

REPORT
FOR
STUDY TO ASSESS THE STATUS OF FISCAL
DEVOLUTION TO THE PRIs IN THE STATES OF
UTTAR PRADESH AND HIMACHAL PRADESH



SUBMITTED
TO
MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NEW DELHI



BY
SANTEK CONSULTANTS PRIVATE LIMITED
DELHI - 110091
e. mail : santek@ndf.vsnl.net.in

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CHAPTER – I

BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

Historically, the institution of *Panchayat* has been an integral part of rural Indian polity and society for regulating and governing village society according to the socio-political norms of the times either through caste *Panchayats* or *Gram Panchayat system*. These traditional *Panchayats* played the vital role of maintaining norms and order, and dispensing justice. But the penetration of the pre-modern feudal State in villages was limited to the core areas of trade and revenue collection, leaving significant functional space for the *Panchayats*.

In those days Panchayats were hardly democratic the ‘democratic’ consensus was restricted within the framework of a hierarchical society divided on feudal caste lines. During the British period the role of Panchayats were reduced to marginal level and colonialism was more popular. After Independence, efforts were made to re establish the century old system of Panchayats and the idea of local autonomy and self-governance and village *Panchayats* was reflected in the directive principles of the Indian Constitution especially in Article 40 of the Indian Constitution states.

Initiatives for *Panchayati Raj* prior to the 73rd Amendment

The 1957 Balwantrai Mehta Committee was constituted to assess the economy and efficiency of the Community Development Project. The committee tend to study the efficacy of the programme in utilising local initiative and creating local institutions to facilitate the process of socio-economic development. The committee suggested that it is vital to give power and responsibility to the community for the successful continuation of the process of development. It also suggested about the statutory elective local bodies with adequate resources, power and authority at the grass root level. On the basis of these recommendations the *Panchayati Raj* institutions were established for people’s participation and the effective implementation of Community Development Projects. The structure envisaged directly elected *Panchayat* for a village or a group of villages, an executive body called *Panchayat Samiti* for a block with directly elected and co-opted members and an advisory body, *Zila Parishad*, with an ex-officio member from the lower tier and the District Collector as the chairman. But these recommendations were not successful for the implementation procedure and various reasons were reported like: lack of resources, lack of political support, bureaucratic antipathy and the domination of rural elites who cornered all the available resources. These institutions gradually started to be either suspended or superseded. In those time panchayats played marginal role in implementation of and these factors became key reasons for the downfall of the *Panchayati Raj* institutions.

Even though efforts were made to revive the age-old system of rural administration and in 1977 a committee under the chairmanship of Ashok Mehta was constituted and the committee suggested a two-tier model at district and *mandal* level covering a population of 15,000 to 20,000. The committee also recommended the abolition of the block as an administrative unit. But the idea of two-tier system of this committee was rejected by favouring the continuation of the three-tier system.

In 1985, again recommendations were made that the district should be the basic unit of policy planning and programme implementation and emphasised on the need for regular elections to the *Panchayats*. The seventh five-year plan recommended the strengthening of *Panchayati Raj* bodies through devolution of resources and greater autonomy of local bodies. It also suggested radical changes in the planning process for village and block level activities.

Previous system had some visible drawbacks like

- The major objective of the Panchayati Raj i.e. “People’s participation in development process for which these the institution was created could never be achieved
- Panchayats were never taken seriously by the State governments, rather it was considered as unnecessary irritants both by elected representatives of the parliament and state assemblies and the bureaucracy
- Panchayats lacks resources to meet their responsibilities and were suspended on the simplest pretext and elections to reconstitute these bodies rarely took place.
- The Central Government also had its share to blame for. A large number of central sponsored schemes to meet political exigencies were sponsored bypassing the panchayats

Realising the need to protect and institutionalise these institutions, the 64th Constitutional Amendment Bill was introduced in 1989, which suggested setting up of *Panchayats* in every state at the village level, intermediate level and district level. The intermediate level was not obligatory in the states with a population of less than 20 *lakhs*. This bill was passed in the *Lok Sabha* in 1989 but could not be passed by the *Rajya Sabha*.

The 73rd Amendment

After a gap of five years since than, the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Bill (1993) was introduced and passed by the *Lok Sabha* and the *Rajya Sabha* with near unanimity on the 22nd and 23rd December 1992 respectively. One of the basic features of the constitutional status is to recognise these institutions as an institution of self-government.

This bill was ratified by 17 State Assemblies in 1993 and came into force as Constitution 73rd Amendment Act from the 24th April 1993. The Act provides Constitutional status to the *Panchayats* and gives it uniformity by making the three-tier system a permanent feature. The key features of the Act are the following: *Panchayats* shall be constituted in every State at the village, intermediate and district level. However, the States with a population not exceeding 20 *lakh* have been given the option to not have any intermediate level *Panchayat*.

There shall be a *Gram Sabha* in each village exercising such powers and performing such functions at the village level as the legislature of a State may provide by law.

Members of *Panchayats* at all levels will be elected through direct elections. The election of the chairperson at the intermediate and district level will be through indirect elections and the mode of election of the chairperson of the village *Panchayat* has been left to the respective States.

Seats are reserved for Scheduled Caste (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) at all level according to their population at each level. Not less than one-third of seats are reserved for women and these may be allotted by rotation. The office of chairperson will also be subject to this provision.

A uniform five-year term has been granted to the *Panchayats*. In case of dissolution or supersession, elections should be held within six months of the date of dissolution.

State legislatures have the legislative power to confer on the *Panchayats* such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self governance. They may be entrusted with the responsibility of :

- (i) Preparing plans for social justice and economic development;
- (ii) Implementation of schemes for social justice and economic development;

- (iii) In regard to matters listed in the 11th schedule. The list contains 29 items, such as land improvement, minor irrigation, fisheries, education, health, women and child development.

State government has the power to authorise the *Panchayats* to levy, collect and appropriate suitable local taxes. The Government can make grant-in-aid to the *Panchayats* from the consolidated fund of the concerned State.

Review of the financial position of the *Panchayats* will be undertaken by a finance commission, which shall be constituted every five years. It will also make recommendations on the distribution of funds between State and local bodies. A State Election Commission shall be constituted to ensure free and fair elections to the *Panchayats*.

The 73rd Amendment was inserted in Part IX of the Constitution, containing article 243 to 243-O. Local government is an exclusive State subject under entry 5 of List II of the 7th Schedule, therefore the Union just provides the outline of the *Panchayat* system, which would be implemented by the States by making laws or amending their existing laws to bring them in conformity with the provisions of the 73rd Amendment. It was binding on the States that the implementing legislation should be undertaken within a year of the commencement of the 73rd Amendment Act.

Difference between Pre Part IX of the Constitution and Post Part IX constitution Amendment Bills

Features	64th Amendment Bill	73th Amendment Bill	74rd Amendment Bill
Gram Sabha	No	Gram sabha	Gram sabha
Constitution	Intermediate district	Three tire village level	Single tire village level
Reservation of seats	SC/ST in proportion of population and 30% for women	SC/ST in proportion of population and 1/3 rd for women, provision for backward class	SC/ST in proportion of population and 1/3 rd for women, provision for backward class
Duration	5 years	5 years	5 years
Disqualification of members	No provisions	Provisions for disqualification of members	Provisions for disqualification of members
Powers & responsibilities	State legislature to make provisions	State legislature to make provisions	State legislature to make provisions
Finance Commission	Governor to constitute	Governor to constitute	State Government to constitute
Election commission	Election commission	Election commission	Election commission
Audit of accounts	Audit by CAG	Legislature to make provisions	No provisions for audit
Interference of court	No provision	Bar on court in electoral matter	Bar on court in electoral matter
Status	Lapsed	Notified on 24 th April 1993	Lapsed

THE CONSTITUTION (SEVENTY-THIRD AMENDMENT) ACT, 1992

[20th April, 1993.]

An Act further to amend the Constitution of India.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

1. Short title and commencement.- (1) This Act may be called the Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Act, 1992.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. Insertion of new Part IX.- After Part VIII of the Constitution, the following Part shall be inserted, namely:-

PART IX
THE PANCHAYATS

243. Definitions.- In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires,-

(a) "district" means a district in a State;

(b) "Gram Sabha" means a body consisting of persons registered in the electoral rolls relating to a village comprised within the area of Panchayat at the village level;

(c) "Intermediate level" means a level between the village and district levels specified by the Governor of a State by public notification to be the intermediate level for the purposes of this Part;

(d) "Panchayat" means an institution (by whatever name called) of self-government constituted under article 243B, for the rural areas;

(e) "Panchayat area" means the territorial area of a Panchayat;

(f) "population" means the population as ascertained at the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published;

(g) "village" means a village specified by the Governor by public notification to be a village for the purposes of this Part and includes a group of villages so specified.

243A. Gram Sabha.- A Gram Sabha may exercise such powers and perform such functions at the village level as the Legislature of a State may, by law, provide.

243B. Constitution of Panchayats.- (1) There shall be constituted in every State, Panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels in accordance with the provisions of this Part.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in clause (1), Panchayats at the intermediate level may not be constituted in a State having a population not exceeding twenty lakhs.

243C. Composition of Panchayats.- (1) Subject to the provisions of this Part, the Legislature of a State may, by law, make provisions with respect to the composition of Panchayats:

Provided that the ratio between the population of the territorial area of a Panchayat at any level and the number of seats in such Panchayat to be filled by election shall, so far as practicable, be the same throughout the State.

(2) All the seats in a Panchayat shall be filled by persons chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the Panchayat area and; for this purpose, each Panchayat area shall be divided into territorial constituencies in such manner that the ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to it shall, so far as practicable, be the same throughout the Panchayat area.

(3) The Legislature of a State may, by law, provide for the representation-

(a) of the Chairpersons of the Panchayats at the village level, in the Panchayats at the intermediate level or, in the case of a State not having Panchayats at the intermediate level, in the Panchayats at the district level;

(b) of the Chairpersons of the Panchayats at the intermediate level, in the Panchayats at the district level;

(c) of the members of the House of the People and the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State representing constituencies which comprise wholly or partly a Panchayat area at a level other than the village level, in such Panchayat;

(d) of the members of the Council of States and the members of the Legislative Council of the State, where they are registered as electors within-

(i) a Panchayat area at the intermediate level, in Panchayat at the intermediate level;

(ii) a Panchayat area at the district level, in Panchayat at the district level.

(4) The Chairperson of a Panchayat and other members of a Panchayat whether or not chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the Panchayat area shall have the right to vote in the meetings of the Panchayats.

(5) The Chairperson of -

(a) a Panchayat at the village level shall be elected in such manner as the Legislature of a State may, by law, provide; and

(b) a Panchayat at the intermediate level or district level shall be elected by, and from amongst, the elected members thereof.

243D. Reservation of seats.- (1) Seats shall be reserved for-

(a) the Scheduled Castes; and

(b) the Scheduled Tribes,

In every Panchayat and the number of seats of reserved shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in that Panchayat as the population of the Scheduled Castes in that Panchayat area or of the Scheduled Tribes

in that Panchayat area bears to the total population of that area and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat.

(2) Not less than one-third of the total number of seats reserved under clause (1) shall be reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes or, as the case may be, the Scheduled Tribes.

(3) Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat shall be reserved for women and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat.

(4) The offices of the Chairpersons in the Panchayats at the village or any other level shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and women in such manner as the Legislature of a State may, by law, provide:

Provided that the number of offices of Chairpersons reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the Panchayats at each level in any State shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of such offices in the Panchayats at each level as the population of the Scheduled Castes in the State or of the Scheduled Tribes in the State bears to the total population of the State:

Provided further that not less than one-third of the total number of offices of Chairpersons in the Panchayats at each level shall be reserved for women:

Provided also that the number of offices reserved under this clause shall be allotted by rotation to different Panchayats at each level.

(5) The reservation of seats under clauses (1) and (2) and the reservation of offices of Chairpersons (other than the reservation for women) under clause (4) shall cease to have effect on the expiration of the period specified in article 334.

(6) Nothing in this Part shall prevent the Legislature of a State from making any provision for reservation of seats in any Panchayat or offices of Chairpersons in the Panchayats at any level in favour of backward class of citizens.

243E. Duration of Panchayats, etc.- (1) Every Panchayat, unless sooner dissolved under any law for the time being in force, shall continue for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer.

(2) No amendment of any law for the time being in force shall have the effect of causing dissolution of a Panchayat at any level, which is functioning immediately before such amendment, till the expiration of its duration specified in clause (1).

(3) An election to constitute a Panchayat shall be completed-

(a) before the expiry of its duration specified in clause (1);

(b) before the expiration of a period of six months from the date of its dissolution:

Provided that where the remainder of the period for which the dissolved Panchayat would have continued is less than six months, it shall not be necessary to hold any election under this clause for constituting the Panchayat for such period.

(4) A Panchayat constituted upon the dissolution of a Panchayat before the expiration of its duration shall continue only for the remainder of the period for which the dissolved Panchayat would have continued under clause (1) had it not been so dissolved.

243F. Disqualifications for membership.- (1) A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of a Panchayat-

(a) if he is so disqualified by or under any law for the time being in force for the purposes of elections to the Legislature of the State concerned:

Provided that no person shall be disqualified on the ground that he is less than twenty-five years of age, if he has attained the age of twenty-one years;

(b) if he is so disqualified by or under any law made by the Legislature of the State.

(2) If any question arises as to whether a member of a Panchayat has become subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in clause(1), the question shall be referred for the

decision of such authority and in such manner as the Legislature of a State may, by law, provide.

243G. Powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats.- Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Legislature of a State may, by law, endow the Panchayats with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government and such law may contain provisions for the devolution of powers and responsibilities upon Panchayats at the appropriate level, subject to such conditions as may be specified therein, with respect to-

- (a) the preparation of plans for economic development and social justice;
- (b) the implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice as may be entrusted to them including those in relation to the matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule.

243H. Powers to impose taxes by, and Funds of, the Panchayats.-The Legislature of a State may, by law,-

- (a) Authorize a Panchayat to levy, collect and appropriate such taxes, duties, tolls and fees in accordance with such procedure and subject to such limits;
- (b) assign to a Panchayat such taxes, duties, tolls and fees levied and collected by the State Government for such purposes and subject to such conditions and limits;
- (c) provide for making such grants-in-aid to the Panchayats from the Consolidated Fund of the State; and
- (d) provide for constitution of such Funds for crediting all moneys received, respectively, by or on behalf of the Panchayats and also for the withdrawal of such moneys there from, as may be specified in the law.

243-I. Constitution of Finance Commission to review financial position.- (1) The Governor of a State shall, as soon as may be within one year from the commencement of the Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Act, 1992, and thereafter at the expiration of every fifth year, constitute a Finance Commission to review the financial position of the Panchayats and to make recommendations to the Governor as to-

(a) the principles which should govern-

(i) the distribution between the State and the Panchayats of the net proceeds of the taxes, duties, tolls and fees leviable by the State, which may be divided between them under this Part and the allocation between the Panchayats at all levels of their respective shares of such proceeds;

(ii) the determination of the taxes, duties, tolls and fees which may be assigned to, or appropriated by, the Panchayat;

(iii) the grants-in-aid to the Panchayats from the Consolidated Fund of the State;

(b) the measures needed to improve the financial position of the Panchayats;

(c) any other matter referred to the Finance Commission by the Governor in the interests of sound finance of the Panchayats.

(2) The Legislature of a State may, by law, provide for the composition of the commission, the qualifications which shall be requisite for appointment as members thereof and the manner in which they shall be selected.

(3) The Commission shall determine their procedure and shall have such powers in the performance of their functions as the Legislature of the State may, by law, confer on them.

(4) The Governor shall cause every recommendation made by the Commission under this article together with an explanatory memorandum as to the action taken thereon to be laid before the Legislature of the State.

243J. Audit of accounts of Panchayats.- The Legislature of a State may, by law, make provisions with respect to the maintenance of accounts by the Panchayats and the auditing of such accounts.

243K. Elections to the Panchayats.- (1) The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to the Panchayats shall be vested in a State Election Commission consisting of a State Election Commissioner to be appointed by the Governor.

(2) Subject to the provisions of any law made by the Legislature of a State, the conditions of service and tenure of office of the State Election Commissioner shall be such as the Governor may by rule determine:

Provided that the State Election Commissioner shall not be removed from his office except in like manner and on the like grounds as a Judge of a High Court and the conditions of service of the State Election Commissioner shall not be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment.

(3) The Governor of a State shall, when so requested by the State Election Commission, make available to the State Election Commission such staff as may be necessary for the discharge of the functions conferred on the State Election Commission by clause (1).

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Legislature of a State may, by law, make provision with respect to all matters relating to, or in connection with, elections to the Panchayats.

243L. Application to Union territories.-The provisions of this Part shall apply to the Union territories and shall, in their application to a Union territory, have effect as if the references to the Governor of a State were references to the Administrator of the Union Territory appointed under article 239 and references to the Legislature or the Legislative Assembly of a State were references, in relation to a Union territory having a Legislative Assembly, to that Legislative Assembly:

Provided that the President may, by public notification, direct that the provisions of this Part shall apply to any Union territory or part thereof subject to such exceptions and modifications as he may specify in the notification.

243M. Part not to apply to certain areas.- (1) Nothing in this Part shall apply to the Scheduled Areas referred to in clause (1), and the tribal areas referred to in clause (2), of article 244.

(2) Nothing in this Part shall apply to-

(a) the States of Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram;

(b) the Hill Areas in the State of Manipur for which District Councils exist under any law for the time being in force.

(3) Nothing in this Part-

(a) relating to Panchayats at the district level shall apply to the hill areas of the District of Darjeeling in the State of West Bengal for which Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council exists under any law for the time being in force;

(b) shall be construed to affect the functions and powers of the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council constituted under such law.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution,-

(a) the Legislature of a State referred to in sub-clause

(a) of clause

(2) may, by law, extend this Part to that State, except the areas, if any, referred to in clause (1), if the Legislative Assembly of that State passes a resolution to that effect by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting;

(b) Parliament may, by law, extend the provisions of this Part to the Scheduled Areas and the tribal areas referred to in clause (1) subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in such law, and no such law shall be deemed to be an amendment of this

Constitution for the purposes of article 368. 243N. Continuance of existing laws and Panchayats.-Notwithstanding anything in this Part, any provision of any law relating to Panchayats in force in a State immediately before the commencement of the Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Act, 1992, which is inconsistent with the provisions of this Part, shall continue to be in force until amended or repealed by a competent Legislature or other competent authority or until the expiration of one year from such commencement, whichever is earlier:

Provided that all the Panchayats existing immediately before such commencement shall continue till the expiration of their duration, unless sooner dissolved by a resolution passed

to that effect by the Legislative Assembly of that State or, in the case of a State having a Legislative Council, by each House of the Legislature of that State.

243-O. Bar to interference by courts in electoral matters.- Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution,-

(a) the validity of any law relating to the delimitation of constituencies or the allotment of seats to such constituencies, made or purporting to be made under article 243K, shall not be called in question in any court;

(b) no election to any Panchayat shall be called in question except by an election petition presented to such authority and in such manner as is provided for by or under any law made by the Legislature of a State.'.

Amendment of article 280. In clause(3) of article 280 of the Constitution, after sub-clause (b), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:-

"(bb) the measures needed to augment the Consolidated Fund of a State to supplement the resources of the Panchayats in the State on the basis of the recommendations made by the Finance Commission of the State;".

4. Amendment of Eleventh Schedule.-After the Tenth Schedule to them

Constitution, the following Schedule shall be added, namely:-

"ELEVENTH SCHEDULE

(Article 243G)

1. Agriculture, including agricultural extension.
2. Land improvement, implementation of land reforms, land consolidation and soil conservation.
3. Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development.
4. Animal husbandry, dairying and poultry.
5. Fisheries.

6. Social forestry and farm forestry.
7. Minor forest produce.
8. Small scale industries, including food processing industries.
9. Khadi, village and cottage industries.
10. Rural housing.
11. Drinking water.
12. Fuel and fodder.
13. Roads, culverts, bridges, ferries, waterways and other means of communication.
14. Rural electrification, including distribution of electricity.
15. Non-conventional energy sources.
16. Poverty alleviation programme.
17. Education, including primary and secondary schools.
18. Technical training and vocational education.
19. Adult and non-formal education.
20. Libraries.
21. Cultural activities.
22. Markets and fairs.
23. Health and sanitation, including hospitals, primary health centres and dispensaries.
24. Family welfare.

25. Women and child development.
26. Social welfare, including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded.
27. Welfare of the weaker sections, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.
28. Public distribution system.
29. Maintenance of community assets.

CHAPTER – II

STUDY DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

NEED FOR THE STUDY

The 73rd Amendment of Panchayati Raj is one of the remarkable steps for the revival of traditionally old village governing system with more decentralised approach, more financial power for undertaking activities / schemes of social justice and economic development, etc. but still problems are reported the present three tier *Panchayati Raj* System like : frequent complaints of the panchayats of non-delegation of the powers, lack of functional and fiscal autonomy, lack of capacity to implement, inappropriate efforts for enhancement of the financial capabilities from panchayats, irregular and infrequent meetings of gram sabhas (even if the meetings are held they are not well attended), lack of efforts to educate and awareness generation among the women and other backward representatives and people in general, lack of health facilities leading to higher morbidity rates, etc. The next problem relates to the relationship between Panchayat representatives and bureaucracy. The most significant drawback of existing system is that there are very few efforts to actually devolve the fiscal functions to the gram panchayats on various pretexts, one of it being that they do not have the capacity to undertake these activities / functions.

The Panchayati Raj system would be successful in letter and spirit only if complete fiscal devolution takes place. Thus, a time bound and systematic plan is required to gradually devolve the fiscal functions / aspects to the panchayats to empower the panchayats in the real sense.

However, different reports are coming from the different states making it rather difficult to give a consolidated picture of the status of fiscal devolution and the approach adopted in various states.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India is spearheading and facilitating reforms for strengthening Panchayats in terms of Part IX of the Constitution. To this end, it conducted 7 Round Tables of State Ministers of Panchayati Raj, which resulted in a compendium of recommendations being prepared, which touch upon important aspects of Panchayati Raj reforms.

In order to carry forward these reforms, imperative need had been felt for conducting action research studies, which would throw light on the prevailing field position with respect to these recommendations, as also make suggestions for future reforms.

Taking these aspects into consideration, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj had identified 'Study of Status of the Fiscal Devolution' as one of the thrust areas to study.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objective of this study were to primarily examine the budgets and expenditures of the State Government to ascertain the extent to which they conform or deviate from the studied assignment of functions, Panchayat under the State Panchayati Raj legislation and through activity mapping.

The study was to also inter alia include :

- Budgetary analysis with a view to ascertain the extent fiscal transfer mechanism with functional transfer to Panchayats.
- The Panchayat component (if any) in the Budget of each State Government department.
- Whether the fiscal transfers of the Center to the State with respect to subjects devolved to Panchayats by the Panchayat serves and matches the actual activity mapping or functional transfer
- Study of the local revenue and taxation system at the Panchayat level, including the taxes assigned, collection trends, incentives given, etc.
- Building of fiscal databases of Panchayat outcomes and expenditure.
- Regularity of fiscal transfers to the Panchayats.
- Central analysis of systems and procedures for transfer of funds devolved to Panchayats.
- Assessment whether it has really helped in delivery of services
- Assessment of the extent to which the panchayats are really using the local resources
- If the devolution has taken place then the difference it has made in the villagers life
- Suggestions and recommendations for expediting the fiscal devolution

METHODOLOGY AND STUDY DESIGN

BASIC APPROACH

The basic approach adopted for this study was a 360 degree analysis. Starting with assessment of the status and extent of fiscal devolution and related issues at the State Governmental level, effort has been made to visit the District Administration and the three levels of the PRIs.

In accordance to the above we have collected both the secondary data and the primary data from various stakeholders. While the secondary data was essentially collected from the State Government, the primary data has been collected from the panchayat functionaries and the people in general. Apart from this an intensive desk research has been undertaken to study the situation in the selected states for the study.

So, the Basic approach was a combination of the qualitative as well as quantitative research, giving due diligence to the various aspects of devolution. This meant studying the forward and backward linkages between the stakeholders and the efficacy of the process adopted. Hence, as proposed relevant information / data / views collected, were both of secondary and primary nature from various stakeholders (on sample basis), to accomplish this study successfully.

METHODOLOGY AND SAMPLING DESIGN

As regards the methodology it has been a integrated approach, such that it was an appropriate mix of quantitative and qualitative methods, and was undertaken stepwise in the following manner :

Integrated Approach To Study



Literature Review

- Secondary Data Collection
- Primary Data Collection
- Tabulation & Compilation
- Amalgamation/ Superimposition
- Analysis and draft report preparation

Thus the methodology adopted was such that it was suitable for accomplishing the above task. This encompassed primary and secondary data collection and intensive interaction with different stakeholders. The study was undertaken in two states of the country namely Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Secondary Data Collection

The secondary data collection started from the Ministry of Panchayati Raj itself. The previous reports and notifications, etc. were collected. Parameters / Indicators were finalized for collection of data from various states / districts selected for the study. Initially, written communication was sent to all these, followed by visits, to gather the requisite secondary data.

The indicators, tools and sources of secondary data are discussed in the section of Data Collection.

Primary Data Collection

Primary data collection was started once the basic secondary data was collected, sampling design finalized and sample units selected. The primary data collection essentially started from the various stakeholders at the three tiers of the Panchayati Raj. These stakeholders were the Officials of the State, District, DRDA, Implementing agency, PRI members and the villagers, etc. Parameters / Indicators were finalized for collection of data from various stakeholders identified for the study. Field visits were undertaken to collect the requisite primary data using pre-structured tools and pre-determined indicators.

The indicators, tools and sources of secondary data are discussed in the section of Data Collection.

Details of sampling for primary data collection are discussed in the section for Sampling Design and Procedure.

The basic techniques used for Primary Data Collection was use of Questionnaire / Schedule Survey. Pre-designed Questionnaires / Schedules was used for the collection of the primary data. It also had some open ended questions also in them to enable gather the views of the respondents in original.

DATA COLLECTION

Both primary as well as secondary data has been collected for the purpose of this study.

Secondary Data Collection

The sources, indicators and tools for secondary data collection are as mentioned below :

Sources

The tentative sources of secondary data are as follows :

- ❖ Ministry of Panchayati Raj Affairs
- ❖ Ministry of Rural Development
- ❖ Planning Commission
- ❖ State Panchayati Raj Departments
- ❖ State Finance and Revenue Departments
- ❖ State Planning Departments
- ❖ State Finance Commissions
- ❖ District Officials including DRDA
- ❖ Panchayat Functionaries
- ❖ Literature, reports, etc.

Indicators

The parameters / indicators for secondary data are as follows :

- ❖ Panchayat component in the budget
- ❖ Subjects of fiscal transfer
- ❖ Revenue and taxation system
- ❖ Agencies collecting taxes
- ❖ Fiscal database of panchayats
- ❖ Mechanisms and Modalities of fiscal devolution, etc.
- ❖ Activity Mapping, etc.

Tools

The tools used for secondary data collection are as follows :

- Pre-structured Formats
- Checklists
- Questionnaires, etc.

Primary Data Collection

The sources, indicators and tools for primary data collection are as mentioned below :

Sources

The tentative sources of primary data were amongst the various stakeholders of the PRIs and as follows :

- ✓ State Panchayati Raj Departments
- ✓ Officials of PR Departments
- ✓ PRI members including women
- ✓ District Administration & Line Departments
- ✓ Gram Panchayats including women
- ✓ Selected Villagers including women, etc.

Indicators

The tentative indicators primary data are as follows :

- ❖ Roles and responsibilities of the PRI functionaries
- ❖ Devolution of fiscal powers
- ❖ Devolution of powers w.r.t. various subjects as mentioned in the State Acts
- ❖ Awareness of powers among the panchayat functionaries
- ❖ Execution of fiscal powers by the panchayat functionaries
- ❖ Perception of State level & District level Officials
- ❖ Perception of PRI Officials
- ❖ Perception of Villagers
- ❖ Impact of fiscal devolution on villagers, etc.

Tools

The tools used for primary data collection are as follows :

- ✓ Pre-Structured formats
- ✓ Pre-Structured Questionnaires/ Schedules/ Interviews
- ✓ Focus Group Discussions
- ✓ Observations

Pre-testing & Finalization of Tools for Primary Data Collection

The questionnaires/ schedules designed for this study were pre- tested in the field and desired modifications were incorporated and discussed with the officials of the Ministry before the actual starting of fieldwork.

SAMPLING DESIGN AND PROCEDURE

Essentially, sampling consists of obtaining information from only a part of a large group or population so as to infer about the whole population. The objective of sampling is thus to secure a sample which will represent the population and reproduce the important characteristics of the population under study as closely as possible.

Keeping the above in view, the primary data has been collected on sampling basis. The sampling plan for this study is as follows :

Universe of the Study and Sampling Frame

Two states were selected for this study namely Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Sample Selection Procedure

Stratified random sampling was used for the selection of districts. The districts were selected based on the number of blocks in each of the districts. Districts having least no. of blocks, maximum number

of blocks and medium number of blocks were selected. Similarly two blocks from each of the selected districts were selected based on the number of village panchayat in the respective blocks.

Thus the districts and blocks which were selected in Himachal Pradesh are as shown in following Table :

Selected Zilla Panchayat	Selected Block Panchayat
BILASPUR	BILASPUR SADAR
BILASPUR	GHUMARWIN
UNA	HAROLI
UNA	UNA
SHIMLA	Basantpur
SHIMLA	JUBBAL KOTKHAI
MANDI	DRANG
MANDI	KARSOG
KANGRA	PANCHRUKHI
KANGRA	PRAGPUR

And the districts and blocks which were selected for survey in Uttar Pradesh are as shown in following Table :

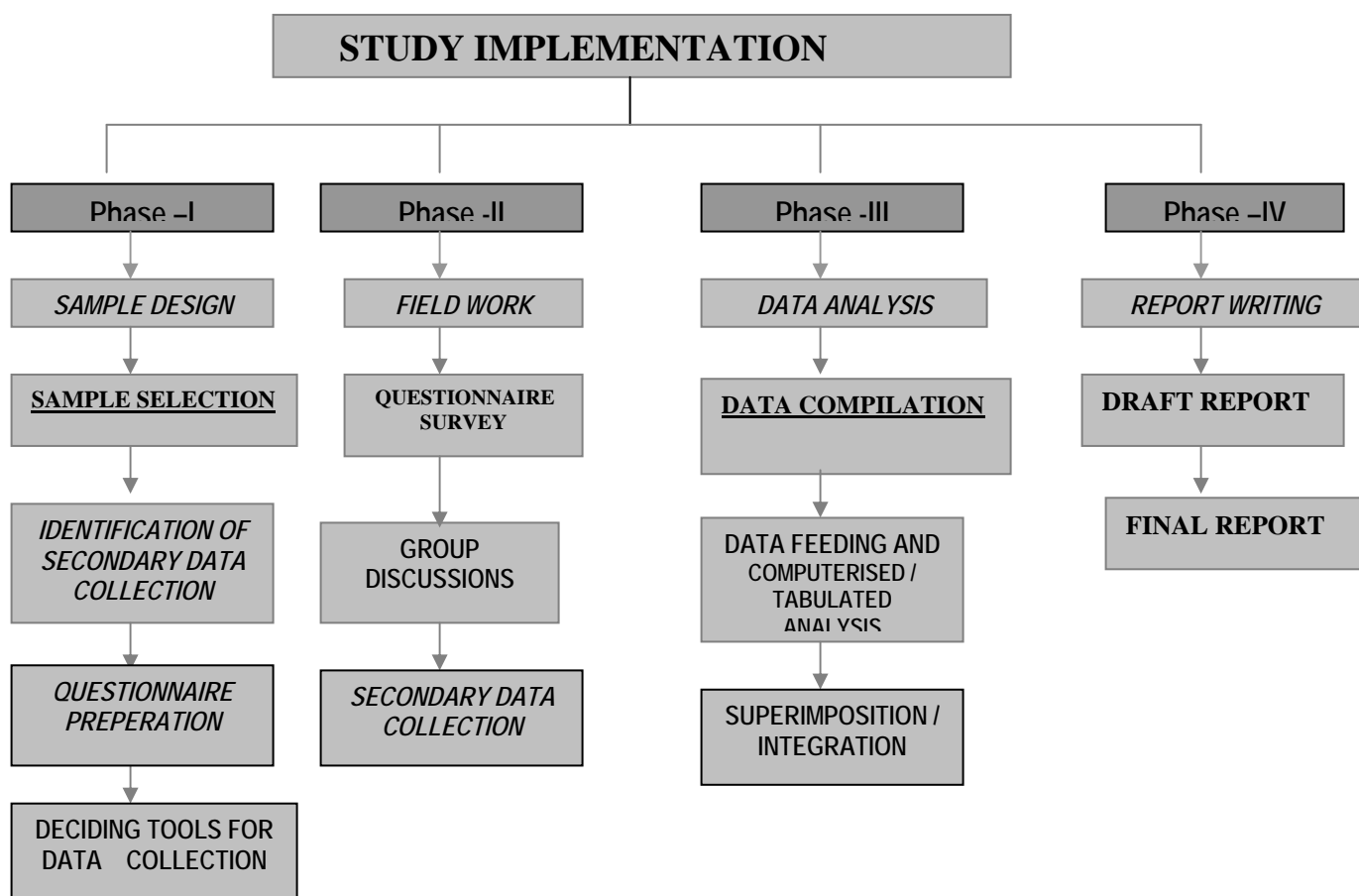
Selected Zilla Panchayat	Selected Block Panchayat
GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR	Dadri
GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR	Dankaur
MATHURA	MATHURA
MATHURA	NANDGAON
FARRUKHABAD	BARHPUR
FARRUKHABAD	KAMALGANJ
BUDAUN	SAHASWAN
BUDAUN	USAWAN
JAUNPUR	DHARMA PUR
JAUNPUR	SHAH GANJ

Primary survey was undertaken amongst the selected villagers from each of the selected village. Appropriate no. of villagers/ PRI members were selected for the primary survey.

Questionnaires have also been canvassed among the officials at various levels of Departments, Zila Parishads, Line Departments.

STUDY IMPLEMENTATION

Study is being implemented in four phases as shown in the flow diagram below. First and second phase has been completed, third is almost complete and the fourth phase is going on.



COVERAGE OF SAMPLE SIZE AND UNITS

The coverage of sample size for this study is as follows :

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| ✓ States
(Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh) | 2 nos. |
| ✓ Districts | 10 nos. |
| ✓ Blocks | 20 nos. |
| ✓ Village Panchayats | 100 nos. |
| ✓ Villagers | 2410 nos. |

CHAPTER -III

FINDING OF THE STUDY

STUDY FINDINGS – HIMACHAL PRADESH

The findings of the study for Himachal Pradesh are being presented in the following two sections, wherein the first contains the analysis of the secondary data and the second sections contains the analysis of the primary data collected from field survey.

SECTION – I : SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

Status of Devolution to the PRIs

Panchayati Raj system in Himachal Pradesh was established under the provisions of the Himachal Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act, 1952 in the year 1954. Only 280 Gram Panchayats existed prior to the enactment of the Himachal Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act, 1952. However, after the enactment of the said Act, 466 Gram Panchayats were established in the year 1954 and the number of Gram Panchayats was increased to 638 during the year 1962. On 1st November, 1966, the hilly areas of Punjab were merged in this State and consequently the number of Gram Panchayats rose to 1695. In the merged area, a three tier Panchayati Raj system was in existence under the provisions of Punjab Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad Act, whereas two-tier system was prevalent in the then State of Himachal Pradesh. With a view to bring uniformity in the Panchayati Raj system of the old and the newly merged areas, the Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1968 was enacted on 15th November, 1970 and the two tier Panchayati Raj system was established throughout the State. Besides this the Nayaya Panchayats were also in existence in this State for discharging judicial functions, but during the year 1977 the Nayaya Panchayats were abolished and the judicial functions were transferred to the Gram Panchayats. After the enactment of the said Act in the year 1970 the existing Gram Sabhas were reorganized / bifurcated from time to time and new Gram Sabhas / Gram Panchayats were established. At present there are 3243 Gram Sabhas, 75 Panchayat Samities and 12 Zilla Parishads constituted in the State. During the year 2005-2006 Government created 206 new Gram Sabha circles, thereby raising the number to 3243 Panchayats.

Seventy-third Amendment Act, 1992 was enacted on 24th April, 1993 with a view to restructure, rejuvenate, and to give constitutional status, to the Panchayati Raj Institutions. Essentially, the amendment Act lays down certain ground rules which will constitute the basic structure or core features of the local authorities. This consist of a well defined duration, safeguards against external interference in the form of prolonged super session, provision for regular election, proper and meaningful representation of weaker sections and women and devolution of powers, authority and adequate finances. The rest of the field had been left to the State.

Himachal Pradesh is one of the States which have enacted a new legislation, i.e., the Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 in the light of this 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 with effect from 23rd April, 1994, i.e., within one year from the date of the Constitutional Amendment. Simultaneously the State Election Commission and the State Finance Commission was constituted by

the Government. The two tiers in the Panchayati Raj system, namely Gram Panchayat and Panchayat Samiti, which were already constituted in the State, gave way to the establishment of three-tier Panchayati Raj system.

The following Panchayati Raj Act & Rules passed in the State Legislature are governing the Panchayati Raj Institutions.

1. Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act - 1994.
2. Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj (General) Rules, 1997.
3. Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj (Finance, Budget, Accounts, Audit, Works, Taxation and Allowances) Rules, 2002.

Amendments in the State Act: In view of the practical difficulties faced in the implementation of the provisions of the Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 and as a outcome of workshops conducted for reviewing the functioning of PRIs and suggestions received from the officials, elected representatives of PRIs and representatives of NGOs the State Act has been amended 9 times as per the following details:-

Sl. No.	Bill No.	Act No.
1	3 of 1997	10 of 1997
2	17 of 1997	1 of 1998
3	12 of 2000	18 of 2000
4	20 of 2000	4 of 2001
5	14 of 2001	22 of 2001
6	5 of 2002	10 of 2002
7	10 of 2005	17 of 2005
8	15 of 2006	20 of 2006
9	11 of 2007	15 of 2007

Powers and functions devolved under executive orders from time to time :

Vide Notification No. PCH-HA(1)12/87-10206-406 Dated, July 31, 1996 and In exercise of powers conferred under section 11(2), 83(1) and 94(1) of Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 (4 of 1994), the Governor, Himachal Pradesh had entrusted the powers, functions and responsibilities upon the Panchayati Raj Institutions in Himachal Pradesh as indicated in Annexure – I.

This was done with a view to strengthen democracy at the grass root level and to make the PRIs viable institutions of self governance. The State Government has devolved powers, functions and responsibilities relating to 15 departments, namely Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Ayurveda, Education, Food & Supplies, Forest, Health & Family Welfare, Horticulture, Industries, Irrigation & Public Health, Public Works, Revenue, Rural Development and Social & Women Welfare to the Panchayati Raj Institutions on 31st July, 1996 covering 27 subjects out of the 29 subjects as mentioned in the 11th Schedule of the Constitution. Besides the above, Government has also delegated following powers by way of executive orders to the PRIs.

1. Preparation of Micro-Plans by Gram Panchayats.
2. Powers to decide about location of Institutions of public utility.
3. Powers to report on the physical attendance in their assigned areas of work with regard to the grass root level functionaries.
4. Village level committees of the department to be integrated with the standing committees of the PRIs set up.

5. Selection of beneficiaries under various schemes shall be done through Gram Sabha.
6. PRIs have been empowered to report about the physical attendance of Ayurvedic, Allopathic and Animal Husbandry Doctors, School Teachers, Patwaris, Forest Guards etc. at their places of posting.
7. Chairpersons of Zilla Parishads have been designated as the chairpersons of the Governing Body of the respective DRDAs.
8. Pradhan or Up-Pradhan of Gram Panchayats have been empowered for issuing fishing license to anglers for sport fishing and Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson Panchayat Samities for issuing license to professional fishermen for general and trout water fishing and the money realized as license fee would be retained by the concerned Panchayats as its revenue.
9. Cess of Rs.1/- per bottle of liquor sold in the rural area will be collected and transferred to the Gram Panchayats for utilization in developmental activities.
10. Before grant of any lease for mining any minerals a resolution from the concerned Panchayat has been made compulsory.
11. Zilla Parishads have been empowered to appoint Assistant Engineers against the vacant post of Assistant Engineers in DRDA(RDD) on contract basis for giving technical guidance to PRIs.
12. Panchayat Samities have been empowered to appoint Kanisht Lekhapal against the vacant posts of clerk/steno typist.
13. The Gram Panchayats have been made the appointing authority in respect of the grass root level functionaries such as Panchayat Chowkidar, Panchayat Sahayak, Tailoring Mistress, Anganwari Worker / helper, Part time Water Carrier in Primary School, Para Teacher etc.
14. Primary School Buildings have been transferred to the Gram Panchayats and the maintenance/repair and control of Primary School buildings would be the responsibility of Gram Panchayats.
15. Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samities have been empowered to supervise the duties and functions regarding revenue matter, to assist the revenue officials in identification of landless/houseless persons and formulation of policies for utilization of government land and giving no objection certificates for such land on lease at district and Block level.
16. Gram Panchayats have been empowered to collect the land revenue from the land owners/right holders and Gram Panchayats will use the collected land revenue at their own level.
17. Gram Sabha resolution has been made compulsory before granting of any area on money lease and installation of mineral based industry. The Gram Panchayats have also been given powers to issue permits for the personal bonafide use for extraction of sand, stone, bajri and slates.
18. Pradhans of Gram Panchayats have been appointed as Forest Officers to carry out the purposes of rule 11 of the Himachal Pradesh Forest Produce Transit(Land Routs) Rules, 1978 for the issuance of pass for transport of Minor Forest Produce collected from the Forest in respect of 37 items.

Details of Department wise notifications issued w.r.t the Panchayati Raj Act are as follows :

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

As per the Vide Notification No. PCH-HA(1)12/87 dated 31.7.1996 the Department of Agriculture has devolved powers to Panchayati Raj Institutions in respect of programmes/activities of the Department of Agriculture (Guidelines for operationalisation of the same Dated, the 29th December, 2000).

The in respect of the subjects of Agriculture Department is as under:-

1. Regarding empowering Panchayat Samiti Chairman to initiate ACRs of ADOs. alongwith staff, if already done then orders of the Department to this effect be conveyed to all the Panchayat Samities directly or through this Department.

2. Department has to list out the Institutions whose location the PRIs would decided.
3. Preparation of Calendar to organize training of farmers and to conduct demonstration in consultation with Zilla Parishads and also to provide funds to the Zilla Parishad.
4. Gram Sabhas to be empowered to select/identify beneficiaries under various schemes of the Department.
5. To empower Panchayati Raj functionaries of appropriate level to enter village, Block & District level Agriculture Department Institutions and check attendance register and other staff and to record their comments on their attendance register.
6. Handing over of village level institutes alongwith part-time functionaries to the Gram Panchayats.
7. Modalities for involvement of PRIs needs to be worked out viz-a-viz the Department has to decide whether PRIs should be distributing pesticides or reporting about diseases or both.

DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

As per the **D.O. No. PCH-HA(3)-2/96-13157, dated 26th April, 2001**, on the subject of Devolution of Powers to the Panchayati Raj Institutions the following are the detailed comments on the items related to Animal Husbandry Department as per the proceedings of the meeting of Administrative Secretaries held on 22.1.2001 under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, H.P. sent **vide letter No. PCH-HA(3)2/96-2185-2202 dated 29.1.2001** :

1. Since the Panchayati Raj Institutions have been delegated the powers of periodical supervision and inspection of Veterinary Dispensaries/A.I. Sub Centre in the village, as such partly administrative control of Panchayat of the functioning of veterinary dispensaries/A.I. Sub-Centers stands transferred to Panchayati Raj Institutions.
2. New pontifical insemination facilities will only be provided on the recommendation of the Panchayati Raj Institutions.
3. The Panchayati Raj Institutions have been entrusted the powers of identification and recommendation of beneficiaries of Animal Husbandry Programmes listed below : -
 - (i) Identification of beneficiaries for establishment of poultry units under special livestock development programme of poultry project in Shimla, Una and Bilaspur Districts.
 - (ii) Identification of beneficiaries for distribution of fodder mini kits under Feed and Fodder Development Programme.
 - (iii) The Panchayati Raj Institutions have been delegated the powers to decide about the location on new Veterinary Dispensaries Milk collection centers.
4. The Panchayati Raj Intuitions have been delegated the powers to decide about the location on new veterinary dispensaries Milk collection centers.
5. The ownership of building of veterinary dispensaries would be transferred to the PRIs and a Lump sum amount of budget under minor Head of Account will be made available to the PRIs as per demand and request of aforesaid institution.
6. The Senior Veterinary Officer or Veterinary Officer posted in the jurisdiction of Samiti will coordinate functioning of Panchayat Samiti in respect of Animal Husbandry activities in their respective jurisdiction and will attend the meetings organized by the concerned Panchayat Samiti. For execution of Animal Husbandry activities at par the power given to the Samities, the concern Senior Veterinary Officer or Veterinary Officer will be under the control of Chairperson of the Samiti.

7. Keeping in view the budget provision and request of Panchayat the calendar of sexual and Animal Health Camps will be prepared by the concerned Assistant Director(Animal Health/Breeding) on priority basis as per recommendation of concerned Veterinary Officer and identification of such camps will be done by the concerned Panchayat.

As a sequence to the earlier orders, issued vide this Directorate office order of even number dated the 13th December, 1999, regarding streamlining the functions of all Veterinary Dispensaries/Institutions/A.I. Centres/Sub-Centres, falling within the jurisdiction of all Panchayat Samities in the Pradesh, it was further elaborated that henceforth beside Pradhan, Gram Panchayats, Chairman Zilla Parishad, Block Samities were also empowered to conduct periodical supervision and inspections of all these Institutions, falling within his/her jurisdiction(No. 4-5/66-Vety-IV. Dated, the 8th March, 2002).

DEPARTMENT OF AYURVED

In Continuation of this Department's Notification of even number dated 4.6.98 and in pursuance of the decision taken by the State Cabinet on the 27th October,1999 with regard to further devolution of power to the Panchayati Raj Institutions, the following was decided :

1. The Amenities Committee of the Gram Panchayat, as constituted under section 23(1)(III) of the H.P. Panchayati Raj Act,94 will be expanded by co-opting Male/Female –Health worker, Anganwadi worker, Ayurvedic Chikitsa Adhikari, representatives of Mahila Mandal, Voluntary organizations and will be called the Panchayat Swasthya Parivar Kalyan Samiti . This committee shall prepare the micro-plan with regards to health care facilities and health programmes and get the same approved by the Gram Sabha. It shall perform other functions in respect of Ayurveda Department as may be specifically assigned to it by the State Government from time to time. Similar committees will also function at the Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad level.
2. The Gram Panchayat shall in the meeting of Swasthya Parivar Kalyan Samiti decide about the location or relocation of Ayurvedic Health Centre within Panchayat. Similarly decision about location/relocation of AHCs from one Panchayat to another will be taken by Swasthya Parivar Kalyan Samiti at the Panchayat Samiti level and from one Samiti area to another at the Zilla Parishad level.
3. The Gram Panchayat shall through a resolution passed by it send a complaint/report on the absence of a Pharmacist, ANM and IV-Class, non-opening of the Ayurvedic Health Centre as per hours fixed by the Govt. from time to time and improper functioning of the AHC. It will also report whether the employees as above are staying at their places of posting. Such a complaint/report shall be forwarded to the concerned Sub-Divisional Ayurvedic Medical Officer/District Ayurvedic Officer.
4. The Panchayat Samiti shall have power to report on the functioning of the Ayurvedic Health Centres and physical attendance of staff of Ayurvedic Department posted at AHC. Such a report shall be forwarded to the District Ayurvedic Officer.
5. The Zilla Parishad shall have power to report on the functioning of the SDAMO and on the physical attendance of the staff of the Ayurveda Department posted in these Institutions. Such a report shall be forwarded to the District Ayurvedic Officer/Director of Ayurveda.

The priorities fixed by the Panchayati Raj Institutions was to be the basis for the release of funds by the Ayurveda Department (No. Ayur-Ga(1)-3/97 Dated, the 30th January, 2001).

DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY EDUCATION

The Governor, Himachal Pradesh, with a view to devolve powers to Panchayati Raj Institutions, had transferred the control and repair/maintenance of Primary School Buildings to Gram Panchayats as per the instructions(2nd March, 2001).

Regarding authorizing Pradhan of Gram Panchayat for checking the village level institutions In reference to the letter No. EDN-C-B(15)-10/2005 dated 14-02-06 on the subject of transferring the control and repairs of the Primary School buildings, the Pradhans of Gram Panchayats have already been authorized to check the Village Level Institutions and report on physical attendance of teachers and other support staff of Govt. Primary Schools vide this office letter No. Shiksha (H)(Pry)(4)-4-32/96 dated 12-12-1996.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

In continuation of this Department **notification No. Fish-A(3)-1/97 dated the 23rd April, 1999** conferring the powers of Fisheries Officers to member of PRIs, the powers to issue of fishing licence to anglers for sport fishing and professional fishermen for fishing in general and trout waters in their respective jurisdictions excluding lakes and reservoirs were transferred to :

1. Pradhan or Up-Pradhan- For issuing of fishing license to anglers for sport fishing.
2. Chairman or Vice Chairman of Block Samiti - For issuance of water.(fishing license to professional fishermen for general and trout (Endst. No. Fish-A(3)1/97 Dated ,30.1.2001)

DEPARTMENT OF FOREST

In exercise of the powers conferred under sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927, the Governor, Himachal Pradesh has appoint Pradhans of the Gram Panchayats in Himachal Pradesh as Forest Officer to carryout the purpose of rule 11 of the Himachal Pradesh Forest Produce Transit(Land Routes)Rules, 1978 for the issuance of pass for transport of minor forest produce collected from the forests in the concerned Panchayats, subject to the conditions that the provisions of the Himachal Pradesh Forest Produce Transit (Land Routes) Rules, notified **vide notification No. Fts. (A)-3-1/77, dated 20.11.1978** and published in the Rajpatra, Himachal Pradesh (Extra ordinary) dated 5th March, 1978 as amended from time to time by the Government shall be adhered to.(No. FFE-B-G(9)9/94-II- Dated ,the 28th February, 2003).

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL EDUCATION

In super session of this Department's **notification No. HFW-B(F)7-10/92 dated the 27th January, 1997 and No. HFW-B(F)7-10/92-II dated the 22nd May, 2000** and in pursuance of the decision taken by the State Cabinet on the 27th October, 1999, orders were issued for the formation of the Advisory Committees at three levels of the Panchayat Raj so that their functions cover various aspects of Health & Family Welfare Programmes, which are directly related to public in general and to vest power and responsibilities on the PRIs to further improve the functioning of health sector programmes in the field (No. HFW-B(F)7-2/2001 Dated: 10.12.2001).

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH &FAMILY WELFARE

As per letter No. **PCH-HA(2)7/98 dated 24th may, 2006** the Government had conveyed its approval for the PRIs to monitor Health Sub-Centres and Primary Health Centres to the extent of attendance/presence of the staff posted therein. The availability of medicines, machinery and

equipments could also be checked by the Panchayati Raj functionaries. The reports in such cases was to be collected by the concerned BMOs and further arranged by the CMOs at District level.

DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE

The Notification regarding the devolution of Powers to Panchayati Raj Institutions was issued **vide Notification No. PCH-HA(1)12/87-10206-406 dated 31-7-1996** from the Financial Commissioner-Cum-Secretary (Panchayati Raj), Government of Himachal Pradesh Shimla - 171 002. This notification also identified the functions and responsibilities of different Departments which were proposed to be implemented through the PRI's.

The detailed activity chart relating to the functions of the Department of Horticulture to be implemented through the PRIs. from Panchayat to Zilla Parishad level were formulated and submitted to the Government for approval. The State Government approval for the same was accorded **vide letter No. HTC-A(2)1/99 dated 22-06-2000** from the Financial Commissioner-cum-Secretary (Hort.), Government of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla .

The approved functions relating to the Horticulture Department were got printed in the form of a booklet and circulated to all the field functionaries of the Department of Horticulture, HP up to village level **vide letter No. 3/9/2000 (Inf) dated 29/09/2000**. Copies of the publication were also sent to all the District Panchayat and Development Officers in HP for further circulation to the members of the Zilla Parishad/Panchayat Samities and Village Development and Panchayat Officers for information and further necessary action.

Instructions have also been issued to all the field officers of the Department of Horticulture, HP for attending the meetings of the PRIs. at various levels and disseminate the information regarding the departmental schemes and the activities that are to be implemented through the PRIs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (Central Act No. 67 of 1957), the Government issues orders for making the following rules further to amend the Himachal Pradesh Minor Minerals (Concession) Revised Rules, 1971, which were published in the Rajpatra Himachal Pradesh (Extra ordinary) dated the 5th May, 1971 vide this Department notification number 13-3/70-SI dated the 13th April, 1971.

Mechanism for the collection/distribution of taxes on minor minerals to the Gram Panchayats

As per letter No. 17-15/96-Ind (Estt.) Budget Assu-II-1920 dated 31.5.2005 on the subject cited above and to convey approval of the Government to collect/distribute the tax already provided under Section 100(I) (d) of the Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 on minor minerals to the Gram Panchayats on the following rates :

- (i) On extraction and export of sand, stone, bajri to be Rs.10/- per truck and Rs. 5/- per trolley.
- (ii) On slates to be Rs. 50/- per truck.

The tax shall be collected / distributed by the Department of Industries and paid to the Panchayat.

DEPARTMENT OF IRRIGATION & PUBLIC HEALTH

In pursuance of the decision taken by the State Cabinet on 27.10.1999 with respect to further devolution of powers to the Panchayati Raj Institutions, the following had been decided:

1. The Gram Panchayat shall have powers to report on physical attendance of grass root level functionaries of I & PH Department.
2. The Gram Panchayat shall have powers to inspect the functioning of the Handpumps under their jurisdiction.
3. If the Panchayat has a complaint in this regard, it should convey the same through a resolution to the Assistant Engineer concerned (NO. PBW (PH) A(3)-9/96-I Dated 6.1.2001).

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

The Governor, Himachal Pradesh, had issued orders for the devolution of powers and responsibilities to the Panchayati Raj Institutions in Himachal Pradesh in respect of Revenue Department with immediate effect (Endst. No. Rev. BN.A.(4)1/2001 Dated, the 30th January, 2001).

Activity Mapping

As per the requirement of Article 243 G of the Constitution of India read with sections 11, 83 and 94 of the Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 the powers, functions and responsibilities relating to 15 various departments of the State Government in respect of subjects mentioned in schedule 11 of the Constitution were devolved upon the Panchayati Raj Institutions vide notification dated 31st July, 1996. Powers and functions devolved to the PRIs mainly pertain to supervision, monitoring, reporting planning and issuing of contractual appointments and the functions have not been devolved completely because same are also being performed by the agencies of the State Government. Funds and functionaries have not been transferred to the PRIs. The powers and functions devolved so far to the PRIs either by way of legislation or notifications or executive orders are being implemented by the Panchayats. But in the absence of effective devolution, the Panchayats are reluctant about the same because the existing powers/functions devolved to the PRIs mainly pertain to supervising, monitoring and reporting.

The 29 subjects mentioned in Schedule-11 of the Constitution relate to the various Departments of the State Government. As a follow up of the recommendations of seven roundtables, a statement of conclusions has been signed between the Hon'ble Union Minister for Panchayati Raj on behalf of Government of India and the Hon'ble Chief Minister on behalf of the State Government the Government of India and it was agreed that the Activity Mapping will be finalized by August, 2006. In view of the same the Government of India had stressed for clear cut demarcation of functions to be transferred to the PRIs along with transfer of related funds and functionaries. Accordingly, the concerned Departments have been requested to identify the activities relating to 29 subjects mentioned in 11th Schedule of the Constitution for identifying the activities that can be devolved to the PRIs and to prepare Activity Map for devolution of functions and transfer of related funds and functionaries and to take policy decision at the Government level for preparation of Activity Map by opening a separate budget window for transfer of funds to the PRIs. However, this is still under process and the Activity Mapping in respect of the above is still to be finalized.

Since Transfer of funds and functionaries to the PRIs can be taken up only after finalization of Activity Mapping for Devolution of functions to the PRIs, hence for all practical purposes there is no transfer of funds to the Panchayats in the State of

Himachal Pradesh nor has any mechanism been developed for Fiscal Transfer / Devolution.

Major Central Sector Schemes/Centrally Sponsored Programmes of Ministries of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj being implemented

The following are the important Centrally Sponsored Programmes which are being implemented thru the Panchayats in the state of Himachal Pradesh :

- SGRY
- NREGA
- SGSY – (I)
- SGSY Special Projects
- IAY
- NFBS
- TSC
- Swajaldhara
- DDP/IWDP/DPAP
- Haryali, etc.
- SSA

Resources/funds transferred to Panchayats :

The following is the current situation :

Sl. No	Matter in the 11 th Schedule of the Constitution	Concerned Department	The Schemes of the Department	Funds/Resources Transferred to Panchayats
1	Rural Housing	Rural Development	Indira Awaas Yojana	The funds/resources of IAY Schemes are being transferred to the village Panchayats for the beneficiaries from the DRDA through Block/IP
2	Drinking Water	Rural Development	Swajaldhara	The funds/resources of the schemes fund been transferred to some village Panchayat
3	Poverty Alleviation Programme	Rural Development	SGRY, NREGA, SGSY	The funds/resources for implementation of SGRY, NREGA had transferred to the village Panchayats
4	Education including Primary and Secondary Schools	Primary Education	SSA	The funds/resources of the schemes had been transferred to some village Panchayats
5	Health and Sanitation, including, Primary Health Centres and dispensaries	Panchayati Raj	TSC	The funds / resources for implementation of TSC had already been transferred to some village Panchayats
6	Welfare of Weaker Sections and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	Social Welfare	NFBS	The funds/resources of the schemes had been transferred to some village Panchayats

State Finance Commissions and their Status :

	SFC 1	SFC 2	SFC 3
Term of the Commission	23 April, 1994 to Nov 1996	25, May 1999 to Oct 2002	Constituted on 26 th may 2005
Report submitted on date	November, 1996	24 th October, 2002	2 nd December, 2007.
Number of recommendations	General=9 Specific=15, Total=24	27	
No of recommendation accepted by state government.	Accepted in toto	Accepted in toto	
Report accepted by state government.	July, 1997	31 October, 2002	
ATR in state legislature on date	April 1997	During budget session held in August 2003	

The state government was very quick to appoint the State Finance Commission as per provision of Article 243-I of the constitution. They were constituted as follows :

1. Ist State Finance Commission – 23rd April, 1994
2. IInd State Finance Commission – 25th May, 1999
3. IIIrd State Finance Commission – 26th May, 2005

First SFC of Himachal Pradesh for 1996-2001

Resource Sharing

Global sharing was not recommended.

Assignments of Taxes

Certain taxes and levies are assigned to the PRIs, i.e. land revenue, irrigation tax, cess on sale of liquor etc.

Grants

Deficit of PRIs and ULBs, as assessed by the SFC to be met by way of grants from the State Government.

Grants for ULBs in lieu of Octroi, be revised and raised @10% per years.

Powers and Functions

13 functions should be transferred to ULBs along with the resources.

Policy

The resource transfers recommended by the SFC should not be released for those Local bodies which do not collect the statutory levies.

2. Assignment of taxes-

Financial Resources of Panchayats :

- i) Grant in aid from the Govt.
- ii) House tax.
- iii) Tax on extraction and export of sand, stone, Bajri and slates.
- iv) Excise cess.
- v) Land revenue.
- vi) Duty, Fees and Fines
- vii) 1% contingency.
- viii) Interest money.
- ix) Teh-Bazari from the shopkeeper.
- x) Service fee.
- xi) Income from own assets such as shops orchards etc.

Imposition of taxes by Gram Panchayats: Presently Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samities are not levying any tax, fees, cess etc. However, Gram Panchayats have been empowered to levy the following taxes and fees under section 100 of the Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, subject to the maximum rates fixed by the Government vide notification dated 1st November, 1999:-

(i) House tax :

Sl. No	Particulars	Maximum rate of house tax
1.	Where the person is liable to house tax own house having the total built up area upto 40 Sq. mts.	Rs.10/- per annum
2.	Where the person is liable to house tax own house having the total built up area from 40 to 100 Sq. mts.	Rs.25/-per annum
3.	Where the person is liable to house tax own house having the total built up area above 100 Sq. mts.	Rs.50/-per annum

(ii) Tax on extraction and export of sand, stone, bajri and slates:

- a) Tax on extraction and export of sand, stone, bajri not exceeding Rs.10/- per truck and Rs.5/- per trolley.
- b) Tax on slates not exceeding Rs.50/- per truck.

(iii) Fees :

- a) Teh-Bazari from the shopkeepers in the fairs at the rates as it may deem proper but not exceeding Rs.30/- per sq. mtr. Per day.
- b) Service fee including fee on cleaning streets and lighting of streets and sanitation at the rates as the Gram Panchayats may deem proper but not exceeding Rs.20/- per month from those individual households/shopkeepers/business establishments, who are being provided such services by the Gram Panchayats, keeping in view their paying capacity.
- c) Fee for registration of animals sold in the Sabha areas at such rates as may be fixed by the Gram Panchayats subject to a maximum of 2% of the sale price.

(iv) Land Revenue: Gram Panchayats have been empowered to collect the land revenue from the land owners/right holders and Gram Panchayats will use the collected land revenue at their own level.

(v) Liquor Cess: Cess of Rs.1/- per bottle of liquor sold in the rural area will be collected and transferred to the Gram Panchayats for utilization in developmental activities.

The first State Finance Commission of Himachal Pradesh recommended an amount of Rs.5030 lakhs for performance of delegated functions and maintenance of rural infrastructure, Rs.1758.88 lakhs as grant-in-aid for meeting the committed liabilities such as honorarium of elected representatives and office expenses of PRIs including construction of Zilla Parishad buildings. In the case of Urban Local Bodies, it recommended Rs. 7551 lakhs for performance of delegated functions and Rs. 777 lakhs for maintenance of assets. Since the report of the First State Finance Commission came after the 10th Finance Commission Report, this additional liability on the Consolidated Fund of the State was not taken into account.

Second SFC of Himachal Pradesh

Release of 12th Finance Commission Grants : The State Government receives grant amounting to Rs.29.40 Crore per year. It is being released in two installments in view of the recommendations of the TFC to all the 3 tiers of PRIs in the ratio of ZP 15% PS 10% and GP 75%. Sanctions are made to the District Panchayat Officer for release of TFC funds who in turn credit the same directly in the bank accounts of PRIs. Therefore, funds under the TFC grants are being released to the Panchayats without delay and diversion.

The Second State Finance Commission has recommended expenditure of Rs.18327.40 lakhs against the revenue receipts of Rs.11322.73 lakhs of the Panchayati Raj institutions for the period of five years and the gap of Rs.7004.67 lakhs is to be filled up by providing gap filling grants. The gap filling grants recommended for urban local bodies is Rs. 3670 lakhs. Since this report has come two years into the period covered by EFC recommendations, it has also imposed a burden on the State not accounted for by the EFC. (Summary of the recommendations of the Second State Finance Commission may kindly be seen at Annexure- II.)

Suggestions for Recommendations by the 12th Finance Commission:

In view of the above discussion, it is suggested that the 12th Finance Commission should consider the following while making its recommendations: -

1. The Twelfth Finance Commission must take into account all the State Finance Commission's recommendation on transfers to local bodies in the State's expenditure forecast as a committed expenditure. This would account for expenditure of Rs.37.00 crores for the first year of the recommendations of 12th Finance Commission i.e. 2005-2006 and thereafter an increase of 5% may be made for the remaining 4 years.
2. Recommend an incentive grant to the State to further promote effective and accountable decentralization linked to appropriate milestones of regular election, maintenance of accounts on a uniform format, appropriate expenditure assignment for delivering of local services, appropriate revenue assignment in the areas of property taxes and user charges to cater to the devolved functions as well as appropriate control over establishments etc.
3. Provide a separate Incentive Fund for States to make available matching contributions to local bodies for resources raised over and above the assumptions made by the State Finance Commission in this regard.

DEVOLUTION STATUS – MACRO ANALYSIS

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Attempt has been made to analyse the Budget at the State Level under each of the major heads and the allocations under them, respectively for financial year 2006-07 and 2007-08 separately (Department / head wise analysis has been done and is as shown in Table No. 3.A.1).

The total budget for the year 2006-07 was about Rs. 5,086 crores. As per the calculations around Rs. 2,876 crores should have been devolved to the panchayats. However, only about Rs. 59 crores of funds have been devolved while an estimated Rs. 2,816 crores of funds which should have been devolved have not been devolved (please refer Figure No. 3.A.1).

Similarly The total budget for the year 2007-08 was about Rs. 7,219 crores. As per the calculations around Rs. 3,259 crores should have been devolved to the panchayats. However, only about Rs. 67 crores of funds have been devolved while an estimated Rs. 3,192 crores of funds which should have been devolved have not been devolved (please refer Figure No. 3.A.2).

Figure No. 3.A.1

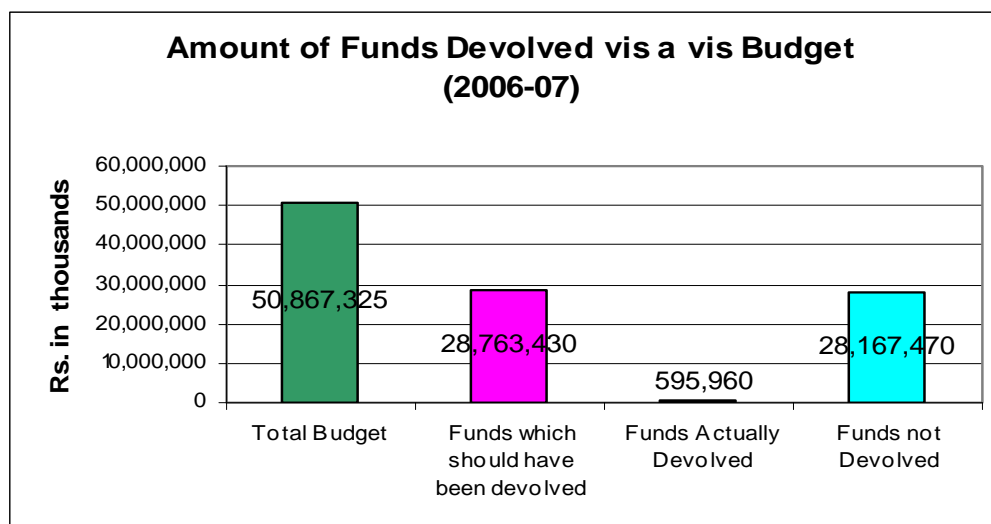
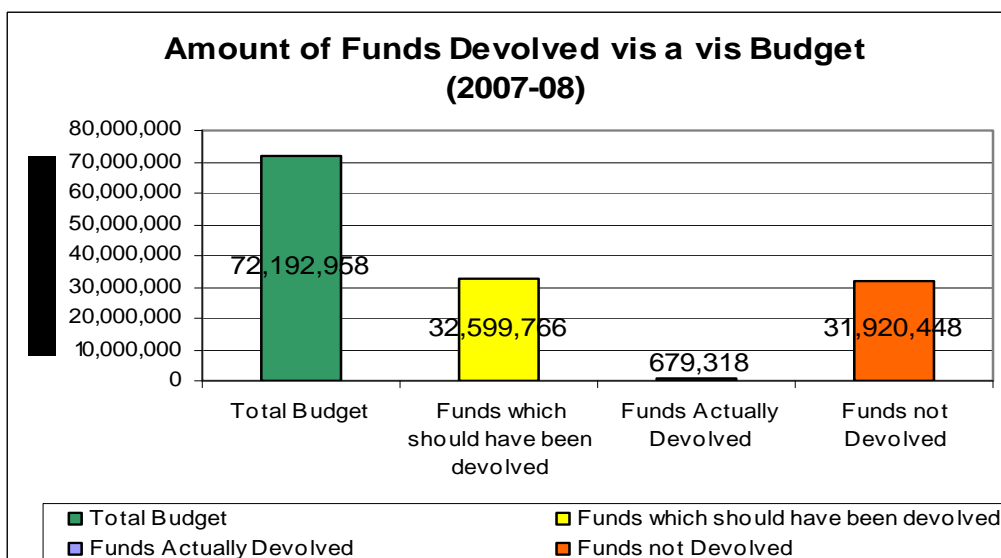


Figure No. 3.A.2



In terms of percentage out of a total budget of Rs. 5,086 for the year 2006-07, an estimated 56.55 % of the funds / budget amount was supposed to be devolved to the panchayats (please refer Figure No. 3.A.3).

In terms of percentage out of a total budget of Rs. 7,219 for the year 2007-08, an estimated 45.16 % of the funds / budget amount was supposed to be devolved to the panchayats (please refer Figure No. 3.A.4).

Figure No. 3.A.3

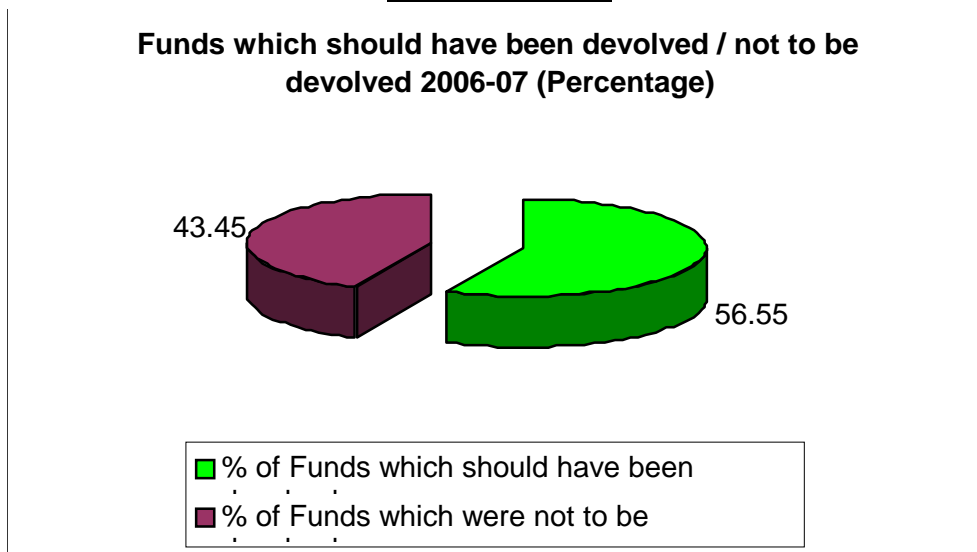
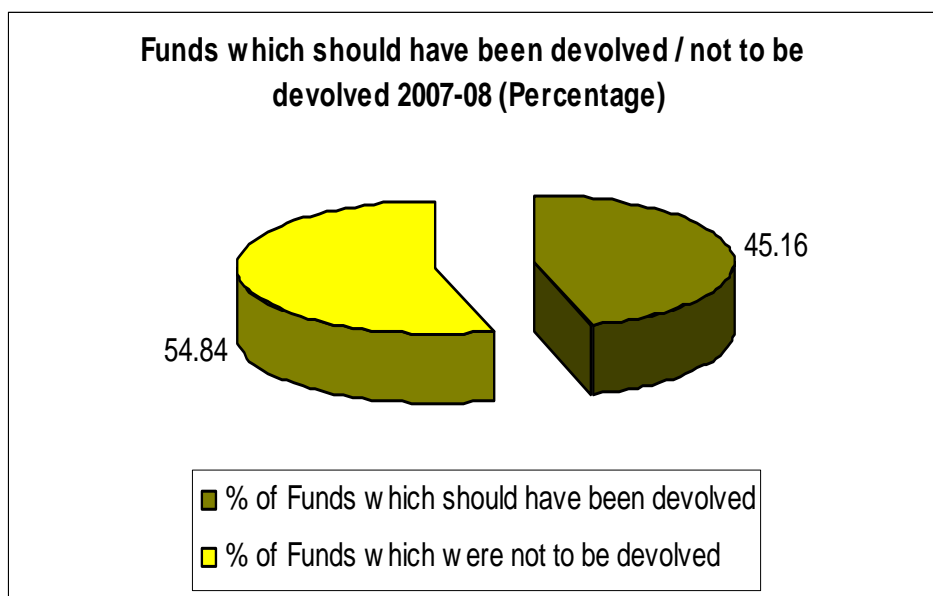


Figure No. 3.A.4



However, only 2.07 % of the total funds (which should have been devolved), have been devolved (please refer Figure. No. 3.A.5).

However, only 2.08 % of the total funds (which should have been devolved), have been devolved (please refer Figure No. 3.A.6).

Figure No. 3.A.5

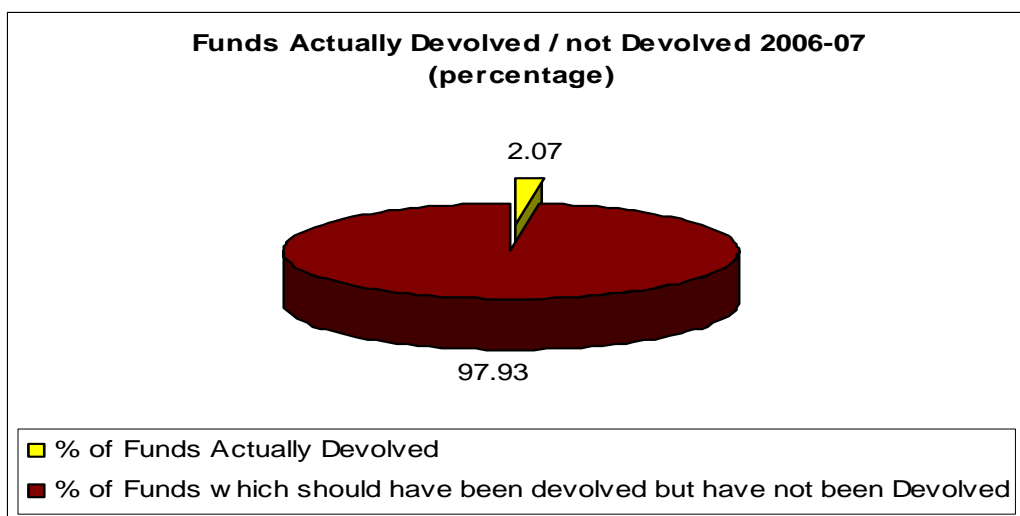


Figure No. 3.A.6

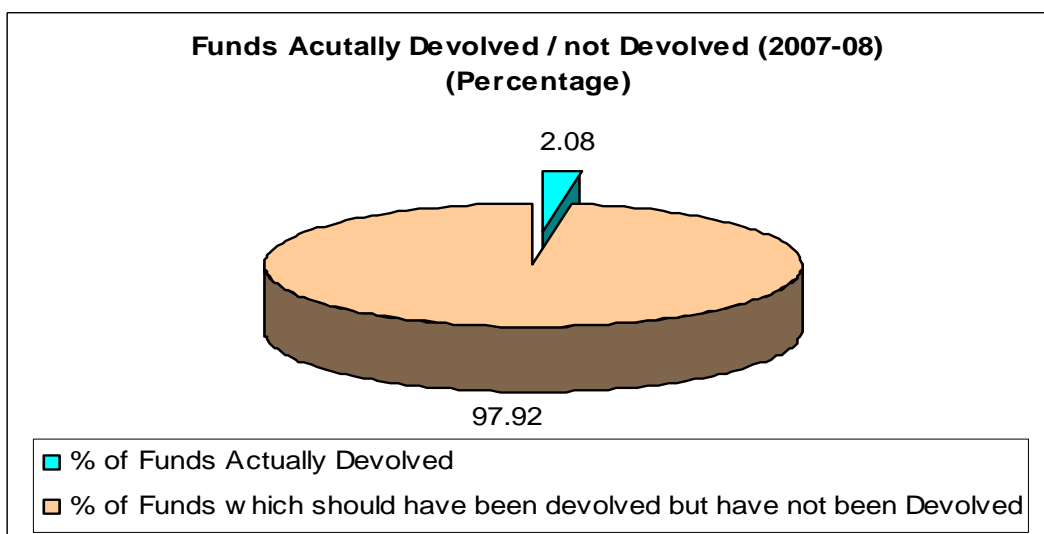


Table No. 3.A.1

(Amount in thousands)

Head No. / Demand No.	Name of Major Head	2006-07						2007-08							
		Total Budget	Funds which should have been devolved		Funds Actually Devolved		Funds not Devolved		Total Budget	Funds which should have been devolved		Funds Actually Devolved		Funds not Devolved	
			Amount	% of Total Budget	Amount	% of Total Funds which should have been devolved	Amount	% of Total Funds which should have been devolved		Amount	% of Total Budget	Amount	% of Total Funds which should have been devolved	Amount	% of Total Funds which should have been devolved
5	Land Revenue and District Administration	2,133,331.00	508,091.00	23.82	0	508,091.00	100	2,272,428.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0		
8	Education	12,086,445.00	11,072,933.00	91.61	0.00	11,072,933.00	100	14,216,463.00	12,457,994.00	87.63	0.00	0	12,457,994.00	100	
9	Health and Family Welfare	3,651,131.00	2,433,463.00	66.65	0.00	2,433,463.00	100	3,677,743.00	2,352,342.00	63.96	4,000.00	0.17	2,348,342.00	99.83	
10	Public works - Roads, Bridges and Buildings	9,354,513.00	5,794,347.00	61.94	0.00	5,794,347.00	100	10,748,321.00	6,108,474.00	56.83	0.00	0	6,108,474.00	100	
11	Agriculture	977,835.00	424,572.00	43.42	0.00	424,572.00	100	1,087,063.00	465,917.00	42.86	0.00	0	465,917.00	100	
13	Irrigation, Water Supply & Sanitation	9,083,846.00	2,792,735.00	30.74	0.00	2,792,735.00	100	10,884,581.00	4,676,383.00	42.96	0.00	0	4,676,383.00	100	
14	Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development and Fisheries	785,494.00	615,278.00	78.33	0.00	615,278.00	100	834,070.00	662,973.00	79.49	0.00	0	662,973.00	100	
15	Planning & Backward Area Sub plan	1,192,042.00	251,166.00	21.07	0	251,166.00	100	1,217,009.00	293,262.00	24.10	0	0	293,262.00	100	
16	Forest and Wild Life	2,227,574.00	985,199.00	44.23	0.00	985,199.00	100	1,837,185.00	744,212.00	40.51	0.00	0	744,212.00	100	
18	Industries, Minerals Supplies and Information Technology	546,310.00	185,051.00	33.87	0.00	185,051.00	100	592,708.00	269,624.00	45.49	0.00	0	269,624.00	100	
19	Social Justice and Empowerment	1,934,471.00	1,660,383.00	85.83	0.00	1,660,383.00	100	1,569,509.00	1,504,172.00	95.84	0.00	0	1,504,172.00	100	
20	Rural Development	1,386,921.00	595,960.00	42.97	595,960.00	100	0.00	1,575,522.00	675,318.00	42.86	675,318.00	100	0.00	0	
21	Co-operation	120,681.00	1.00	0.001	0.00	0	1.00	128,703.00	1.00	0.001	0.00	0	1.00	100	
23	Power Development	1,454,637.00	10,000.00	0.69	0.00	0	10,000.00	14,629,198.00	100.00	0.001	0.00	0	100.00	100	
27	Labour Employment and Training	408,162.00	800.00	0.20	0.00	0	800.00	461,966.00	1,500.00	0.32	0.00	0	1,500.00	100	
30	Miscellaneous General Services	311,190.00	7,645.00	2.46	0.00	0	7,645.00	326,295.00	9,270.00	2.84	0.00	0	9,270.00	100	
31	Tribal Development	3,212,742.00	1,425,806.00	44.38	0.00	0	1,425,806.00	3,764,194.00	1,586,074.00	42.14	0.00	0	1,586,074.00	100	
32	Scheduled Caste Sub Plan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	2,370,000.00	792,150.00	33.42	0.00	0	792,150.00	100	
		50,867,325.00	28,763,430.00	56.55	595,960.00	2.07	28,167,470.00	97.93	72,192,958.00	32,599,766.00	45.16	679,318.00	2.08	31,920,448.00	97.92

SECTION – II : PRIMARY DATA ANALYSIS

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

The details of the information / data on funds transfer provided during the survey by the respondents in this category of the selected sample villages is as described below :

Transfer of Central Government Funds to the District Panchayat Officer / District Rural Development Agency (DPO & DRDA)

The funds which have been transferred from the Central Government to the District Panchayats Officers & District Rural Development Agency (DPO & DRDA) in the surveyed districts as reported for the last three years i.e. 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07, have been mainly under the following heads :

1. Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)
2. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)
3. Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)
4. DRDA Administration
5. National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)
6. Food For Work Programme (FFW)
7. Desert Development Programme (DDP) / Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)
8. Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWDP)
9. Haryali Scheme
10. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)
11. Swajaldhara
12. Eleventh Finance Commission (EFC)
13. Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC)
14. MPLAD
15. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

District Panchayat Officer (DPO)

As reported, in the financial year 2004-05, the total funds which were transferred from the Central Government to the DPO were amounting to Rs. 65.85 lakh, Rs. 85.021 lakh, Rs. 197.49 lakh, Rs. 137.26 lakh and Rs. 133.24 lakh in Bilaspur, Kangra, Mandi, Shimla and Solan district respectively.

In the financial year 2005-06, the total funds transferred from Central Government to the DPO were Rs. 110.76 lakh, Rs. 931.78 lakh, Rs. 262.70 lakh, Rs. 228.68 lakh and Rs. 126.14 lakh in Bilaspur, Kangra, Mandi, Shimla and Solan district respectively.

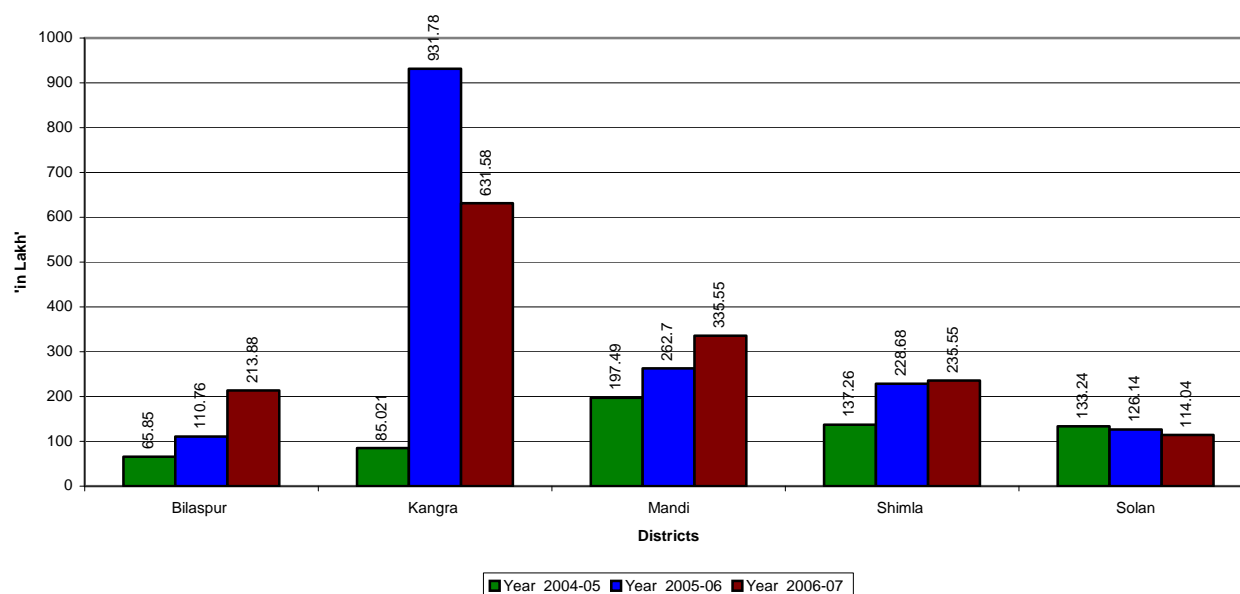
In the financial year 2006-07, the total funds transferred from Central Government to the DPO were Rs. 213.88 lakh, Rs. 631.58 lakh, Rs. 335.55 lakh, Rs. 235.55 lakh and Rs. 114.04 lakh in Bilaspur, Kangra, Mandi, Shimla and Solan district respectively. (Refer Table No. 3.A.2, Table No. 3.A.3 & Figure No. 3.A.7 for the total amounts received in each of these districts)

Table No. 3.A.2
Funds Transferred by Central Government to the DPO

(Rs in Lakh)

Name of the district	Name of the Department	Financial Year			Remarks
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	
Bilaspur	DPO	65.85	110.76	213.88	Funds of EFC, TFC
Kangra	DPO	85.021	931.78	631.58	Funds of EFC, TFC
Mandi	DPO	197.49	262.70	335.55	Funds of EFC, TFC
Shimla	DPO	137.26	228.68	235.55	Funds of EFC, TFC
Solan	DPO	133.24	126.14	114.04	Funds of EFC, TFC

Figure No. 3.A.7
Funds Transferred by the Central Government to the DPO



The Scheme wise receipt of amounts are as shown in Table No. 3.A.3 below :

Table No. 3.A.3
Break up of Amounts received by DPOs

(Rs in Lakh)

Source of Funds	Financial Year	Amount Received by Surveyed Districts				
		BILASPUR	KANGRA	MANDI	SHIMLA	SOLAN
EFC	2004-05	65.846	85.02	197.49	137.26	133.24
	2005-06	-	-	-	-	-
	2006-07	-	-	-	-	-
TFC	2004-05	-	-	-	-	-
	2005-06	110.75	931.78	262.7	228.68	126.14
	2006-07	213.88	631.58	335.55	235.55	114.04

District Rural Development Agency (DRDA)

As reported, in the financial year 2004-05, the total funds which were transferred from the Central Government to the DRDA were amounting to Rs.287.651 lakh, Rs. 570.32 lakh, Rs.460.09 lakh, Rs. 363.46 lakh and Rs. 420.34 lakh in Bilaspur, Kangra, Mandi, Shimla and Solan district respectively.

In the financial year 2005-06, the total funds transferred from Central Government to the DRDA were Rs. 471.83 lakh, Rs. 1033.14 lakh, Rs. 670.58 lakh, Rs. 657.01 lakh and Rs. 703.12 lakh in Bilaspur, Kangra, Mandi, Shimla and Solan district respectively.

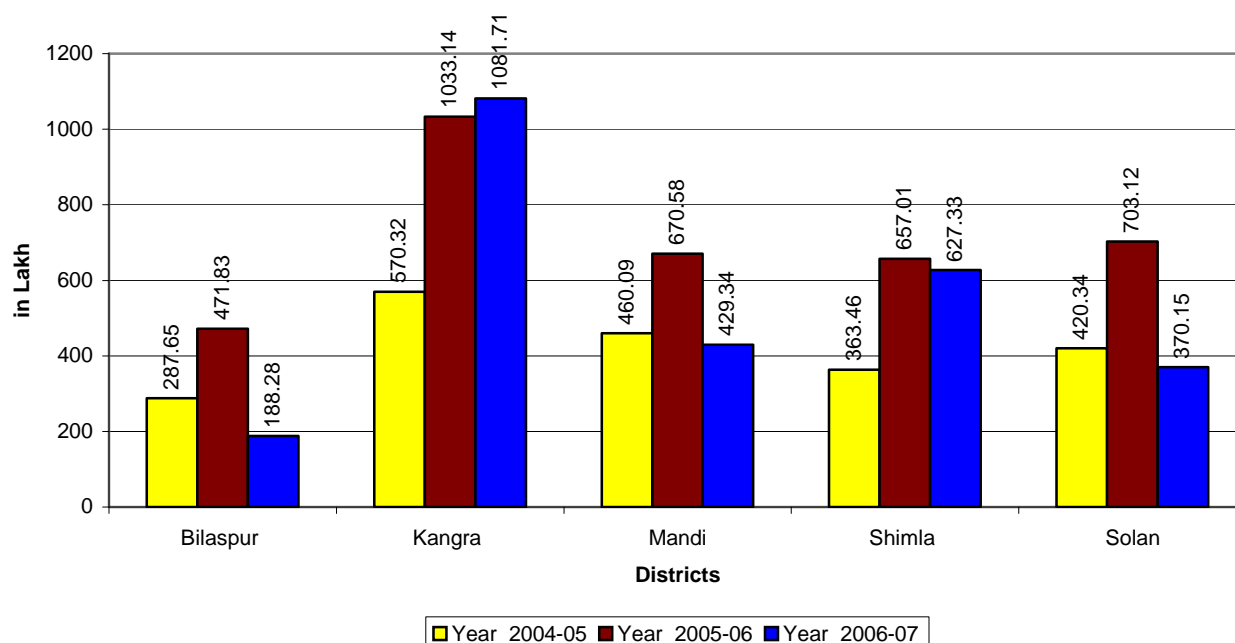
In the financial year 2006-07, the total funds transferred from Central Government to the DRDA were Rs. 188.28 lakh, Rs. 1081.71 lakh, Rs. 429.34 lakh, Rs. 627.33 lakh and Rs. 370.15 lakh in Bilaspur, Kangra, Mandi, Shimla and Solan district respectively. (Refer Table No. 3.A.4, Table No. 3.A.5 & Figure No.3.A.8 for the total amounts received in each of these DRDA)

Table No. 3.A.4
Funds Transferred by Central Government to the DRDA

Name of the Districts	Name of the Department	Financial Year			Remarks
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	
Bilaspur	DRDA	287.651	471.83	188.28	Funds of SGRY,SGSY (including special project), IAY, DRAP, TSC, DRDA Administration.
Kangra	DRDA	570.324	1033.14	1081.71	Funds of SGRY,SGSY, IAY, DDP, TSC, IWDP, NREGA, DRDA Administration &
Mandi	DRDA	460.09	670.58	429.34	Funds of SGRY, SGSY, IAY, TSC, IWDP, DRDA Administration.
Shimla	DRDA	363.46	657.01	627.33	Funds of SGRY, SGSY, IAY, IWDP, NFBS, Haryali, TSC.
Solan	DRDA	420.34	703.12	370.15	Funds of SGRY,SGSY, IAY, TSC, IWDP, NFBS, DPAP

(Rs in Lakh)

Figure No. 3.A.8
Funds Transferred by Central Government to the DRDA



The Scheme wise receipt of amounts are as shown in Table No. 3.A.5 below :

Table No. 3.A.5
Break up of Amounts received by DRDA

(Rs in Lakh)

Name of Schemes	Financial Year	Amount Received by Surveyed Districts				
		BILASPUR	KANGRA	MANDI	SHIMLA	SOLAN
SGRY	2004-05	22.115	85.634	292.97	174.39	224.05
	2005-06	29.57	75.292	316.13	402.03	207.31
	2006-07	24.20	87.598	198.19	188.61	142.05
NREGA	2004-05	-	-	-	-	-
	2005-06	-	-	-	-	-
	2006-07	-	242.00	-	-	-
IAY	2004-05	49.63	110.35	61.2	50.76	83.39
	2005-06	36.965	130.24	74.46	44.28	55.35
	2006-07	20.72	168.692	107.31	68.55	74.96
SGSY	2004-05	103.926	110.64	55.26	51.68	31.05
	2005-06	21.32	110.64	58.13	56.1	31.05
	2006-07	33.46	121.91	80.57	50.46	32.81
DDP	2004-05	-	-	-	-	-
	2005-06	-	-	-	-	-
	2006-07	-	345.42	-	-	-
IWDP	2004-05	-	215.78	4.55	61.5	53.77
	2005-06	-	619.82	30.38	104.73	316.52
	2006-07	-	76.69	2.9	23.57	81.85
DPAP	2004-05	65.14	-	-	-	26.08
	2005-06	305.365	-	-	-	74.29
	2006-07	80.25	-	-	-	-
TSC	2004-05	10.00	-	10	-	-
	2005-06	49.65	56.93	166.73	-	-
	2006-07	-	-	-	75.795	19.48
DRDA Admn.	2004-05	36.84	47.92	36.11	-	-
	2005-06	28.97	40.22	24.75	-	-
	2006-07	29.65	39.4	40.37	-	-
NFBS	2004-05	-	-	-	2.625	2.00
	2005-06	-	-	-	31.87	18.60
	2006-07	-	-	-	15.97	19.00
HARYALI	2004-05	-	-	-	22.5	-
	2005-06	-	-	-	18	-
	2006-07	-	-	-	204.37	-

Transfer of State Government funds to the District Administration

The District Administration have reported to be receiving the State Government share of the various Honorarium & Rural Development Schemes also. The same is discussed below separately for DPO & DRDA respectively.

District Panchayat Officer (DPO)

As reported a total sum of Rs. 70.15 lakh, Rs. 239.74 lakh and Rs. 91.92 lakh were received by DPOs in Bilaspur, Mandi and Solan district respectively while nothing was received by the Kangra and Shimla district in the year 2004-05.

A total sum of Rs. 128.30 lakh, Rs. 270.75 lakh and Rs. 146.43 lakh were received by DPOs in Bilaspur, Mandi and Solan district respectively while nothing was received by the Kangra and Shimla district in the year 2005-06.

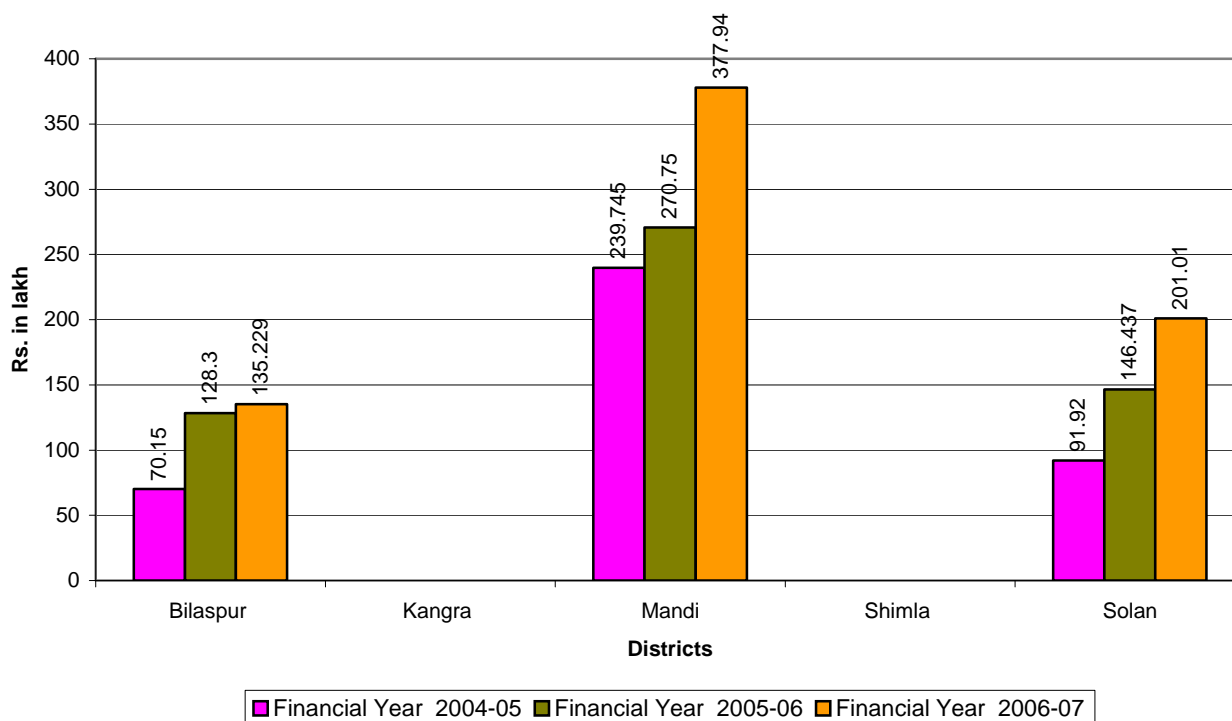
A total sum of Rs. 135.22 lakh, Rs. 377.94 lakh and Rs. 201.01 lakh were received by DPOs in Bilaspur, Mandi and Solan district respectively while nothing was received by the Kangra and Shimla district in the year 2006-07 (Please refer Table No. 3.A.6 & Figure No. 3.A.9 for details).

Table No. 3.A.6
Funds Transferred by State Government to the DPO

(Rs in Lakh)

Name of the District	Name of the Department	Financial Year			Remarks
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	
Bilaspur	DPO	70.15	128.30	135.229	Funds of various honorarium
Kangra	DPO	-	-	-	
Mandi	DPO	239.745	270.75	377.94	Funds of various honorarium
Shimla	DPO	-	-	-	-
Solan	DPO	91.92	146.43	201.01	Funds of various honorarium

Figure No. 3.A.9
Funds Transferred by the State Government to the DPO



District Rural Development Agency (DRDA)

As reported a total sum of Rs. 145.46 lakh, Rs. 555.10 lakh, Rs. 439.88 lakh, Rs. 317.42 lakh and Rs. 128.28 lakh were received by DRDA in Bilaspur, Kangra, Mandi, Shimla and Solan district respectively in the year 2004-05.

A total sum of Rs. 256.31 lakh, Rs. 668.58 lakh, Rs. 816.08 lakh, Rs. 413.45 lakh and Rs. 239.08 lakh were received by DRDA in Bilaspur, Kangra, Mandi, Shimla and Solan district respectively in the year 2005-06.

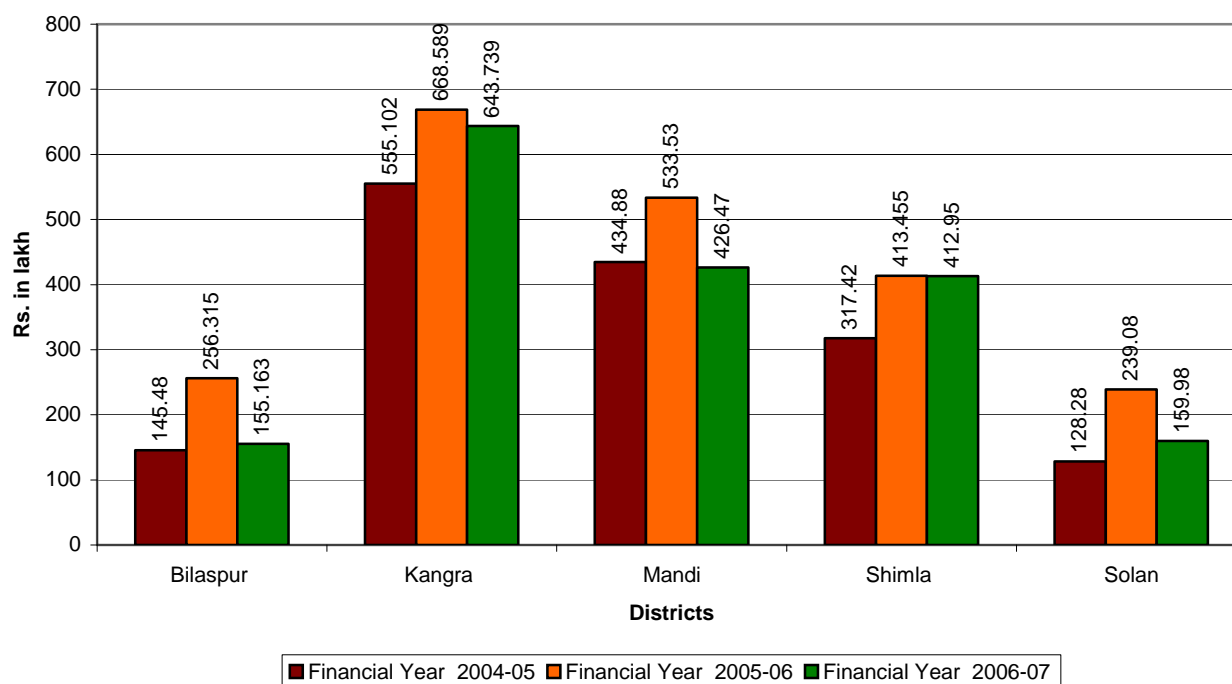
A total sum of Rs.155.16 lakh, Rs. 643.73 lakh, Rs.426.47 lakh, Rs. 412.95 lakh and Rs. 154.24 lakh were received by DRDA in Bilaspur, Kangra, Mandi, Shimla and Solan district respectively in the year 2006-07 (Please refer Table No. 3.A.7 & Figure No. 3.A.10 for details).

**Table No. 3.A.7
Funds Transferred by State Government to the DRDA**

(Rs in Lakh)

Name of the District	Name of the Department	Financial Year			Remarks
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	
Bilaspur	DRDA	145.46	256.315	155.163	Funds of state share for various schemes
Kangra	DRDA	555.102	668.589	643.739	Funds of state share and state Government schemes
Mandi	DRDA	439.88	816.08	426.47	Funds of state share and state Government schemes
Shimla	DRDA	317.42	413.455	412.95	Funds of state share and state Government schemes
Solan	DRDA	128.28	239.08	154.24	Funds of state share and state Government schemes

**Figure No. 3.A.10
Funds Transferred by the State Government to the DRDA**



Activity Mapping

The respondents of District Administration are not aware of any activity mapping being done in the district with respect to the functions transferred/ devolved the Panchayats.

Creation of Fiscal Decentralization Cell

The respondents of District Administration are not aware of any Fiscal Decentralization Cell being created in accordance with the recommendation of the Twelfth Finance Commission in any of the surveyed districts.

ZILLA PARISHAD

The details of the information / data on funds transfer provided during the survey by the respondents in this category of the selected sample villages is as described below :

Transfer of Central Government Funds to the Zilla Parishad

The funds which have been transferred from the Central Government to the Zilla Parishad in the surveyed districts as reported for the last years i.e. 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 have been under the following four heads, namely :

1. Eleventh Finance Commission (EFC)
2. Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC)
3. Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and
4. Swajaldhara

As reported, in the financial year 2004-05, the total funds which were transferred from the Central Government to the ZP were amounting to Rs. 61.56 lakh, Rs. 513.963 lakh, Rs. 211.822 lakh, Rs. 66.925 lakh and Rs. 71.83 lakh in the districts Bilaspur, Kangra, Mandi, Shimla and Solan respectively.

In the financial year 2005-06, the total funds transferred from Central Government to ZP were Rs. 116.60 lakh, Rs. 1444.831 lakh, Rs. 102.927 lakh, Rs. 34.298 lakh and Rs. 241.968 lakh in Bilaspur, Kangra, Mandi, Shimla and Solan districts respectively.

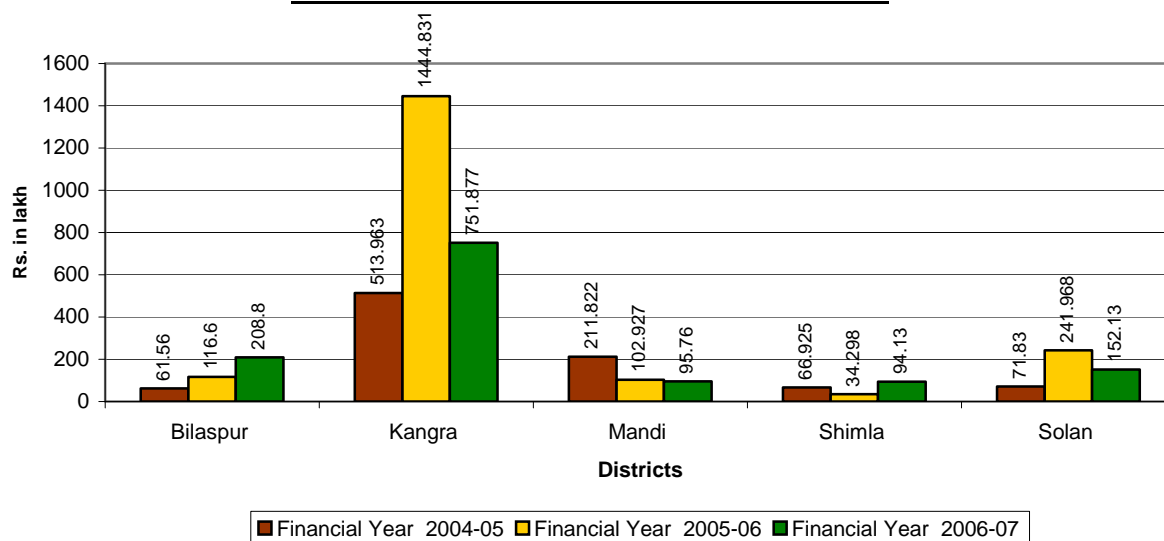
In the financial year 2006-07, the total funds transferred from Central Government to the ZP were Rs. 208.80 lakh, Rs. 751.877 lakh, Rs. 95.760 lakh, Rs. 94.130 lakh and Rs. 152.130 lakh in Bilaspur, Kangra, Mandi, Shimla and Solan districts respectively. (Refer Table No. 3.A.8, Table No. 3.A.9 & Figure No. 3.A.11 for the total amounts received in each of these districts)

Table No. 3.A.8
Total Funds Transferred from Central Government to the Zilla Parishad

(Rs in Lakh)

Districts	Year			Remarks
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	
Bilaspur	61.56	116.60	208.80	Funds of EFC, TFC and Central Share of SGRY & Swajaldhara
Kangra	513.963	1444.83	751.877	Funds of EFC, TFC and Central Share of SGRY & Swajaldhara
Mandi	211.822	102.927	95.76	Central Share of funds of SGRY & Swajaldhara
Shimla	66.925	34.298	94.13	Central Share of funds of TFC & Swajaldhara
Solan	71.83	241.968	152.13	Funds of EFC, TFC and Central Share of Swajaldhara

Figure No. 3.A.11
Transfer of Central Government Funds to the Zila Parishad



The Scheme wise receipts of amounts are as shown in Table No. 3.A.9 below:

Table No. 3.A.9
Break up of Amounts received by Zilla Parishad

(Rs in Lakh)

Districts	EFC			TFC			SGRY			SWAJALDHARA		
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Bilaspur	-	-	-	-	-	40.2	-	40.76	19.36	61.56	75.83	149.27
Kangra	355.02	571.78	-	-	571.78	631.58	88.71	75.62	88.417	70.225	225.64	31.88
Mandi	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.57	34.92	-	179.25	68	95.76
Shimla	-	-	-	-	34.29	35.33	-	-	-	66.92	-	58.8
Solan	41.53	-	-	-	126.14	114.04	-	-	-	30.3	115.82	38.09

Transfer of State Government Funds to the Zilla Parishad

The State has reported to be transferring the State Government share of the SGRY scheme to the Zilla Parishad which is routed through the DRDAs. In effect the funds are transferred to the DRDA which in turn transfers the funds to the Zilla Parishad.

As reported a total sum of Rs. 25.57 lakh and Rs. 10.857 lakh were transferred to the DRDAs of Kangra and Mandi districts respectively while nothing was transferred to the Bilaspur, Shimla and Solan districts in the year 2004-05.

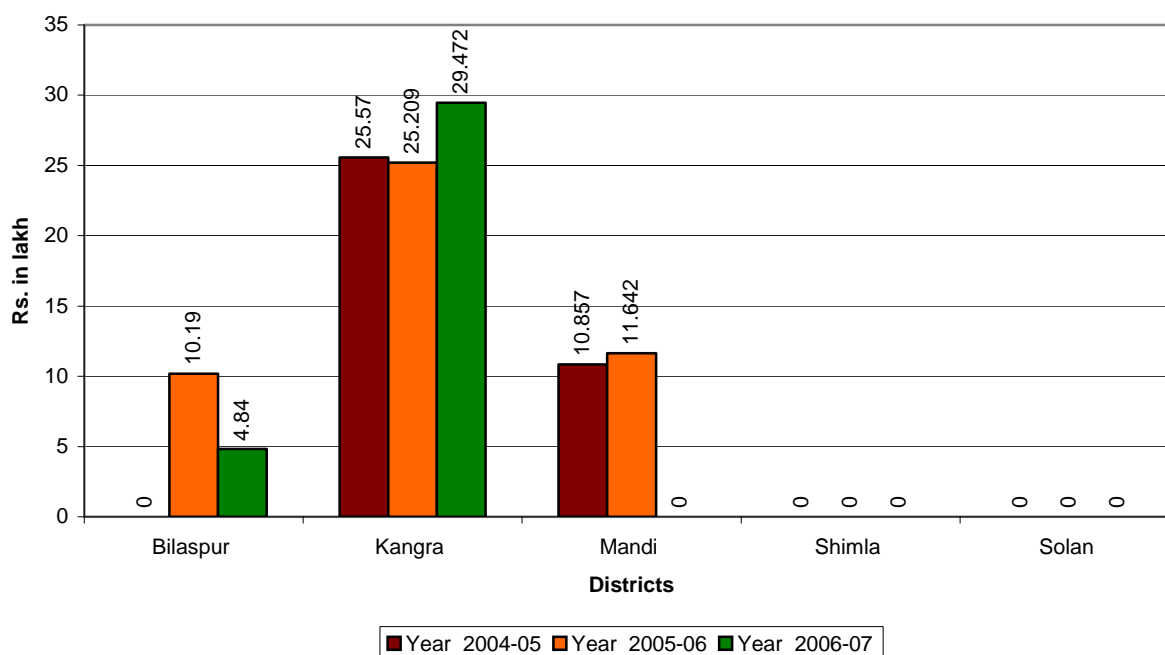
A total sum of Rs. 10.19 lakh, Rs. 25.209 lakh and Rs. 11.642 lakh, were transferred to the DRDAs of Bilaspur, Kangra and Mandi districts respectively while nothing was transferred to the Shimla and Solan districts in the year 2005-06.

A total sum of Rs. 4.84 lakh and Rs. 29.472 lakh were transferred to the DRDAs of Bilaspur and Kangra districts respectively while nothing was transferred to the Mandi, Shimla and Solan districts in the year 2006-07 (Please refer Table No. 3.A.10 & Figure No. 3.A.12 for details).

Table No. 3.A.10
Total Funds Transferred from State Government to the Zilla Parishad

Districts	Year			Remarks
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	
Bilaspur	-	10.19	4.84	State Share funds of SGRY
Kangra	25.57	25.209	29.472	State Share funds of SGRY
Mandi	10.857	11.642		State Share funds of SGRY
Shimla	Nil	Nil	Nil	As reported
Solan	Nil	Nil	Nil	As reported

Figure No. 3.A.12
Transfer of State Government Funds to the Zila Parishad



Activity Mapping

The respondents of Zilla Parishad are not aware of any activity mapping being done in the district with respect to the functions transferred/ devolved the Panchayats.

Delegation of authority to collect local revenue and taxes to the Zilla Parishad

The respondents of Zilla Parishad are not aware of any authority being delegated / provided to the Zilla Parishad for collecting local revenues and / or taxes.

Creation of Fiscal Decentralization Cell

The respondents of Zilla Parishad are not aware of any Fiscal Decentralization Cell being created in accordance with the recommendation of the Twelfth Finance Commission in any of the surveyed districts.

BLOCK/INTERMEDIATE PANCHAYATS /PANCHAYAT SAMITI

The details of the information / data on funds transfer provided during the survey by the respondents in this category of the selected sample villages is as described below :

Transfer of Central Government Funds to the Block

The funds of the Central Government which have been transferred from the Central Government to the Block Panchayats via District Administration / Authorities in the surveyed districts as reported, for the last three years i.e. 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 have been under the following heads :

1. Eleventh Finance Commission (EFC)
2. Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC)
3. Sampurna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY),
4. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY)
5. Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)
6. National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)
7. Food For Work (FFW)
8. Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)
9. Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWDP)
10. Haryali
11. Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP)
12. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)
13. Swajaldhara
14. Sarvashiksha Abhiyan (SSA)
15. MPLAD, etc.

As reported, in the financial year 2004-05, the total funds of the Central Government which were received by Ghumarwin and Sadar Bilaspur Blocks of Bilaspur district were Rs.133.26 lakh and Rs. 114.51 lakh respectively, Rs. 122.90 lakh and Rs. 209.98 lakh were received by Panchrukhi and Pragpur Block Panchayats respectively in Kangra district, Rs. 63.31 lakh and Rs. 188.778 lakh were received by the Drang and Karsog Block Panchayats respectively in Mandi district, Rs. 17.092 lakh were received by the Basantpur Block Panchayats in Shimla district and Rs. 51.30 lakh and Rs. 152.47 lakh were received by the Kandaghat and Nalagarh Block Panchayats respectively in Solan district.

In the financial year 2005-06, the total funds of the Central Government which were received by Ghumarwin and Sadar Bilaspur Blocks of Bilaspur district were Rs. 184.061 lakh, Rs. 208.497lakh respectively, Rs. 179.60 lakh and Rs. 130.75 lakh were received by Panchrukhi and Pragpur Block Panchayats respectively in Kangra district, Rs. 56.52 lakh and Rs. 177.481 lakh were received by Drang and Karsog Block Panchayats respectively in Mandi district, Rs. 46.702 lakh and Rs. 30.106 Lakh were received by Basantpur and Jubbal Block Panchayats respectively in Shimla district and Rs. 56.61 lakh and Rs. 179.46 lakh were received by Kandaghat and Nalagarh Block Panchayats respectively in Solan district .

In the financial year 2006-07, the total funds of the Central Government which were received by Ghumarwin and Sadar Bilaspur Block Panchayats of Bilaspur district were Rs. 200.957 lakh and Rs.117.405 lakh respectively, Rs. 89.57 lakh and Rs. 199.46 lakh were received by Panchrukhi and Pragpur Block Panchayats respectively in Kangra district, Rs. 83.10 lakh and Rs. 243.62 lakh were received by Drang and Karsog Block Panchayats respectively in Mandi district, Rs. 28.75 lakh and Rs. 35.99 lakh were received by Basantpur and Jubbal Block Panchayats respectively in Shimla district and Rs.53.38 lakh and Rs. 103.33 lakh were received by Kandaghat and Nalagarh Block

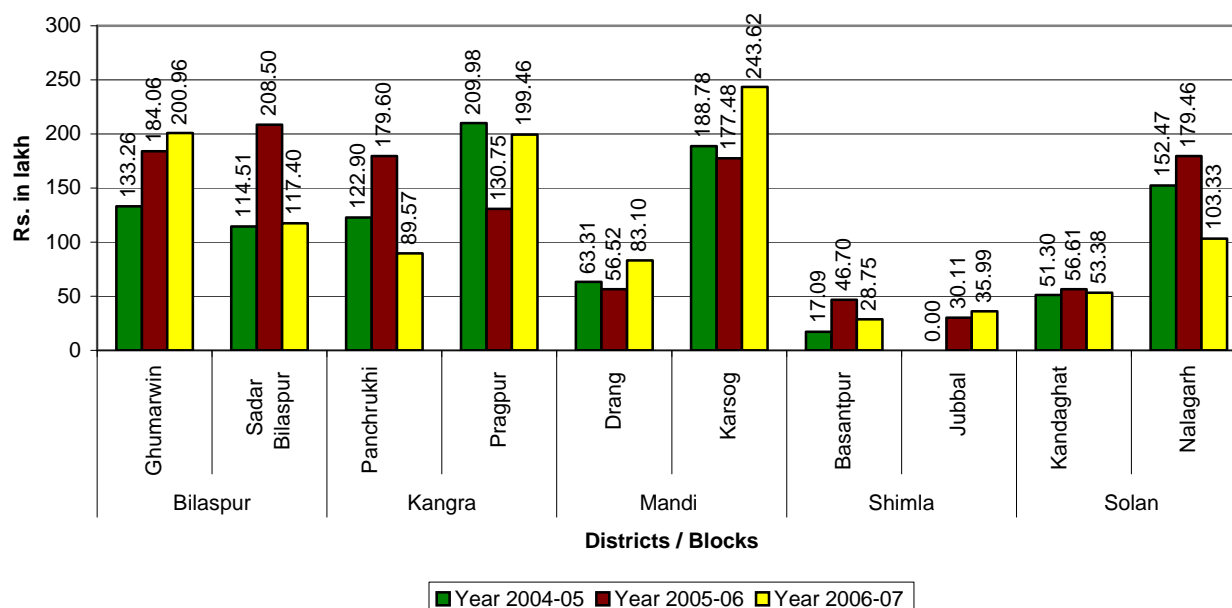
Panchayats respectively in Solan district. (Refer Table No. 3.A.11, Table No. 3.A.12 & Figure No. 3.A.13 for the total amounts received in each of these blocks)

Table No. 3.A.11
Funds Transferred from Central Government to the Block Panchayats

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of the District	Name of the Block	Year			Remarks
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	
Bilaspur	Ghumarwin	133.26	184.061	200.957	Funds of SGRY, SGSY (Goldmine special project) DPAP, Haryali, IAY, TSC, NFBS. (The funds are transferred through DRDA.)
	Sadar Bilaspur	114.51	208.497	117.40	Funds of SGRY, SGSY (Goldmine special project) included, DPAP, Haryali, IAY, NFBS.
Kangra	Panchrukhi	122.90	179.60	89.57	Funds of SGRY, SGSY, IAY, NFBS, TSC, IWDP (through DRDA), TFC (transferred through DPO), MPLAD, SSA, VMJSY
	Pragpur	209.98	130.75	199.46	Funds of SGRY, SGSY, IAY, NFBS, TSC, IWDP (through DRDA), TFC (transferred through DPO), SSA, MPLAD, VMJSY
Mandi	Drang	63.31	56.52	83.10	Funds of SGRY, SGSY, IAY, NFBS, TSC, IWDP (through DRDA), EFC (through DPO) MPLAD, VMJSY
	Karsog	188.778	177.481	243.62	Funds SGRY, SGSY, IAY, FFW (through DRDA), NFBS, SSA, TFC, Swajaldhara, MPLAD, VMJSY
Shimla	Basantpur	17.092	46.702	28.25	Funds of TFC, SGRY, SGSY, IAY.
	Jubbal	-	30.106	35.99	Funds of TFC, SGRY, SGSY, IAY.
Solan	Kandaghat	51.30	56.61	53.38	Funds of TFC, SGRY, SGSY, IAY, MPLAD, VMJSY
	Nalagarh	152.47	179.46	103.33	Funds of SGRY, SGSY, IAY, TSC, NFBS, CRSP, MPLAD

Figure No.3.A.13
Funds Transferred from Central Government to the Block Panchayats



The Scheme wise receipts of amounts are as shown in Table No. 3.A.12 below:

Table No. 3.A.12
Break up of Amounts received by Block

Name of the Scheme	Year	(Rs. in lakh)									
		BILASPUR		KANGRA		MANDI		SHIMLA		Solan	
		Ghumarwin	Sadar Bilaspur	Panchrukhi	Pragpur	Drang	Karsog	Basantpur	Jubbal	Kandaghat	Nalagarh
EFC	2004-05	-	-	-	-	0.51	-	-	-	-	-
	2005-06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006-07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TFC	2004-05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2005-06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.68	-	-
	2006-07	-	-	-	15.23	15.04	14.109	4.32	5.52	3.175	-
SGRY	2004-05	42.86	51.48	72.643	44.13	26.43	47.82	12.765	0	10.25	81.94
	2005-06	63.18	58.25	62.737	38.58	26.31	61.102	39.757	23.62	14.54	103.809
	2006-07	60.872	57.7	27.885	41.33	17.91	46.92	13.3	20.503	7.63	47.006
IAY	2004-05	9.472	22.17	5.812	7.034	5.66	9.682	0.18	-	12.84	30.62
	2005-06	6.157	11.385	6.54	12.5051	6.545	9.57	1.59	0.41	9.06	24.03
	2006-07	14.355	13.935	9.892	11.707	9.274	13	3.97	5.56	9.47	24.5
SGSY	2004-05	15.127	9.735	12.66	7.83	4.73	7.897	4.14	0	6.65	15.18
	2005-06	11.445	8.71	64.38	10.17	3.35	8.76	5.34	3.39	3	10.5
	2006-07	10.065	11.797	3.57	8.85	8.85	7.03	6.66	4.41	3.84	12.97
DPAP	2004-05	54.3	22.402	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2005-06	70.86	94.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006-07	46.39	29.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWDP	2004-05	-	-	0.56	10.822	4.81	-	-	-	-	-
	2005-06	-	-	18.32	1.863	3.14	-	-	-	-	-
	2006-07	-	-	-	0.27	3	-	-	-	-	-
HARYALI	2004-05	10.305	4.057	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2005-06	29.401	25.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006-07	58.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food For Work	2004-05	-	-	-	-	23.09	-	-	-	-	-
	2005-06	-	-	-	-	12.71	-	-	-	-	-
	2006-07	-	-	-	-	6.42	-	-	-	-	-
SGSY (Goldmine Project)	2004-05	-	4.125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2005-06	-	9.727	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006-07	5.325	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TSC	2004-05	0.75	-	-	-	1.605	-	-	-	-	-
	2005-06	1.29	-	0.57	-	0.285	-	-	-	-	1.36
	2006-07	5.94	-	2.19	4.74	5.169	-	-	-	-	2.1
CRSP	2004-05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.424
	2005-06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006-07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swajaldhara	2004-05	-	-	-	-	2.47	-	-	-	-	-
	2005-06	-	-	-	-	2.16	-	-	-	-	-
	2006-07	-	-	-	-	0.23	-	-	-	-	-
NFBS	2004-05	-	0.525	0.22	0.525	0.6	0.3	-	-	-	0.525
	2005-06	1.7	-	3.07	5.025	3.3	3.075	-	-	-	3.45
	2006-07	-	4.125	3	1.725	3.67	3.225	-	-	-	2.45
SSA	2004-05	-	-	22.05	45.02	-	48.52	-	-	-	-
	2005-06	-	-	14.46	25.74	-	45.95	-	-	-	-
	2006-07	-	-	17.68	44.18	-	113.76	-	-	-	-
MPLAD	2004-05	-	-	8.4	34.81	16.95	39.73	-	-	11	24.2
	2005-06	-	-	7.14	33.58	7.67	27.09	-	-	21.35	36.3
	2006-07	-	-	19.5	64.48	15.96	30.13	-	-	21.45	14.3
VMJSY	2004-05	-	-	0.553	59.81	2.016	9.261	-	-	10.56	-
	2005-06	-	-	2.38	3.287	5.915	7.056	-	-	8.659	-
	2006-07	-	-	5.852	6.945	4.228	8.792	-	-	7.812	-

Transfer of State Government Funds to the Block Panchayats

In the financial year 2004-05, the total funds of the State Government which were received by Ghumarwin and Sadar Bilaspur Block Panchayats of Bilaspur district were Rs. 71.616 lakh and Rs. 55.054 respectively, Rs. 94.03 lakh and Rs. 147.86 lakh were received by Panchrukhi and Pragpur Block Panchayats respectively of Kangra district, Rs. 72.63 lakh and Rs. 248.50 lakh were received by Drang and Karsog Block Panchayats respectively of Mandi district, Rs. 26.717 lakh were transferred to the Basantpur Block Panchayat of Shimla district and Rs. 52.25 lakh and Rs. 167.89 lakh were received by Kandaghat and Nalagarh Block Panchayats respectively of Solan district .

In the financial year 2005-06, the total funds of the State Government which were received by Ghumarwin and Sadar Bilaspur Block Panchayats of Bilaspur district were Rs. 102.227 lakh and Rs. 91.792 lakh respectively, Rs. 109.42 and Rs. 75.32 lakh received by Panchrukhi and Pragpur Block Panchayats respectively of Kangra district, Rs. 125.50 lakh and Rs. 230.62 lakh were received by Drang and Karsog Block Panchayats respectively in Mandi district, Rs. 66.967 lakh and Rs. 10.12 Lakh were received by Basantpur and Jubbal Block Panchayats respectively in Shimla district and Rs. 69.61 lakh and Rs. 141.26 lakh were received by Kandaghat and Nalagarh Block Panchayats respectively of Solan district

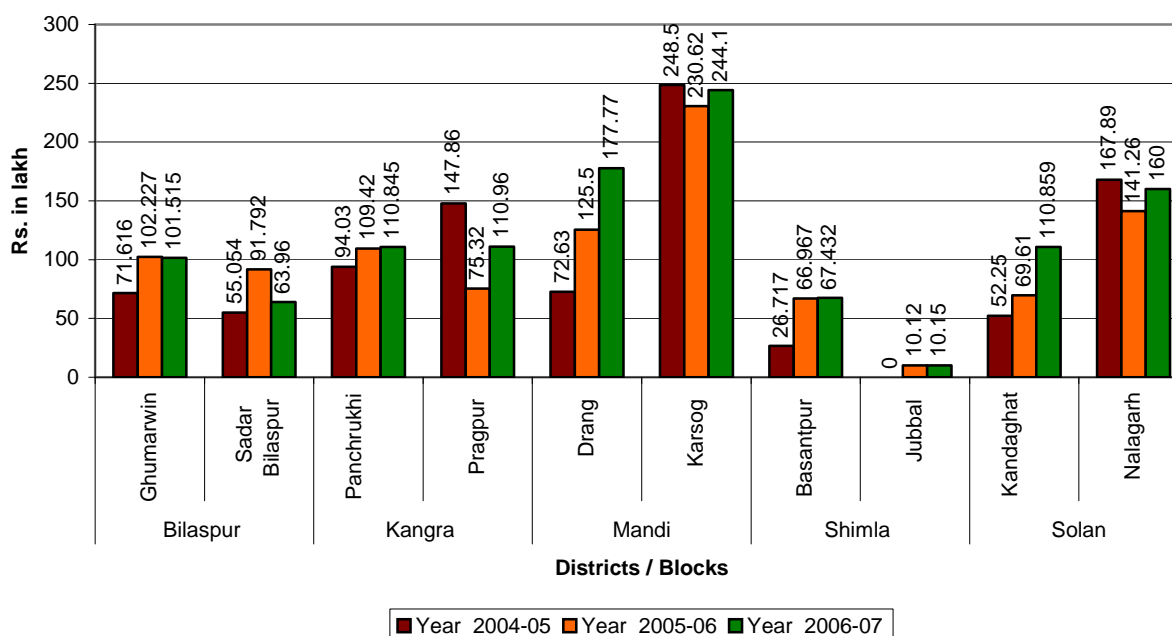
In the financial year 2006-07, the total funds of the State Government which were received by Ghumarwin and Sadar Bilaspur Block Panchayats of Bilaspur district were Rs. 101.515 lakh and Rs. 63.96 lakh respectively, Rs. 110.845 lakh and Rs. 110.96 lakh were received by Panchrukhi and Pragpur Block Panchayats respectively of Kangra district, Rs. 177.77 lakh and Rs. 244.10 lakh were received by Drang and Karsog Block Panchayats respectively of Mandi district, Rs. 67.432 lakh and Rs. 10.15 lakh were received by Basantpur and Jubbal Block Panchayats respectively of Shimla district and Rs. 110.86 lakh and Rs. 160.00 lakh were received by Kandaghat and Nalagarh Block Panchayats respectively of Solan district. (Please refer Table No. 3.A.13 & Figure No. 3.A.14 for detail).

Table No. 3.A.13
Funds Transferred from State Government to the Blocks

Name of the District	Name of the Block	Year			Remarks
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	
Bilaspur	Ghumarwin	71.616	102.227	101.515	State share funds of SGRY, SGSY, DPAP, Haryali, IAY, RAY, GRDAY, TSC, HGB, NFBS (transferred through DPO, DRDA, DWO) &VKVNY/MLALAD etc.
	Sadar Bilaspur	55.054	91.792	63.96	State share funds of SGRY, SGSY, DPAP, Haryali, IAY, RAY, GRDAY, TSC, HGB, NFBS (transferred through DPO, DRDA, DWO) &VKVNY/MLALAD etc.
Kangra	Panchrukhi	94.03	109.42	110.845	State share funds of SGRY, SGSY, DPAP, Haryali, IAY, RAY, GRDAY, TSC,HGB, NFBS (transferred through DPO, DRDA, DWO) &VKVNY/MLALAD etc.
	Pragpur	147.86	75.32	110.96	State share funds of SGRY, SGSY, DPAP, Haryali, IAY, RAY, GRDAY, TSC,HGB, NFBS (transferred through, DRDA, DWO) &VKVNY/MLALAD etc.
Mandi	Drang	72.63	125.50	177.77	State share funds SGRY, SGSY, DPAP, Haryali, IAY, RAY, GRDAY, TSC,HGB, NFBS (transferred through,DPO, DRDA, DWO) &VKVNY/MLALAD etc.
	Karsog	248.50	230.62	244.10	State share funds SGRY, SGSY, DPAP, Haryali, IAY, RAY, GRDAY, TSC,HGB, NFBS (transferred through DPO, DRDA, DWO) &VKVNY/MLALAD etc.
Shimla	Basantpur	26.717	66.967	67.432	State share funds SGRY, SGSY, DPAP, Haryali, IAY, RAY, GRDAY, TSC,HGB, NFBS (transferred through DPO, DRDA, DWO) &VKVNY/MLALAD etc.

	Jubbhal	NA	10.12	10.15	State share funds SGRY, SGSY, DPAP, Haryali, IAY, RAY, GRDAY, TSC,HGB, NFBS (transferred through DPO, DRDA, DWO) &VKVNY/MLALAD etc.
Solon	Kandaghat	52.25	69.61	110.86	State share funds SGRY, SGSY, DPAP, Haryali, IAY, RAY, GRDAY, TSC,HGB, NFBS (transferred through DPO, DRDA, DWO) &VKVNY/MLALAD etc.
	Nalagarh	167.89	141.26	160.00	State share funds SGRY, SGSY, DPAP, Haryali, IAY, RAY, GRDAY, TSC,HGB, NFBS (transferred through DPO, DRDA, DWO) &VKVNY/MLALAD etc.

**Figure No. 3.A.14
Transfer of State Government Funds to the Blocks**



Activity Mapping

The respondents of the Panchayat Samities are not aware of any activity mapping being done in the Block Panchayats with respect to the functions transferred/ devolved the Panchayats.

Delegation of authority to collect local revenue and taxes to the Block Panchayats

The respondents of the Panchayat Samities are not aware of any authority being delegated / provided to the Block Panchayats for collecting local revenues and / or taxes.

Creation of Fiscal Decentralization Cell

The respondents of the Panchayat Samities are not aware of any Fiscal Decentralization Cell being created in accordance with the recommendation of the Twelfth Finance Commission in any of the surveyed Block Panchayats.

Problems in Transfer of Funds from State Government to the Block Panchayats

The respondents have reported the following problems in the transfer of funds from the State Governments :

1. It takes long time to release funds mostly at the end of the financial year and works' execution is delayed.
2. When funds are directly given to the GPs, the monitoring from the block level is difficult.
3. When the funds are released late they cannot be utilized within the financial year. Since large amount remains unspent, the next installment of funds is not released by the Government to the Panchayats in the beginning of the financial year. By the time funds are released the weather condition became rainy & cold which results in non availability of local labour, the funds not being utilized properly in time again.

Problems in Transfer of Funds from Central Government to the Block Panchayats

The respondents have reported the following problems in the transfer of funds from the Central Government :

1. Installments of funds are released very late leading to delay / disruption in completion of works.
2. Most of the time the work plan is not completed within stipulated period in those areas which are snow bound due to irregular transfer of funds.

VILLAGE PANCHAYAT

Transfer of Funds of Centrally Sponsored Schemes / Programmes to the Village Panchayat

As per the survey findings, none of the surveyed village panchayats have directly received any funds of Centrally sponsored schemes / programmes. The funds are generally transferred from the Central Government to the District Head Quarters (DPO & DRDA), from District Head Quarters to the Block/Intermediate Panchayat and then Block/Intermediate Panchayats to the Village Panchayats.

The various schemes / programmes of Central Government for which the surveyed village panchayats have received funds are as follows :

1. Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)
2. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)
3. Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)
4. DRDA Administration
5. National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)
6. Food For Work Programme (FFW)
7. Desert Development Programme (DDP) / Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)
8. Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWDP)
9. Haryali Scheme
10. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)
11. Swajaldhara
12. Eleventh Finance Commission (EFC)
13. Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC)
14. MPLAD
15. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

The various schemes / programmes of State Government for which the surveyed village panchayats have received funds are as follows :

1. Rajiv Gandhi Awas Yojana (RGAY)

2. MLALAD
3. Mukhya Matri Gram Path Yojana (MMGPAY)
4. Guru Ravi Das Development Yojana
5. Backward Area Sub Plan (BASP)
6. Local Decentralization Planning (LDP)
7. Revival Traditional Water Development Scheme (RTWDS)
8. Himachal Gramin Bhandar (HGB)
9. Natural Calamity Relief Fund (NCRF)

Total Funds (received) transferred from State Government / District Head Quarter / Block Authorities to the Village Panchayats under the various Heads/ Schemes

Year 2004-05 : In 8% of the surveyed village panchayats the totals funds of the State Government which were received by the village panchayats were upto Rs. 1,00,000/-, in 28% village Panchayats funds received were between Rs.1,00,001/- to Rs.2,00,000/, in 22% village panchayats funds received were between Rs.2,00,001/- to Rs.3,00,000/-, in 20% village panchayats funds received were between Rs.3,00,001/- to Rs.4,00,000/- while in remaining 22% of village panchayats funds received were more than Rs.4,00,000/-.

Year 2005-06 : In 16% of the surveyed village panchayats the totals funds of the State Government which were received by the village panchayats were upto Rs. 1,00,000/-, in 26% village Panchayats funds received were between Rs.1,00,001/- to Rs.2,00,000/, in 28% village panchayats funds received were between Rs.2,00,001/- to Rs.3,00,000/-, in 6% village panchayats funds received were between Rs.3,00,001/- to Rs.4,00,000/- while in remaining 24% of village panchayats funds received were more than Rs.4,00,000/-.

Year 2006-07 : In 20% of the surveyed village panchayats the totals funds of the Central Government which were received by the village panchayats were upto Rs. 1,00,000/-, in 32% village Panchayats funds received were between Rs.1,00,001/- to Rs.2,00,000/, in 24% village panchayats funds received were between Rs.2,00,001/- to Rs.3,00,000/-, in 24% village panchayats funds received were between Rs.3,00,001/- to Rs.4,00,000/- while in remaining 24% of village panchayats funds received were more than Rs.4,00,000/-.

Activity Mapping

All the respondents of surveyed GPS have stated that Activity Mapping has not been undertaken in their respective Gram Panchayat.

Delegation of authority to collect local revenue and taxes to the Panchayats

All the surveyed village panchayat have reported that the some authority had been provided to collect local revenue and taxes, to the Village Panchayats.

Details of the taxes and revenues assigned & collected by the Panchayats

The subjects /items for which the Panchayat had been authorized to collected are House Tax, Land Revenue Tax, Birth Registration Fee, Marriage Registration Fee, Ration Card Fee, Abkari Tax, Donation Fee, Judicial Fee, Auction Fee, Summan Fee, Late Fee, Fair Tax, Rent , Nakal Fee, and Certificate Fee, etc. (Please refer Table No.3.A.14)

Table No. 3.A.14
Taxes and Revenues collected by the Panchayats

(Rs. in thousand)

J.L. No.	Subjects / Heads	Bilaspur			Kangra			Mandi			Shimla			Solan		
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	House Tax	52470	27700	47240	53286	59811	67648	110674	4741	16114	96442	28009	84977	66998	10948	20785
2	Land Revenue	14429	15198	4600	11228	24099	13099	3115	11044	12845	20103	10337	17904	13967	20770	12406
3	Birth Registration	790	1747	3641	3823	1904	1146	-	-	-	260	0	0	15	40	15
4	Marriage Registration	3521	2900	7600	2295	4620	3577	4161	2147	1425	3601	3387	1940	3710	2120	4969
5	Ration card fee	40645	390	1395	6790	260	315	12600	728	696	16999	4713	230	5415	435	840
6	Abkari Tax	122055	159060	108387	25929	18794	3768	103702	30677	24718	87801	80023	45679	5415	168854	125917
7	Donation	0	1781	50	2623	7314	2583	5619	6270	6058	502	977	597	1062	226	5010
8	Judicial fees	70	25	155	55	40	210	5	50	5	10915	0	60235	5	136	175
11	Auction	2640	2240	1000	1152	360	1650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Summan fee	115	0	0	-	-	-	35	45	10	-	-	-	0	5	0
13	Late fees	1312	911	777	2	0	0	1436	2083	1288	-	-	-	238	0	11
15	Fair Tax	717	0	710	32555	71021	129323	-	-	-	3000	1000	3943	-	-	-
16	Rent	0	2.4	0	-	-	-	8200	9200	14350	97476	76440	85195	1522800	342150	217200
17	Nakal Fee	10	91	566	0	25	687	0	1126	1618	-	-	-	5	0	1590
19	Certificate fee	770	2078	1960	230	0	140	1635	1240	1750	375	640	5141	3531	2470	1355

House Tax

Year 2004-05: In 36% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly assigned the house tax to the village panchayats and the same is being collected from this source. 28% of these village panchayats have reportedly collected upto Rs. 5,000/-, 2% collected between Rs.5,001/- to Rs.10,000/-, 2% collected between Rs. 10,001/- to Rs. 15,000/- , 2% collected between Rs.15,001/- to Rs.20,000/- and 2% collected more than Rs. 20,000/-.

Year 2005-06: In 54% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly assigned the house tax to the village panchayats and the same is being collected from this source. 48% of these village panchayats have reportedly collected upto Rs.5,000/-, 2% collected between Rs.5,001/- to Rs.10,000/-, 2% collected between Rs.10,001/- to Rs.15,000/- and 2% collected between Rs.15,001/- to Rs.20,000/-.

Year 2006-07: In 56% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly assigned the house tax to the village panchayats and the same is being collected from this source. 48% of these village panchayats have reportedly collected upto Rs.5,000/-, 2% collected between Rs.5,001/- to Rs.10,000/-, 2% collected between Rs.10,001/- to Rs.15,000/- , 2% collected between Rs.15,001/- to Rs.20,000/- and 2% collected more than Rs.20,000/-.

Land Revenue

Year 2004-05 and 2005-06: In 20% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly assigned the land revenue to the village panchayats and the same is being collected from this source. 12% of these village panchayats reported collecting upto Rs.1,000/-, 2% reported collecting between Rs.1,001/- to Rs.2,000/-, 2% reported collecting between Rs.2,001/- to Rs.3,000/- , 2% reported collecting between Rs.3,001/- to Rs.4,000/- and 2% reported collecting more than Rs.4,000/-.

Year 2006-07: In 36% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly assigned the land revenue to the village panchayats and the same is being collected from this source. 28% of these village panchayats reported collecting upto Rs.1,000/-, 2% reported collecting between Rs.1,001/- to Rs. 2,000/-, 2% reported collecting between Rs. 2,001/- to Rs. 3,000/-, 2% reported collecting between Rs. 3,001/- to Rs. 4,000/- and 2% reported collecting more than Rs. 4,000/-.

Birth Registration Fee

Year 2004-05: In 16% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly assigned the birth registration fee to the village panchayats and the same is being collected from this source. 8% of these village panchayats reported collecting upto Rs.100/-, 2% reported collecting between Rs.101/- to R200/-, 2% reported collecting between Rs.201/- to Rs.300/- , 2% reported collecting between Rs.301/- to Rs.400/- and 2% reported collecting more than Rs.400/-.

Year 2005-06: In 20% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly assigned the birth registration fee to the village panchayats and the same is being collected from this source. 12% of these village panchayats reported collecting upto Rs.100/-, 2% reported collecting between Rs.101/- to Rs. 200/-, 2% reported collecting between Rs.201/- to Rs.300/- , 2% reported collecting between Rs.301/- to Rs.400/- and 2% reported collecting more than Rs.400/-.

Year 2006-07: In 14% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly assigned the birth registration fee to the village panchayats and the same is being collected from this source. 8% of these village Panchayats reported collecting upto Rs.100/-, 2% reported collecting between Rs.101/- to Rs. 200/-, 2% reported collecting between Rs.201/- to Rs.300/- and 2% reported collecting more than Rs.400/-.

Marriage Registration Fee

Year 2004-05: In 42% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly assigned the marriage registration fee to the village panchayats and the same is being collected from this source. 34% of these village Panchayats reported collecting upto Rs.500/-, 2% reported collecting Rs.501/- to Rs.1,000/-, 2% reported collecting between Rs.1,001/- to Rs.1,500/- , 2% reported collecting between Rs.1,501/- to Rs.2,000/- and 2% reported collecting more than Rs.2,000/-.

Year 2005-06: In 38% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly assigned the marriage registration fee to the village panchayats and the same is being collected from this source. 32% of these village Panchayats reported collecting upto Rs.500/-, 2% reported collecting between Rs.501/- to Rs.1,000/-, 2% reported collecting between Rs.1,001/- to Rs.1,500/- and 2% reported collecting between Rs.1,501/- to Rs.2,000/-.

Year 2006-07: In 42% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly assigned the marriage registration fee to the village panchayats and the same is being collected from this source. 36% village panchayats reported collecting upto Rs.500/-, 2% reported collecting between Rs.501/- to Rs.1,000/-, 2% reported collecting between Rs.1,501/- to Rs.2,000/- and 2% reported collecting more than Rs.2,000/-.

Ration Card Fee

Year 2004-05: In 10% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly assigned the ration card fee to the village panchayats and the same is being collected from this source. 2% of these village panchayats reported collecting upto Rs.500/-, 2% reported collecting between Rs.501/- to Rs.1,000/-, 2% reported collecting between Rs.1,501/- to Rs.2,000/- and 2% reported collecting more than Rs.2,000/-

Year 2005-06: In 44% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly assigned the ration card fee to the village panchayats and the same is being collected from this source. 40% of these village panchayats reported collecting upto Rs.500/-, 2% reported collecting between Rs.501/- to Rs.1,000/- and 2% reported collecting more than Rs.2,000/-

Year 2006-07: In 44% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly assigned the ration card fee to the village panchayats and the same is being collected from this source. 42% of these village panchayats reported collecting upto Rs.500/- and 2% reported collecting between Rs.501/- to Rs.1,000/- .

Abkari /Liquor Tax

Year 2004-05: In 24% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly assigned the abkari / liquor tax to the village panchayats and the same is being collected from this source. 24% of these village panchayats reported collecting upto Rs.5,000/-, 2% reported collecting between Rs.5,001/- to Rs.10,000/-, 2% reported collecting between Rs.10,001/- to Rs.15,000/- , 2% reported collecting between Rs.15,001/- to Rs.20,000/- and 2% reported collecting more than Rs.20,000/-.

Year 2005-06: In 36% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly assigned the abkari / liquor tax to the village panchayats and the same is being collected from this source. 28% of these village panchayats reported collecting upto Rs.5,000/-, 2% reported collecting between Rs.5,001/- to Rs.10,000/-, 2% reported collecting between Rs.10,001/- to Rs.15,000/- , 2% reported collecting between Rs.15,001/- to Rs.20,000/- and 2% reported collecting more than Rs.20,000/-.

Year 2006-07: In 10% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly assigned the abkari / liquor tax to the village panchayats and the same is being collected from this source. 4% of these village panchayats reported collecting upto Rs.5,000/-, 2% reported collecting between Rs.5,001/- to Rs.10,000/-, 2% reported collecting between Rs.15,001/- to Rs.20,000/- and 2% reported collecting more than Rs.20,000/-.

Judicial Fee

Year 2004-05: In 14% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly assigned the judicial fee to the village panchayats and the same is being collected from this source. 12% of these village panchayats reported collecting upto Rs.100/- and 2% reported collecting more than Rs.400/-.

Year 2005-06: In 12% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly assigned the judicial fee to the village panchayats and the same is being collected from this source. 10% of these village panchayats reported collecting upto Rs.100/- and 2% reported collecting between Rs.101/- to Rs.200/-.

Year 2006-07: In 10% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly assigned the judicial fee to the village panchayats and the same is being collected from this source. 4% of these village panchayats reported collecting upto Rs.100/-, 2% reported collecting between Rs.101/- to Rs. 200/-, 2% reported collecting between Rs.201/- to Rs.300/- and 2% reported collecting more than Rs.400/-

Intkal/Cremation Fee

Year 2005-06: In 4% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly assigned the intkal / cremation fee to the village panchayats and the same is being collected from this source. 2% of these village panchayats reported collecting upto Rs.25/- and 2% reported collecting between Rs.26/- to Rs.50/-.

Year 2006-07: In 6% the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly assigned the intkal / cremation fee to the village panchayats and the same is being collected from this source. 2% of these village panchayats reported collecting between Rs.51/- to Rs.75/-, 2% reported collecting between Rs.76/- to Rs.100/- , and 2% reported collecting more than Rs.100/-.

Auction Fee

Year 2004-05: In 10% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly assigned the auction fee to the village panchayats and the same is being collected from this source. 6% of these village panchayats reported collecting upto Rs.500/-, 2% reported collecting between Rs.501/- to Rs.1,000/- and 2% reported collecting more than Rs.2,000/-

Year 2005-06: In 6% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly assigned the auction fee to the village panchayats and the same is being collected from this source. 2% of these village panchayats reported collecting upto Rs.500/-, 2% reported collecting between Rs.501/- to Rs.1,000/- and 2% reported collecting between Rs.1,501 - Rs.2,000/-.

Year 2006-07: In 4% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly assigned the auction fee to the village panchayats and the same is being collected from this source. 2% of these village panchayats reported collecting between Rs.501/- to Rs.1,000/- and 2% reported collecting between Rs.1,001/- to Rs1,500/-.

Summan Fee

Year 2004-05: In 4% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly assigned the summon fee to the village panchayats and the same is being collected from this source. 2% of these village panchayats reported collecting upto Rs.50/- and 2% reported collecting between Rs.101/- to Rs.150/- .

Year 2005-06: In 6% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly assigned the summon fee to the village panchayats and the same is being collected from this source. All reported collecting upto Rs.50/-.

Year 2006-07: In 2% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly assigned the summon fee to the village panchayats and the same is being collected from this source. All (2%) reported collecting upto Rs.50/-.

Transcription/Duplication fee

Year 2004-05: In 4% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly assigned the transcription / duplication fee to the village panchayats and the same is being collected from this source. All (4%) reported collecting upto Rs.100/-.

Year 2005-06: In 14% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly assigned the transcription / duplication fee to the village panchayats and the same is being collected from this source. 8% of these village panchayats reported collecting upto Rs.100/-, 2% reported collecting between Rs.101/- to Rs.200/- and 2% reported collecting between Rs.201/- to Rs.300/-.

Year 2006-07: In 12% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly assigned the transcription / duplication fee to the village panchayats and the same is being collected from this source. 4% of these village panchayats reported collecting upto Rs.100/-, 2% reported collecting between Rs.101/- to Rs.200/-, 2% reported collecting between Rs.201/- to Rs.300/- and 2% reported collecting more than Rs.400/-

Grass Cutting

Year 2004-05: In 2% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly assigned the grass cutting fee to the village panchayats and the same is being collected from this source. All (2%) reported collecting upto Rs.50/-.

Year 2005-06: In 2% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly assigned the grass cutting fee to the village panchayats and the same is being collected from this source. All (2%) reported collecting Rs.101/- to Rs.150/-.

Year 2006-07: In 2% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly assigned the grass cutting fee to the village panchayats and the same is being collected from this source. All (2%) reported collecting Rs.151/- to Rs.200/-.

VPT Tax

Only in **2004-05**, 2% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly assigned the VPT tax to the village panchayats and the same is being collected from this source. All (2%) reported collecting upto Rs.250/-.

Safai Tax

Year 2005-06 and 2006-07: In 2% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly assigned the safai tax to the village panchayats and the same is being collected from this source. All (2%) reported collecting more than Rs.1,000/- by their GPs.

Trade /TD Tax

Year 2004-05: In 2% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly assigned the Trade / TD tax to the village panchayats and the same is being collected from this source. All (2%) village panchayats reported collecting between Rs.251/- to Rs.500/-.

Year 2005-06: In 2% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly assigned the Trade / TD tax to the village panchayats and the same is being collected from this source. All (2%) village panchayats reported collecting upto Rs.250/-.

Miscellaneous

Year 2004-05: In 2% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly assigned some miscellaneous tax to the village panchayats and the same is being collected from this source. All (2%) village panchayats reported more than Rs.1,000/-.

Year 2005-06: In 4% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly assigned some miscellaneous tax to the village panchayats and the same is being collected from this source. 2% of these village panchayats reported collecting between Rs.751/- to Rs.1,000/- and 2% reported collecting more than Rs.1,000/-.

Year 2006-07: In 2% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly assigned some miscellaneous tax to the village panchayats and the same is being collected from this source. All (2%) village panchayats reported collecting more than Rs.1,000/-.

Total Amount collected in the form of Taxes and Revenues by GPs

Year 2004-05 : In 94% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly collected amount in the form of taxes and revenue from the various sources by the panchayats. Out of these village panchayats, 2%, village panchayats reportedly collected Rs.1,000/-, 2% collected between Rs.1,001/-to Rs.2,000/-, 2% collected between Rs. 2,001/-to Rs. 3,000/- and 88% collected more than Rs.4,000/-.

Year 2005-06: In 92% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly collected amount in the form of taxes and revenue from the various sources by the panchayats. Out of these village panchayats, 2% reportedly collected upto Rs.1,000/-, 2% collected between Rs.1,001/-to Rs.2,000/-, 6% collected between Rs. 2,001/-to Rs. 3,000/-, 6% collected between Rs. 3,001/-to Rs. 4,000/- and 76% collected more than Rs.4,000/-.

Year 2006-07: In 92% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly collected amount in the form of taxes and revenue from the various sources by the panchayats. 4%, of these village panchayats reportedly collected Rs.1,001/-to Rs.2,000/-, 4% collected Rs. 2,001/-to Rs. 3,000/- and 84% collected more than Rs.4,000/-.

Usefulness of Central / State government funds transfer directly to the village panchayat for implementing the various development Programmes/schemes

As per the survey findings, 90% of the surveyed village panchayats have welcomed direct transfer of funds as they would be useful / beneficial for implementing the various developmental and other Programmes/schemes.

The respondents of the surveyed village Panchayats reported that the funds transferred directly would not only boost to the development works, but also help in making payment to the workers in time and the works completion of work within the stipulated time period.

Advantage in the Fiscal Devolution – The funds would be utilized by the Village Panchayats properly and the developmental works would be implemented by the village Panchayats so the overall development would be in progress smoothly in the village panchayats.

VILLAGERS

Awareness about the Panchayati Raj Act

Out of the surveyed respondents, around 3/4th (73.2%) of the respondents reported that they had heard about the Panchayati Raj Act whereas 26.8% of the respondents reported that they had not heard about the Panchayati Raj Act.

Awareness about the various activities assigned to the Panchayat for implementation of Programmes

Out of the surveyed respondents, almost all (99.9%) the respondents reported that they were aware of the various activities of the Programmes which were assigned to the Panchayat for implementation.

Sector wise activities which are being undertaken by the Panchayat and position of funds

Agriculture, including agricultural extension

Out of the surveyed respondents who were given response on getting funds for activities of this sector, all the respondents reported that they were not aware about funds received by the Panchayats for the activities of agriculture, including agricultural extension sector.

Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development

Out of the surveyed respondents who were given response on getting funds for activities of this sector, 27.5% of the respondents reported that the funds were received by the Panchayats for the activities of minor irrigation, water management and watershed development sector, 17.5% of the respondents reported that the funds were not received by the Panchayats for the activities whereas 55% of the respondents reported that they were not aware about it. All the respondents were not sure for the source of funds.

Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Poultry

Out of the surveyed respondents who were given response on getting funds for activities of this sector, 5.9% of the respondents reported that the funds were received by the Panchayats for the activities of Animal husbandry, dairying and poultry sector, 11.8% of the respondents reported that the funds were not received by the panchayats for the activities whereas more than 4/5th of the respondents (82.3%) reported that they were not aware about it. All the respondents were not sure for the source of funds.

Fisheries

Out of surveyed respondents who were given response on getting funds for activities of this sector, 1/4th of the respondents reported that the funds were received by the panchayats for the activities of Fisheries sector, less than 1/10th (8.3%) of the respondents reported that the funds were not received by the panchayats for the activities whereas 66.7% of the respondents reported that they were not aware about it. All the respondents were not sure for the source of funds.

Rural Housing

Out of the surveyed respondents who were given response on getting funds for activities of this sector, 16% of the respondents reported that the funds were received by the Panchayats for the activities of Rural housing sector, 9.3% of the respondents reported that the funds were not received by the Panchayats for the activities whereas around 3/4th (74.7%) of the respondents reported that they were not aware about it. All the respondents were not sure for the source of funds.

Drinking Water

Out of the surveyed respondents who were given response on getting funds for activities of this sector, 8% of the respondents reported that the funds were received by the Panchayats for the activities of Drinking Water sector, 1/10th (10.6%) of the respondents reported that the funds were not received by the Panchayats for the activities whereas more than 4/5th (81.4%) of respondents reported that they were not aware about it. All the respondents were not sure for the source of funds.

Fuel and Fodder

Out of the surveyed respondents who were given response on getting funds for activities of this sector, 14.3% of the respondents reported that the funds were not received by the panchayats for the activities of Fuel & fodder sector whereas more than 4/5th (85.7%) of the respondents reported that they were not aware about it. All the respondents were not sure for the source of funds.

Roads, Culverts, bridges, ferries, waterways and other means of communication

Out of the surveyed respondents who were given response on getting funds for activities of this sector, 10.5% of the respondents reported that the funds were received by the Panchayats for the activities of Roads, Culverts etc sector, 10.1% of the respondents reported that the funds were not received by the Panchayats for the activities whereas around 4/5th (79.4%) of the respondents reported that they were not aware about it. All the respondents were not sure for the source of funds.

Rural electrification, including distribution of electricity

Out of the surveyed respondents who were given response on getting funds for activities of this sector, 9.7% of the respondents reported that the funds were received by the panchayats for the activities of Rural electrification include distribution of electricity sector , more than 1/10th (11.9%) of the

respondents reported that the funds were not received by the panchayats for the activities whereas 78.4% of the respondents reported that they were not aware about it. All the respondents were not sure for the source of funds.

Poverty Alleviation Programme

Out of the surveyed respondents who were given response on getting funds for activities of this sector, none of the respondents reported that they were aware about getting funds which received by the panchayats for the activities of Poverty Alleviation Programme sector.

Education, including Primary and Secondary School

Out of the surveyed respondents who were given response on getting funds for activities of this sector, around 1/10th (10.7%) of the respondents reported that the funds were received by the panchayats for the activities of Education sector, including primary and secondary school, 11.2% of the respondents reported that the funds were not received by the panchayats for the activities whereas 78.1% of the respondents reported that they were not aware about it. All the respondents were not sure for the source of funds.

Technical Training and Vocational Training

Out of the surveyed respondents who were given response on getting funds for activities of this sector, 8% of the respondents reported that the funds were received by the panchayats for the activities of Technical training and vocational training sector, 4% of the respondents reported that the funds were not received by the panchayats for the activities whereas 88% of the respondents reported that they were not aware about it. All the respondents were not sure for the source of funds.

Adult and non-formal education

Out of the surveyed respondents who were given response on getting funds for activities of this sector, all the respondents reported that the funds were received by the panchayats for the activities of Adult and non-formal education sector. All the respondents were not sure for the source of funds.

Libraries

Out of the surveyed respondents who were given response on getting funds for activities of this sector, all the respondents reported that the funds were received by the panchayats for the activities of Libraries sector. All the respondents were not sure for the source of funds.

Market and Fairs

Out of the surveyed respondents who were given response on getting funds for activities of this sector, none of the respondents reported that they were aware about getting funds which were received by the panchayats for the activities of Markets and Fairs sector.

Health and Sanitation, including hospitals, primary health centers and dispensaries

Out of the surveyed respondents who were given response on getting funds for activities of this sector, 23.1% of the respondents reported that the funds were received by the panchayats for the activities of Health and Sanitation sector, 3.8% of the respondents reported that the funds were not received by the

panchayats for the activities whereas 73.1% of the respondents reported that they were not aware about it. All the respondents were not sure for the source of funds.

Family Welfare

Out of the surveyed respondents who were given response on getting funds for activities of this sector, All the respondents reported that the funds were received by the panchayats for the activities of Family Welfare sector. All the respondents were not sure for the source of funds.

Women and Child Development

Out of the surveyed respondents who were given response on getting funds for activities of this sector, 7.4% of the respondents reported that the funds were received by the panchayats for the activities of Women and Child Development sector, 12.7% of the respondents reported that the funds were not received by the panchayats for the activities whereas around 4/5th (79.9%) of the respondents reported that they were not aware about it. All the respondents were not sure for the source of funds.

None of the surveyed respondents were reported any response on getting funds, source of funds and the amount which received by the panchayats for the activities of the sectors like Land Improvement, Implementation of Land Reforms, Land Consolidation and Soil Conservation, Social Forestry and Farm Forestry, Minor Forest Produce, Small Scale Industries, including Food Processing Industries, Khadi, village and Cottage Industries, Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Cultural Activities, Social Welfare including Welfare of the Handicapped and Mentally Retarded, Welfare of the Weaker Section and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Public Distribution System and Maintenance of Community Assets.

Collection of Taxes / Revenues

Out of the surveyed respondents, majority (94.2%) of the respondents reported that the Ration card tax was collected from the villages , 0.7% of the respondents reported that the house tax was collected whereas 5.1% of the respondents reported that the Chulah tax was collected.

Ration Tax

Out of the surveyed respondents who were given response on the amount collected and basis of Ration card tax per household per year/5 years (sometimes) the majority of the respondents (90.8%) reported that the amount collected for Ration card tax was upto Rs.25/-, 8.1% of the respondents reported that the collected amount was in between Rs.26/- to Rs.50/-, 1% of the respondents reported that it was between Rs.51/- to Rs.75/- whereas the rest 1% of the respondents reported that it was more than Rs.100/-.

Chullah Tax

Out of the surveyed respondents who were given response on the amount collected and basis of Chullah tax per household per year/5 years (sometimes), around 3/5th of the respondents (59.5%) reported that the amount collected for Chullah tax was upto Rs.25/-, 37.8% of the respondents reported that it was between Rs.26/- to Rs.50/- whereas the rest 2.7% of the respondents reported that it was more than Rs.100/-.

House Tax

Out of the surveyed respondents who were given response on the amount collected and basis of House Tax per household per year/5 years (sometimes), 80% of the respondents reported that the amount collected for house tax was upto Rs.25/- whereas the rest 20% of the respondents reported that it was between Rs.26/- to Rs.50/-.

Perception of the villagers about the implementation of various development programmes in the village by the Government directly with / without any assistance from the Panchayats

The surveyed respondents reported the mixed response which were

- The Government and the Panchayats should undertake works jointly & in coordination for village development
- Monitoring and supervision should be done by the Government on the Panchayats works,
- Due to misuse of funds, villagers were not satisfied with the works done by the Government
- Without Panchayats assistance, good works would not be possible.
- Funds should be transfer directly to the Panchayat.
- Funds should be released in proper time to the Panchayats
- The performance would be better, if the panchayat implement the various developmental works in village
- Works should be done under the Pradhan's supervision.
- Employment should be generated within the villages,
- Due to slow and incomplete works of the Panchayats, desirable pace of development is not being maintained
- Developmental works should be done by the Panchayats.
- Misuse of funds by the Panchayat should be checked
- Works are being be affected due to the casteism and self interest of the Pradhan,
- It would be good if works done in proper time by the Panchayats under the strict supervision of the Government,
- Panchayats know better about the basic necessities / needs of the villagers

STUDY FINDINGS – UTTAR PRADESH

The findings of the study for Uttar Pradesh are being presented in the following two sections, wherein the first contains the analysis of the secondary data and the second sections contains the analysis of the primary data collected from field survey.

SECTION – I : SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

Status of Devolution to the PRIs

The constitution 73rd Amendment Act (for rural areas) has come into force from April, 1993. In pursuance to the 73rd Constitution (Amendment) Act, the State Panchayati Raj Acts, i.e., UP Panchayati Raj Act, 1947 and UP Kshetra Panchayat and Zilla Panchayat Act, 1961, were amended accordingly in 1994.

Consequent to the 73rd Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1992, the State Government in view of compliance with the provisions made in Article 243(g), with regard to devolution of functions enshrined in 11th Schedule, Constituted a Commission, Administrative and Decentralization Commission, under the chairpersonship of Mr J. L. Bajaj in the year 1995.

The recommendation of the said Commission were further studied by a High Power Committee (HPC) chaired by Mr. B. N. Tiwari, the then Agriculture Production Commissioner. The HPC completed the activity mapping and recommended the transfer of 32 Government Departments for the implementation, in its report submitted to the State Government in 1997. Out of which following 16 functions have been transferred. The details are as follows:-

Status of Devolution of funds, functions and functionaries (As per 11th Schedules) is as follows :

No. of Subjects transferred with	PRIs
1. Functions/powers	16 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Operation & Maintenance of Rural Water Supply schemes• Poverty alleviation programme• Basic education including mid-day meal• Operation and Maintenance of rural market and fairs• Rural Sanitation Programme• Animal Husbandry-Maintenance and supervision of category D'Stockman Centres.• Welfare Programme for SC, ST and Other weaker sections - selection of pensioners and distribution of scholarships• Food and Civil Supplies - supervision of PDS and Jan Kerosene Programme• Maintenance of assets created in Panchayat area• Rural library• Youth Welfare program at village level• Rural Housing schemes - selection of beneficiaries

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verification of functioning of PHCs • Minor irrigation - selection of beneficiaries • Maintenance of assets created under Sodic Land Reclamation Projects • Maintenance of seed stores etc. to Kshetra Panchayats
2. Functionaries/ personnel	<p>4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gram Vikas Adhikari (Department of RD) • Gram Panchayat Adhikari (Department of PR) • Gram Vikas Adhikari (Samaaj Kalyan) • Panchayat Mitra under NREGA
3. Resources/funds	<p>10</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty alleviation Program • Rural Water Supply-Operation & Maintenance • Construction and maintenance of Rural Markets & fairs • Rural Sanitation Program • Construction of Anganwadi Centre (World Bank Project) • Social Welfare - Distribution of Scholarships • Maintenance of assets created under different schemes • Rural Library • Youth Welfare Program • Maintenance of street light

Initially functions related to 12 departments had been transferred to Panchayats. These includes the departments of Basic Education, Minor irrigation, Drinking Water, Youth welfare, Food & Civil Supply, Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Animal Husbandry, Social Welfare, Health and Agriculture.

In 1999 steps were taken to permanently transfer village level functionaries of eight departments to Panchayats. This was pursued with a view to creating a pool of Multi Purpose Panchayat Level workers and establishing village secretariats. Under this initiative village level workers of eight departments, namely, Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Cane, Land Development and Water Resources, Irrigation, Agriculture, Health and Social Welfare were transferred to Gram Panchayats as multipurpose workers (known as Gram Panchayat Vikas Adhikari), in exercise of the powers contained in section 25 of the U.P. Panchayat Raj Act. 1947. However, as the under mining of the works of parent departments was experienced the arrangement was reconsidered. By 2006 the employees of the above-mentioned departments except the village level workers of Panchayati Raj Department, Social Welfare Department and Rural Development Department were reverted back to their parent departments.

Devolution of Funds, Functions and Functionaries (As per 11th Schedules) in U.P.

In accordance with the constitutional provision all the 29 subjects mentioned in the 11th schedule are to be devolved to PRIs at appropriate level through activity mapping. In U.P. already 16 Functions, Functionaries of 3 departments and Funds of 10 departments / programmes have been transferred to PRIs. State Government is devolving 3 Fs to PRIs in a phased manner as per the constitutional provision.

Sl. No.	Matter in the 11th Schedule of the constitution	Concerned Department	The Schemes of the Department	Activities Transferred to Panchayats	Funds/resources Transferred to Panchayats
1	Rural Housing	Rural Development	Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)	a) The functions/powers of selection of beneficiaries for Rural Housing Schemes(IAY) had already been transferred to the village panchayats by the Gram Sabha. b) The functions/powers of supervision over this scheme have not transferred to he village panchayats at present.	The funds /resources of IAY schemes are not being transferred to the village panchayats, it is transferred directing from DRDA to the bank account of the beneficiaries of the village panchayats.
2	Drinking Water	Rural Development	Swajaldhara, Rural Water Supply Scheme(RWSS)	The functions /powers for installation ,operation & maintenance of Handpumps had been transferred to some village panchayats and it has been done by U.P. Jal Nigam in some village panchayats	The Funds / resources of the schemes had been transferred to some village panchayats
3	Rural Electrification, including distribution of electricity	Energy/Power Corporation	-	The functions/powers for the replacements/maintenance of electric bulbs for street light, had transferred to the village panchayats	The funds / resources from TFC /SFC had made available to the village panchayat for the replacements/ maintenance of electric bulbs for street light
4	Non-conventional energy sources	Non-Conventional energy /NEDA	Rashtriya Biogas Yojana	The functions/powers for Biogas development had transferred to the village panchayats	The funds/resources for Biogas Development had transferred to the village panchayats
5	Poverty Alleviation Programme	Rural Development	SGRY,NREGA,SG SY	The functions/powers for implementation of SGRY,NREGA had already transferred to the village panchayats	The funds/resources for implementation of SGRY , NREGA had transferred to the village panchayats The funds / resources for implementation of SGSY had already transferred to the bank account of beneficiaries of the village panchayats directly
6	Education, including Primary and Secondary Schools	Primary Education	Mid-day Meal	The Functions/powers for implementation of mid-day meal scheme had already transferred to the village panchayats	The funds/resources for implementation of mid-day mead had already transferred to the village panchayats
7	Health and Sanitation' including hospitals, primary health centres and dispensaries	Panchayati Raj	TSC	The functions/powers for implementation of TSC (Toilet & cleaning) had already transferred to he village panchayats	The funds /resources for implementation of TSC had already transferred to the village panchayats

Sl. No.	Matter in the 11th Schedule of the constitution	Concerned Department	The Schemes of the Department	Activities Transferred to Panchayats	Funds/resources Transferred to Panchayats
8	Women and child Development	Women and Child Welfare	Widow Pension Scheme(WPS)	The functions/powers for selection of the widow beneficiaries had already transferred to the village Gram panchayats	The funds/resources are not being transferred to the village panchayats but it is transferred, to the beneficiaries of the village panchayats through cheque directly
9	Social Welfare, including welfare of the handicapped and mentally	Social Welfare	Viklang Pension Scheme	The functions/powers for the selections and enquiry of handicapped (viklang)beneficiaries had already transferred to the village panchayats	The funds/resources are not being transferred to the village panchayat but it is transferred to the beneficiaries of the village panchayats directly.
10	Welfare of Weaker sections, and in particular, of the Scheduled castes and the Scheduled Tribes	Social Welfare Minority Development Backward Class	Old AGE Pension Student Scholarships do	The functions/powers for enquiry the list of pensions and distribution of Old Age Pension beneficiaries had transferred to the village/gram panchayat in the Gram Panchayat meeting The functions/powers for disbursement of scholarships to the student(class 1-8) belonging to SC, ST, OBC, Minorities and also General categories had transferred to the village panchayat	The funds /resources are not being transferred to the village panchayats but it is transferred to the beneficiaries of the village panchayats directly The funds / resources for disbursement of the scholarships are being transferred to the village/gram panchayats
11	Public Distribution System	Panchayati Raj	Antyoday Anna Yojana	The Administrative Committees of Zilla Panchayat, Kshetra Panchayat and village/Gram Panchayat have been designated as vigilance committees to ensure the fair implementation of Antyoday Anna Yojna or Khadyann Vitaran. It is distributed through Ration Cards	No funds/but resources like Wheat, Rice, Kerosene, Sugar etc. are supplied to the Gram Panchayat.
12	Maintenance of Community assets	Panchayati Raj	-	The functions/powers for maintenance of community assets under the schemes of Panchayati Raj and Rural Development had entrusted to the village/Gram Panchayats	The funds/resources for maintenance of all the assets and the material cost of the SGRY works had provided from TFC & SFC by the village /Gram Panchayats

Reversal -

1. In the year 1999, the Education Committee of Gram Panchayat Constituted under UP Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, was given the responsibility of looking after the functioning of the Primary Schools in rural areas, which was later on reverted back to the Village Education Committee under Basic Shiksha Adhiniyam.
2. Out of 10 village level functionaries of the 8 departments, there have been put under the control of Gram Panchayats and have been named as Gram Panchayat Vikas Adhikaries, barring Gram Vikas Adhikaries of Rural Development, Gram Vikas Adhikaries of Social Welfare Department and Gram Panchayat Adhikaries of Panchayati Raj Department, all others were reverted back to their parent departments.
3. The teachers, Anudeshaks, ANMs, Livestock Extension Officers and Anganwadi workers which were put under the control of Gram Panchayats in 1999, were again reverted back to their earlier position.

The District Planning Committee's Act was passed in the year 1999 vide Government Notification dated July 1999. However, the detail procedure has yet to be determined. View has been emerged that since the members of legislatures and parliament also hold the public opinion, they should also be included in the DPC. However, Article 243 (ZD) does not make any room for the inclusion of all members of legislatures and parliament. The State DPC Act has been formed under the above mentioned Constitutional Provision which makes impossible to include the legislature and members.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh vide its office memorandum (confidential) no-4/4/1/2006-C Ax(1) dated 23-3-06, have constituted a Cabinet Committee, that is, also considering the implementation of DPC Act.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh vide its office memorandum (confidential) no-4/4/1/2006-C Ax(1) dated 23-3-06, have constituted a Cabinet Committee under the chairpersonship of Hon. Minister of Panchayati Raj with the Hon. Ministers of Urban Development, Transport, Revenue and Livestock as members, to recommend the measures for the improvement of functioning of Gram Panchayats, which is considering the implementation of activity mapping.

Functionaries of following 3 departments have been devolved to Panchayats. Details are given below :

Functionaries/Personal under the control of Gram Panchayat (As of December, 2006)

Functionaries/ Personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gram Panchayat Adhikari of Panchayati Raj Department• Gram Vikas Adhikari (Samaj Kalyan) of Social Welfare Department• Gram Vikas Adhikari of Rural Development Department• 'Panchayat Mitra' in every Gram Panchayat of NREGS Districts.
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Vide Government order dated March 2006 the Chairpersons of Kshetra Panchayats and Pradhans of Gram Panchayats have been empowered to verify the attendance of Doctors and paramedical staff working in their areas and verify the inspection notes of Chief Medical Officers and Dy. Chief Medical Officers respectively.

Devolution of Finances

Funding for Panchayats is primarily through a line item in the budget of the State PR Department. There is no separate Panchayat Window within the budget, into which allocation in respect of the three levels of Panchayats are slotted. The Administrative cost of staff of Panchayats is met from the regular departmental budget. Funds may be released to the Panchayats by individual line departments based on the schemes entrusted to them. Funds to run the poverty alleviation program of Rural Development Department, Funds for Scholarships of Social Welfare Department, Funds for midday meal of Basic Education Department and Funds to run the schemes of Panchayati Raj Department, Construction of pavement and drainage, Rural Markets and Panchayat Bhawans) are being released to the accounts of Gram Panchayats. Funds under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely Total Sanitation Campaign, NREGA, Samporna Gramin Rojagar Yojna and Mid-day-Meal are also transferred to Panchayats.

Resources/ Funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Poverty alleviation programme• Rural Water Supply-Operation & Maintenance• Construction and maintenance of Rural Markets & fairs• Rural Sanitation Program• Social Welfare-Distribution of Scholarships• Maintenance of assets created under different schemes• Rural Library• Youth Welfare Program
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Till 1995-96 the major sources of finances to PRIs have been through Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and State Grants. After 1996-97 with the recommendations of Tenth Finance Commission (TFC) and the State Finance Commission since 1997-98 the financial resources of gram Panchayats have augmented.

The first Finance Commission recommended that 10% of net proceeds of States total tax revenue should be devolved, of which 70% be earmarked to urban local bodies and the remaining 30% to rural local bodies. Of the 3 % of the net proceeds meant for rural local bodies 20% was to be earmarked for Zilla Panchayats and the balance 80% for Gram Panchayats with 80% weightage for population and 20% for area. Going further ahead, State Government decided to devolve 11% of the net proceeds of State's total tax revenue of which 4% be earmarked for rural local bodies.

Activity Mapping

As mentioned in the previous paragraphs the State Government constituted a Commission, Administrative and Decentralization Commission, under the chairpersonship of Mr J. L. Bajaj in the year 1995.

The recommendation of the said Commission were further studied by a High Power Committee (HPC) chaired by Mr. B. N. Tiwari, the then Agriculture Production Commissioner. The HPC completed the activity mapping and recommended the transfer of 32 Government Departments for the implementation, in its report submitted to the State Government in 1997 which are as follows :

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Agriculture | 17. Irrigation - Private Minor |
| 2. Agriculture and Soil Conservation | 18. Irrigation - State Tube Wells |
| 3. Animal Husbandry | 19. Labour and Employment |
| 4. Animal Husbandry - Fisheries | 20. Medical and Health |

- | | |
|--|--|
| 5. Area Development - Drought Prone Area Program | 21. Non-Conventional Sources of Energy |
| 6. Co-operation | 22. Panchayati Raj |
| 7. Dairy Development | 23. Public Works |
| 8. Education - Primary | 24. Rural Development |
| 9. Education - Secondary | 25. Rural Water Supply and Sanitation |
| 10. Education - Technical | 26. Sericulture |
| 11. Food Civil Supplies - Public Distribution System | 27. Social Welfare |
| 12. Forest - Social and Farm Forestry | 28. Sports and Youth Welfare |
| 13. Horticulture | 29. Sugarcane and Sugar Industry |
| 14. Industries - Small Scale | 30. Textile and Handloom |
| 15. Industries - Village | 31. Tourism Development |
| 16. Irrigation | 32. Women and Child Welfare |

The committee further recommended that all funds provided for carrying the function should be transferred and utilized by the concerned level of Panchayat.

The committee also recommended that all employees serving with the State at Village, Block or District level shall function under the general control and superintendence of and be answerable to concerned level of Panchayat to the extent of formulation and implementation of the scheme, plan or project of the department concerned.

The details of the activity mapping are attached alongwith as Exhibit No. 3.B.1

Major Central Sector Schemes/Centrally Sponsored Programmes of Ministries of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj being implemented

The following are the important Centrally Sponsored Programmes which are being implemented thru the Panchayats in the state of Uttar Pradesh :

- SGRY
- NREGA
- SGSY – (I)
- SGSY Special Projects
- IAY
- NFBS
- TSC
- Swajaldhara
- DDP/IWDP/DPAP
- Haryali, etc.
- SSA

STATE FINANCE COMMISSION

Constitution of State Finance Commissions(SFCs) as per article -243-I of the Constitution

The state government was very quick to appoint the State Finance Commission as per provision of Article 243-I of the constitution. They were constituted as follows :

1. Ist State Finance Commission - 22nd Oct, 1994
2. IInd State Finance Commission - 3rd May, 2000
3. IIIrd State Finance Commission - 23rd Dec., 2004

Ist SFC made the following recommendations -

The Ist SFC recommended 3% of the total net tax receipts to the Panchayats, which was raised to 4% by the State Government.

It also recommended 20% to Zilla Panchayats and 80% to the Gram Panchayats of the total funds devolved to Panchayats.

The amount among Panchayat was to be distributed in accordance to the population and the area thereof.

- At the initial stage, 10% of the State share of central taxes may be assigned to the Zilla Panchayats, 8% to the Kshetra Panchayat and 2% to the Gram Panchayats. The total amount may be distributed among individual units at each tier as per a formula, basing on population and socio-economic backwardness.
- 50% of the revenue earned from sales tax, purchase tax and luxury tax may be passed on to the Panchayati Raj Institutions at the rate of 30% to Gram Panchayats, 15% to Kshetra Panchayats and 5% to Zilla Panchayats. The horizontal distribution in each tier may be done basing on the population.
- 35% of the professional tax may be provided to the Panchayati Raj Institutions at the rate 20% for Gram Panchayats. 10% for Kshetra Panchayats and 5% for Zilla Panchayats. The horizontal distribution may be done basing on population.
- 15% of the forest revenue may be passed on to three named Zilla Panchayats at the rate 5% each.
- 32% of the collection from agri-income tax and land revenue may be passed on to the Kshetra Panchayat at an uniform rate of 2% each.

Assignment of Taxes

- The Gram Panchayats may levy taxes at the rate 1% of the value of land and building per annum and 1% additional stamp duty on all transfer of immovable property.

Grants

Panchayati Raj Institutions may be given untied fund for taking up innovative and location specific schemes.

Ist SFC gave 97 recommendations out of which 80 were accepted and 15 were referred to Departments government. The most important among there was the transfer of 3% of the total net tax receipts to the Panchayats, which was increased by the State Government to 4% and was transferred accordingly. The funds were allocated between Zilla Panchayats and Gram Panchayats at the ration of 20% and 80% respectively as suggested by the SFC.

The First SFC also made the following policy recommendations:

- Preparation of annual plan for each tier of Panchayati Raj Institutions should be given specific emphasis. This may be introduced at the Zilla Panchayat level immediately and taken up to Kshetra Panchayats and Gram Panchayat level in a phased manner. The Zilla Panchayat may be provided required assistance for the purpose.
- The best three Gram Panchayats in each block may be given cash reward amounting to Rs. 3 lakhs, Rs. 2 lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh respectively. Similarly, the best three blocks may be given

reward at the rate Rs. 10 lakhs, Rs. 5 lakhs, Rs. 3 lakhs respectively. The best Zilla Panchayat may be given reward at the rate 50 lakhs, Rs. 20 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs in order of performance. This amount may be utilized mainly for creation of infrastructure.

Commenting on the lack of good data, the SFC suggested strengthening of the existing Finance Commission Cell in the State Finance Department so that necessary information and data about the ULBS & PRIs could be collected and updated for study and use by future SFCs.

The Second SFC of Uttar Pradesh made the following recommendations.

1. Resource Sharing :

- Divisible pool excluding should be increased from 11% to 12.5%. Of this, 7.5% of the divisible pool should go to ULBs and 5% to PRIs
- Entertainment tax, land revenue, proposed cess on motor spirit and diesel oil and proposed profession tax, be also shared with Panchayats.

2. Assignment of taxes :

- 75% of receipts from fishing leases in ponds/lakes should be directly deposited in the Gaon Nidhi. The balance 25% should be deposited in the 'Sanchit Gaon Nidhi'.
- 75% of income from auction of river fishing is to be distributed to GPs in proportion to their population in the district. Balance 25% be deposited with the Sanchit Gaon Nidhi.
- Land revenue may be taken out of the tax pool for devolution purposes and 50% of it be transferred to GPs on origin basis. Only those GPs should be eligible to receive this share, which imposes cess on Land Revenue at the rate of 50 paisa per rupee.
- Maximum limit of C&P tax should be increased to Rs. 10,000/-.
- ZP should be empowered to impose tax on advertisements (other than newspapers and hoardings) in rural areas and legal provision in this regard may be made.
- A surcharge of 10% may be levied by the State Government on royalty/dead rent of minor minerals and distributed among ZPs on the basis of origin. The amount should be deposited in the ZP level Rural Infrastructure Fund.
- ZP should be given 30% share in the proposed Cess on Sale tax on Petroleum Product and Diesel. The amount should be transferred to the proposed ZP level Rural Infrastructure Fund.
- The State Government should enact a law on Profession Tax on the pattern existing in some other States. The share of proceeds of this tax arising in rural areas should go to concerned ZPs on origin basis.

2. Allocation

- Entertainment tax should be taken out of the shareable pool and the realization from this tax should be shared between the State Government and local bodies in the ratio of 50:50 on the basis of origin, net of collection charges.
- C&P tax should be replaced by a comprehensive Profession Tax.
- Government may deduct half percent of SFC devolution earmarked for PRIs to meet expenditure for strengthening the audit machinery.

4. Grants:

- 1% of funds may be earmarked for the capacity building of the elected representatives and functionaries of PRIs from funds devolved. This should be non-lapsable and non-divertible.

And SFC gave 245 recommendations out of which 139 were accepted. The Commission recommended 5% to be devolved to Panchayat and out of the total transferred, the allocation to Zilla Panchayats, Kshetra Panchayat and Gram Panchayat at a percentage of 20%, 10% and 70%, which were accepted by the State Government and funds are being transferred accordingly.

- The development charge of 0.50% collected by Mandi Samities should be passed on to concerned ZPs. These receipts should be put in the ZP level Rural Infrastructure Fund.
- Expenditure on unpaid bills of electricity, water, telephone, etc. should be borne by ZPs from their own sources as these are items of routine expenditure.
- Some GPs have reported that audit fees dues have not been paid. As the amounts involved are not large, GPs should be able to clear these on their own.
- The functional domains of the three tiers of PRIs, as also the nature of interlinkages between them, should be clearly defined and detailed in law, rules, and executive orders. Clear operational guidelines in this respect should be issued by the Government.
- Management of common property resources in rural areas has been neglected. Records of CPRs should be properly maintained and updated. Encroachments should be treated as serious penal offences and removed expeditiously. Development of CPRs should form an essential part of Gram Panchayats and District Plans. Mass campaigns may be undertaken to increase people's awareness about the importance of CPRs. GPs may impose a reasonable charge on users of CPRs.

5. Policy

- Own resources of Zilla Panchayats (ZPs) are very narrow and shallow. Even their existing own tax potential has not been properly exploited. There is need for deepening and widening their tax/non-tax bases.
- Property tax, which is levied in rural areas in many States, should be introduced in the rural areas of U.P. on all private, commercial and Government properties as an obligatory tax for GPs, subject to specified exemptions on the lines suggested in the report. Necessary legal provisions be made in this regard. Even at very moderate rates, this tax can yield large amounts.
- GPs should be empowered to impose a graded levy on sale of water by private tube wells or pumpset owner for irrigation purposes.
- The present rates of LR are very low. There is a strong case for upward revision of LR rates in the State.
- Penalty at the rate of 2% per month be imposed for delayed payments. This should be specified in law itself.
- An effective system of positive and negative incentives for own revenue efforts by GP must be put in place on the lines suggested in the report. Those not imposing obligatory taxes/non-taxes should not receive full devolution share.
- Although Kshetra Panchayats (KPs) have tax and non-tax powers, their functional domain is not yet clearly demarcated. KPs are functioning largely as agencies for carrying out Government schemes. They are not raising any revenue from own sources at present.

- C&P tax is at present imposed only in 47 districts. Till this tax is replaced by a comprehensive profession tax. It should be made mandatory for all districts in the State. Model rules be framed by the Government to maintain uniformity in its application.
- Objective norms for levying C & P tax should be laid down and more professions and establishments including section of salaried class should be brought under the ambit of this tax. Assesses identification, procedure of assessment and recovery machinery should be specified in detail.
- Government should fix rates and range of rates for different types of license fees, which should be revised at yearly intervals. Scope of such fees be expanded to cover new activities.
- A ZP level Rural Infrastructure Development Fund should be created in each district for development and maintenance of rural infrastructure. The fund should be non-lapsable and administered by ZPs themselves. Its funding sources would, inter-alia, be additional stamp duty share, surcharge on trade tax petroleum products, development fee charged by Mandi Samities, etc.
- The existing accounting and audit systems for PRIs in the State are unsatisfactory and characterized by incomplete coverage and delays. The systems need to be thoroughly reviewed and rationalized.
- A separate independent organization for audit of PRIs in the State should be created, delinked from the audit of co-operative societies. This set-up should be located within the Finance Department and should function under the overall supervision and guidance of C&AG, ZPs should move to a modified accrual system of accounting.
- The presentation of the consolidated report of audit and accounts of PRIs before the State legislature should be mandatory. These reports should be discussed in a specifically designated committee of the State Legislature which should function on the lines of the Public Accounts Committee.
- Increasingly large financial transfers are made to PRIs each year. Need for oversight and vigilance regarding proper utilization of funds is important. Anti-corruption/Vigilance Establishment should set up LB cells at the State and District levels for this purpose. Also social audit be utilized as an instrument for promoting greater transparency and accountability in PRIs.
- Necessary steps may be taken for maintenance of accounts of ZPs on the lines suggested by the EFC and the guidelines laid down by C&AG.
- Specific arrangements for training of elected representatives, staff deployed with PRIs as well as staff of audit agencies should be made with special focus on maintenance of accounts and their audit. Capsules on financial management should also form part of the general training programmes.
- Creation for data bases for PRIs needs to be accorded high priority. In addition to financial data, information on other programmes and activities of PRIs and also needs to be collected and maintained on a regular basis for proper planning.
- An Expert Group may be appointed by the State Government for the setting up of the PRI data base system.
- For making PRIs more accountable, transparent and efficient, a networked information system needs to be put on the ground. This would need skills, training, equipment and connectivity. Equipment like computers, photo copiers, fax machines etc., have to be provided for the purpose. In the first phase all ZP offices be computerized and linked to the State HQ. In the second phase, computerization and connectivity should travel down to the KP level. In the final phase linking of GPs could be undertaken in stages. The EFC has earmarked Rs. 47.55 crore for creating data bases for PRIs in U.P. These funds, together with required supplementation by the State Government, should be utilized for PRI data

base development and MIS. MIS. Would cover areas like natural resources, social/physical infrastructure, tax/non-tax regimes, collection, according, grievance removal, core-services management, monitoring the progress of development schemes, etc.

- Monitoring system for Panchayats should be strengthened at the Panchayati Raj Directorate and District Panchayati Raj Officer levels. Loops for corrective action must be created at various levels.
- There is need for regular evaluation of the functioning of PRIs. Apart from government agencies, it would be desirable to earmark some funds for sponsoring such evaluation studies.
- Training for elected representatives/officials deployed with PRIs assumes special significance in view of their expanding functional domains and large scale financial transfers. It is estimated that about nine lakh persons (elected representatives and officials) would need to be trained.
- Training requirements for different categories of functionaries as well as elected members of PRIs should be identified and a comprehensive time bound and phased training programme prepared.
- Training Institutes should be set up in those districts also, where such institutes of RD Department do not exist at present.
- About two-thirds of 52,000 GPs in the State have population below 2000. The small size of GPs makes them unviable from economic, administrative and financial points of view.
- The minimum size of the GPs in the State should be raised to at least 5000.
- Social audit system for works and accounts should be introduced in PRIs.
- A simplified carpet area based ARV system of assessment of PT should be extended to NPPs and NPs also on the lines suggested in the report.

Though SFCs has given recommendations that PRIs should mobilize their own resources through taxes and although the amended provisions of the section –37 of U.P. Panchayat Raj Act 1947 has given power to Gram Panchayats for levying taxes, fees and charges in order to mobilize their own resources, but the performance has not been upto the mark. Consequently, Panchayat financial sources continue to be the grants released by Central Finance Commissions and State Government, on the basis of SFC recommendations. The detail of the is given in following tables:

Funds released by 11th finance Commission

(Rs in crores)					
Year	GP	KP	ZP	Compilation of Computerisation, Database Development and Maintenance of Accounts	Total
2000-01	123.66	0.00	46.62	63.14	233.42
2001-02	165.67	0.00	46.68	21.07	233.42
2002-03	165.67	0.00	46.68	21.07	233.42
2003-04	165.67	0.00	46.68	21.07	233.42
2004-05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	620.67	0.00	186.66	126.35	933.68

Source: Department of Panchayati Raj, UP.

Year wise Allocation of funds by SFCs

(Rs in Crores)				
Year	GP	KP	ZP	Total
97-98	187.69	0.00	46.92	234.61
98-99	245.58	0.00	54.42	300.00
99-2000	270.00	0.00	58.00	328.00
2000-01	300.29	0.00	69.71	370.00
2001-02	317.64	0.00	64.36	382.00
2002-03	319.53	0.00	73.47	393.00
2003-04	385.00	55.00	110.00	550.00
2004-05	409.50	58.50	117.00	585.00
2005-06	600.90	81.71	186.22	868.83
2006-07	822.26	117.47	234.93	1174.66
Total	3858.39	312.68	1015.03	5186.10

Source: Department of Panchayati Raj, UP.

IIIrd SFC - is studying and yet to submit the report.

DEVOLUTION STATUS – MACRO ANALYSIS

UTTAR PRADESH

Attempt has been made to analyse the Budget at the State Level under each of the major heads and the allocations under them, respectively for financial year 2006-07 and 2007-08 separately (Department / head wise analysis has been done and is as shown in Table No. 3.B.1).

The total budget for the year 2006-07 was about Rs. 33,089 crores. As per the calculations around Rs. 18,305 crores should have been devolved to the panchayats. However, only about Rs. 914 crores of funds have been devolved while an estimated Rs. 17,391 crores of funds which should have been devolved have not been devolved (please refer Figure No. 3.B.1).

Similarly The total budget for the year 2007-08 was about Rs. 41,234 crores. As per the calculations around Rs. 24,003 crores should have been devolved to the panchayats. However, only about Rs. 1,654 crores of funds have been devolved while an estimated Rs. 22,358 crores of funds which should have been devolved have not been devolved (please refer Figure No. 3.B.2).

Figure No. 3.B.1

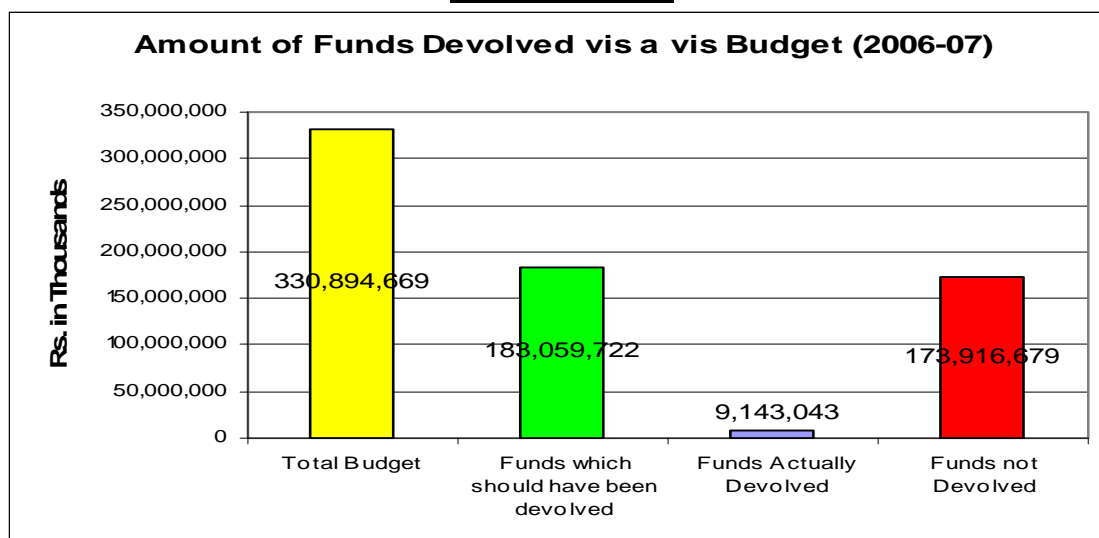
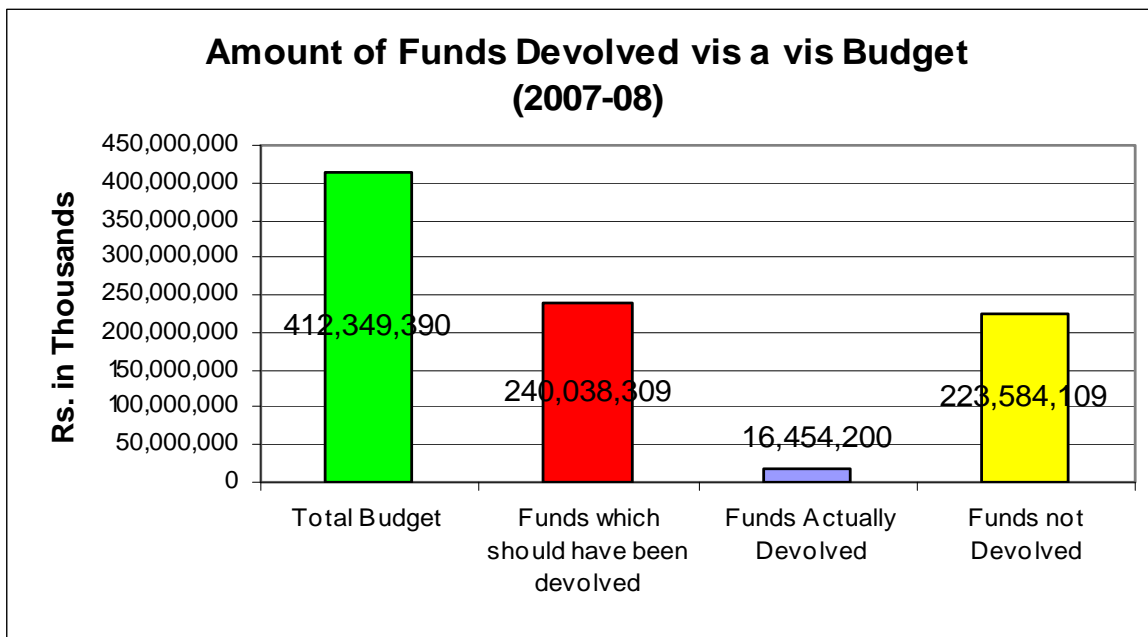


Figure No. 3.B.2



In terms of percentage out of a total budget of Rs. 33,089 for the year 2006-07, an estimated 55.32 % of the funds / budget amount was supposed to be devolved to the panchayats (please refer Figure No. 3.B.3).

In terms of percentage out of a total budget of Rs. 41,234 for the year 2007-08, an estimated 58.21 % of the funds / budget amount was supposed to be devolved to the panchayats (please refer Figure No. 3.B.4).

Figure No. 3.B.3

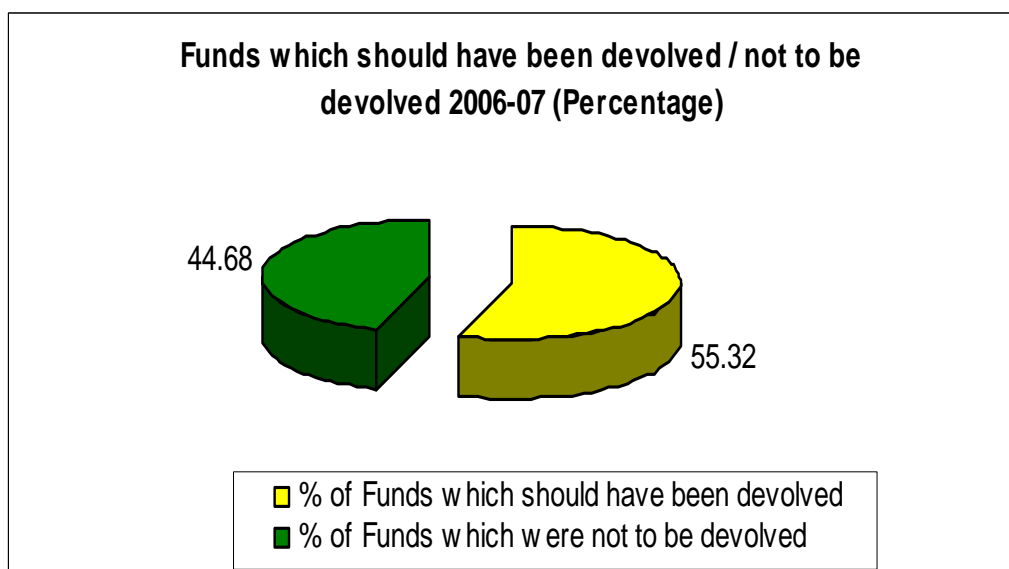
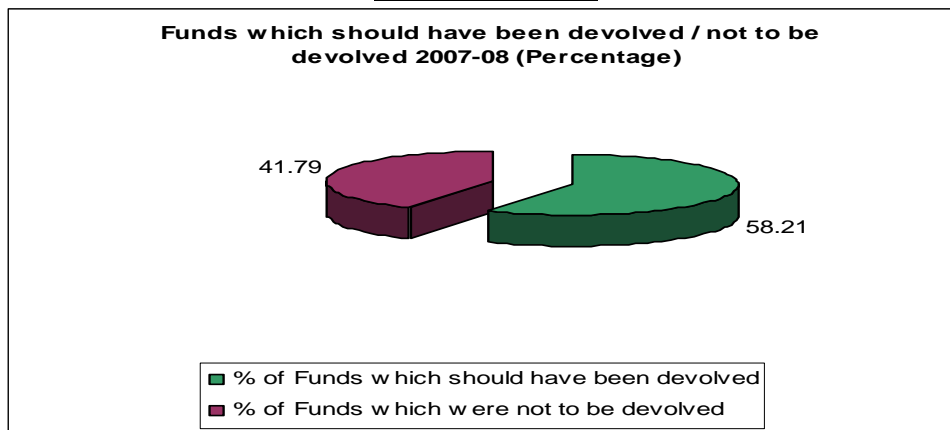


Figure No. 3.B.4



However, only 4.99 % of the total funds (which should have been devolved), have been devolved (please refer Figure No. 3.B.5).

However, only 6.85 % of the total funds (which should have been devolved), have been devolved (please refer Figure No. 3.B.6).

Figure No. 3.B.5

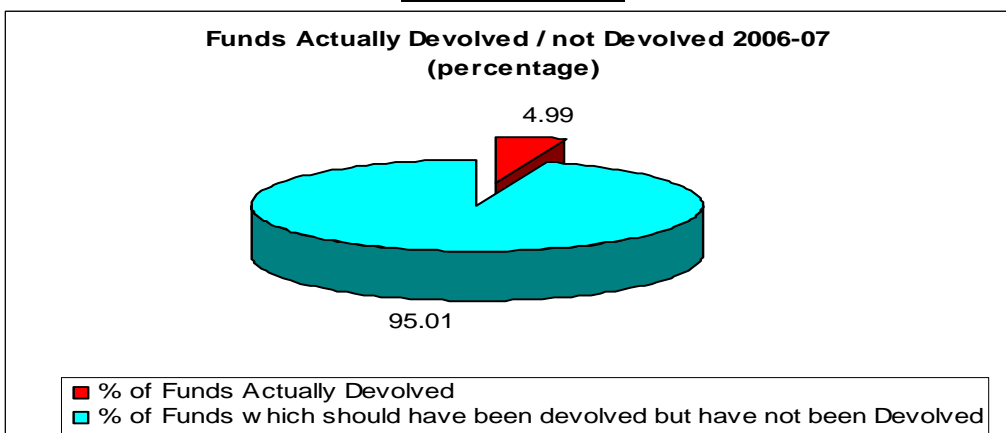


Figure No. 3.B.6

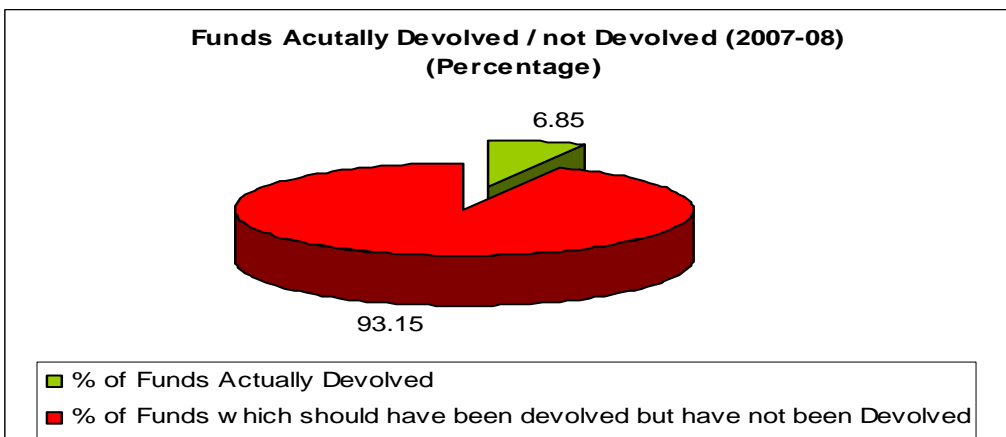


Table No. 3.B.1

(Amount in thousands)

Head No. / Grant No.	Name of Major Head	2006-07							2007-08						
		Total Budget	Funds which should have been devolved		Funds Actually Devolved		Funds not Devolved		Total Budget	Funds which should have been devolved		Funds Actually Devolved		Funds not Devolved	
			Amount (yellow + red)	% of Total Budget	Amount (panchayat)	% of Total Funds which should have been devolved	Amount	% of Total Funds which should have been devolved		Amount	% of Total Budget	Amount	% of Total Budget	Amount	% of Total Budget
5	INDUSTRY(VILL.& S.S.I)	345,870.00	323,120.00	93.42	0.00	0	323,120.00	100.00	427,100.00	420,489.00	98.45	0.00	0	420,489.00	100
6	INDUSTRY (HANDLOOM)	385,216.00	316,816.00	82.24	0.00	0	316,816.00	100.00	282,168.00	207,817.00	73.65	0.00	0	207,817.00	100
10	Horticulture	1,140,675.00	578,379.00	50.70	0.00	0	578,379.00	100.00	1,603,021.00	939,330.00	58.60	0.00	0	939,330.00	100
11	Agriculture	11,557,084.00	7,960,181.00	68.88	0.00	0	7,960,181.00	100.00	16,465,536.00	12,487,843.00	75.84	0.00	0	12,487,843.00	100
12	Area Development	1,319,533.00	1,278,429.00	96.88	0.00	0	1,278,429.00	100.00	1,313,148.00	1,313,148.00	100.00	0.00	0	1,313,148.00	100
13	Rural Development	20,092,244.00	10,158,120.00	50.56	0.00	0	10,158,120.00	100.00	21,353,063.00	12,570,328.00	58.87	0.00	0	12,570,328.00	100
14	Panchayati Raj	8,534,947.00	8,200,793.00	96.08	8,181,211.00	99.76	19,582.00	0.24	17,982,404.00	13,329,460.00	74.13	12,812,769.00	96.12	516,691.00	3.88
15	Animal Husbandry	2,348,245.00	446,903.00	19.03	0.00	0	446,903.00	100.00	2,608,526.00	601,715.00	23.07	0.00	0	601,715.00	100
16	Dairy Development	146,897.00	7,800.00	5.31	0.00	0	7,800.00	100.00	1,169,292.00	131,536.00	11.25	0.00	0	131,536.00	100
17	Fishries	332,042.00	8,050.00	2.42	0.00	0	8,050.00	100.00	551,843.00	93,450.00	16.93	0.00	0	93,450.00	100
18	Cooperatives	1,247,808.00	7,798.00	0.62	0.00	0	7,798.00	100.00	1,923,845.00	893,454.00	46.44	0.00	0	893,454.00	100
21	Food & Civil Supplies	75,641,307.00	70,000.00	0.09	0.00	0	70,000.00	100.00	86,535,235.00	22,501.00	0.03	0.00	0	22,501.00	100
23	Cane Dev. (Sugar Cane)	790,425.00	529,354.00	66.97	0.00	0	529,354.00	100.00	928,596.00	724,753.00	78.05	0.00	0	724,753.00	100
24	Cane Dev. (Sugar Industry)	1,077,794.00	612,943.00	56.87	0.00	0	612,943.00	100.00	3,575,633.00	2,367,105.00	66.20	0.00	0	2,367,105.00	100
32	Medical (Allopathy)	18,510,443.00	2,074,854.00	11.21	0.00	0	2,074,854.00	100.00	21,495,258.00	3,090,209.00	14.38	0.00	0	3,090,209.00	100
33	Medical (Ayur. & Unani)	2,037,518.00	913,119.00	44.82	0.00	0	913,119.00	100.00	2,470,853.00	1,209,398.00	48.95	0.00	0	1,209,398.00	100
34	Medical (Homeopathy)	1,111,679.00	647,653.00	58.26	0.00	0	647,653.00	100.00	1,301,083.00	778,290.00	59.82	0.00	0	778,290.00	100
35	Medical (Family Welfare)	5,576,858.00	2,210,999.00	39.65	0.00	0	2,210,999.00	100.00	6,073,188.00	3,006,537.00	49.51	0.00	0	3,006,537.00	100
40	Planning	7,008,934.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0	1.00	100.00	3,054,239.00	53,417.00	1.75	0.00	0	53,417.00	100
44	Tourism	872,502.00	847,240.00	97.10	0.00	0	847,240.00	100.00	758,474.00	717,642.00	94.62	0.00	0	717,642.00	100
49	Women & Child Welfare	10,717,383.00	10,596,111.00	98.87	0.00	0	10,596,111.00	100.00	19,132,812.00	18,857,919.00	98.56	0.00	0	18,857,919.00	100
60	Forest	3,218,402.00	4,978.00	0.15	100	2.01	4,878.00	97.99	4,186,228.00	60,111.00	1.44	200.00	0.3	59,911.00	99.67
71	Education (Primary)	69,147,253.00	61,061,183.00	88.31	0.00	0	61,061,183.00	100.00	88,541,038.00	78,097,079.00	88.20	0.00	0	78,097,079.00	100
72	Education (Secondary)	32,228,982.00	31,174,844.00	96.73	0.00	0	31,174,844.00	100.00	28,367,961.00	27,059,199.00	95.39	0.00	0	27,059,199.00	100
76	Labour (Lab. Welfare)	966,826.00	177,352.00	18.34	0.00	0	177,352.00	100.00	1,005,755.00	193,760.00	19.27	0.00	0	193,760.00	100
77	Labour (Employment)	905,368.00	596,363.00	65.87	0.00	0	596,363.00	100.00	1,643,281.00	695,233.00	42.31	0.00	0	695,233.00	100
79	Social Welfare	6,137,444.00	5,987,911.00	97.56	0.00	0	5,987,911.00	100.00	8,885,753.00	8,733,022.00	98.28	0.00	0	8,733,022.00	100
80	Social Welfare (SC & BC)	10,597,666.00	9,209,906.00	86.91	0.00	0	9,209,906.00	100.00	18,471,312.00	17,110,153.00	92.63	0.00	0	17,110,153.00	100
81	Social Welfare (ST)	322,111.00	245,583.00	76.24	6,950.00	2.83	238,633.00	97.17	383,823.00	206,100.00	53.70	11,765.00	5.71	194,335.00	94.29
83	Relief & Rehabilitation	36,575,213.00	26,812,939.00	73.31	954,782.00	3.56	25,858,157.00	96.44	49,858,922.00	34,067,311.00	68.33	3,629,466.00	10.65	30,437,845.00	89.35
		330,894,669.00	183,059,722.00	55.32	9,143,043.00	4.99	173,916,679.00	95.01	412,349,390.00	240,038,309.00	58.21	16,454,200.00	6.85	223,584,109.00	93.15

SECTION – II : PRIMARY DATA ANALYSIS

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

The details of the information / data on funds transfer provided during the survey by the respondents in this category of the selected sample villages is as described below :

Transfer of Central Government Funds to the District Panchayati Raj Officer / District Rural Development Agency / District Development Officer(DPRO / DRDA / DPO)

The funds which have been transferred from the Central Government to the District Panchayati Raj Officer / District Rural Development Agency / District Development Officer (DPRO / DRDA / DDO) in the surveyed districts as reported for the last years i.e. 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 have been under the following heads, namely :

1. Eleventh Finance Commission (EFC)
2. Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC)
3. Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)
4. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY)
5. Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)
6. MPLAD
7. DRDA Administration
8. Biogas Scheme
9. NREGA
10. Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana
11. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)
12. Swajaldhara

District Panchayati Raj Officer (DPRO)

As reported, in the financial year 2004-05, the total funds which were transferred from the Central Government to DPRO were amounting to Rs. 194.11 lakh, Rs. 294.75 lakh, Rs. 398.08 lakh and Rs. 10.46 lakh in Farrukhabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Jaunpur and Mathura district respectively while nothing was transferred to the Badaun district.

In the financial year 2005-06, the total funds transferred from Central Government to the District DPRO were Rs. 723.77 lakh, Rs. 371.08 lakh, Rs. 541.24, Rs. 1012.04 lakh and Rs. 505.81 lakh in Badaun, Farrukhabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Jaunpur and Mathura district respectively.

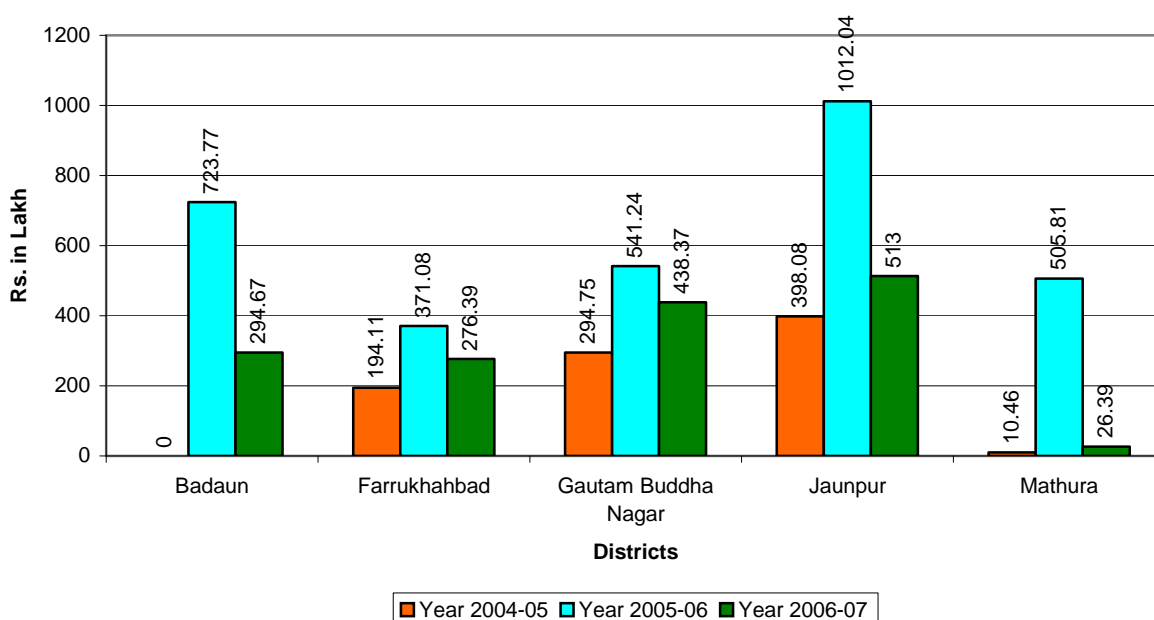
In the financial year 2006-07, the total funds transferred from Central Government to the DPRO were Rs. 294.67 lakh, Rs. 276.39 lakh, Rs. 438.37 Rs. 513.0 lakh and Rs. 26.39 lakh in Badaun, Farrukhabad, Gautam Buddha nagar Jaunpur and Mathura districts respectively. (Refer Table No. 3.B.2, Table No. 3.B.3 & Figure No. 3.B.7 for the total amounts received in each of these districts)

Table No. 3.B.2
Funds Transferred from Central Government to the DPRO

Name of the District	Name of the Department	Financial Year			Remarks
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	
Badaun	D.P.R.O	Nil	723.77	294.67	Funds of TFC.
Farrukhahbad	D.P.R.O	194.11	371.08	276.39	Funds of TFC, EFC & TSC.
Gautam Buddha Nagar	D.P.R.O	294.75	541.24	438.37	Funds of TSC. (the funds of TFC, not available separately), TFC, zilla Yojana
Jaunpur	D.P.R.O	398.08	1012.04	513	Funds of TFC, EFC & TSC.
Mathura	D.P.R.O	10.46	505.81	26.39	Funds of TFC & TSC.

(Rs in Lakh)

Figure No.3.B.7
Funds Transferred from Central Government to the DPRO



The Scheme wise receipt of amounts are as shown in Table No. 3.B.3 below :

Table No. 3.B.3
Break up of Amounts received by DPRO

Source of Funds	Financial Year	Amount Received by Surveyed Districts				
		Badaun	Farukhabad	Gautam Budh Nagar	Jaunpur	Mathura
EFC	2004-05	-	156.33	-	206.69	-
	2005-06	-	-	-	-	-
	2006-07	-	-	-	-	-
TFC	2004-05	-	-	-	-	-
	2005-06	723.77	371.08	-	594.16	474.43
	2006-07	294.67	163.06	-	513	26.39
TSC	2004-05	-	37.78	18.89	191.4	10.46
	2005-06	-	-	28.38	417.9-	31.38
	2006-07	-	113.33	-	-	-
TFC, SFC, Zilla Yojana fund combined	2004-05	-	-	275.86	-	-
	2005-06	-	-	512.86	-	-
	2006-07	-	-	438.37	-	-

(Rs in Lakh)

District Rural Development Agency (DRDA)

As reported, in the financial year 2004-05, the total funds which were transferred from the Central Government to the DRDA were Rs. 2083.141 lakh, Rs. 2102.28 lakh, Rs. 352.49 lakh, Rs. 3700.65 lakh and Rs. 1271.48 lakh in Badaun, Farrukhabad, Gautam Budha Nagar, Jaunpur and Mathura districts respectively.

In the financial year 2005-06, the total funds transferred from Central Government to the DRDA were Rs. 1953.29 lakh, Rs. 1933.61 lakh, Rs. 502.68 lakh, Rs. 4535.62 lakh and Rs. 1256.53 lakh in Badaun, Farrukhabad, Guatam Budha Nagar, Jaunpur and Mathura districts respectively.

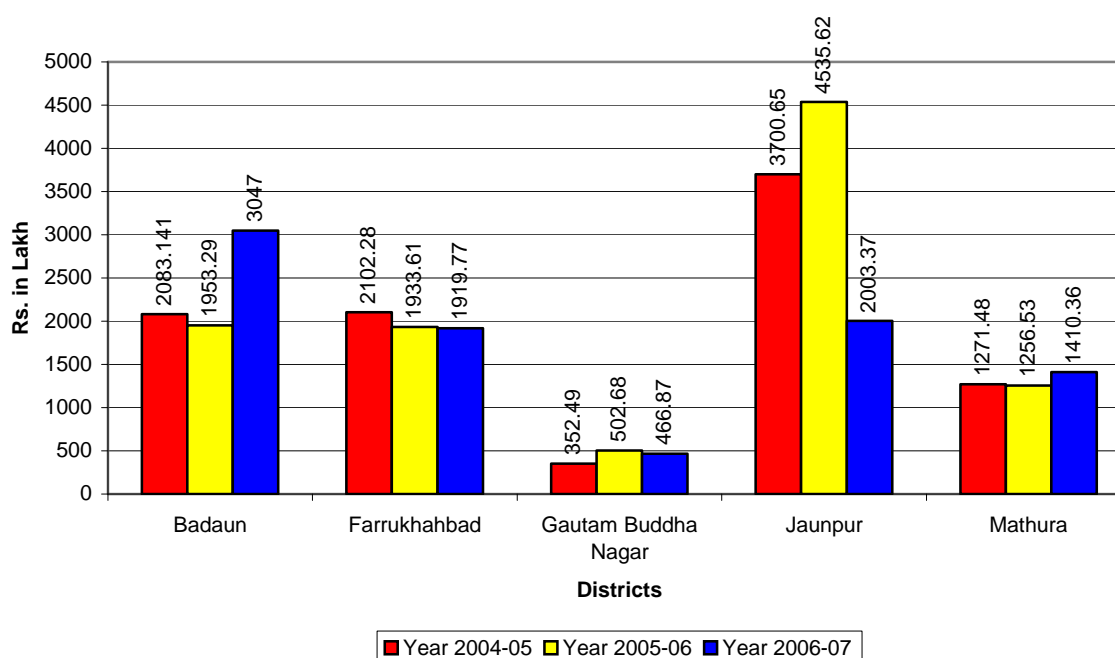
In the financial year 2006-07, the total funds transferred from Central Government to the DRDA were Rs. 3047.00 lakh, Rs. 1919.77 lakh, Rs. 466.87 lakh, Rs. 2003.37 lakh and Rs. 1410.36 lakh in Badaun, Farrukhabad, Guatam Budha Nagar, Jaunpur and Mathura districts respectively. (Refer Table No. 3.B.4, Table No. 3.B.5 & Figure No. 3.B.8 for the total amounts received in each of these DRDA)

Table No. 3.B.4
Funds Transferred from Central Government to the DRDA

(Rs in Lakh)

Name of the Districts	Name of the Department	Financial Year			Remarks
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	
Badaun	D.R.D.A	2083.141	1953.29	3047.00	Funds of SGRY, SGSY, IAY, DRDA Admin. & MPLAD.
Farrukhabad	D.R.D.A	2102.28	1933.61	1919.77	Funds of SGRY, SGSY, IAY, DRDA Admin. & MPLAD.
Gautam Buddha Nagar	D.R.D.A	352.49	502.68	466.87	Funds of SGRY, SGSY & IAY.
Jaunpur	D.R.D.A	3700.65	4535.62	2003.37	Funds of SGRY, SGSY, IAY & MPLAD.
Mathura	D.R.D.A	1271.48	1256.53	1410.36	Funds of SGRY, SGSY, IAY & MPLAD.

Figure No.3.B.8
Funds Transferred from Central Government to the DRDA



The Scheme wise receipt of amounts are as shown in Table No. 3.B.5 below :

Table No. 3.B.5
Break up of Amounts received by DRDA

(Rs in Lakh)

Name of Schemes	Financial Year	Amount Received by Surveyed Districts				
		Badaun	Farukhabad	Gautam Budh Nagar	Jaunpur	Mathura
SGRY	2004-05	1286.35	853.762	238.5	2450.83	643.69
	2005-06	1025.33	1012.47	365.34	2832.1	771.19
	2006-07	1930.63	1073.89	319.21	162.61	842.61
SGSY	2004-05	283.35	172.758	40.3	407.9	94.99
	2005-06	289.88	172.76	40.34	407.82	70.07
	2006-07	321.45	191.64	44.73	452.22	88.26
IAY	2004-05	292.081	416.268	73.69	390.09	332.8
	2005-06	437.1	283.67	97	915.79	215.27
	2006-07	562.49	283.52	102.93	951.54	279.49
DRDA Admn.	2004-05	61.36	57.493	-	-	-
	2005-06	40.98	57.71	-	-	-
	2006-07	52.43	57.72	-	-	-
MPLAD	2004-05	160	602	-	451.83	200
	2005-06	160	407	-	379.91	200
	2006-07	180	313	-	437	200

District Development Officer(DDO)

In the financial year 2004-05, the total funds which were transferred from the Central Government to the DDO were Rs. 117.49 lakh, Rs. 1.877 lakh, Rs. 753.5 lakh in Badaun, Farrukhabad and Jaunpur districts respectively.

In the financial year 2005-06, the total funds transferred from Central Government to the DDO were Rs.26.495 lakh, Rs.0.353 lakh and Rs.750.49 lakh in Badaun, Farrukhabad and Jaunpur districts respectively.

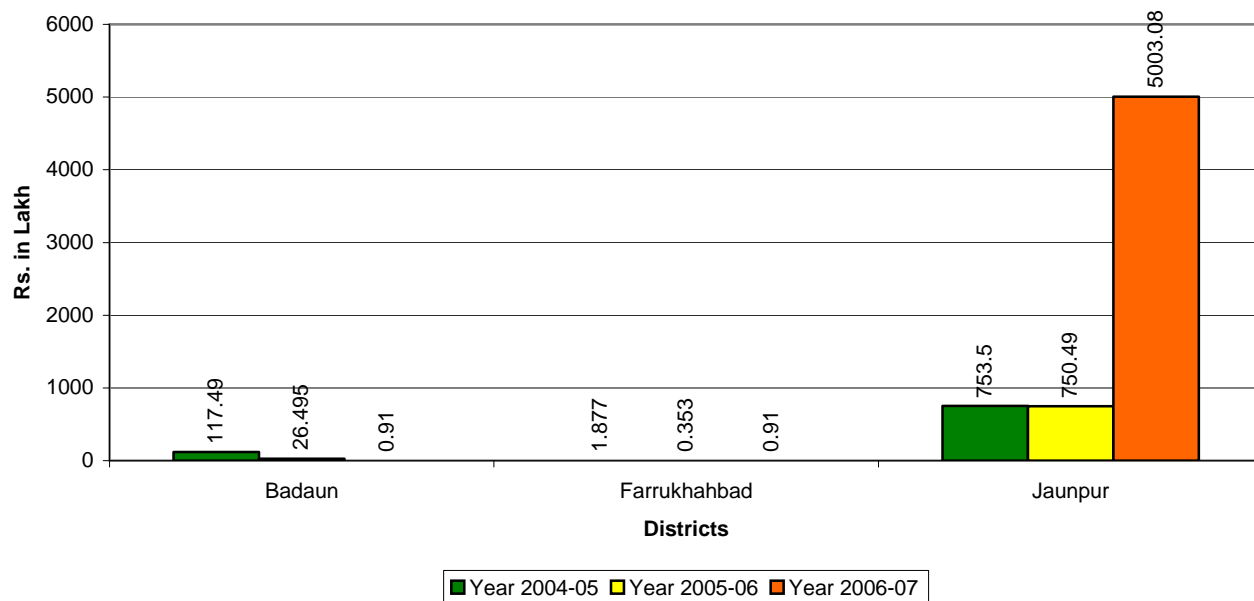
In the financial year 2006-07, the total funds transferred from Central Government to the DDO were Rs. 0.91 lakh, Rs.0.91 lakh and Rs.5003.08 lakh in Badaun, Farrukhabad and Jaunpur district respectively. (Refer Table No.3.B.6, Table No. 3.B.7 & Figure No.3.B.9 for the total amounts received in each of these DDO)

Table No. 3.B.6
Funds Transferred from Central Government to the DDO

(Rs in Lakh)

Name of the District	Name of the Department	Financial Year			Remarks
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	
Badaun	D.D.O	117.49	26.495	0.91	Funds of Biogas, Swajaldhara, PMGY-Drinking water.
Farrukhabad	D.D.O	1.877	0.353	0.91	Funds of Biogas scheme.
Jaunpur	D.D.O	753.5	750.49	5003.08	Funds of NREGA, Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojna & Biogas.

Figuer No. 3.B.9
Funds Transferred from Central Government to the Blocks



The Scheme wise receipt of amounts are as shown in Table No. 3.B.7 below:

Table No. 3.B.7
Break up of Amounts received by DDO

(Rs in Lakh)

Name of the Schemes	Financial Year	Amount Received by Surveyed Districts		
		Badaun	Farukhabad	Jaunpur
Swajaldhara	2004-05	-	-	-
	2005-06	26.08	-	-
	2006-07	-	-	-
Biogas	2004-05	2.74	1.877	3.5
	2005-06	0.415	0.353	0.49
	2006-07	0.91	0.91	1.08
PMGY-Drinking water	2004-05	114.75	-	-
	2005-06	-	-	-
	2006-07	-	-	-
Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojna	2004-05	-	-	750
	2005-06	-	-	750
	2006-07	-	-	1500
NREGA	2004-05	-	-	-
	2005-06	-	-	-
	2006-07	-	-	3502

Transfer of State Government funds to the District Administration

The District Administration have reported to be receiving the State Government share of the various Honorarium & Rural Development Schemes also. The same is discussed below separately for DPRO, DRDA & DDO respectively.

District Administration (DPRO)

As reported a total sum of Rs. 646.79 lakh, Rs. 564.36 lakh, Rs. 275.86 lakh, Rs. 1224.32 lakh and Rs. 762.24 lakh were received by DPRO in Badaun, Farrukhabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Jaunpur and Mathura districts respectively in the financial year 2004-05.

A total sum of Rs. 807.53 lakh, Rs. 719.44 lakh, Rs. 512.86 lakh, Rs. 1617.09 lakh and Rs. 762.48 lakh were received by DPRO in Badaun, Farrukhabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Jaunpur and Mathura districts respectively in the financial year 2005-06.

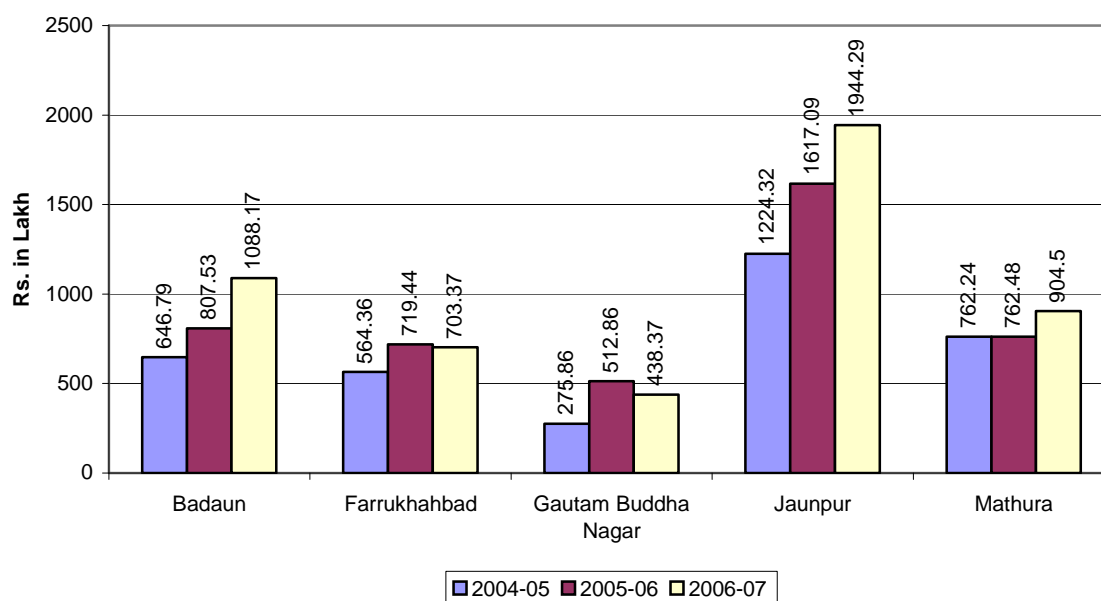
A total sum of Rs. 1088.17 lakh, Rs. 703.37 lakh, Rs. 438.37 lakh, Rs. 1944.29 lakh and Rs. 904.5 lakh were received by DPRO in Badaun, Farrukhabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Jaunpur and Mathura districts respectively in the financial year 2006-07. (Please refer Table No. 3.B.8 & Figure No. 3.B.10 for details).

Table No. 3.B.8
Funds Transferred by State Government to the DPRO

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of the District	Name of the Department	Financial Year			Remarks
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	
Badaun	D.P.R.O	646.79	807.53	1088.17	Funds of SFC
Farrukhabad	D.P.R.O	564.36	719.44	703.37	Funds of SFC, TSC, Panchayat Bhawan Nidhi & Kharanja/Nali Nirman scheme
Gautam Buddha Nagar	D.P.R.O	275.86	512.86	438.37	Funds of SFC, TFC & schemes (combined)
Jaunpur	D.P.R.O	1224.32	1617.09	1944.29	Funds of SFC, EFC & TSC.
Mathura	D.P.R.O	762.24	762.48	904.5	Funds of SFC, Kshetra Panchayat & TSC

Figure No. 3.B.10
Funds Transferred by State Government to the DPRO



District Rural Development Agency (DRDA)

As reported a total sum of Rs. 1693.042 lakh, Rs. 1046.77 lakh, Rs. 317.5 lakh, Rs. 2453.83 lakh and Rs. 361.97 lakh were received by DRDA in Badaun, Farrukhabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Jaunpur and Mathura districts respectively in the financial year 2004-05.

A total sum of Rs. 1580.806 lakh, Rs. 1110.74 lakh, Rs. 368.21 lakh, Rs. 2633.74 lakh and Rs. 369.56 lakh were received by DRDA in Badaun, Farrukhabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Jaunpur and Mathura districts respectively in the financial year 2005-06.

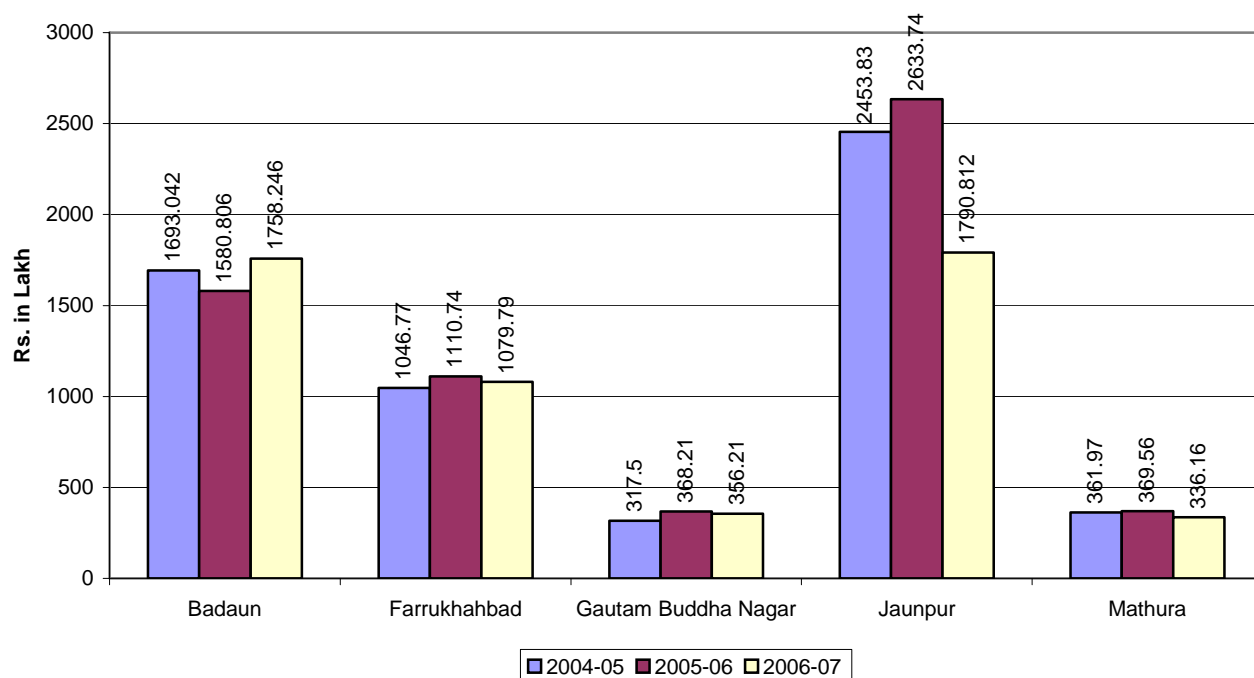
A total sum of Rs. 1758.25 lakh, Rs. 1079.79 lakh, Rs. 356.21 lakh, Rs. 1790.812 lakh and Rs. 336.16 lakh were received by DRDA in Badaun, Farrukhabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Jaunpur and Mathura district respectively in the financial year 2006-07. (Please refer Table No. 3.B.9 & Figure No. 3.B.11 for details).

Table No. 3.B.9
Funds Transferred by State Government to the DRDA

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of the District	Name of the Department	Financial Year			Remarks
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	
Badaun	D.R.D.A	1693.042	1580.806	1758.246	Funds of SGRY, SGSY, IAY, DRDA Admin. & MLALAD.
Farrukhabad	D.R.D.A	1046.77	1110.74	1079.79	Funds of SGRY, SGSY, IAY & MLALAD.
Gautam Buddha Nagar	D.R.D.A	317.5	368.21	356.21	Funds of SGRY, SGSY, IAY & MLALAD.
Jaunpur	D.R.D.A	2453.83	2633.74	1790.812	Funds of SGRY, SGSY, IAY & MLALAD.
Mathura	D.R.D.A	361.97	369.56	336.16	Funds of SGRY, SGSY, IAY & MPLAD.

Figure No. 3.B.11
Funds Transferred by State Government to the DRDA



District Development Officer (DDO)

As reported a total sum of Rs. 63.37 lakh, Rs. 220.775 lakh and Rs. 1.54 lakh were received by DDO in Badaun, Farrukhabad and Jaunpur district respectively in the financial year 2004-05.

As total sum of Rs. 320.61 lakh, Rs. 240.1 lakh and Rs. 1.54 lakh were received by DDO in Badaun, Farrukhabad and Jaunpur district respectively in the financial year 2005-06.

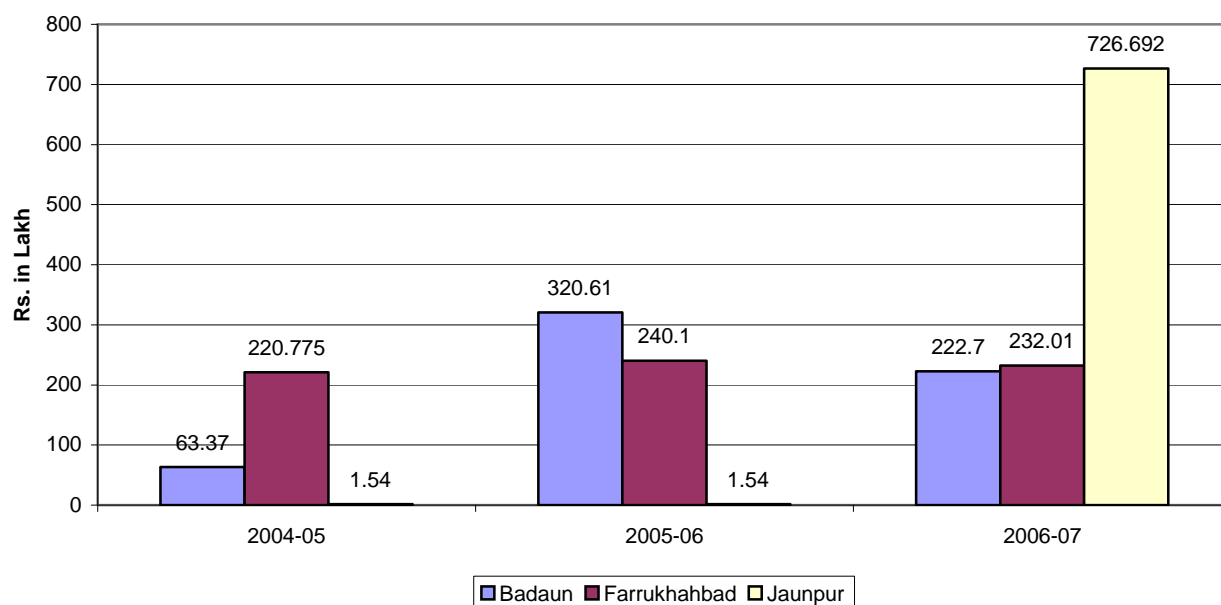
As total sum of Rs. 222.7 lakh, Rs. 232.01 lakh and Rs. 726.692 lakh were received by DDO in Badaun, Farrukhabad and Jaunpur district respectively in the financial year 2006-07. (Please refer Table No. 3.B.10 & Figure No. 3.B.12 for details).

Table No. 3.B.10
Funds Transferred by State Government to the DDO

Name of the District	Name of the Department	Financial Year			Remarks
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	
Badaun	D.D.O	63.37	320.61	222.7	Funds of RWSS, Grameen Peyjal Yohana- SC/ST.
Farrukhabad	D.D.O	220.775	240.1	232.01	Funds of Grameen Peyjal Yojana for Handpump.
Jaunpur	D.D.O	1.54	1.54	726.692	Funds of NREGA, Ambedkar Special Rozgar Yojna & Rural Drinking water.

(Rs. in lakh)

Figure No. 3.B.12
Funds Transferred by State Government to the DDO



Activity Mapping

The respondents of District Administration are not aware of any activity mapping being done in the district with respect to the functions transferred / developed the Panchayats.

Creation of Fiscal Decentralization Cell

The respondents of District Administration are not aware of any Fiscal Decentralization Cell being created in accordance with the recommendation of the Twelfth Finance Commission in any of the surveyed districts.

ZILLA PANCHAYAT

The details of the information / data on funds transfer provided during the survey by the respondents in this category of the selected sample villages is as described below :

Transfer of Central Government Funds to the Zilla Panchayat (ZP)

The funds which have been transferred from the Central Government to the Zilla Panchayat in the surveyed districts as reported for the last years i.e. 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 have been under the following four heads, namely :

1. Eleventh Finance Commission (EFC)
2. Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC)
3. Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)
4. MPLAD and
5. Purvanchal Vikas Nidhi

As reported, in the financial year 2004-05, the total funds which were transferred from the Central Government to the ZP were amounting to Rs. 139.52 lakh, Rs. 205.53 lakh, Rs. 155.44 lakh, Rs. 653.841 lakh and Rs. 157.89 lakh in Badaun, Farrukhabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Jaunpur and Mathura district respectively.

In the financial year 2005-06, the total funds transferred from Central Government to ZP were Rs. 316.97 lakh, Rs. 231.33 lakh, Rs. 154.5 lakh, Rs. 761.013 lakh and Rs. 283.28 lakh in Badaun, Farrukhabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Jaunpur and Mathura districts respectively.

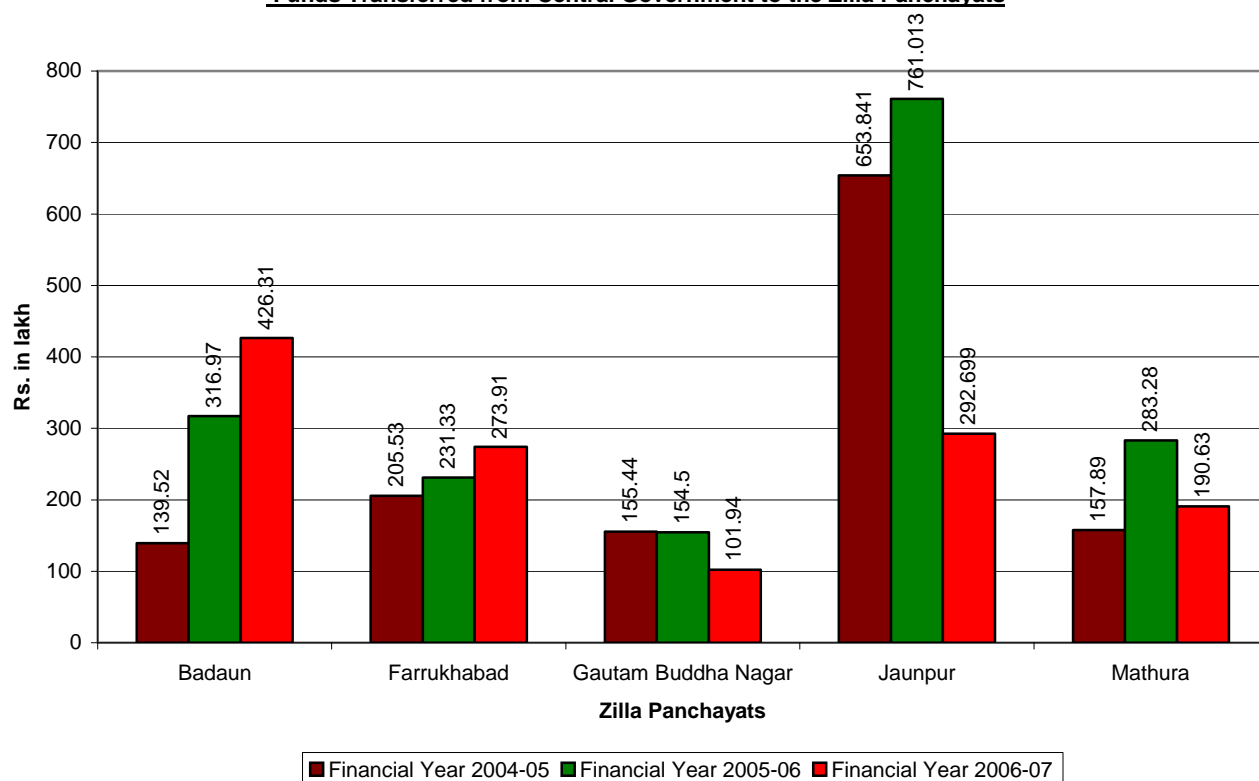
In the financial year 2006-07, the total funds transferred from Central Government to the ZP were Rs. 426.31 lakh, Rs. 273.91 lakh, Rs. 101.94 lakh, Rs. 292.699 lakh and Rs. 190.63 lakh in Badaun, Farrukhabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Jaunpur and Mathura districts respectively. (Refer Table No. 3.B.11, Table No. 3.B.12 & Figure No. 3.B.13 for the total amounts received)

Table No. 3.B.11
Total Funds Transferred from Central Government to the ZP

(Rs. in lakh)

Zilla Panchayat	Financial Year			Remarks
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	
Badaun	139.52	316.97	426.31	Funds of EFC, TFC, SGRY & MPLAD.
Farrukhabad	205.53	231.33	273.91	Funds of EFC, TFC & SGRY.
Gautam Buddha Nagar	155.44	154.5	101.94	Funds of EFC, TFC & SGRY.
Jaunpur	653.841	761.013	292.699	Funds of EFC, TFC, SGRY, MPLAD & Purvanchal Vikas Nidhi.
Mathura	157.89	283.28	190.63	Funds of TFC & SGRY.

Figure No. 3.B.13
Funds Transferred from Central Government to the Zilla Panchayats



The Scheme wise receipt of amounts are as shown in Table No. 3.B.12 below :

Table No. 3.B.12
Break up of Amounts received by Zilla Panchayat

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of the Schemes	Financial Year	Amount Received by the Surveyed Districts				
		Badaun	Farrukhabad	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Jaunpur	Mathura
EFC	2004-05	-	21.007	97.56	72.861	-
	2005-06	-	-	-	-	-
	2006-07	-	-	-	-	-
TFC	2004-05	-	-	-	-	-
	2005-06	-	105.4	69.1	292.8	137.04
	2006-07	106.73	51.64	33.86	143.46	67.14
SGRY	2004-05	128.96	184.53	57.88	463.32	157.89
	2005-06	313.63	125.93	85.4	300.981	146.24
	2006-07	314.88	222.27	68.08	-	123.49
MPLAD	2004-05	10.56	-	-	0.25	-
	2005-06	3.34	-	-	39.865	-
	2006-07	4.7	-	-	10.135	-
Purvanchal Vikas Nidhi	2004-05	-	-	-	117.41	-
	2005-06	-	-	-	127.367	-
	2006-07	-	-	-	139.104	-

Transfer of State Government Funds to the Zilla Panchayat

The state has reported to be transferring the State Government funds to the Zilla Panchayat which is routed through the DRDAs. In effect the funds are transferred to the DRDA which in turn transfers the funds to the Zilla Panchayat.

As reported a total sum of Rs. 336.241 lakh, Rs. 171.89 lakh, Rs. 55.07 lakh, Rs. 601.33 lakh and Rs. 207.89 lakh were transferred in Badaun, Farrukhabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Jaunpur and Mathura districts respectively in the year 2004-05.

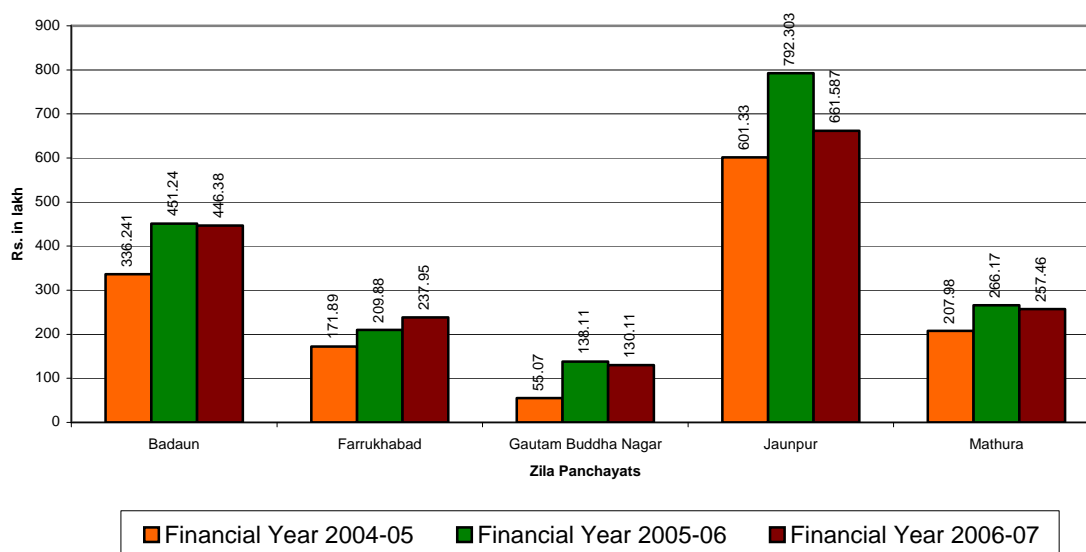
A total sum of Rs. 451.24 lakh, Rs. 209.88 lakh, Rs. 138.11 lakh, Rs. 792.303 lakh and Rs. 266.17 lakh were transferred in Badaun, Farrukhabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Jaunpur and Mathura districts respectively in the year 2005-06.

A total sum of Rs. 446.38 lakh, Rs. 237.95 lakh, Rs. 130.11 lakh, Rs. 661.587 lakh and Rs. 257.46 lakh were transferred in Badaun, Farrukhabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Jaunpur and Mathura districts respectively in the year 2006-07. (Please refer Table No. 3.B.13 & Figure No. 3.B.14 for detail).

Table No. 3.B.13
Funds Transferred from State Government to the ZP

Zilla Panchayat	Year			Remarks
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	
Badaun	336.241	451.24	446.38	The funds of SFC, SGRY & MLALAD
Farrukhabad	171.89	209.88	237.95	The funds of SFC & SGRY
Gautam Buddha Nagar	55.07	138.11	130.11	The funds of SFC & SGRY
Jaunpur	601.33	792.303	661.587	The funds of SFC, SGRY & MLALA
Mathura	207.98	266.17	257.46	The funds of SFC & SGRY

Figure No. 3.B.14
Funds Transferred from State Government to the Zila Panchayat



Activity Mapping

The respondents of Zilla Parishad are not aware of any activity mapping being done in the district with respect to the functions transferred/ devolved the Panchayats.

Details of the taxes and revenues assigned & collected by the Zilla panchayats

The subjects /items for which the Zilla Panchayat had been authorized to collected are Property Tax, License Fee, Skin & Bones of dead animals tax, Rent of shops & houses, Ferries tax, Levy on Treatment Fee, Fair Tax, Markets tax, Camp/Transportation tax, Cattle tax, Agriculture & Tree Plantation tax, Fisheries, Advertisement fee and Miscellaneous etc. (Please refer Table No.3.B.13)

Property tax

In 2004-05, the amount of Rs. 3.14 lakh and Rs. 13.0 lakh were collected as property tax by ZP in Farrukhabad and Gautam Buddha Nagar district respectively whereas nothing was collected in Badaun, Jaunpur and Mathura districts.

In 2005-06, the amount of Rs. 3.4 lakh and Rs. 15.0 lakh were collected as property tax by ZP in Farrukhabad and Gautam Buddha Nagar district respectively whereas nothing was collected Badaun, Jaunpur and Mathura districts.

In 2006-07, the amount of Rs. 3.95 lakh, Rs. 2.83 lakh and Rs. 30.0 lakh were collected as property tax by ZP in Badaun , Farrukhabad and Gautam Buddha Nagar district respectively whereas nothing was collected Jaunpur and Mathura districts

Licence Fee

In 2004-05, the amount of Rs. 22.35 lakh, Rs. 10.76 lakh, Rs. 12.0 lakh, Rs. 36.352 lakh and Rs. 7.638 lakh were collected as licence fee by ZP in Badaun, Farrukhabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Jaunpur and Mathura district respectively.

In 2005-06, the amount of Rs. 20.880 lakh, Rs. 8.04 lakh, Rs. 13.0 lakh, Rs. 37.132 lakh and Rs. 8.745 lakh were collected as license fee by ZP in Badaun, Farrukhabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Jaunpur and Mathura district respectively.

In 2006-07, the amount of Rs. 20.78 lakh, Rs. 2.4 lakh, Rs. 30.0 lakh, Rs. 38.905 lakh and Rs. 9.254 lakh were collected as licence fee by ZP in Badaun, Farrukhabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Jaunpur and Mathura district respectively.

Skin & Bones of Dead Animals Tax

In 2004-05, the amount collected from the dead animals skin & bones were Rs. 17.40 lakh, Rs. 4.48 lakh, Rs. 12.0 lakh, Rs. 0.72 lakh and Rs. 10.05 lakh by ZP in Badaun, Farrukhabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Jaunpur and Mathura district respectively.

In 2005-06, the amount collected from the dead animals skin & bones were Rs. 19.75 lakh, Rs. 1.78lakh, Rs. 14.0 lakh, Rs. 0.64 lakh and Rs. 8.052 lakh by ZP in Badaun, Farrukhabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Jaunpur and Mathura district respectively.

In 2006-07, the amount collected from the dead animals skin & bones were Rs. 23.19 lakh, Rs. 3.65 lakh, Rs. 16.0 lakh, Rs. 0.133 lakh and Rs. 9.461 lakh by ZP in Badaun, Farrukhabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Jaunpur and Mathura district respectively.

Rent of Shops and Houses

In 2004-05, the amount collected from the rent of shops and houses were Rs. 6.970 lakh, Rs. 5.6 lakh, Rs. 1.697 lakh and Rs. 2.45 lakh by ZP in Badaun, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Jaunpur and Mathura district respectively whereas nothing was collected in Farrukhabad district.

In 2005-06, the amount collected from the rent of shops and houses were Rs. 4.24 lakh, Rs. 6.0 lakh, Rs. 1.291 lakh and Rs. 8.63 lakh by ZP in Badaun, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Jaunpur and Mathura district respectively whereas nothing was collected in Farrukhabad district.

In 2006-07, the amount collected from the rent of shops and houses were Rs. 7.470 lakh, Rs.8.0 lakh, Rs.1.363 lakh and Rs.8.161 lakh by ZP in Badaun, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Jaunpur and Mathura district respectively whereas nothing was collected in Farrukhabad district.

Ferries Tax

In 2004-05, the amount collected from ferries were Rs. 10.02 lakh, Rs. 4.56 lakh, Rs. 6.6191 lakh and Rs. 1.33 lakh by ZP in Badaun, Farrukhabad, Jaunpur and Mathura district respectively whereas nothing was collected in Gautam Buddha Nagar district.

In 2005-06, the amount collected from ferries were Rs. 5.55 lakh, Rs. 1.42 lakh, Rs. 6.649 lakh and Rs. 2.451 lakh by ZP in Badaun, Farrukhabad, Jaunpur and Mathura district respectively whereas nothing was collected in Gautam Buddha Nagar district.

In 2006-07, the amount collected from ferries were Rs. 4.640 lakh, Rs. 11.43 lakh, Rs. 7.293 lakh and Rs. 3.315 lakh by ZP in Badaun, Farrukhabad, Jaunpur and Mathura district respectively whereas nothing was collected in Gautam Buddha Nagar district.

Levy on Treatment

In 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07, the amount collected from levy on treatment were Rs. 0.005 lakh by ZP only in Gautam Buddha Nagar district .

Fair Tax

In 2004-05, the amount collected from fairs were Rs. 7.410 lakh, Rs. 4.06 lakh and Rs. 2.2 lakh by ZP in Badaun, Farrukhabad and Mathura district respectively whereas nothing was collected in Gautam Buddha Nagar and Jaunpur district.

In 2005-06, the amount collected from fairs were Rs. 7.270 lakh, Rs. 3.6 lakh and Rs. 7.619 lakh by ZP in Badaun, Farrukhabad and Mathura district respectively whereas nothing was collected in Gautam Buddha Nagar and Jaunpur district.

In 2006-07, the amount collected from fairs were Rs. 7.660 lakh, Rs. 3.75 lakh and Rs. 9.45 lakh by ZP in Badaun, Farrukhabad and Mathura district respectively whereas nothing was collected in Gautam Buddha Nagar and Jaunpur district.

Markets Tax

In 2004-05, the amount collected from markets were Rs. 0.260 lakh, Rs. 10.92 lakh, Rs. 2.0 lakh and Rs. 7.175 lakh by ZP in Badaun, Farrukhabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar and Mathura district respectively whereas nothing was collected in Jaunpur district.

In 2005-06, the amount collected from markets were Rs. 0.270 lakh, Rs. 5.29 lakh, Rs. 2.0 lakh and Rs. 6.747 lakh by ZP in Badaun, Farrukhabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar and Mathura district respectively whereas nothing was collected in Jaunpur district.

In 2006-07, the amount collected from markets were Rs. 0.160 lakh, Rs. 10.9 lakh, Rs. 4.0 lakh and Rs. 5.374 lakh by ZP in Badaun, Farrukhabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar and Mathura district respectively whereas nothing was collected in Jaunpur district.

Camp /Transportation Fee

In 2004-05, the amount collected from camp/transportation were Rs. 0.02 lakh in Mathura district whereas nothing was collected in Badaun, Farrukhabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar and Jaunpur district.

In 2005-06, the amount collected from camp/transportation were Rs. 2.287 lakh in Jaunpur district whereas nothing was collected in Badaun, Farrukhabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar and Mathura district.

In 2006-07, the the amount collected from camp/transportation were Rs. 0.055 lakh in Jaunpur district whereas nothing was collected in Badaun, Farrukhabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar and Mathura district.

Cattle Cells

In 2004-05, the amount collected from cattle cells were Rs. 0.050 lakh, Rs. 0.01 lakh and Rs. 0.025 lakh by ZP in Badaun, Farrukhabad and Gautam Buddha Nagar district respectively whereas nothing was collected in Jaunpur and Mathura district.

In 2005-06, the amount collected from cattle cells were Rs. 0.060 lakh and Rs. 0.025 lakh, by ZP in Badaun, and Gautam Buddha Nagar district respectively whereas nothing was collected in Farrukhabad, Jaunpur and Mathura district.

In 2006-07, the amount collected from cattle cells were Rs. 0.040 lakh and Rs. 0.050 lakh, by ZP in Badaun, and Gautam Buddha Nagar district respectively whereas nothing was collected in Farrukhabad, Jaunpur and Mathura district.

Agriculture and Tree Plantation

In 2004-05, the amount collected from agriculture and tree plantation were Rs. 1.780 lakh and Rs. 6.41lakh by ZP in Badaun and Mathura district respectively whereas nothing was collected in Farrukhabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar and Jaunpur districts.

In 2005-06, the amount collected from agriculture and tree plantation were Rs. 3.040 lakh, Rs. 0.010 lakh and Rs. 5.797 lakh, by ZP in Badaun, Jaunpur and Mathura district respectively whereas nothing was collected in Farrukhabad and Gautam Buddha Nagar districts.

In 2006-07, the amount collected from agriculture and tree plantation were Rs. 0.84 lakh, Rs. 0.143 lakh and Rs. 7.064 lakh by ZP in Badaun, Jaunpur and Mathura district respectively whereas nothing was collected in Farrukhabad and Gautam Buddha Nagar districts.

Fisheries Tax

In 2004-05, the amount collected from fisheries were Rs. 2.64 lakh by ZP in Farrukhabad district whereas nothing was collected in Badaun, Jaunpur, Gautam Buddha Nagar and Mathura district.

In 2005-06, the amount collected from fisheries were Rs. 1.1 lakh by ZP in Farrukhabad district whereas nothing was collected in Badaun, Jaunpur, Gautam Buddha Nagar and Mathura districts.

In 2006-07, the amount collected from fisheries were Rs. 2.6 lakh by ZP in Farrukhabad district whereas nothing was collected in Badaun, Jaunpur, Gautam Buddha Nagar and Mathura districts.

Panchayati Tax

Year 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 : In 60% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly assigned the Panchayati Tax to the Village Panchayats and the same is being collected from this source. 12% of these village panchayats have reportedly collected upto Rs. 250/-, 12% collected between Rs. 251/- to Rs. 500/-, 22% collected between Rs. 501/- to Rs. 750/-, 6% collected between Rs.751/- to Rs. 1,000/- and 8% collected more than Rs. 1,000/- by Village Panchayats.

Fisheries/Pond

Year 2004-05 and 2005-06: In 10% of the surveyed village panchayats have reportedly assigned the Fisheries / Pond lease to the village panchayats and the same is being collected from this source. 2% of these village panchayats reported collecting upto Rs.1,000/-, 2% reported collecting between Rs.2,001/- to Rs.3,000/-, 4% reported collecting between Rs.3,001/- to Rs.4,000/- and 2% reported collecting more than Rs.4,000/-.

Tower

In 2006-07, 2% of the respondents of the total surveyed Village Panchayats reported that an amount for Tower installation had been collected by their Village Panchayats for collection and the amount was Rs.10000/-for (two tower) life time.

Uncommon Source

In 2004-05, the amount collected from uncommon sources were Rs. 0.18 lakh by ZP in Farrukhabad district whereas nothing was collected in Badaun, Jaunpur, Gautam Buddha Nagar and Mathura districts.

In 2005-06, the amount collected from uncommon sources were Rs. 0.58 lakh by ZP in Farrukhabad district whereas nothing was collected in Badaun, Jaunpur, Gautam Buddha Nagar and Mathura districts.

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In 2006-07, the amount collected from uncommon sources were Rs. 0.2 lakh by ZP in Farrukhabad district whereas nothing was collected in Badaun, Jaunpur, Gautam Buddha Nagar and Mathura districts.

Miscellaneous

In 2004-05, the amount collected from miscellaneous sources were Rs. 2.070 lakh, Rs. 0.35 lakh, Rs. 4.00 lakh, Rs. 9.841 lakh and Rs.4.356 lakh by ZP in Badaun, Farrukhabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Jaunpur and Mathura districts respectively.

In 2005-06, the amount collected from miscellaneous sources were Rs. 21.16 lakh, Rs. 39.87 lakh, Rs. 4.00 lakh, Rs. 37.240 lakh and Rs. 17.252 lakh by ZP in Badaun, Farrukhabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Jaunpur and Mathura districts respectively.

In 2006-07, the amount collected from miscellaneous sources were Rs. 4.780 lakh, Rs. 39.4 lakh, Rs. 7.00 lakh, Rs. 8.457 lakh and Rs. 6.741 lakh by ZP in Badaun, Farrukhabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Jaunpur and Mathura districts respectively.

Total Amount collected in the form of Taxes and Revenues by Zilla Pachayats

a total sum of Rs. 75.19 lakh, Rs. 44.46 lakh, Rs. 50.63 lakh, Rs. 56.594 lakh and Rs. 49.266 lakh were collected in Badaun, Farrukhabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Jaunpur and Mathura district respectively in the year 2004-05.

In 2005-06, a total sum of the revenue and taxes collected were Rs. 88.79 lakh, Rs. 67.78 lakh, Rs. 56.03 lakh, Rs. 87.369 lakh and Rs. 70.867 lakh in Badaun, Farrukhabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Jaunpur and Mathura districts respectively.

A total sum of the revenue and taxes collected were Rs. 78.93 lakh, Rs. 78.7 lakh, Rs. 97.055 lakh, Rs. 58.432 lakh and Rs. 60.703 lakh in Badaun, Farrukhabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Jaunpur and Mathura districts respectively in the year 2006-07.

Creation of Fiscal Decentralization Cell

The respondents of Zilla Parishad are not aware of any Fiscal Decentralization Cell being created in accordance with the recommendation of the Twelfth Finance Commission in any of the surveyed districts.

Table No. 3.B.14
Taxes and Revenues collected by the Zilla panchayats

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr .No	Subjects/Heads	Badaun			Farrukhabad			Gautam Buddha Nagar			Jaunpur			Mathura		
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Total Funds Received																
1	Property Tax	-	-	3.950	3.14	3.4	2.83	13.0	15.0	30.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Licence	22.350	20.880	20.780	10.76	8.04	2.4	12.0	13.0	30.0	36.352	37.132	38.905	7.6388	8.745	9.254
3	Skin & Bones of dead animals	17.400	19.750	23.190	4.48	1.78	3.65	12.0	14.0	16.0	0.720	0.640	0.133	10.05	8.052	9.461
4	Rent of Shops & houses	6.970	4.240	7.470	-	-	-	5.6	6.0	8.0	1.697	1.291	1.363	2.45	8.63	8.161
5	Ferries Tax	10.020	5.550	4.640	4.56	1.42	11.43	NA	NA	NA	6.619	6.649	7.293	1.33	2.451	3.315
6	Levy on Treatment	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.005	0.005	0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Fair	7.410	7.270	7.660	4.06	3.6	3.75	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	2.2	7.619	9.45
8	Markets	0.260	0.270	0.160	10.92	5.29	10.9	2.0	2.0	4.0	-	-	-	7.175	6.747	5.374
9	Camp/Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.287	0.055	0.02	-	-
10	Cattle cells	0.050	0.060	0.040	0.01	0	0	0.025	0.025	0.050	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Agriculture & Tree Plantation	1.780	3.040	0.840	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	0.010	0.143	6.41	5.797	7.064
12	Fisheries	-	-	-	2.64	1.1	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Interest of Bank	6.880	6.570	5.420	0.72	1.03	1.33	2.000	2.000	2.000	1.365	2.120	2.083	7.636	5.574	1.883
14	Property Tax	-	-	-	2.64	1.67	0.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Uncommon	-	-	-	0.18	0.58	0.2	-	-	--	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Miscellaneous	2.070	21.160	4.780	0.35	39.87	39.4	4.000	4.000	7.000	9.841	37.240	8.457	4.356	17.252	6.741
	Total	75.190	88.790	78.930	44.46	67.78	78.7	50.63	56.030	97.055	56.594	87.369	58.432	49.266	70.867	60.703

BLOCK/INTERMEDIATE PANCHAYATS /PANCHAYAT SAMITI

The details of the information / data on funds transfer provided during the survey by the respondents in this category of the selected sample villages is as described below :

Transfer of Central Government Funds to the Block

The funds of the Central Government which have been transferred to the Block Panchayats in the districts as reported for the last years i.e. 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 have been under the following heads, namely:

1. Eleventh Finance Commission (EFC)
2. Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC)
3. Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)
4. Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)
5. MPLAD
6. NREGA
7. Biogas
8. Adarsha Jalashay Yojana and
9. Purvanchal Vikas Nidhi

As reported, in the financial year 2004-05, the total funds of the Central Government which were received by Shahaswan and Usawan Blocks respectively in Badaun district were Rs. 55.349 lakh and Rs. 62.28 lakh respectively, Rs. 54.113 lakh and Rs. 78.974 lakh were received by the Barhpur and Kamalganj Blocks respectively in Farrukhabad district, Rs. 65.937 lakh, Rs. 48.48 lakh and Rs. 20.01 lakh were received by the Dadri, Dankaur Blocks and Dankaur Kshettra Panchayat respectively in Gautam Buddha Nagar district, Rs. 41.40 lakh and Rs. 107.612 lakh were received by the Dharmapur and Shahganj Blocks respectively in Jaunpur district and Rs. 69.655 lakh and Rs. 33.21 lakh were received by the Mathura and Nandgaon Block Panchayat respectively in Mathura district in the year 2004-05.

In the financial year 2005-06, the total funds of the Central Government which were received by the Shahaswan and Usawan Block Panchayat respectively in Badaun district were Rs. 84.647 lakh, Rs. 62.851 lakh respectively, Rs. 59.454 lakh and Rs. 117.493 lakh were received by the Barhpur and Kamalganj Block Panchayat respectively in Farrukhabad district, Rs. 93.54 lakh, Rs. 75.015 lakh and Rs. 32.89 lakh were received by the Dadri, Dankaur Block Panchayat and Dankaur Kshettra Panchayat respectively in Gautam Buddha Nagar district, Rs. 31.565 lakh and Rs. 43.29 lakh were received by the Dharmapur and Shahganj Block Panchayat in Jaunpur districts and Rs. 82.908 lakh and Rs. 36.68 lakh were received by the Mathura and Nandgaon Block Panchayat in Mathura district.

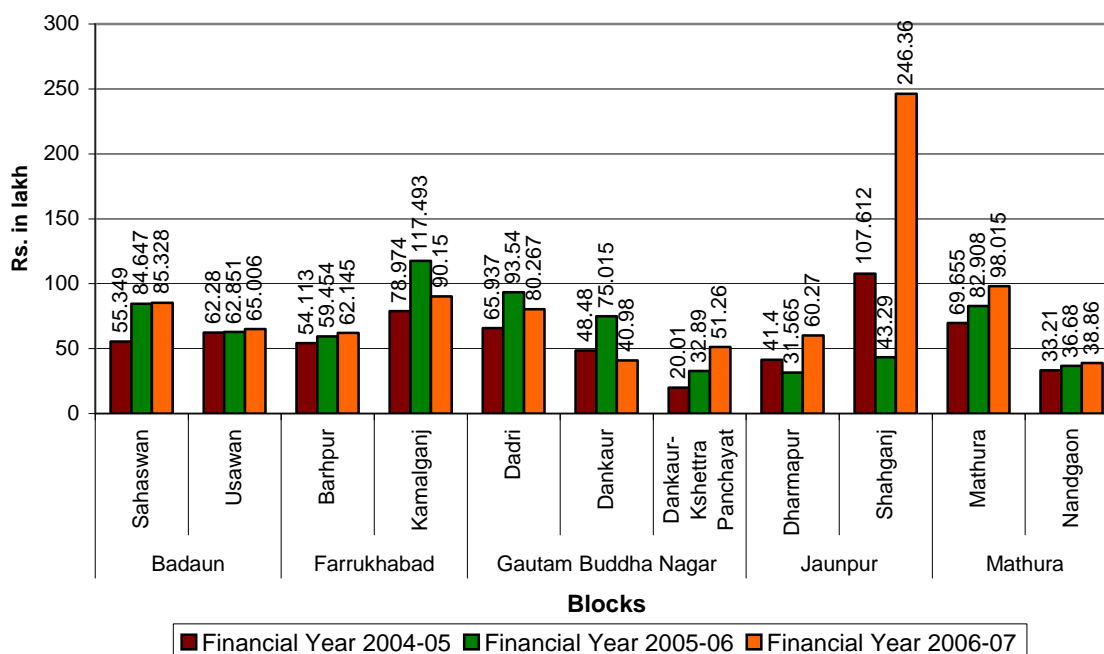
In the financial year 2006-07, the total funds of the Central Government which were received by the Shahaswan and Usawan Block Panchayat respectively in Badaun district were Rs. 85.328 lakh, Rs. 65.006 lakh respectively, Rs. 62.145 lakh and Rs. 90.15 lakh were received by the Barhpur and Kamalganj Block Panchayat respectively in Farrukhabad district, Rs. 80.267 lakh, Rs. 40.98 lakh and Rs. 51.26 lakh were received by the Dadri, Dankaur Block Panchayat and Dankaur Kshettra Panchayat respectively in Gautam Buddha Nagar district, Rs. 60.27 lakh and Rs. 246.36 lakh were received by the Dharmapur and Shahganj Block Panchayat respectively in Jaunpur districts and Rs. 98.015 lakh and Rs. 38.86 lakh were received by the Mathura and Nandgaon Block Panchayat respectively in Mathura district. (Refer Table No. 3.B.15, Table No. 3.B.16 & Figure No. 3.B.15 for the total amounts received in each of these blocks)

Table No. 3.B.15
Funds Transferred from Central Government to the Blocks

(Rs in Lakh)

Name of the District	Name of the Block	Year			Remarks
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	
Badaun	Sahaswan	55.349	84.647	85.328	Funds of TFC and Central share of SGRY & SGSY. (SGRY funds are transferred to the GPs directly from DRDA & SGSY funds are transferred to the beneficiaries of the GPs directly from DRDA under the Blocks in U.P.
	Usawan	62.28	62.851	65.006	Funds of TFC and Central share of SGRY.
Farrukhabad	Barhpur	54.113	59.454	62.145	Funds of TFC and Central share of SGRY and SGSY & Biogas.
	Kamalganj	78.974	117.493	90.15	Funds of TFC and Central share of SGRY & SGSY (Data not available in 2006-07)
Gautam Buddha Nagar	Dadri	65.937	93.54	80.267	Funds of MPLAD and Central share of SGRY, IAY & SGSY.
	Dankaur	48.48	75.015	40.98	Funds of TFC and Central share of SGRY.
	Dankaur-Kshetra Panchayat	20.01	32.89	51.26	Funds of TFC, MPLAD, Central share of SGRY & . 23 lakh received for Adarsha Jalashay Yojana in 2006-07.
Jaunpur	Dharmapur	41.40	31.565	60.27	Funds of TFC (Intermediate & Kshetra Panchayat) and central share of SGRY, NREGA & SGSY.
	Shahganj	107.612	43.29	246.36	Funds of TFC, Biogas and central share of SGRY, NREGA & SGSY
Mathura	Mathura	69.655	82.908	98.015	Funds of TFC & central share of SGRY.
	Nandgaon	33.21	36.68	38.86	Funds of TFC and Central share of SGRY, SGSY & IAY.

Figure No. 3.B.15
Funds Transferred from Central Government to the Block



The Scheme wise receipt of amounts are as shown in Table No. 3.B.16 below:

Table No. 3.B.16
Break up of Amounts received by Block

(Rs. in lakh)

Source of the Funds	Financial Year	Badaun		Farrukhabad		Gautam Buddha Nagar			Jaunpur		Mathura	
		Sahaswan	Usawan	Kamalganj	Barhpu r	Dadri	Dankau r	Dankaur-Kshettra Panchayat	Dharma pur	Shahganj	Mathur a	Nandgaon
EFC	2004-05	-	-	11.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2005-06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006-07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TFC	2004-05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.75	-	-	-
	2005-06	3.92	2.61	31.52	5.16	-	24.57	7.02	13.465	-	11.6	2.62
	2006-07	6.94	7.22	28.28	1.99	-	-	2.7	10.1	10.01	4.03	2.02
SGRY	2004-05	30.21	22.8	48.484	34.504	13.08	48.48	17.39	20.37	94.185	30.99	12.78
	2005-06	32.36	19.242	58.733	34.911	25.54	50.44	25.87	5.67	30.33	37.13	15.31
	2006-07	42.08	22.356	61.87	46.87	22.6	40.98	25.56	Nil	-	37.5	15.47
NREGA	2004-05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2005-06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006-07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.37	225.2	-	-
IAY	2004-05	19.4	31.38	NA	NA	13.312	Nil	Nil	NA	NA	21.187	16.68
	2005-06	30.93	225.2	NA	NA	26.06	Nil	Nil	NA	NA	10.218	14.25
	2006-07	17.437	16.875	NA	NA	20.437	Nil	Nil	NA	NA	32.625	16.87
SGSY	2004-05	5.625	8.1	18.93	19.35	19.125	Nil	Nil	18.28	12.97	17.325	3.75
	2005-06	17.25	18.49	27.24	19.267	9.75	Nil	Nil	12.43	12.82	23.96	4.5
	2006-07	18.75	18.52	NA	13.162	11.25	Nil	Nil	14.8	11.01	23.75	4.5
BIOGAS	2004-05	0.114	Nil	-	0.259	Nil	Nil	0.05	Nil	0.457	0.153	Nil
	2005-06	0.187	0.69	-	0.116	-	-	-	-	0.14	-	-
	2006-07	0.121	0.035	-	0.143	-	-	-	-	0.14	0.11	-
MPLAD	2004-05	-	-	-	-	0.84	-	2.57	-	-	-	-
	2005-06	-	-	-	-	1.66	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006-07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adarsha Jalashay Yojna	2004-05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2005-06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006-07	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.0	-	-	-	-
Pramukh Nidhi (TFC,SFC, SGRY)	2004-05	-	-	-	-	19.58	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2005-06	-	-	-	-	30.53	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006-07	-	-	-	-	25.98	-	-	-	-	-	-

Transfer of State Government Funds to the Block Panchayat in the districts

In the financial year 2004-05, the total funds of the State Government which were received by the Shahaswan and Usawan Block Panchayat in Badaun district Rs. 40.693 lakh, Rs. 29.962 lakh respectively, Rs. 36.021 lakh and Rs. 10.613 lakh were received by the Barhpur and Kamalganj Block Panchayat in Farrukhabad district, Rs. 66.832 lakh, Rs. 70.23 lakh and Rs. 25.63 lakh were received by the Dadri, Dankaur Block Panchayat and Dankaur Kshettra Panchayat in Gautam Buddha Nagar district, Rs. 17.03 lakh and Rs. 45.505 lakh were received by the Dharmapur and Shahganj Block Panchayat respectively in Jaunpur districts and Rs. 23.16 lakh and Rs. 24.24 lakh were received by the Mathura and Nandgaon Block Panchayat respectively in Mathura district.

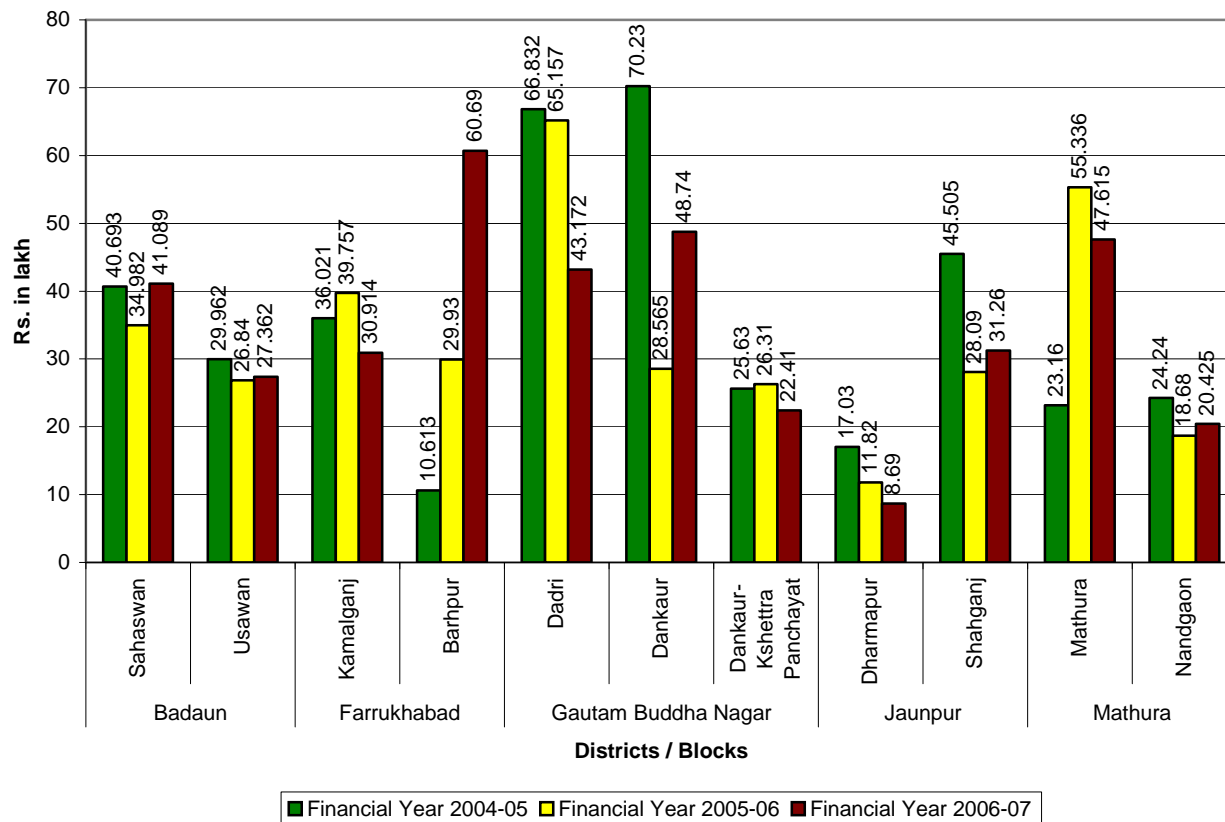
In the financial year 2005-06, the total funds of the State Government which were received by the Shahaswan and Usawan Block Panchayat respectively in Badaun district were Rs. 34.982 lakh and Rs. 26.84 lakh respectively, Rs. 39.757 lakh and Rs. 29.93 lakh were received by the Barhpur and Kamalganj Block Panchayat respectively in Farrukhabad district, Rs.65.157 lakh, Rs.28.565 lakh and Rs. 26.31 lakh were received by the Dadri, Dankaur Block Panchayat and Dankaur Kshettra Panchayat in Gautam Buddha Nagar district, Rs. 11.82 lakh and Rs. 28.09 lakh were received by the Dharmapur and Shahganj Block Panchayat respectively in Jaunpur districts and Rs. 55.336 lakh and Rs. 18.68 lakh were received by the Mathura and Nandgaon Block Panchayat respectively in Mathura district.

In the financial year 2006-07, the total funds of the State Government which were received by the Shahaswan and Usawan Block Panchayat respectively in Badaun district were Rs. 41.089 lakh and Rs. 27.362 lakh respectively, Rs. 30.914 lakh and Rs. 60.69 lakh were received by the Barhpur and Kamalganj Block Panchayat respectively in Farrukhabad district, Rs. 43.172 lakh, Rs. 48.74 lakh and Rs. 22.410 lakh were received by the Dadri, Dankaur Block Panchayat and Dankaur Kshettra Panchayat in Gautam Buddha Nagar district, Rs. 8.69 lakh and Rs. 31.26 lakh were received by the Dharmapur and Shahganj Block Panchayat respectively in Jaunpur district and Rs. 47.615 lakh and Rs. 20.425 lakh were received by the Mathura and Nandgaon Block Panchayat respectively in Mathura district (Please refer Table No. 3.B.17 & Figure No. 3.B.16 for detail).

Table No. 3.B.17
Funds Transferred from State Government to the Blocks

Name of the District	Name of the Block	Financial Year			Remarks
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	
Badaun	Sahaswan	40.693	34.982	41.089	State share funds of SFC, SGRY, SGSY (funds are transferred directly to the beneficiaries of the GPs in the Blocks from DRDA).
	Usawan	29.962	26.84	27.362	State share funds of SFC, SGRY, SGSY & IAY (funds are transferred directly to the beneficiaries of the GPs in the Blocks from DRDA).
Farrukhabad	Kamalganj	36.021	39.757	30.914	Funds of SFC, SGRY, SGSY, Nali/Kharanja Nirman & Panchayat Bhawan Nidhi.
	Barhpur	10.613	29.93	60.69	Funds of SFC, SGRY, SGSY & Nali/Kharanja Nirman.
Gautam Buddha Nagar	Dadri	66.832	65.157	43.172	State share funds of MLALAD, SGRY, IAY, SGSY & Pramukh Nidhi.
	Dankaur	70.23	28.565	48.74	State share funds of SFC & SGRY.
	Dankaur-Kshettra Panchayat	25.63	26.31	22.41	State share funds of SFC, SGRY & MPLAD.
Jaunpur	Dharmapur	17.03	11.82	8.69	The funds of SFC, SGRY, NREGA (for IP & Kshettra Panchayat) & SGSY.
	Shahganj	45.505	28.09	31.26	Funds of SFC, SGRY, NREGA & SGSY.
Mathura	Mathura	23.16	55.336	47.615	Funds of SFC, SGRY, SGSY & IAY.
	Nandgaon	24.24	18.68	20.425	Funds of SFC, SGRY, SGSY & IAY.

Figure No. 3.B.16
Funds Transferred from State Government to the Block



Activity Mapping

The respondents of the Panchayat Samities are not aware of any activity mapping being done in the Block Panchayats with respect to the functions transferred/ devolved the Panchayats.

Delegation of authority to collect local revenue and taxes to the Block

The respondents of the Panchayat Samities are not aware of any authority being delegated / provided to the Block Panchayats for collecting local revenues and / or taxes.

Creation of Fiscal Decentralization Cell

The respondents of the Panchayat Samities are not aware of any Fiscal Decentralization Cell being created in accordance with the recommendation of the Twelfth Finance Commission in any of the surveyed Block Panchayats.

VILLAGE PANCHAYAT

Transfer of Funds of Centrally sponsored schemes / programmes to the Village Panchayat

As per the survey findings, none of the surveyed village panchayats have directly received any funds of Centrally sponsored schemes / programmes . The funds are generally transferred from the Central

Government to the District Head Quarters (DPRO, DRDA & DSW), from District Head Quarters to the Block/Intermediate Panchayat and then Block/Intermediate Panchayats to the Village Panchayats.

The various schemes / programmes of Central Government for which the surveyed village panchayats have received funds are as follows :

1. Eleventh Finance Commission (EFC)
2. Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC)
3. Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)
4. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY)
5. Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)
6. MPLAD
7. DRDA Administration
8. Biogas Scheme
9. NREGA
10. Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana
11. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)
12. Swajaldhara

The various schemes / programmes of State Government for which the surveyed village panchayats have received funds are as follows :

1. MLALAD
2. SFC
3. Revival Water Supply Scheme
4. Peyjal Scheme
5. Panchayat Bhawan Nidhi
6. Kharanja / Nali Nirman Scheme
7. Ambedkar Special Rozgar Yojana
8. Rural Drinking Water Supply Scheme

Total Funds (received) transferred from State Government / District Head Quarter / Block Authorities to the Village Panchayats under the various Heads/ Schemes

In **2004-05**, 86% of the respondents of the surveyed Village Panchayats reported the information for this year whereas the rest 14% of the respondents of the surveyed Village Panchayats could not provided the information for this year due to not available of the records to them (The records for this year were not handed over to the present secretaries and Sarpanch/Pradhan).

Out of the surveyed Village Panchayats, in 34% of the surveyed village panchayats the totals funds of the State Government which were received by the village panchayats were upto Rs. 1,00,000/-, in 28% village Panchayats funds received were between Rs.1,00,001/- to Rs.2,00,000/, in 16% village panchayats funds received were between Rs.2,00,001/- to Rs.3,00,000/-, in 6% village panchayats funds received were between Rs.3,00,001/- to Rs.4,00,000/- while in remaining 2% of village panchayats funds received were more than Rs.4,00,000/-.

Year 2005-06 : In 44% of the surveyed village panchayats the totals funds of the State Government which were received by the village panchayats were upto Rs. 1,00,000/-, in 34% village Panchayats funds received were between Rs.1,00,001/- to Rs.2,00,000/, in 10% village panchayats funds received were between Rs.2,00,001/- to Rs.3,00,000/-, in 10% village panchayats funds received were between

Rs.3,00,001/- to Rs.4,00,000/- while in remaining 2% of village panchayats funds received were more than Rs.4,00,000/-.

Year 2006-07 : In 30% of the surveyed village panchayats the totals funds of the State Government which were received by the village panchayats were upto Rs. 1,00,000/-, in 38% village Panchayats funds received were between Rs.1,00,001/- to Rs.2,00,000/, in 20% village panchayats funds received were between Rs.2,00,001/- to Rs.3,00,000/-, in 6% village panchayats funds received were between Rs.3,00,001/- to Rs.4,00,000/- while in remaining 6% of village panchayats funds received were more than Rs.4,00,000/-.

Activity Mapping

All the respondents of surveyed GPS have stated that Activity Mapping has not been undertaken in their respective Gram Panchayat.

VILLAGERS

Awareness about the Panchayati Raj Act

Out of the surveyed respondents, the majority of the respondents (94.4%) reported that they had heard about the Panchayati Raj Act. Whereas 5.6% of the respondents reported that they had not heard about the Panchayati Raj Act.

Awareness about the various activities assigned to the Panchayat for implementation of Programmes

Out of the surveyed respondents, about all of the respondents (99.8%) reported that they were aware of the various activities of the Programmes which were assigned to the Panchayat for implementation whereas 0.2% of the respondents reported that they were not aware of the various activities of the programmes which were assigned to the Panchayat for implementation.

Sector wise activities which are being undertaken by the Panchayat and position of funds

Agriculture, including agricultural extension

Out of the surveyed respondents who were given response on getting funds for activities of this sector, 50% of the respondents reported that the funds were received by the Panchayats for the activities of agriculture, including agricultural extension sector whereas 50% of the respondents reported that they were not aware about it. All the respondents were not sure for the source of funds.

Land improvement, implementation of land reforms, land consolidation and soil conservation

Out of the surveyed respondents who were given response on getting funds for activities of this sector, 33.3% of the respondents reported that the funds were not received by the Panchayats for the activities of the Land improvement sector whereas 66.7% of the respondents reported that they were not aware about it. All the respondents were not sure for the source of funds.

Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development

Out of the surveyed respondents who were given response on getting funds for activities of this sector, 14.7% of the respondents reported that the funds were received by the Panchayats for the activities of Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development sector, 22.4% of the respondents reported that the funds were not received by the Panchayats for the activities of minor irrigation, water management and watershed development sector whereas 62.9% of the respondents reported that they were not aware about it. All the respondents were not sure for the source of funds.

Fisheries

Out of surveyed respondents who were given response on getting funds for activities of this sector, 18.4% of the respondents reported that the funds were received by the panchayats for the activities of Fisheries sector, 22.4% of the respondents reported that the funds were not received by the panchayats for the activities of Fisheries sector whereas 59.2% of the respondents reported that they were not aware about getting it. All the respondents were not sure for the source of funds.

Minor Forest Produce

Out of the surveyed respondents who were given response on getting funds for activities of this sector, 100% of the respondents reported that they were not aware about getting funds which received by the Panchayats for the activities of the Minor Forest Produce sector. All the respondents were not sure for the source of funds.

Rural Housing

Out of the surveyed respondents who were given response on getting funds for activities of this sector, 6.5% of the respondents reported that the funds were received by the Panchayats for the activities of Rural housing sector, 39.1% of the respondents reported that the funds were not received by the Panchayats for the activities of Rural housing sector whereas around 54.4% of the respondents reported that they were not aware about it. All the respondents were not sure for the source of funds.

Drinking Water

Out of the surveyed respondents who were given response on getting funds for activities of this sector, 7.7% of the respondents reported that the funds were received by the Panchayats for the activities of Drinking Water sector, 16.9% of the respondents, reported that the funds were not received by the Panchayats for the activities of Drinking water sector whereas 75.4% of the respondents reported that they were not aware about it. All the respondents were not sure for the source of funds.

Fuel and Fodder

Out of the surveyed respondents who were given response on getting funds for activities of this sector, 28.6% of the respondents reported that the funds were received by the panchayats for the activities of Fuel & fodder sector, 28.6% of the respondents reported that the funds were not received by the panchayats for the activities of Fuel and fodder sector whereas 42.8% of the respondents reported that they were not aware about it.

Roads, Culverts, bridges, ferries, waterways and other means of communication

Out of the surveyed respondents who were given response on getting funds for activities of this sector, 7.8% of the respondents reported that the funds were received by the Panchayats for the activities of Roads, Culverts etc sector, 26.1% of the respondents reported that the funds were not received by the Panchayats for the activities of Roads, culverts etc sector . whereas 66.1% of the respondents reported that they were not aware about it. All the respondents were not sure for the source of funds.

Rural electrification, including distribution of electricity

Out of the surveyed respondents who were given response on getting funds for activities of this sector, 9.3% of the respondents reported that the funds were received by the panchayats for the activities of Rural electrification include distribution of electricity sector, 18.4% of the respondents reported that the funds were not received by the panchayats for the activities of Rural electrification including distribution of electricity sector whereas 72.3% of the respondents reported that they were not aware about it. All the respondents were not sure for the source of funds.

Non-Conventional Energy Sources

Out of the surveyed respondents who were given response on getting funds for activities of this sector, 100% of the respondents reported that they were not aware about getting funds which received by the Panchayats for the activities of Non-Conventional energy sources sector. All the respondents were not sure for the source of funds.

Poverty alleviation programme

Out of the surveyed respondents who were given response on getting funds for activities of this sector, 100% of the respondents reported that the funds were received by the panchayats for the activities of Poverty alleviation programme sector. All the respondents were not sure for the source of funds.

Education, including Primary and Secondary School

Out of the surveyed respondents who were given response on getting funds for activities of this sector, around 1/10th of the respondents (10%) reported that the funds were received by the panchayats for the activities of Education, including primary and secondary school sector, 20% of the respondents reported that the funds were not received by the Panchayats for the activities of Education, including primary and secondary school sector whereas 70% of the respondents reported that they were not aware about it. All the respondents were not sure for the source of funds.

Adult and non-formal education

Out of the surveyed respondents who were given response on getting funds for activities of this sector, who were given response on getting funds of this sector, 100% of the respondents reported that they were not aware about getting funds which received by the panchayats for the activities of Adult and non-formal education sector. All the respondents were not sure for the source of funds.

Health and Sanitation, including hospitals, primary health centers and dispensaries

Out of the surveyed respondents who were given response on getting funds for activities of this sector, 25.7% of the respondents reported that the funds were received by the panchayats for the activities of Health and Sanitation sector, 28.6% of the respondents reported that the funds were not received by the

panchayats for the activities of Health and Sanitation sector whereas 45.7% of the respondents reported that they were not aware about it. All the respondents were not sure for the source of funds.

Family Welfare

Out of the surveyed respondents who were given response on getting funds for activities of this sector, All the respondents reported that the they were not aware about getting funds which received by the panchayats for the activities of Family Welfare sector. All the respondents were not sure for the source of funds.

Women and Child Development

Out of the surveyed respondents who were given response on getting funds for activities of this sector, 10.4% of the respondents reported that the funds were received by the panchayats for the activities of Women and Child Development sector, 18.8% of the respondents reported that the funds were not received by the panchayats for the activities of Women and Child Development sector whereas 70.8% of the respondents reported that they were not aware about it. All the respondents were not sure for the source of funds.

Social Welfare, including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded

Out of the surveyed respondents who were given response on getting funds for activities of this sector, 25% of the respondents reported that the funds were received by the Panchayats for the activities of the social welfare sector whereas 75% of the respondents reported that they were not aware about it. All the respondents were not sure for the source of funds.

Maintenance of Community Assets

Out of the surveyed respondents who were given response on getting funds for activities of this sector, 100% of the respondents reported that the funds were received by the panchayats for the activities of Maintenance of Community assets sector. All the respondents were not sure for the source of funds.

None of the surveyed respondents was reported any response on getting funds, source of funds and the amount which received by the panchayats for the activities of the sectors like Animal husbandry, Social Forestry and Farm forestry, minor forest produce, small scale industries, including food processing industries, khadi, village and cottage industries, technical training and vocational training, Libraries, Markets and Fairs cultural activities, Social welfare including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded, Welfare of the weaker section and in particular of the scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes and Public distribution system.

Collection of Taxes / Revenues

Out of the surveyed respondents, None of the respondents have reported that tax was collected from the villages.

Perception of the villagers about the implementation of various development programmes in the village by the Government directly with / without any assistance from the Panchayats

- The Government and the Panchayats should undertake works jointly & in coordination for village development
- Monitoring and supervision should be done by the Government on the Panchayats works,
- Without Panchayats assistance, good works would not be possible.
- Funds should be transfer directly to the Panchayat.
- Funds should be released in proper time to the Panchayats
- The performance would be better, if the panchayat implement the various developmental works in village
- Works should be done under the Pradhan's supervision.
- Employment should be generated within the villages,
- Developmental works should be done by the Panchayats.
- Misuse of funds by the Panchayat should be checked
- Works are being affected due to the casteism and self interest of the Pradhan,
- It would be good if works done in proper time by the Panchayats under the strict supervision of the Government,
- Panchayats know better about the basic necessities / needs of the villagers

Exhibit No. 3.B.1
Activity Mapping

Function of Gram Panchayat	function of Kshetra Panchayat	Function of Zilla Panchayat
<p><u>1- Agriculture</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare inventory of natural resources in the village. 2. Prepare agricultural dev. plan for the Gram Panchayat. 3. Implement agricultural development programmes, extension work as may be assigned by KP/ZP. 4. Select beneficiary small and marginal farmers and sites or programmes and input distribution. 5. Send such report/returns as may be prescribed. 6. Take measures for agricultural development and improving the productivity and production. 7. Identify User, Barren and other degraded land in Gram Panchayat for reclamation. 8. Promotion of community efforts for land development, soil conservation and other common properly land resources management. 9. Maintenance of Assets and Building vested in GPs. 	<p><u>1- Agriculture</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare an integrated agriculture development plan for the block and implement all programme relating to agriculture development in the block area in consultation with GPs under the overall guidance/control of ZP. 2. Send such returns reports as may be prescribed by ZP. 3. Select beneficiaries/sites for programme/inputs distribution on the basis of recommendations of GPs and supervise the functioning of GPs. 4. Have access to farms, labs, plant protection centers located in KP for better transfer of technology. 5. Agricultural development and measures to encourage motivate people to improve agriculture productivity. 6. Prepare Block plans for reclamation of User, Barren and degraded land. 7. Monitor the implementation of User reclamation & up gradation programmes. 8. Storage and distribution of pesticides and insecticides. 9. Extension of improved agricultural practices. 10. Organize campaigns for Kharif, Rabi and oilseeds, pulses and new varieties development. 11. Organize agricultural fairs and exhibitions. 12. Publicity and extension of organic and compost manure. 13. Sale and distribution of chemical fertilizers organic manure, pesticides, cattle and poultry feed through mandi samities and cooperative societies. 14. Control and check on the sale and distribution of improved seeds particularly 	<p><u>1- Agriculture</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture development and improving agricultural productivity and production through extension and publicity of methods of improved agriculture, agriculture implements etc. 2. Organize agriculture fairs & exhibitions 3. Agriculture extension programme 4. Improved cotton production programme 5. Organize crop campaigns for oil-seeds, pulses, cereals and other new varieties. 6. Promote organic and compost manure 7. Development for User, Barren and uncultivable lands and other soil conservation programmes. 8. Organize farmer's educational tours & their training. 9. Implementation programmes relating to - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Special food grain production scheme (Crop. Prod. Scheme) (2) Production/multiplication of quality seeds, storage and distribution (3) National pulses production programme. (4) National oilseed programme. (5) Integrated paddy dev. programme. (6) Integrated wheat prod. programme. (7) Watershed dev. programme. (8) Integrated post. Control. (9) Setting and running of market yards. (10) Intensive Jute and sonai scheme. (11) Training of women farmers. (12) Soybean development scheme. (13) Production of (14) Quality control/check on the chemical fertilizers, pesticides improved seeds released for sale in district. 15. Maintenance of assets and buildings vested in ZPs

<p>to ensure their quality.</p> <p>15. Organize the schemes of distribution of mini kit in specified areas and among small and marginal farmers.</p> <p>16. Maintenance of assets and buildings vested in ZPs.</p> <p>17. Assistance to small and marginal farmers.</p> <p><u>2- Agriculture Soil and Water Conservation</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selection of water sheds for soil conservation. 2. Beneficiary selection programme. 3. Execution of works through farmers groups and soil conservation staff. 4. Issue pattas to landless people of user land and implement Scheme like Bhoomi Sena. 5. Maintenance of building and assets vested in GP. <p><u>3- Animal Husbandry</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of A.H. programmes assigned for dairy, poultry and piggy. 2. Programme of improvement of breed of cattle poultry and other live stock. 3. Maintenance and improve common grazing lands with peoples support. 4. Assist in preparation an control of epidemics and infectious disease of animals. 5. Take steps against stray cattle and establishment of cattle ponds. 6. Establish centre for collection and utilization of animal carcasses. 7. Maintain assets and buildings vested in GP's. 8. Development of fodder and maintenance of common grazing lands/pastures and remove encroachment on these and check their misuse. 	<p>to ensure their quality.</p> <p>15. Organize the schemes of distribution of mini kit in specified areas and among small and marginal farmers.</p> <p>16. Maintenance of assets and buildings vested in ZPs.</p> <p>17. Assistance to small and marginal farmers.</p> <p><u>2- Agriculture Soil and Water Conservation</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementing and monitoring of soil & water conservation programmes according to the identified watersheds. 2. Construction of bundhs check dams and other structures for treatment of soils. 3. Implement schemes for reclamation of acidic and sodic lands in Block area. 4. Monitoring of the work done through farmers group and soil conservation staff. 5. Maintenance of building and assets vested in KP. <p><u>3- Animal Husbandry</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement all programs assigned to Kshetra Panchayats. 2. Supervise GPs and send reports to ZP. 3. Selection of sight/beneficiaries for input distribution as recommended by GPs. 4. Planning of natural breeding centers and their monitoring. 5. Implement activities including :- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Management and maintenance of veterinary & livestock development services and stockmen centers. (ii) Prevention and control of epidemics and infections diseases of the cattle and poultry. (iii) Intensive cattle development programme. (iv) Promote production of improved fodder and grasses. 6. Maintain assets and buildings vested in KP's. 	<p><u>2- Agriculture Soil and Water Conservation</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Survey, planning and implementation of soil and water conservation and improvement programmes. 2. Construction of bundhs and check dams other structures for treatment. 3. Prepare projects for reclamation of User lands. 4. Ensure provision of facilities inputs in User. land reclamation 5. Organize Bhumi Sena Scheme for reclamation of User Barren and Uncultivable land. 6. Reclamation of Ravitous land. 7. Production of Rhizobium culture in identified laboratories. 8. Maintenance of building and assets vested in GP. <p><u>3- Animal Husbandry</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plan supervise and implement all programs relating to animal husbandry in the District. 2. Establishment, maintenance and management of veterinary hospitals. 3. Establishment, maintenance and management of middle veterinary hospitals and dispensaries. 4. Improvement in the breed of cattle, poultry and other animals through artificial insemination and other measures. 5. Promotion dairy, poultry and piggy development. 6. Prevention and control for epidemics and other infectious diseases of animals including food and mouth diseases. 7. Balanced Feed, fodder and grass land development. 8. Training of breeders/farmers and users groups. 9. Establish centers to promote processing of hides skins and animal by-products. 10. Involve private sector institution/NGS,s in planning, research, marketing and programmes of breed improvement, fodder and feed development. 11. Supervise functioning of animal breeding farms and make available bulls and other facilities. 12. Promotion and development of cat/sheep/piggy rearing farms. 13. Publicity and extension of schemes relating to animal husbandry.
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<p><u>4- Animal Husbandry - Fisheries</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recommend beneficiaries for different schemes to KP. 2. Intensive development of fisheries and tanks in GPs. 3. Leasing of tanks/ponds. 4. Ensure availability of inputs. 5. Organize self help groups/cooperatives of fishman. 6. Implement scheme prepared by GPs. 7. Development of fisheries in user and waterlogged areas. 8. Maintenance of buildings and assets vested in GP. <p><u>5- Area development - Drought Prone Area Programme</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Constitute Users Groups after identifying the local needs and problems, Separate Self Help Groups to be organised for women. SC/ST Agricultural Laborers and shepherds. 2. Training of Beneficiary Self Help Groups. 3. From Watershed Association. 4. Appoint Watershed Secretary and Volunteers. 5. Prepare Watershed Development Plans with the Technical assistance of the concerned department/agencies to ensure operation and maintenance of assets created. 6. Identify farmers adopting improved Agricultural Practices in Project Area. <p><u>6- Co-operatives</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote cooperatives in different programmes and activities at village level and establish linkages with Gram Panchayats. 2. Organize extension activities or promoting 	<p><u>4- Animal Husbandry - Fisheries</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare plan for fisheries development for the block. 2. Training of fish farmers. 3. Ensure delivery of credit and other inputs to fishman and cooperatives and self help groups. 4. Development of sewage fed fisheries. 5. Assist in development of new hatcheries and modernization of existing hatcheries. 6. Development of lakes, ponds, tanks in KP area. 7. Implement welfare schemes for fishman. 8. Maintenance of buildings and assets vested in KP. <p><u>5- Area development - Drought Prone Area Programme</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selection of Village/Agencies including Self Help Groups for developments works and schemes. 2. Appointment of Watershed Development Teams. 3. Impart training to members of Watershed Development Teams Watershed Associations. 4. Disseminate information regarding improved Agricultural Practices in Project Area. <p><u>6- Co-operatives</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Take measures for promotion of cooperatives in different sectors. 2. Implement policies regarding production credit marketing consumer and other societies. 	<p>14. Maintain assets and building vested in ZP's.</p> <p><u>4-Animal Husbandry - Fisheries</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare a plan for development of fisheries in the district. 2. Arrange for inputs like credit, fingerlings and fish meal. 3. Organize and operate fish farmers development agency (FEDA) in the districts. 4. Prepare proposal for development of fisheries and get them sanctioned from financial institution. 5. Development of lakes. 6. Training of fish farmers. 7. Arrange for marketing of fish and fish products. 8. Assist KPs and GPs in marketing of fish. 9. Implement scheme like Accident Insurance for fisherman National Fisherman Welfare Fund and fish culture programme. 10. Assist in the development of new hatcheries and modernization of existing hatcheries. 11. Development of sewage fed fisheries. 12. Utilization of water logged areas for fishery development. 13. Maintenance of buildings and assets vested in ZP. <p><u>5- Area development - Drought Prone Area Programme</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of scheme/projects as per guidelines and policy directions received from the State. 2. Monitoring of Plans and scheme of Zilla Panchayat and Panchayat Samities by constituting District Watershed Advisory Committee. 3. Provide guidance and advise with a view to ensuring about improvement in administrative set UP. 4. Implement of schemes keeping close coordination with DRDA and eliciting full support from the Gram Panchayats. 5. Select Watershed Areas; preparation and Approval of Watershed Development Plans, Selections of Projects implementations Agencies. Appointment of District Watershed Advisory Committee, Watershed Committee. 6. Impart training to officials/Non-Officials implementing the programme. 7. Disseminate information regarding improved Agriculture Practices. <p><u>6- Co-operation</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement polices regarding promotion of cooperatives in different sectors like agricultural and allied sectors industry, etc. 2. Implement policies regarding production, credit, marketing consumer, other societies.
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<p>cooperative movement. 3. Maintenance of assets and building vested in GPs.</p> <p><u>7- Dairy Development</u> 1. Supervision of the implementation of all programmes/schemes of dairy development under the guidance of KP.</p>	<p>3. Organize extension activities for promoting cooperative movement. 4. Maintenance of assets and buildings vested with KP's.</p> <p><u>7- Dairy Development</u> 1. Plan supervise and implement all programmes in the block relating to dairy development.</p>	<p>3. Implement training programmes for officials/non-official functionaries. 4. Prepare agrees comprehensive programme for training of officials/non-officials engaged in co-operative movement at different levels. 5. Maintenance of assets and building vested with ZPs. 6. Implement schemes like. 7. Financial assistance to the branches of district cooperative banks. (i) Financial assistance to urban cooperative banks. (ii) Financial Assistance for risk fund for distribution of consumption loan. (iii) Subsidy/interest free loan for purchase of shares by the members of weaker sections of Society (SC/ST). (iv) Subsidy for purchase and sale by cooperatives for fluctuation in prices. (v) Margin money to marketing cooperatives for foodgrain trade. (vi) Margin money to marketing societies for minor irrigation & agricultural implements. (vii) Margin money to development services societies foodgrain trade. (viii) Margin money to agricultural credit societies for creation fertilizer trade. (ix) Study of central consumer stores for creation of fund to meet fluctuations of prices. (x) Margin money to primary consumer stores and women and students industrial cooperatives for consumer trade. (xi) Margin money for consumer trade under public distribution system. (xii) Financial assistance for rehabilitation of cooperative rice and pulse processing units. (xiii) Loan for strengthening of old processing units. (xiv) Financial assistance for rejuvenation of Agricultural services centers run by marketing societies. (xv) Managerial assistance for sub-stores in Mandi yards. (xvi) Margin money for fertilizer trade by district cooperative union.</p> <p><u>7- Dairy Development</u> 1. Assistance to Dairy Cooperative other programmes like calf distribution/dry animals and training and development. 2. Plan, Supervise implement all programmes related to dairy</p>
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<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Selection of spot/sites and beneficiaries and monitoring the release of assistance under dairy activities. 3. Demonstration and dissemination of information coordination with other agencies. 4. Calf distribution, Dry animals other programmes. 5. Maintenance of assets and buildings vested in GPs. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Ensure linkages between dairy development, IRDP, Animal Husbandry and other rural development programmes. 3. Assistance to Dairy coop. training & Development and other programmes. 4. To implement and monitor production of fodder and balanced cattle feed. 5. Maintenance of assets and buildings vested in KPs. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. development. 3. Establish linkage with IRD. A.H. and other poverty alleviation programmes. 4. Identify the cooperative for extending working capital and share grants assistance, implementation of the schemes. 5. Organize training and development for Dairy activities. 6. Supervise GP/KP functioning coordination with concerned agencies. 7. Promote Mahila Dairies. 8. Take measures for fodder, development and balanced feed. 9. Land development, electrification of water supply and other works for chilling plants. 10. Animal health cover for increasing milk production & extension work. 11. Strengthening reorganization of milk unions and societies. 12. Establishment and extension of chilling plants. 13. Maintenance of assets and building vested in ZPs.
<p><u>8- Education - Primary</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Survey and plan preparation for development of educational and improving literacy level in the village with special emphasis on female education, SC/ST and educationally backward groups. 2. Construct & Maintenance of building of JBS and SBS and supervision of construction. 3. Organization of cultural activities, including extra curricular activities, sports. National festivals in the village school. 4. Supervision of work and conduct of teachers. 5. Assist in non-formal education. 6. Implement adult education programmes. 7. Establishment and maintenance of libraries and reading rooms. 8. Offer financial assistance to the needy students. 9. Organize midday meal programmes for school children. 10. Maintain works such as hand pumps and other amenities/ facilities for children. 	<p><u>8- Education - Primary</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plan superwise & implement all educational programmes coordination with other deptts, monitoring of programmes and dissemination of information. 2. Allocation of funds to GP's for schemes such as scholarships. 3. Organization of sports, extracurricular activities, youth welfare schemes and scouting etc. 4. Selection of teachers for training. 5. Selection of teachers organize for non formal education's part-time guides. 6. Selection of villages where school to be constructed. 7. Supervision of construction works. 8. Selection of teachers for awards and send the list to ZP. 9. Programmer and distribution of text books and other educational aids for JBS and SBS. 10. Organize part time schools for children between 6-14 years. 11. Establishment of book banks for SBS. 12. Maintenance of assets and buildings vested in the KP's. 	<p><u>8- Education - Primary</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plan for promotion of primary education in the district. 2. Blockwise allocation of funds and scheme. 3. Selection and appointment of Primary teachers. 4. Distribution of text books and other educational aids amongst block. 5. Grants in aid to Senior Basic schools for science equipment/sciences kit/furniture etc. 6. Grants in aid for opening of Senior basic Schools/Junior basic School. 7. Maintenance of building and assets vested in ZP. 8. Monitoring of maintenance of building of JRS/SBS. 9. Awards to teachers in Basic schools. 10. Merit scholarships. 11. Grants in aid for scouts/child welfare and other extracurricular schemes. 12. To give suggestions regarding next books and curriculum for primary education according to the specific needs of the area. 13. Implement schemes including - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Grants in aids for sports child welfare and educational programmes in schools. (ii) Grant in aids to Arabic Schools (iii) Grant in aid for refresher training of teachers in primary schools. (iv) Grant in aid for opening of SBS in unserved areas where land/building is donated by private parties/local community. (v) Grants in aid for opening JBS in unserved areas

		<p>where land/building is donated by private parties/local community.</p> <p>(vi) Grants in aid for opening time classes for children of age group 6-14 in urban and rural areas.</p> <p>(vii) Grants in aid for construction of buildings/hostels in Govt. SBS.</p> <p>(viii) Additional grant in aid Junior High School for reimbursement of free education to boys of class VII & VIII.</p> <p>(ix) Maintenance grant for recognized non govt. and non assisted SBS.</p> <p>(x) Grants in aid to JBS in urban & rural areas to maintain teacher pupil ratio.</p> <p>(xi) Establishment of offices of BSA in newly created districts.</p> <p>(xii) Establishment of accounts organisation in BSA office of newly created district.</p> <p>(xiii) Provision for maintenance of primary school building.</p> <p>(xiv) Lump sum provision for maintenance of building of schools of Basic Shiksh Parishad (BSP) Government Primary Schools.</p> <p>(xv) Appointment of local teachers for educational extension.</p> <p>(xvii) Lump sum provision for furniture and equipment for schools of BSP.</p> <p>(xviii) Assistance to the offices of BSP.</p> <p>(xix) Assistance to Junior High Schools, KG Nursery schools.</p> <p>(xx) Regional inspection cadre (Male & Female)</p> <p>(xxi) Assistance to non-govt. training institutions.</p> <p>(xxii) Sport & other extra curricular activities and youth welfare activities.</p> <p>(xxiii) Midday meals.</p> <p>(xxiv) Grants in aid for opening mixed schools in rural areas.</p> <p>(xxv) Grants in aid for opening boys/girls JBS in urban areas.</p> <p>(xxvi) Grants in aid to JBS for improvement in science education and equipment/furnishing.</p> <p>(xxvii) Grants in aid for establishment of SBS for boys & girls in rural areas.</p> <p>(xxviii) Grants in aid for SBS for improvement in science education/equipment/furniture.</p> <p>(xxix) Provision of merit scholarship for students of class VI to VII @ Rs. 15/- PM for three years.</p>
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<p><u>9- Education - Secondary</u> 1. Provision of special facilities for girls studying in boys Secondary schools.</p>	<p><u>9- Education - Secondary</u> 1. Assess the need for Secondary education in KP area. 2. Recommend setting up of Secondary schools. 3. Recommend locations/sites for new schools. 4. Assistance to govt. assisted Higher Secondary schools for extension of class room & furniture due to increase in number of students. 5. Special facilities for girl students reading in boys Secondary schools in rural areas. 6. Extension of boy scouts & guides schemes in Higher Secondary Schools. 7. Purchase of land/building for govt. Higher Secondary schools. 8. Establishment of Jan Shiksha Nilayam form govt. resources. 9. Maintenance of building & assets vested in KP.</p>	<p>(xxx) Grants in aid for establishment book naks is SBS in rural areas. (xxxi) Grants in aid for equipment/furniture etc. for SBS in rural areas. (xxxii) Grants in aid to JBS for educational aids. (xxxiii) Boy scout scheme in JBS.</p> <p><u>9- Education - Secondary</u> 1. Survey and plan for setting up of Secondary education. 2. Coordinating with other departments for improving the performance of the district in respect of Secondary education. 3. Construction/assistance in construction and maintenance of Secondary school buildings education material etc. 4. Implement schemes assigned to the district including - i) Award to teachers ii) Employment schemes for educated unemployed iii) Physical training for teachers iv) General training for teachers v) Short term training for teachers vi) Merit scholarship for children vii) National scholarship viii) Scholarship for children of freedom fighters ix) Scholarship for children of studying Sanskrit x) Scholarship for children of Defense personal xi) Scholarship for children of Secondary schools xii) Scholarship for children of VI & VIII class xiii) Scholarship for children of IX & X class xiv) Additional scholarship in secondary schools xv) Increase in rate of scholarship xvi) Merit scholarship for class VI to VIII xvii) Accommodation for meritorious students xviii) Establishment of High Schools at Block level xix) Establishment of schools in unserved areas on donation of land/building xx) Grant in aid to non-govt. schools xxi) Establishment & up gradation of libraries xxii) Special facilities for girls studying in boys secondary schools in rural areas xxiii) Non-govt. schools on grant list xxiv) Assistance to physically handicapped xxv) Sanctioning additional subjects xxvi) Construction and maintenance of laboratories</p>
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<p><u>10- Food Civil Supplies - Public Distribution System</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Supervision of the PDS in the village including inspection of fair price shops. Dissemination of information regarding availability of supplies under PDS. Inform KP/ZP about scarcity or supply (or breakdown) of essential and scare commodities. Organize the work of issuing ration cards. Recommend eligible persons/institutions/Co-op Societies for grant of license to KP. Select beneficiaries as per guidelines issued by the Govt. Distribute relief supplies through PDS. Distribute foodgrains under different employment generation schemes. <p><u>11- Forests - Social and Farm Forestry</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the requirement of fuelwood and fodder and plantation of the requisite species. Promote farm forestry. Plantation and preservation of trees on road side and CPRL. Promote nurseries on private land. Raising improvement of village forest and pastures and their preservation and management. Encourage educational institutions and NGOs to promote village forests. 	<p><u>10- Food Civil Supplies - Public Distribution System</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out inspections of fair price shops in the area as per guidelines. Supervise the functioning of GP with regard to PDs. Supervision of relief supplies distributed through PDS. <p><u>11- Forests - Social and Farm Forestry</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Assess requirement of fuel wood and fodder and prepare a plan for meeting this requirement. Promote and implement road side plantation. Promote fuelwood plantation and fodder development. Promote farm forestry. Development programmes for establishment of nurseries. Organise Van Maho-Utsav. Organise Van Panchayats. 	<p>xxvii) Extension of scheme of scouts and guides xxviii) Organize extracurricular activities xxix) Taking over of non-govt. schools xxx) Strengthening of Govt. schools xxxi) Up gradation of High Schools xxxii) Establishment of Govt. High Schools and up gradation of SBS xxxiii) Grant to HS Schools xxxiv) Special facilities for girls xxxv) Grant to non-govt. H S Schools xxxvi) Grant to small works xxxvii) Grant to public and other libraries xxxviii) Construction, maintenance and functioning of govt. Sanskrit schools.</p> <p><u>10- Education - Technical</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a forum for exchange of ideas between local industrialists. Director polytechnic chamber of commerce and industry to review the inter-relationship between the demand and supply of diploma holders and provide necessary feedback to State govt. for necessary action. Promote women's polytechnics and special polytechnics for weaker section of society through NGOs/Private sector and other institutions. Involve NGOs and Private sector in employment of passouts from polytechnics, specially women. Arrange for suitable land/building for opening new polytechnics. Maintenance of assets and buildings vested in ZPs. <p><u>11- Food Civil Supplies - Public Distribution System</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Formulate plan for supply of essential commodities through PDS as per guidelines issued by the State Govt. Licensing & allotment of fair price shops in KPs/GPs Opening new outlets in scarcity prone areas when required. Co-ordinate with the State Govt. and arrange supplies including transport of essential commodities to PDS. Establishment & Management of relief centres in times of natural calamities. Take remedial measures on reports received from KPs & GPs in times of scarcity.
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<p>7. Maintenance of assets and buildings vested in GPs.</p> <p><u>12- Horticulture</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of approved programmes/schemes. 2. Selection of sites/beneficiaries. 3. Utilisation of funds. 4. Extension dissemination of information regarding improved seeds plant protection measures etc. 5. Render assistance in organizing/laying demonstrations. 6. Encourage and promote bee keeping and honey production. 7. Maintenance of buildings and assets vested in Gram Panchayat. <p><u>13- Industries - Small Scale</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dissemination of information about promotion of SSIs. 2. Carry out functions assigned by KP/ZP. 3. Maintenance of assets and buildings vested in GPs. 	<p>8. Maintenance of assets and buildings vested in KPs.</p> <p><u>12- Horticulture</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plan supervise and implement all programmes in the block. 2. Formulate and implement schemes including <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Consolidation and development of special fruits (ii) Betal cultivation (iii) Production and quality improvement of vegetables and spices. (iv) Developing horticulture in SC, ST prominent areas. (v) Establishment of pot nurseries. (vi) Development of citrus fruits and regions suitable for it. (vii) Establishment of commercial gardens. (viii) Regeneration of degraded orchards. (ix) Supervise mobile teams for plant protection. (x) Selection of farmers / orchardists for promoting drip irrigation. (xi) Promotion of bee keeping and honey production. (xii) Maintenance of building and assets vested in Kshetra Panchayats. <p><u>13- Industries - Small Scale</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dissemination of information about promotion and extension of small scale industries. 2. Organize exhibitions and fairs for sales promotion of products of small scale industries. 3. Carry out functions assigned by ZP/State Govt. 4. Organize exhibitions and fair. 5. Establish model units of SSIs. 6. Promote industries like wood carving and seasoning. 7. Promote residential industrial workshops. 8. Maintenance of assets and building vested in KPs. 	<p><u>12- Food Civil Supplies - Public Distribution System</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formulate plan for supply of essential commodities through PDS as per guidelines issued by the State Govt. 2. Licensing & allotment of fair price shops in KPs/GPs 3. Opening new outlets in scarcity prone areas when required. 4. Co-ordinate with the State Govt. and arrange supplies including transport of essential commodities to PDS. <p><u>13- Forests - Social and Farm Forestry</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare a plan for fuel wood and fodder development with special focus on integrated development of fallow land and common property resource land. 2. Prepare program for social forestry and farm forestry and to allocate farm to funds GPs for implementation of the programme. 3. Development of m*inor forest produce and its marketing. 4. Programme of soil and water conservation through forestry. 5. Promote nurseries for plantation of fuel wood and fodder. 6. Improvement of degraded forests. 7. Development of important bird sanctuaries. 8. Tortoise rehabilitation schemes. 9. Development and beautification of important lakes through plantation. 10. Establishment of botanical gardens. 11. Undertake maintenance of assets and buildings vested in Zaps.
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<p><u>14- Industries - Village</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Dissemination of information about promotion of schemes of KVIB village and cottage industries and the amount of subsidy on khadi and polyester khadi production, subsidy to women weavers training of weavers and craftsman and motivate the villagers to take up these schemes. Arrange technical training for beneficiaries. Arrange provision of inputs like raw material term credits and working capital through concerned agencies. Selection of beneficiaries for different schemes and to recommend the list to KP. Development of pottery chicken production centres and other traditional handicrafts. Maintenance of buildings and assets vested in GP. 	<p><u>14- Irrigation</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Levy Tawan in case of Khandi katan an Abjaja. Maintenance of rajwahs in blocks. Management of kulabas serving more than one GP. Embankments and maintenance of drains, bandhis, flood control works. 	<p><u>14- Horticulture</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing programmes regarding flowers, fruits, vegetables, condiments and species including administrating various components of the scheme at the grassroot level. Estimate demand procure and make available seeds, planting material, pesticides and other input to growers in time. Ensure supply and distribution of pesticide insecticides and take other plant protection measures. Supervision of quality seed multiplication of farms and register nurseries. Encourage and involve private sector institutions/NGOs in fruit processing and caning marketing and training. Encourage the use of drip irrigation. Maintenance of buildings and assets vested in Zilla Panchayat.
<p><u>15- Irrigation</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Review the current status of the guls maintenance and silt removal extension etc. Lodge complaints regarding unauthorised breaches. Ensure water distribution in accordance with Osrabandi. Management of kulabas serving the Gram Panchayat. Undertake works assigned by KP/ZP. 	<p><u>15- Irrigation - Private Minor</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Fix target of works including free boring at village level officers of the concerning area. Collection of loan applications and their recommendation to the banks for sanction. Maintenance of records of various M.I. works at village level. Preparation of Shajra sheets and identification of the un-irrigated area. Monitoring and supervision of boring and other M.I. works. Recommendation of subsidy adjustment to Zilla Panchayat. Verification of M.I. works at site. Inventory of various M.I. works. Extension and technical service to farmers. Establishment linkages with farmers groups V.O.s etc. Maintenance of assets and building vested in KPs. 	<p><u>15- Industries - Small Scale</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Dissemination of information about promotion extension of small scale industries through ZILLA Udyog Bandhu. Assist in promotion of marketing of products of SSIs. Organise seminars, conferences, training programmes, exhibitions for promotion of products of SSIs. Maintenance of assets and building vested in craps. Implement schemes for promotion of SSIs assigned by State Govt. including. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of industrial Estates. Training and development of carpet industry Provision of margin money Integrated margin money loan Entrepreneurship development Land acquisition General facilities centre Industrial housing colonies Wood carving and seasoning industries Woolen carpet thread Diamond cutting and
<p><u>16- Irrigation - Private Minor</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of farmers in open meeting of 	<p><u>16- Irrigation - State Tubewells</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of villages for construction of new 	<p><u>16- Industries - Village</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Dissemination of information about promotion, extension of

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<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Gram Panchayat for free boring. 3. Collection of form 61 Kha, Khasra Khataunis from the farmers. 4. Collection of loan applications by village level officers. 5. Execution of M.I. works. 6. Report failure of M.I. works to Kshetra Panchayat and Zilla Panchayat. 7. Inventory of M.I. works at village development officer level. 8. Establishment of linkage with farmers groups/voluntary organization etc. 9. Maintenance of assets and building vested in GPs. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. SIWs. 3. Monitoring construction works/maintenance. 4. Supervise the working of the Assistant Engineer/Irrigation supervisor and section mistri. 5. Assist. GPs in settlement of disputes of Osrabandi. 6. Monitoring of recovery of water charges by GPs. 7. Maintenance of buildings and assets vested in Kshetra Panchayat. 	<p>the schemes of KVIB and concessions and incentives attached of these.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Establishment and management of training cum production centres from ZPs own resources.
<p><u>17- Irrigation - State Tubewells</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selection of sites for construction and reconstruction of tubewells in accordance with technical guidelines. 2. Review the work of construction 3. Preparation of Osrabandi. 4. Repair and maintenance of State tubewell and water distribution system and mobilise additional resources where necessary. 5. Send a panel of names for appointment of tubewell operator/assistants to ZP. 6. Prepare Jamabandi 7. Recover water charges. 8. Supervise working of tubewell operator. 	<p><u>17- Labour and Employment</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supervision and monitoring of the implementation of minimum wages and other acts relating to rural labour. 2. Monitor other acts and rules as may be assigned by the State govt. and ZP. 3. Maintenance of assets and buildings vested in KPs. 	<p><u>17- Irrigation</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare a coordinated plan of water utilization for agricultural development. 2. Maintenance of minor irrigation works including embankments and service in the district. 3. Maintenance and repair of banks and service roads of Rajwahas whose water discharge is upto 20 cusses and whose command area related to a single district. 4. Management of Nalas having catchment area in a single district. 5. Prepare roster for water distribution. 6. Advise irrigation department regarding water-distribution of major canals. 7. Prepare and dovetail project proposals for schemes for irrigation, flood control drainage Bundhis and tanks. 8. Training of officials/non-officials in proper utilization of water. 9. Monitor recovery of water charges. 10. Take steps for prevention of breaches/canal cuttings.
<p><u>18- Labour & Employment</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To monitor the implement of minimum wages act and other measures of labour welfare. 2. Maintenance of assets and buildings vested in GPs. 	<p><u>18- Medical and Health</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supervise functioning of Primary Health Centre. 2. Renovation, extension of Primary Health Centres. 3. Monitor functioning of Ayurvedic/Unani/Homeopathic hospital/ dispensaries. 4. Control of epidemics. 5. Implementation of family welfare programmes. 6. Controlling of Environmental insanitation. 	<p><u>18- Irrigation - Private Minor</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Planning of ground water and surface water resources for Private Minor Irrigation works at Kshetra Panchayat level. 2. Construction of private Tube-Wells in feasible areas. 3. Fixing the target of M.I. Works including the Boring to kshetra Panchayat. 4. Ensure availability of material & funds for works 5. Monitoring of works for timely achievement of targets. 6. Training of non officials under TRYSEM. 7. Supervise the working of Astd. Engineer/Boring Tech. etc. 8. Formulation & Implementation of credit plan for free Boring and other M.I. Schemes. 9. Examine proposals and give technical and administrative

<p><u>19- Medical and Health</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Arrangement of land and construction of Sub-centres. 2. Distribution of Anti Malaria drugs. 3. Implementation of family welfare programmes. 4. Distribution of Bleaching powders and CRS. 5. Distribution of Health Education Material. 6. Information/Registration of Birth and Deaths. 7. Controlling Environmental insanitation. 8. Information and control of epidemics 9. Assist in organising vaccination camps for children. 10. Implementation of Maternity & Child Welfare Schemes. 11. To keep watch on water-borne diseases. 12. Maintenance of assets and buildings vested in GPs. <p><u>20- Non - Conventional Sources of Energy</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dissemination of information regarding non conventional sources such as bio-gas plant improved chulhas, solar cooker and select beneficiaries and prospective buyers. 2. Maintenance of community devices of non conventional energy. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Promotion & implementation of Maternity & Child Welfare schemes. 8. Arrangement of suitable land for PHCs. 9. Identification of unqualified doctors and suitable action against them. 10. Implementation of National Health Programmes. 11. Maintenance of assets and buildings vested in KPs. <p><u>19- Non - Conventional Sources of Energy</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promotion and development (Extension) of non-conventional sources of energy. 2. Prepare an energy Plan for Integrated Rural Energy programme. 3. Training of artisans for construction of NCE devices and link it with TRYSEM or other poverty alleviation programmes. 4. Maintenance of assets and buildings vested in KPs. <p><u>20- Panchayati Raj</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Make a comprehensive plan for rural sanitation sanitary latrines pavements of lanes and drains and identify priority villages and allocate and allocate funds accordingly. 2. Prepare a plan for improvement of Hat/Bazar/Mela 3. Construct workshop buildings for Panchayat Udyog and arrange for the training of staff engaged there in. 4. Organize training programmes for officials and non-officials functionaries associated with Panchayati Raj. 5. Maintenance of assets and buildings vested in KPs. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Establish linkage with voluntary organizations and farmer group etc. 11. Maintenance of assets and buildings vested in ZPs. <p><u>19- Irrigation - State Tubewells</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Planning utilization of groundwater resources and fixing inter-block priorities. 2. Monitor/improve the efficiency and capacity utilisation of SIW including power supply. 3. Construction reconstruction and renovation of tubewells. 4. Appointment and transfer of tubewell operators/assistants. 5. To arrange spare parts for maintenance of SIWs. 6. Monitor recovery of water charges by GPs. 7. Training of official/non-official functionaries and water users. 8. Maintenance of buildings and assets vested in Zilla Panchayat. <p><u>20- Labour and Employment</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supervision of the procedure of selection of candidates in ITIs. 2. Supervision inspection guidance recommendation regarding trades being taught in ITIs. 3. Supervision of buildings & their maintenance of the ITIs and hostels. 4. Give recommendations regarding training development keeping in the view the technological/industrial and employment needs of the district. 5. Coordination with local industries of ITIs trained persons. 6. Monitor the utilisation of budget of ITIs and help resolving their problems. 7. Supervision of implementation of minimum wages act and other acts relating to labour employed in agricultural and commercial establishments.
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<p><u>21- Panchavati Raj</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote and plan construction of sanitary latrines and rural sanitation measures. 2. Construction of Panchayat Bhawan in the village. 3. Set up village markets/Hats and make arrangement for rural fairs. 4. Construct pavements (Kharanja) and drains in selected villages. 5. Construction of workshop for Panchayat Udyog. 6. Maintenance of assets and buildings and buildings vested in GPs. <p><u>22- Public Works</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction and Maintenance of village roads village lanes by lanes etc. 2. Construction and Maintenance of buildings and other assets costing upto Rs. 5.00 lakh. 3. Removal of encroachments obstruction/projections on village roads and lanes. 4. Road side tree plantations. 5. Maintenance of buildings, road and other assets vested in GP. 	<p><u>21- Public Works</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparation of road development programme in the KP area. 2. Construction and Maintenance of link roads approach roads including bridges culverts costing upto Rs. 10 lakhs. 3. Maintenance of such public roads drains and other infrastructure for transport which do not come under the control of any other local or Govt. body. 4. Maintenance of buildings roads and other assets vested in KP. 5. Responsibility for construction works upto Rs. 25.00 lakhs. 6. Road side tree plantation. <p><u>22- Rural Development Welfare scheme for BPL people</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organisation survey of families living below poverty line. 2. Compilation of family and economic register. 3. Preparation of block plan and service area plan. 4. Processing of loan applications. 5. Help beneficiaries procure good quality assets. 6. Monitoring of expenditure asset creation and repayment of loans. 7. Maintenance of assets and buildings vested in KPs. <p><u>Creation & Maintenance of Rural Infrastructure</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide technical assistance to the Gram Panchayats for project preparation under village development schemes. 2. Approve the annual village development schemes work plan of Gram Panchayats from funds received directly by them. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Ensure action against complaints under the child labour act. 9. Setting up coaching centre guidance centers for 10. Monitor the working of employment exchanges. 11. Maintenance of assets and buildings vested in ZPs. <p><u>21- Medical and Health</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policy relating to site selection and construction of community Health/Primary Health centres. 2. Financing and assistance to Kshetra Panchayat in controlling epidemics. 3. Planning supervision & implementation of family welfare programmes. 4. Monitoring of Maternity and child welfare schemes. 5. Promotion of School Health programmes. 6. Sanitation in fairs organised in the districts. 7. Identification of unqualified doctors and suitable action against them. 8. Supervision of the functioning of Ayurvedic/Unanin/ Homeopathic dispensaries. 9. Provision of water supply, electricity, diesel generating sets for mortuaries, SID clinics, Plastic surgery, Pathology labs etc. 10. Maintenance of assets and buildings vested in ZPs. <p><u>22- Non - Conventional Sources of Energy</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Planning, distribution, implementation supervision and control of IREP. 2. To distribute subsidy on energy saving devices to various industries institutions etc. 3. Prepare plan in relation to energy policy of the state and coordinate with the concerned agencies. 4. Obtain regular feed back regarding usability of NCE devices. 5. Maintenance of assets and buildings vested in ZPs.
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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Proper and timely utilisation of funds. 4. Monitoring of expenditure & quality of works. 5. Maintenance of assets created under village development schemes & vested in KPs. <p>Training & Self Employment Programmes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify trades suitable for the area. 2. Selection of trainees for different trades as per their aptitude. 3. To assist trained youth in starting self employment enterprises. 4. Recommend institutions for approval. 5. Explore new areas for training. <p>Biogas (Plants construction) Programmes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Process loan applications where required. 2. Disbursement of subsidy. 3. To organise motivational and user training. 4. Monitoring the quality of construction. 5. Organise block level user training. 6. Involve NGOs in training. 7. Monitoring 8. Maintenance of Biogas plants vested in KP's. <p>Welfare Schemes for BPL people</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compilation of family & Economic Register. 2. Preparation of Block & Service Area Plan. 3. Identification of economic activities for (DWCRA) self help groups. 4. Selection and approval of beneficiaries. 5. Identification of NGO's and other Training organisations. 6. Assisting in acquisition of Quality Assets. 7. Processing of local application. 8. Monitoring & follow up. 9. Assisting in forging backward & forward linkages. 10. Block level coordination with Banks. <p>Development of specified villages</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assist in selection of village to be taken up as Ambedkar Gram. 2. Provide technical assistance to Gram Panchayats in rural infrastructure creation 	
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<p>23- Rural Development Poverty Elimination Programmes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparation of family economic register. 2. Selection of beneficiaries as per the village targets. 3. To identify economic activities for raising the income levels of beneficiaries above poverty line. <p>Creation & Maintenance of Rural Infrastructure</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare plan for development of village. 2. Adopt and execute projects approved by GP. 3. Prepare and maintain accounts of expenditure & records of works. 4. Proper and timely utilisation of funds. 5. Review of works undertaken by GP and other agencies. 6. Maintenance of assets created under SGRY & other employment programmes & vested in GPs. <p>Training & Self Employment Programmes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify and recommend eligible trainees. <p>Biogas Programme</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dissemination of information. 2. Identification and selection of beneficiaries. 3. Selection of potential users. 4. Organise user groups and self help groups with the help of NGOs when ever required. 5. Maintenance of Biogas plants vested in GPs. 	<p>or setting up economic activities.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Ensure forward & backward linkages. 4. Monitoring quality of works being executed. 5. Maintenance of assets vested in KP's. <p>Housing Schemes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supervise construction of (NV) Aawas. 2. Selection of beneficiaries in accordance with available funds. 3. Provide technical guidelines to GPs. 4. Assist in banking process. <p>23- Rural Water Supply & Sanitation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare proposals for water supply with focus on problem/scarcity villages and rural sanitation. 2. Evolve effective systems for timely repair of hand pumps. 3. Keep a watch on water born diseases. 4. Prepare & implement programmes for sanitary latrines. 5. Take up piped water supply projects costing upto Rs. 5.00 Lakh 6. Maintenance of assets and buildings vested in KPs. 	<p>23- Panchayati Raj</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plan and supervise rural sanitation programmes in the districts. 2. Allocate blockwise funds for construction of pavements/Drains in Ambedkar villages and other villages. 3. Allocate blockwise funds for improvement of Hat/Bazar and Melas. 4. Plan and allocate blockwise funds for construction of workshop buildings for Panchayat Udyog and make arrangement for training of staff of Panchayat Udyog. 6. Prepare a comprehensive plan and organise training programmes for official and non-official functionaries associated with Panchayati Raj institutions. 7. Promote involvement of NGOs in rural sanitation programmes. 8. Maintenance of assets and buildings vested in ZPs.
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<p>Drinking Water Scheme for SC & ST</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare a plan for drinking water supply for SC's/ST's in the Gram Panchayat. 2. Selection of installation in accordance with guideline. 3. Maintenance of assets and buildings vested in GP's. <p>DWACRA</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparation of Family economic register. 2. Selection of beneficiaries as per the village targets. <p>Development of Specified Villages (Samagra Gram Yojna)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare plan for specified villages. 2. Identify beneficiaries for the programme. 3. Assist in site selection for community rural assets. 4. Monitor progress of programmes. 5. Maintenance of assets vested in GPs. <p>Housing Scheme (Indira Awaas Yojana/other sectors)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selection of beneficiaries and organising beneficiary groups. <p><u>24- Rural Water Supply & Sanitation</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare a plan for water supply & sanitation for the Gram Panchayat. 2. Supervision, Maintenance, Monitoring upkeep of all water supply in GP. 3. Rural sanitation programmes including construction of water drains and sanitary latrines. 4. Identification of individual beneficiaries. 5. Keep a watch over water borne diseases. 6. Coordinates with other agencies to ensure cleanliness and good health of people. 7. Maintenance and upkeep of hand pumps, cleaning of water tanks building and assets vested in GPs. 8. Take up piped water supply project costing upto Rs. 50,000. 9. Arrange for the disposal of garbage. 	<p><u>24- Sericulture</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dissemination of information, publicity regarding sericulture programmes and government facilities/assistance for such programmes. 2. Training of Seri culturists. 3. Maintenance of assets and building vested in KPs. 	<p><u>24- Public Works</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare programme of road development in the district. 2. Construction and Maintenance of district roads. 3. Construction of buildings costing upto Rs. 50.00 lakh. 4. Coordination supervision and monitoring of schemes being implemented by KPs/GPs. 5. Construction of bridge costing upto Rs. 50.00 lakhs or having a width upto 30m. 6. Road side tree plantation 7. Provide technical and equipment support to KPs/GPs. 8. Construction and Maintenance of pontoon bridges. 9. Any other work entrusted to ZP by state Govt. 10. Maintenance of Roads, Buildings vested in ZP.
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<p>10. Construction and Maintenance of cattle ponds. 11. Management of cremation/burial grounds. 12. Hygiene disposal of carcasses.</p> <p>25- Sericulture</p> <p>1. Selection of beneficiaries and selection of scheme sites. 2. Implementation of schemes approved by KP. 3. Demonstration and Dissemination of information. 4. Maintenance of assets and building vested in GPs.</p>	<p>25- Social welfare</p> <p>1. Implement schemes allotted by ZP. 2. Recommend eligible beneficiaries to ZP on the basis of proposals by GPs. 3. Monitor the social welfare schemes in their respective areas. 4. Initiate schemes of social welfare with own resources. 5. Maintenance of buildings and assets vested in KP.</p>	<p>25- Rural Development IRDP</p> <p>1. Preparation of action plan (Bank-wise and Blockwise) 2. Identification of thrust activities (area wise) 3. Ensuring backward and forward linkages. 4. Preparation of innovative models projects with better economic viability to be followed at block level. 5. Subsidy transfer to banks as per their requirements on recommendation of BCOs (or kshetra Samities) 6. Blockwise monitoring of employment asset creation and repayment of bank loans. 7. Maintenance of assets and buildings vested in ZPs.</p> <p>Creation & Maintenance of Rural Infrastructure</p> <p>1. Preparation of annual action plan integrating blockwise action plans. 2. Transfer of funds to Gram Panchayat, Kshetra Panchayats & other executing agencies. 3. Transfer of earmarked and other funds to concerned agencies. 4. Approval of the projects. 5. Approval of Budget. 6. Monitoring of physical and financial progress of allocation of funds. 7. Maintenance of Assets created under JRY & vested in ZPs.</p> <p>Training & Self Employment Programmes</p> <p>1. Preparation and approval of district action plans which will include among others the following:- (i) Physical and financial targets (ii) Ensure backward & forward linkages for self employment programme. (iii) Assistance under TRYSEM infrastructure. 2. Approve transfer of funds for stipend raw material and training fee to institutes. 3. Keep regular watch on the quality of training imparted by training institutions.</p> <p>Biogas Programme</p> <p>1. Preparation and approval of district action plans which will include among others the following :- (i) Physical and financial targets</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) To ensure backward & forward linkages. (iii) Involvement of NGOs in the programme. (iv) Innovations in Designs of Biogas plants. (v) Training of local artisans for construction of Biogas plants. (vi) Maintenance of Biogas plants vested in ZPs. <p>Drinking Water Scheme for SC & ST</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparation of action plan which will include among others :- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Identification of villages as per norms. (b) Identification of executing agencies. (c) Transfer of funds. 2. Monitoring 3. Maintenance of assets and buildings vested in KPs. <p>DWACRA</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparation and approval of districts action plans which will include among others the following :- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Physical and financial targets. (ii) Ensure backward & forward linkages for DWACRA groups. 2. Transfer of subsidy to Banks for DWACRA group loans (DRDA) 3. Release of Revolving Funds to Kshetra Panchayat (DRDA) 4. Submission of periodic Accounts to State Govt. etc. (DRDA) 5. Coordination with Banks. 6. Provision of common facilities such as Community Hall. Workshops day-care facilities. 7. Blockwise Monitoring of Programme. 8. Organisation of districts level Training Seminars & Workshops. <p>Development of specified villages</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparation of Annual District Action Plan integrating Block Plan. 2. Integrating of (AGY) in Block Plans & Zilla Plans Approval of village selected as (Ambedkar Gram). 3. Coordination with implementation departments at District level. 4. Coordination with DRDAs for anti-poverty programme. 5. Monitoring of physical & financial progress. 6. Maintenance of assets vested in ZPs. <p>Housing Schemes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Blockwise allocation of targets & funds. 2. Approval of infrastructure proposals. 3. Promote involvement of NGOs.
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<p><u>26- Social welfare</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select and recommend beneficiaries for different schemes of social welfare. 2. Implement schemes assigned to GP by KP/ZP 3. Run social welfare schemes from their own resources. 4. Maintenance of buildings and assets vested in GP. <p><u>27- Sports & Youth Welfare Department</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of Akharas. 2. Construction of ground for football, Volleyball, Basketball, Hockey and other games. 3. Organisation of Yuvak Mangal Dal 4. Involving Yuvak Mangal Dal in agriculture and other development and cultural programmes. 5. Maintenance of buildings and assets in GP. 	<p><u>26- Sports & Youth Welfare Department</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organise rural sports/games competitions. 2. Promote organisation Yuvak & Mahila mangal dals. 3. Over see the functioning of Yuvak Mandal Dal. 4. Training of members of Yuvak Mandal Dal. 5. Seminars/Workshops for Yuvak/Mahila Mandal Dal. 6. Development of numbers of PVO for security and social services in fairs and festivals. 7. Promotion and establishment of gymnasiums/Akharas. 8. Organise cultural programmes. 9. Maintenance of buildings & assets vested in KP. <p><u>27- Sugar Cane & Sugar Industry.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement functions assigned to KP by ZP in promotion of sugarcane production supply of inputs, dissemination of research findings, training of cane growers including co-operatives. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Monitoring. <p><u>Rural Housing Schemes</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Blockwise allocation. 2. Release of loan component and state subsidy to blocks. 3. Monitoring of progress. 4. Quality of works and targets. 5. Encourage NGOs to participants in the programme. <p><u>26- Rural Water Supply & Sanitation</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Association of needs of drinking water in the district and prepare a plan for water supply and sanitation specially keeping in view the needs of the areas which do not have adequate water supply. 2. Identification of the areas to be recovered under water supply or hand pumps as per the suitability of the area. 3. Take up works of water supply costing upto Rs. 10.00 lakhs. 4. Testing quality of water. 5. Promote programmes of Sanitary latrines. 6. Draw up a plan for training of local artisans for construction of sanitary latrines with the help of TRYSEM. 7. Involve NGOs in rural sanitation programmes particularly construction of Sanitary latrines. 8. Coordination & Monitoring of rural water supply through different agencies. 9. Maintenance of assets and buildings vested in TPs. <p><u>27- Sericulture</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare a comprehensive plan for development of sericulture taking into account all forward and backward linkage. 2. Develop suitable institutional framework for implementation of schemes supply of inputs marketing etc. 3. Direct GPs for allotment of suitable land to landless for mulberry plantation. 4. Organise training programmes for official/non-official functionaries engaged in sericulture development. 5. Encourage cooperatives/NGOs/Private sector participation in the programmes, especially women groups. 6. Publicity & extension. 7. Maintenance of assets and buildings vested in ZPs. 8. Implement sericulture schemes including : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Cocoon Insurance Scheme. ii) Eastern Region Sericulture Scheme. iii) Revolving Fund for purchase and sale of Cocoons. iv) Promotion of Violation Cocoon Production. v) Reorganization of sericulture Coop. societies. vi) Publicity of sericulture through folk culture.
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<p><u>28- Sugar Cane & Sugar Industry.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Survey/Selection of beneficiaries for intensive cane development program. 2. Implement functions assigned to GP by KP/ZP in dissemination of information, promotion of production apply of inputs etc. 	<p><u>28- Textile and Handloom</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promotion of handloom production. 2. Organising co-operatives, self help groups. 3. Organise exhibitions fairs for sales promotion. 4. Take measures against employing children in handloom. 5. Maintenance of assets and buildings vested in KPs. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> vii) Additional resources for viju Cocoon producers. viii) Promotion of private units for spinning. ix) Storage for cocoons. x) Model chaki cocoon scheme. <p><u>28- Social welfare</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plan Supervise and implement all programmes relating to SC, ST and Social welfare in the districts. 2. Send programs report etc. tot he state govt. as may be prescribed. 3. Supervise functioning of KP/GP. 4. Supervise working of welfare hostels. 5. Rehabilitation programmes for destitute and social security pensions etc. 6. Maintenance of buildings and assets vested in ZP. 7. Implement social welfare schemes not located in the jurisdiction of urban local bodies for example. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Scholarship to physically handicapped ii) Govt. schools/hostels for physically handicapped iii) Grant of purchase of artificial limbs etc. iv) Education & training for children of physically handicapped persons. v) Grant for deaf and dumb, blind and other disabled for their Maintenance. vi) Home for the aged and abolition of beggary. vii) Grant to NGOs for institutional service for destitute children. viii) Grant to NGOs for Balwadis. ix) Grant to NGOs for welfare for physically handicapped. x) Grant to NGOs for giving vocational training. xi) Grant to NGOs for rehabilitation of destitute women. xii) Burial and Cremation of destitute. xiii) Grant to NGOs for engaged in social welfare activities. xiv) Running of training cum production centres in Protection Home & Social security pensions. xv) Blind school for boys and girls. xvi) Grants to destitute windows. xvii) Opening of crèches for children in scavenger colonies. xviii) Establishment of homes for orphans & destitute children. xix) Establishment of Model homes for destitute girls/boys.
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<p><u>29- Tourism Development</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selection of sites and spots of local tourist importance and develop them. 2. Maintenance of assets and buildings vested in GPs. <p><u>30- Women and Child Welfare</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of schemes and programs like setting up anganwadis, Mahila Mandal 	<p><u>29- Tourism Development</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare projects for development & beautification of sites/spots of tourist importance in the block and forward them to ZP for funding. 2. Make infrastructural arrangements including electricity and water supply. 3. Maintenance of assets and buildings vested in KPs. <p><u>30- Women and Child Welfare</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select anganwadi workers from the panel of names recommended by GPs.. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> xx) Establishment of ashram type schools for destitute girls. xxi) Establishment of schools and workshops for handicapped including Dumb, deaf, blind and spastics. xxii) Establishment, Maintenance and extension of Ashram type schools for different categories of tribes. xxiii) Scholarship to children of different classes, scheduled castes & persons engaged in unclean occupations, denotified tribes and scheduled tribes. xxiv) Establishment & Maintenance of hostels for boys and girls of S/C, D/T, S/T children. xxv) Books banks for the children of S/C xxvi) Development of colonies for tribes like kols. xxvii) Grants to Denotified tribes for marriage of daughter, illness victim of atrocities. xxviii) Economic Development of denotified tribes included in the list of S/C xxix) Scholarship for students of backward castes studying in different classes. xxx) Grants in aid to departmentally assisted S/C and S/T primary schools, hostels and libraries for their Maintenance and extension. xxxi) Economic Development of denotified tribes in the list of scheduled tribes. <p><u>29- Sports & Youth Welfare Department</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organisation of women and youth competitions and district games/sports. 2. Establishment of stadium, game fields, Akharas on the basis of design approved by state Govt. and mobilisation of 50% funds form ZP sources. 3. Maintenance of buildings and assets vested in ZP. 4. Organisation of activities of Nehr Yuvak Mandal Dal and Youth Clubs. 5. Training of sports persons. 6. Organising of competition of women winning block level competitions. 7. Arrangements of sports material. 8. Organise talent search for sports at different levels. 9. Training of members of Yuvak Mandal Dals. <p><u>30- Sugar Cane & Sugar Industry.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote sugarcane production in suitable areas in the district. 2. Dissemination of latest research findings.
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<p>Dal, Maternity and child care, Mahila Samridhi Yojana Revolving fund etc.</p> <p>2. Report crime against women.</p> <p>3. Management of School feeding programme and supplementary nutrition programme.</p> <p>4. Implement scheme allotted to GP by ZP/KP.</p> <p>5. Create awareness about women participation and empowerment of women and rights of children.</p> <p>6. Co-ordination with other departments and NGOs for effective implementation of programmes and convergence of services.</p> <p>7. Maintenance of assets and buildings vested in GP.</p>	<p>2. Ensure co-ordination between health, women and child development and other deptts., NGOs so that all inputs and services converge on the women and child selected under the program.</p> <p>3. Create awareness and organise campaign for crimes against women, exploitation of children including child labour.</p> <p>4. Implement programme/schemes allotted to KP by ZP.</p> <p>5. Maintenance of assets and buildings vested in KP.</p>	<p>3. Training of one cane growers including cane co-operatives.</p> <p>4. Implementation of schemes including :-</p> <p>i) Subsidy on transportation</p> <p>ii) Production of foundation seeds</p> <p>iii) Intensive cane development in catchment areas of sugar mills.</p> <p>iv) Make available inputs including seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, spraying implements to cane growers.</p> <p>v) Construction of inter-village roads in catchment area of sugar mills.</p> <p>vi) Cane development in ready established sugar mills.</p> <p>vii) Assistance in construction of godowns by cane societies and other agencies.</p> <p><u>31- Textile and Handloom</u></p> <p>1. Promotion of handloom production by organising co-operatives, self help groups, women groups.</p> <p>2. Implementation of State Policies for promotion of handloom production and functions assigned by the state in this connection.</p> <p>3. Take measures against employing children in handloom.</p> <p>4. Organise exhibitions, fairs for promotion of handloom.</p> <p>5. Dissemination of latest technical knowledge and information about handlooms.</p> <p>6. Promotion of training and design centres for improving the quality of products.</p> <p>7. To undertake welfare schemes for handloom weavers and their families.</p> <p>8. Establish linkage with NGOs.</p> <p>9. Maintenance of assets and buildings vested in ZPs.</p> <p><u>32- Tourism Development</u></p> <p>1. Prepare a comprehensive plan for development and improvement of existing sports/sites of tourist importance and identify new sites/spots.</p> <p>2. Prepare projects for development of individual sites/spots of tourist interest.</p> <p>3. Encourage Private sector/NGOs/Co-operatives etc. in Tourism Promotion.</p> <p>4. Implement tasks assigned by the State Govt.</p> <p>5. Maintenance of assets and buildings vested in ZPs.</p> <p><u>33- Women and Child Welfare</u></p> <p>1. Plan supervise and implement programmes relating to</p>
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		<p>women and child development.</p> <p>2. Establish organic linkages between the concerned Department for effective functioning of ICDS and women and child welfare a programs and convergence of services.</p> <p>3. Maintenance of assets and buildings vested in ZP.</p> <p>4. Campaign for crime against women exploitation of children including child labour.</p> <p>5. Implement schemes including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) ICDS ii) World Food Program iii) Establishment of Balika Niketan iv) Assistance to Mahila Mandal Dal v) Assistance to NGOs for ICDS/Distribution of Nutrients. vi) Supplementary Nutrition Program vii) Assistance to destitute women viii) Assistance to victims of dowry cases ix) Assistance to persons who marry widows x) Implementation of Juvenile courts xi) Establishment operation and Maintenance of Women's Hostels for working women & others. xii) Implementation of women's awareness programme xiii) Skill upgradation and linkage with R.D Programme xiv) Promotion of women employment programmes xv) Assistance to women entrepreneurs in marketing.
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CHAPTER - IV

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The conclusions of the study are being submitted in two parts. In the first part conclusions specific to the state are being given and in the second part general conclusions and recommendations are being given.

CONCLUSIONS – HIMACHAL PRADESH

Status of Devolution to the PRIs

Himachal Pradesh is one of the States which have enacted a new legislation, i.e., the Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 in the light of this 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 with effect from 23rd April, 1994, i.e., within one year from the date of the Constitutional Amendment. Simultaneously the State Election Commission and the State Finance Commission was constituted by the Government. The two tiers in the Panchayati Raj system, namely Gram Panchayat and Panchayat Samiti, which were already constituted in the State, gave way to the establishment of three-tier Panchayati Raj system.

The following Panchayati Raj Act & Rules passed in the State Legislature are governing the Panchayati Raj Institutions :

1. Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act - 1994.
2. Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj (General) Rules, 1997.
3. Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj (Finance, Budget, Accounts, Audit, Works, Taxation and Allowances) Rules, 2002.

Amendments in the State Act: In view of the practical difficulties faced in the implementation of the provisions of the Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 and as a outcome of workshops conducted for reviewing the functioning of PRIs and suggestions received from the officials, elected representatives of PRIs and representatives of NGOs the State Act has been amended 9 times as per the following details:-

Sl. No.	Bill No.	Act No.
1.	3 of 1997	10 of 1997
2.	17 of 1997	1 of 1998
3.	12 of 2000	18 of 2000
4.	20 of 2000	4 of 2001
5.	14 of 2001	22 of 2001
6.	5 of 2002	10 of 2002
7.	10 of 2005	17 of 2005
8.	15 of 2006	20 of 2006
9.	11 of 2007	15 of 2007

Powers and functions devolved under executive orders from time to time :

Vide Notification No. PCH-HA(1)12/87-10206-406 Dated, July 31, 1996 and In exercise of powers conferred under section 11(2), 83(1) and 94(1) of Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 (4 of 1994), the Governor, Himachal Pradesh had entrusted the powers, functions and responsibilities upon the Panchayati Raj Institutions in Himachal Pradesh as indicated in Annexure – I.

This was done with a view to strengthen democracy at the grass root level and to make the PRIs viable institutions of self governance. The State Government has devolved powers, functions and responsibilities relating to 15 departments, namely Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Ayurveda, Education, Food & Supplies, Forest, Health & Family Welfare, Horticulture, Industries, Irrigation & Public Health, Public Works, Revenue, Rural Development and Social & Women Welfare to the Panchayati Raj Institutions on 31st July, 1996 covering 27 subjects out of the 29 subjects as mentioned in the 11th Schedule of the Constitution. Besides the above, Government has also delegated following powers by way of executive orders to the PRIs.

1. Preparation of Micro-Plans by Gram Panchayats.
2. Powers to decide about location of Institutions of public utility.
3. Powers to report on the physical attendance in their assigned areas of work with regard to the grass root level functionaries.
4. Village level committees of the department to be integrated with the standing committees of the PRIs set up.
5. Selection of beneficiaries under various schemes shall be done through Gram Sabha.
6. PRIs have been empowered to report about the physical attendance of Ayurvedic, Allopathic and Animal Husbandry Doctors, School Teachers, Patwaris, Forest Guards etc. at their places of posting.
7. Chairpersons of Zila Parishads have been designated as the chairpersons of the Governing Body of the respective DRDAs.
8. Pradhan or Up-Pradhan of Gram Panchayats have been empowered for issuing fishing license to anglers for sport fishing and Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson Panchayat Samities for issuing license to professional fishermen for general and trout water fishing and the money realized as license fee would be retained by the concerned Panchayats as its revenue.
9. Cess of Rs.1/- per bottle of liquor sold in the rural area will be collected and transferred to the Gram Panchayats for utilization in developmental activities.
10. Before grant of any lease for mining any minerals a resolution from the concerned Panchayat has been made compulsory.
11. Zila Parishads have been empowered to appoint Assistant Engineers against the vacant post of Assistant Engineers in DRDA(RDD) on contract basis for giving technical guidance to PRIs.
12. Panchayat Samitis have been empowered to appoint Kanisht Lekhapal against the vacant posts of clerk/steno typist.
13. The Gram Panchayats have been made the appointing authority in respect of the grass root level functionaries such as Panchayat Chowkidar, Panchayat Sahayak, Tailoring Mistress, Anganwari Worker/helper, Part time Water Carrier in Primary School, Para Teacher etc.
14. Primary School Buildings have been transferred to the Gram Panchayats and the maintenance/repair and control of Primary School buildings would be the responsibility of Gram Panchayats.
15. Zila Parishad and Panchayat Samities have been empowered to supervise the duties and functions regarding revenue matter, to assist the revenue officials in identification of landless/houseless persons and formulation of policies for utilization of government land and giving no objection certificates for such land on lease at district and Block level.
16. Gram Panchayats have been empowered to collect the land revenue from the land owners/right holders and Gram Panchayats will use the collected land revenue at their own level.
17. Gram Sabha resolution has been made compulsory before granting of any area on money lease and installation of mineral based industry. The Gram Panchayats have also been given powers to issue permits for the personal bonafide use for extraction of sand, stone, bajri and slates.
18. Pradhans of Gram Panchayats have been appointed as Forest Officers to carry out the purposes of rule 11 of the Himachal Pradesh Forest Produce Transit(Land Routs) Rules, 1978 for the issuance of pass for transport of Minor Forest Produce collected from the Forest in respect of 37 items.

Activity Mapping

As per the requirement of Article 243 G of the Constitution of India read with sections 11, 83 and 94 of the Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 the powers, functions and responsibilities relating to 15 various departments of the State Government in respect of subjects mentioned in schedule 11 of the Constitution were devolved upon the Panchayati Raj Institutions vide notification dated 31st July, 1996. Powers and functions devolved to the PRIs mainly pertain to supervision, monitoring, reporting planning and issuing of contractual appointments and the functions have not been devolved completely because same are also being performed by the agencies of the State Government. Funds and functionaries have not been transferred to the PRIs. The powers and functions devolved so far to the PRIs either by way of legislation or notifications or executive orders are being implemented by the Panchayats. But in the absence of effective devolution, the Panchayats are reluctant about the same because the existing powers/functions devolved to the PRIs mainly pertain to supervising, monitoring and reporting.

The 29 subjects mentioned in Schedule-11 of the Constitution relate to the various Departments of the State Government. As a follow up of the recommendations of seven roundtables, a statement of conclusions has been signed between the Hon'ble Union Minister for Panchayati Raj on behalf of Government of India and the Hon'ble Chief Minister on behalf of the State Government the Government of India and it was agreed that the Activity Mapping will be finalized by August, 2006. In view of the same the Government of India had stressed for clear cut demarcation of functions to be transferred to the PRIs along with transfer of related funds and functionaries. Accordingly, the concerned Departments have been requested to identify the activities relating to 29 subjects mentioned in 11th Schedule of the Constitution for identifying the activities that can be devolved to the PRIs and to prepare Activity Map for devolution of functions and transfer of related funds and functionaries and to take policy decision at the Government level for preparation of Activity Map by opening a separate budget window for transfer of funds to the PRIs. However, this is still under process and the Activity Mapping in respect of the above is still to be finalized.

Since Transfer of funds and functionaries to the PRIs can be taken up only after finalization of Activity Mapping for Devolution of functions to the PRIs, hence for all practical purposes there is no transfer of funds to the Panchayats in the State of Himachal Pradesh nor has any mechanism been developed for Fiscal Transfer / Devolution.

Major Central Sector Schemes/Centrally Sponsored Programmes of Ministries of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj being implemented

The following are the important Centrally Sponsored Programmes which are being implemented thru the Panchayats in the state of Himachal Pradesh :

- SGRY
- NREGA
- SGSY – (I)
- SGSY Special Projects
- IAY
- NFBS
- TSC
- Swajaldhara

- DDP/IWDP/DPAP
- Haryali, etc.
- SSA

Resources/funds transferred to Panchayats :

The following is the current situation :

SI. No	Matter in the 11 th Schedule of the Constitution	Concerned Department	The Schemes of the Department	Funds/Resources Transferred to Panchayats
1	Rural Housing	Rural Development	Indira Awaas Yojana	The funds/resources of IAY Schemes are being transferred to the village Panchayats for the beneficiaries from the DRDA through Block/IP
2	Drinking Water	Rural Development	Swajaldhara	The funds/resources of the schemes fund been transferred to some village Panchayat
3	Poverty Alleviation Programme	Rural Development	SGRY, NREGA, SGSY	The funds/resources for implementation of SGRY, NREGA had transferred to the village Panchayats
4	Education including Primary and Secondary Schools	Primary Education	SSA	The funds/resources of the schemes had been transferred to some village Panchayats
5	Health and Sanitation, including, Primary Health Centres and dispensaries	Panchayati Raj	TSC	The funds/resources for implementation of TSC had already been transferred to some village Panchayats
6	Welfare of Weaker Sections and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	Social Welfare	NFBS	The funds/resources of the schemes had been transferred to some village Panchayats

State Finance Commissions and their Status :

The state government was very quick to appoint the State Finance Commission as per provision of Article 243-I of the constitution. They were constituted as follows :

1. Ist State Finance Commission – 23rd April, 1994
2. IInd State Finance Commission – 25th May, 1999
3. IIIrd State Finance Commission – 26th May, 2005

Following is the status of the three State Finance Commissions :

	SFC 1	SFC 2	SFC 3
Term of the Commission	23 April, 1994 to Nov 1996	25, May 1999 to Oct 2002	Constituted on 26 th may 2005
Report submitted on date	November, 1996	24 th October, 2002	2 nd December, 2007.
Number of recommendations	General=9 Specific=15, Total=24	27	
No of recommendation accepted by state government.	Accepted in toto	Accepted in toto	
Report accepted by state government.	July, 1997	31 October, 2002	
ATR in state legislature on date	April 1997	During budget session held in August 2003	

First SFC of Himachal Pradesh for 1996-2001 had assigned the following taxes to the Panchayats :

- (i) Grant in aid from the Govt.
- (ii) House tax
- (iii) Tax on extraction and export of sand, stone, bajri and slates
- (iv) Excise cess
- (v) Land revenue
- (vi) Duty, Fees and Fines
- (vii) 1% contingency
- (viii) Interest money
- (ix) Teh-Bazari from the shopkeeper
- (x) Service fee
- (xi) Income from own assets such as shops orchards, etc.

DEVOLUTION STATUS – MACRO ANALYSIS

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Attempt has been made to analyse the Budget at the State Level under each of the major heads and the allocations under them, respectively for financial year 2006-07 and 2007-08 separately (Department / head wise analysis has been done and is as shown in Table No. 4.1).

The total budget for the year 2006-07 was about Rs. 5,086 crores. As per the calculations around Rs. 2,876 crores should have been devolved to the panchayats. However, only about Rs. 59 crores of funds have been devolved while an estimated Rs. 2,816 crores of funds which should have been devolved have not been devolved (please refer Figure No. 4.1).

Similarly The total budget for the year 2007-08 was about Rs. 7,219 crores. As per the calculations around Rs. 3,259 crores should have been devolved to the panchayats. However, only about Rs. 67

crores of funds have been devolved while an estimated Rs. 3,192 crores of funds which should have been devolved have not been devolved (please refer Figure No. 4.2).

Figure No. 4.1

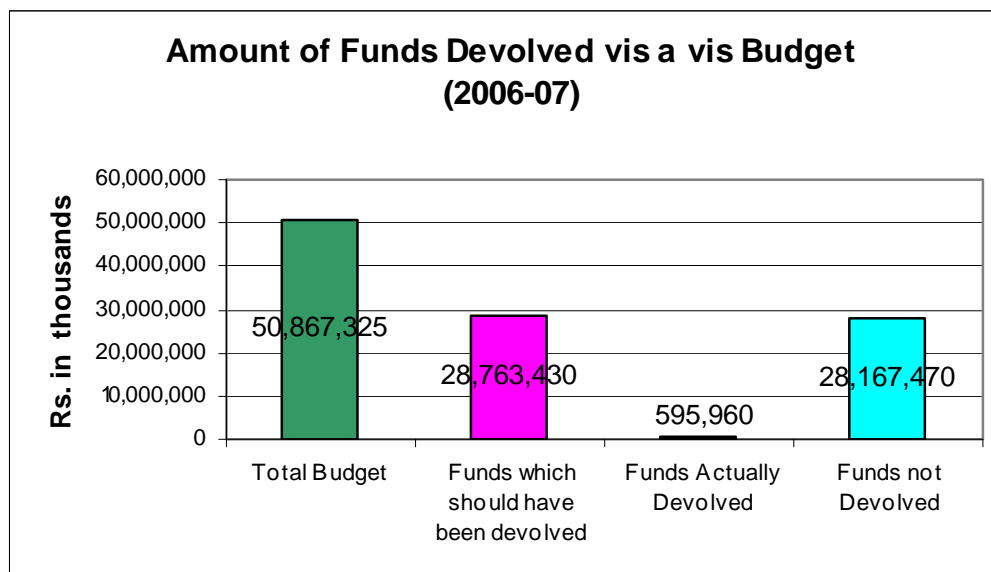
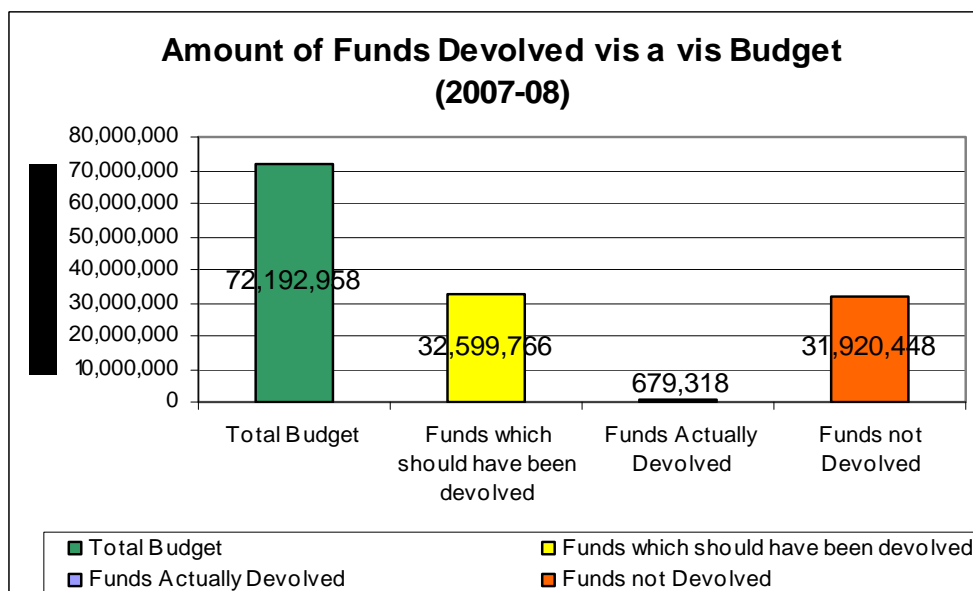


Figure No. 4.2



In terms of percentage out of a total budget of Rs. 5,086 for the year 2006-07, an estimated 56.55 % of the funds / budget amount was supposed to be devolved to the panchayats (please refer Figure. No. 4.3).

In terms of percentage out of a total budget of Rs. 7,219 for the year 2007-08, an estimated 45.16 % of the funds / budget amount was supposed to be devolved to the panchayats (please refer Figure. No. 4.4).

Figure No. 4.3

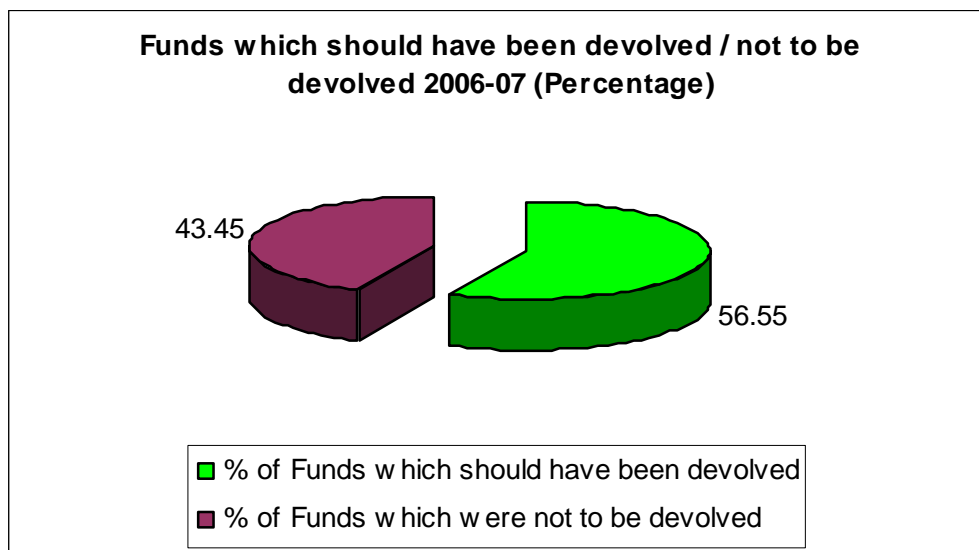
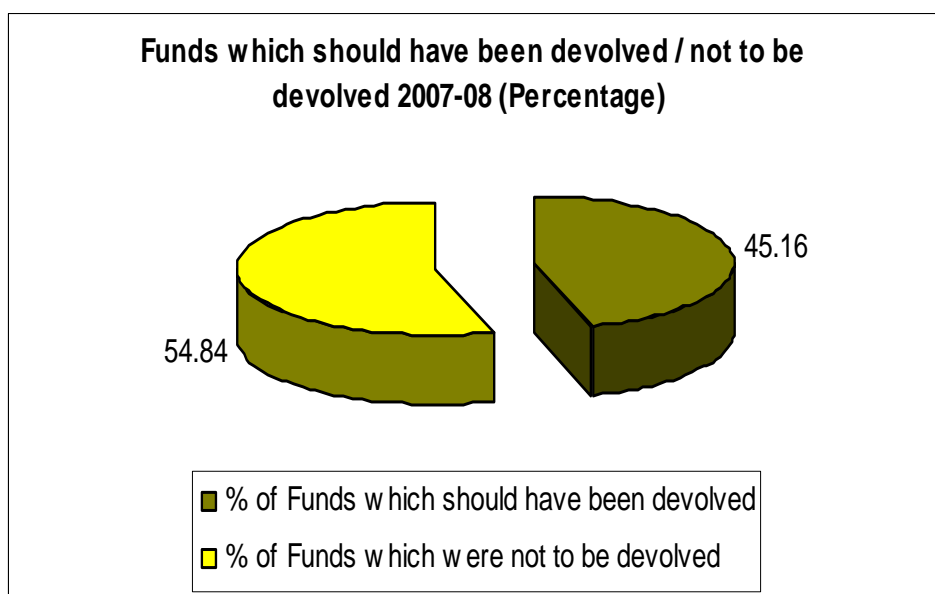


Figure No. 4.4



However, only 2.07 % of the total funds (which should have been devolved), have been devolved (please refer Figure. No. 4.5).

However, only 2.08 % of the total funds (which should have been devolved), have been devolved (please refer Figure No. 4.6).

Figure No. 4.5

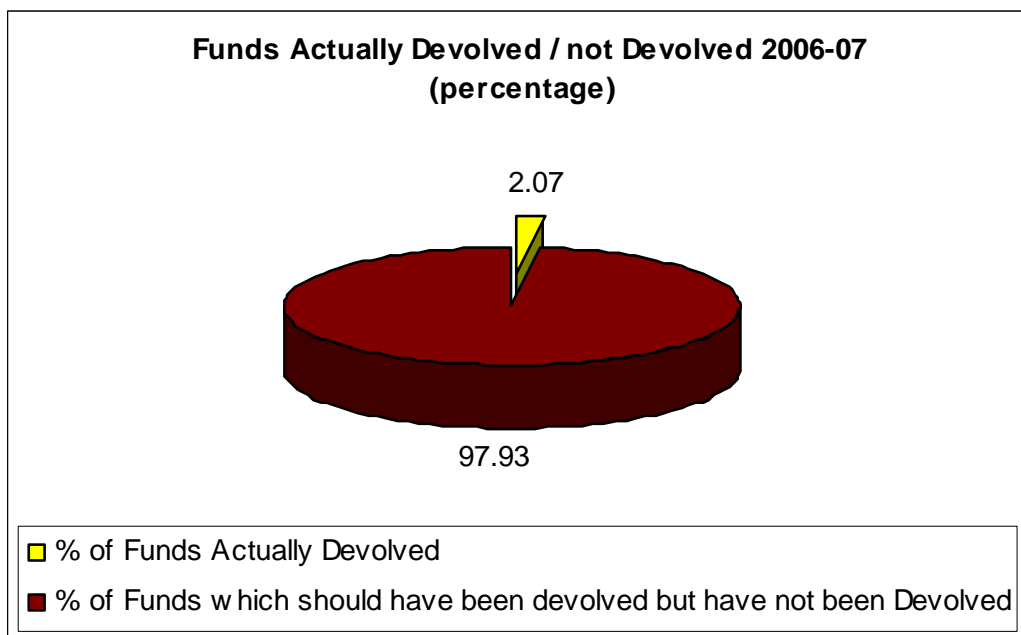


Figure No. 4.6

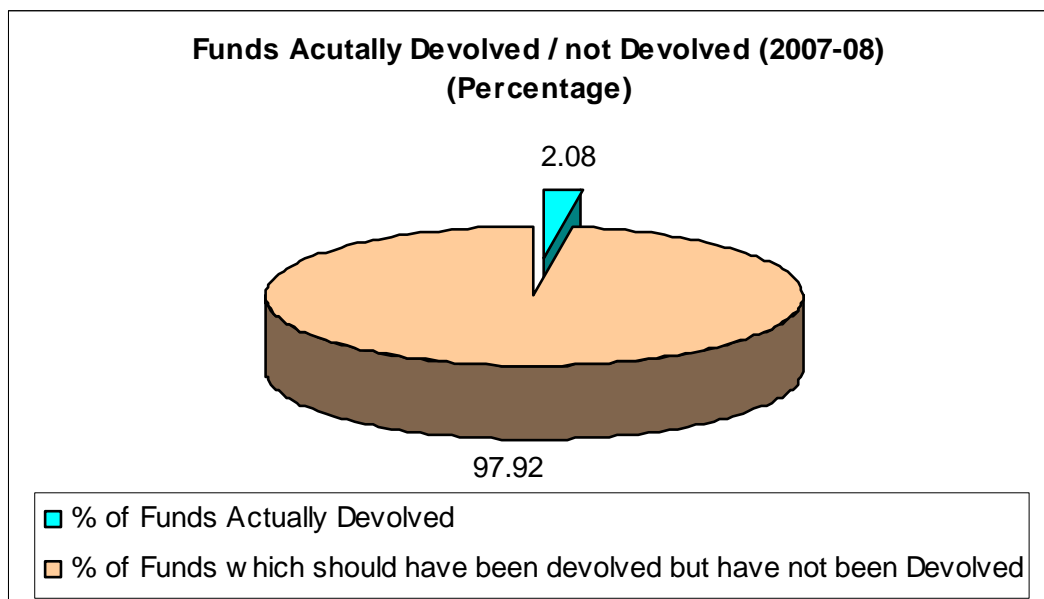


Table No. 4.1

(Amount in thousands)

Head No. / Demand No.	Name of Major Head	2006-07							2007-08							
		Total Budget	Funds which should have been devolved		Funds Actually Devolved		Funds not Devolved		Total Budget	Funds which should have been devolved		Funds Actually Devolved		Funds not Devolved		
			Amount	% of Total Budget	Amount	% of Total Funds which should have been devolved	Amount	% of Total Funds which should have been devolved		Amount	% of Total Budget	Amount	% of Total Funds which should have been devolved	Amount	% of Total Funds which should have been devolved	
5	Land Revenue and District Administration	2,133,331.00	508,091.00	23.82		0	508,091.00	100	2,272,428.00	0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0	
8	Education	12,086,445.00	11,072,933.00	91.61		0	11,072,933.00	100	14,216,463.00	12,457,994.00	87.63		0	12,457,994.00	100	
9	Health and Family Welfare	3,651,131.00	2,433,463.00	66.65		0	2,433,463.00	100	3,677,743.00	2,352,342.00	63.96		4,000.00	0.17	2,348,342.00	99.83
10	Public works - Roads, Bridges and Buildings	9,354,513.00	5,794,347.00	61.94		0	5,794,347.00	100	10,748,321.00	6,108,474.00	56.83		0	6,108,474.00	100	
11	Agriculture	977,835.00	424,572.00	43.42		0	424,572.00	100	1,087,063.00	465,917.00	42.86		0	465,917.00	100	
13	Irrigation, Water Supply & Sanitation	9,083,846.00	2,792,735.00	30.74		0	2,792,735.00	100	10,884,581.00	4,676,383.00	42.96		0	4,676,383.00	100	
14	Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development and Fisheries	785,494.00	615,278.00	78.33		0	615,278.00	100	834,070.00	662,973.00	79.49		0	662,973.00	100	
15	Planning & Backward Area Sub plan	1,192,042.00	251,166.00	21.07		0	251,166.00	100	1,217,009.00	293,262.00	24.10		0	293,262.00	100	
16	Forest and Wild Life	2,227,574.00	985,199.00	44.23		0	985,199.00	100	1,837,185.00	744,212.00	40.51		0	744,212.00	100	
18	Industries, Minerals Supplies and Information Technology	546,310.00	185,051.00	33.87		0	185,051.00	100	592,708.00	269,624.00	45.49		0	269,624.00	100	
19	Social Justice and Empowerment	1,934,471.00	1,660,383.00	85.83		0	1,660,383.00	100	1,569,509.00	1,504,172.00	95.84		0	1,504,172.00	100	
20	Rural Development	1,386,921.00	595,960.00	42.97		595,960.00	100	0.00	1,575,522.00	675,318.00	42.86		675,318.00	100	0.00	0
21	Co-operation	120,681.00	1.00	0.001		0	1.00	100	128,703.00	1.00	0.001		0	1.00	100	
23	Power Development	1,454,637.00	10,000.00	0.69		0	10,000.00	100	14,629,198.00	100.00	0.001		0	100.00	100	
27	Labour Employment and Training	408,162.00	800.00	0.20		0	800.00	100	461,966.00	1,500.00	0.32		0	1,500.00	100	
30	Miscellaneous General Services	311,190.00	7,645.00	2.46		0	7,645.00	100	326,295.00	9,270.00	2.84		0	9,270.00	100	
31	Tribal Development	3,212,742.00	1,425,806.00	44.38		0	1,425,806.00	100	3,764,194.00	1,586,074.00	42.14		0	1,586,074.00	100	
32	Scheduled Caste Sub Plan	0.00	0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0	2,370,000.00	792,150.00	33.42		0	792,150.00	100	
		50,867,325.00	28,763,430.00	56.55		595,960.00	28,167,470.00	97.93	72,192,958.00	32,599,766.00	45.16		679,318.00	2.08	31,920,448.00	97.92

DEVOLUTION STATUS - SURVEY FINDINGS

Transfer of Central Government Funds

The funds which have been transferred from the Central Government to the District Panchayats Officers & District Rural Development Agency (DPO & DRDA) in the surveyed districts as reported for the last three years i.e. 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07, have been mainly under the following heads :

1. Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)
2. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)
3. Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)
4. DRDA Administration
5. National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)
6. Food For Work Programme (FFW)
7. Desert Development Programme (DDP) / Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)
8. Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWDP)
9. Haryali Scheme
10. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)
11. Swajaldhara
12. Eleventh Finance Commission (EFC)
13. Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC)
14. MPLAD
15. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

The funds which have been transferred from the Central Government to the Zilla Parishad in the surveyed districts as reported for the last years i.e. 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 have been under the following four heads, namely :

1. Eleventh Finance Commission (EFC)
2. Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC)
3. Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and
4. Swajaldhara

No funds have been transferred directly to the Block / Intermediate Panchayats / Panchayat Samitis in the state. Whatever funds have been received have been transferred vide the respective District Administration.

No funds have been transferred directly to the Village Panchayats in the state. Whatever funds have been received have been transferred vide the respective District / Block Administration.

Creation of Fiscal Decentralization Cell

The respondents of the Panchayat Samities are not aware of any Fiscal Decentralization Cell being created in accordance with the recommendation of the Twelfth Finance Commission in any of the surveyed Zilla, Block or Gram Panchayats.

Local revenue and taxation system at the Panchayat level, including the taxes assigned, collection trends, incentives given, etc. and fiscal databases of Panchayat

All the surveyed village panchayat have reported that some authority had been provided to collect local revenue and taxes, to the Village Panchayats. The details of tax revenue as reported during the survey is as shown in Exhibit No. 4.1.

CONCLUSIONS– UTTAR PRADESH

Status of Devolution to the PRIs

The constitution 73rd Amendment Act (for rural areas) has come into force from April, 1993. In pursuance to the 73rd Constitution (Amendment) Act, the State Panchayati Raj Acts, i.e., UP Panchayati Raj Act, 1947 and UP Kshetra Panchayat and Zila Panchayat Act, 1961, were amended accordingly in 1994. Consequent to the 73rd Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1992, the State Government in view of compliance with the provisions made in Article 243(g), with regard to devolution of functions enshrined in 11th Schedule, Constituted a Commission, Administrative and Decentralization Commission, under the chairpersonship of Mr J. L. Bajaj in the year 1995.

The recommendation of the said Commission were further studied by a High Power Committee (HPC) chaired by Mr. B. N. Tiwari, the then Agriculture Production Commissioner. The HPC completed the activity mapping and recommended the transfer of 32 Government Departments for the implementation, in its report submitted to the State Government in 1997, out of which following 16 functions had been transferred :

No. of Subjects transferred with	PRIs
1. Functions/ powers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operation & Maintenance of Rural Water Supply schemes • Poverty alleviation programme • Basic education including mid-day meal • Operation and Maintenance of rural market and fairs • Rural Sanitation Programme • Animal Husbandry-Maintenance & supervision of category D'Stockman Centres. • Welfare Programme for SC, ST and Other weaker sections - selection of pensioners and distribution of scholarships • Food and Civil Supplies - supervision of PDS and Jan Kerosene Programme • Maintenance of assets created in Panchayat area • Rural library • Youth Welfare program at village level • Rural Housing schemes - selection of beneficiaries • Verification of functioning of PHCs • Minor irrigation - selection of beneficiaries • Maintenance of assets created under Sodic Land Reclamation Projects • Maintenance of seed stores etc. to Kshetra Panchayats
2. Functionaries/ personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gram Vikas Adhikari (Department of RD) • Gram Panchayat Adhikari (Department of PR) • Gram Vikas Adhikari (Samaaj Kalyan) • Panchayat Mitra under NREGA

3. Resources/ funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Poverty alleviation Program• Rural Water Supply-Operation & Maintenance• Construction and maintenance of Rural Markets & fairs• Rural Sanitation Program• Construction of Anganwadi Centre (World Bank Project)• Social Welfare - Distribution of Scholarships• Maintenance of assets created under different schemes• Rural Library• Youth Welfare Program• Maintenance of street light
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In 1999 steps were taken to permanently transfer village level functionaries of eight departments to Panchayats. This was pursued with a view to creating a pool of Multi Purpose Panchayat Level workers and establishing village secretariats. Under this initiative village level workers of eight departments, namely, Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Cane, Land Development and Water Resources, Irrigation, Agriculture, Health and Social Welfare were transferred to Gram Panchayats as multipurpose workers (known as Gram Panchayat Vikas Adhikari), in exercise of the powers contained in section 25 of the U.P. Panchayat Raj Act. 1947. However, as the under mining of the works of parent departments was experienced the arrangement was reconsidered. By 2006 the employees of the above-mentioned departments except the village level workers of Panchayati Raj Department, Social Welfare Department and Rural Development Department were reverted back to their parent departments.

Reversal -

1. In the year 1999, the Education Committee of Gram Panchayat Constituted under UP Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, was given the responsibility of looking after the functioning of the Primary Schools in rural areas, which was later on reverted back to the Village Education Committee under Basic Shiksha Adhiniyam.
2. Out of 10 village level functionaries of the 8 departments, there have been put under the control of Gram Panchayats and have been named as Gram Panchayat Vikas Adhikaries, barring Gram Vikas Adhikaries of Rural Development, Gram Vikas Adhikaries of Social Welfare Department and Gram Panchayat Adhikaries of Panchayati Raj Department, all others were reverted back to their parent departments.
3. The teachers, aAudeshaks, ANMs, Livestock Extension Officers and Anganwadi workers which were put under the control of Gram Panchayats in 1999, were again reverted back to their earlier position.

Devolution of Finances

Funding for Panchayats is primarily through a line item in the budget of the State PR Department. There is no separate Panchayat Window within the budget, into which allocation in respect of the three levels of Panchayats are slotted. The Administrative cost of staff of Panchayats is met from the regular departmental budget. Funds may be released to the Panchayats by individual line departments based on the schemes entrusted to them. Funds to run the poverty alleviation program of Rural Development Department, Funds for Scholarships of Social Welfare Department, Funds for midday meal of Basic Education Department and Funds to run the schemes of Panchayati Raj Department, Construction of pavement and drainage, Rural Markets and Panchayat Bhawns) are being released to the accounts of Gram Panchayats. Funds under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely Total Sanitation Campaign, NREGA, Sampoorna Gramin Rojgaar Yojna and Mid-day-Meal are also transferred to Panchayats.

Till 1995-96 the major sources of finances to PRIs have been through Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and State Grants. After 1996-97 with the recommendations of Tenth Finance Commission (TFC) and the State Finance Commission since 1997-98 the financial resources of gram Panchayats have augmented.

Taxes Assigned to Panchayats

The first Finance Commission recommended that 10% of net proceeds of States total tax revenue should be devolved, of which 70% be earmarked to urban local bodies and the remaining 30% to rural local bodies. Of the 3 % of the net proceeds meant for rural local bodies 20% was to be earmarked for Zila Panchayats and the balance 80% for Gram Panchayats with 80% weightage for population and 20% for area. Going further ahead, State Government decided to devolve 11% of the net proceeds of State's total tax revenue of which 4% be earmarked for rural local bodies.

Activity Mapping

As mentioned in the previous paragraphs the State Government constituted a Commission, Administrative and Decentralization Commission, under the chairpersonship of Mr J. L. Bajaj in the year 1995.

The recommendation of the said Commission were further studied by a High Power Committee (HPC) chaired by Mr. B. N. Tiwari, the then Agriculture Production Commissioner. The HPC completed the activity mapping and recommended the transfer of 32 Government Departments for the implementation, in its report submitted to the State Government in 1997 which are as follows :

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Agriculture | 17. Irrigation - Private Minor |
| 2. Agriculture and Soil Conservation | 18. Irrigation - State Tube Wells |
| 3. Animal Husbandry | 19. Labour and Employment |
| 4. Animal Husbandry - Fisheries | 20. Medical and Health |
| 5. Area Development - Drought Prone Area Program | 21. Non-Conventional Sources of Energy |
| 6. Co-operation | 22. Panchayati Raj |
| 7. Dairy Development | 23. Public Works |
| 8. Education - Primary | 24. Rural Development |
| 9. Education - Secondary | 25. Rural Water Supply and Sanitation |
| 10. Education - Technical | 26. Sericulture |
| 11. Food Civil Supplies - Public Distribution System | 27. Social Welfare |
| 12. Forest - Social and Farm Forestry | 28. Sports and Youth Welfare |
| 13. Horticulture | 29. Sugarcane and Sugar Industry |
| 14. Industries - Small Scale | 30. Textile and Handloom |
| 15. Industries - Village | 31. Tourism Development |
| 16. Irrigation | 32. Women and Child Welfare |

The committee further recommended that all funds provided for carrying the function should be transferred and utilized by the concerned level of Panchayat. The committee also recommended that all employees serving with the State at Village, Block or District level shall function under the general control and superintendence of and be answerable to concerned level of Panchayat to the extent of formulation and implementation of the scheme, plan or project of the department concerned. However these recommendations are yet to be accepted.

Major Central Sector Schemes/Centrally Sponsored Programmes of Ministries of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj being implemented

The following are the important Centrally Sponsored Programmes which are being implemented through the Panchayats in the state of Uttar Pradesh :

- SGRY

- NREGA
- SGSY – (I)
- SGSY Special Projects
- IAY
- NFBS
- TSC
- Swajaldhara
- DDP/IWDP/DPAP
- Haryali, etc.
- SSA

STATE FINANCE COMMISSION

Constitution of State Finance Commissions(SFCs) as per article -243-I of the Constitution

The state government was very quick to appoint the State Finance Commission as per provision of Article 243-I of the constitution. They were constituted as follows :

1. Ist State Finance Commission - 22nd Oct, 1994
2. IInd State Finance Commission - 3rd May, 2000
3. IIIrd State Finance Commission - 23rd Dec., 2004

Ist SFC made the following recommendations pertaining to the collection of taxes :

The Ist SFC recommended 3% of the total net tax receipts to the Panchayats, which was raised to 4% by the State Government. It also recommended 20% to Zila Panchayats and 80% to the Gram Panchayats of the total funds devolved to Panchayats. The amount among Panchayat was to be distributed in accordance to the population and the area thereof.

- At the initial stage, 10% of the State share of central taxes may be assigned to the Zila Panchayats, 8% to the Kshetra Panchayat and 2% to the Gram Panchayats. The total amount may be distributed among individual units at each tier as per a formula, basing on population and socio-economic backwardness.
- 50% of the revenue earned from sales tax, purchase tax and luxury tax may be passed on to the Panchayati Raj Institutions at the rate of 30% to Gram Panchayats, 15% to Kshetra Panchayats and 5% to Zila Panchayats. The horizontal distribution in each tier may be done basing on the population.
- 35% of the professional tax may be provided to the Panchayati Raj Institutions at the rate 20% for Gram Panchayats. 10% for Kshetra Panchayats and 5% for Zila Panchayats. The horizontal distribution may be done basing on population.
- 15% of the forest revenue may be passed on to three named Zila Panchayats at the rate 5% each.
- 32% of the collection from agri-income tax and land revenue may be passed on to the Kshetra Panchayat at an uniform rate of 2% each.
- The Gram Panchayats may levy taxes at the rate 1% of the value of land and building per annum and 1% additional stamp duty on all transfer of immovable property.

The Second SFC of Uttar Pradesh made the following recommendations pertaining to the collection of taxes / resource sharing :

1. Resource Sharing :

- Divisible pool excluding should be increased from 11% to 12.5%. Of this, 7.5% of the divisible pool should go to ULBs and 5% to PRIs
- Entertainment tax, land revenue, proposed cess on motor spirit and diesel oil and proposed profession tax, be also shared with Panchayats.

2. Assignment of taxes :

- 75% of receipts from fishing leases in ponds/lakes should be directly deposited in the Gaon Nidhi. The balance 25% should be deposited in the 'Sanchit Gaon Nidhi'.
- 75% of income from auction of river fishing is to be distributed to GPs in proportion to their population in the district. Balance 25% be deposited with the Sanchit Gaon Nidhi.
- Land revenue may be taken out of the tax pool for devolution purposes and 50% of it be transferred to GPs on origin basis. Only those GPs should be eligible to receive this share, which imposes cess on Land Revenue at the rate of 50 paisa per rupee.
- Maximum limit of C&P tax should be increased to Rs. 10,000/-.
- ZP should be empowered to impose tax on advertisements (other than newspapers and hoardings) in rural areas and legal provision in this regard may be made.
- A surcharge of 10% may be levied by the State Government on royalty/dead rent of minor minerals and distributed among ZPs on the basis of origin. The amount should be deposited in the ZP level Rural Infrastructure Fund.
- ZP should be given 30% share in the proposed Cess on Sale tax on Petroleum Product and Diesel. The amount should be transferred to the proposed ZP level Rural Infrastructure Fund.
- The State Government should enact a law on Profession Tax on the pattern existing in some other States. The share of proceeds of this tax arising in rural areas should go to concerned ZPs on origin basis.

DEVOLUTION STATUS – MACRO ANALYSIS

UTTAR PRADESH

Attempt has been made to analyse the Budget at the State Level under each of the major heads and the allocations under them, respectively for financial year 2006-07 and 2007-08 separately (Department / head wise analysis has been done and is as shown in Table No. 4.2).

The total budget for the year 2006-07 was about Rs. 33,089 crores. As per the calculations around Rs. 18,305 crores should have been devolved to the panchayats. However, only about Rs. 914 crores of funds have been devolved while an estimated Rs. 17,391 crores of funds which should have been devolved have not been devolved (please refer Figure No. 4.7).

Similarly The total budget for the year 2007-08 was about Rs. 41,234 crores. As per the calculations around Rs. 24,003 crores should have been devolved to the panchayats. However, only about Rs. 1,654 crores of funds have been devolved while an estimated Rs. 22,358 crores of funds which should have been devolved have not been devolved (please refer Figure No. 4.8).

Figure No. 4.7

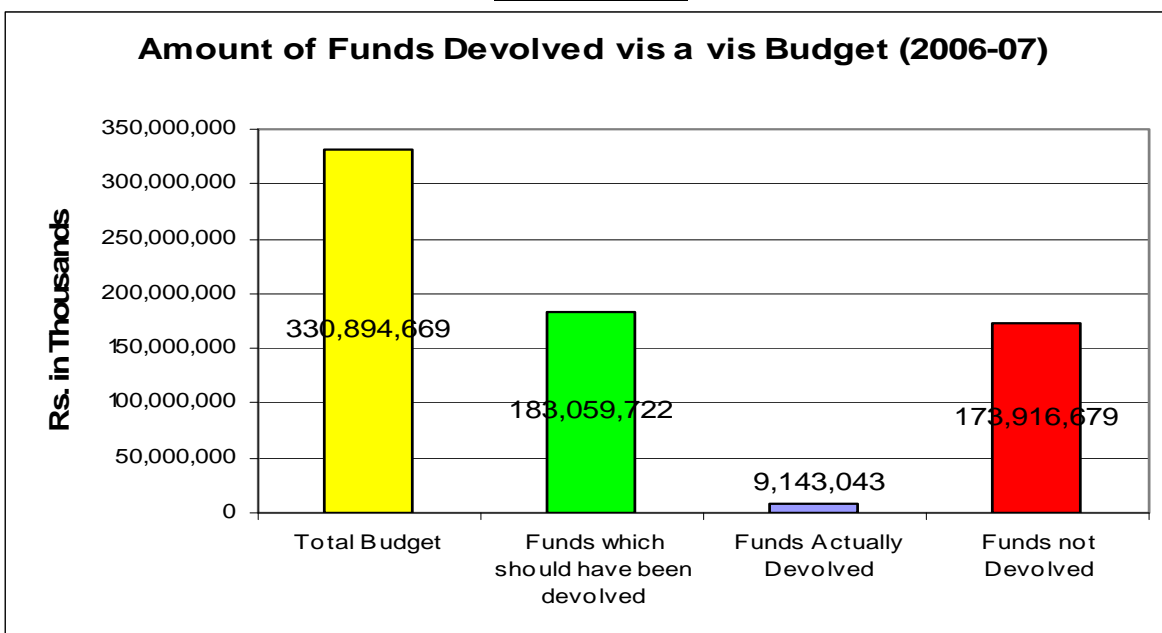
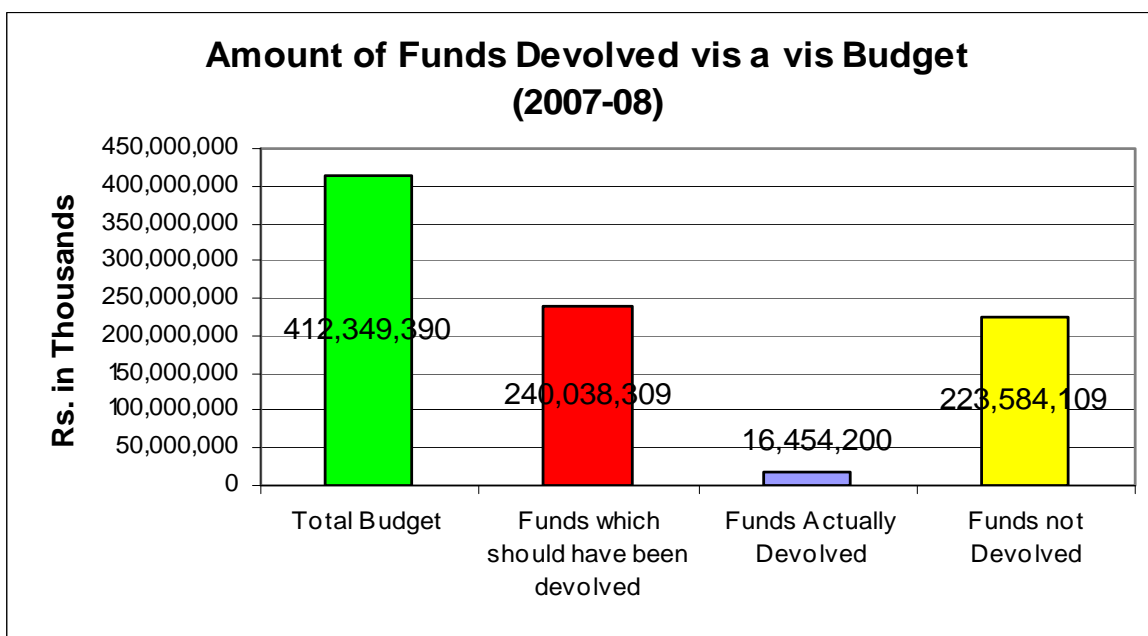


Figure No. 4.8



In terms of percentage out of a total budget of Rs. 33,089 for the year 2006-07, an estimated 55.32 % of the funds / budget amount was supposed to be devolved to the panchayats (please refer Figure No. 4.9).

In terms of percentage out of a total budget of Rs. 41,234 for the year 2007-08, an estimated 58.21 % of the funds / budget amount was supposed to be devolved to the panchayats (please refer Figure No. 4.10).

Figure No. 4.9

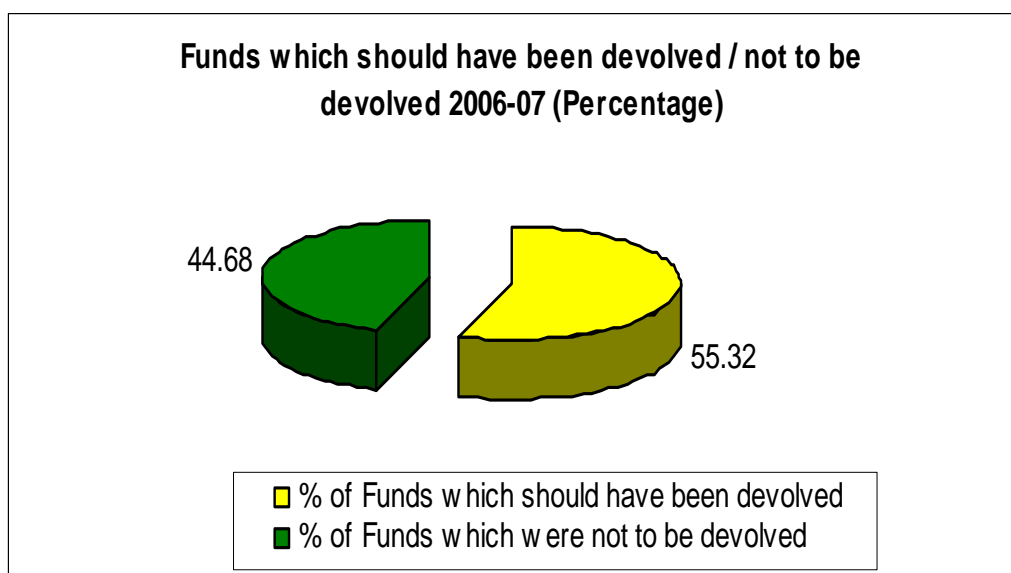
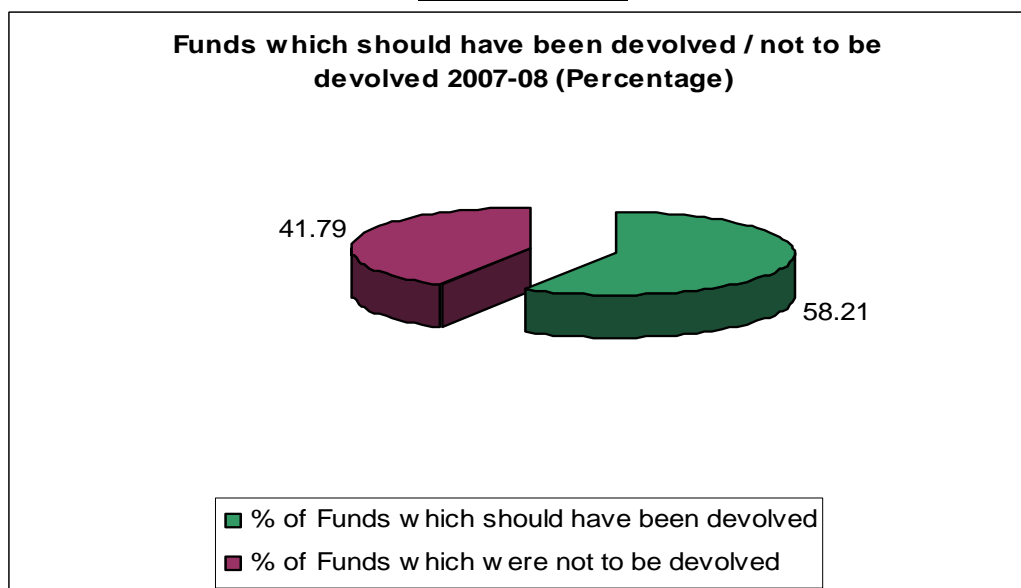


Figure No. 4.10



However, only 4.99 % of the total funds (which should have been devolved), have been devolved (please refer Figure No. 4.11).

However, only 6.85 % of the total funds (which should have been devolved), have been devolved (please refer Figure No. 4.12).

Figure No. 4.11

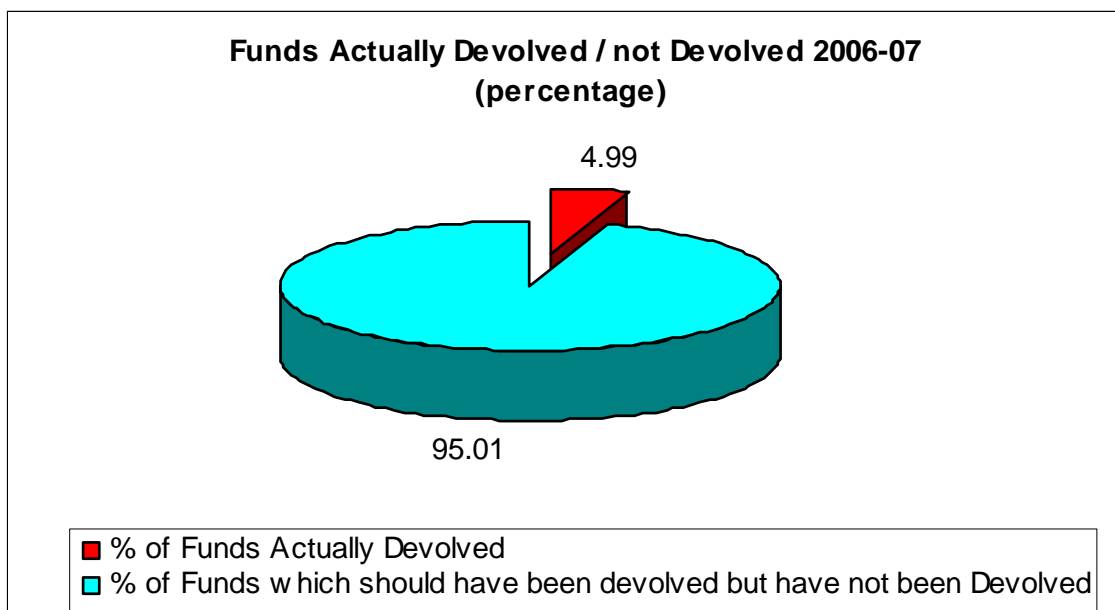


Figure No. 4.11

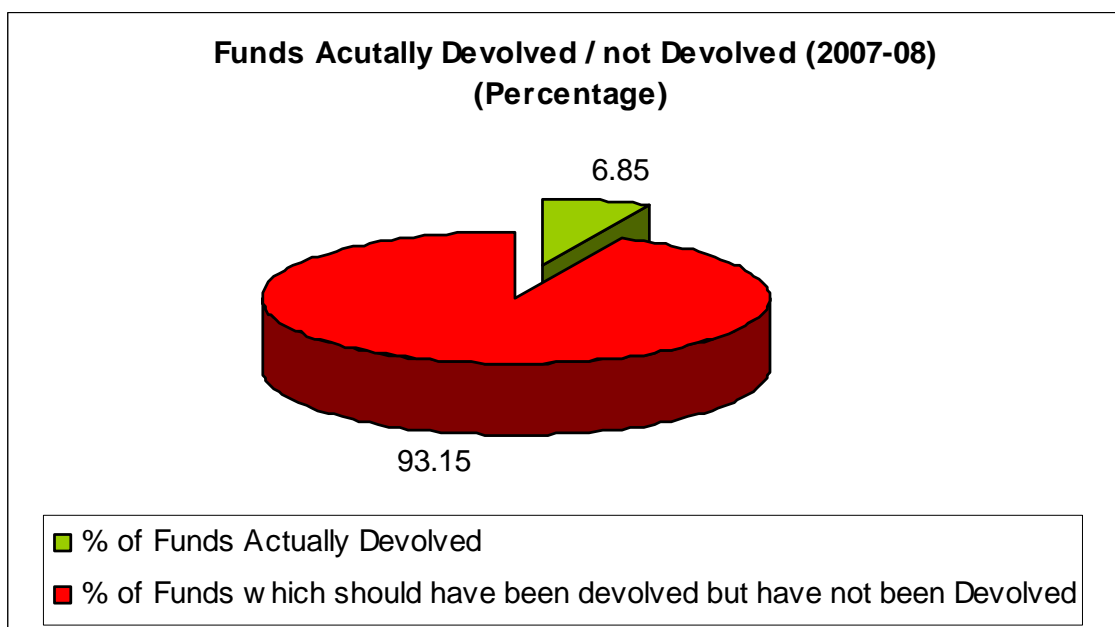


Table No. 4.2

(Amount in thousands)

Head No. / Grant No.	Name of Major Head	2006-07							2007-08						
		Total Budget	Funds which should have been devolved		Funds Actually Devolved		Funds not Devolved		Total Budget	Funds which should have been devolved		Funds Actually Devolved		Funds not Devolved	
			Amount	% of Total Budget	Amount	% of Total Funds which should have been devolved	Amount	% of Total Funds which should have been devolved		Amount	% of Total Budget	Amount	% of Total Budget	Amount	% of Total Budget
5	INDUSTRY(VILL.& S.S.I)	345,870.00	323,120.00	93.42	0.00	0	323,120.00	100.00	427,100.00	420,489.00	98.45	0.00	0	420,489.00	100
6	INDUSTRY (HANDLOOM)	385,216.00	316,816.00	82.24	0.00	0	316,816.00	100.00	282,168.00	207,817.00	73.65	0.00	0	207,817.00	100
10	Horticulture	1,140,675.00	578,379.00	50.70	0.00	0	578,379.00	100.00	1,603,021.00	939,330.00	58.60	0.00	0	939,330.00	100
11	Agriculture	11,557,084.00	7,960,181.00	68.88	0.00	0	7,960,181.00	100.00	16,465,536.00	12,487,843.00	75.84	0.00	0	12,487,843.00	100
12	Area Development	1,319,533.00	1,278,429.00	96.88	0.00	0	1,278,429.00	100.00	1,313,148.00	1,313,148.00	100.00	0.00	0	1,313,148.00	100
13	Rural Development	20,092,244.00	10,158,120.00	50.56	0.00	0	10,158,120.00	100.00	21,353,063.00	12,570,328.00	58.87	0.00	0	12,570,328.00	100
14	Panchayati Raj	8,534,947.00	8,200,793.00	96.08	8,181,211.00	99.76	19,582.00	0.24	17,982,404.00	13,329,460.00	74.13	12,812,769.00	96.12	516,691.00	3.88
15	Animal Husbandry	2,348,245.00	446,903.00	19.03	0.00	0	446,903.00	100.00	2,608,526.00	601,715.00	23.07	0.00	0	601,715.00	100
16	Dairy Development	146,897.00	7,800.00	5.31	0.00	0	7,800.00	100.00	1,169,292.00	131,536.00	11.25	0.00	0	131,536.00	100
17	Fishries	332,042.00	8,050.00	2.42	0.00	0	8,050.00	100.00	551,843.00	93,450.00	16.93	0.00	0	93,450.00	100
18	Cooperatives	1,247,808.00	7,798.00	0.62	0.00	0	7,798.00	100.00	1,923,845.00	893,454.00	46.44	0.00	0	893,454.00	100
21	Food & Civil Supplies	75,641,307.00	70,000.00	0.09	0.00	0	70,000.00	100.00	86,535,235.00	22,501.00	0.03	0.00	0	22,501.00	100
23	Cane Dev. (Sugar Cane)	790,425.00	529,354.00	66.97	0.00	0	529,354.00	100.00	928,596.00	724,753.00	78.05	0.00	0	724,753.00	100
24	Cane Dev. (Sugar Industry)	1,077,794.00	612,943.00	56.87	0.00	0	612,943.00	100.00	3,575,633.00	2,367,105.00	66.20	0.00	0	2,367,105.00	100
32	Medical (Allopathy)	18,510,443.00	2,074,854.00	11.21	0.00	0	2,074,854.00	100.00	21,495,258.00	3,090,209.00	14.38	0.00	0	3,090,209.00	100
33	Medical (Ayur. & Unani)	2,037,518.00	913,119.00	44.82	0.00	0	913,119.00	100.00	2,470,853.00	1,209,398.00	48.95	0.00	0	1,209,398.00	100
34	Medical (Homeopathy)	1,111,679.00	647,653.00	58.26	0.00	0	647,653.00	100.00	1,301,083.00	778,290.00	59.82	0.00	0	778,290.00	100
35	Medical (Family Welfare)	5,576,858.00	2,210,999.00	39.65	0.00	0	2,210,999.00	100.00	6,073,188.00	3,006,537.00	49.51	0.00	0	3,006,537.00	100
40	Planning	7,008,934.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0	1.00	100.00	3,054,239.00	53,417.00	1.75	0.00	0	53,417.00	100
44	Tourism	872,502.00	847,240.00	97.10	0.00	0	847,240.00	100.00	758,474.00	717,642.00	94.62	0.00	0	717,642.00	100
49	Women & Child Welfare	10,717,383.00	10,596,111.00	98.87	0.00	0	10,596,111.00	100.00	19,132,812.00	18,857,919.00	98.56	0.00	0	18,857,919.00	100
60	Forest	3,218,402.00	4,978.00	0.15	100	2.01	4,878.00	97.99	4,186,228.00	60,111.00	1.44	200.00	0.3	59,911.00	99.67
71	Education (Primary)	69,147,253.00	61,061,183.00	88.31	0.00	0	61,061,183.00	100.00	88,541,038.00	78,097,079.00	88.20	0.00	0	78,097,079.00	100
72	Education (Secondary)	32,228,982.00	31,174,844.00	96.73	0.00	0	31,174,844.00	100.00	28,367,961.00	27,059,199.00	95.39	0.00	0	27,059,199.00	100
76	Labour (Lab. Welfare)	966,826.00	177,352.00	18.34	0.00	0	177,352.00	100.00	1,005,755.00	193,760.00	19.27	0.00	0	193,760.00	100
77	Labour (Employment)	905,368.00	596,363.00	65.87	0.00	0	596,363.00	100.00	1,643,281.00	695,233.00	42.31	0.00	0	695,233.00	100
79	Social Welfare	6,137,444.00	5,987,911.00	97.56	0.00	0	5,987,911.00	100.00	8,885,753.00	8,733,022.00	98.28	0.00	0	8,733,022.00	100
80	Social Welfare (SC & BC)	10,597,666.00	9,209,906.00	86.91	0.00	0	9,209,906.00	100.00	18,471,312.00	17,110,153.00	92.63	0.00	0	17,110,153.00	100
81	Social Welfare (ST)	322,111.00	245,583.00	76.24	6,950.00	2.83	238,633.00	97.17	383,823.00	206,100.00	53.70	11,765.00	5.71	194,335.00	94.29
83	Relief & Rehabilitation	36,575,213.00	26,812,939.00	73.31	954,782.00	3.56	25,858,157.00	96.44	49,858,922.00	34,067,311.00	68.33	3,629,466.00	10.65	30,437,845.00	89.35
		330,894,669.00	183,059,722.00	55.32	9,143,043.00	4.99	173,916,679.00	95.01	412,349,390.00	240,038,309.00	58.21	16,454,200.00	6.85	223,584,109.00	93.15

DEVOLUTION STATUS - SURVEY FINDINGS

Transfer of Central Government Funds to the District Panchayati Raj Officer / District Rural Development Agency / District Development Officer(DPRO / DRDA / DPO)

The funds which have been transferred from the Central Government to the District Panchayati Raj Officer / District Rural Development Agency / District Development Officer (DPRO / DRDA / DDO) in the surveyed districts as reported for the last years i.e. 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 have been under the following heads, namely :

1. Eleventh Finance Commission (EFC)
2. Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC)
3. Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)
4. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY)
5. Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)
6. MPLAD
7. DRDA Administration
8. Biogas Scheme
9. NREGA
10. Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana
11. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)
12. Swajaldhara

The funds which have been transferred from the Central Government to the Zilla Parishad in the surveyed districts as reported for the last years i.e. 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 have been under the following four heads, namely :

1. Eleventh Finance Commission (EFC)
2. Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC)
3. Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and
4. Swajaldhara

No funds have been transferred directly to the Block / Intermediate Panchayats / Panchayat Samities in the state. Whatever funds have been received have been transferred vide the respective District Administration.

No funds have been transferred directly to the Village Panchayats in the state. Whatever funds have been received have been transferred vide the respective District / Block Administration.

Delegation of authority to collect local revenue and taxes to the Panchayats

The subjects /items for which the Zilla Panchayat had been authorized to collected are Property Tax, License Fee, Skin & Bones of Dead Animals Tax, Rent of Shops & Houses, Ferries Tax, Levy on Treatment Fee, Fair Tax, Markets tax, Camp/Transportation Tax, Cattle Tax, Agriculture & Tree Plantation Tax, Fisheries, Advertisement Fee and Miscellaneous etc. The details of tax revenue as reported during the survey are as shown in Exhibit No. 4.2.

Creation of Fiscal Decentralization Cell

The respondents of the Panchayat Samities are not aware of any Fiscal Decentralization Cell being created in accordance with the recommendation of the Twelfth Finance Commission in any of the surveyed Zilla, Block or Gram Panchayats.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

As mentioned earlier the main objective of this study were to primarily examine the budgets and expenditures of the State Government to ascertain the extent to which they conform or deviate from the studied assignment of functions, Panchayat under the State Panchayati Raj legislation and through activity mapping. Broadly speaking there is no Fiscal Devolution which has taken place as per the government guidelines in both the states i.e. Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh nor has been their a formal notification of Activity Mapping being undertaken and accepted although in the State of UP the Activity Mapping is ready and can be accepted and notified any time subject to the will of the state government.

The following are the conclusions of this study :

Budgetary analysis with a view to ascertain the extent fiscal transfer mechanism with functional transfer to Panchayats.

There is no separate budget window for fiscal devolution / transfer in both the survey states. Since the notification for the same has not been done so far, hence no functional transfer is taking place.

Matching the actual activity mapping or functional transfer with the fiscal transfers of the Center to the State with respect to subjects devolved to Panchayats

Since No activity mapping has been undertaken or adopted formally in either Himachal Pradesh or Uttar Pradesh, hence the comparison of the fiscal transfers for the Center to the State w.r.t. the subjects devolved to Panchayats cannot be done.

Regularity of fiscal transfers to the Panchayats

The panchayats have been in general being transferred funds only under the Eleventh Finance Commission, Twelfth Finance Commission, SGRY Scheme and Swajaldhara (wherever it is being implemented). As reported, in most of the case this is being done once or twice during the year.

Assessment whether it has really helped in delivery of services

Since the fiscal devolution has not taken place, hence it is not possible to link any improvement in delivery of services to the fiscal devolution. However, as per the survey findings, if at all fiscal

devolution takes place, then it would certainly help in drastic improvement in the delivery of services both in terms of time and quality.

Difference made in the villagers life due to fiscal devolution

As mentioned earlier no fiscal devolution has taken place in either of the two study states namely Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Under such circumstances it is not possible to attribute any difference in the villagers life, to fiscal devolution.

Suggestions and Recommendations

The basic and the most important recommendation is that the Government of India through the Ministry of Panchayat Raj should immediately give instructions to both the states for drafting a notification for fiscal devolution in accordance with the 11th schedule of the PR Act and notify the same.

Subsequently, each of the concerned department and the ministry should release and transfer funds as per the notification for the fiscal devolution.

The other recommendations are as follows :

Improving own revenues of Panchayats

Effective steps must be taken to improve local revenues of Panchayats through the following measures:

Policy Measures at the State level:

- a. A database must be prepared and maintained on local revenue collection by Panchayats, preferably by the Fiscal Cell to be set up in each State, in accordance with the recommendations of the 12th Finance Commission.
- b. All existing policies and legislations at the State level on local taxation may be re-examined,, with a view to removing anomalies and practices undermining the system. This will require removal of upper limits on tax and restrictions on Panchayats on how to spend the money collected.
- c. States shall closely watch that local taxes are reviewed and collected in time by Panchayats through adopting a campaign mode for the same. Omission or under-valuation of properties, which renders much lower the effective property tax rates, should be addressed.
- d. States shall train Panchayat elected representatives and officials in all aspects of tax estimation and collection
- e. States must refrain from giving exemptions from local taxes imposed by Panchayats, without consultation with them.
- f. Incentives for taxation must be given to Panchayats, if required in novel ways, such as prize schemes and matching funds. Such approaches recommended by State Finance Commissions should be seriously considered.
- g. While estimating the resources of the local bodies, SFCs should follow a normative approach in the assessment of revenues and expenditure rather than make forecasts based on historical trends.

- h. A permanent SFC cell may be created in State finance departments of State governments to collect data constantly and make them available to the SFC as and when constituted.

Ensuring Transfers to Panchayats without delay or diversion:

- a. The number of layers through which funds pass should be reduced. While funds to District and Intermediate Panchayats may be transferred through treasuries considering their small numbers, direct transfer of funds from State governments through bank or post office accounts to Village Panchayats are desirable for speed and efficiency.
- b. While funds are transferred to Panchayats through treasuries, care may be taken to ensure that Panchayats do not suffer due to the ways and means problems of the State. Panchayats ought to be transferred funds on a monthly basis, or at the least every quarter.

Building Capability of Panchayats

a. Capacity Building:

A State level mechanism may be established to guide and monitor the planning & implementation of the Capacity Building of the Panchayats.

Implementation of PESA requires special attention within the Capacity Building Exercise.

b. Providing other support to Panchayats:

Improving infrastructure at Panchayat level : The requirement of Panchayats for Panchayat office space and other physical infrastructure tailored to suit their particular requirements, should be met in full from a basket of funding options including Central support.

c. E-Governance for all Panchayats:

- Development of appropriate software for Panchayat activities and maintenance of a repository of software, including source codes,
- Capacity building of elected Panchayat representatives and officials on IT use,
- Undertaking process re-engineering in consonance with activity mapping for functions transferred to Panchayats, for IT enabling,
- IT based internal management and decision-making support systems for Panchayats, including the following:
 - Accounts Computerisation, management of Panchayats' internal processes, Data collection on citizens natural resources and biodiversity. Panchayat members and staffing details. availability of government and private infrastructure and village habitat planning.
 - Data sharing from existing databases at higher levels, such as the census, health related data, education related data etc., censuses, with the Panchayats.
 - Computerisation of local taxation and user charge collection systems in Panchayats.
- Enabling Panchayats to better deliver its mandated services to its citizens through IT would include licensing and No objection certificates, house related services, grievances and petitions on civic services, implementation of schemes entrusted to the Panchayats,
- Using IT for (a) electronic tagging and tracking of funds transferred to Panchayats through banks and treasuries from higher levels and (b) expenditures of Panchayats

- Putting in place a simple e-procurement system in Panchayats, attuned to locally applicable laws and rules in this regard.

Framework for preparing and projectisation of local plans

- Detailed guidelines may be prepared on rural consolidation of plans by expediting the report of the task force constituted by MoPR
- A repository of district plans may be created to document local initiatives and best practices, through a combined effort of the Planning Commission and MoPR

EXHIBIT NO. 4.1

Taxes and Revenues collected by the Panchayats in Himachal Pradesh

(in Rs.)

SL. No.	Subjects / Heads	Bilaspur			Kangra			Mandi			Shimla			Solan		
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	House Tax	52470	27700	47240	53286	59811	67648	110674	4741	16114	96442	28009	84977	66998	10948	20785
2	Land Revenue	14429	15198	4600	11228	24099	13099	3115	11044	12845	20103	10337	17904	13967	20770	12406
3	Birth Registration	790	1747	3641	3823	1904	1146	-	-	-	260	0	0	15	40	15
4	Marriage Registration	3521	2900	7600	2295	4620	3577	4161	2147	1425	3601	3387	1940	3710	2120	4969
5	Ration card fee	40645	390	1395	6790	260	315	12600	728	696	16999	4713	230	5415	435	840
6	Abkari Tax	122055	159060	108387	25929	18794	3768	103702	30677	24718	87801	80023	45679	5415	168854	125917
7	Donation	0	1781	50	2623	7314	2583	5619	6270	6058	502	977	597	1062	226	5010
8	Judicial fees	70	25	155	55	40	210	5	50	5	10915	0	60235	5	136	175
11	Auction	2640	2240	1000	1152	360	1650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Suman fees	115	0	0	-	-	-	35	45	10	-	-	-	0	5	0
13	Late fees	1312	911	777	2	0	0	1436	2083	1288	-	-	-	238	0	11
15	Fair Tax	717	0	710	32555	71021	129323	-	-	-	3000	1000	3943	-	-	-
16	Rent	0	2.4	0	-	-	-	8200	9200	14350	97476	76440	85195	1522800	342150	217200
17	Nakal Fees	10	91	566	0	25	687	0	1126	1618	-	-	-	5	0	1590
19	Certificate fee	770	2078	1960	230	0	140	1635	1240	1750	375	640	5141	3531	2470	1355

EXHIBIT NO. 4.2

Taxes and Revenues collected by the Zilla panchayats in Uttar Pradesh

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No	Subjects/ Heads	Badaun			Farrukhabad			Gautam Buddha Nagar			Jaunpur			Mathura		
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
		Total Funds Received														
1	Property Tax	-	-	3.950	3.14	3.4	2.83	13.0	15.0	30.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Licence	22.350	20.880	20.780	10.76	8.04	2.4	12.0	13.0	30.0	36.352	37.132	38.905	7.6388	8.745	9.254
3	Skin & Bones of dead animals	17.400	19.750	23.190	4.48	1.78	3.65	12.0	14.0	16.0	0.720	0.640	0.133	10.05	8.052	9.461
4	Rent of Shops & houses	6.970	4.240	7.470	-	-	-	5.6	6.0	8.0	1.697	1.291	1.363	2.45	8.63	8.161
5	Ferries Tax	10.020	5.550	4.640	4.56	1.42	11.43	NA	NA	NA	6.619	6.649	7.293	1.33	2.451	3.315
6	Levy on Treatment	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.005	0.005	0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Fair	7.410	7.270	7.660	4.06	3.6	3.75	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	2.2	7.619	9.45
8	Markets	0.260	0.270	0.160	10.92	5.29	10.9	2.0	2.0	4.0	-	-	-	7.175	6.747	5.374
9	Camp/Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.287	0.055	0.02	-	-
10	Cattle cells	0.050	0.060	0.040	0.01	0	0	0.025	0.025	0.050	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Agriculture & Tree Plantation	1.780	3.040	0.840	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	0.010	0.143	6.41	5.797	7.064
12	Fisheries	-	-	-	2.64	1.1	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Interest of Bank	6.880	6.570	5.420	0.72	1.03	1.33	2.000	2.000	2.000	1.365	2.120	2.083	7.636	5.574	1.883
14	Property	-	-	-	2.64	1.67	0.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Uncommon	-	-	-	0.18	0.58	0.2	-	-	--	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Miscellaneous	2.070	21.160	4.780	0.35	39.87	39.4	4.000	4.000	7.000	9.841	37.240	8.457	4.356	17.252	6.741
	Total	75.190	88.790	78.930	44.46	67.78	78.7	50.63	56.030	97.055	56.594	87.369	58.432	49.266	70.867	60.703