outreach of government programmes especially for the women, dalits and tribals
- Improvement in human development indicators such as income, literacy, gender empowerment and life expectancy and reduction in infant and maternal mortality, child malnutrition
- Accelerated poverty reduction by mobilization of the poor households comprising small and marginal farmers and labourers, and better access to government grants, institutional finance and farm extension support services
- Infrastructure development and market integration – rural roads, telephony, irrigation, watersheds, housing, drinking water and sanitation, electrification, new and renewable energy sources, broadband connectivity, Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendras

Awards

There will be an annual appraisal of performance of the SIRDs/District Administration based on key performance indicators given in the Performance Metric as under:

ID	Performance Metric	Yes	Likely	Can't Say	No
1.	Have BNVs been trained to work with the people, PRIs and Line Departments to improve the quality of life of the households attached with the BNVs ?				
2	Are weekly visits to the selected village being made to train people with the help of BNVs to constitute sectoral Committees for identifying issues, planning and change management ?				
3	Are the BNVs acting as pressure groups to drive the change in the rural community ?				
4	Are the people involved in planning, implementing, monitoring and auditing of the programmes ?				
5	Are the Line Departments supporting the formulation and implementation of the plans to achieve the programme objectives ?				
6	Is the entire process being documented through films and uploaded on website ?				
7	Are the BNVs being awarded for their meritorious contribution ?				
8	Has the change process in the village become firmly entrenched and irreversible ?				
9	Are the events in the village being disseminated in other villages to inspire them to initiate similar change process?				
10	Has a Win-Win situation emerged for all stakeholders – BNVs, people, PRIs, Line Departments, District Administration, State and Central Governments?				

The top three performing SIRDs/District Administration will be presented every year an award comprising a certificate and a trophy. Outstanding BNVs will also be awarded.

- Vibrant people's institutions like gram sabhas, village health and sanitation committees, vigilance and monitoring committees, Joint Forest Management Committees, Social Audit Committees, etc.
- Better management of natural resources through proper implementation of watershed, forestry, land development, drought proofing, flood protection and anti-water-logging measures under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, Integrated Watershed Management, and other programmes.

- Environmental protection by biomass conservation and afforestation through people's participation
- Greater transparency and accountability in implementation of government programmes by dissemination of information and speedier delivery of public services
- Enhancing benefits for landless labourers, herdsmen, forest-dwellers, artisans, farmers, weavers and fishermen through improved access to infrastructure, institutional services, physical capital and financial resources
- Leadership development in rural community
- Support to local administration and PRIs
- Better quality of programme implementation
- Proper social audit of government schemes
- Effective redressal of grievances
- Facilitation in resolution of conflict







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 dry land farming has suffered neglect.The report concludes that the productivity of dry land agriculture needs to be urgently developed if food security demands of thefuture 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-XXVIII**.

To accelerate the pace of development of wastelands/degraded lands and to focus attention in this regard, the Government had set up the National Wastelands Development Board in 1985 under the Ministry of Environment & Forests. Later a separate Department of Wastelands Development in the Ministry of Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation was created in 1992 and the National Wastelands Development Board was transferred to it. In April 1999, Department of Wastelands Development was renamed as the Department of Land Resources to act as the nodal agency for land resource management. Consequently, all land-based development programmes and the Land Reforms Division were brought under this Department.

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

Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)

At present the DPAP is under implementation in 972 blocks of 195 districts in 16 States. Since 1995-96 to 2006-07, 27,439 DPAP projects covering an area of 13.72 million hectares have been sanctioned in identified DPAP Blocks. A total number of 22,409 projects covering an area of 11.2045 m ha were completed/closed upto 31.12.2011. Other projects are at various stages of implementation in different States. Central funds to the tune of ₹ 4,105.46 crore have been released upto 31.12.2011.

Desert Development Programme (DDP)

The DDP is under implementation in 235 blocks of 40 districts in 7 States. Since 1995-96 to 2006-07, 15,746 DDP projects covering an area of 7.873 million hectares have been sanctioned in identified DDP Blocks. A total number of 12,314 projects covering an area of 6.15 m ha were completed/closed upto31.12.2011. Other projects are at various stages of implementation in different States. Central funds to the tune of ₹ 3,099.13crore have been releasedupto 31.12.2011.

Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)

The projects under IWDP are sanctioned in the Blocks not covered by DDP and DPAP. The projects under the programme are being implemented in 470 districts in all 28 States of the country. Since 1995-96 to 2006-07, 1,877 IWDP projects covering an area of 10.722 million hectares have been sanctioned covering all 28 States, except in the identified DDP and DPAP Blocks. A total number of 770 projects covering an area of 4.895 m ha were completed upto31.12.2011. Other projects are at various stages of implementation in different States. Central funds to the tune of ₹ 4,361.60 crore have been released upto 31.12.2011.

The Plan-wise and Programme-wise funds released under above three programmes are given at **Annexure-XXIX**.

Impact Assessment of the Watershed Projects:

A study titled "Comprehensive Assessment of Watersheds programmes in India" had been assigned to International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Hyderabad to assess the impact of various watershed development programmes in India. This study evaluated the impact of watershed programmes with the help of 636 micro-level studies including 311 studies included in the previous study to get more authentic and realistic results. The study inter-alia reported that:

- Soil loss of 1.1.tonne/ha/year was prevented due to interventions of the

watershed programme.

- Additional water storage capacity of about 38 hectare –meter was created in a 500 ha. watershed as a result of watershed programme.
- There was an increase of 52% in area under irrigation, while the cropping intensity increased by 35.5%.
- Benefits of the watershed programmes were more in the low-income regions as compared to high-income regions and also the benefits were more pronounced in the rainfall regions ranging between 700 mm and 1000 mm with the available technologies.
- Most of the watershed programmes were not sensitive to the needs of small & marginal farmers, women & landless labourers and they were left out of watershed related decision making process.
- There was lack of appropriate institutional arrangement to attain potential benefits of watershed programmes.
- People's participation is the key determinant in the success of the watershed programmes. The benefit cost ratio was greater in watersheds where people's participation was higher.
- The macro-watershed (area more than 1000 Ha.) performs better than micro-watershed area below 500 ha.

The above three Watershed Development Programmes of the Department i.e. IWDP, DPAP and DDP have been consolidated into a single modified programme namely 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)' and launched in 2009-10. The salient features of IWMP are:

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

Chapter 22

Watershed Development Programmes

Drought Prone Areas Programme

Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) is the area development programe 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 basic 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.

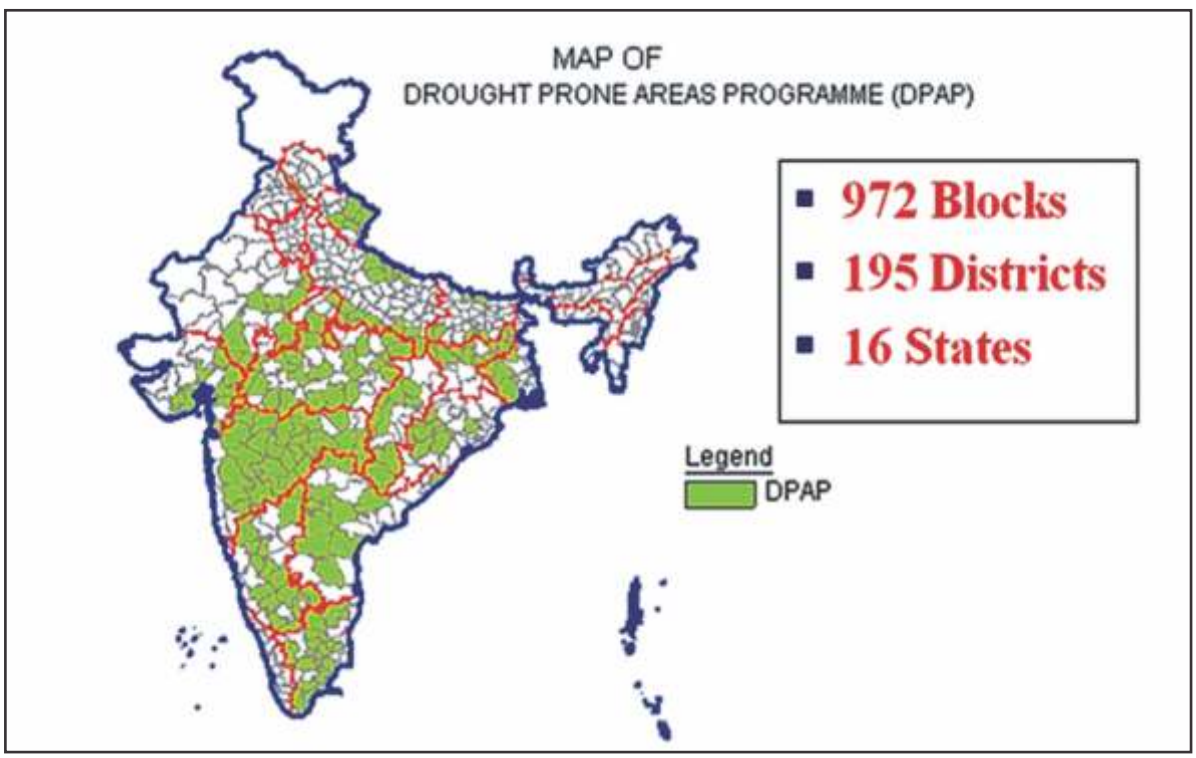
The programme aims at promoting overall economic development and improving the socio-economic condition of the resource poor and disadvantaged sections inhabiting the programme areas through creation, widening and equitable distribution of the resource base and increased employment opportunities. The objectives of the programme are being addressed in general by taking up development works through watershed approach for land development, water resource development and afforestation/pasture development.

Coverage

DPAP has been 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	Odisha	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**

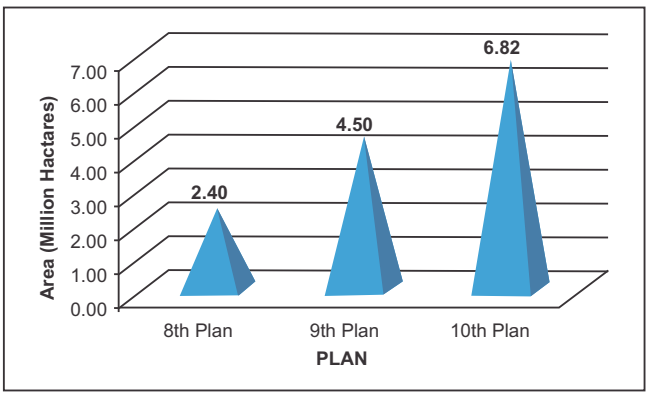


Funding Pattern

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 ₹ 4105.46 crore has been released. These projects are at various stages of implementation in different states. 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 22,409 projects covering an area of 11.2045 million ha were completed/ closed upto 31.12.2011, out of which 864 projects have been completed during 2011-12. During 2011-12 (upto 31.12.2011), a sum of ₹ 56.17 crore has been released to States.



Water harvesting structures created under Hariyali-III batch of DPAP project of Tumkur district of Karnataka

The State-wise and year-wise number of projects sanctioned and funds released are shown at **Annexure-XXX & XXXI** respectively.

Desert Development Programme

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, and 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 programme are as under:-

- To mitigate the adverse effects of desertification and adverse climatic conditions on crops, human and livestock population and combating desertification.
- To restore ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing natural resources i.e. land, water, vegetative cover and raising land productivity.
- To implement development works through the watershed approach, for land development, water resources development and afforestation/pasture development.

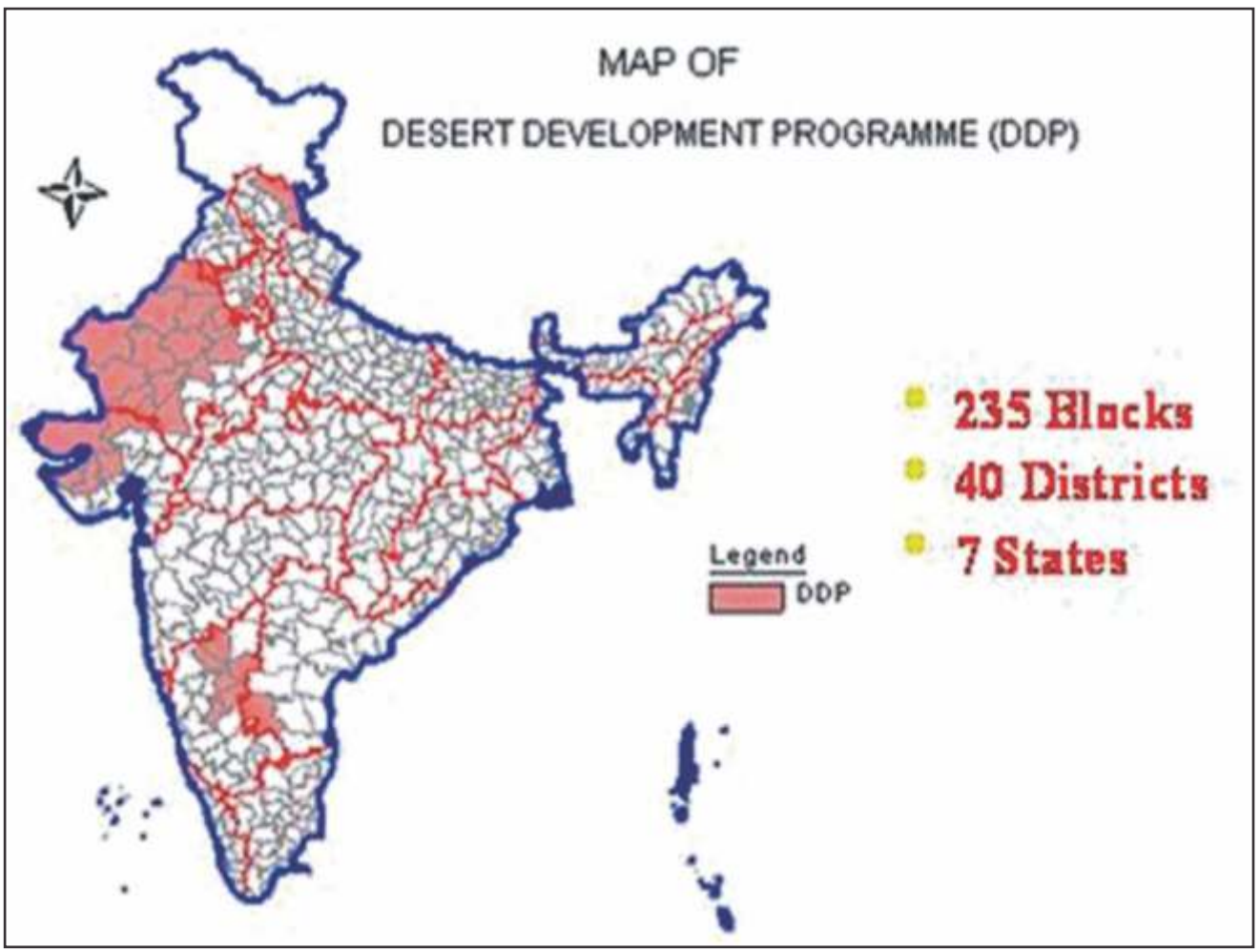
Coverage:

DDP has been 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:



Bamboo Plantation under DDP – Gogunda Block, Udaipur, Rajasthan

S. No.	Name of the State	District(s)	Blocks	Identified Area in M. Ha.
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	16	1.9136
2	Gujarat	6	52	5.5424
3	Haryana	7	45	2.0542
4	Himachal Pradesh	2	3	3.5107
5	Jammu & Kashmir	2	12	9.6701
6	Karnataka	6	22	3.2295
7	Rajasthan	16	85	19.8744
	Total	**40**	**235**	**45.7949**



Funding Pattern:

The DDP is a centrally sponsored programme and funds are released directly to the District Rural Development Agencies / ZilaParishads for implementation of the programme. The central share (up to 31.03.99) for different types of project areas was as under-

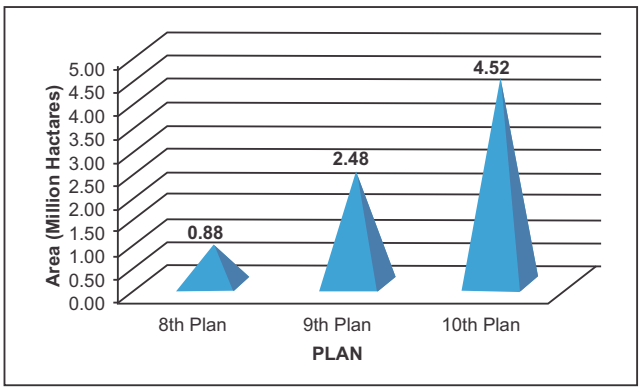
Sl. No.	Type of Areas	Central share
1	Hot Arid (Non-Sandy) Areas	75%
2	Hot Arid (Sandy) Areas	100%
3	Cold Arid Areas	100%

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.

Physical and Financial Achievement

Since 1995-96 to 2006-07, 15,746 projects covering an area of 7.873 million ha. have been sanctioned. An amount of ₹ 3099.13 crore has been released upto 31.12.2011. These projects are at various stages of implementation in different states. 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 12,314 projects covering an area of 6.15 million ha have been completed/closed upto 31.12.2011, out of which 1268 projects were completed during 2011-12. During 2011-12 (upto 31.12.11) a sum of ₹ 44.48 crore has been released to states.

The state-wise and year-wise number of projects sanctioned and funds released are shown at **Annexure-XXXII & XXXIII** respectively.



Restoration of Grassland Productivity under DDP in Jalore, Rajasthan

Integrated Wastelands Development Programme

Background: Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) has been under implementation since 1989-90. The programme is being implemented on watershed basis w.e.f. 1st April 1995. The projects under IWDP follow the Guidelines which were in operation in the year of sanction of the particular project viz., Guidelines for Watershed Development (01.04.1995 to 31.03.2000),

Revised Guidelines for Watershed Development (1.4.2000 to 31.3.2003) and Hariyali Guidelines (1.4.2003 to 31.03.2008). The development of wastelands and degraded lands under the programme is expected to promote generation of employment in rural areas besides increasing land productivity in the project areas.

Objectives

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

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

Coverage

The projects under the programme are sanctioned in the Blocks not covered by DDP and DPAP. These projects under the Programme have been under implementation in 470 districts of the country.

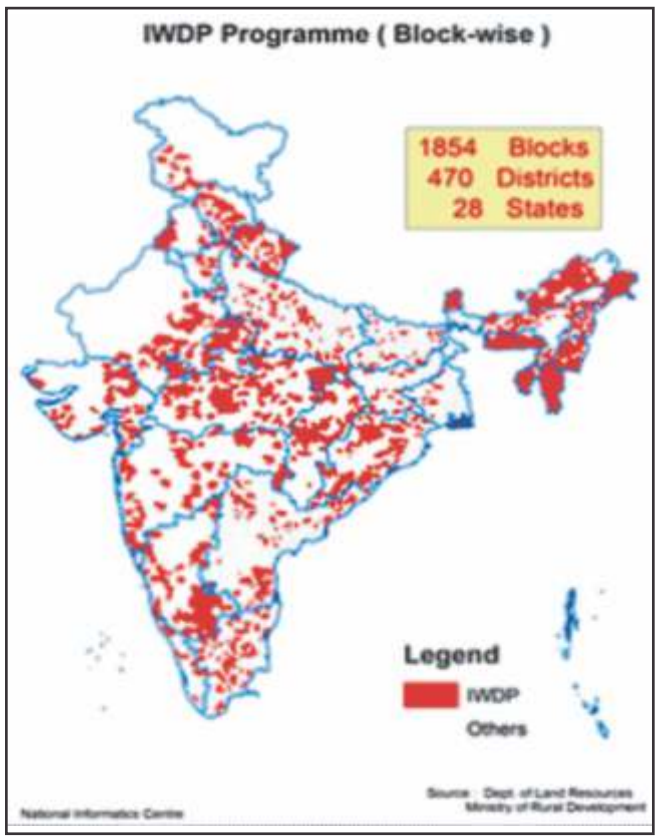
Funding Pattern

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



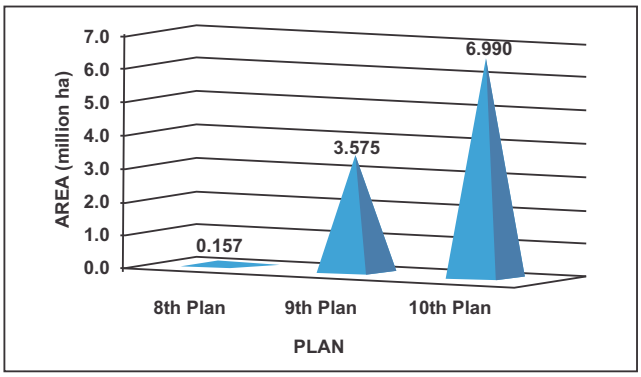
Newpondandoutlet constructed under IWDP in Bharuch District, Gujarat

₹ 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, 1877 IWDP projects covering an area of 10.722 million hectares have been sanctioned and ₹ 4361.60 crore has been released as on 31.12.2011. A total of 770 projects covering an area of 4.895 million ha were completed upto 31.12.2011, out of which 142 projects were completed during 2011-12.The remaining projects are at various stages of implementation in different States. During 11th Plan no new IWDP projects were sanctioned.The Plan-wise sanction of area under IWDP is depicted in the graph below.



Under IWDP, during 2011-12 (upto 31.12.2011), a sum of ₹ 101.06 crore has been released to States. The State-wise and year-wise number of projects sanctioned and funds released are shown at **Annexure-XXXIV & XXXV** respectively.

Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

About 60% of cultivated area in the country is under rainfed. Rainfed areas are the hot-spots of poverty, water scarcity, low productivity, malnutrition and are prone to severe land degradation. Watershed development programme is considered and adopted as an effective tool to address problems of rainfed/degraded areas in the country.

Under the aegies 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 Committee's observations and past experiences. The provisions in the Common Guidelines and the observations of the Parthasarthy Committee have necessitated modifications in the watershed schemes of the Department of Land



Water harvesting structures constructed under IWDP

Resources. Accordingly, DPAP, DDP and IWDP 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. The main features of the programme are as below:

- The activities to be taken up under IWMP are spread over three phases. The *Preparatory Phase* (1 to 2 years) mainly 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.
- 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.
- Livelihood orientation: 9 % of the project cost is earmarked for development of sustainable livelihood options for assetless people whereas, 10 % of the project cost is dedicated for productivity enhancement and development of microenterprises for small & marginal farmers.
- Scientific inputs: The programme emphasizes utilizing the information technology, remote sensing techniques, GIS facilities, with spatial & non-spatial data, into planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the projects.
- Institutional set up for implementation of IWMP

- **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, National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA)/ related Ministries/ Departments/ Institutes, organizations including Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) to administer the IWMP.

- **State Level:** State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) constituted with professional support, is the dedicated institution for implementation of IWMP in the State.
- **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/ ZillaParishad/ District Level Implementing Agency/ Department in all programme districts as per the convenience of the State Governments.
- **Project Level:** Projects are supervised by Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs). Government, Panchayats and Voluntary Organizations (VOs) may act as PIAs, as per the provisions in the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008. Each PIA has Watershed Development Team (WDT) comprising of 3 to 4 technical experts.
- **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.

❖ **Criteria for allocation of target area to States under IWMP**

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

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

The IWMP is a demand driven programme. However, to cover all the States, a minimum tentative allocation of area by following the above criteria is made in the beginning of the year which remains valid upto a certain date, after which the programme is operated on 'first-come-first-serve' basis.

❖ **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 ₹ 77.55 crores has been released under Professional Support to 27 States for establishment/ engagement of personnel at State and District level institutions from 2009-10 to 2011-12 (as on 31.12.2011). During 2011-12, central funds to the tune of ₹ 10.78 crore have been released (as on 31.12.11). State-wise and year-wise details of central funds provided under institutional support from 2009-10 to 2011-12 are given at **Annexure-XXXVI**.

Under IWMP, a target for covering 22.65 million ha has been set for 11th Five Year Plan. Against this, a total area of 21.86 million ha (4592 projects) has been sanctioned by SLNAs of 24 States. The target for sanction of new projects under IWMP for the year 2011-12 is 8.74 million ha. A total of 1403 projects covering an area of 6.73 million ha have been sanctioned by SLNAs and a total amount of ₹ 1764.56 crore has been released during 2011-12 (upto 31.12.2011). A total amount of ₹ 3762.87 crores has been released to States as on 31.12.2011for the projects sanctioned under IWMP. State-wise details of projects sanctioned, area covered and funds released during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given at **Annexure-XXXVII**.

Chapter 23

North-Eastern Region

Department of Land Resources is implementing two Schemes in the region namely Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) and National Land Records Modernization Programme(NLRMP).

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 singlemodified programme namely, Integrated Watershed Management Programme since 26.02.2009. The number of projects sanctioned, under IWDP, funds released for institutional support and for projects in the Region under IWMP (upto 31.12.2011) are given in the Table below:

(₹ in Crores)

S. No.	States	IWDP		IWMP		
		No. of Projects Sanctioned	Central share released	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Fund released	
					Institutional Support	Central share Project funds
1	Arunachal Pradesh	145	162.50	58	1.54	29.38
2	Assam	149	259.29	226	3.71	97.91
3	Manipur	43	97.91	60	0.90	24.17
4	Meghalaya	112	95.94	61	1.31	25.18
5	Mizoram	52	181.68	49	1.30	28.04
6	Nagaland	42	199.16	61	2.95	94.69
7	Sikkim	25	41.00	9	1.14	6.20
8	Tripura	22	16.22	31	1.14	18.73
	Total	**590**	**1053.70**	**455**	**13.99**	**324.30**



Pineapple plantation in Mhainamtsi, village under IWDP- PEREN-I project in Nagaland

NLRMP in the North Eastern States:

52 districts of North Eastern States have been covered under the NLRMP during 2008-09 to 2011-12 (so far) as per the following details:

S.No.	State	No. of districts covered	Funds released towards Centra share (Rs. 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	1	323.72
6.	Nagaland	6	815.14
7.	Sikkim	4	75.06
8.	Tripura	4	774.96
	Total	**52**	**4965.51**

Chapter 24

Initiatives under Watershed Programme

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.

Capacity Building Initiatives in Watershed Programmes

Capacity Building for stakeholders at various levels is being taken up under IWMP. An amount of ₹ 46.326 lakh has so far been released to various training institutes during this year. The following institutions have been identified for capacity building:

- Tamil Nadu, Agriculture University (TNAU), Coimbatore
- YashwantraoChavan Academy of Development Administration (YASHADA), Pune
- Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture, Santoshnagar, Hyderabad (CRIDA)
- Water Technology Centre for Eastern Region, Bhubaneshwar (WTCER)
- Central Soil & Water Conservation Research & Training Institute (CSWCR&TI), Dehradun
- Central Soil & Water Conservation Research & Training Institute, Research Centre, Gwalior Road, Datia (Madhya Pradesh)
- National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management, MANAGE, Hyderabad
- International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), New Delhi
- Winrock International India, New Delhi
- Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi
- National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad for NE Region
- North Eastern Regional Institute of Water and Land Management Tezpur, Assam (NERIWALM)
- The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) New Delhi
- National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad
- State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD), Assam
- State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD), Arunachal Pradesh
- State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD), Tamil Nadu
- Regional Remote Sensing Centre, Nagpur
- Central Arid Zone Research Institute (CAZRI), Jodhpur

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". This will cover various aspects like Concept of Watershed Management, Soil and Water Conservation, Basic Hydrology, Rainfed Farming, Integrating Farming Systems ensuring livelihood, Livestock Management and Capacity Building, Funding, Monitoring and Evaluation of different Watershed Programmes. It is visualized that the pass outs of the proposed diploma programme from IGNOU shall be engaged in watershed projects being implemented in rural areas. The course has begun at Ranchi Centre of IGNOU in September, 2011.

Estimation of Extent of Wastelands in the country

Wastelands are degraded lands which can be brought under vegetative cover with reasonable efforts and which are currently under-utilized, and also the land which is deteriorating for lack of appropriate water & soil management or on account of natural causes. Several agencies have estimated the extent of wastelands in India. However, these figures vary considerably – ranging between 30 million ha. and 175 million ha., partly because of the varied definitions of wastelands and partly because of the different methodologies adopted in the assessment.

In order to undertake activities to develop wastelands in the country, it was felt necessary to map the wastelands on a scale of 1:50,000 which would enable identification of wastelands and their location upto village and micro-watershed level. During 2000, a thirteen-fold wastelands classification recommended by the Task Force was adopted to classify wastelands using satellite data. Based on this classification, whole country was mapped for wastelands on 1:50,000 scale under different phases and a consolidated atlas was published in May 2000. As per the Wastelands Atlas of India 2000, the extent of wastelands was estimated to 63.85 million ha.

Updation of Wastelands Atlas was initiated in 2003 to monitor changes in wastelands. National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) carried out mapping of wastelands across the country using one-time IRS data (of the year 2003). The result of this exercise has been brought as "Wastelands Atlas of India-2005". As per this exercise, total extent of wastelands in the country is estimated to 55.64 million ha. as compared to 63.85 million ha. as per Wastelands Atlas 2000.

In 2006-07, Department of Land Resources, had again assigned a study on changes in the wasteland areas to National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Department of Space. The results of the findings of the study have been brought out as 'Wastelands Atlas of India- 2010. As per the 'Wasteland Atlas of India- 2010', the total area of wastelands in the country is 47.23 million ha, which reveals that there is further reduction in the area under wastelands to the order of 8.41 million ha when compared to Wastelands Atlas of India, 2005. State-wise and category-wise distribution of wastelands are given at **Annexure-XXXVIII & XXXIX** respectively.

Chapter 25

Technology Development Extension Training (TDET)

TDET scheme was launched in 1993-94 its guidelines were first framed in 1992-93 & 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 &Training and should have the 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:

- The scheme is being implemented through ICAR institutes, state agricultural universities, District Rural Development Agencies and government institutions with adequate institutional framework and organizational back up. Successful implementation of the scheme is expected to bridge the gap between existing technologies relevant to the latest situation for development of non-forest wasteland and wider application by organizations and agencies dealing with land based programme.
- Under the scheme, 100% grant is admissible to implement projects on wastelands owned by government, public sector undertakings, universities, panchayats, etc. In case projects include the development of wastelands of private farmers and corporate bodies, the project cost is to be shared 60:40 between government and beneficiaries. However in case of the land belonging to small and marginal farmers, the beneficiary share will be 10% and 5% respectively.
- Before a project is sanctioned, it is scrutinized by the Technical Advisory Committee& after its recommendation; it is placed before Steering Committee for final approval.

❖ Till March 2011, 212 projects have been sanctioned under the scheme. Of these, 167 have been completed or foreclosed. Important activities under taken 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.

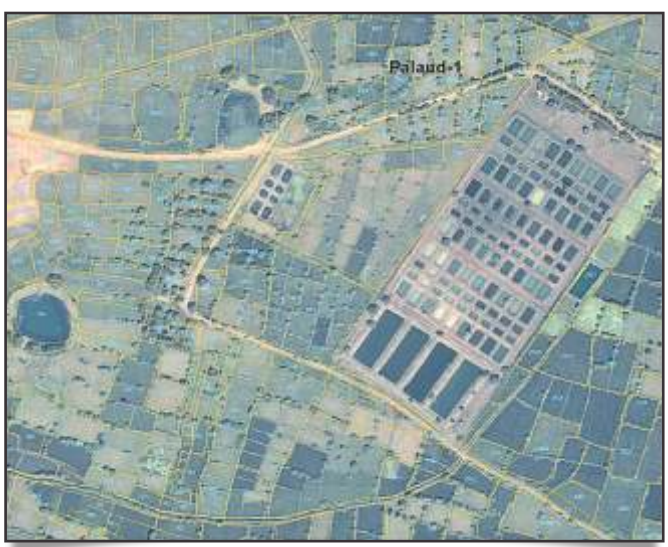
❖ During the current financial year 2011-2012, ₹ 5.24 crores have been released under TDET for implementation of ongoing projects up to December, 2011

Chapter 26

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 regard as provided of the report to the State Government is at **Annexure-XL**. In addition, awareness has been generated among the masses about the benefits of computerization of land records. However, much more 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. Accordingly, during 2008-09, 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.



Aerial Photograph of Rural Area

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,



Digitization in Punjab

- 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:

- 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)
- 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.)
- Computerization of Registration including connectivity to SROs with revenue offices. (90% and 25% by Govt. of India for NE States and other States respectively.)
- Modern record rooms/land records management centres at Tehsil level. (90% and 50% by Govt. of India for NE States and other States respectively.)
- Training & capacity building (100% by Govt. of India)
- 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.

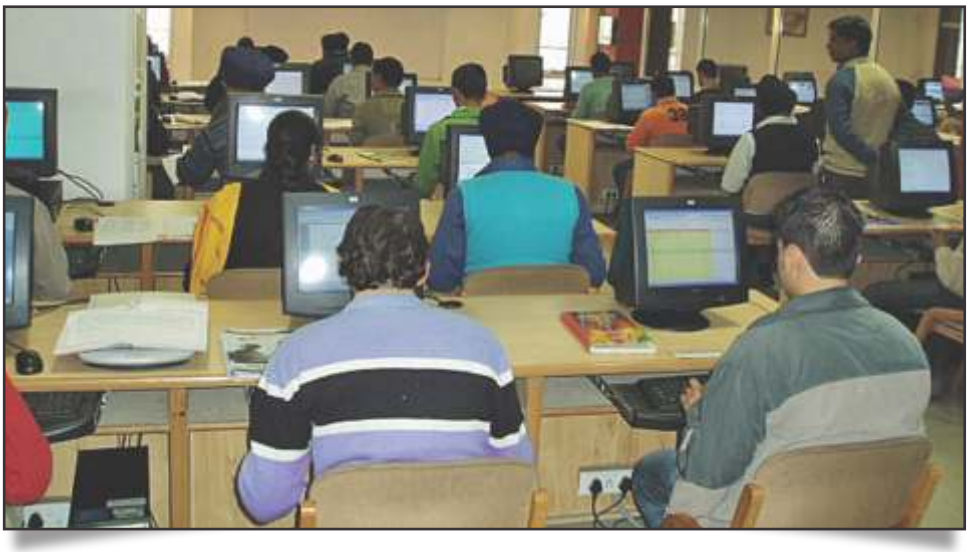
A National-level Project/Proposal Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee has been constituted under the programme under the chairpersonship of the Secretary, DoLR with representatives from the Ministries/ Departments of Home Affairs, Development of North-Eastern Region, Information Technology, Science and Technology and technical agencies like National Informatics Centre (NIC), National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) and Survey of India (SoI) on the Committee. 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 consider the proposal of the States/UTs as and when they are received. The funds sanctioned & released during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto December, 2011) on the recommendation of Project Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee are indicated in **Annexure – XLI**.



Digitized map in Punjab

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 Group has finalized the rates of Digitization of Cadastral Maps on 19.11.2011 and survey/resurvey in its meeting on 14.07.2011. The Committee also finalized the text of Tender documents, Model Request For Proposal etc.

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. (NICSI) has developed the requisite software for the MIS and has made it on-line.



Land Records Training in Punjab

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 1stinstalment. 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, Rs.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 current financial year, so far funds to the tune of ₹ 66.17 crore have been released to the 6 States/UTs for covering 39 districts.

Thus so far funds to the tune of ₹ 605.15 crore have been released to 30 States/UTs for coverage of 243 Districts. A statement indicating State-wise and year-wise release of funds and districts covered is given in **Annexure -XLI**.

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, 23NLRMP Centres/Cells have been sanctioned in 19 States/UTs. The details are indicated in **Annexure-XLII**. 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 physical and financial progress has not been on the expected lines. Accordingly, a Sub-group was constituted under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, DoLR with representatives from technical agencies and the States to consider the issues related to implementation of the programme. The meeting of the Sub-group was organized on 26.10.2010. The Sub-group considered the issues related to slow progress in implementation of the programme and, inter alia, recommended constitution of two Committees to examine the unit cost for digitization of cadastral maps & integration of textual & spatial data and for survey/resurvey and updating of survey & Settlement Records (including ground control network and ground truthing). Accordingly, two Committees were constituted with representatives from technical agencies and the States. Both the Committees have submitted the report. The refer have been revised as per the recommendation of the Committee.

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 meeting is 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 meeting. 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

This Department had formulated a revised National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy (NRRP), 2007, which was approved by the Cabinet on 11th October, 2007 and the same have been published in the Gazette of India dated 31st October, 2007.



NLRMP Workshop at Bhopal

Moreover, to give a statutory backing to NRRP, 2007, the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2007 and the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 2007, to align the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 with the provisions of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 were introduced in the LokSabha during Winter Session of 2007. These Bills were referred for examination to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development. The Bills were examined and reports on them were submitted by the Standing Committee. The official amendments to these Bills were considered and passed by the LokSabha in its sitting held on 25th February, 2009 and referred to the RajyaSabha for consideration. However, the Bills have lapsed on dissolution of the 14th LokSabha.

The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2009 and the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 2009 were drafted by this Department in consultation with the Ministry of Law & Justice. These were considered by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 23.7.2009 and approved for their introduction in the LokSabha. These Bills were sent to the LokSabha Secretariat on 5th August, 2009 by the Ministry of Law & Justice, but could not be introduced during the year 2009.

Subsequently, it was decided to replace the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 with a single integrated Bill, namely the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011 which incorporates the provisions of rehabilitation and resettlement also. The Cabinet in its meeting held on 05.09.2011 has approved the proposal. The Bill has been introduced in the LokSabha on 7.9.2011 and has been referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development for examination and report to the Parliament. The Standing Committee has started the process of examination of the Bill.

Agrarian Reforms:

The Government is committed to have greater access to land by the rural landless poor through various initiatives taken under land reforms. Land and its management falls within the administrative jurisdiction of the State Governments as provided under the Constitution. The role of the Central Government in this field is only of an advisory and



Online Registration in Haryana



R.K. Chaturvedi, Chief Revenue Commissioner at the workshop

coordinating nature. However, land reforms related issues have been considered by Govt. of India at the highest level. In order to evolve a comprehensive policy on the matter, two very high level bodies have been formed as below:

- "Committee on State Agrarian Relations and the Unfinished Task in Land Reforms" under the chairmanship of Minister of Rural Development, and
- "National Council for Land Reforms" under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister.

The composition, terms of reference, etc. of the Committee and the Council were notified in the Official Gazette on 9th January, 2008.

The Committee has submitted its report and has, inter-alia made recommendations on various aspects of the Land Reforms. The Report of the 'Committee on State Agrarian Relations and the Unfinished Task in Land Reforms' is available on this Departments website (dolr.nic.in). It has been examined by a Committee of Secretaries (CoS). The recommendations of the CoS have been submitted to the Prime Minister's Office. The Report of the Committee is proposed to be placed before the "National Council for Land Reforms", so that broad guidelines & policy recommendation on Agrarian Reform & Land Reforms are laid down.

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, 2011 and Hindi fortnight was organized from 14th to 28th September, 2011 in the department. During the Hindi fortnight different competitions were held for Hindi speaking & Non Hindi speaking officers/staff. A large number of officers/staff members participated in the competitions. Cash awards & certificates were distributed to successful participantsin the prize distribution function organized under the chairmanship of Secretary (LR).

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.



Assistant Director (O.L.) expressing his views on the occasion of prize distribution function of Hindi Fortnight, 2011 Organization in the Department of Land Resources

Representation of SCs, STs OBCs and Persons with Disabilities.

Details regarding representation of SCs, STs and OBCs are given at **Annexure-XLIII**. 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 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13

(₹ in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Outlays 2010-2011		Outlays 2011-2012		Outlays 2012-2013
		B.E.	R.E.	B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Department of Rural Development	66100.00	76337.50	74100.00	67138.54	73175.00
2	Department of Land Resources	2660.00	2660.00	2700.00	2425.00	3201.00
	Total :	**68760.00**	**78997.50**	**76800.00**	**69563.54**	**76376.00**

Annexure-II

Department of Rural Development
OUTLAYS for 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13

(₹ in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Outlays 2010-2011		Outlays 2011-2012		Outlays 2012-2013
		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	40100.00	40100.00	40000.00	31000.00	33000.00
2	Aajeevika - National Rural Livelihood Mission	2984.00	2984.00	2914.00	2681.29	3915.00
3	DRDA Administration	405.00	405.00	461.00	550.00	500.00
4	Rural Housing	10000.00	10337.50	10000.00	10000.00	11075.00
5	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana*	12000.00	22000.00	20000.00	19981.25	24000.00
6	Grants to National Institute of Rural Dev.	105.00	105.00	105.00	81.00	105.00
7	Assistance to C.A.P.A.R.T.	100.00	100.00	100.00	35.00	35.00
8	PURA	124.00	74.00	100.00	90.00	150.00
9	Management support to RD Programmes and strengthening district planning process	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00
10	BPL Survey	162.00	112.00	300.00	2600.00	275.00
	Total (Plan) (RD)	**66100.00**	**76337.50**	**74100.00**	**67138.54**	**73175.00**

Contd. Annexure-II

Department of Land Resources
OUTLAYS for 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13

(₹ in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Outlays 2010-2011		Outlays 2011-2012		Outlays 2012-2013
		B.E.	R.E.	B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	2458.00	2458.00	2549.20	2314.20	3050.00
2	National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP)	200.00	200.00	150.00	110.00	150.50
3	National Rehabilitation Policy	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.50
4	Bio-fuel	1.00	1.00	0.30	0.30	0.00
	Total - Land Resources	**2660.00**	**2660.00**	**2700.00**	**2425.00**	**3201.00**

Annexure- III

SC/ST/OBC REPORT

Annual Statement Showing the Representation of SCs, STs and OBCs as on 31.12.2011 and Number of Appointments made during the Calendar Year 2011 in Department of Rural Development

Groups	No. of Employees (As on 31.12.2011				Number of appointments made during the previous calendar year 2011									
					By Direct Recruitment				By Promotion			By other Method		
	Total Number of Employees	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	81	7	8	4	0	0	0	0	17	2	1	5	0	0
Group B	165	20	7	8	0	0	0	0	34	8	3	0	0	0
Group C	126	39	11	8	2	2	0	0	10	3	1	0	0	0
Total	372	66	26	20	2	2	0	0	61	13	5	5	0	0

*[Note: Ad-hoc appointments have also been taken into account]

Annexure- IV

Representation of the Persons with Disabilities/Minorities in services Appointed during the Year 2011

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	20
Group A	81	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	8
Group B	165	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	5
Group C	126	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	1
Total	372	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	0	0	0	14

Annexure-V

The Mahatma Gandhi NREGA OUTCOMES: FY 2011-12 (Physical: Employment)

Sl. No.	States	Employment Generated												
		No. of households who have demanded employment	No. of households provided employment	Persondays In Lakhs								Average person-days per Household	Number of households availed 100 days of employment	% of HH completed 100 days Employment
				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	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	4400550	4400550	1962.97	544.13	27.72	353.10	17.99	1132.68	57.70	1065.74	45	474396	10.78
2	Arunachal Pradesh	9091	2381	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.14	99.88	0.04	25.45	0.00	6	0	0.00
3	Assam	1008364	1002870	225.95	12.47	5.52	53.31	23.60	55.96	24.77	160.16	23	9131	0.91
4	Bihar	789359	774277	239.46	59.85	24.99	4.91	2.05	66.98	27.97	174.69	31	46109	5.96
5	Chhattisgarh	2341891	2338507	833.60	86.04	10.32	291.54	34.97	377.80	45.32	456.03	36	75618	3.23
6	Gujarat	710870	698168	234.32	18.50	7.90	92.58	39.51	107.28	45.79	123.24	34	23310	3.34
7	Haryana	219106	218332	70.93	35.41	49.93	0.01	0.02	25.58	36.06	35.51	32	5793	2.65
8	Himachal Pradesh	469915	413693	177.09	53.83	30.40	12.10	6.83	105.36	59.50	111.16	43	14729	3.56
9	Jammu & Kashmir	212499	207129	70.44	4.30	6.10	8.62	12.23	10.94	15.53	57.53	34	6586	3.18
10	Jharkhand	1330471	1323293	441.87	56.85	12.87	168.71	38.18	137.13	31.03	216.31	33	28763	2.17
11	Karnataka	982264	976339	310.49	48.80	15.72	25.86	8.33	142.08	45.76	235.83	32	19147	1.96
12	Kerla	1373606	1341199	430.27	61.83	14.37	10.96	2.55	399.76	92.91	357.48	32	18267	1.36
13	Madhya Pradesh	2960787	2942608	1018.17	209.83	20.61	276.53	27.16	432.51	42.48	531.81	35	100958	3.43
14	Maharashtra	932118	922355	332.55	19.30	5.80	55.89	16.81	153.17	46.06	257.36	36	59337	6.43
15	Manipur	295008	252199	63.51	0.52	0.82	38.61	60.79	21.65	34.08	24.38	25	113	0.04
16	Meghalaya	275463	274576	95.38	0.68	0.71	89.57	93.91	39.41	41.32	5.13	35	6421	2.34
17	Mizoram	167334	167307	66.61	0.06	0.09	66.34	99.60	15.82	23.75	0.20	40	0	0.00
18	Nagaland	243422	228245	84.56	1.25	1.48	75.99	89.86	19.00	22.47	7.32	37	917	0.40
19	Odisha	1186535	1172044	346.88	61.36	17.69	128.08	36.92	133.49	38.48	157.44	30	20263	1.73
20	Punjab	198204	197562	45.65	35.48	77.73	0.02	0.04	19.98	43.76	10.15	23	1773	0.90
21	Rajasthan	4462870	4274896	1548.95	259.55	16.76	408.93	26.40	1068.86	69.01	880.47	36	120033	2.81
22	Sikkim	39778	37482	16.20	0.79	4.87	5.73	35.37	7.53	46.48	9.68	43	2067	5.51
23	Tamil Nadu	5644982	5614541	2042.42	594.67	29.12	25.07	1.23	1536.52	75.23	1422.68	36	168729	3.01
24	Tripura	556549	556068	343.54	60.92	17.73	148.25	43.16	131.26	38.21	134.37	62	26200	4.71
25	Uttar Pradesh	6413616	6379217	2008.37	637.01	31.72	24.57	1.22	344.62	17.16	1346.80	31	147164	2.31
26	Uttarakhand	337166	334340	111.93	20.90	18.67	3.83	3.42	48.43	43.27	87.20	33	7802	2.33
27	West Bengal	3662908	3639878	600.82	204.55	34.05	64.64	10.76	190.48	31.70	331.62	17	17068	0.47
28	Andaman and Nicobar	13510	13103	4.02	0.00	0.03	0.08	2.03	1.87	46.39	3.94	31	516	3.94
29	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
30	Daman & Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31	Goa	10607	10582	2.83	0.09	3.18	0.61	21.37	2.14	75.57	2.14	27	85	0.80
32	Lakshadweep	3201	3183	1.15	0.00	0.15	1.13	98.49	0.46	40.46	0.02	36	116	3.64
33	Pondicherry	39810	39774	8.12	2.99	36.79	0.01	0.08	6.47	79.61	5.13	20	73	0.18
34	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Total	**41291854**	**40756698**	**13739.17**	**3091.96**	**22.50**	**2435.71**	**17.73**	**6735.26**	**49.02**	**8211.51**	**34**	**1401484**	**3.44**

* Data reported by States on MIS till 16th Feb, 2012

Annexure-VI

The Mahatma Gandhi NREGA OUTCOMES: FY 2011-12 (Financial)

Sl. No.	States	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	460.84	4128.55	2407.68	58.32	1728.13	75.45	562.23	24.55	117.33	4.87
2	Arunachal Pradesh	52.62	58.23	0.15	0.25	0.0253	100.00	0	0.00	0.120	82.62
3	Assam	327.81	728.18	495.97	68.11	296.79	63.52	170.44	36.48	28.74	5.80
4	Bihar	1215.73	1762.43	589.95	33.47	338.44	59.55	229.88	40.45	21.63	3.67
5	Chhattisgarh	1421.34	2152.95	1438.91	66.83	1041.23	74.82	350.41	25.18	47.26	3.28
6	Gujarat	165.86	701.76	440.12	62.72	261.78	65.03	140.80	34.97	37.54	8.53
7	Haryana	239.91	292.43	179.35	61.33	129.27	74.53	44.17	25.47	5.91	3.29
8	Himachal Pradesh	295.38	662.79	333.52	50.32	225.56	70.92	92.51	29.08	15.46	4.63
9	Jammu and Kashmir	567.77	634.50	171.29	27.00	86.83	53.76	74.69	46.24	9.76	5.70
10	Jharkhand	877.24	1324.58	818.31	61.78	532.67	68.31	247.14	31.69	38.50	4.71
11	Karnataka	658.57	1171.66	1319.34	112.60	840.93	65.68	439.49	34.32	38.92	2.95
12	Kerala	635.61	794.67	674.77	84.91	638.33	98.08	12.49	1.92	23.94	3.55
13	Madhya Pradesh	2534.34	4498.19	2130.93	47.37	1271.47	62.49	763.28	37.51	96.18	4.51
14	Maharashtra	722.08	1153.68	704.30	61.05	557.96	81.62	125.68	18.38	20.66	2.93
15	Manipur	512.37	491.78	80.76	16.42	79.0333	99.80	0.1557	0.20	1.57	1.94
16	Meghalaya	219.99	257.46	160.57	62.37	109.18	69.70	47.45	30.30	3.94	2.46
17	Mizoram	311.96	323.78	98.56	30.44	75.89	82.74	15.83	17.26	6.84	6.94
18	Nagaland	573.87	604.23	171.09	28.31	99.93	58.61	70.56	41.39	0.60	0.35
19	Odisha	699.84	1065.07	717.93	67.41	430.49	63.08	251.96	36.92	35.47	4.94
20	Punjab	108.29	182.33	114.70	62.91	67.73	62.41	40.80	37.59	6.18	5.39
21	Rajasthan	1317.70	4588.67	2239.65	48.81	1478.94	69.91	636.50	30.09	124.21	5.55
22	Sikkim	77.71	75.93	31.64	41.67	19.29	64.85	10.45	35.15	1.90	6.00
23	Tamil Nadu	2597.52	3311.02	1903.90	57.50	1851.48	100.00	0.07	0.00	52.35	2.75
24	Tripura	850.25	890.08	662.01	74.38	405.19	63.36	234.33	36.64	22.50	3.40
25	Uttar Pradesh	4047.48	5988.12	3598.50	60.09	2419.15	69.99	1037.12	30.01	142.23	3.95
26	Uttarakhand	315.06	361.68	237.17	65.58	147.23	64.08	82.52	35.92	7.42	3.13
27	West Bengal	2325.03	2687.66	1533.58	57.06	916.47	62.95	539.51	37.05	77.59	5.06
28	Andaman and Nicobar	16.03	19.07	8.12	42.57	7.15	99.73	0.02	0.27	0.95	11.73
29	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.00	1.04	NR	NR	NR	NRNR	NR	NR	NR	
30	Daman & Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NRNR	NR	NR	NR	
31	Goa	2.60	9.38	6.45	68.74	4.59	77.82	1.31	22.18	0.55	8.57
32	Lakshadweep	0.35	3.66	1.81	49.59	1.5604	95.85	0.0676	4.15	0.19	10.27
33	Pondicherry	0.00	28.13	9.78	34.77	9.65	100.00	0.0001	0.00	0.13	1.38
34	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NRNR	NR	NR	NR	
	Total	**24152.17**	**40953.69**	**23280.78**	**56.85**	**16072.36**	**72.09**	**6221.85**	**27.91**	**986.57**	**4.24**

* Data reported by States on MIS till 16th Feb, 2012

Annexure-VII

SC-ST Swarozgaris assisted and Subsidy disbursed under SGSY during 2011-12 (Upto Jan'12)

Sl. No.	STATES /U.T.	No. of SC Swarozgaris Assisted	Credit disbused (₹ In lakhs)	Subsidy disbused (₹ In lakhs)	No. of ST Swarozgaris Assisted	Credit disbused (₹ In lakhs)	Subsidy disbused (₹ In lakhs)	No. of Swarozgaris Assisted	Credit disbused (₹ In lakhs)	Subsidy disbused (₹ In lakhs)
1	2	12	13	14	12	13	14	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	39521	10940.72	3650.52	10264	2959.22	993.12	49785	13899.94	4643.63
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0.00	308	23.70	31.10	308	23.70	31.10
3	Assam	13044	1335.51	754.11	14521	2260.33	1184.71	27565	3595.84	1938.82
4	Bihar	60692	5957.55	3559.95	1165	98.05	70.79	61857	6055.60	3630.74
5	Chattisgarh	4178	1152.64	446.38	14052	3329.15	1401.99	18230	4481.79	1848.37
6	Goa	8	0.35	0.35	1	0.10	0.05	9	0.45	0.40
7	Gujarat	2383	2658.34	223.44	7660	1589.69	933.25	10043	4248.03	1156.69
8	Haryana	6819	2300.76	739.97	0	0.00	0.00	6819	2300.76	739.97
9	Himachal Pradesh	3180	1131.80	253.02	607	219.87	45.50	3787	1351.67	298.51
10	Jammu & Kashmir	165	47.90	16.20	133	63.30	16.20	298	111.20	32.40
11	Jharkhand	8210	978.98	753.16	19255	2264.22	1583.53	27465	3243.20	2336.68
12	Karnataka	17211	4418.40	1642.22	4701	1154.95	437.35	21912	5573.36	2079.57
13	Kerala	9067	2081.40	740.58	881	148.15	59.53	9948	2229.55	800.11
14	Madhya Pradesh	26744	4711.41	1599.98	19646	5269.74	2394.93	46390	9981.15	3994.90
15	Maharashtra	21424	4378.71	2113.56	22181	4521.38	2325.82	43605	8900.09	4439.38
16	Manipur	0	0.00	0.20	363	0.00	258.80	363	0.00	259.00
17	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0.00	4550	393.96	366.42	4550	393.96	366.42
18	Mizoram	0	0.00	0.00	2745	43.80	87.30	2745	43.80	87.30
19	Nagaland	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
20	Odisha	25856	5226.46	2228.43	29411	6360.81	2665.19	55267	11587.27	4893.62
21	Punjab	3968	1255.95	387.96	0	0.00	0.00	3968	1255.95	387.96
22	Rajasthan	10846	3437.73	962.21	9673	3057.37	988.59	20519	6495.10	1950.80
23	Sikkim	78	12.26	7.80	629	88.43	62.75	707	100.69	70.55
24	Tamil Nadu	25315	6191.51	2140.51	1359	294.31	107.32	26674	6485.82	2247.83
25	Tripura	1084	373.76	118.52	1206	387.57	167.98	2290	761.33	286.50
26	Uttar Pradesh	131674	36217.15	12610.08	1002	258.71	92.14	132676	36475.86	12702.22
27	Uttaranchal	4156	1190.37	388.95	645	178.72	63.05	4801	1369.09	452.00
28	West Bengal	21600	3265.01	1852.67	3726	598.81	317.88	25326	3863.82	2170.56
29	A&N Islands	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
30	Daman & Diu	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
31	D & N Haveli	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
32	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
33	Pondicherry	695	62.40	31.25	0	0.00	0.00	695	62.40	31.25
	TOTAL	**437918**	**99327.05**	**37222.00**	**170684**	**35564.33**	**16655.27**	**608602**	**134891.39**	**53877.27**

Annexure-VIII

Statement showing Physical & Financial progress under PMGSY (Phase - I to X+ ADB/WB)

Cumulative upto January, 2012

(₹ In crore, Length in Km)

Sl. No.	States	Value of proposals cleared	Amount Released	No. of road works	Length of road works	No. of road works completed	Length of road works completed	% completed road works	% Length Completed	Expenditure	% Exp. to Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	4,530	3,630	6,681	21,136	6,153	19,946	92	94	3,618	100
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2,075	1,176	782	4,363	568	3,225	73	74	1,174	100
3	Assam	8,802	6,491	4,645	15,909	2,594	11,724	56	74	6,361	98
4	Bihar (RWD)	9,539	5,879	6,458	20,871	1,774	4,719	27	23	4,487	76
5	Bihar (NEA)	8,355	5,119	3,428	18,913	1,955	11,289	57	60	4,784	93
6	Chattisgarh	6,967	5,352	5,723	26,843	4,278	19,288	75	72	4,776	89
7	Goa	10	10	90	178	72	159	80	89	5	53
8	Gujarat	1,476	1,333	3,128	8,045	2,996	7,577	96	94	1,374	103
9	Haryana	1,518	1,318	420	4,589	398	4,437	95	97	1,262	96
10	Himachal Pradesh	2,576	1,840	2,212	12,767	1,507	9,650	68	76	1,610	88
11	Jammu & Kashmir	3,706	1,901	1,379	7,011	521	2,875	38	41	1,444	76
12	Jharkhand $$	3,623	2,757	3,169	13,457	1,346	7,044	42	52	1,989	72
13	Karnataka	3,219	3,141	3,220	16,196	3,096	15,035	96	93	3,200	102
14	Kerala	975	688	1,173	2,710	673	1,441	57	53	541	79
15	Madhya Pradesh	14,369	11,557	13,026	58,149	10,554	48,720	81	84	10,844	94
16	Maharashtra	5,388	5,258	5,309	23,217	4,845	20,853	91	90	4,723	90
17	Manipur	873	650	1,023	3,161	739	2,931	72	93	601	93
18	Meghalaya	409	223	427	1,206	356	987	83	82	222	99
19	Mizoram	708	571	191	2,487	144	2,055	75	83	521	91
20	Nagaland	733	360	305	3,630	240	2,659	79	73	354	98
21	Odisha	11,913	8,982	8,632	33,429	5,819	22,216	67	66	8,232	92
22	Punjab	1,792	1,568	765	4,960	720	4,424	94	89	1,391	89
23	Rajasthan	9,803	8,511	12,790	54,475	11,473	48,593	90	89	7,878	93
24	Sikkim	971	600	476	3,246	216	2,369	45	73	491	82
25	Tamil Nadu	2,036	1,821	4,970	10,054	4,907	9,835	99	98	1,715	94
26	Tripura	1,905	1,243	1,054	3,387	747	2,089	71	62	1,221	98
27	Uttar Pradesh	10,663	9,543	16,487	42,902	14,993	39,755	91	93	9,391	98
28	Uttarakhand	1,626	1,120	781	5,760	435	3,796	56	66	951	85
29	West Bengal	5,997	4,264	2,930	16,334	1,996	11,496	68	70	3,757	88
	Total	**126,556**	**96,903**	**111,674**	**439,387**	**86,115**	**341,189**	**77**	**78**	**88,917**	**92**
30	A & N Islands	32	11	18	0	0				0	2
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	37	14	156	182	0				0	0
32	Daman & Diu	10	10	0	0	0				5	49
33	Delhi	5	5	1	0	0				0	0
34	Lakshadweep	5	5		0	0				0	0
35	Pondicherry	12	5	78	88	77	69	99	78	9	186
	Total (UTs)	101	49	253	270	77	69	30	25	15	29
	Grand total	**126,657**	**96,952**	**111,927**	**439,656**	**86,192**	**341,257**	**77**	**78**	**88,931**	**92**

Annexure-IX

Projects sanctioned during 2011-2012 under PMGSY (till Dec' 2011)

Sl. No.	State	Value in ₹ crores	Nos of Roads/Bridges	Length in Km
1	Bihar-RWD	915	647	1,899
2	Chattisgarh	100	101	326
3	Gujarat	54	46	137
4	Himachal Pradesh	156	112	601
5	Jharkhand	635	531 roads + 49 bridges	2,006
6	Madhya Pradesh	1,043	743	3,105
7	Meghalaya	95	18	106
8	Nagaland	356	56	955
9	Odisha	1,467	886	3,550
10	Punjab	235	36	499
11	Rajasthan	886	1,076	3,603
12	Sikkim	206	80 roads + 15 bridges	352
13	Tripura	348	69 roads + 40 bridges	370
14	Uttar Pradesh	425	555	957
15	Uttarakhand	72	12 roads + 24 bridges	98
16	West Bengal	612	247	1,269
	Total	**7,604**	**5,343**	**19,833**

Progress of Bharat Nirman (Rural Roads component)

New Connectivity, Habitations

Annexure-X

fig. upto January'12

Sl. No.	States	Target (2005-12)	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Cumulative achievment*	Cumulative achievment in %
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Andhra Pradesh	236	0	11	0	4	0	0	2	0	190	59	100	115	47	23	212	90%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	103	22	0	65	3	67	19	25	19	30	12	10	15	15	15	83	81%
3	Assam	5,940	421	346	1,988	804	2,701	656	1,800	1,210	1,350	705	250	584	375	346	4,651	78%
4	Bihar	16,578	896	0	2,062	1,183	3,214	174	1,120	842	4,500	746	780	1,075	1,071	1,165	5,185	31%
5	Chhattisgarh	3,831	478	397	1,310	604	2,007	648	2,000	523	840	627	100	128	30	88	3,015	79%
6	Goa	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	100%
7	Gujarat	1,332	230	212	246	264	251	249	180	222	175	144	50	119	38	19	1,229	92%
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
9	Himachal Pradesh	922	127	98	209	145	166	168	260	172	250	5	50	44	20	15	647	70%
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1,468	57	3	352	16	593	41	175	187	350	297	50	81	20	120	745	51%
11	Jharkhand	2,991	526	101	1,295	108	901	97	400	363	1,100	305	300	327	225	205	1,506	50%
12	Karnataka	17	0	1	0	4	0	2	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	100%
13	Kerala	73	0	6	0	19	0	12	25	13	15	15	6	5	3	0	70	96%
14	Madhya Pradesh	6,790	768	929	1,760	1,345	2,399	1,916	2,300	2,361	504	-566	300	487	300	126	6,598	97%
15	Maharashtra	295	0	46	0	135	0	10	82	60	40	25	10	0	15	8	284	96%
16	Manipur	391	11	37	48	0	48	0	45	41	45	15	25	27	15	33	153	39%
17	Meghalaya	128	35	5	30	4	31	6	10	7	10	5	10	8	8	3	38	30%
18	Mizoram	130	12	7	39	1	39	11	10	6	40	14	15	63	8	0	102	78%
19	Nagaland	37	9	7	10	0	10	5	5	3	12	9	5	4	4	4	32	86%
20	Orissa	5,672	493	361	874	322	1,087	321	1,450	2,205	1,500	644	400	652	300	151	4,656	82%
21	Punjab	50	0	7	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	100%
22	Rajasthan	4,084	743	753	1,252	1,222	1,225	889	145	90	40	12	12	5	38	3	2,974	73%
23	Sikkim	154	22	35	30	18	31	7	60	16	55	17	15	13	30	11	117	76%
24	Tamil Nadu	83	0	46	0	0	0	3	25	30	2	0	2	2	2	1	82	99%
25	Tripura	810	66	12	183	53	248	52	200	164	280	164	60	106	56	28	579	71%
26	Uttar Pradesh	4,097	1,236	944	1,533	979	1,323	1,023	600	787	320	257	60	67	40	16	4,073	99%
27	Uttarakhand	772	95	16	106	15	257	46	125	115	80	104	40	77	40	47	420	54%
28	West Bengal	6,954	787	720	2,738	960	3,473	685	1,600	1,314	1,272	557	350	623	300	152	5,011	72%
	Total	**63,940**	**7,034**	**5,102**	**16,130**	**8,251**	**20,071**	**7,040**	**12,654**	**10,760**	**13,000**	**4,172**	**3,000**	**4,627**	**3,000**	**2,579**	**42,531**	**67%**

Progress of Bharat Nirman (Rural Roads component)

Annexure-XI

New Connectivity, Length in Km.

fig. upto January'12

Sl. No.	States	Target (2005-12)	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Cumulative achievment*	Cumulative achievment in %
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,286	0	514	0	477	0	41	10	0	110	159	750	817	375	452	2,459	108%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	766	163	87	638	128	647	214	290	113	250	111	100	28	125	25	705	92%
3	Assam	10,712	606	488	2,864	1,553	3,890	1,141	2,700	1,985	2,280	2,082	1,750	2,057	900	1,600	10,906	102%
4	Bihar	55,421	1,666	595	3,929	241	6,121	236	4,000	1,459	3,650	2,091	3,381	2,324	3,000	2,852	9,797	18%
5	Chhattisgarh	14,599	1,501	1,986	4,368	2,645	6,451	2,562	4,100	2,299	2,200	1,687	350	313	750	187	11,681	80%
6	Goa	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	45%
7	Gujarat	3,117	403	620	430	473	439	450	300	484	570	498	300	357	347	244	3,125	100%
8	Haryana	45	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	45	100%
9	Himachal Pradesh	3,824	465	1,362	796	798	639	717	1,260	693	700	114	200	111	375	37	3,831	100%
10	Jammu & Kashmir	4,423	170	21	1,059	49	1,782	132	1,300	451	400	646	200	374	375	799	2,471	56%
11	Jharkhand	6,410	1,052	492	2,594	308	1,812	274	1,200	997	500	1,507	1,300	1,599	750	696	5,872	92%
12	Karnataka	72	0	60	0	12	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	99%
13	Kerala	169	0	47	0	41	0	37	80	2	100	15	4	18	50	9	169	100%
14	Madhya Pradesh	30,322	2,602	2,759	6,162	3,789	8,327	5,232	6,250	7,894	4,000	4,515	1,200	4,922	1,289	1,433	30,543	101%
15	Maharashtra	1,442	0	265	0	450	0	29	200	205	500	229	30	190	375	112	1,480	103%
16	Manipur	1,426	100	111	461	147	464	225	900	67	200	455	175	263	113	159	1,426	100%
17	Meghalaya	451	124	75	136	25	140	27	150	25	50	69	50	62	75	22	305	68%
18	Mizoram	1,178	83	174	275	146	278	141	280	192	200	203	85	251	75	83	1,191	101%
19	Nagaland	757	93	317	105	22	110	156	130	73	150	142	20	35	0	12	757	100%
20	Odisha	13,515	1,056	1,359	1,986	1,602	2,524	1,398	5,200	2,064	2,530	2,801	2,000	3,158	1,000	1,245	13,628	101%
21	Punjab	178	0	97	0	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	178	100%
22	Rajasthan	13,258	2,154	2,402	3,630	3,940	3,554	3,672	1,700	312	1,700	50	90	19	375	4	10,399	78%
23	Sikkim	841	75	166	104	324	108	135	280	156	300	44	30	14	116	2	841	100%
24	Tamil Nadu	733	0	501	0	0	0	0	70	109	170	35	5	63	24	24	733	100%
25	Tripura	1,573	95	4	262	176	355	60	750	361	450	502	200	427	75	84	1,612	102%
26	Uttar Pradesh	9,553	1,966	2,203	2,391	2,383	2,059	2,657	1,400	1,553	1,050	591	150	137	375	33	9,556	100%
27	Uttarakhand	3,302	381	87	422	106	1,026	799	650	646	600	764	250	552	263	384	3,338	101%
28	West Bengal	9,610	739	1,220	2,573	1,508	3,265	1,567	2,000	1,887	1,340	1,442	1,700	1,300	800	757	9,681	101%
	Total	**189,988**	**15,492**	**18,054**	**35,182**	**21,423**	**43,990**	**21,902**	**35,220**	**24,026**	**24,000**	**20,752**	**14,320**	**19,391**	**12,000**	**11,256**	**136,804**	**72%**

Progress of Bharat Nirman (Rural Roads component)

Annexure-XII

Upgradation (i/c Renewal), Length in km.

fig. upto January'12

Sl. No.	States	Target (2005-12)	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Cumulative achievment*	Cumulative achievment in %
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Andhra Pradesh	8,597	1,821	891	2,259	2,132	2,259	2,732	2,990	3,042	1,690	3,112	1,000	1,303	720	265	13,477	157%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NR
3	Assam	6,495	0	0	2,006	0	2,270	0	630	613	0	0	10	0	24	17	630	10%
4	Bihar	9,295	0	195	2,394	586	3,511	705	3,600	1,186	700	343	225	152	2,000	190	3,357	36%
5	Chhattisgarh	8,449	0	19	1,986	299	3,240	1,939	750	128	300	496	250	275	1,300	177	3,333	39%
6	Goa	760	190	0	190	0	190	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
7	Gujarat	4,529	0	33	1,558	1,529	1,558	1,997	1,167	3,465	430	5,662	200	1,713	197	984	15,383	340%
8	Haryana	3,761	229	279	1,147	1,017	1,147	1,222	1,250	1,474	650	1,088	161	480	0	173	5,733	152%
9	Himachal Pradesh	4,713	0	0	1,516	1,096	1,694	1,116	900	1,377	300	1,364	250	1,156	250	736	6,844	145%
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2,936	0	4	1,008	4	921	275	750	348	100	343	100	100	250	185	1,259	43%
11	Jharkhand	6,220	0	0	2,108	476	2,123	0	300	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	476	8%
12	Karnataka	10,294	2,574	743	2,574	1,974	2,574	3,583	3,000	2,090	2,000	3,020	1,000	1,662	0	0	13,070	127%
13	Kerala	2,201	524	0	629	0	524	226	667	692	200	258	100	370	375	264	1,810	82%
14	Madhya Pradesh	18,627	0	0	5,190	5,757	6,614	0	2,250	0	1,000	5,883	2,000	4,184	3,300	768	16,592	89%
15	Maharashtra	17,337	4,334	108	4,334	3,664	4,334	4,300	6,600	6,730	1,200	3,000	922	1,473	0	95	19,370	112%
16	Manipur	0	0	172	0	53	0	36	50	18	0	73	20	14	100	12	377	NR
17	Meghalaya	1,840	0	13	588	0	588	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	1%
18	Mizoram	733	0	0	258	0	258	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
19	Nagaland	864	0	39	247	21	247	106	400	116	100	68	100	49	10	79	477	55%
20	Orissa	14,161	0	135	4,439	970	4,663	1,400	1,800	2,079	470	1,511	1,052	2,291	2,250	1,565	9,952	70%
21	Punjab	5,071	424	0	1,483	1,498	1,483	1,095	1,675	1,356	500	710	0	199	0	0	4,858	96%
22	Rajasthan	13,075	0	987	4,765	2,147	4,654	5,406	10,833	8,919	1,790	4,785	1,280	2,491	0	2,289	27,024	207%
23	Sikkim	433	0	26	197	0	138	0	50	0	0	0	30	0	75	0	26	6%
24	Tamil Nadu	11,115	1,298	0	2,824	4,825	2,824	6,215	1,473	1,794	600	2,468	1,000	2,711	774	686	18,698	168%
25	Tripura	1,172	0	0	374	0	384	0	50	0	50	18	50	97	175	95	210	18%
26	Uttar Pradesh	28,523	0	250	7,159	16,260	6,956	24,603	10,610	13,040	3,890	8,227	2,700	3,336	750	350	66,066	232%
27	Uttarakhand	3,443	0	5	889	0	1,283	1,182	200	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,387	40%
28	West Bengal	9,483	0	0	2,550	0	2,879	7	560	0	0	10	50	85	200	48	150	2%
	Total	**194,131**	**11,394**	**3,898**	**54,669**	**44,307**	**59,316**	**58,145**	**52,720**	**48,669**	**16,000**	**42,438**	**12,500**	**24,138**	**12,750**	**8,980**	**230,575**	**119%**

Annexure-XIII

Outcome Targets & Achievement 2011-12

Sl. No.	States	Length (Km)		No. of Habitations		Expenditure (₹in Cr)	
		Target for 2011-12	Length completed upto Jan'12	Target for 2011-12	Habitations connected upto Jan'12	Target for 2011-12	Expenditure upto Jan,12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,925	771	75	117		253
2	Arunachal Pradesh	196	299	20	37		103
3	Assam	1,224	1,617	500	346		987
4	Bihar (RWD)	3,000	1,898	675	792		1,618
5	Bihar (NEA)	3,000	1,874	675	422		516
6	Chattisgarh	1,500	879	40	224		189
7	Goa	0	0	0	0		0
8	Gujarat	728	421	50	176		148
9	Haryana	292	141	0	0		47
10	Himachal Pradesh	750	386	25	35		84
11	Jammu & Kashmir	750	991	25	142		396
12	Jharkhand	1,005	882	300	359		255
13	Karnataka	1,204	1,353	0	0		250
14	Kerala	446	168	20	8		35
15	Madhya Pradesh	3,719	2,202	400	629		723
16	Maharashtra	1,700	2,098	20	37		444
17	Manipur	150	342	20	38		124
18	Meghalaya	100	22	10	3		27
19	Mizoram	100	83	10	0		58
20	Nagaland	200	19	5	5		11
21	Odisha	2,400	2,303	400	262		936
22	Punjab	593	61	5	0		42
23	Rajasthan	1,795	426	75	20		223
24	Sikkim	154	43	40	24		6
25	Tamil Nadu	1,058	740	10	6		182
26	Tripura	314	104	75	62		152
27	Uttar Pradesh	3,000	441	75	33		154
28	Uttarakhand	350	384	50	60		121
29	West Bengal	1,347	805	400	305		297
	Grand Total	**33,000**	**21,750**	**4,000**	**4,142**		**8,380**

Annexure-XIV

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) State wise Physical Achievements 2011 - 2012

Position as on December 2011. Unit in Nos

Sl. No.	Name of the States / UTs	Annual Targt for The Year	Houses Sanctioned During The Year					Out of The Houses Sanctioned During The Year, Houses Allotted in The Name of			Houses under Construction			Houses Completed					% of Target Achieved	Reporting Month
			Sche-duled Caste SC	Sche-duled Tribe ST	Minority	Others	Total Col. (4 to 7)	Women	Husband and Wife Jointly	Physically/ Handi-capped	Sanctioned During Last or Current Year	Sanctioned Prior to Last Year	Total Col. (12+13)	Scheduled Caste SC	Scheduled Tribe ST	Minority	Others	Total Col. 15 to 18		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Andhra Pradesh	249013	114639	53100	37579	43695	249013	249013	0	0	53037	0	53037	90636	45400	18551	41389	195976	78.70	Dec.11
2	Arunachal Pradesh	7548	0	1104	0	0	1104	191	913	3	284	0	284	0	1082	0	0	1082	14.33	Nov.11
3	Assam	166913	40740	42002	25739	51060	159541	58426	53683	3168	90964	4061	95025	18735	26413	14775	23355	83278	49.89	Dec.11
4	Bihar	737486	221285	8029	112877	293284	635475	506034	74677	8183	869114	350850	1219964	67344	1917	25380	71381	166022	22.51	Dec.11
5	Chhattisgarh	37466	6524	15241	384	10211	32360	5535	26638	395	32719	6830	39549	2442	5538	225	4399	12604	33.64	Dec.11
6	Goa	1547	26	739	228	1099	2092	1040	67	0	3205	1363	4568	25	273	29	628	955	61.73	Nov.11
7	Gujarat	123168	3897	83757	1216	33616	122486	83122	19015	76	98378	10657	109035	2393	18178	1314	18617	40502	32.88	Dec.11
8	Haryana	17293	9368	0	2467	5804	17639	5569	5294	303	6637	692	7329	4216	0	806	2542	7564	43.74	Dec.11
9	Himachal Pradesh	5659	2721	480	197	2216	5614	1840	2384	102	1731	54	1785	2123	339	128	1772	4362	77.08	Dec.11
10	Jammu and Kashmir	17578	445	944	37	1371	2797	655	1003	12	5582	0	5582	348	950	30	1888	3216	18.30	Dec.11
11	Jharkhand	63477	9382	21544	6150	12187	49263	29920	9360	765	101850	38656	140506	11921	24390	7243	14326	57880	91.18	Dec.11
12	Karnataka	96760	64897	26295	21413	44058	156663	151237	0	5727	68039	15613	83652	4536	2905	2129	6205	15775	16.30	Dec.11
13	Kerala	53808	13545	2203	8362	13581	37691	29970	5290	682	44683	7923	52606	12593	1780	6494	10256	31123	57.84	Dec.11
14	Madhya Pradesh	76135	19588	27713	4334	20450	72085	22251	32572	731	81663	7860	89523	8029	8539	1194	8040	25802	33.89	Dec.11
15	Maharashtra	151063	31693	54928	11836	52571	151028	19727	85208	1018	103352	11428	114780	16143	18249	5225	19781	59398	39.32	Dec.11
16	Manipur	6552	0	2894	0	15	2909	1908	950	123	2657	280	2937	3	1669	49	191	1912	29.18	Nov.11
17	Meghalaya	11412	685	11482	190	78	12435	5361	6509	218	11057	387	11444	0	3308	0	310	3618	31.70	Dec.11
18	Mizoram	2432	0	2231	0	0	2231	1368	795	68	506	0	506	0	2163	0	0	2163	88.94	Dec.11
19	Nagaland	7552	0	11332	0	0	11332	134	10858	340	0	0	0	0	8083	0	0	8083	107.03	August.11
20	Odisha	142082	42611	31060	4785	41061	119517	25999	56760	742	160559	1746	162305	21967	17463	2747	25430	67607	47.58	Dec.11
21	Punjab	21386	14001	0	1179	2808	17988	7584	8422	241	10331	322	10653	9428	56	755	2101	12340	57.70	Dec.11
22	Rajasthan	61894	62859	31359	13183	53960	161361	110948	40811	1033	129640	6468	136108	18479	7014	4149	13690	43332	70.01	Dec.11
23	Sikkim	1444	288	433	721	723	2165	1169	435	66	0	0	0	250	417	334	699	1700	117.73	Nov.11
24	Tamil Nadu	100553	37564	631	9310	17625	65130	24485	14412	886	35398	416	35814	1147	34	63	211	1455	1.45	Dec.11
25	Tripura	14704	2835	13230	1298	4213	21576	7204	14129	646	8400	2612	11012	640	1884	373	825	3722	25.31	Dec.11
26	Uttar Pradesh	332804	150400	3064	35714	122057	311235	197446	6807	3401	158494	5	158499	83210	893	15930	52457	152490	45.82	Dec.11
27	Uttarakhand	15488	2757	843	2193	6578	12371	10113	972	33	6915	53	6968	1820	828	1189	3849	7686	49.63	Dec.11
28	West Bengal	199176	69378	18774	29381	35070	152603	78197	58198	3580	133533	5698	139231	45899	13736	24076	29547	113258	56.86	Dec.11
29	And & Nic Islands	2389	0	0	36	307	343	33	159	0	613	541	1154	0	0	134	372	506	21.18	Dec.11
30	Dad & Nag Haveli	398	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	NR
31	Daman And Diu	178	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	NR
32	Lakshadweep	154	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	NR
33	Puducherry	1190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	NR
	Total	**2726702**	**922128**	**465412**	**330809**	**869698**	**2588047**	**1636479**	**536321**	**32542**	**2219341**	**474515**	**2693856**	**424327**	**213501**	**133322**	**354261**	**1125411**	**41.27**	
A	N.E. States	218557	44548	84708	27948	56089	213293	75761	88272	4632	113868	7340	121208	19628	45019	15531	25380	105558	48.30	
B	Non N.E. States	2508145	877580	380704	302861	813609	2374754	1560718	448049	27910	2105473	467175	2572648	404699	168482	117791	328881	1019853	40.66	
	Total	**2726702**	**922128**	**465412**	**330809**	**869698**	**2588047**	**1636479**	**536321**	**32542**	**2219341**	**474515**	**2693856**	**424327**	**213501**	**133322**	**354261**	**1125411**	**41.27**	

Annexure-XV

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) State wise Financial Performance 2011 - 2012

Position as on December 2011. (₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States / UTs	Nos of Dist-ricts	Opening Balance as on 1.4.2011	ALLOCATION			RELEASE OF FUNDS			State Share reported by States	Misc. Receipt /Interest etc.	Total Available Funds TAFs Col. (4+10+12)	UTILISATION OF FUNDS ON					% of Utili sation on TAFs	Reporting Month
				Central Allocation (CA)	State Matching Share (SMS)	Total	Central Release (CR) 31.12.2011	State Matching Share (SMS)	Total Col. 8+9				Scheduled Caste (SC)	Scheduled Tribe (ST)	Minority	Others	Total (Col.15 to 18)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	22	3090.84	84762.05	28254.00	113016.05	83954.639	27984.88	111939.52	42381.08	0.00	115030.36	41408.91	21029.24	8641.83	16721.35	87801.33	76.33	Dec.11
2	Arunachal Pradesh	16	234.26	3294.85	366.10	3660.95	0.000	0.00	0.00	64.34	23.40	257.66	0.00	313.21	0.00	0.00	313.21	121.56	Nov.11
3	Assam	27	37459.90	72857.40	8095.25	80952.65	52634.085	5848.23	58482.32	3865.81	8392.84	104335.05	13183.31	17260.93	10195.46	16929.96	57569.66	55.18	Dec.11
4	Bihar	38	213224.69	250195.44	83398.47	333593.91	136059.340	45353.11	181412.45	25074.92	1132.34	395769.48	63380.55	2321.99	32215.58	87404.55	185322.67	46.83	Dec.11
5	Chhattisgarh	18	3303.33	13107.75	4369.24	17476.99	9666.608	3222.20	12888.81	3270.42	61.61	16253.75	1665.33	4348.14	113.82	2885.02	9012.31	55.45	Dec.11
6	Goa	2	291.84	522.07	174.02	696.09	522.070	174.02	696.09	598.64	46.94	1034.87	13.85	235.60	77.62	598.27	925.34	89.42	Nov.11
7	Gujarat	26	89559.01	41569.23	13856.41	55425.64	23578.419	7859.47	31437.89	11474.20	109.92	121106.83	1628.32	22511.22	609.90	17330.44	42079.88	34.75	Dec.11
8	Haryana	21	615.68	5836.35	1945.45	7781.80	4914.044	1638.02	6552.06	1146.09	136.03	7303.76	2246.80	0.00	517.49	1279.78	4044.07	55.37	Dec.11
9	Himachal Pradesh	12	298.71	2058.51	686.17	2744.68	1803.830	601.28	2405.11	426.07	20.05	2723.86	746.93	141.08	82.25	643.13	1613.39	59.23	Dec.11
10	Jammu and Kashmir	22	875.74	6393.85	2131.29	8525.14	4343.872	1447.96	5791.83	432.18	3.02	6670.59	210.35	295.82	4.71	522.21	1033.09	15.49	Nov.11
11	Jharkhand	24	33846.38	22316.33	7438.78	29755.11	12920.300	4306.77	17227.07	2108.58	0.00	51073.45	6742.49	8764.25	3162.44	6281.62	24950.79	48.85	Dec.11
12	Karnataka	29	57384.23	32656.50	10885.50	43542.00	21623.871	7207.96	28831.83	8873.96	0.00	86216.06	7514.44	3220.52	2683.71	4472.91	17891.58	20.75	Dec.11
13	Kerala	14	8586.32	18160.05	6053.35	24213.40	10726.158	3575.39	14301.55	3871.40	695.42	23583.29	5369.93	1081.20	2876.81	5189.51	14517.44	61.56	Dec.11
14	Madhya Pradesh	50	4699.75	26068.92	8689.64	34758.56	29040.267	9680.09	38720.35	4519.86	219.28	43639.39	6489.27	9580.14	1151.75	6967.15	24188.31	55.43	Dec.11
15	Maharashtra	33	6145.03	51117.44	17039.15	68156.59	37756.196	12585.40	50341.60	16357.26	1720.97	58207.59	8991.88	16453.53	3629.96	14760.15	43835.51	75.31	Dec.11
16	Manipur	9	432.76	2860.10	317.79	3177.89	1707.461	189.72	1897.18	0.00	2.90	2332.84	40.23	1043.83	91.63	182.95	1358.63	58.24	Nov.11
17	Meghalaya	7	1068.52	4981.27	553.48	5534.75	4694.750	521.64	5216.39	342.11	90.58	6375.48	22.31	3789.50	0.97	9.70	3822.48	59.96	Dec.11
18	Mizoram	8	5.03	1061.56	117.95	1179.51	1061.560	117.95	1179.51	168.48	6.27	1190.82	0.00	837.93	0.00	0.00	837.93	70.37	Dec.11
19	Nagaland	11	1153.06	3296.27	366.25	3662.52	1648.135	183.13	1831.26	0.00	0.00	2984.32	0.00	2801.19	0.00	0.00	2801.19	93.86	Aug.11
20	Odisha	30	22657.51	49155.32	16385.11	65540.43	39630.656	13210.22	52840.88	12360.17	731.84	76230.22	12995.81	9499.65	2366.34	13205.43	38067.23	49.94	Dec.11
21	Punjab	20	5431.23	7217.84	2405.94	9623.78	1988.516	662.84	2651.36	771.58	580.86	8663.45	3969.02	0.00	300.27	790.65	5059.94	58.41	Dec.11
22	Rajasthan	33	33358.37	20889.15	6963.05	27852.20	28858.525	9619.51	38478.03	7456.68	3889.18	75725.58	15897.26	8376.53	3749.39	13249.91	41273.08	54.50	Dec.11
23	Sikkim	1	202.79	630.42	70.05	700.47	375.535	41.73	417.26	25.00	9.67	629.72	121.53	202.55	294.39	324.09	942.56	149.68	Dec.11
24	Tamil Nadu	31	2275.35	33936.80	11312.27	45249.07	21298.276	7099.42	28397.70	5590.40	163.62	30836.67	6355.32	337.15	1566.60	3205.26	11464.33	37.18	Dec.11
25	Tripura	4	1109.62	6418.13	713.13	7131.26	9174.159	1019.35	10193.51	372.80	678.51	11981.63	642.27	2450.63	403.21	938.66	4434.76	37.01	Dec.11
26	Uttar Pradesh	71	6204.35	112377.53	37459.18	149836.71	108428.020	36142.67	144570.69	25197.29	978.50	151753.54	55145.67	1160.60	11516.79	41769.12	109592.18	72.22	Dec.11
27	Uttarakhand	13	1369.07	5633.93	1877.98	7511.91	5390.974	1796.99	7187.96	1216.95	26.45	8583.48	1173.48	376.46	932.02	3083.64	5565.59	64.84	Dec.11
28	West Bengal	19	42480.97	67805.68	22601.89	90407.57	39079.806	13026.60	52106.41	9423.60	407.56	94994.94	22660.68	5956.21	12477.47	13404.95	54499.31	57.37	Dec.11
29	And & Nic Islands	3	482.67	1075.04	0.00	1075.04	98.040	0.00	98.04	0.00	13.09	593.80	0.00	0.00	24.64	172.65	197.29	33.22	Dec.11
30	Dad & Nag Haveli	1	0.00	179.12	0.00	179.12	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	#DIV/0!	NR
31	Daman and Diu	1	0.00	80.17	0.00	80.17	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	#DIV/0!	NR
32	Lakshadweep	1	0.00	69.47	0.00	69.47	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	#DIV/0!	NR
33	Puducherry	1	0.00	535.46	0.00	535.46	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	#DIV/0!	NR
	Total	**618**	**577846.99**	**949120.00**	**294526.88**	**1243646.88**	**692978.11**	**215116.54**	**908094.65**	**187389.86**	**20140.82**	**1506082.46**	**278615.90**	**144389.08**	**99687.04**	**272323.05**	**795015.07**	**52.79**	
A	N.E. States	83	41665.93	95400.00	10599.99	105999.99	71295.69	7921.74	79217.43	4838.54	9204.16	130087.52	14009.64	28699.77	10985.65	18385.36	72080.42	55.41	
B	Non N.E. States	535	536181.06	853720.00	283926.89	1137646.89	621682.43	207194.79	828877.22	182551.32	10936.65	1375994.93	264606.26	115689.31	88701.39	253937.69	722934.65	52.54	
	Total	**618**	**577846.99**	**949120.00**	**294526.88**	**1243646.88**	**692978.11**	**215116.54**	**908094.65**	**187389.86**	**20140.82**	**1506082.46**	**278615.90**	**144389.08**	**99687.04**	**272323.05**	**795015.07**	**52.79**	

Annexure-XVI

(in ₹)

Monthly State Contribution per Pensioner as Reported				
S.N.	**STATE/UT**	**IGNOAPS**	**IGNWPS**	**IGNDPS**
01	Andhra Pradesh	NIL	NIL	300
02	Bihar	NIL	NIL	NIL
03	Chhattisgarh	100	NIL	NIL
04	Goa	800	800	800
05	Gujarat	200		300
06	Haryana	300 (below 70 years) 500 (above 70 years)	550	350
07	Himahcal Pradesh	130	130	130
08	Jammu & Kashmir	125	200	
09	Jharkhand	200	200	
10	Karnataka	200	200	800
11	Kerala	50	120	160
12	Madhya Pradesh	75	75	75
13	Maharashtra	400	400	400
14	Odisha	NIL	NIL	NIL
15	Punjab	250	250	250
16	Rajasthan	300 (below75 years) 550 (above 75 years)	300	300
17	Tamil Nadu	800	800	800
18	Uttar Pradesh	100	100	100
19	Uttarakhand	200	200	400
20	West Bengal	200	200	200
21	Arunachal Pradesh	NIL	NIL	NIL
22	Assam	50		
23	Manipur	NIL	NIL	NIL
24	Meghalaya	50	NIL	NIL
25	Mizoram	50	NIL	50
26	Nagaland	100		100
27	Sikkim	200	300	300
28	Tripura	200	200	200
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	800 (60-79 years) 500(80 years and above)	800	800
30	Chandigarh	500	500	500
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	300		
32	Daman & Diu	300		
33	NCT Delhi	800	800	800
34	Lakshadweep	100		
35	Pondicherry	400	400	400

Annexure-XVII

State wise Coverage of Beneficiaries under Various Schemes of NSAP Year : 2011-2012							
S.N.	States/UTs	No. of beneficiaries reported					Reporting Month
		IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Annapurna	
1	Andhra Pradesh	1011153	303945	64595	4084	93200	Dec.,11
2	Bihar	3203771	331650	17999	20819		Dec.,11
3	Chhattisgarh	586882	114559	30267	6457	19015	Dec.,11
4	Goa	2136			554		Nov.,11
5	Gujarat	320110	655	3308	1411		Dec.,11
6	Haryana	131326	31202	12202			Aug.,11
7	Himachal Pradesh	94220	8891	381	648	2645	Dec.,11
8	J & K						Dec.,11
9	Jharkhand	640044	162296	18368	3525	145061	Oct.,11
10	Karnataka	933891	202186	56283	11074		Oct.,11
11	Kerala	185316	34244	15686			Aug.,11
12	Madhya Pradesh	1215452	354652	148956	26668		Oct.,11
13	Maharashtra	1071000	323000	114000	10000	108000	Oct.,11
14	Odisha	1777083	194379	110822	14861	64800	Dec.,11
15	Punjab	159048	14867	3497			Dec.,11
16	Rajasthan	629906	87136	14448		105293	Nov.,11
17	Tamilnadu	1019232	377902	35841	4777	66388	Oct.,11
18	Uttar Pradesh	3380290	584781	56300	70508		Nov.,11
19	Uttarakhand	252827	11865	2257	6975		Dec.,11
20	West Bengal	1728948	378406	34493	14730	65068	Dec.,11
NE States							
21	Arunachal Pradesh	31209	1849	1802	500	NR	Aug.,11
22	Assam	598965			25639	25308	March,11
23	Manipur	50714	4675		1670	3320	March,11
24	Meghalaya	48112	6749	1341	2000	9263	Oct.,11
25	Mizoram	23747	1192	587	614	2583	Oct.,11
26	Nagaland	46483	1961	1276	600	6727	Nov.,11
27	Sikkim	15169	326	241			March,11
28	Tripura	136592	10605	2038	5000	14851	Oct.,11
	Total		**19293626**	**3543973**	**746988**	**233114**	**731522**
UTs							
29	A&N Islands	1063	1063	1007			March,11
30	Chandigarh	3863	2919	99	35		Oct.,11
31	D&N Haveli	944			51		March,11
32	Daman & Diu	130	48	15			March,11
33	NCT Delhi	372793	58522	20705	1168		Dec.,11
34	Lakshadweep	36					March,11
35	Puducherry	23607	4199	1585			Sept.,11
	Sub Total	**402436**	**66751**	**23411**	**1254**	**0**	
	GRAND TOTAL	**19696062**	**3610724**	**770399**	**234368**	**731522**	

Annexure-XVIII

State-wise Central Allocation and Release under DRDA Administration Scheme for the year 2010-2011 and 2011-12

₹ in lakhs

		2010-11		2011-12	
Sl. No.	States/U.Ts	Central Allocation (Budgeted)	Total Release *	Central Allocation (Budgeted)	Total Release
1	2	4	12	4	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	1689.84	2105.27	1914.34	957.17
2	Bihar	2821.11	3151.00	3195.91	1597.96
3	Chhatisgarh	1158.37	1315.99	1312.26	749.73
4	Goa	121.38	155.99	137.50	96.60
5	Gujarat	1749.92	2100.12	1982.41	1046.67
6	Haryana	1267.96	1564.97	1436.41	923.13
7	Himachal Pradesh	737.68	887.03	835.68	444.77
8	Jammu & Kashmir	1379.91	783.06	1563.24	657.76
9	Jharkhand	1626.20	1628.59	1842.24	922.40
10	Karnataka	1830.06	1823.65	2073.19	1005.89
11	Kerala	1001.64	1124.35	1134.71	567.36
12	Madhya Pradesh	3054.42	3659.78	3557.67	2050.20
13	Maharashtra	2355.63	2884.01	2668.58	1471.61
14	Odisha	2092.85	2362.27	2370.89	1333.80
15	Punjab	1234.96	1348.57	1399.03	775.10
16	Rajasthan	2143.51	2652.07	2428.29	1505.79
17	Tamil Nadu	2275.49	2660.55	2577.80	1323.73
18	Uttar Pradesh	5084.83	6064.38	5760.37	3390.92
19	Uttarakhand	853.17	1054.96	966.51	676.79
20	West Bengal	1430.59	1756.41	1620.65	925.76
21	A & N Isaland	216.82	36.14	245.63	40.94
22	D&N Haveli	72.27	0.00	81.88	0.00
23	Daman & Diu	72.27	36.14	81.88	0.00
24	Lakshadweep	89.56	44.78	101.46	0.00
25	Pondicherry	89.56	115.10	101.46	50.73
	Sub Total	**36450.00**	**41315.18**	**41390.00**	**22517.81**
	NORTH EAST STATES				
1	Arunachal Pradesh	787.76	1888.85	913.82	534.12
2	Assam	1392.37	2172.41	1615.17	1073.54
3	Meghalaya	331.74	605.52	384.82	337.83
4	Manipur	407.43	688.40	484.55	307.38
5	Nagaland	513.96	737.21	596.20	482.78
6	Mizoram	343.88	611.60	398.91	555.38
7	Sikkim	53.27	97.22	61.79	87.06
8	Tripura	219.60	383.60	254.74	209.06
	Sub Total	**4050.00**	**7184.82**	**4710.00**	**3587.15**
	Grand Total	**40500.00**	**48499.99**	**46100.00**	**26104.96**

As on 21.12.2011

Annexure – XIX

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	SCs	STs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Group – "A"	25	4	2	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Group – "B"	46	11	4	9	3	NIL	NIL	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Group – "C"	36	7	2	5	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
***Group – "D" (Excluding Safai Karamcharis)**	31	4	5	6	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
***Group – "D" (Safai karamcharis)**	3	3	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
TOTAL	**141**	**29**	**13**	**21**	**3**	**NIL**	**NIL**	**1**	**NIL**	**NIL**	**NIL**	**NIL**	**NIL**	**NIL**

*Under the 6th Central pay commission, all Group 'D' posts have been converted into Group 'C' posts.

Annexure – XX

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"	25	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Group – "B"	46	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Group – "C"	36	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	141	NIL	1	1	NIL	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- XXI

Research Studies for the Year 2011-2012

S. No.	Research Study Title	Team Members	Study Area
1	Conferring Ownership Rights of Minor Forest Produce on Panchayat and Gram Sabha in Scheduled Areas: Achievements and Challenges	Dr.Annamalai , Dr. R. R. Prasad	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh , Maharashtra, Odisha
2	Impact of MGNREGS on Development of Scheduled Caste Lands	Dr. T. Brahmanandam	Andhra Pradesh, Odisha
3	An Evaluation study of the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) In Selected States	Dr.K.P.Kumaran , Dr. V. annamalai, Dr. T. Vijay Kumar, Dr. T. Brahmanandam	Karnataka, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan
4	Factors Effecting Participation of Tribals in MGNREGA	Dr.K.P.Kumaran	Maharashtra, Odisha
5	Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities An Evaluation study	Dr. T. Vijay Kumar	Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andaman & Nicobar
6	A Study on Marketing of SGSY Products in Pune District of Maharashtra: Case of PPP	Dr.Shankar Chaterjee	Maharashtra
7	Small Producer Companies in Creation of Rural Livelihoods: Exploratory Case Studies in MP	Dr.Purushotham, Dr. S Chatterjee, Dr. T G Ramaiah	Madhya Pradesh
8	MGNREGA Interventions and Impact on Rural Livelihoods	Dr. G. Rajanikanth & Team	Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha
9	Social Audit: Processes, Outcomes, Effects and Constraints.	Dr. C. Dheeraja	Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha
10	Effectiveness of Watershed Management: A case study of some successful watershed Projects in Five States	Dr. U. Hemanta Kumar, Dr. S.S.P. Sharma	Andra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttarkhand

Contd. Annexure-XXI

S. No.	Research Study Title	Team Members	Study Area
11	Watershed and its Impact on Poverty Alleviation and sustainable livelihood: A Comparative Study in Six States	Dr. D. Bidari	Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Nagaland
12	Participation of Local Institutions in Planning and Management of Watershed Projects: A Study in different Agro - climatic / Zones / Regions	Dr. S. N. Rao	Jammu & Kashmir, Gujarat, Sikkim/ Nagaland
13	Repayment Crisis in Microfinance.	Dr.B.K. Swain	Andhra Pradesh, Odisha
14	MGNREGS: Process Analysis of Wage Payments	Dr.Suresh Babu, Mr. H.K. Solanki, Dr. Joseph	Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra
15	Impact Of Special Economic Zones(SEZ) on Employment and Skill Development Of Rural Households	Dr. N V Madhuri, Dr. C. Dheeraja, Dr. T. Vijay Kumar, Dr. Sursha Babu, Dr. Valentina, Dr. Chinnadurai	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh
16	Role of Technology & Emerging Gender Relations in women: A three state study	Dr. Valentina, Ms. Vindya, Ms. Niveditha	Karnataka, Gujarat, Meghalaya
17	Decentralised District plan: Convergence Approach of Dindori District, Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Sarumathy	Madhya Pradesh (Dindori Dist.)
18	Gram Panchayat Service Delivery Systems	Dr. Jaya Laxmi	Tamilnadu, Chhattisgarh
19	Mobilization of Finances by the Panchayats: A Comparative study	Dr. Y. Bhaskar Rao	Kerala, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh
20	Impact Assessment Study on Rural Drinking Water Projects in Selected States	Dr. Sivaram, Dr. Y. Gangi Reddy, Dr. S. Venkatadri	Gujarat, West Bengal, Tamilnadu
21	Study on Planning and Implementation of PMGSY in Different Geographical Regions.	Dr. Y. Gangi Reddy, Dr. P. Sivaram, Dr. S. Venkatadri, Dr. R. Murugesan	Assam, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha, Karnataka

Contd. Annexure-XXI

S. No.	Research Study Title	Team Members	Study Area
22	Impact of (Kudumbashree, Stree Shakthi and Mahalir Thittam) Self-Help Models on Socio- Economic Development – A Comparative Study of SC and Non-SC Women.	Dr. R. Chinnadurai	Kerala, Karnataka, Tamilnadu
23	Success Stories in Rural Development: An Analytical Study of Factors Contributing to Success and Documentation.	Dr. Chakravarthy & Team	Five states (one each from East West North, South and one from North East region)
24	Preparation of training manual for PESA	Dr. RR Prasad	Andhra Pradesh Chattisgarh, Gujarat Jharkahand Madhya Pradesh Odisha, Rajasthan
25	Evaluation study of Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Schedule Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)	Dr. RR Prasad	Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh. Karnataka, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Tripura, Odisha, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Maharashtra
26	Preparation of CSR for Hindustan Copper Ltd	Dr. RR Prasad	Jharkhand, Rajasthan Madhya Pradesh
27	Monitoring of SSA & MDM for Andhra Pradesh	Dr. T. Vijay Kumar	Andhra Pradesh
28	Post Enumeration Study of DISE 2011 in Andhra Pradesh	Dr. T. Vijay Kumar	Andhra Pradesh
29	Post Enumeration Study of DISE 2011 in Maharashtra	Dr. T. Vijay Kumar	Maharashtra
30	Impact Assessment of Nirmal Gram Abhiyan (NGA) & Gramen VIkas Andolan (GVA)	Dr. B. Chakravarthy & Dr. T. Brahmanandam	All States

Contd. Annexure-XXI

S. No.	Research Study Title	Team Members	Study Area
31	Revitalization of the State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD), Ranchi, Jharkhand	Dr. Gyanmudra	Jharkhand
32	Performance of the Beneficiary Committees of commissioned LI Schemes	Dr. K. Suman Chandra	Andhra Pradesh
33	Study to Test Check the Results of 4th Minor Irrigation Census	Dr. G. Rajani Kanth, Dr. Dheeraja, Dr. D. Bidari	16 states
34	National Level Study on "Best Practices in IAY" in (12 states)	Dr. Y. Gangi Reddy Dr. S. Venkatadri Dr. P. Siva Ram Dr. R. Murugesan	12 states
35	Formation Of Flexible Labour Groups For Enhancing Access to Employment & Strengthening Livelihoods In Kerala	Dr. G. Rajni Kanth	Kerala
36	Improving Management Practices in the Implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National employment Guarentee Scheme(MGNREGA) in the State Jammu & Kashmir	CRRID	Jammu & Kashmir
37	Convergence with SHGs and Animal Husbandry in a District of Andhra Pradesh	Dr. Gyanmudra	Andhra Pradesh
38	Geo informatics Based Livelihood Planning of Selected Villages in Maharashtra	Dr. V. Madhava Rao	Maharashtra
39	Disaster resilient Gram Panchayat: Making A Model	Dr. K. Sumanchandra	Andhra Pradesh
40	Participatory Micro level Planning & Management for Sustainable Development through GIS Applications	SIRD Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu
41	**SIRD, Chhattisgarh** Study on Trends and Possibilities of Local Taxation among Three Tier Panchayats in Chhattisgarh	Dr. Ashok Jaiswal, Shri. Abay Kant Srivatsava, Shri Anuj Patel.	8 districts (Chhattisgarh) Bastar, Kanker, Raipur, Durg, Korba, Raigarh, Sarguja, Jashpur

Contd. Annexure-XXI

S. No.	Research Study Title	Team Members	Study Area
42	**AMR APARD** Developing Information base for Improving Drought Coping Mechanism in Ippalapalle Village Thimmajipet Mandal Mahaboob Nagar District, Andhra Pradesh State	Dr. PV Prakash Goud	Ippalapally Village (Mahaboob Nagar Dist.)
43	**SIPRD West Bengal** Payments of Wages to the Workers Under MGNREGS Through Different Financial Institutions in West Bengal : its Problems & Probable Solutions	Dr. Deepika Chkraborthy, Shri Bhaskar Ray	Jalpaiguri(Hilly Area), South Paragans (Plain Area), Purulia (Rain Fed Area), Birbhum (irrigated area) Nadia (Highest Financial Inclusion), Cooch Bihar (Lowest Financial Inclusion),
44	Comparative Analysis of the progress of SGSY in the state of West Bengal over a decade (1999-2010)	Smt. Susmita Chaoudhary	West Bengal
45	Study of Capacity Building of SGHs in SGSY	Sri. Tapas Ray	West Bengal
46	**SIRD Goa** Documentation on MGNREGA	SIRD Goa	Goa (50 cases from Interior blocks)
47	**SIRD, Madhya Pradesh** Study of "Kapil Dhara" Sub Scheme in NREGS and its Socio Economic Impact on Farmers	Preeti Wakhale, Trilochan Singh	Umaria and Shahdol Districts
48	**Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Development studies** Effectiveness of Panchayati Raj Institutions in Service Delivery in Kerala	Dr. B. A Prakash	Kerala
49	**CIRDAP:** Government and Community Initiatives in Prevention of Arsenic Drinking Water quality problem	Dr. P. Shiva Ram	Bangladesh.

Annexure- XXII

Consultancy Research studies for the year 2011-12

S. No.	Research Study Title	Team Members	Study Area
1	Preparation of training manual for PESA	Dr. RR Prasad	Andhra Pradesh Chhattisgarh Gujarat, Jharkhand Madhya Pradesh Odisha, Rajasthan
2	Evaluation study of Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Schedule Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)	Dr. RR Prasad	Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh. Karnataka, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Tripura, Odisha, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Maharashtra
3	Preparation of CSR for Hindustan Copper Ltd	Dr. RR Prasad	Jharkhand, Rajasthan Madhya Pradesh
4	Monitoring of SSA & MDM for Andhra Pradesh	T. Vijay Kumar	Andhra Pradesh
5	Post Enumeration Study of DISE 2011 in Andhra Pradesh	T. Vijay Kumar	Andhra Pradesh
6	Post Enumeration Study of DISE 2011 in Maharashtra	T. Vijay Kumar	Maharashtra
7	Impact Assessment of Nirmal Gram Abhiyan (NGA) & Gramen VIkas Andolan (GVA)	Dr. B. Chakravarthy & Dr. T. Brahmanandam	All states
8	Revitalization of the State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD), Ranchi, Jharkhand	Dr. Gyanmudra	Jharkhand
9	Performance of the Beneficiary Committees of commissioned LI Schemes	Dr. K. Suman Chandra	Andhra Pradesh
10	Study to Test Check the Results of 4th Minor Irrigation Census	Dr. G. Rajani Kanth, Dr. Dheeraja, Dr. K.H. Rao	16 states
11	National Level Study on "Best Practices in IAY" in (12 states)	Dr. Y. Gangi Reddy Dr. S. Venkatadri Dr. P. Siva Ram Dr. R. Murugesan	12 states

Annexure- XXIII

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 Rajni Kanth	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	Convergence with SHGs and Animal Husbandry in a District of Andhra Pradesh	Dr. Gyanmudra	Andhra Pradesh
4	Geo informatics Based Livelihood Planning of Selected Villages in Maharashtra	Dr. V. Madhava Rao	Maharashtra
5	Disaster resilient Gram Panchayat: Making A Model	Dr. K. Sumanchandra	Andhra Pradesh
6	Participatory Micro level Planning & Management for Sustainable Development through GIS Applications	SIRD Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu

Annexure- XXIV

Collaborative Research Studies

S. No.	Research Study Title	Team Members	Study Area
1	**SIRD, Chhattisgarh** Study on Trends and Possibilities of Local Taxation among Three Tier Panchayats in Chhattisgarh	Dr. Ashok Jaiswal, Shri. Abay Kant Srivatsava, Shri Anuj Patel.	8 districts (Chhattisgarh) Bastar, Kanker, Raipur, Durg, Korba, Raigarh, Sarguja, Jashpur
2	**AMR APARD** Developing Information base for Improving Drought Coping Mechanism in Ippalapalle Village Thimmajipet Mandal Mahaboob Nagar District, Andhra Pradesh State	Dr. PV Prakash Goud	Ippalapally Village (Mahaboob Nagar Dist.)
3	**SIPRD West Bengal** Payments of Wages to the Workers Under MGNREGS Through Different Financial Institutions in West Bengal : its Problems & Probable Solutions	Dr. Deepika Chakraborthy, Shri Bhaskar Ray	Jalpaiguri(Hilly Area), South Paragans (Plain Area), Purulia (Rain Fed Area), Birbhum (irrigated area) Nadia (Highest Financial Inclusion), Cooch Bihar (Lowest Financial Inclusion),
4	Comparative Analysis of the progress of SGSY in the state of West Bengal over a decade (1999-2010)	Smt. Susmita Chaoudhary	West Bengal
5	Study of Capacity Building of SGHs in SGSY	Sri. Tapas Ray	West Bengal
6	**SIRD Goa** Documentation on MGNREGA		Goa (50 cases from Interior blocks)
7	**SIRD, Madhya Pradesh** Study of "Kapil Dhara" Sub Scheme in NREGS and its Socio Economic Impact on Farmers	Preeti Wakhale, Trilochan Singh	Umaria and Shahdol Districts
8	**Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Development studies** Effectiveness of Panchayati Raj Institutions in Service Delivery in Kerala	Dr. B. A. Prakash	Kerala
9	**CIRDAP:** Government and Community Initiatives in Prevention of Arsenic Drinking Water quality problem	Dr. P. Shiva Ram	Bangladesh.

Annexure- XXV

National Institute of Rural Development

Annual Statement showing the representation of SCs, STs and OBCs as on 31.12.2011 and number of Appointments made during The Calendar Year 2011 in NIRD Under Ministry of Rural Development

Groups	No. of Employees (As on 31.12.2011				Number of appointments made during the previous calendar year 2011									
					By Direct Recruitment				By Promotion			By other Method		
	Total Number of Employees	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'	53	11	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'B'	43	11	1	6	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	-
Group 'C'	253	73	13	58	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	**349**	**95**	**16**	**72**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**-**	**-**

Annexure- XXVI

Annual statement showing number of persons with disabilities and minorities in service appointed during The Year 2011 in NIRD Under Department 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	20
Group 'A'	53	__	__	1	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	2
Group 'B'	43	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	3
Group 'C'	253	__	__	6	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	38
TOTAL	349	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43

III. Steps taken to implement the provisions of reservation for SC, ST, OBCs and PWDs.

The Institute is following the reservation policy as per Govt. of India orders issued from time to time.

Annexure-XXVII

Results Framework Document (RFD) 2011-12

Table : Trend Value for Success Indicators for the Department of Rural Development

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4		Column 5	Column 6	Column 7	Column 8	Column 9
Objective	**Weight**	**Actions**	**Success Indicator**	**Unit**	**Actual Value for FY 09-10**	**Actual Value for FY 10-11**	**Target Value for FY11-12**	**Projected Value for FY 12-13**	**Projected Value for FY 13-14**
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	20	1.1 Percentage of households provided employment against demanded employment under MGNREGS#	Percentage of rural households	%	99	99	99	**	**
		1.2 Person days generated under MGNREGS#	No. of person days generated	Nos. in crores	282.21	250.00	250.00	**	**
		1.3 Person days generated under MGNREGS (women)#	Percentage of persondays (women) generated	%	51	33	33	**	**
		1.4 Average days of employment provided to each household#	Average persondays per household	No. of days	54	46	46	**	**
		1.5 Total fund utilized#	Total funds utilized	Rs. In crores	37853.75	38000	38000	**	**
		1.6 Total works taken up#	Number of works	Number	45.96	50	50		
		1.7 Approval of State Labour Budget for 2011-12	Approval of Labour Budget of 50% of States	Nos.	17	34	34		

		1.8 Review by Central Employment Guarantee Council	No. of meetings held	Nos.	3	3	3		
		1.9 Regional Review meetings in States	No. of meetings held	Nos.	1	2	1		
Objective 2 Providing livelihood opportunities by effective implementation of SGSY	15	2.1 Release of allocated funds	Release of total allocated funds	Amount in Rs. Crores	2230	2666	2914	4500	5000
		2.2 Formation of Self-Help Groups (SHGs)	No. of SHGs formed	No. of SHGs (in lakhs)	3.89	4.50	4.50	5.00	5.50
		2.3 Capacity Building and training of beneficiaries	Number of beneficiaries provided training	No. of beneficia-ries (in lakhs)	31.39	27.00	19.40	26.50	30.25
		2.4 Provision of economic support (credit and subsidy) to SHGs for livelihood promotion	Number of SHGs assisted	No. of SHGs (in lakh)	1.36	2.30	1.87	2.00	2.25
		2.5 Sanction of Placement linked skill development projects through private sector participation	Number of beneficiaries trained	No. of beneficia-ries	48200	100000	150000	200000	250000
		2.6. State Missions set up for NRLM Implementation	Number of State Missions set up	No. of Societies	0	0	11	18	-

Contd. Annexure-XXVII

Objective 3 Providing of all weather rural connectivity to unconnected rural habitations and upgradation of existing roads.	0.15	3.1 Release of funds.	Release of funds	Amount Rs in Crores	17840	12000	20000	22000	24000
		3.2 Monitoring of progress through MPRs and QPRs	No. of review meetings	No.	18	12	11	12	12
		3.3 Quality monitoring – inspection by NQMs	No. of inspections carried out	No.	4741	4300	4300	4300	4300
		3.4 Construction of new roads	Length of new roads constructed	Kms.	24662	19090	16000	16500	17000
		3.5 Upgradation of rural roads	Length of upgraded roads	Kms.	35455	15000	17000	17000	17000
		3.6 Training of Officials	No. of officials to be trained	Nos.	1172	1000	1000	1050	1100
Objective 4 Providing basic housing and homestead to BPL households in rural areas.	15.00	4.1 Release of funds	Timely Release of funds	Rs.in Crores	8800	10337	10000	11,000	12,100
		4.2 Fulfilment of physical target for the year	Constructio n of houses	No. of houses in lakhs	40.52	29.09	28.12	30.93	34.02
		4.3 Focus on weaker sections	House sanctioned for SC/STs	No. houses in lakhs	24.31	17.45	15.18	18.56	20.41
		4.4 Monitoring of performance of States	Effective Monitoring by way of monthly meetings of coordinating	No. of meetings	10	10	10	10	10

			officers, quarterly meetings of Secretaries and annual meeting of PDs, DRDAs etc.						
Objective 5 Providing social assistance to the elderly, widow and the disabled persons.	10.00	5.1 Scrutiny of proposals for release of funds	Release of funds to the States	Rs. In Crores	5109	5110	6158	6158	6158
		5.2 Identification of eligible beneficiaries for Pension Schemes for the Aged, Widows and the Disabled	Coverage of beneficiaries vis-à-vis the estimated numbers	No. in lakhs	180	215	215	215	215
		5.3 Identification of eligible households for assistance under NFBS	Coverage of eligible households vis-à-vis the estimated numbers	No. in lakhs	3.43	2.05	3.43	3.43	3.43
		5.4 Placing the database of pensioners in the public domain	Uploading of pensioners database vis-à-vis the physical coverage	Nos. in lakhs	90	164	170	170	170
Objective 6 Providing urban amenities in rural areas for improvement in quality of life	5.00	6.1. New Scheme rolled out after Cabinet approval	Approval of Detailed Project Reports (DPR) and issue of Letter of award	Time period	-	15.01.2011	31.5.2011		-

Contd. Annexure-XXVII

		6.2 Evaluation and approval of 8 DPRs received from private developers and execution of necessary legal agreements	Signing of Agreements	Time period	-	-	30.6.2011		-
		6.3 Commencement of activities	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 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				31.3.2013	-

Contd. Annexure-XXVII

Objective 7 Capacity Development and Training of rural development functionaries	5.00	7.1 Release of Funds to Training Institutes (NIRD, SIRD, ETCs, OTCe.)	Rlease of Funds	Rs. In Crores	74.01	117.50	170	200	200
		7.2 Organisation of Training Courses	Number of Trainings conducted	Number	27965	18347	21000	23000	24000
		7.3 Organisation of two National Colloquia of SIRDs and ETCs	August, 2011 and January, 2012	Number	2	1	1	2	2

These are not exactly targets but are estimates based on the past year's achievement and current year's trend. The exact targets cannot be fixed as these indicators are demand based.

Annexure-XXVIII

State-wise Extent of Rainfed Area

S. No.	Name of State	Rainfed area (in million ha)
1	Andhra Pradesh	6.172
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.122
3	Assam	2.564
4	Bihar	2.202
5	Chhattisgarh	3.649
6	Goa	0.118
7	Gujarat	6.628
8	Haryana	0.628
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.448
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.438
11	Jharkhand	1.605
12	Karnataka	7.466
13	Kerala	1.814
14	Madhya Pradesh	10.124
15	Maharashtra	14.644
16	Manipur	0.075
17	Meghalaya	0.171
18	Mizoram	0.102
19	Nagaland	0.268
20	Odisha	3.907
21	Punjab	0.212
22	Rajasthan	11.345
23	Sikkim	0.078
24	Tamil Nadu	2.371
25	Tripura	0.243
26	Uttar Pradesh	4.421
27	Uttarakhand	0.446
28	West Bengal	3.446
	Total	**85.707**

Source: National Rainfed Area Authority

Annexure-XXIX

Plan-wise Central Funds Realeased under DPAP , DDP and IWDP (as on 31-12-2011) (₹ in Crores)

SN.	Name of the State	DPAP					DDP					IWDP				
		VIII	IX	X	XI	Total	VIII	IX	X	XI	Total	VIII	IX	X	XI	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	47.3	160.77	233.13	196.88	638.08	10.79	29.92	81.14	89.43	211.28	2.33	50.5	153.99	130.15	336.94
2	Bihar	7.59	9.25	15.66	0.2	32.70						0.06	0.66	28.13	15.03	43.88
3	Chattisgarh	0	13.81	72.24	77.85	163.90						0.67	6.01	77.93	87.27	171.88
4	Goa											0.00	0.00	1.07	0.00	1.07
5	Gujarat	17.41	47.76	156.81	133.33	355.31	28.88	94.15	226.61	284.13	633.77	0.05	27.8	94.32	97.3	219.5
6	Haryana						10.84	41.53	82.65	96.26	231.28	0.15	5.24	22.49	19.6	47.48
7	Himachal Pradesh	2.61	7.76	23.55	41.4	75.32	14.36	14.00	31.94	22.36	82.66	0.00	26.3	86.14	87.09	199.54
8	Jammu & Kashmir	4.58	10.39	13.88	23.1	51.95	23.3	26.55	39.92	43.14	132.91	0.00	9.04	26.68	27.72	63.44
9	Jharkhand	0	15.69	48.66	2.9	67.25						0.00	1.9	10.56	16.54	29
10	Karnataka	16.53	60.16	138.96	203.46	419.11	8.22	29.04	109.61	157.69	304.56	0.00	27.4	118.83	127.26	273.49
11	Kerala											0.60	3.6	16.09	23.65	43.94
12	Maharashtra	29.8	70.95	164.67	286.77	552.19						0.00	17.4	73.34	123.85	214.59
13	Madhya Pradesh	40.6	100.33	257.33	199.48	597.74						0.03	42.3	167.05	162.85	372.2
14	Odisha	6.99	20.37	66.61	126.44	220.41						0.16	24.3	86.51	119.31	230.3
15	Punjab											0.03	1.36	8.99	13.17	23.55
16	Rajasthan	7.96	31.54	92.78	79.09	211.37	69.98	284.47	579.89	568.33	1502.7	0.08	24.7	116.68	125.55	267.02
17	Tamil Nadu	17.52	35.8	110.02	102.33	265.67						0.03	19.2	105.95	87.44	212.59
18	Uttar Pradesh	27.4	55.18	107.84	127.83	318.25						4.72	62.8	133.93	183.86	385.27
19	Uttaranchal	0	8.35	42.11	40.82	91.28						0.00	7.05	47.39	72.36	126.8
20	West Bengal	2.58	9.22	12.52	9.25	33.57						0.00	0.45	13.32	19.12	32.89
	Northeastern States															
21	Arunachal Pradesh											0.00	0.95	52.6	108.95	162.50
22	Assam											0.00	24	128.49	106.8	259.29
23	Manipur											0.00	12.5	36.9	48.54	97.91
24	Meghalaya											0.00	2.6	26.69	66.65	95.94
25	Mizoram											0.00	9.33	47.22	125.13	181.68
26	Nagaland											1.17	29.8	103.04	65.11	199.16
27	Sikkim											0.21	10.3	12.18	18.29	41.00
28	Tripura											0.00	1.6	12.65	1.97	16.22
29	Others	0.00	10.95	0.41	0	11.36						0.00	2.5	10	0.00	12.5
	Grand Total:	**228.87**	**668.28**	**1557.18**	**1651.13**	**4105.46**	**166.37**	**519.66**	**1151.8**	**1261.3**	**3099.1**	**10.29**	**449**	**1809.16**	**2080.56**	**4361.57**

Annexure-XXX

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
Odisha	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.

Annexure-XXXI

Drought Prone Areas Programme
(Funds Released from 1995-96 to 2011-12 (as on 31.12.2011)

(₹ 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	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	3.12	638.08
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	32.70
3	Chhatisgarh	**Included in Madhya Pradesh**					6.81	7.00	16.00	13.29	17.94	16.75	8.26	13.92	24.37	20.76	14.92	3.88	163.9
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	7.70	355.31
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	1.06	75.32
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	3.22	51.95
7	Jharkhand	**Included in Bihar**				6.87	8.82	5.54	12.12	10.65	15.56	4.79	0.00	2.90	0.00	0.00	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	6.79	419.11
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	4.31	597.74
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	7.81	552.19
11	Odisha	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	6.64	220.41
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	6.39	211.37
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	4.17	265.67
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	1.08	318.25
15	Uttarakhand	**Included in Uttar Pradesh**				3.24	5.11	3.76	4.73	11.26	14.67	7.69	14.62	7.07	4.11	15.02	0	91.28	
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	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**	**56.17**	**4094.10**
	Others	0	0	10	0	0.01	0.42	0.52	0.01	0.2	0	0.2	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.36
	Grand Total	**118.92**	**109.95**	**100.77**	**72.99**	**95.00**	**190.00**	**209.52**	**250.02**	**294.99**	**299.99**	**353.18**	**359.00**	**383.48**	**448.30**	**404.47**	**358.71**	**56.17**	**4105.46**

Annexure-XXXII

Details of State-wise and Year-wise number of Projects sanctioned under DDP

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Bache	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	05-6 H-III	06-7 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**	830A A	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. ***H- HaryaliProgramme**

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 stablization, shelterbelt plantations etc.

@ Includes 498 special projects for sand dune stablization, shelterbelt plantations etc

Annexure-XXXIII

Desert Development Programme
Details of funds released
(As on 31.12.2011)

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	Total
A.P.	4.05	6.74	4.22	4.83	4.37	6.51	9.99	12.12	5.67	17.74	27.61	18.00	28.30	35.02	8.68	17.43	0	**211.28**
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	1.14	**633.77**
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	4.98	**231.28**
H.P.	6.36	8.00	1.50	0.30	2.55	4.51	5.14	8.51	7.87	2.45	3.86	9.25	2.17	6.45	0	13.74	0	**82.66**
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	2.79	**132.91**
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	1.71	**304.56**
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	33.86	**1502.67**
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**	**44.48**	**3099.13**

*In addition, Rs. 15 lakhs released for IEC by the Ministry of Rural Development.

** In addition Rs.20.00 lakhs utilised by IEC Division of Ministry of Rural Development.

Annexure-XXXIV

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	Chhattisgarh	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	Odisha		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**

Note: No new projects were sanctioned under IWDP from 2007-08 onward

Annexure-XXXV

Integrated Wastelands Development Programme

(Funds Released from 1995-96 to 2011-12 (as on 31.12.2011)

(₹ in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Funds released under IWDP during the period															Total		
		95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	Releases
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.53	1.80	7.21	6.12	6.45	18.02	12.67	13.95	34.36	29.58	40.47	35.63	37.13	44.43	34.35	12.20	2.04	336.94
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	0	43.88
3	Chattisgarh	0.24	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.35	2.70	2.96	5.50	11.97	17.24	20.26	22.96	25.75	30.44	13.82	8.42	8.84	171.88
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	0	12.5
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	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	2.43	219.5
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	1.45	47.48
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	5.28	199.54
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	3.72	63.44
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	29
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	5.56	273.49
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	43.94
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	2.79	214.59
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	4.14	372.2
15	Odisha	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	15.09	230.3
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	2.08	23.55
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	267.02
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	0.94	212.59
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	385.27
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	7.81	126.8
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	32.89
	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**	**67.44**	**3307.90**
	Northeastern States																		
1	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.86	4.59	3.52	8.04	10.61	25.84	15.64	32.27	26.68	26.80	7.56	162.50
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	5.96	259.29
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	6.46	97.91
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	10.01	95.94
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	2.63	181.68
6	Nagaland	0.15	1.02	1.20	4.45	2.64	9.92	11.63	17.41	18.68	17.11	38.86	10.98	29.64	27.53	7.50	0.44	0	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	41.00
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	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	34.16	1053.70
	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**	**101.06**	**4361.60**

Annexure-XXXVI

Institutional Support under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)
Details of funds released during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (as on 31.12.2011)

(₹ in crores)

S.No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	3.44			3.44
2	Bihar		0.74		0.74
3	Chhattisgarh	2.63			2.63
4	Goa				
5	Gujarat	3.87			3.87
6	Haryana		0.85		0.85
7	Himachal Pradesh	2.20			2.20
8	Jammu And Kashmir	2.29			2.29
9	Jharkhand	2.18		2.62	4.80
10	Karnataka	3.87			3.87
11	Kerala	0.76			0.76
12	Madhya Pradesh	4.41			4.41
13	Maharashtra	4.62		4.71	9.33
14	Odisha	3.14			3.14
15	Punjab	1.04		0.54	1.58
16	Rajasthan	4.52			4.52
17	Tamil Nadu	3.66		0.76	4.42
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		0.90
24	Meghalaya	1.31			1.31
25	Mizoram	1.30			1.30
26	Nagaland	1.65	1.30		2.95
27	Sikkim	1.14			1.14
28	Tripura	1.14			1.14
	Grand Total	**61.37**	**5.40**	**10.78**	**77.55**

Annexure-XXXVII

Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

Details of no. of projects, area (m.ha), sanctioned and central funds (Rs. in core) released from 2009-10 to 2011-12 (as on 31.12.11)

S. No.	State	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			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	Central funds released
1	Andhra Pradesh	110	0.473	30.68	171	0.741	119.8	173	0.747	160.94	**454**	**1.961**	**311.42**
2	Bihar												
3	Chhattisgarh	41	0.209	13.69	71	0.284	50.38	3	0.014	43.89	**115**	**0.507**	**107.96**
4	Goa												
5	Gujarat	151	0.708	50.23	141	0.714	161.73	104	0.531	157.71	**396**	**1.953**	**369.67**
6	Haryana							47	0.179	11.63	**47**	**0.179**	**11.63**
7	Himachal Pradesh	36	0.204	16.51	44	0.238	57.77			44.92	**80**	**0.442**	**119.2**
8	Jammu & Kashmir												
9	Jharkhand	20	0.118	7.64	22	0.097	24.1	39	0.206	13.35	**81**	**0.421**	**45.09**
10	Karnataka	119	0.492	81	127	0.547	70.96	116	0.548	127.41	**362**	**1.587**	**279.37**
11	Kerala				26	0.142	11.01			9.85	**26**	**0.142**	**20.86**
12	Madhya Pradesh	116	0.671	43.48	99	0.548	113.25			104.06	**215**	**1.219**	**260.79**
13	Maharashtra	243	0.996	67.77	370	1.614	208.14	215	0.931	378.69	**828**	**3.541**	**654.6**
14	Odisha	65	0.336	21.77	62	0.35	73.47	68	0.380	77.53	**195**	**1.066**	**172.77**
15	Punjab	6	0.035	2.29	13	0.053	3.45			5.34	**19**	**0.088**	**11.08**
16	Rajasthan	162	0.926	69.92	213	1.257	257.47	229	1.301	318.33	**604**	**3.484**	**645.72**
17	Tamil Nadu	50	0.26	16.17	62	0.311	60.16	56	0.271	17.57	**168**	**0.842**	**93.9**
18	Uttar Pradesh	66	0.35	22.68	183	0.897	132.13	159	0.793	163.73	**408**	**2.04**	**318.54**
19	Uttarakhand				39	0.207	15.97				**39**	**0.207**	**15.97**
20	West Bengal												
	NE STATES												
21	Arunachal Pradesh	13	0.068	5.45	32	0.091	20.08	13	0.048	3.86	**58**	**0.207**	**29.39**
22	Assam	57	0.221	32.53	86	0.36	40.82	83	0.370	24.55	**226**	**0.951**	**97.9**
23	Manipur				27	0.128	10.37	33	0.170	13.80	**60**	**0.298**	**24.17**
24	Meghalaya	18	0.03	2.43	29	0.052	9.88	14	0.038	12.87	**61**	**0.12**	**25.18**
25	Mizoram	16	0.062	5.06	16	0.066	17.14	17	0.072	5.84	**49**	**0.2**	**28.04**
26	Nagaland	22	0.106	8.56	19	0.083	26.71	20	0.086	59.42	**61**	**0.275**	**94.69**
27	Sikkim	3	0.015	1.17	3	0.014	3.88	3	0.014	1.15	**9**	**0.043**	**6.2**
28	Tripura	10	0.03	2.45	10	0.03	8.16	11	0.030	8.12	**31**	**0.09**	**18.73**
	Grand Total	**1324**	**6.310**	**501.48**	**1865**	**8.824**	**1496.83**	**1403**	**6.729**	**1764.56**	**4592**	**21.863**	**3762.87**

* New Projects under IWMP are being sanctioned from 2009-10.

Annexure-XXXVIII

India-State-wise distribution of Wastelands

Area in Sq km

Sl No.	STATE NAME	TGA	Total WL	% to TGA
1	Andhra Pradesh	275068	38788.22	14.10
2	Arunachal Pradesh	83743	5743.84	6.86
3	Assam	78438	8778.02	11.19
4	Bihar	94171	6841.09	7.26
5	Chhattisgarh	135194	11817.82	8.74
6	Delhi	1483	83.34	5.62
7	Goa	3702	496.27	13.41
8	Gujarat	196024	21350.38	10.89
9	Haryana	44212	2347.05	5.31
10	HimachalPradesh	55673	22470.05	40.36
11	Jammu & Kashmir*	101387	73754.38	72.75
12	Jharkhand	79706	11670.14	14.64
13	Karnataka	191791	14438.12	7.53
14	Kerala	38863	2458.69	6.33
15	Madhya Pradesh	308252	40042.98	12.99
16	Maharashtra	307690	38262.81	12.44
17	Manipur	22327	7027.47	31.48
18	Meghalaya	22429	3865.76	17.24
19	Mizoram	21081	6021.14	28.56
20	Nagaland	16579	4815.18	29.05
21	Odisha	155707	16648.27	10.69
22	Punjab	50362	1019.50	2.02
23	Rajasthan	342239	93689.47	27.38
24	Sikkim	7096	3280.88	46.24
25	Tamilnadu	130058	9125.56	7.02
26	Tripura	10486	1315.17	12.54
27	Uttarakhand	53483	12790.06	23.91
28	Uttar Pradesh	240928	10988.59	4.56
29	West Bengal	88752	1994.41	2.25
30	Union Territory	9490	337.30	3.55
	Total	**3166414**	**472261.95**	**14.91**

*Unsurveyed areas(J&K) : 120849.00 Total Geographical Area(TGA) : 3287263.00

Source: 1:50,000 Wasteland Maps-2005-06 prepared based on IRS-P6, LISS III Three season data

Annexure-XXXIX

India- Category-wise distribution of Wastelands

Area in Sq km

Sl.No.	Category	Total WL	%of TGA
1	Gullied and /or ravinous land-Medium	6999.03	0.22
2	Gullied and /or ravinous land-Deep/very deep ravine	1714.83	0.05
3	Land with dense scrub	93389.55	2.95
4	Land with open scrub	91633.00	2.89
5	Waterlogged and Marshy land-Permanent	2532.46	0.08
6	Waterlogged and Marshy land-Seasonal	2990.84	0.09
7	Land affected by salinity/alkalinity-Moderate	5429.83	0.17
8	Land affected by salinity/alkalinity-strong	1737.81	0.05
9	Shifting cultivation area-Current Jhum	5625.07	0.18
10	Shifting cultivation area-Abandoned Jhum	4608.45	0.15
11	Under utilized/degraded forest-Scrub dominated	85809.54	2.71
12	Agricultural land inside notified forest land	16386.08	0.52
13	Degraded pastures/grazing land	7196.44	0.23
14	Degraded land under plantation crops	316.22	0.01
15	Sands-Riverine	2439.85	0.08
16	Sands-Coastal sand	719.00	0.02
17	Sands –Desert Sand	5280.07	0.17
18	Sands-Semi-stabilized to stabilized(>40m) dune	11188.21	0.35
19	Sands-Semi-stabilized tostabilized moderately high(15-40m) dune	15627.63	0.49
20	Mining Wastelands	505.35	0.02
21	Industrial Wastelands	63.99	0.00
22	Barren rocky area	69373.92	2.19
23	Snow cover and/or glacial area	40694.80	1.29
	Total	**472261.95**	**14.91**

Source: 1:50,000 Wasteland Maps-2005-06 prepared based on IRS-P6, LISS III Three season data
Note: 1,20,849.00sq km in Jammu & Kashmir is not mapped and hence not considered for calculating the percentage

Annexure-XL

Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Computerization of Land Records (CLR)

(As on 10.01.2012)

S. No.	States/UTs	RoRs Completed	Stopped manual issue of RoRs	Accorded legal sanctity to computerized copy of RoR	Started mutation using computers	Taken up digitization of cadastral maps	Placed RoR data on website
1	Andhra Prd.	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Arunachal Prd.	✓				✓	
3	Assam			✓	✓	✓	
4	Bihar					✓	
5	Chhattisgarh	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
6	Gujarat	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
7	Goa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8	Haryana	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9	Himachal Prd.	✓		✓	✓	✓	
10	J & K						
11	Jharkhand						
12	Karnataka	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13	Kerala					✓	
14	M.P.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15	Maharashtra	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
16	Manipur					✓	
17	Meghalaya					✓	
18	Mizoram	✓					
19	Nagaland	✓				✓	
20	Odisha	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
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	**26**	**16**	**21**	**18**	**26**	**16**

Annexure-XLI

Financial Progress (Release of Funds & Utilization reported) under the NLRMP 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (As on 31.12.2011)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Year								Total		Utilization Reported	Unspent Balance
		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12					
		Funds Released	Districts covered	Funds Released	Districts covered	Funds Released	Districts covered	Funds Released	Districts covered	Funds Released	Districts covered		
1	Andhra Prd.	3356.60	5			117.64				3474.24	5	18.75	3455.49
2	Arunachal Prd.					48.6	1			48.60	1		48.60
3	Assam			1806.12	20	329.625	7			2135.75	27		2135.745
4	Bihar	748.48	2	720.80	3	744.428	5	998.23	5	3211.94	15	1,747.69	1464.25
5	Chhattisgarh			553.86	2	414.705	3			968.57	5	156.625	811.94
6	Gujarat	715.445	3			5527.24	12			6242.69	15	1,055.436	5187.249
7	Goa									0.00	0		0.00
8	Haryana	285.06	2	1374.94	8	2101.48	11			3761.48	21	1,024.00	2737.48
9	Himachal Prd.	488.95	3	326.82						815.77	3		815.77
10	J & K	65.625	2			235.28		589.05	7	889.96	9		889.96
11	Jharkhand					162.25	4	2227.66	16	2389.91	20		2389.91
12	Karnataka									0.00	0		0.00
13	Kerala			700.79	3					700.79	3		700.79
14	M.P.	1266.33	5	4168.04	15	3031.83		1276.10	7	9742.30	27		9742.30
15	Maharashtra	3693.01	6	788.78		117.64	10			4599.43	16	166.61	4432.82
16	Manipur	168.53	4							168.53	4		168.53
17	Meghalaya	431.43	3	192.32	2					623.75	5		623.75
18	Mizoram					323.72	1	39.2		362.92	1		362.92
19	Nagaland	58.97	2			181.625	2	574.54	2	815.14	6	58.97	756.165
20	Odisha	924.27225	4	1467.22	3	147.05				2538.54	7		2538.54225
21	Punjab	814.17	2			585.613	3			1399.78	5		1399.783
22	Rajasthan			3901.94	4	235.27				4137.21	4		4137.21
23	Sikkim	9.36	3			65.70	1			75.06	4		75.06
24	Tamil Nadu							281.14	2	281.14	2		281.14
25	Tripura	271.68	4			385.653		117.63		774.96	4	87.96	687.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	1346.50	5	70.86		435.128	3			1852.49	8	25.99	1826.50
27	Uttarakhand					40.00		77.5		117.50	0		117.50
28	West Bengal*	3991.55	10	3264.54	9			235.28		7491.37	19	436.36	7055.01
29	A & N Islands	25.71	1	28.39		12.15		6.00		72.25	1	51.40	20.85
30	Chandigarh									0.00	0		0.00
31	D & N Haveli	24.29	1	33.68		33.68				91.65	1	24.29	67.36
32	Delhi					40.00		77.5		117.50	0		117.50
33	Daman & Diu			103.72	2					103.72	2		103.72
34	Lakshdweep			4.21	1	162.20				166.41	1		166.41
35	Puducherry	190.00	2	36.93				117.64		344.57	2		344.57
	Total	**18875.96225**	**69**	**19543.96**	**72**	**15478.5070**	**63**	**6617.47**	**39**	**60515.89925**	**243**	**4,854.08**	**55661.81825**

*Spent but utilization certificate not received.

Annexure-XLII

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 RCVP 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	Odisha	1	NLRMP Centre at Orissa Space Application Centre (ORSAC), Bhubaneshwar	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
	Total	**23**		

Annexure - XLIII

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 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	20	02	02	-										
Group B	35	05	03	01										
Group C	30	06	-	04										
Total	**85**	**13**	**05**	**05**										

(Note: Ad-hoc appointments have also been taken into account)

Acronyms

A.A.R.D.O.	Afro-Asian Rural Development Organisation
A.A.R.R.O.	Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation
A.D.B.	Asian Development Bank
A.I.R.	All India Radio
A.P.O.	Assisatnt Project Officer
A.R.T.S.	Advancement of Rural Technology Scheme
A.R.W.S.P.	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme
B.I.M.S.T.E.C.	Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi Sectoral and Technical Cooperation
B.L.B.C.	Block Level Bankers Committee
B.L.C.C.	Block Level Coordination Committee
B.M.T.P.C.	Building Material Technology Promotion Council
B.N.Vs.	Bharat Nirman Volunteers
B.P.L.	Below Poverty Line
C.A.P.A.R.T.	Council for Advancement of Peiole's Action and Rural Technology
C.A.R.T.	Council for Advancement of Rural Technology
C.B.R.I.	Central Building Research Institute
C.B.S.	Commercial Broadcasting Station
C.C.A.	Child Care Activities
C.D.A.C.	Centre for Development of Advanced Computing
C.E.O.	Chief Executive Officer
C.G.W.B.	Central Ground Water Board
C.I.R.D.A.P.	Centrel for Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific
C.L.C.C.	Central Level Coordination Committee
C.L.I.C.	Computerised Library and Information Clearing House
C.O.S.A.M.B.	Council of State Agricultural Marketing Board
C.R.I.S.P.	Computerised Rural Information System Project
C.S.I.R.	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
D.A.N.I.D.A.	Danish International Development Agency

D.A.V.P.	Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity
D.D.P.	Desert Development Programme
D.D.U.S.I.R.D.	Deen Dayal Upadhyay State Institute of Rural Development
D.F.P.	Directorate of Field Publicity
D.I.C.	Documentation Information Centre
D.L.C.C.	District Level Coordination Committee
D.L.O.	District Link Officer
D.M.I.	Directorate of Marketing and Inspection
D.P.A.P.	Drought Prone Areas Programme
D.R.D.A.	District Rural Development Agency
D.S.M.S.	District Supply and Marketing Society
D.W.C.R.A.	Deveopment of Women and Children in Rural Areas
D.W.D.	Department of Wastelands Development
E.A.S.	Employment Assurance Scheme
E.D.P.	Enterpreneurship Development Programme
E.F.C.	Expenditure Finance Committee
E.R.C.	Eastern Regional Centre
E.S.C.A.P.	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
E.T.C.	Extension Training Centre
E.T.T.C.	Exclusive TRYSEM Training Centre
F.C.P.	Family Credit Plan
G.K.Y.	Ganga Kalyan Yojana
G.P.C.D.	Generic Project Concept Document
H.A.D.P.	Hill Areas Development Programme
H.C.M.R.I.P.A.	Harish Chander Mathur Rural Institute of Public Administration
H.L.C.C.	High Level Committee on Credit
H.R.D.	Human Resource Development
H.S.M.I.	Human Settlement Management Institute
H.U.D.C.O.	Housing and Urban Development Corporation
I.A.Y.	Indira Awaas Yojana

I.C.A.R.	Indian Council for Agriculatural Research
I.C.O.R.	Incremental Capital Output Ratio
I.G.N.D.P.S.	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme
I.G.N.O.A.P.S.	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme
I.G.N.O.U.	Indira Gandhi National Open University
I.G.N.W.P.S.	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme
I.I.M.	Indian Institute of Management
I.I.P.A.	Indian Institute of Public Adminsitration
I.I.T.	Industrial Training Institute
I.J.R.Y.	Intensified Jawahar Rozgar Yojana
I.N.S.D.O.C.	Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre
I.P.S.	Investment Promotional Scheme
I.R.D.P.	Integrated Rural Development Programme
I.T.I.	Industrial Training Institute
I.T.N.	Indian Training Network
I.W.D.B.	Integrated Wastelands Develoment Board
I.W.S.U.	Internal Work Stuty Unit
J.G.S.Y.	Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana
J.R.Y.	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana
K.E.R.A.M.S.	Kerala Rural Development and Marketing Society
K.E.S.N.I.K.	Kerala State Nirmithi Kendra
L.A.N.	Local Area Network
L.B.S.N.A.A.	Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration
L.R.	Land Reforms
M.A.D.A.	Modified Area Development Approach
M.G.N.R.E.G.A	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
M.L.O.	Ministry Link Officer
M.N.P.	Minimum Needs Programme
M.P.D.C.	Marketing Planning and Design Centre
M.W.S.	Million Wells Scheme
N.A.B.A.R.D.	National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development
N.A.M.	Non – Aligned Movement

N.A.S.S.O.	National Sample Survey Organization
N.C.	Not Covered
N.E.R.C.	North East Regional Centre
N.F.B.S.	National Family Benefit Scheme
N.F.R.D.	National Fund for Rural Development
N.G.O.	Non-Governmental Organization
N.H.R.D.P.	National Human Resource Development Programme
N.I.A.M.	National Institute of Agricultural Marketing
N.I.B.M.	National Institute of Bank Management
N.I.C.D.	National Institute of Communicable Agency
N.I.C.NE.T.	National Informatics Centre Network
N.I.R.D.	National Institute of Rural Development
N.I.U.A.	National Institute of Urban Affairs
N.L.M.	National Level Monitors
N.M.B.S.	National Maternity Benefit Scheme
N.O.A.P.S.	National Old Age Pension Scheme
N.R.E.P.	National Rural Employment Programme
N.R.L.M.	National Rural Livelihoods Mission
N.R.R.D.A.	National Rural Roads Development Agency
N.S.A.P.	National Social Assistance Programme
N.W.D.B.	National Wastelands Development Board
NF.B.S.	National Fund Benefit Scheme
O.B.	Organisation of Beneficiaries
O.B.B.	Operation Black Board
O.D.A.	Overseas Development Agency
O.D.I.	Overseas Development Institute
O.D.R.	Other District Roads
O.M.M.A.S.	On-line Management & Monitoring and Accounting System
O.T.C.	Organisation of Training Courses
P.A.D.I.	People's Action for Development
P.C.	Partially Covered
P.E.O.	Programme Evaluation Organisation

P.G.D.R.D.M.	Post Graduate Diploma in Rural Development Management
P.I.A.	Project Implementation Agency
P.I.B.	Press Information Bureau
P.L.O.	Programme Link Officer
P.M.G.S.Y.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
P.P.P.	Public Private Partnership
P.R.A.	Participatory Rural Appraisal
P.R.I.S.	Panchayati Raj Institutions
P.S.E.S.	Participatory Socio-Economic Study
P.U.R.A.	Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas
Q.F.E.	Qualifying Financial Entitlement
R.A.C.	Research Advisory Committee
R.B.I.	Reserve Bank of India
R.G.G.V.Y.	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
R.G.N.D.W.M.	Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission
R.G.N.D.W.M.A.	Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission Authority
R.L.E.G.P.	Rural Landless Employment Guarnatee Programme
R.P.D.S.	Revamped Public Distribution System
R.S.E.T.I.	Rural Self Employment and Training Institute
R.S.M.	Rural Sanitary Marts
S.A.A.R.C.	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
S.C.P.	Special Component Plan
S.D.C.	Swiss Development Corporation
S.G.S.Y.	Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
S.H.G.	Self-Help Group
S.I.D.A.	Swedish International Development Corporation Agency
S.I.R.D.	State Institue of Rural Development
S.I.T.R.A.	Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisans
S.L.B.C.	State Level Bankers Committee
S.R.L.M.	State Rural Livelihoods Missions
T.R.Y.S.E.M.	Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment
T.S.C.	Total Sanitation Campaign
Y.P.	Young Professionals



Hon'ble Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh addressing delegates at the Golden Jubilee Celebration of AARDO on 5th March 2012 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi



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