

ANNUAL REPORT

2007-2008



“Whenever you are in doubt apply the following test. Recall the face of the poorest and the weakest man whom you may have seen, and ask yourself, if the step you contemplate is going to be of any use to him. Will he gain anything by it? Will it restore him to a control over his own life and destiny? then you will find your doubt and your self melting away.”

..... M.K.Gandhi



BHARAT NIRMAN through RURAL DEVELOPMENT



सत्यमेव जयते

Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India



ARWSP



IAY



SGSY



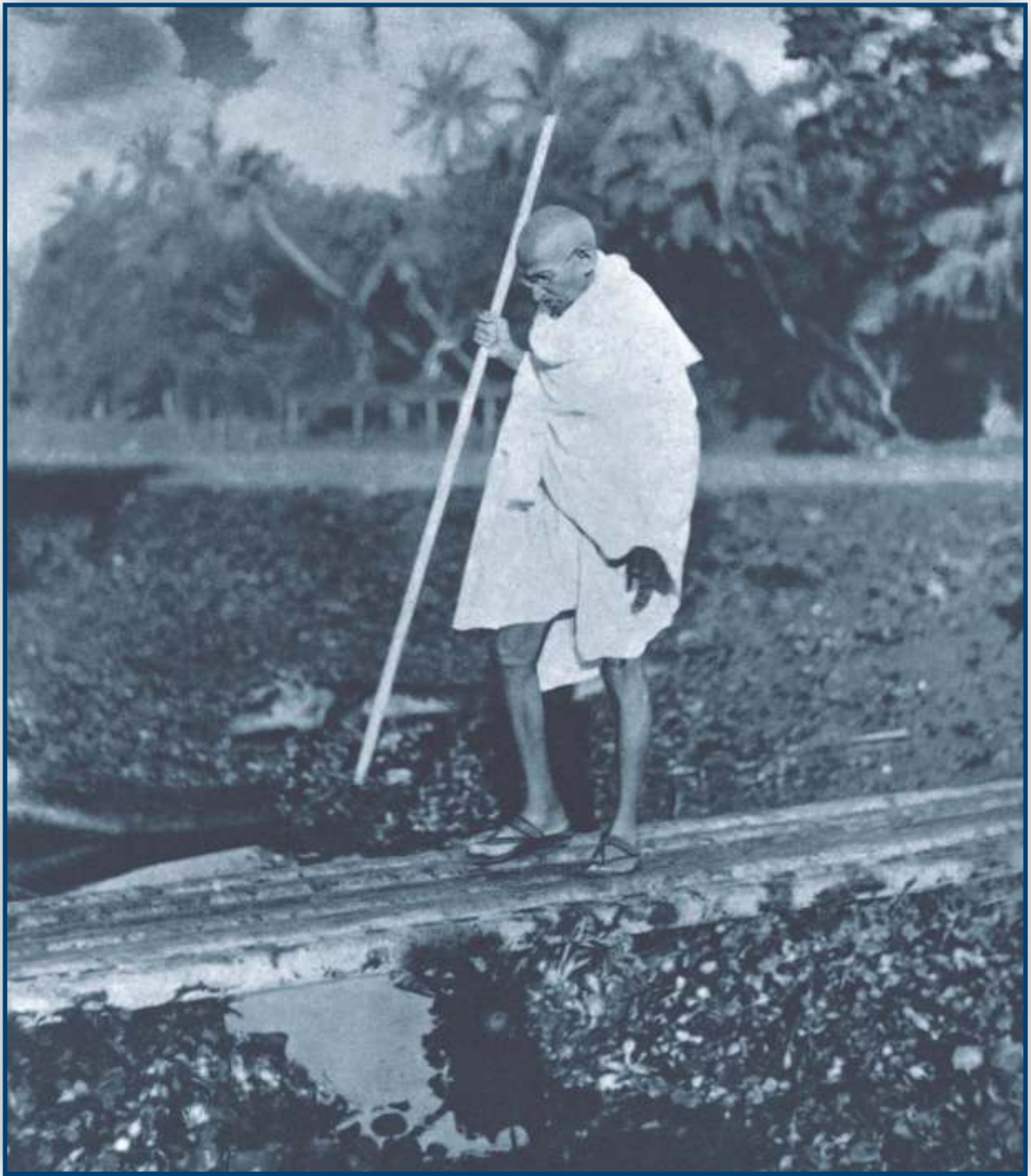
PMGSY



Hariyali



TSC



Our Motivation

GANDHI - GAON - GARIB



**Ministry of Rural Development
Government of India**

Annual Report

(2007-2008)



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

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Overview

Even as the Indian economy surged ahead at an unprecedented 8 percent plus growth rate for yet another year, the realization that this growth has to be of an inclusive nature meant renewed importance for development of the rural areas of the country. The four years of the United Progressive Alliance so far has seen the introduction of new programmes and restructuring of the existing ones to deal with the task of ensuring reduction of poverty,

and creation of employment. The Ministry of Rural Development continued to play a key role in this strategy. A paradigm shift in the policy of rural development has also taken place, with the rural poor treated as resource who form an integral part of the development strategy, and not as a burden. The Ministry of Rural Development co-ordinates, implements and funds schemes which aim at ensuring that the fruits of economic development



Wage employment on demand under NREGA

reach the villages, and the common man. Broadly, the aims are:

- **Bridging the rural-urban divide.** To ensure rapid and time bound development, budgetary support for implementing the various rural development schemes has increased manifold in recent years.
- **Guaranteeing wage employment and ensuring food security.** This is sought to be achieved through the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.
- **Making rural people the arbiters of their own destiny and to provide for their economic uplift by self employment.** For the development to be in consonance with the people's wishes and aspirations, emphasis is put on participation of people as also social mobilization of rural poor through Self-Help Groups and Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- **Creating rural infrastructure for better economic opportunities and growth.** Connectivity is provided to all unconnected habitations through Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). Village level infrastructure is also created through works undertaken under wage employment schemes.
- **Ensuring dignified living.** The Ministry provides shelter, water and clean environment through schemes for rural housing, drinking water and sanitation.
- **Restoring lost or depleted productivity of the land for better livelihood opportunities.** This is done through integrated watershed development programmes and initiating effective land reform measures for providing land to the landless rural poor.

Under **Bharat Nirman**, developmental works

are undertaken in the areas of irrigation, road, rural housing, rural water supply, rural electrification and rural telecommunication connectivity. Three of the goals of Bharat Nirman fall within the mandate of the Ministry of Rural Development : rural connectivity, rural housing and rural water supply. Specific targets are to be achieved under each of these goals so that there is accountability in the progress of this initiative. Bharat Nirman is viewed as an effort to unlock rural India's growth potential and to be a key for ushering a new era. It is also expected that Bharat Nirman will lead to considerable rural assets creation along with the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. Bharat Nirman however is a collective agenda in which every Indian has a role either as a user or as a partner. The Ministry is committed to achieving the targets of Bharat Nirman Components under its purview within the prescribed time-frame.

The impetus for the development emanates from the '**National Common Minimum Programme**' (NCMP) of the Government- the charter for governance which also spells out ways and means for the well being of people across the country. Targets are fixed for meeting the minimum needs of the rural poor, in the areas of housing, safe drinking water, modernizing rural infrastructure etc. to ensure and enhance the welfare and well being of the vulnerable sections of Indian populace in an objective manner. The NCMP lays special attention to augmenting and modernizing rural infrastructure consisting of roads, irrigation, electrification and marketing outlets. This ministry has been taking necessary steps to ensure that NCMP is fully implemented so as to provide much-needed support for the growth of the economy.

'National Rural Employment Guarantee Act' 2005 (NREGA): This is a historic and unique

legislation reiterating government's commitment towards livelihood security of people in rural areas. The Act guarantees 100 days of employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The NREGA provides a social safety net for the vulnerable groups and an opportunity to combine growth with equity. For the first time in Indian history, employment has been made a legal right through an Act of the Parliament. The Act is structured towards harnessing the rural work-force, not as recipients of doles, but as productive partners in our economic process. The assets created result in sustained employment for the area for future growth, employment and self-sufficiency. The Act was operationalised from 2nd February, 2006 in 200 selected districts of the country, and has been extended to 130 more districts in 2007-08. Though originally envisaged to cover the whole country within 5 years a decision has now been taken to bring the remaining districts (around 275) of the country

under the ambit of NREGA from 1st of April, 2008.

Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY):

This programme was launched on 25th September 2001, with the enshrined objectives of providing additional wage employment ensuring food security while creating durable community, social & economic infrastructure and assets in the rural areas. The programme was evolved by merging two of the then existing schemes of Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana and Employment Assurance Scheme. The programme is self-targeting in nature with special emphasis to provide wage employment to women, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and parents of children withdrawn from hazardous occupations. However, SGRY along with National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP) have been subsumed in the NREGA districts.

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY): The promotion of self-employment amongst the rural poor for their socio economic



Providing connectivity in rural areas through PMGSY - a goal of 'Bharat Nirman'

uplift has been long an integral part of the strategy for poverty eradication. SGSY is the largest self-employment programme for the rural poor. The assisted families (Swarozgaris) may be individuals or groups (Self-Help Groups). However, the emphasis is on the group approach. The objective of the SGSY is to bring the assisted poor families above the poverty line by providing them income generating assets through a mix of bank credits and government subsidy. It is a holistic programme covering all aspects of self-employment such as organization of poor into Self-Help Groups and taking care of training, credit, technology infrastructure and marketing. SGSY is being implemented by the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) with the active participation of Panchayat Raj Institutions, the Banks, the line Departments, and Non-Governmental Organisations. In order to provide incentives to rural

artisans, SARAS fairs are also organized in various parts of the country to promote sale of products produced by Self- Help Groups.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY): This was launched in December, 2000 as a 100% centrally sponsored scheme to provide connectivity to unconnected habitations. The scheme is one of the components of Bharat Nirman with the target of providing road connectivity to all habitations with a population of thousand (500 in case of hilly or tribal areas) with all weather roads by 2009. It is expected under the scheme that an expanded and renovated rural road network will lead to increase in rural employment opportunities, better access to regulated and fair market, better access to health, education and other public services and thus bridge the rural-urban divide and pave the path of economic growth.



Indira Awaas Yojana aims to provide houses to rural shelterless people - a goal of 'Bharat Nirman'



Ensuring supply of safe drinking water in rural areas - a goal of 'Bharat Nirman'

Indira Awas Yojana (IAY): Housing is one of the basic needs of mankind. The Ministry is implementing the Indira Awaas Yojana since 1985-86 to help build or upgrade homes to households below the poverty line.. Rural housing is one of the components of Bharat Nirman package. The ceiling on construction assistance under the IAY currently is Rs. 25,000/- per unit for the plain areas and Rs.27,500/- for the hilly terrains/difficult areas. In a major initiative to impart transparency to the selection process of beneficiaries, a '**permanent waitlist**' is being prepared under IAY.

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

Constitution of India directs the States to provide public assistance to its citizens in case of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement

and in cases of other undeserved want within the limit of the economic capacity of the State. The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) was launched for fulfillment of this obligation in 1995-96. The NSAP then comprised of National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS). Since these Annapurna Scheme for providing free good grains to the elderly was introduced and NMBS was transferred to the Department of Family Welfare.

Under NOAPS, till 31st March 2006 Rs. 75 per month was being provided per beneficiary over the age of 65 in case of destitution. The amount of pension was increased to Rs.200 per month from 1st April 2006 and States were requested to top up

with another Rs.200 from their own resources. Hon'ble Prime Minister in his address from the ramparts of Red Fort on 15th August 2007 made a commitment to provide old age pension to all citizens above the age of 65 years and living below the poverty line. Accordingly a new scheme name Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) was launched on 19.11.2007 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. Under the scheme the States have been asked to certify that all eligible persons have been covered. The coverage under IGNOAPS is therefore estimated to increase to 157.19 lakh from 87.56 lakhs covered under NOAPS in 2006-07.

Area Development Programme: The per capita availability of land and its yield is very low in India. This is one of the main factors behind low

productivity and high cost of Indian agriculture. Ministry of Rural Development has hence taken up various initiatives to make the optimum utilization of land and improve its quality. The Ministry is implementing three schemes namely '**Drought Prone Areas Programmes**' (DPAP), '**Desert Development Programmes**'(DDP) and '**Integrated Wastelands Development Programme**' (IWDP) related to development of wasteland and degraded lands through watershed approach. This Ministry has initiated '**Hariyali**' to empower the village communities through Panchayati Raj Institutions, to undertake area development programmes on watershed basis with financial and technical support from the government. Special emphasis is on rainwater harvesting and desilting of ponds under watershed projects.



A Self Help Group engaged in income generating activity



Hon'ble Prime Minister, handing over pension paper to a beneficiary at the launching ceremony of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)

Land Reforms: The government is also committed to have greater access to land by landless rural poor through various initiatives pertaining to land reforms.

One of the constraints in improving the implementation of land reforms is the absence of land records. The scheme of '**Computerization of Land Records (CLR)**' is aimed at removing the problems inherent in the manual systems of maintenance and updating of land records. With a view to assisting the States/U.Ts in the task of updation of land records, the centrally sponsored scheme of '**Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records**' (SRA & ULR) is under implementation. **National Land Resources Management Programme (NLRMP)** has also been conceptualized to add value and provide a comprehensive data base for planning and decision making.

Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy: The National Common Minimum Programme provides that "more effective system of relief and rehabilitation will be in place for tribal and other groups displaced by development projects". Accordingly, the Ministry formulated a revised National Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy - 2007, after wide ranging consultations with the concerned Ministries of Govt. of India, State Govts., members of Civil Societies and all interested citizens. The provisions of the NRRP-2007 provide for the basic minimum requirements, and all projects leading to involuntary displacement of people must address the rehabilitation and resettlement issues comprehensively.

Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP): The central government supplements efforts made by the States for providing safe drinking water and sanitation by providing financial and technical assistance under two centrally sponsored

programmes namely, the '**Accelerated Rural Water Supply**' (ARWSP) and the '**Central Rural Sanitation Programme**' (CRSP). **Rural Drinking Water** is also one of the six components of Bharat Nirman, envisaging coverage of the remaining habitations of Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP) of 1999, dealing with the problem of quality of water

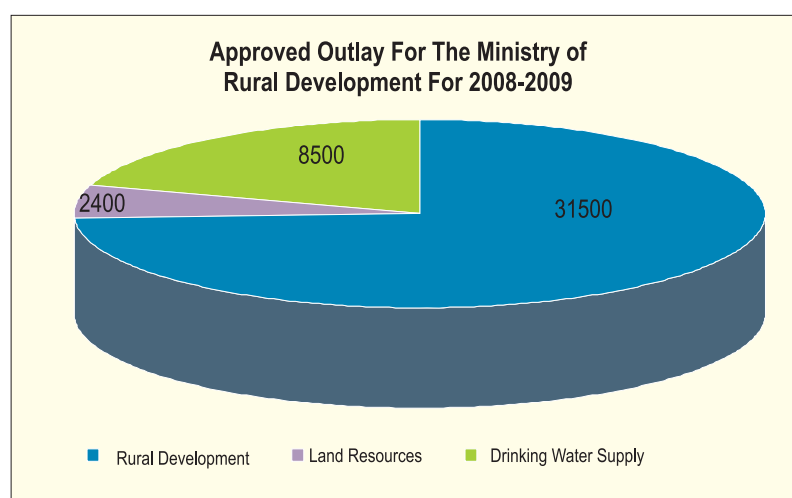
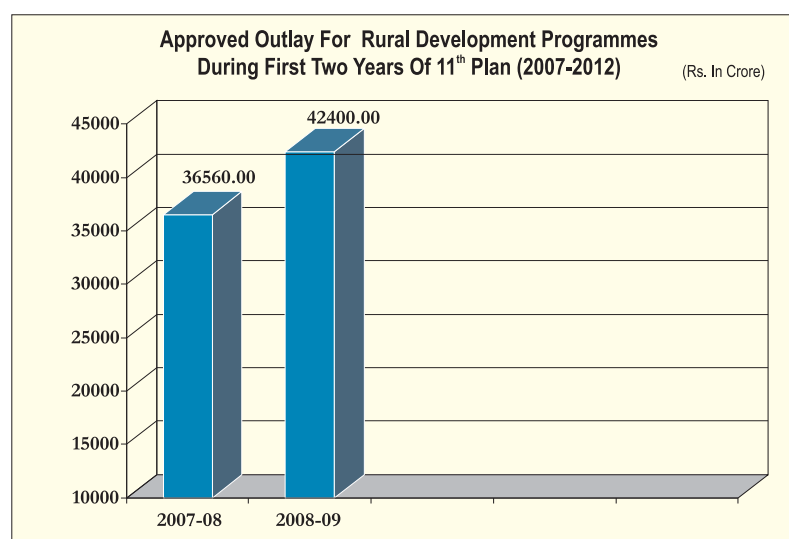
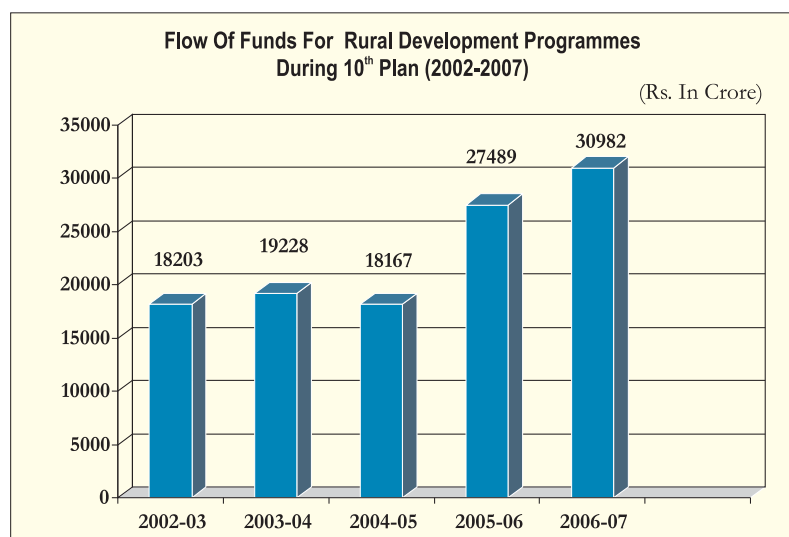
in some areas and to address the problem of slippage in the habitations. For promoting the role of Panchayati Raj Institutions in the planning, implementation, operation and maintenance of rural drinking water supply schemes of its choice '**Swajaldhara**' has also been launched. Under the scheme, 90% funds towards the project cost is

Highlights

- Adequate budgetary support - As against a total of approximately 42,000 crores allocated to the Ministry of Rural Development in the Ninth Plan period, as much as 1,14,000 crores was released to the Ministry during the Tenth Plan period. During 2007-08, the first year of the 11th plan, the Ministry has an allocation of around 36,560 crores, an increase of 18.3 percent over 2006-07. Upto the end of December 2007, the Ministry had released an amount of 27,482 crores.
- National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) completes two years - During the current financial year (upto December 2007), 2.67 crore households have demanded employment, while 2.57 crore households have been provided employment. 85.51 crore of mandays have been generated in the current financial year (upto December 2007). 12 lakh works have been taken up, out of which more than 8.1 lakh are in Water Conservation, irrigation & flood control.
- The Ministry of Rural Development is also committed to fulfill the goals of Bharat Nirman by achieving the three targets of rural connectivity, rural housing and rural water supply within the prescribed time-frame of 2005 to 2009.
- Rural Housing as a part of Bharat Nirman - Under Indira Awaas Yojana, 60 lakh houses are to be constructed in a period of 4 year from 2005-06. Against this overall target, 15.52 lakh homes were built in 2005-06 and 14.98 lakh homes in 2006-07. In the current financial year, i.e. 2007-08, 10.6 lakh homes have been built so far, while 8.40 lakh homes are under construction. The target is 21.27 lakh for the current financial year. In a major initiative to impart transparency to the selection process, a 'permanent waitlist' is being prepared for selection of beneficiaries under IAY.
- Rural Roads as a part of Bharat Nirman - Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) the major goals are to connect 66,802 habitations with all weather roads, by constructing 1.46 lakh kms. of new rural roads. In addition, the programme envisages upgrading and modernizing 1,94,130 kms of roads. In the current financial year i.e 2007-08, upto December 2007, nearly 50,000 kms of new all-weather roads have been completed. New connectivity has been provided to nearly 17,000 habitations and 65,000 kms of existing rural roads upgraded.
- Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) - Rural water supply is one of the six components of Bharat Nirman. By 2009, 55,067 uncovered, 3.31 lakh slipped back and 2.17 lakh quality affected habitations are to be addressed; in other words, approximately 6 lakhs habitations

where water supply is a problem. In 2007-08, 1.55 lakh are to be covered and addressed for water quality problem. By November 2007, more than 30,000 uncovered habitations, around 2 lakhs "slipped back" habitations and 54,000 villages where water quality was a problem had been covered under Bharat Nirman.

- Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) - Since inception (upto Dec., 2007) more than 27 lakhs of Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been formed. Total number of swarozgaris assisted are 93.21 lakhs. Subsidy has been disbursed to the tune of Rs.5401.98 crores. Per capita investment (Av./per year) amounted to Rs. 27,069/-.
- Marketing complexes are being created at Pragati Maidan, Dilli Haat at Pitampura, Jasola & Rajiv Gandhi Handicrafts Bhavan, New Delhi with a view to providing marketing linkage to the products of SHGs. The Ministry has also supported the State Governments for creation of State level marketing complexes in the capitals of 11 States. Other States have been asked to provide land and take up creation of marketing infrastructure.
- Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) - 578 districts of the country have been covered under TSC. Government has planned to achieve the objective of Total Sanitation coverage by 2012.
- To give fillip to the TSC endeavour, GOI has launched Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP). In 2007, a total of 4945 Gram Panchayats & 14 block panchayats received Nirmal Gram Puraskar. About 223.31 lakh households toilets for BPL and 163.67 lakh for APL have been constructed with support from the TSC. Besides, 4.91 lakh school toilets, 1.55 lakh Anganwadi toilets, 11922 community complexes, and 7531 production centers/rural sanitary marts (RSMs) have been set up.
- Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) - 972 blocks of 185 districts in 16 States are covered under this programme. Desert Development Programme (DDP) 235 blocks of 40 districts in 7 States are covered under this scheme. Rest of the blocks which are not covered under in the above two programmes are covered under Integrated Wastelands Development programme(IWDP). At present, the projects under IWDP are being implemented in 463 districts of the country.
- National Mission on Bio-Fuel is to be implemented in two phases i.e Phase-I as demonstration Project and Phase-II a self-sustaining expansion of Bio-diesel Programme to cover enough land to produce the required quantity of Jatropha curcas seed(tree bearing non-edible oilseed) .
- The major achievement of Department of Land Resources has been the notification of the National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy, 2007. The policy seeks to ensure a better deal for those who are displaced by development.
- As a result of implementation of ceiling laws, since inception till September, 2007, the total quantum of land declared surplus in the entire country is 68.54 lakh acres of which about 59.90 lakh acres have been taken possession of and 49.65 lakh acres have been distributed to 54.58 lakh beneficiaries of whom about 39 percent belong to Scheduled Castes and 16 percent belong to Scheduled Tribes.



Details regarding the aproved outlay in respect of Plan Scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development are available at Annexures-I & II

provided by the government and the beneficiary group has to contribute 10% of the cost.

The '**Central Rural Sanitation Programme' (CRSP)** launched in 1986 aims at improving the quality of life of the rural poor and to provide privacy and dignity to women in rural areas. In 1999, 'Total Sanitation Campaign' (TSC) under restructured CRSP was launched to promote sanitation in rural areas. TSC follows participatory demand-responsive approach, educating the rural households about the benefits of proper sanitation and hygiene. Special thrust has also been given on school sanitation and hygiene education. An incentive scheme called Nirmal Gram Puraskar has been launched for Panchayati Raj Institutions which is helpful in eliminating the practice of open defecation.

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

Realizing the importance of **Information, Education and Communication (IEC)**, the Ministry has been endeavouring for the past few years to disseminate information through most of

the available modes of communication. IEC activities have been substantially scaled up to create/increase awareness about the various rural development programmes and entitlements under these programmes. In order to sensitize media persons about issues and factors relating to rural development, the ministry has been organizing Press conferences and media workshops at regular intervals. Effective dissemination is also undertaken through electronic, print & outdoor communication modes. In order to ensure capacity building of Panchayati Raj functionaries by providing easy access to information on rural development programmes, a monthly newsletter '**Grameen Bharat**' is brought out by the Ministry. To make it relevant to the local and micro level needs, from January, 2005, the Hindi and English language versions of the Newsletter printed by the Ministry are sent to the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs). DRDAs in turn incorporate State/district specific information pertaining to implementation of rural development programmes and print regional languages version and distribute them free of cost to all elected members of gram panchayats, block panchayats and zilla parishad.

Right to Information (RTI) The Ministry has made the necessary arrangements under the landmark Act to provide the information on demand.

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

UNDER GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (ALLOCATION OF BUSINESS) RULES, 1961

A. DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (GRAMIN VIKAS VIBHAG)

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

B. DEPARTMENT OF LAND RESOURCES (BHUMI SANSADHAN VIBHAG)

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

C. DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER SUPPLY (PEYA JAL POORTI VIBHAG)

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

Department of Rural Development



"We must be the change we wish to see"

– Mahatma Gandhi

Chapter I

National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) notified on 7th September, 2005, aims at better livelihood security of households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment, in a financial year, to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The choice of works suggested in the Act addresses causes of chronic poverty like drought,

deforestation and soil erosion, so that the process of employment generation is maintained on a sustainable basis.

The Act covered 200 districts in its first phase, implemented on February 2, 2006, and was extended to 330 additional districts in 2007-2008. All the remaining rural areas have been notified with effect from April 1, 2008.



Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Hon'ble Minister, Rural Development releasing a book on the occasion of completion of 2 years of NREGA

2. Significance of NREGA

The significance of NREGA lies in the fact that it operates at many levels. It creates a social safety net for the vulnerable by providing a fall-back employment source, when other employment alternatives are scarce or inadequate. It adds a dimension of equity to the process of growth. It creates a right-based framework for wage employment programmes, by conferring legal entitlements and the right to demand employment upon the workers and makes the Government accountable for providing employment in a time bound manner. By prioritizing natural resource

management, and emphasizing the creation of durable assets it holds the potential of becoming a growth engine for sustainable development of an agriculture based economy. Finally, its operational design built around strong decentralization and lateral accountability to local community offers a new way of doing business and a model of governance reform anchored on the principles of transparency and grass root democracy. In this way, the potential of NREGA spans a range from basic wage security and recharging rural economy to a transformative empowerment process of democracy

Salient features of the Act

Right based framework

- Adult members of a rural household who are willing to do unskilled manual work may apply for registration to the local Gram Panchayat, in writing, or orally.
- The Gram Panchayat after due verification will issue a Job Card. The Job Card will bear the photograph of all adult members of the household and is free of cost
- A Job Card holding household may submit a written application for employment to the Gram Panchayat, stating the time and duration for which work is sought.

Time bound Guarantee

- The Gram Panchayat will issue a dated receipt of the written application for employment, against which the guarantee of providing employment within 15 days operates. If employment is not provided within 15 days, daily unemployment allowance, in cash has to be paid. Liability of payment of unemployment allowance is of the States.
- Work should ordinarily be provided within 5 km radius of the village or else extra wages of 10% are payable
- Wages are to be paid according to minimum wages. Disbursement of wages has to be done on weekly basis and not beyond a fortnight.

Women empowerment

- At least one-third of persons to whom work is allotted work have to be women.

Work site facilities

- Work site facilities such as crèche, drinking water, shade have to be provided

Decentralised planning

- The shelf of projects has to be prepared by Gram Sabha. At least 50% of works have to be allotted to Gram Panchayats for execution
- Panchayat Raj Institutions [PRIs] have a principal role in planning and implementation.

Labour intensive works

- A 60:40 wage and material ratio has to be maintained. Contractors and use of labour displacing machinery is prohibited.

Public Accountability

- Social Audit has to be done by the Gram Sabha.
- Grievance redressal mechanisms have to be put in place for ensuring a responsive implementation process.

Transparency

- All accounts and records relating to the Scheme are to be made available to any person desirous of obtaining a copy of such records, on demand and after paying a specified fee.

Permissible works:

- Water Conservation
- Drought Proofing (including plantation and afforestation)
- Irrigation Canals
- Minor Irrigation, horticulture and land development on the land of SC/ST/ -BPL/IAY and land reform beneficiaries
- Renovation of traditional water bodies
- Flood Protection
- Land Development
- Rural connectivity
- Any other work that may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government.

Funding

The Central Government bears the costs on the following items

- The entire cost of wages of unskilled manual workers.
- Seventy five percent of the cost of material and wages of skilled and semi-skilled workers.
- Administrative expenses as may be determined by the central government, which will include inter alia, the salary and the allowances of the Programme Officer and his supporting staff and work-site facilities.
- Expenses of the National Employment Guarantee Council.

The state governments bear the costs on the following items:

- Twenty five percent of the cost of material and wages of skilled and semi-skilled workers.
- Unemployment Allowance payable in case the state government cannot provide wage employment on time.
- Administrative expenses of the State Employment Guarantee Council.

NREGA Statistics National Overview (FY 2007-08) Upto Mid-January-2008

1. Employment Demanded by households: 2.75 Crore
2. Employment provided to households: 2.72 Crore
3. Persondays [in Crore]:
 - ❖ Total : 96.03
 - ❖ SCs : 25.90 [26.97%]
 - ❖ STs : 29.40 [30.62%]
 - ❖ Women : 41.52 [43.23%]
 - ❖ Others : 40.73 [42.41%]
4. Total available fund [including OB]: Rs. 16059.94 Crore.
5. Total Central Release : 10307.70 Crore
6. Total State Release: 1109.80 Crore
7. Expenditure: 9833.95 Crore
8. Total works taken up: 13.11 Lakhs.
 - ❖ Works completed: 4.09 Lakhs.
 - ❖ Works in progress: 9.02 Lakhs.
9. Works break up:
 - ❖ Water conservation and water harvesting: 3.63 Lakhs [27.69 %]

- ❖ Renovation of traditional water bodies: 1.02 Lakhs [7.76 %]
- ❖ Provision of Irrigation facility: 1.86 Lakhs [14.16 %]
- ❖ Micro irrigation works: 0.58 Lakhs [4.42%]
- ❖ Drought Proofing: 1.16 Lakhs [8.84 %]
- ❖ Flood Control and Protection: 0.31 Lakhs [2.35%]
- ❖ Rural Connectivity: 2.22 [16.92 %]
- ❖ Land Development: 1.89 Lakhs [14.42%]

3. Outcomes so far

Two years of implementation of NREGA vindicates the self-targeting, demand-based nature of the programme. It is also evident that the nature of employment is seasonal and that the duration of employment sought varies according to the prevailing opportunities of employment offered under local agricultural practices and other alternative forms of employment and all job card holding families do not necessarily request for the full 100 days of employment.

There are thus considerable inter-state and inter-district variations in workforce participation

under NREGA. All districts do not have the same volume and scale of labour demand. Of the first phase districts, 150 were chosen on the basis of SC/ST population, inverse of agricultural productivity per worker and inverse of agricultural wage rate. These districts are likely to witness higher employment demand. Employment demand under NREGA is likely to be low in districts that are comparatively more developed, with greater opportunities of employment in other avenues both in agriculture and rural non-farm activities. In this way, it is increasingly apparent that NREGA addresses the 'geography of poverty' as it generates higher employment in the most deprived areas. Significant outcomes so far (upto mid January 08) are as follows

i. **Augmenting Employment Opportunities:**

The main objective of NREGA is to meet employment demand. During 2007-08 (upto mid January 2008), employment provided is 2.72 crore against the demand of 2.75 crore. 96.03 crore persondays have been provided in 330 districts. This is a significant increase compared to SGRY, under which about 85 crore persondays were generated on an average for the entire country. Thus, the programme implementation trends vindicate the basic objective of NREGA to reinforce the focus on employment and augment employment opportunities. State wise Implementation status is in **Annexure III**

ii. **Reaching out to the rural poor:** Though the Programme is not confined to BPL families, experience in almost all States indicates that most BPL families have been able to demand employment under NREGA. At the national level, the employment provided is 155 % of BPL rural households.

iii. **Increase in Women workforce participation ratio:** The Act stipulates that priority shall be given to women. In terms of implementation it mandates that a minimum of one-third of the beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and have requested for work.

Against this backdrop, NREGA has superseded this stipulation by securing employment to 43 per cent (April 2007 to mid January 2008) with highest percentage of women participation in Tamil Nadu (82 per cent), followed by Rajasthan (69 per cent). This again is a significant increase against the 25% women workforce participation under SGRY.

At least 1/3rd of the beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and requested for work under the Scheme

**(NREG ACT, Schedule II, Section 6)
Year-2007-08**



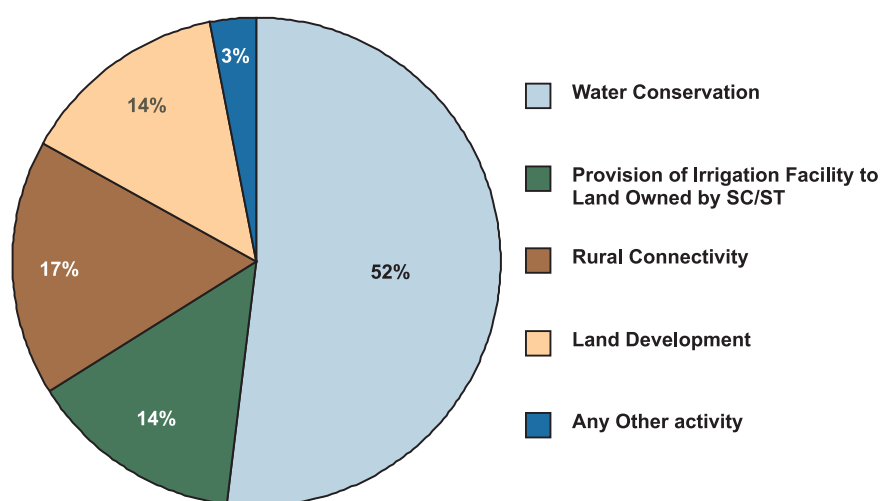
A group of Labourers - NREGA

iv. **Wage security for the disadvantaged groups- Share of SC/ST Households in Employment:** Though the programme is not confined to any particular group, in terms of providing employment to members of SC & ST households, in 2007-08, SC share of employment was 27 % and ST share of employment was 31 %.

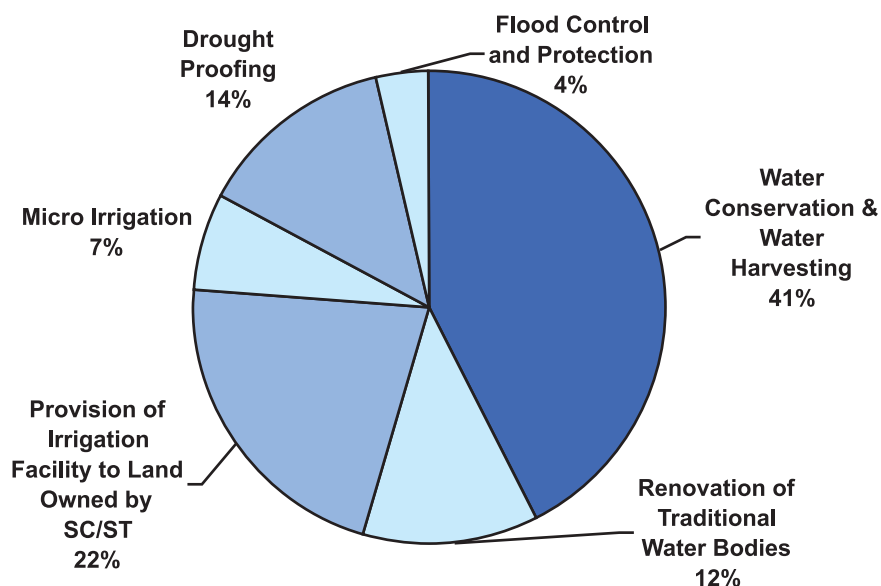
v. **Creation of Assets:** In 2007-2008 about 13 lakh works have been taken up, of which more than 9.1 lakh are water conservation harvesting, irrigation, drought proofing and flood control works leading to regeneration of natural and livelihood resource base in rural areas. The Ministry has also developed prototype Rural Works Manual to be used/adapted by States for improving quality of planning.

On 6.03.07, a significant amendment to Schedule I, para 1 of the Act was made allowing for the 'provision of irrigation facility, horticulture plantation and land development facilities on land owned by households belonging to SC and ST or to BPL families or to beneficiaries of land reforms or to the beneficiaries under Indira Awas Yojana of Government of India'.

Highest Priority to Water Conservation in Choice of Works under NREGA: Financial Year 2007-08



Water Conservation Works



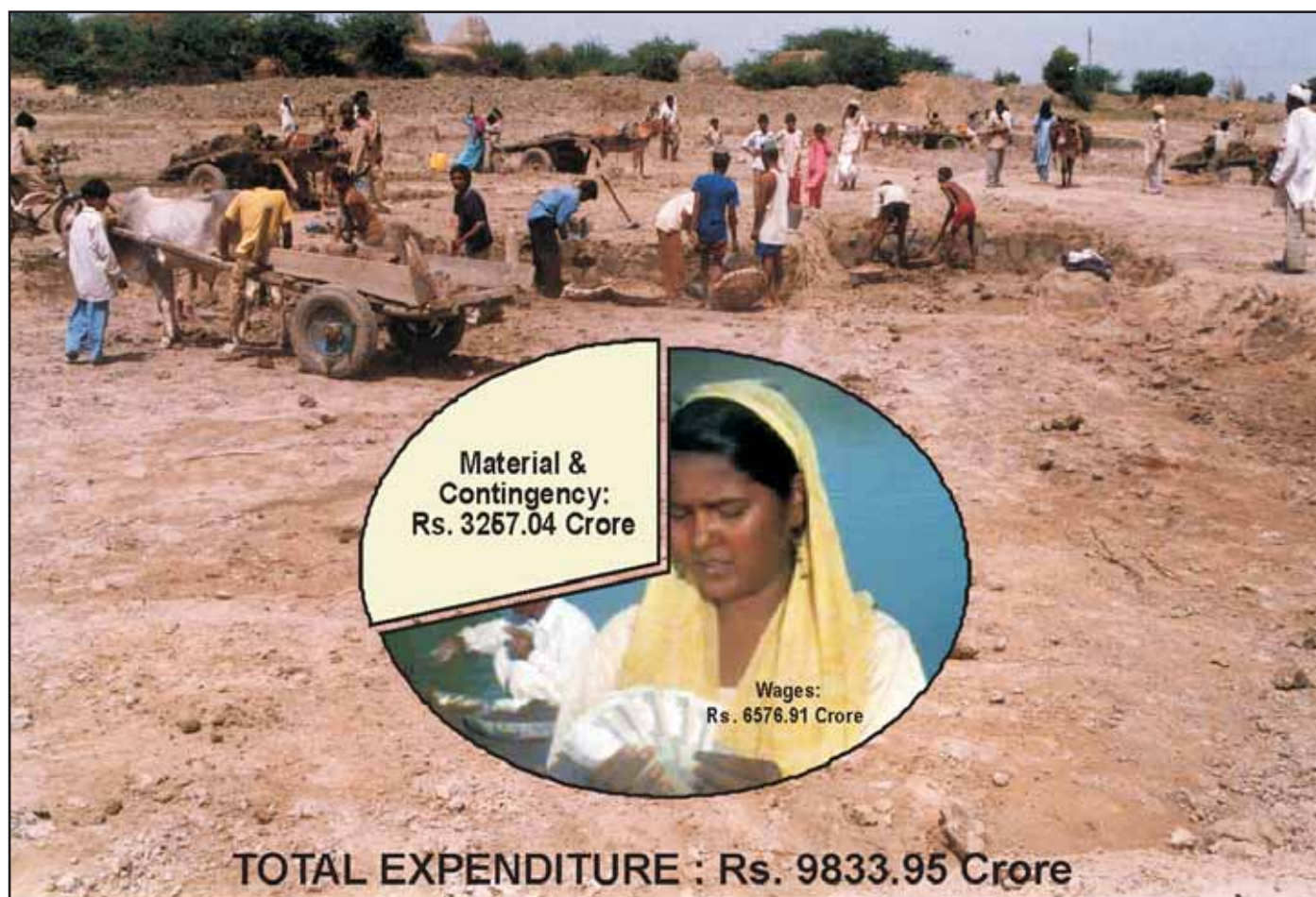
vi. **Awareness about Minimum Wages:** The Act has led to awareness of minimum wages of agricultural labourers. In Maharashtra the minimum wage went up from Rs. 47 to Rs. 72 and in Uttar Pradesh it has increased from Rs. 58 to Rs. 100. Similarly wage rates were revised in Bihar from Rs 68 to Rs.77, in Karnataka from Rs. 62 to Rs. 74, West Bengal from Rs 64 to Rs. 70, in MP from Rs 58 to Rs 67, in HP from Rs 65 to Rs. 75, in Nagaland, from Rs 66 to Rs 100, in J & K from Rs 45 to Rs. 70, in Chattisgarh from Rs 58 to Rs 66.70.

vii. **Financial Inclusion:** With a view to

universalize the system of wage payments through institutional accounts, all States have been recommended to disburse wages through Post Offices and Banks Accounts. Some states such as Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Karnataka have started disbursing wages through savings accounts of workers' in Banks and Post Offices.

States are to map their institutional network of Banks and Posts to open accounts of wage earners for their wage disbursement. Till date 96 lakhs post office and Bank Accounts have been opened.

Major Share of expenditure in shape of wage earnings labour (Financial year 2007-08) - up to Dec, 07



Financial Inclusion: Banks and Post Offices

Gulbarga District – Karnataka

The district has a population of 31.30 lakhs. There are 337 gram panchayats and 1363 villages. The total number of households is 3.89 lakhs out of which 2.15 lakhs households have been issued Job Cards under NREGA. 3000 works have been taken up during the current year (2007-08) as against 3259 works taken up last year (2006-07). In total, Rs. 19.05 crores have been spent under NREGA during the current financial year as against Rs. 34.02 crores spent last year.

Till now, 62,313 accounts in post offices, 157,687 in commercial banks and 17,946 accounts in Co-operative banks have been opened.

Almost 90 villages have banks and 752 villages have banks within 5 Km (51.17%), whereas 345 villages have banks within 5-19 Km (25.97%).

East Godawari District-Andhra Pradesh

The State Department of Rural Development and Department of Posts, A.P. Circle have entered into MoU for payment of wages through Post Office Saving Account. 4,17,154 postal saving accounts have been opened against 3.5 lakh persons reporting for NREGS works. Fortnightly, co-ordination meetings are conducted between district administration and representative of department of posts at district level and block level.

The Programme Officers generate wage payment orders and issue cheques and hand them over to sub post masters every Monday. They also facilitate the sub post masters and branch post masters in receiving the cash. Every Friday the wage seekers withdraw amount from their postal accounts. Since inception, 77.2% of payments are being made within 15 days of closer of Muster Rolls.

Dumka District - Jharkhand

In Dumka District, payment of wages is made through Banks. On the basis of corrected Muster Rolls, cheques are transferred to respective banks. Outstation cheques take about 15 days for clearance. For smooth payment, accounts have been opened by the all the agencies in almost all the bank branches so that labourers get payments on the same day without any delay.

District administration has also developed a system to ensure smooth payment through Post Office. Muster Rolls are collected and advice prepared accordingly. Fund assessment is made from particular day from each post office and the same amount is deposited in cash in the respective branch post office. A specific day is fixed for group of labourers for a particular group of schemes for wages payment through post office. Prior information is given to the labourers about the time and date of payment for a particular post office. On that particular day wages payment is ensured in the presence of respective Panchayat Sewak/ Rojgar Sewak/ Junior Engineer/ Supervisor, etc.

4. Thrust Areas

Thrust Areas of Action include the following measures that have been undertaken to strengthen programme management.

a) Information Education and Communication (IEC) to enhance awareness of the programme among the rural workforce.

- ❖ One day orientation of all Sarpanches at the Block level
- ❖ Gram Sabhas
- ❖ Use of local vernacular newspapers, radio, TV, films & local cultural forms
- ❖ Leaflets, brochures in simple local language with more of graphics
- ❖ Fixing one day as Rozgar Diwas in a fortnight.
- ❖ NGOs/SHGs for awareness generation
- ❖ Simple primers for workers and sarpanches (PRI functionaries)

b) Improving the Quality of Planning

- ❖ Shelf of projects to be ready in each village with technical and administrative approvals.
- ❖ Asset register to be maintained in each Gram Panchayat
- ❖ Outcomes expected from the works to indicate
 - Estimated benefits in terms of person days
 - Physical improvement envisaged (land/ water conservation etc)
 - Pre-Mid-Post Project condition to be recorded

c) Instituting Transparency Safeguards

- i) Maintenance of Job Cards
 - ❖ Drive to ensure all Job Cards are with the workers

- ❖ Entries to be regularly updated and tally with muster rolls

ii) Maintenance of authentic Muster Rolls

- ❖ Campaign for 100% Verification of muster rolls by State Governments
- ❖ Random sample verification of muster rolls by external agencies
- ❖ All muster rolls being placed on the NREGA website

iii) Quality of Works

- ❖ A Citizen Information Board to be put up on each work site with the details of works taken up
- ❖ Evaluation of quality of works to be done by external agencies

iv) Payment of wages to workers

- ❖ Savings Accounts of workers' in Banks and Post offices to be opened to ensure greater transparency in wage payment and encourage thrift and small savings

d) MIS for on line monitoring and management, data transparency and free public access to all information:

A web enabled MIS www.nrega.nic.in has been developed. This makes data transparent and available in public domain to be equally accessed by all. The village level household data base has internal checks for ensuring consistency and conformity to normative processes. All critical parameters get monitored in public domain: i) workers' entitlement data and documents such as Registration, job cards, muster rolls, (ii) Work selection and execution data including, shelf of approved and sanctioned works, work

estimates, works under execution, measurement, (iii) employment demanded and provided (iv) Financial indicators such as funds available, funds used, and the disaggregated structure of fund utilizations to assess the amount paid as wages, materials and administrative expenses. Since the MIS places all critical data on the web and this data is software engineered, it has significant advantages in terms of transparency as it allows cross verification of records and generation of reports on any parameter of the Act.

All Job cards and Muster Rolls are being uploaded on the NREGA website. 2,43,25,982 Job Cards and 32,96,448 Muster Rolls have been made available so far. For the remaining, the work is in progress.

e) *Monitoring and Vigilance*

Field verification by external and internal agencies

- ❖ Field visits of Central Employment Guarantee Council members undertaken to different States . Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.
- ❖ National Level Monitors : all Phase One NREG districts and 113 Phase II districts
- ❖ Internal Monitoring: Ministry undertakes rigorous monitoring through its Area Officers
- ❖ Institutional Appraisal: Independent appraisal of a district by an empanelled institution for programme appraisal on key parameters



Men & Women on work under NREGA

- ❖ States to ensure 100% verification at block, 10 % at district and 2% at the state level

- ❖ Setting up and training local vigilance and monitoring committees

f) Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)

Report: As part of a system for monitoring and evaluation, the Ministry of Rural Development had requested the office of the CAG to undertake a performance audit on the implementation of NREGA. The audit was a concurrent programme assessment as the year 2006-07 was the first year of the implementation of NREGA in Phase one districts. The CAG undertook this audit for 68 districts in 128 blocks and 513 Gram Panchayats. The draft report of the CAG has been received and has been shared with the States for their responses, so as to send consolidated comments to the CAG.

g) Functionalizing the Central Employment

Guarantee Council: In 2007-2008, the Executive Council and the Central Employment Guarantee Council have met twice each. The Council members visited Tamil Nadu in August 2007, Orissa in November 2007 and Uttar Pradesh in January 2008. Other such field visits and programme reviews with field functionaries and State Government have been scheduled.

h) Activating Vigilance and Monitoring

Committees: As per the Guidelines, for every work sanctioned under the Scheme there should be a local Vigilance and Monitoring Committee composed of members of the village, to monitor the progress and quality of work. Efforts are underway to constitute these committees and train its members.

i) Public Accountability

i. Proactive Disclosure: The Act places a strong emphasis on transparency and on voluntary public disclosure. Under section 11 (1.f) of the Act, Annual Report has to be laid before the Parliament and the State legislature. Annual Reports, 2006-07 on implementation of NREGA was prepared and presented before the Parliament.

ii. Minister for Rural Development's suo-moto statement on NREGA in every Parliament session, since the enactment of the Act.

iii. Social Audit: MIS needs to be coupled with regular lateral public accountability systems like conducting social audits. Since this is a new concept and the capacity for social audits is unequal in States, especially at Village and Gram Panchayat level, the effort of the Ministry has been to monitor, state action in complying with the legal mandate of social audit, while also supporting States to augment capacity for it. NIRD has developed a manual on social audit for States' use.

iv. Grievance redressal mechanisms to be strengthened

j) Strengthening Staffing

Staff to be deployed: Since NREGA has statutory mandates and time limits to be followed the Ministry has advised States to use the permissible administrative limit of expenses borne on the Central share for recruitment of personnel. The staff to be recruited on priority for dedicated attention to NREGA implementation is as follows:

- ❖ Gram Panchayat

- One administrative assistant per GP: Gram Rozgar sahayak
- One technical assistant per 5-10 GP
- ❖ Block
- A full time Programme Officer not less than the rank of a BDO
- Additional staff for accounts, works and IT
- ❖ District level additional staff for accounts, works and IT

k) Training: Regular training programmes have been undertaken by State Governments for both State functionaries as well as PRIs with the help of SIRDs and other agencies. Peer Learning Workshops and trainings have also

been undertaken at the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration and other national level institutes like NIRD. In 2007-2008 (upto mid January) 32.41 lakh PRI functionaries, 1,75,745 Government functionaries and 2,39,474 Vigilance Monitoring Committees have been trained.

l) Knowledge Network: Local solutions and innovations at worksites are helping meet the challenges of implementing NREGA across the country. Nreganet is the knowledge sharing initiative introduced by Ministry of Rural Development to help in lateral transfer of these local solutions. The objective of the network is to create a knowledge pool and facilitate exchange of experiences. It is a forum for



NREGA - a source of guaranteed wage employment

dialogue where ideas, experiences, opinions flow in all directions from all sections of society. The knowledge networks aims at connecting people and offering knowledge on demand through a wide range of solutions

m) Award for Outstanding Contribution by civil society organization (Rozgar jagaran puruskar) : The objective of the award is to acknowledge the outstanding and exemplary contribution made by a registered Civil Society Organizations (CSO) in the effective implementation of the NREGA at State, District, Block and Gram Panchayat levels. The award includes a medal, scroll and cash award (Gram Panchayat- Rs. 1000, Intermediate Panchayat-Rs. 2000, District Panchayat-Rs. 5000 and State level-Rs. 25,000).

n) Rojgar Diwas: The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was launched on 2nd February, 2006 in 200 districts. The Act has since then extended to additional 130 districts in the year 2007-08 and will cover the remaining rural areas of the country 1st April, 2008. In each of these two years the Act has been able to generate employment for over two crore rural households and has led to the creation of durable asserts with about 10 lakhs works being opened across the country. To reaffirm our commitment towards guaranteeing wage security to the rural households, the Ministry of Rural Development held a press conference on 1st February, 2008 in which Minister Rural Development released a document on the performance of NREGA in these two years.



Chapter 2

Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana

The Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) was launched on 25th September 2001 by merging the then schemes of Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS).

2. MERGER OF SGRY IN NREGS

SGRY programme in 330 districts has already been subsumed in NREGS (National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme) - 200 districts in

the year 2006-07 and 130 Districts in 2007-08. SGRY programme will be entirely subsumed in NREGS with effect from 1st April, 2008.

3. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Programme are to provide additional wage employment in the rural areas, as also food security, alongside the creation of durable community, social and economic infrastructure in the rural areas. The programme



Employment generation under Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana

is self-targetting in nature with special emphasis in providing wage employment to women, scheduled castes(SC), scheduled tribes(ST) and parents of children withdrawn from hazardous occupations.

4. STRATEGY

The Scheme is exclusively implemented by the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). The programme resources are shared by all the three tiers, namely, District Panchayat, Intermediate Panchayat and the Village Panchayat in the proportion of 20:30:50. Each level of Panchayat is an independent unit for formulation of Action Plan and executing the scheme. The details of activities/works to be taken up by the PRIs are as under:

(i) **District Panchayats** - 20% of the resources are reserved at the District level and are to be utilised by the District Panchayats/ DRDAs preferably in the areas suffering from endemic labour exodus/areas of distress as per the Annual Action Plan approved by the District Panchayats/DRDAs.

(ii) **Intermediate Level Panchayats** - 30% of the resources are allocated among the Intermediate Level Panchayats. Works will be taken as per their own Annual Action Plan approved by the Intermediate Level Panchayats. However, while selecting the works to be taken up, preference will be given to the areas, which are backward, calamity prone or face migration of labour.

(iii) **Village Panchayats** - 50% of the resources are allocated among the Village Panchayats for generation of supplementary wage employment and creation of demand-driven community village infrastructure, which includes durable assets to enable the rural poor to

increase opportunities for sustained employment.

5. SALIENT FEATURES OF SGRY

- The Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) is Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on cost sharing basis between the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25. In case of UTs, the Centre provides entire funds. Foodgrains are provided, through Food Corporation of India (FCI), free of cost to States and UTs.
- The payment of foodgrains is made by the Ministry of Rural Development to the FCI directly.
- Every worker seeking employment under the SGRY will be provided minimum 5 kgs of foodgrains (in kind) per manday as part of wages. However, due to shortage of foodgrains, 3 kgs of foodgrains per day is being provided from 1.11.2005.
- The balance of wages will be paid in cash so that they are assured of the notified minimum wages. Minimum 25% of the wages is to be paid in cash.
- The State Governments and UT Administrations are free to calculate the cost of foodgrains (paid as part of wages) at either BPL rates or APL rates or anywhere between the two rates.
- Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) can take up works as per the felt need of the areas.

6. SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS FOR THE WEAKER SECTIONS AND WOMEN OF THE COMMUNITY

- i. 22.5% of the annual allocation (inclusive of foodgrains) allocated both at the level of District

and Intermediate Panchayats shall be earmarked for Individual/ group beneficiary Schemes of SC/ST families living Below the Poverty Line (BPL).

- ii. Minimum 50% of the Village Panchayat allocation (inclusive of foodgrains) shall be earmarked for the creation of need based village infrastructure in SC/ST habitations/ wards.
- iii. Effort would be made to provide 30% of employment opportunities for women.
- iv. A specified percentage, as indicated by Ministry of Rural Development, of the annual allocation (inclusive of foodgrains) allocated both at the

District and Intermediate Panchayats shall be earmarked for individual/ group beneficiary schemes for minority community families living Below the Poverty Line.

- v. If a rural disabled person is willing to do manual unskilled work, efforts should be made to provide him/her work under the programme according to his/her ability. Provisions of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 are to be kept in view and implemented.

7. BAN ON CONTRACTORS AND MACHINERY

No contractors are permitted to be engaged for execution of any of the works and no middle men /



Employment generation under Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana

intermediate agencies employed for executing works under the Scheme. Use of Machinery, which may displace manual labour, is also not permissible with a view to create maximum possible additional employment opportunities.

8. WORKSITE FACILITIES

Facilities like drinking water, rest sheds for the workers and crèches for the children coming with working mothers should be provided.

9. ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

Each District Panchayat/DRDA, Intermediate Panchayat and Village Panchayat is required to prepare and approve independently, before the beginning of each financial year, an Annual Action Plan equivalent in value of about 125 per cent of its share of funds allocated in the preceding year. No work can be taken up unless it forms part of the Annual Action Plan. The exercise of approval of Annual Action Plan should be completed by the end of February of the preceding financial year.

10. MONITORING AND VIGILANCE

- (a) Vigilance & Monitoring Committees at the State, District & Block levels constituted for overseeing the various programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development are also responsible to monitor the implementation of the works under the SGRY.
- (b) For every work sanctioned by District Panchayat/Intermediate Panchayat/Village Panchayat, there is to be a monitoring committee of the villagers of the area belonging to the locality/village, where the work is undertaken, to closely monitor the progress and quality while the work is in progress. Every such committee shall have five to nine members who would be nominated from

amongst the social workers, retired civil, defence or private sector officers, other retired employees like teachers, well-educated persons and will include an SC/ST and a women's representative. This committee would be apprised by the implementing agency about the estimate of the work, time-frame and quality parameters. The final report of the committee would be attached along with the completion certificate of the work, and would also be placed in the next meeting of the Gram Sabha of the Panchayat, where work has been executed and also before the general assembly of the Intermediate/District Panchayat if the work has been sanctioned by it.

- (c) Schedule for Inspection of Works - For effective implementation of the programme, the officers at the District, Sub-Division and Block levels are required to closely monitor all aspects of the programme through visits to work sites in the interior areas. A schedule of inspection, which prescribes the minimum number of field visits for each supervisory level functionary from District to Block level, are required to be drawn up by the District Panchayats/DRDAs, and strictly adhered to. A copy of the inspection schedule drawn should be sent to State and Central Governments for information.
- (d) The officers dealing with the SGRY at the State headquarters shall visit Districts regularly and ascertain through field visits that the programme is being implemented satisfactorily and that execution of works is in accordance with the prescribed procedures and specifications.
- (e) During the course of inspection if any official comes across any irregularity, he/she should immediately bring it to the notice of the CEO,

District Panchayat and the Project Director, DRDA so that appropriate action is taken.

11. REPORTS AND RETURNS

The following reports and returns are to be submitted to the States/UTs by the District Panchayats/DRDAs:-

- (i) A monthly progress report by the 10th of every succeeding month;
- (ii) A detailed annual report to be submitted by 25th of April of the succeeding year.

12. WORKS TO BE TAKEN UP

The works to be taken up must be labour intensive, leading to the creation of additional wage-employment, durable assets and infrastructure, namely, water conservation and water harvesting; drought proofing, including afforestation and tree plantation; irrigation canals, including micro and minor irrigation works; renovation of traditional water bodies, including de-silting of tanks; land development; flood-control and protection works, including drainage in waterlogged areas; rural connectivity to provide all-weather access. While taking up the works, emphasis should be given on labour intensive works. Purely material oriented works are not to be taken up. It should be ensured

that sustainable and cost effective works are taken up under the Programme.

The works taken up should be in a manner that they are capable of giving a boost to the rural economy besides creating additional employment opportunity as well.

13. WORKS PROHIBITED

- (i) Buildings for religious purposes and the like.
- (ii) Monuments, Memorials, Statues, Idols, Arch Gates/Welcome Gates and the like.
- (iii) Bridges.
- (iv) Buildings for higher secondary schools/ senior secondary schools.
- (v) Buildings for colleges.
- (vi) Black topping of roads.

14. PERFORMANCE UNDER THE SGRY

During 2007-08, SGRY is being implemented in 264 districts. The performance of SGRY during 2006-07 & 2007-08 is as follows:

The State-wise statement indicating physical and financial performance during 2006-07 and 2007-08 are at **Annexures - IV to IX**.

Year	OB	Total allocation (Centre+ State)	Total release (Centre+ State)	Other Receipts	Total available funds	Expenditure	Percentage of exp. as of total available funds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2006-07 (388 districts)	649.50	3878.87	4323.76	34.09	5007.35	3853.53	76.96
2007-08* (264 districts)	566.42	2202.78	1566.21	23.64	2156.27	1415.35	65.64

Year	SC	ST	Others	Total	Women	Works Completed (Nos.)	Foodgrains Released (lakh Tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2006-07	1529.42	650.02	2061.65	4241.09	1007.67	935376	17.00
2007-08*	435.49	151.31	587.35	1174.15	332.50	261380	9.55

* Central Release and Performance upto December, 2007.

15. SPECIAL COMPONENT OF THE SGRY

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

- Special Component of the SGRY is in operation with effect from 1st April, 2002.
- It is demand driven and allocated to the States on the basis of the requirement to deal with the calamities such as drought, earthquake, cyclone, flood, etc.
- Only foodgrains are provided free of cost to the States to take up employment-oriented works.

Cash Component for the Scheme is provided by the State Governments either from the State Sector Scheme or Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

The performance indicating authorisation of foodgrains under the Special Component of the SGRY during 2006-07 and 2007-08 may be seen at **Annexure-X**.

16. CONCLUSION

SGRY is fully planned and implemented by the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the spirit of the 73rd Constitution Amendment Act. The quality of delivery mechanism of the programme also rests with the implementing agencies, i.e., the PRIs.



Chapter 3

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

1. Introduction

Seven years ago, the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched by the Government as a Scheme which would be fully funded by the Centre, to provide roads in rural areas of the country. The programme envisaged connecting all villages with a population of 500 persons and above (250 persons and above in

respect of hill States, the tribal and the desert areas) through good all-weather roads. According to latest figures made available by the State Governments about 1.79 lakh Unconnected Habitations are eligible for coverage, as per details given overleaf:

The State-wise number of unconnected eligible habitations to be covered under PMGSY, road length required to connect unconnected habitations



Road constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana bridging rural - urban gap

Sl. no.	Item	Unconnected habitations	Habitations eligible for coverage under PMGSY, having population in the range of			
			1000 +	500-999	250-499	Total
1	Rural Habitations	3,46,607	60033	79220	39777	179030
2	Length of rural roads (in km.)	-	138998	161179	72548	371725

and average road length per habitations have been given in Annexure XI to XIII respectively.

1.1 Requirement of funds for PMGSY

Based on the Core Network survey conducted after launching the programme and the experience of the first 3 years with the average cost of

construction of PMGSY roads, the cost of the programme was increased in 2003-04 to Rs. 1,32,000 crore (as against Rs. 60,000 crore projected initially). The comparison between initial estimates made in August 2001 and the estimates of 2003-04 is given below:

		Earlier estimates	Current estimates (2003-04)
(i)	No. of eligible habitations	1.42 lakh	1.72 lakh
(ii)	Av. lead distance per habitation	1.26 km	2.14 km
(iii)	New connectivity cost/km	Rs.14.75 lakh/ km	Rs.21 lakh/km
(iv)	Total cost for new connectivity	Rs.34,200 crore	Rs. 69,450 crore
(v)	Total length for upgradation	-	3,68,000 km
(vi)	Cost/km for upgradation	-	Rs. 14.75 lakh/ km
(vii)	Total upgradation cost	Rs. 24,000 crore	Rs. 56,400 crore
(viii)	Capacity Development, Quality Management and 3rd Party Supervision		Rs.6300.00 crore
	Total	Rs. 58,200 crore	Rs.1,32,000 crore

2. Bharat Nirman

The Government of India has identified 'rural roads' as one of the six components of 'Bharat Nirman', with a goal to provide connectivity to all habitations with a population of 1000 persons and above (500 persons and above 250 in the case of hilly or tribal areas) with an all-weather road by 2009. A total of 66,802 habitations was

proposed to be covered under Bharat Nirman. This would involve construction of 1, 46, 185 kms. of rural roads. In addition to new connectivity, the programme envisages upgradation of 1,94,130 kms (of which 60% length is to be funded by the Central Government and the remaining 40% length is to be covered under 'renewal' by the States as part of maintenance) of existing rural roads. The details of year-wise targets for the

Component	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Total
Habitations to be connected (nos.)	7034	16130	20071	23567	66802
New Connectivity (length in kms.)	15492.42	35182.16	43989.93	51520.83	146185.34
Upgradation (length in kms.)	11394.41	54669.26	59316.28	68750.74	194130.69

programme are as under:-

The State wise physical targets for new connectivity and upgradation as well as habitation details have been given in Annexure XIV to XVI respectively.

3. Resource mobilization

3.1 The requirement of funds for Bharat Nirman is estimated as Rs. 48000 crore. However, the availability of fund would be as under:-

- ❖ Cess on diesel Rs.16000 crore
- ❖ Assistance from ADB/WB Rs. 9000 crore
- ❖ Assistance from NABARD Rs. 16500 crore

❖ Budgetary support Rs. 6500 crore

3.2 Cess on Diesel

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

3.3 Assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB) and World Bank :-

The details of Rural Road Sector Projects assisted by the World Bank and the ADB are as follows:-

	W.B.	RRSP - I (ADB)	RRSP - II (ADB)
States	Jharkhand, Rajasthan, H.P., U.P.	MP, Chattisgarh	W.B., Assam, Orissa
Appraisal Process Start date	April 2002	May 2002	Nov.2004
Negotiation date	August 2004	Sept 2003	November, 2005
Loan Agreement	Oct. 2004	Nov.2004	August' 2006
Loan Amount	\$ 399.5 m *	\$ 400 m	\$ 750 m , multi tranche financing facilities **

* In addition to the loan amount of \$ 399.5 m, 2nd loan of \$ 500 million for the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Mizoram and Uttaranchal from the World Bank is under process.

** Loan of \$ 180 M has been availed. 2nd PFR (Periodic Financing Request) for 77.65 million US \$has been submitted to ADB.

3.4 Funding from NABARD

The funding strategy to meet Bharat Nirman goals (road component) was discussed by the National Rural Infrastructure Committee (NRIC), and acting on the suggestions made by the committee, a separate window in NABARD was opened with a provision of Rs. 4000 crore during 2006-07 to augment the funding for rural road projects under 'Bharat Nirman'. However, funds could not be drawn during 2006-07 from this window in the absence of an enabling provision in the Central Road Fund Act, 2000. During 2007-08, this window continues with an outlay of Rs. 4500 crore. In order to facilitate drawal of the funds from NABARD, a bill to amend the Central Road Fund Act, 2000 has been passed in the budget session of the Parliament. Rs. 1565 crore have been drawn from RIDF window of NABARD during the current year (2007-08) up to December, 2007.

4. Financial Outlays

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

Year	Amount (Rs. in crore)	Remarks
2000-01	2500.00	* assistance from ADB/ WB. ** from RIDF Window of NABARD.
2001-02	2500.00	
2002-03	2500.00	
2003-04	2325.00	
2004-05	2148.00 + 320.00*	
2005-06	3809.50 + 410.50*	
2006-07	3725.62 + 1500*	
2007-08	3900.00 + 2600.00* + 4500.00**	



Road construction work in progress under PMGSY

5. Progress of the Scheme

5.1 Progress of works under PMGSY

Under the programme, up to November, 2007, project proposals for 73489 road works measuring 266608 kms. and valued at Rs. 59573.26 crore have been cleared by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. An amount of

Rs. 29123.01 crore has been released to the States/UTs/agencies. 44290 road works measuring 140046 km. have been completed incurring the expenditure of Rs. 26277.80 crore. State wise, physical and financial progress, under the programme including World Bank and ADB assisted projects have been given in Annexure XVII. The Phase wise abstract is as under:-

(Rs. in crore, Length in Km.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	I	2547.63	2555.30	13192	30271	12750	29358	2409.41
2	II	5163.88	5033.55	10963	31958	10207	30195	4710.96
3	III	6086.67	5687.16	8757	33293	7650	27401	4990.46
4	IV	5283.54	4630.63	7001	24616	5198	18516	3890.71
5	V	10852.43	4249.37	9578	40337	2764	12072	4035.19
6	VI	12904.06	2998.27	10079	44871	2839	10743	2817.49
7	VII	8511.69	75	6186	29079	10	62.01	232.90
8	VIII	1322.25	-	1332	5158	-	-	9.32
9	WB/ADB assisted projects	6901.11	3893.73	6401	27025	2872	11699	3181.36
	Grand Total	59573.26	29123.01	73489	266608	44290	140046	26277.80

During the year 2007-08, up to December, 2007, project proposals for Rs. 17767.37 crore submitted by 20 States have been cleared by the Ministry as compared to projects valued at Rs. 19426.188 crore cleared during 2006-07. The details of projects cleared during the current year (2007-08) up to December, 2007 have been given in Annexure XVIII.

5.2 Outcome targets and achievements

(a) Outcome targets under the programme have been laid down in terms of habitations connected and length completed since 2005-

06. Year-wise targets and achievements are given overleaf:

5.3 Progress of works under Bharat Nirman

Under rural roads component of Bharat Nirman, it is targeted to connect 66802 habitations by constructing 1.46 lakh km. rural roads. In addition, the programme envisages upgradation of 1.94 lakh km. of existing rural roads to provide full farm-to-market connectivity. Up to November, 2007, 16878 habitations have been connected by constructing 49713 km. rural roads and projects for connecting

		2005- 06	2006-07	2007-08 (up to November, 2007)
Target	No. of Habitations to be connected	7895	9435	14015
	Length of road works to be completed (in Km.)	17454	27250	55020
Achievement	No. of Habitations connected 8031	10892	5362	
	Length of road works completed (in Km.)	22785	30710.44	19469.24

State wise details of outcome targets and achievements during the year 2007-08 have been given in Annexure-XIX.

21973 habitations are in progress. In addition, 64253 km. of existing rural roads have been upgraded/renewed under the programme. Targets and achievements, up to November 2007, under

rural roads component of Bharat Nirman, State wise, have been given in Annexure- XX to XXII respectively. The abstract is as under

Item		Target (2005-09)	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08 (upto November'07)			
			Target	Achiev- ement	Target	Achiev- ement	Target	Achiev- ement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
New Conne- ctivity	Habit- ations	66802	7034	5552	16130	8279	20071	3047	16878	25.27
	length in km.	146185	15492	18054	35182	21423	43990	10236	49713	34.01
Upgra- dation	length in km.	194131	11394	3926	54669	46130	59316	14197	64253	33.10

* Cumulative achievement is the achievement up to November 2007 against the overall target for 2005-09.

6. Executing Machinery

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

engaged for road works under 'PMGSY'. The details of institutional arrangements as envisaged in the Programme Guidelines are :-

- A State Rural Roads Development Agency (SRRDA) or similar body with distinct legal status, to receive PMGSY funds and act as nodal point for rural road sector policy and management.
- Executorial arrangements overseen at State Level by officers of the SRRDA including State Quality Coordinator (SQC), Financial Controller, Empowered Officer, IT Nodal Officer etc.

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

7. National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA)

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

- (i) Designs & Specifications and Cost norms.
- (ii) Technical Agencies
- (iii) District Rural Roads Plans and Core Network.
- (iv) Scrutiny of Project Proposals
- (v) Quality Monitoring

- (vi) Monitoring of progress, including online monitoring
- (vii) R&D
- (viii) Human Resource Development
- (ix) Communication etc.

8. Training

To build up capacity and capability, training to more than 5000 Assistant Engineers & Junior Engineers of different States has been imparted. Training is also planned for contractor's engineers and workmen. This is being funded out of the World Bank TA loan.

9. Outsourcing of Technical and Management Inputs

In order to manage the programme at the national level and yet ensure that adequate technical inputs are locally available for planning and execution of rural roads programme, an elaborate structure consisting of Principal Technical Agencies (national level technical institutions) as well as State Technical Agencies (regional level technical institutions) has been successfully brought into the framework of the programme through a Government - academia partnership. The details of State Technical Agencies and Principal Technical Agencies have been given in Annexure-XXIII to XXIV respectively.

10. Use of new technology and materials

Research & Development initiatives for use of cement concrete, cell filled concrete, waste plastic blended bitumen, jute textiles, fly ash as well as soil stabilisation techniques and other new methodologies are being pursued. The following R&D initiatives have so far been taken in association with the concerned agencies

- (i) Use of Cement Concrete in construction of Rural Roads in association with Cement Manufacturers' Association (CMA). All States have been requested to propose roads upto 10% of the allocation to the State in accordance with laid down conditions.
- (ii) Use of Waste Plastic Blended Bitumen: IRC has been requested to provide guidelines and specifications in order to popularize the technique.
- (iii) Use of Fly-Ash- The States have been requested to comply with the Gazette of India Notification on the use of Fly Ash in Rural Roads construction.
- (iv) Use of Jute Geo-Textiles: Pilot Projects in association with Jute Manufacturers Development Council (JMDC) have been taken

up in 5 States of Assam, Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal. 10 road works, 2 in each State, have been cleared and are being implemented.

- (v) Rural Roads Pavement Performance Study: Primary objective of the research project is to determine the rate of deterioration of rural roads under varied conditions of soil, traffic and environment. The performance monitoring is separately done for New and Upgraded roads, keeping in mind the structural and functional performance of the targeted road sections of PMGSY roads and other Rural Roads funded by other agencies like State Governments, World Bank, NABARD etc. The Research Project is expected to provide valuable information on the following on the points mentioned overleaf:



Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana providing connectivity to the hilly areas of NE region

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

11. Maintenance of Rural Roads

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

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

11.3 State Governments will take steps to build up capacity in the District Panchayats and shall endeavour to devolve the funds and functionaries onto these Panchayats in order to enable them to manage maintenance contracts for rural roads.

11.4 Till such time as District Panchayats take



Work in progress under PMGSY

over maintenance functions, the Programme Implementation Units will continue to be responsible for administration of post-construction and zonal maintenance contracts of PMGSY roads.

11.5 Provision in detail for the maintenance of rural roads has been given in the PMGSY Programme Guidelines.

12. Review of programme implementation

a. Regional Review Meetings and Sensitization Workshops

Regional Review Meetings and Workshops are regularly conducted to sensitize the Implementing Agencies in the States on how to implement PMGSY in a better way, with focus on project formulation and quality monitoring. In these meetings, State level implementing agencies, State Technical Agencies, Principal Technical Agencies and National Quality Monitors of all the States are covered.

b. Regional Performance Review Meeting

Regional performance review meeting to review the progress of works under various rural development programmes including PMGSY in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Pondicherry was taken on 17th - 18th September 2007 at Bhubaneswar. The performance review meeting to review the progress of works in Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand was held on 24th - 25th September 2007 at Jaipur and that for North Eastern States on 9th - 10th October 2007 at Guwahati.

c. Review by Hon'ble Minister (RD)

On 21.12.2006 a Performance Review Meeting

was held at New Delhi under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister, Rural Development. The progress of implementation of PMGSY in all the States was reviewed in detail. Subsequently, Hon'ble Minister, Rural Development addressed a letter to Hon'ble Chief Ministers of concerned States where the programme was behind schedule. The review meeting was again taken in April, 2007. Recently, habitations coverage as well as submission of detailed project reports (DPRs) for connecting remaining eligible habitations under Bharat Nirman in Assam, Chattisgarh, J&K, Jharkhand, Orissa, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal was reviewed on 06.09.07.

13. Measures taken to ensure quality and transparency

13.1 Three tier quality control mechanism

For ensuring high level of quality in works, PMGSY programme guidelines have the provision for three tier Quality Control Mechanism. The first two tiers of the Quality Control Structure are overseen by the State Quality Coordinators, appointed by the State Governments. The first tier of quality control mechanism is in-house quality control at the level of executing agencies. The field laboratories are established by the Contractors and mandatory tests on the quality of material and workmanship are conducted under the supervision of Programme Implementation Units (PIUs). Quality Control Handbooks have been prescribed and test records are maintained by the PIUs in the prescribed Quality Control registers. The second tier provides for quality monitoring by the State Governments through independent State Quality Monitors (SQMs). SQMs are deployed to ensure that quality issues are properly being attended to at the first tier. The third tier of this arrangement consists of quality monitoring of works through

random inspection by independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs). Observations of National Quality Monitors are handed over to the PIUs immediately after inspection for taking appropriate action. The action taken reports (ATRs) are prepared and sent to the NRRDA (National Rural Road Development Agency) through State Quality Coordinator. If defects in the work are rectified and the action of rectification is verified by independent quality monitors in the subsequent inspections, the 'Unsatisfactory' grading of the work is improved to 'Satisfactory' grading. NRRDA monitors the submission of ATRs and States are appraised of the status of ATRs.

13.2 Standard Bidding Document

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

- ❖ Standard Bidding Document amended in September 2006 & package sizes from Rs 50 lakh - Rs 2 crore & Rs 2 crore - Rs 10 crore allowed with differential qualification criteria to enable more contractors to participate.
- ❖ Flexibility given to States in September 2006 to float packages above Rs 10 crore to induce participation by big contractors.
- ❖ Joint ventures between big and small contractors permitted.
- ❖ Interaction between contractors, equipment manufacturers, equipment leasing firms and

financial institutions held in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa & West Bengal

- ❖ Performance incentive for timely completion introduced in September 2006 through higher weightage in qualification assessment in future contracts.

13.3 On-line monitoring

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

13.4 Citizen information boards

Citizen information boards are displayed in local language at prominent locations in the benefited habitations indicating the volume of materials used in each layer of the pavement.

13.5 Inspection of PMGSY works by public representatives

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

- ❖ The Superintending Engineer concerned of the zone/region will request Hon'ble MP and Zilla Pramukh representing that zone/region once in six months to select any PMGSY project(s) for joint inspection. The schedule of joint inspection will be fixed as per the convenience of Hon'ble MP/Zilla Pramukh.

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

14. Annual Maintenance Plans

It is needed to maintain not only the roads being constructed under 'PMGSY', but the entire core network in all the districts of the States/UTs to the satisfactory level of serviceability. For this purpose,

the concerned State/UT Governments are required to provide adequate funds and create proper institutional arrangements both at the district and the State level.

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

15. Other Initiatives

15.1 Rural Roads Development Plan Vision-2025:

Project for preparation of "Rural Roads Development Plan - Vision: 2025" was assigned to Indian Road Congress (IRC) in 2005-06. The vision document was released by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India during National Conference on rural roads held in May, 2007 at Vigyan Bhawan New Delhi.



Road constructed under PMGSY providing connectivity between urban & rural areas.

15.2 National Conference and exposition on rural roads

National Conference and Exposition on Rural Roads was organized from 22nd to 24th May, 2007 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi, in which field level and other senior officers from the States/UTs/ Agencies, quality monitors and representatives from various stakeholders in the programme participated. A technical exhibition was also organized displaying achievements in PMGSY, materials and machineries used in construction of rural road etc. through photographs, posters, models.

In the inaugural session of the Conference, 'Rural Roads Plan - Vision: 2025' was released by Hon'ble Prime Minister. Audio-Visual presentation on 'Rural Roads Plan - Vision: 2025' was also made in the session. Following themes were covered in the Technical Sessions of the conference:

Theme 1: Planning and Design of Rural Roads

Theme 2: Construction of Rural Roads

Theme 3: Maintenance and Management of Rural Roads

Theme 4: Allied Topics covering financing, traffic safety, impacts of Rural Roads,

community participation in Rural Roads planning, construction and Maintenance and sustainable issues.

'Quality Assurance Hand Book on Rural Roads' was released by His Excellency, Vice President of India in the valedictory session.

15.3 Sound Technical Base for PMGSY

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

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

16. Implementation of the Person with Disabilities Act.

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



Chapter 4

Indira Awaas Yojana

1. Rural Housing

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

(IAY) is a flagship scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development to provide houses to the below-the-poverty- line (BPL) families in the rural areas. It has been in operation since 1985-86.

2. Salient Features of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

- a) The funding of IAY is shared between the Centre and States in the ratio of 75:25. In the case of Union Territories, the entire funds of



Proud owner of a house constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana

IAY are provided by the Centre. Under IAY, a BPL family is given grant of Rs. 25000/- for new construction in plain areas and Rs.27,500/- for construction in hilly/difficult areas. Besides, IAY funds (upto a maximum of 20% of the allocation) can be made available for upgradation or/and credit-cum-subsidy scheme at the rate of Rs. 12,500/- for each dwelling unit.

- b) The criteria for allocation of IAY funds to the States & UTs involves assigning 75% weightage to housing shortage and 25% to poverty ratio. The allocation amongst districts is based on 75% weightage to housing shortage and 25% weightage to SC/ST component. Further, 60% of the IAY allocation is meant for benefiting SC/ST families, 3% for physically handicapped and 15% for minorities. Also the IAY houses are expected to be invariably allotted in the name of women. In addition, 5% of the central allocation can be utilized for meeting exigencies arising out of natural calamities and other situations like riot, arson, fire, rehabilitation etc.
- c) In order to introduce transparency in selection of beneficiaries, permanent IAY waitlists have to be prepared gram panchayat- wise by the States/UTs. These lists contain the name of deserving BPL families who need IAY houses in order of their poverty status based on the BPL list 2002.
- d) Construction of an IAY house is the sole responsibility of the beneficiary. Engagement of contractors is prohibited and no specific type design has been stipulated for an IAY house. However, sanitary latrine and smokeless chullah are required to be constructed alongwith each IAY house. For

construction of the sanitary latrine, the beneficiary can avail of the existing assistance from the total sanitation campaign (TSC).

3. Impact of IAY

- a) In the present form, IAY is one of the popular schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development. The popularity can be attributed to the fact that the scheme enables beneficiaries to participate & involve themselves in construction of their home. The role of the State Government is limited to releases and to facilitating use of appropriate technology. In spite of criticism from certain quarters about IAY being a full subsidy scheme, experience reveals that houses get completed more or less on time which may not have been the case if credit was part of the assistance. Not surprisingly, evaluation studies reveal high levels of occupancy and satisfaction.
- b) Providing houses to the poorest also has a positive impact on people's physical & mental health. Once the basic need of housing is fulfilled, citizens develop a sense of opportunity for livelihood, for improving living conditions and for continuing children's education. Undoubtedly, there is a direct link between a safe and secure housing to better standards of living & reduction in vulnerability.

4. Bharat Nirman Programme

- a) The Bharat Nirman Programme, which aims at augmenting the rural infrastructure, also includes Rural Housing as one of its six components. Under the 'Bharat Nirman' Programme, 60 lakh houses are envisaged to be constructed in rural areas in a period of 4 years starting from 2005-06.

b) Under IAY, during 2005-06, 15.52 lakh houses were constructed against a target of 14.41 lakh houses and during 2006-07, against the target of 15.33 lakh houses, 14.98 lakh houses were constructed. In the current financial year 2007-08, 10.6 lakh houses have been constructed against the target of 21.27 lakh houses. Besides, 8.40 lakh houses are at various stages of completion. Again for 2008-09, adequate budget provision has been made by the Planning Commission for coverage of more than 20 lakh houses. As a result, the goals of Bharat Nirman would be more than exceeded.

5. Performance Under IAY Since Inception

Since inception of the scheme 171 lakh houses have been constructed with an expenditure of Rs. 189898.56 crore (upto 12/2/08) as per Statement given in Annexure XXIX.

6. Financial Performance during 2006-2007

Central budget for IAY	Rs. 2920.00 crore
Central Releases	Rs. 2907.53 crore
Total Available Funds (including OB & State share)	Rs. 5037.89 crore
Utilisation of Funds	Rs. 4253.42 crore
Percentage of Utilisation	84.43%

A statement showing State-wise financial performance is at Annexure-XXV.

7. Physical Performance during 2006-2007

Physical Target for the year	15.33 lakh houses
Houses Constructed	14.98 lakh houses
Houses under Construction	6.85 lakh houses
Percentage of Physical Achievement	97.71%

A statement showing State-wise physical performance is at Annexure-XXVI.

8. Financial Performance during 2007-08

(as on 12/2/08)

Central budget for IAY	Rs. 4040.00 crore
Central Releases	Rs. 2966.84 crore
Total Available Funds (including OB & State share)	Rs. 5528.92 crore
Utilisation of Funds	Rs. 3223.15 crore
Percentage of Utilisation	58.30%

A statement showing State-wise financial performance is at Annexure-XXVII.

9. Physical Performance during 2007-2008

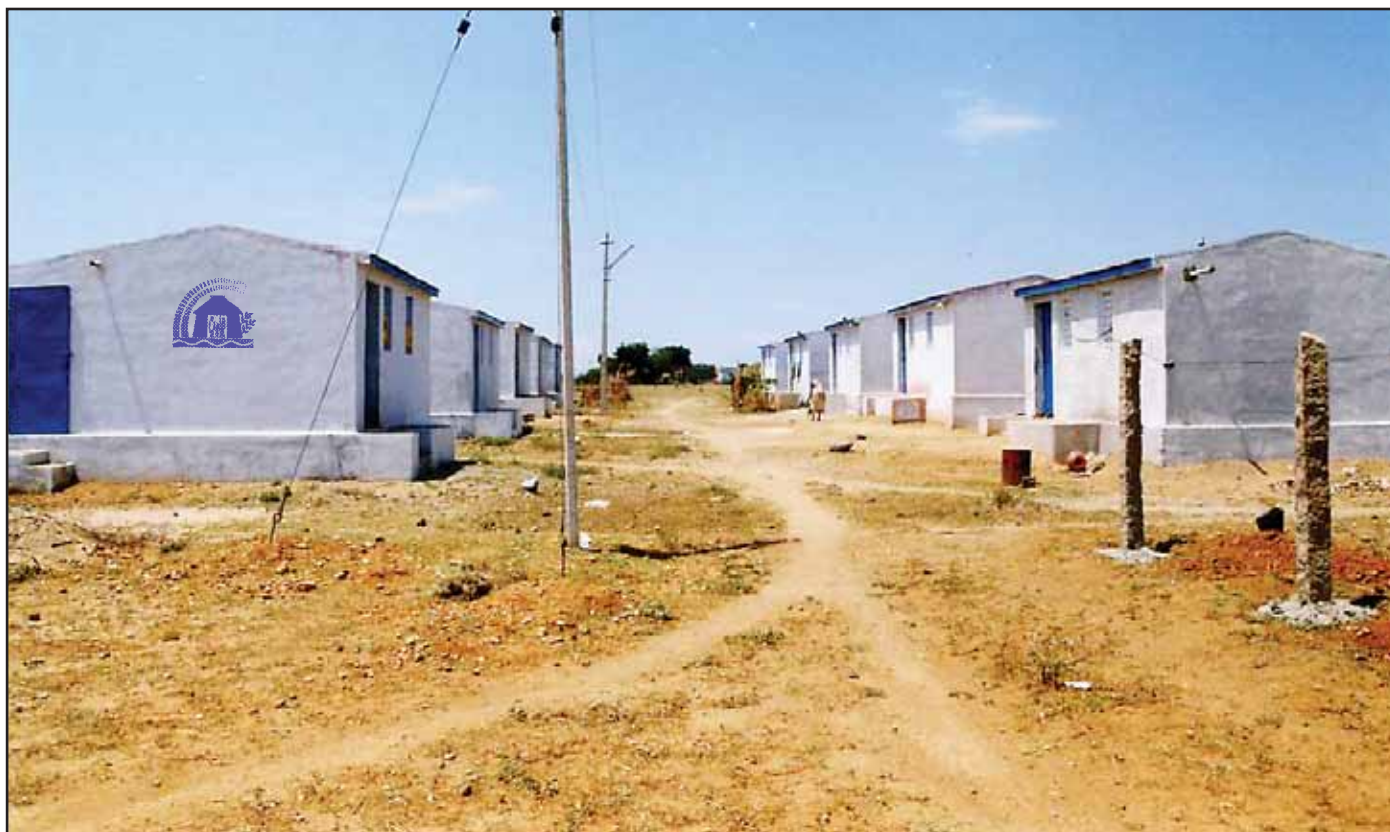
(as on 12/2/08)

Physical Target for the year	21.27 lakh houses
Houses Constructed	10.92 lakh houses
Houses under Construction	8.47 lakh houses
Percentage of Physical Achievement	51.36%

A statement showing State-wise physical performance is at Annexure-XXVIII.

10. North - Eastern Region

From the financial year 2000-2001 onwards, a separate non-lapsable provision working out to 10% of the total budget of Rural Housing was earmarked for North-Eastern States. During the current financial year 2007-2008, an amount of Rs. 404.00 crore has been earmarked for the North Eastern Region with the target to construct 195878 houses. Out of 404.00 crore, an amount of Rs.290.88 crore has been released and about 103685 houses have been constructed in the North



Cluster of houses constructed under Indira Awas Yojana

Eastern States under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) so far in 2007-08(as on 12/2/2008).

11. Monitoring Mechanism

All the State Governments and UTs are required to send monthly & annual progress reports in respect of the physical & financial achievements under the IAY scheme. The performance of these reports is such that all critical details like SC/ST component, coverage of women beneficiaries, provision of smokeless chulhas & sanitary latrines, coverage of physically handicapped beneficiaries etc. are indicated. Financial monitoring is an automatic, concurrent process carried out through examination of utilization certificates, audit reports etc. which form the basis for release of funds.

Field inspections are carried out by officers of

the Ministry who are nominated as Area Officers. Third party inspections are also carried out by the National Level Monitors (NLMs) and District Level Monitors (DLMs).

In addition, periodic review meetings are organized by the Ministry. The most important being the quarterly meetings of the Performance Review Committee.

12. Success Stories in Rural Housing

Smt. Sundari, W/o Shri Karuppiah resident of Uttappanaickanur, District, Madurai, and Tamil Nadu was living with her family in kutcha house. The beneficiary demolished her old house and constructed a new pucca house under the IAY scheme. At the final stage of construction, it was a pleasant surprise for her to receive Rs.1200/- for the construction of toilet under Total Sanitation



Houses constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana.

Campaign. So she finally built a pucca house along with a sanitary latrine.

Smt. Tatung Sitek, W/o Lt. N.Sitek of Simong village under CD block, Upper Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh constructed a house under the IAY scheme with the locally available material. She received Rs.27,500/- under the scheme. Prior to the construction, the beneficiary had no shelter. The constructed house is located near the Yingkiong -

Mariyang main road. The house is also having drainage system and has access to electric supply.

Smt. Laxmi Bai (SC) is a beneficiary of the IAY scheme in Lahroud, panchayat, Pithora block, Mahasamund district, Chhattisgarh. She received Rs.25,000/- under the scheme. She is a proud owner of the house constructed under IAY. Awareness of Laxmi Bai is high with respect to health and hygiene.



Chapter 5

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

Introduction

The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is a major on-going programme for the self-employment of rural poor. The programme was started from 01.04.1999 after restructuring the erstwhile Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and its allied programmes: Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Development of Women and Children

in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Supply of Toolkits in Rural Areas (SITRA) and Ganga Kalyan Yojana (GKY), besides Million Wells Scheme (MWS).

The basic objective of the SGSY is to bring the assisted poor families (Swarozgaris) above the Poverty Line by providing them income-generating assets through a mix of bank credit and governmental subsidy. The programme aims at establishing a large number of micro enterprises in



Minister of State for Rural Development Shri. Chandrashekhar Sahu at the Inauguration of Shishir Saras Mela

rural areas based on the ability of the poor and potential of each area. The brief details of the programme are indicated in the Box.

SGSY - AT A GLANCE

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

Date of Inception: 1st April, 1999

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

Main Features

- Emphasis on mobilization of rural poor to enable them to organize into Self Help Group.
- SGSY - a credit-cum-subsidy scheme where credit is critical component and subsidy is only an enabling element.
- Participatory approach in selection of key activities.
- Project approach for each key activity.
- Emphasis on development of activity clusters to ensure proper forward and backward Linkages.
- Strengthening of groups through Revolving fund Assistance(RFA)
- Training of beneficiaries in Group processes and skill development - integral part of the project.
- Marketing support with emphasis on market research, upgradation/ diversification of products, packaging, creation of market facilities, etc.
- Provision for development of infrastructure to provide missing critical link. 20% fund (in case of NE State 25%) is earmarked for infrastructure development.
- Active role of NGOs in formation and capacity building of SHGs.
- Focus on Vulnerable Groups i.e. SC, ST, Women and Disabled
- 15% fund earmarked for Special Projects to ensure a time bound programme for bringing specific number of BPL families above poverty line.

Funding Pattern : The funds are shared between Centre and the States in ratio of 75:25

Performance of scheme since inception (up to December, 2007)

(i)	No. of SHGs formed	:	2741081
(ii)	No. of Swarozgaris assisted	:	Total : 9332572
	(a) SHGs Swarojgaries	:	5812645
	(b) Individual Swarojgaries	:	3519927
(iii)	Subsidy disbursed	:	Rs.6612.02 crores
(iv)	Credit disbursed	:	Rs.13538 crores
(v)	Per capita Investment(Av. / Per year)	:	Rs.21832/-

Funding Pattern

The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is financed on 75:25 cost sharing basis between the Centre and the States.

Strategy

The SGSY is different from earlier programmes, in terms of the strategy envisaged for its implementation. It has been conceived as a holistic programme of self-employment. It covers all aspects of self-employment of the rural poor viz. organisation of the poor in to Self Help Groups (SHGs) and their capacity building, training, selection of key activities, planning of activity clusters, infrastructure build up, technology and marketing support.

Social Mobilization of the poor

A major shift of the SGSY from the erstwhile programmes is in terms of its emphasis on social mobilization of the poor. The programme focuses on organization of the poor at grassroots level through a process of social mobilization for poverty eradication. Social mobilization enables the poor to build their own organizations into Self-Help Groups (SHGs), in which they participate fully and directly and take decisions on all issues that will

enable them to cross the poverty line. An SHG may consist of 10-20 persons belonging to families below the Poverty Line. A person should not be a member of more than one group. In the case of minor irrigation schemes, disabled persons, and in difficult areas i.e. hills, deserts and sparsely populated areas, the number of persons in a group may range from 5-20. However, if necessary 20% and in exceptional cases upto 30% of the members in a group may be from Above Poverty Line; (marginally above the poverty line and residing contiguously with BPL families) if agreed to by BPL members of the group. Efforts have to be made to involve women members in each SHG. 50% of Self-Help Groups in each block should be exclusively for women. Group activities are to be given preference and progressively, majority of the funding should be for Self-Help Groups.

Selection of Key Activities

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

SGSY - Main Criteria for SHG Formation

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

Role of NGOs/Banks in Group Formation

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

markets so that the Swarozgaris can draw sustainable incomes from their investments.

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

Cluster Approach

SGSY stresses on cluster approach for taking up economic activities. The key activities are to be taken up in clusters. The cluster may not merely be geographic agglomerations but limits where backward and forward linkages can effectively be established. Separate clusters are to be taken up for each activity. More and more Swarozgaris can

be added to the cluster each year. The cluster approach in the programmes is adopted to facilitate infrastructure and marketing support to the activity.

Project Approach

The SGSY adopts a Project approach for each Key Activity. Project Reports are to be prepared in respect of each identified Key Activity. The Banks and other financial institutions have to be closely associated and involved in preparing these Project Reports, so as to avoid delay in sanctioning of loans and to ensure adequacy of financing. Project report should include all aspects like level of investment required at Swarozgaris level, economies of group lending, return from the activity, repayment schedule, technical input required by Swarozgaris, training requirement and mode of training, credit, infrastructure and marketing requirement and identification of resources to develop them, net accruable income from activity.

Target Group

Families below the Poverty Line (BPL) in rural areas constitute the target group of the SGSY.

Within the target group, special safeguards have been provided to vulnerable sections, by way of reserving 50% benefits for SCs/STs, 40% for women and 3% for disabled persons.

Financial Assistance

Assistance under the SGSY, to individual Swarozgaries or Self Help Groups, is given in the form of subsidy by the government and credit by the banks. Credit is a critical component of the SGSY, subsidy being a minor and enabling element. Accordingly, the SGSY envisages greater involvement of the banks. They are to be involved closely in the Planning and preparation of Project Reports, identification of activity clusters, infrastructure planning as well as capacity building and choice of activity of the SHGs, selection of individual Swarozgaries, pre-credit activities and

post-credit activities and post-credit monitoring including loan recovery.

Subsidy under the SGSY to individuals is uniform at 30% of the Project Cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 7500/-. In respect of SCs/STs and disabled persons, the subsidy is 50% of the Project Cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000/-. For groups of Swarozgaries (SHGs), the subsidy is 50% of the cost of the scheme, subject to per capita subsidy of Rs. 10,000/- or Rs. 1.25 lakh whichever is less. There is no monetary limit on subsidy for Irrigation Projects. Subsidy is back ended.

Credit targets under the SGSY are fixed every year by a Committee having representatives from the Ministry of Finance, NABARD, Reserve Bank of India(RBI), State Bank of India (SBI) and Ministry of Rural Development. Credit target of Rs. 2869.12



A Self-Help Group at work

corers was fixed for the year 2006-07 and an amount of Rs. 2291.21 crore (79.86%) was disbursed by the banks. The percentage of credit mobilization has increased over the years from 32.96% in 1999-2000 to 79.86% in the year 2006-07. The total credit target of Rs. 3743.55 has been fixed for the year 2007-2008. As per the reports available as on 25.01.2008, total credit has been mobilized to the extent of Rs. 1433.46 crore (38.29%).

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

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

Tenth meeting of Central Level Coordination Committee (CLCC) was organized under the Chairmanship of Secretary (RD) on 7th February, 2007 in New Delhi where credit related issues were discussed and coordination among banks and rural development functionaries was emphasized. Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Union Minister for Rural Development presided over the meeting and suggested that RBI should take action against the bank branches which have achieved less than 25% of credit targets under SGSY and was decided that all state governments will nominate a nodal officer for SGSY Programme at state level who will be responsible for monitoring of the programme. Similarly each bank should designate an officer in the corporate office as well as the State level for intensive coordination and monitoring of SGSY.

Revolving Fund Assistance under SGSY

Revolving Fund is to be given by DRDA and Banks as cash credit limit to SHGs when it qualifies first grading.

Quantum of Revolving Fund

Subsidy/Grant by DRDA - Equal to group corpus of the SHG subject to minimum of Rs.5000 and maximum of Rs. 10,000. Total subsidy can go upto Rs.20, 000/- in multiple doses.

- Credit by Bank - Up to four times of Group Corpus.

SUBSIDY UNDER SGSY

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

Training

SGSY is a process-oriented scheme which involves organization of rural poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs), their training and capacity building to enable them to evolve into a self managed organization. Here the role of facilitators/ Self Help Promoting Institutions (SHPIs), field level functionaries of banks and development functionaries is critical in successful implementation of the scheme. It is beyond doubt that wherever functionaries have been trained in the concept of functioning of SHGs, group dynamics, guidelines of the scheme, marketing and entrepreneurship development etc., the quality of groups as well as overall implementation of the programme has been qualitatively better. It has also been observed that large number of development functionaries do not have access to well organized training programmes. Keeping this in view, the Ministry has earmarked a separate budget in the current financial year for organizing training programmes for Training of Trainers (TOTs), Facilitators/SHPIs, Bank Officials and Development functionaries at various levels. During the year 2006-07, an amount

of Rs.5.00 crores was released for organization of training programmes in various States. During the year 2007-08, a budgetary provision of Rs.7.50 crores has been separately earmarked under SGSY for this purpose.

Training and capacity building of Swarozgaris is an important component of SGSY. Under SGSY, 10% of financial allocation is earmarked for training and skill development of Swarozgaris. In the year 2007-08 on an average 8.59% of SGSY funds have been used for training of Swarozgaris.

Demand-based skills, leading to placement of the rural poor can be a major cost effective instrument of poverty reduction. Ministry of Rural Development had launched a pilot programme for skill development under SGSY Special Projects for the unemployed youth in rural areas. The results of this project in terms of rural poor youth placed in the organized sector are quite encouraging and Ministry has already upscaled the project at the national level based on the recommendations of Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) on Skill Development Training.

The proposal of Rural Development and Self Employment Training (RUDSET) Institute for establishment of self employment training centres in five states was approved during the year 2005-06. A total amount of Rs.109.65 lakhs @ Rs.21.93 lakhs per institute towards first instalment and Rs.87.75 lakhs towards second instalment has been released to the RUDSETI for setting up its five centres in the country. The institute will impart free training to at least 1.22 lakhs rural youths from BPL households over a period of five years. The Ministry of Rural Development will provide financial assistance for infrastructure for the training centres. The RUDSETI would organize exclusive entrepreneurship development programmes and skilled development programmes in viable economic activities of the area of operation. The institute will train youths to develop the aptitude for

working in rural areas, in rural development projects etc. it will assist train youths in self employment, and as far as possible, in obtaining credit facilities from banks and other financial institutions. Such registered societies may be encouraged to submit the project proposal for training of rural youths, especially from BPL households, to meet the demand for training.

The Ministry has also developed training manuals on SHG Group Processes, Health, Dairying, Goat rearing, Drudgery reduction and Manual for Bankers and DRDA officials in both English and Hindi languages. Copies of the Manuals are being circulated separately to all the DRDAs and State Institute of Rural Developments (SIRDs). The State Governments are to further translate these manuals in their respective languages for imparting necessary training to TOTs



Empowerment of Women through SGSY

and Officials involved in the implementation of the SGSY.

Infrastructure Development

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

Marketing and Technology Support

1. Marketing has been one of the main concerns of the Ministry of Rural Development under SGSY.
2. Production of better competitive products requires emphasis on product development. Intensive efforts have been made to improve the products in terms of standardization, certification, form, colour and texture. The quality of products produced by SGSY beneficiaries, is absolutely important to ensure sustained marketing. DRDAs have been directed to facilitate process by organizing training to create awareness among Swarozgaris and ensure effective liaison with concerned agencies to ensure certification of products.
3. The first SARAS Fair was organized as IITF SARAS in 1999. Since then this fair has grown in stature and magnitude. To add to this, from 2003-04 onwards a sequel of regional SARAS Fairs in various States of India have been organized. In 2003-04 six such regional SARAS fairs were organized viz. two in Delhi, one each in Hyderabad, Mumbai, Bhubaneswar and Guwahati. Seeing the encouraging response of these fairs twelve such regional SARAS Fairs besides IITF SARAS 2004 was organized during 2004-05. During the year 2005-06 the Ministry organized 22 such fairs in different parts of the country. During 2006-07 Ministry organized 24 fairs in different parts of the country. During 2007-08, Ministry will organize 27 SARAS Fairs. Since 2003-04, about 25000 artisans have benefited from the SARAS Fairs organized in different parts of the country. Total sale in these fairs have been to the tune of Rs.77 crores.
4. Organization of theme workshops has also helped in creating awareness among craftsmen for improved products. In these workshops, both the producers, exporters and experts on the specific sector are present. Theme workshops have now become an integral part of SARAS Fairs. These workshops expose the craftperson specializing in a particular craft to the technological advancement, innovations and processes in their craft to its maximum limit. It also provides an opportunity to the industrial sector to ascertain the magnitude of the qualitative and quantitative skill for harnessing manpower resource.
5. In order to intensively provide all the required inputs, Special Projects have been sanctioned for development and revival of near extinct crafts like traditional jewellers of Nalgonda district, wooden toys and Kalamkari paintings of Andhra Pradesh, Cane and Bamboo furniture of Assam. Diversification of products made from Eri, Muga and Ahimsa Silk (by people for Animal Society) have ensured a loyal clientele for these products. A Special Project for upgradation of leather training has also been sanctioned for

Gujarat. In addition to the above, Ministry has sanctioned 10 Special Projects in 9 States for creation of permanent marketing infrastructure.

6. To give the rural artisans exposure to international market, Ministry participated in the International Exhibition viz; South Asian Countries Commodity Fair held at Beijing from 28-30 December, 2007 where 20 artisans from 11 different States of the country participated.

7. For creation of marketing infrastructure in Delhi to sell the products of the rural artisans, Ministry has initiated the following :

- ❖ Rural Development Pavilion located at Pragati Maidan is being renovated for construction of 33 permanent stalls at a cost of Rs.4.73 crores. The construction of entire Rural Development Pavilion will be completed by 15th February, 2008. On completion of the renovation of RD Pavilion, each State/UT will be allocated the stalls on permanent basis for organising thematic fairs, throughout the year.
- ❖ A space measuring 398.89 sq.mtr at Rajiv Gandhi Crafts Bhavan at Baba Kharag Singh Marg, New Delhi has been hired for running SARAS Gallery. 24 stalls have been constructed in the Gallery which will be allotted to a State or to a group of States, on rotation basis, for organising thematic fairs for a period of 15 to 30 days for display and sales of best rural products available in the country. The Gallery was inaugurated on 15.11.2007 by Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development.
- ❖ DDA has allotted 2 acres of land at Jasola,

near Apollo Hospital for construction of a Dilli Haat type marketing complex.

- ❖ Ministry has taken 44 stalls on lease at Dilli Haat, Pitampura for sale and display of products made by the SHGs/artisans. Out of the 44 stalls available to the Ministry, every State/UT will be allotted one to two stall each where rotation of SHGs after 15 to 30 days will take place to cover large number of SHGs.

Implementing Agencies

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

Monitoring

A comprehensive system of monitoring has been adopted under the SGSY. The programme is monitored from the Central level down to the grass-roots level. At the Central level, the Central Level SGSY Committee (CLCC) monitors and reviews the implementation of the Programme and lays down Policy Guidelines for all aspects related to credit linkages for the SGSY. The Performance Review Committee of the Department of Rural Development also reviews the implementation of the SGSY. At the State level, a State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) monitors the Programme. At the district and block level, the programme is monitored by District level SGSY Committee and Block Level SGSY Committees. In addition, the progress under the SGSY is monitored periodically through Reports and Returns submitted by DRDAs/States. Issues related to implementation of the Programme are discussed in Project Directors`

Workshops and periodic meetings with the State Secretaries with the objective of bringing out improvement in implementation of the programme at the Block/DRDA level. Monitoring is also done through field visits and physical verification of assets.

Progress of the Programme

The financial and physical progress under the SGSY since inception (1.4.99) to 2007-2008 (upto Dec, 2007) at all India level is at Annexure -XXX.

State-wise physical and financial performance under the SGSY during 2006-07 and 2007-08 (upto Dec., 2007) are given at Annexure XXXI and Annexure-XXXII respectively.

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) in North Eastern States

SGSY is being implemented in all the North

Eastern (N.E.) including Sikkim. 10% of the total available funds is earmarked for N.E. States.

During 2006-2007 against the central allocation of Rs.102.00 crores the release to NE States was Rs.94.74 crores. Against the State allocation of Rs.34.00 crores, the actual release by States during the year was Rs.22.34 crores. only.

The total available funds during 2006-2007 were Rs.170.66 crores against which the utilization was Rs.117.85 crores which is about 69.05%.

The Central allocation for NE States during 2007-2008 is Rs.180.00 crores. Against Rs.90.00 crores for first instalment the actual release till date is Rs.84.30 crores. Out of 80 DRDAs in the North East, first instalment has been released to 64 DRDAs so far. 4 of Arunachal Pradesh, 7 DRDAs of Manipur, 2 DRDAs of Meghalaya and 2 DRDAs of Nagaland are yet to claim their first instalment.



A Self-Help Group engaged in cultivating mushrooms.

Rs. 5.72 crores as second instalment to 13 DRDAs has been released.

The Physical and Financial Progress under SGSY in the North Eastern States during 2006-07 and 2007-08 (upto Dec., 2007) is as given at Annexure XXXIII & XXXIV respectively.

Gender Budgeting under SGSY

It is envisaged that 50 per cent of the Groups formed in each block should be exclusively for women who will account for at least 40 per cent of the swarozgaris. Under the Scheme, women are

encouraged in the practice of thrift and credit which enables them to become self-reliant. Through assistance in the form of Revolving Fund, bank credit and subsidy, the Yojana seeks to integrate women in the economy by providing increasing opportunities of self-employment. On an average, 52.45 per cent of swarozgaris assisted in a year are women.

As per the reports received from the State Governments, the women swarozgaris assisted under the Programme during the last two years were as under:

Year	No. of Swarozgaris assisted (In Lakhs)		Percentage of Women beneficiaries
	Total	Women	
2006-07	16.91	12.47	73.71
2007-08 (upto Dec., 07)	7.72	4.72	61.17

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

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

During the financial year 2007-08 (upto Dec., 2007) total Swarozgaris assisted in this scheme were 772952, out of which disabled persons were 13956(1.81%).

New Initiatives

Placement based Skill Development Projects to BPL rural youth are unable to capture the opportunities afforded by the growth momentum due to non acquisition of minimal skills that would fetch them employment and integrate them with the mainstream of the economy. Keeping in view this objective, 9 placement- based skill development projects are under implementation with a total cost of Rs.115 crore and 27 proposals with a budget over 300 crore are in pipeline.

Universalisation of SHG movement

Efforts are being made to universalize Self Help Groups Movement by covering at least one member of each rural poor family under it. SHG movement is further being strengthened by federating the

groups at the village, block, district, state and national levels.

Going by the success of social mobilization and formation of SHGs, there is a need to institutionalize the SGSY Programme in the form of SHG Federations at Block, District and State level. Such Federations would be primarily undertaking such activities that would benefit the SHGs and communities but cannot be taken up by individual SHGs on their own.

Creation of Marketing Facilities

In order to assist the poor rural BPL swarozgaris to showcase and market their products, the Ministry organizes SARAS fairs across the country to provide ideal venues to the rural BPL poor to sell the products directly to buyers. In addition, the Ministry has created marketing Infrastructure at Pragati Maidan, Rajiv Gandhi Handicrafts Bhavan and Dilli Haat at Pitam Pura in Delhi.

Coverage of Minorities

Initiatives has been taken by the Ministry to cover state-wise 15% of the minority community to the total population in the states for giving benefits under the SGSY Programme.

Special Projects under SGSY

15% of allocation under SGSY is set apart for Special Projects. The objective of Special Projects is to ensure a time-bound programme for bringing a specific number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families above the poverty line through self employment generation by taking up of special projects, the cost of which can go up to Rs. 15 crore in each case. The grant component of the project cost (excluding credit, beneficiary contribution etc.) has to be shared between the Centre and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25. The project cost

is generally expected to have credit/ beneficiary contribution in addition to government share. The projects may be recommended to the Ministry by State Governments, Panchayati Raj Institutions or Semi Government organizations at State and National level or organizations at International level.

Special projects are expected to be holistic and take care of all aspects of self-employment including social mobilization, organization, capacity building, training, provision of infrastructure, technology, production processes, marketing etc. with a combination of all or any of these strategies, for creating sustainable self employment opportunities for the beneficiaries and can be replicated under normal SGSY or by people themselves through their own initiatives.

Special projects are open to any sector which has self-employment generation potential in rural areas. Since inception of SGSY i.e. 1.4.99, up to December 2007, 236 Special projects have been approved and sanctioned all over the country with a total investment of over Rs. 2076.31 crore, out of which the Central share is Rs. 1289.94 crore. Against the committed Central share, Rs. 825.98 crore has so far been released by the Ministry to Project Implementing Agencies. Some of the important sectors where significantly higher numbers of projects have been sanctioned are water harvesting and irrigation, dairy development, marketing, sericulture, handicraft and handloom and skill development and training. The details of sector wise investment of sanctioned special projects are given in Annexure-XXXV.

A number of Special projects have also been taken up in sectors, such as Animal husbandry, Leather, Handicraft, Handloom, forest produce, etc. where a large number of BPL families are concentrated and require organized interventions.



SARAS fair at Dilli Hatt-Promoting marketing of products of rural artisans

Similarly, projects for providing latest technology and marketing inputs to develop clusters of rural artisans have been sanctioned through agencies like NIFT. Apart from these, an innovative intervention for demand-based skill development training projects, for increasing the employability of rural BPL youth leading to their placement or self employment has been taken up at the National level. The emphasis of these projects is on identifying demand driven skill sets in consultation with the industry/potential employers in and near the project areas and imparting training to rural BPL youth leading to their placement on completion of training courses. Realizing the great potential in this strategy, nine such projects have been sanctioned for upscaling the initiative on a

national level for covering about 2.33 lakh rural youth. The average skill development training cost to be borne by the Government in these projects is about Rs. 5,000/- per head. Out of about 21,200 youth trained so far in these projects, more than 16,000 have found employment through successful placement at salaries ranging from Rs. 3000 to 4000 per month bringing them above poverty line. This is after a one time investment of about Rs. 5,000/- per person on training through the projects. As under normal SGSY, per capita investment of about Rs. 25,000/- is envisaged to bring a person above poverty line, this initiative appears to be a very cost effective and productive way for imparting useful skills for sustainable livelihood of rural poor.



Chapter 6

Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas

The Scheme of Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA), announced by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in his speech on 15th August 2003, aims at bridging the rural-urban divide and achieving balanced socio-economic development. It was implemented on a pilot basis w.e.f 2004 - 05 for a period of three years in seven States by selecting one cluster of 10 to 15 villages in each of them, to provide physical and social infrastructure in the identified rural clusters to further their growth potential.

The pilot phase of PURA was implemented in seven clusters viz. Rayadurg (district Annanthpur in the State of Andhra Pradesh), Gohpur (district Sonitpur in the State of Assam), Motipur (district

Muzaffarpur in the State of Bihar), Basmath (district Hingoli in the State of Maharashtra), Kujunga (district Jagatsinghpur in the State of Orissa), Shahpur (district Bhilwara in the State of Rajasthan) and Bharthana (district Etawah in the State of Uttar Pradesh). The budgetary provision for the scheme had been Rs. 10 crores per year in 2004 -05, 2005 -06 and 2006 -07. The funds were mainly released for roads, market connectivity, education, drinking water, Common Facility Centre for readymade garment industries etc. The States had reported an expenditure of Rs. 20.27 crores as on 31.12.2007 against the total release of Rs. 30 crores during the pilot phase of PURA. The pilot phase of PURA ended in March 2007.



Chapter 7

The National Social Assistance Programme

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

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

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



Hon'ble Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh at the launching ceremony of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme.

Scheme (NFBS) and National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS). These programmes were meant for providing social assistance benefit to the aged, the BPL households in the case of death of the primary breadwinner and for maternity. These programmes were aimed at ensuring minimum national standards in addition to the benefits that the States were then providing or would provide in future.

NMBS was transferred to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare from 2001-02 and subsumed in Janani Suraksha Yojana. On 1st April, 2000 a new scheme known as Annapurna Scheme was launched. This Scheme aimed at providing food security to meet the requirement of those senior citizens who, though eligible had remained uncovered under the NOAPS. Under Annapurna Scheme 10 kgs of food grains per month is provided free of cost to the beneficiary.

Transfer of Schemes to the State Plan

In 2002-03, NSAP and Annapurna were transferred from Centrally Sponsored Scheme to State Plan. The funds for NSAP and Annapurna are allocated by Planning Commission and are released as Additional Central Assistance by the Ministry of Finance in a combined manner for all the three schemes namely, NOAPS, NFBS and Annapurna, on the recommendation of the Ministry of Rural Development.

Increase in the Old Age Pension Amount

Under NOAPS Rs. 75 per month was being provided per beneficiary to destitutes who were 65 years of age or above. The amount of pension was increased to Rs.200 per month w.e.f. 1.4.2006 and the States were requested to top up with another Rs.200 from their own resources so that a destitute pensioner could get

at least Rs.400 per month. At present, 13 States / UTs are providing Rs.400 or more as pension under old age pension. These are Goa (Rs. 1000), Pondicherry, Delhi (Rs 600) A&N (Rs. 500), Punjab (Rs. 450), Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Sikkim, TN, Uttarakhand, West Bengal (Rs. 400). Another 10 States / UTs are providing pension more than Rs.200 and less than Rs.400. These are Maharashtra (Rs.375) Haryana, UP, Lakshadweep, Tripura (Rs.300) Chhattisgarh, MP (Rs. 275) Assam, Mizoram (Rs. 250) Kerala (Rs. 235). The remaining 12 States/ UTs are disbursing pension @ Rs.200 p.m. only.

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)

Hon'ble PM in his address to Nation from ramparts of Red Fort on 15th August 2007 stated, "We will provide an old age pension to all citizens above the age of 65 years and living below the poverty line".

Accordingly, Government of India on 13.9.2007 approved the eligibility criteria for grant of old age pension to persons aged 65 years or higher and belonging to a household below the poverty line according to the criteria prescribed by the Government of India. It was also decided that:-

- (i) the scheme be named the "Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)
- (ii) the scheme, with adequate preparedness, be formally launched on 19.11.2007
- (iii) the States be asked to certify that all eligible persons have been covered; and
- (iv) the pension be credited, where feasible, into a post office or public sector bank account of the beneficiary.

Additional coverage of beneficiaries and financial implications under IGNOAPS and NSAP

Under NOAPS, 87.56 lakh beneficiaries were covered during 2006-07. However, with the eligibility criteria modified to cover all persons 65 years and higher and living below the poverty line, the estimated beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme(IGNOAPS) is estimated to increase to 157.19 lakh and the financial requirement would then be Rs.3772.56 crore per annum. Apart from this, Rs.435.07 crore is required for NFBS. Thus the total requirement for National Social Assistance Programme is Rs.4207.63 crore per annum.

National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)

At inception, grant of Rs 5000 in case of death due to natural causes and Rs 10,000 in case of

accidental death of the "primary breadwinner" was provided to the bereaved household under this scheme. The primary breadwinner specified in the scheme, whether male or female, had to be a member of the household whose earning contributed substantially to the total household income. The death of such a primary breadwinner occurring whilst he or she was in the age group of 18 to 64 years i.e., more than 18 years of age and less than 65 years of age, made the family eligible to receive grants under the scheme. In 1998, the amount of benefit under NFBS was raised to Rs 10,000 in case of death due to natural causes as well as accidental causes.

Physical and Financial Progress

The number of beneficiaries and expenditure reported by various States from 2002-03 onwards is as under:-

Year	Allocation	Release	Total expenditure reported	Total number of beneficiaries under NOAPS/ IGNOAPS	Total number of beneficiaries under NFBS	Total number of beneficiaries under Annapurna
Rs. (in crore)						
2002-03	680.00	657.09	594.06	7471509	85209	796682
2003-04	679.87	602.26	649.66	6534000	209456	958669
2004-05	1189.87	1032.01	868.31	8079386	261981	850768
2005-06	1190.00	1189.71	1026.56	8002561	272828	857079
2006-07	2800.54	2489.61	1628.61	8706404	204952	822293
2007-08 (upto Dec'07)	2391.91	2169.62	1845.54	13766849	117446	668645
2008-09 (projected)	4207.63			16000000	436000	

The State-wise information for 2006-07 and 2007-08 (upto December, 2007) under Old Age Pension Scheme is given in the Annexure.XXXVI

Chapter 8

The District Rural Development Agency

The District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) is the principal organ at the District level to manage and oversee the implementation of different anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. Since its inception, the administrative cost of the DRDAs was met by setting apart a certain percentage of the allocation from each programme. However, keeping in view the need for an effective agency at the District level to co-ordinate anti-poverty programmes, a

new Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening the DRDAs was introduced w.e.f 1st April, 1999. Under this scheme, the staff costs of DRDA establishments are met by the Central and State Government in the ratio of 75:25.

Objectives

The primary objective of the Scheme of DRDA Administration is to professionalise the DRDA so



H.E. President of India, Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil, at the Inauguration of National Conference of Project Directors of DRDAs at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi

that they are able to effectively manage the anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development and interact effectively with other agencies. The DRDAs are expected to coordinate effectively with the line departments, the Panchayati Raj Institutions, the banks and other financial institutions, the NGOs as well as technical institutions with a view to gathering support and resources required for the poverty reduction effort in the district.

Salient features

Organisational Structure

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

Staffing Pattern

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

Each DRDA should have the following wings:

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

Administrative Cost

The administrative cost per district has been fixed as follows:

Category 'A' district (<6 blocks)	- Rs. 46 lakhs
Category 'B' district (6-10 blocks)	- Rs. 57 lakhs
Category 'C' district (11-15 blocks)	- Rs. 65 lakhs
Category 'D' district (>15 blocks)	- Rs. 67 lakhs

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

Personnel Policy

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

- Employees should be taken on deputation for specific periods to ensure better choice of staff and flexibility in staffing pattern.
- The posts of Project Directors, Project Officers, APO and all technical posts should be manned by officers with proven capability and motivation selected in an objective manner by Selection Committees.
- In the selection of Project Directors and APOs, emphasis should be on selecting officers of young age. Indicatively, the PDs and APO should not be more than 40-45 years of age, and in any case not more than 50 years of age.

Funding pattern

The pattern of funding between the Centre and the States is in the ratio of 75:25. In the case of UTs, the Centre provides entire (100%) funds under the Scheme.

Release of Funds

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

Performance during 2005-06 to 2007-08

- During the year 2006-07, as against the



Promoting the marketing of rural products by DRDA Puducherry in a mela

budgeted allocation of Rs.220.00 crore, a sum of Rs.240.00 crore was released to the DRDAs for meeting their salary and contingency expenses, including the amount of Rs.2.66 crore utilized to provide financial support for improvement of infrastructural facilities like construction of office building etc. Allocation has been increased from 220.00 crore to 240.00 crore by way of re-appropriation at the time of third and final supplementary grants.

- The B.E for the current year i.e, 2007-08 is Rs. 212.00 crore (including Rs. 25.00 lakh under Conference & Seminars), out of which Rs.184.36 crore has been released as Central share to eligible DRDAs up to 16.01.2008

The State-wise allocation and release of funds during 2005-06 to 2007-08 is given at Annexure-XXXVII.

National Conference of Project Directors of DRDAs, 2007-08

Ministry of Rural Development organizes National Conference of Project Directors of District Rural Development Agencies every year to provide a platform for interaction, sharing of experiences and information on the implementation of rural development programmes so as to make delivery of programmes more effective and result oriented. A National Conference was held on 28th-29th January, 2008 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi which

was inaugurated by the Hon'ble President of India, Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil.

North-Eastern (NE) States

The DRDA Administration is a scheme for meeting administrative expenses and not project based. As such no physical targets are fixed in the scheme. Financial Performance during 2005-06 to 2007-08 in North Eastern States including Sikkim under the DRDA Administration Scheme is as under:

- The budgeted allocation for the year 2005-06 to North Eastern States was Rs.21.69 crore. An amount of Rs.34.99 crores was released as actual share to the eligible DRDAs.
- The budget allocation for the year 2006-07 to North Eastern States was Rs.22.00 crore. An amount of Rs.31.93 crore was released as actual share to eligible DRDAs.
- The budgeted allocation for the current financial year 2007-08 to North Eastern States is Rs. 21.20 crore of which a sum of Rs. 22.69 crores had been released to eligible DRDAs up to 16.01.2008.

The State-wise allocation and release of funds during 2005-06 to 2007-08 under DRDA Administration Scheme to North Eastern States including Sikkim is given at Annexure-XXXVIII.



Chapter 9

The Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology

The Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) established in 1986 is an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Rural Development to promote voluntary action towards implementation of projects for the enhancement of rural prosperity and to act as catalyst for development of technologies appropriate for the rural areas.

During the year 2007-08, one meeting each of the Executive Committee and the Finance & Appointment Committee (F&A) of the Council were held.

CAPART provides funds for projects under the following schemes:-

1. Public Cooperation (PC)

The Scheme aims at skill upgradation, awareness generation, capacity building and income generation activities. It also envisages assistance to the people affected by flood, drought, earthquake, etc. for disaster mitigation.

2. Organisation of Beneficiaries (OB)

This Scheme is meant for providing support to community/groups of the rural poor who wish to organize themselves for betterment of their economic status and social empowerment.

3. Advancement of Rural Technology Scheme (ARTS)

The main thrust of the ARTS is to promote innovative rural technologies in the villages and support projects for conducting need-based studies, survey, upgradation of the technical and production skills of village youth, artisans, women and strengthening of existing technological institutes.

Under ARTS, as a part of new initiatives, MOU has been signed with Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore to provide technical support to CAPART for establishment and functioning of knowledge portal and Research & Documentation wing to collect, collate, digitize and disseminate information appropriate to rural technology and other information related to rural development.

4. Disability

The aim of this scheme is to change the development paradigm from one of charity to that of empowerment. It attempts to provide equal opportunities in rural development to people with disabilities and promote their full participation in all initiatives by supporting community based rehabilitation programmes for the differently abled.

5. Gram Shree Mela (GSM)

The objective of GSM is to provide opportunity for all rural producers to sell their products in urban

markets, interact directly with urban buyers and to upgrade their marketing skills through the workshops organized during Melas.

The physical and financial achievements during 2007-08 (till December, 2007) under the above schemes are given below:-

Name of the scheme Sanctioned	No. of Projects (Rs. crores)	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. crores)	Amount Released
PC	153	8.98	4.69
OB	38	0.51	0.40
ARTS	60	6.13	7.36
Disability	7	0.51	0.15
Gram Shree Mela	58	2.95	4.70

Other Programmes:

Special SGSY Programme

The scheme on imparting skill training to 1 lakh unemployed rural youth in 50 identified districts selected from amongst 150 most backward districts identified by Planning Commission is under implementation by CAPART along with Institute of Applied Manpower, Research & Training (IAMR). Market Surveys for 43 out of 50 districts have been completed and representatives from 44 nodal NGOs from 40 districts have been oriented by IAMR. The remaining nodal NGOs from 10 districts are being oriented by the respective Regional Committees of CAPART. In 42 districts, the training programme has been started, where 33797 rural youth have already been trained and 4842 youth are undergoing training. 12136 youth have been placed, after training, in self/wage employment. CAPART has released Rs.95.60 lakhs to IAMR till December, 2007, out of which Rs.73.09 lakhs has been spent in conducting Market Surveys and orienting the nodal NGOs. Another Rs.281.53 lakhs have been placed at the disposal of the regional offices of CAPART, for disbursement to the NGOs

for conducting skill-based training and for organizing post-training placements in wage/self employment ventures of which an amount of Rs.145.96 lakhs has been released to the nodal NGOs and Rs.25.91 lakhs have been spent in distributing out of pocket expenses to the trainees.

Grameen Vikas Andolan

The main objective of the programme is to build/generate "Mass Movement" (Jan Andolan) on water conservation and management by educating people about the traditional and scientific techniques of water conservation methods and to provide information and awareness regarding schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development. Under this programme, CAPART has sanctioned 65 projects involving financial assistance of Rs.5.20 crores and an amount of Rs.2.15 crores has been released.

Nirmal Gram Abhiyan

The main objective of the programme is to sensitize rural folk about maintaining hygiene and to promote low cost, location-specific, appropriate technologies of house hold toilets. Under this

programme, CAPART has sanctioned 60 projects involving financial assistance of Rs.0.95 crores and an amount of Rs.0.25 crores has been released.

Village Knowledge Centres (VKC)

A Village Knowledge Centre for disseminating various technologies appropriate to rural areas on the pattern of life cycle of rural people has been set up at CGC, Vaishali (Bihar) as a pilot project. The Centre will utilize Space Technology to propagate and disseminate issues of local importance and relevance, viz. weather, crop pattern, health and nutritional issues etc.

Village Knowledge Centres have been established in one central site at CGC Vaishali and 49 remote points connected to it during 2007-08. Apart from this, CAPART has sanctioned proposals for setting up 12 central and 57 remote sites to the Nodal NGOs. A Technology Resource Training Centre (TRTC) is being set up at CAPART premises at CGC, Vaishali.

Vocational Training at CGC Vaishali (Bihar)

A need based employment oriented vocational

training programme amounting to Rs. 69.24 lakhs in Vaishali was approved and 18 trades have been identified and training has commenced. The training of 488 trainees has been completed and most of the trainees have either been employed/self employed. 177 trainees are presently undergoing training under different trades of computer, Lac Bangles, Bee-Keeping, Vermi-Compost, Fashion Design, Electrician, Electronics, Artificial Insemination, Surveyor and Motor Driving.

Workshops/Seminars/Conferences

CAPART organized 70 capacity building workshops in different parts of the country to sensitize voluntary organizations for formulation of project proposals under the policy guidelines of CAPART.

The budget provision to CAPART is made under a single head "Assistance to CAPART". The administrative cost for the Council is also being met out of the same head. During the year 2007-08, against the budget provision of Rs. 60 crores, CAPART has incurred an expenditure of Rs.33.65 crores till 31st December, 2007.



Chapter 10

Empowerment Of Women

It has been recognized that for an accelerated socio-economic development of any community, the active participation of women in the entire process is very essential. In a social set up like ours, the participation of women in the development process has to be ensured through tangible measures, taken at various levels, which result in empowerment of women in the real sense. In view of the above, government has taken a conscious view to make adequate provisions in its policies

and programmes through which it is to be ensured that the women of the country are empowered and they become the active participants in the development process. The various programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development are formulated in the above perspective.

The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing various poverty alleviation and Rural Development Programmes. These programmes



Women participating in economic activities

have special components for Women and funds are earmarked as 'Women's Component' to ensure flow of adequate resources for the purpose. The major schemes, having women's Component implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development include the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana(SGRY), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana(SGSY), the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), the Restructured Centrally Rural Sanitation Programme and the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. The implementation of these programmes is monitored specifically with reference to coverage of women.

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

Similarly, due to better rural roads, women may have easier access to health facilities and local markets which may not only increase their productivity, but may also increase their awareness which goes a long way in changing the traditional social structure and resulting in the improvement of the status of rural women. The Sanitation Programmes may improve the living environment of the rural women. Similarly, the programme guidelines stipulate certain provisions for creation of specific facilities at the worksites for the working women. Even under

programmes where the direct benefits are earmarked for the women, the actual flow of benefits may be much higher as some of the indirect benefits flowing to the women through the effective implementation of programmes are not reflected in the physical progress reports being collected from the programme implementing agencies. These benefits can only be captured through the micro level or area specific impact studies by using various statistical and research tools. The Ministry has already commissioned two studies which are in progress to capture information on benefits flowing to the women in respect of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) which are normally considered gender neutral schemes. Through these studies efforts would be made to collect segregated information on the benefits flowing to the rural women through professional research institutes. The brief description of the programme with specific gender provision is as under:-

(a) National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) : The NREGS is a demand driven programme. However, it has been provided in the Act that while providing employment, priority shall be given to women in such a way that at least 1/3rd of the beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and requested for work under the Scheme.

During the year 2007-08 (upto Dec., 2007) total employment of 8557.97 lakh mandays was reported to have been generated. The employment generated for women was reported as 3773.66 lakh mandays which is 44.09% of total employment generated under this Programme.

(a) The Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY): SGRY was launched with effect from 25th September, 2001. The primary objective of the Scheme is to provide additional and supplementary wage employment to provide food security and improve nutritional levels in all rural areas. The secondary objective is the creation of durable community, social and economic assets and infrastructural development in rural areas. This programme is self-targeting in nature. While providing Wage employment, preference shall be given to agricultural wage earners, non-agricultural unskilled wage earners, marginal farmers, the persons affected due to calamities, women, members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes etc. who are desirous of working for wage employment. It is stipulated in the guidelines of the scheme that 30% of the employment opportunities should be reserved for women.

During the year 2007-08 (upto Dec., 2007) total employment of 1170.75 lakh mandays was reported to have been generated. The employment generated for women was reported as 332.50 lakh mandays which is 28.40% of total employment generated under this Programme. With the decision of extending the NREGS to all the districts of the Country w.e.f. 1.4.2008, the SGRY Programme will not be in operation during 2008-09.

(b) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY): In the guidelines, it is envisaged that 50 per cent of the Groups formed in each Block should be exclusively for women who will account for at least 40 per cent of the total Swarozgaris. Under the Scheme, Women are encouraged in the practice of thrift and credit which enables them to become self-reliant. Through

assistance in the form of Revolving Fund, bank credit and subsidy, the programme seeks to integrate women in the economy by providing increased opportunities of self-employment, thereby empowering them economically and socially.

The total number of Swarozgaris assisted under this Scheme during the year 2007-08 (upto Dec., 2007) including members of SHGs and individual swarozgaris were 776408. The number of women swarozgaris assisted were reported as 474545 which is 61.12% of the total swarozgaris assisted under the Scheme.

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

The total number of Dwelling Units completed during the period 2007-08 (upto Dec., 2007) were 1063920 out of which 755209(70.98%) houses were allotted in the name of women under the Scheme.

(d) Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP): The restructured Centrally Sponsored Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP), which was launched with effect from 1st April, 1999, provides for the construction of sanitary latrines for rural households. Where individual household latrines are not feasible, provision exists for construction of village sanitary complexes exclusively for women, to ensure privacy and dignity. Upto 10 per cent of the

Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the welfare of Minorities

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

Three programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development viz. Indira Awaas Yojana, Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana and the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana were identified for earmarking of resources for minorities. **For programmes of SGSY and IAY, 15% of resources are earmarked for Minorities. Under SGRY, uniform 15% funds earmarked for District level and inter-panchayat level are to be utilized for works benefiting the minorities.** Accordingly, the guidelines of these identified programmes were amended and intimated to the States. During the year 2006-07, since the earmarking was communicated to the States in the third quarter only, achievements were comparatively low.

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana: Under the Self Employment Programme of SGSY, out of the 163660 minority Swarozgaris earmarked to be targeted for assistance during 2006-07, 60494 minority Swarozgaris were assisted which accounted for 37% of the target. Whereas during 2007-08, as per reports received till the end of the quarter ending December, 2007, 57088 Swarozgaris of minority communities were assisted, which was 28.13% of the target (202912)

Indira Awaas Yojana: Under the Indira Awaas Yojana, 230019 housing units were earmarked for minorities during 2006-07 out of which 14236 dwelling units were constructed for rural poor belonging to the Minority communities. **During 2007-08, out of the 319078 dwelling units earmarked for minorities, 44515 dwelling units (14%) were constructed for those belonging to the minority communities upto the 3rd quarter ending December, 2007.**

Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana: Under the Employment Generation programme of SGRY, Rs. 29091.55 crores were earmarked during 2006-07 for works benefiting the minorities, out of which Rs.1922.26 crores (i.e.6.6%) were utilized for works benefiting the minorities. **During 2007-08, against earmarked allocation of Rs.16056.02 crores for minorities,** works for a total amount of Rs.397097 crores i.e.24.7% had benefited the Minorities, as per reports received upto the quarter ending December, 2007. After the promulgation of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, the SGRY programme had subsumed with NREGS in the initial 330 districts where the Act is in operation. All the districts of the country are to be brought in the ambit of the Act from April, 2008 thereby subsuming the SGRY programme with NREGS.

allocated fund can be utilized for construction and maintenance of public latrines for women.

- (e) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP): Under the Rural Water Supply Programme, training is being offered to women to enable them to play an active role in using

and maintaining hand pumps for the supply of drinking water. Women are also represented in village level committees and are actively involved in the selection of sites for hand pumps and other sources.



Chapter II

Scheduled Caste Sub-plan And Tribal Sub Plan

The objectives of National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) clearly lays down provision for full equality of opportunity, particularly in providing employment for SC and ST. The mandate of the Ministry of Rural Development is to alleviate poverty in the rural areas. With the objective of providing avenues of employment to most disadvantaged sections of the society including SC/STs., the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing various Schemes/Programmes through special employment generation programmes. The Ministry has made specific provisions in the guidelines of the programmes being implemented to ensure adequate flow of resources to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for improving the quality of life in the rural areas. The assistance for the poor households of SC/ST Communities under the major programmes is as under:

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) guarantees 100 days of employment in a financial year to any rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work. The Act has come into force in 200 selected districts of the country w.e.f. 2nd February, 2006 and additional 130 districts from 2007-08. The Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) have

subsumed into NREGA in these 330 districts. All the districts of the Country will be brought in the ambit of the act from April, 2008. NREGA is a demand driven scheme, therefore, separate earmarking of employment/resources for SCs/STs has not been provided. However, the reports of physical achievements during 2006-07 reveal that more than 61% of the total mandays of employment generated were for the SC/ST households.

During the year 2007-08 (upto Dec., 2007) total employment of 8557.97 lakh mandays was reported to have been generated, out of which employment generated for SCs. and STs. was 2330.36 lakh mandays (27.23%) and 2648.02 (30.94%) lakh mandays respectively.

Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)

While the Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana is open to all rural poor who are in need of wage employment, preference shall be given to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes and parents of child labour, withdrawn from hazardous occupations, who are below the poverty line. 22.5% of the annual allocation (inclusive of foodgrains) allocated both at the level of District and Intermediate Panchayats shall be earmarked for individual/group beneficiary schemes of SC/ST families living below the Poverty Line (BPL). Minimum 50% of the Village Panchayat allocation

(inclusive of foodgrains) shall be earmarked for the creation of need based village infrastructure in SC/ST habitations/wards.

A total employment of 1170.75 lakh mandays is reported to have been created during 2007-2008 (upto Dec., 2007) out of which 435.49 (37.20%) lakh mandays for SCs and 151.31 (12.92%) lakh mandays for STs.

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana(SGSY)

The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is a major self employment Programme being implemented all over the country. The guidelines of the Programme stipulate that at least 50% of the Swarozgaris will be SCs/STs, 40% women and 3% persons with disability. Subsidy under SGSY will be uniform at 30% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs.7500. In respect of SCs/STs. and Disabled, however, the subsidy limit is 50% of the project cost subject to maximum of Rs.10,000 respectively.

The total number of Swarozgaris assisted under this Scheme during the year 2007-08 (upto Dec., 2007) were 776408. This includes both the

Swarozgaris of S.H.Gs. and individual Swarozgaris of S.H.Gs. and individual swarozgaris. Out of which the S.C. Swarozgaris assisted were 267740 (34.48%) and S.T. Swarozgaris assisted were 113215 (14.58%).

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

The Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is being implemented at the National level with the objective of providing dwelling units to the people who are below poverty line living in rural areas. Under this programme preference is given to the BPL families belonging to SCs/STs. 60% of the total allocation during a financial year is to be utilized for construction of dwelling units for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The guidelines provide for allotting house in the name of the female member of household or in the joint names of husband and wife. 3% of the funds are reserved for the benefit of disabled below the poverty line in rural areas.

Total number of Dwelling Units completed during the year 2007-08 (upto Dec., 2007) were 1063920 out of which 462273(43.45%) houses were allotted in the name of SCs. and 188247 (17.69%) houses were allotted in the name of STs.



Chapter 12

Disability Sector

All the District Rural Development Agencies were instructed to follow the Guidelines of the Poverty Alleviation Programmes in Implementation of "Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995". Follow up action was taken on the Provision of Reservation of 3% for Disabled in the major Poverty Alleviation Programmes (implemented by Ministry of Rural Development) which include the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY). The brief details of the Schemes are given below :

(a) National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)

The NREGS guarantees 100 days of employment in a financial year to any rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work. The Act has come into force in 200 selected districts of the country w.e.f. 2nd February, 2006 and additional 130 districts from 2007-08. The Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) have subsumed into NREGA in the 330 districts. All the districts of the Country will be brought in the ambit of the Act from April, 2008. The NREGS is a demand driven Scheme requiring unskilled manual labour. Separate earmarking of employment/resources have therefore, not been provided for disabled persons.

A total number of households provided employment during 2007-08 (upto Dec., 2007) was 25749968 out of which benefits accrued to the disabled persons were in 230179 households (0.90%)

(b) Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)

While the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana is open to all rural poor who are in need of wage employment, however, specific provision has been made in the guidelines that preference shall be given to the parents of handicapped children or adult children of handicapped parents who are desirous of working for wage employment.

During 2007-08 (upto Dec., 2007), out of a total of 261380 works completed, 442 (0.17%) works were reported to have benefited the disabled.

(c) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

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

Total number of Swarozgaris assisted in this Scheme during the year 2007-08 (upto Dec., 2007) were 776408 out of which number of SHGs and Individual Swarozgaries achievement for disabled persons was 14027 (1.81%).

(d) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

The Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is being implemented at the National level with the objective of providing dwelling units to the people below poverty line. The guidelines provide for allotting house in the name of the female member of household or in the joint names of husband and wife. 3% of the funds are reserved for the benefit

of disabled below the poverty line in rural areas.

Total number of Dwelling Units completed during the period 2007-08 (upto Dec., 2007) was 1063920 out of which 8123 (1.76%) houses were allotted in the name of disabled persons.

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



Chapter 13

Monitoring And Evaluation

The Ministry of Rural Development places special emphasis on monitoring and evaluation of its programmes being implemented in rural areas all over the country. Effective monitoring of the programmes is considered very important for efficient delivery at the grass root level, particularly in view of the substantial step up in the allocation of funds for rural development programmes since the Eighth Five Year Plan onwards. In order to ensure this, the Ministry has evolved a comprehensive multi-level and multi-tool system of

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

The implementation of various Rural Development schemes, especially wage-



Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Hon'ble Minister, Rural Development addressing in the workshop of National Level Monitors.

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

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

Visits and Review by Union Ministers

The Minister of Rural Development and the Ministers of State for Rural Development visit States/UTs and review the performance of programmes with the Chief Ministers, Ministers and officials of the State Government concerned with the implementation of the programmes. Such review meetings provide the much needed impetus in the implementation of the programmes by energizing and motivating the Implementing Agencies. The need for ensuring better utilization of funds and effective delivery of benefits to the targeted groups is emphasized in these review meetings. During the year under report such reviews have taken place in State of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. These review meetings were quite useful in resolving policy issues and problems of programme implementation.

Periodic Progress Reports/Returns

The programmes of the Ministry are continuously monitored through periodical progress reports received from the State Governments depicting both the financial and physical progress of the programmes. The Monitoring Division has streamlined the data processing system and the

Monthly Progress Report is issued by the 10th of every month. These reports give the State-wise and Programme-wise performance of the schemes. District-Level information on the performance of various schemes are also being generated and disseminated to all concerned.

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

On-Line Reporting of Monthly Progress Report

The Ministry of Rural Development has been emphasizing on e-governance. Accordingly, States/DRDAs were requested to take action to ensure that Monthly Progress Reports compiled by the DRDAs and implementing Agencies are sent through the electronic medium. More than 560 DRDAs are submitting their progress reports of rural development programmes of SGSY, GSRY, IAY, NREGA and DRDA Administration through the On-Line System and remaining States/Districts have been emphasized to ensure that all the DRDAs submit their return timely online.

Utilisation Certificates/Audit Reports

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

Area Officers Scheme

At the Central government level, the Ministry has introduced an Area Officers Scheme which aims at monitoring the major programmes of the Ministry with special reference to quality, adherence to implementation schedule, flow of funds, proper utilisation of funds and achievement of physical and financial targets etc. through field visits. Officers visit their assigned State and districts at regular intervals. The important observations of such teams are shared with the State Government concerned advising them to take appropriate corrective measures, wherever shortcoming are noticed. The Area Officers, during their visits to allocated States, also look into the complaints received by the Ministry regarding implementation of the Programmes. The following new initiatives have been taken for making Area Officers Schemes more objective: -

i) The Area Officers Scheme was redesigned to

cover each district of the country in a year. All Area Officers were allotted specific districts in a State. Instructions were issued to visit at least ten villages in each district while on tour.

- ii) A set of structured questionnaires was designed with the help of the Programme Divisions and circulated to the Area Offices. The objective is to help the Area Officers to gather objective information to monitor the programmes.
- iii) All the Area Officers were requested to submit their observations on-line.

During the year 2007-08, up to Dec. 2007, about 21 Officers have made visits to their allocated States. The State Authorities have also been advised to furnish Action Taken Reports on the issues raised by the Area Officers.

- iv) With a view to establish close coordination with the States, one Area Officer has been nominated as State Co-coordinating Officer, who will maintain updated position of all the districts of assigned States.

Meeting with the State Nodal Officers

In order to ensure timely submission of periodic reports like Monthly Progress Reports and Quarterly Progress Reports and improve the quality of reporting of all the rural development programmes, all the States and UTs have nominated Nodal Officers. A meeting of State Nodal Officers is held every month since November, 2006 at New Delhi and various issues relating to submission of MPRs and QPRs, on-line monitoring, etc., are discussed for further improvement in monitoring system. This new initiative was started in November 2006 and monthly meetings are taking place regularly. So far 13 meetings of State Nodal Officers have been convened.

Performance Review Committee

In pursuance of the suggestions made by the Planning Commission, the Ministry has constituted the Performance Review Committee (PRC) under the chairmanship of Secretary (RD) and comprising State Secretaries in charge of rural development, representatives from the Planning Commission and Central Ministries of Finance, Statistics & Programme Implementation and Environment & Forests has been constituted. During the year 2007-08, PRC of all the States/UTs was held on 12-13th April, 2007 in New Delhi. The Regional Performance Review Meetings of Eastern States were convened in Bhubaneshwar on 17-18th Septembers, 2007 followed by two Regional Performance Review meeting for North & Western States at Jaipur on 24-25th September 2007 and for N.E. State at Guwahati on 9th-10th October, 2007 These meetings were addressed by Hon'ble Ministers (RD) and chaired by Secretary (RD). The PRC also reviewed the performance of Rural Development Programmes. The last meeting (15th meeting) of the Performance Review Committee has been held on 17-18th January, 2007 at New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Secretary (RD) and Secretary (LR) respectively and addressed by Minister (RD). The Committee reviewed the performance of various programmes being implemented in different States, and appropriate recommendations have been made for corrective action wherever founds necessary. The State Governments were also advised to improve the quality and pace of implementation of the Programmes.

Vigilance & Monitoring Committees

With a view to revitalizing the role and functions of the Vigilance & Monitoring Committees for making them important instruments of effective

monitoring of the implementation of the programmes of the Ministry, these Committees at State/Union Territory and District levels were reconstituted for each State/UT and District. Detailed Guidelines containing the composition, role and functions of these reconstituted Committees as well as instructions for conducting Meetings have been issued to all concerned. It has been stipulated that the meetings of these Committees may be held on a quarterly basis. Elected representatives i.e. Members of Parliament have been assigned a central role in the reconstituted V & M Committees.

The Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are constituted with a view to fulfill the objective of ensuring quality expenditure, particularly, in the context of large public funds being spent under all the programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. The major objective of the reconstitution of Vigilance & Monitoring Committees include providing a crucial role for the Members of Parliament and elected representatives of the people in State Legislatures and Panchayati Raj Institutions in the implementation of the Rural Development programmes and to put in place a mechanism to monitor the execution of the Schemes, in the most effective manner and within the given time frame, as a result of which, the public funds are put to optimal use and the Programme benefit may flow to the rural poor in full measure. These Committees also keep a close watch over the implementation of the programmes as per the prescribed guidelines. As on 31-12-2007, reports has been received from 356 districts and 13 States about holding of the meetings of these committees, during the current year.

The Committees are also to effectively liaise and coordinate with the Ministry of Rural

Development and State Governments to ensure that all schemes are implemented as per the programme guidelines. Meetings of the Vigilance & Monitoring Committee at each level are to be held at least once every Quarter, after giving sufficient notice to all the Members, including Hon'ble MPs/MLAs.

National Level Monitors (NLMs)

To ensure effective implementation of rural development programmes in transparent manner and according to programme-wise guidelines, the Ministry constituted of panel of National Level Monitors (NLMs) by involving ex-servicemen and retired civil servants. The involvement of third party independent monitors of NLMs is considered to be very important in unbiased and objective monitoring, quality control, transparency, vigilance, retirement, awareness creation among the masses

in implementation of rural development programmes. The NLMs have been thoroughly imparted training in different phases to make them fully aware about the rural development schemes and their functions.

So far fourteen rounds of monitoring visits (including 4 rounds of Special NREGA implementing districts) have been undertaken by the NLMs between June, 2003 to December, 2007-Feb., 2008 the details of which are given below:

The report of the NLMs contains physical and financial progress of rural development programmes, correctness of these reports submitted through official channel, verification of physical assets created and reported by the agencies, its quality and maintenance of assets etc. The NLMs submit their reports to the Ministry. A copy of the report is also made available to the

Visit of NLMs to other Districts

Round	Period	Number of NLMs deputed	No. of districts reports received
6th Round	Dec.05 Feb., 2006	250	237
7th Round	June, 06- Aug., 2006	244	229
8th Round	Jan.-Feb., 2007	237	216
9th Round	Aug., 07 & Sep., 07	190	171
10th Round	December, 07 to Feb., 08	256-	Reports are yet to be received

Visit of NLMs to NREGA Districts

Round	Period	Number of NLMs deputed	No. of districts reports received
1st Round	March, 2006	60	60
2nd Round	July, 2006	93	93
3rd Round	Dec., 2006, Jan., 2007	66	64
4th Round	July, 2007	113	109

District Magistrate and Chairman of the District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee. The reports are crucial inputs for policy formulation and monitoring transparency and check on corrupt practices. Personal contact of these monitors among the beneficiaries have generated awareness and confidence in implementation of rural development programmes of this Ministry.

The Ministry also received complaints from various sources i.e. people's representatives, NGOs and public regarding implementation of rural development programmes. In cases of serious and specific complaints, NLMs are deputed to visit the concerned district and to verify the facts. In such cases, if preliminary enquiry by the NLMs establish the facts, reports of NLMs are sent to the State Governments for follow up and concerned programme divisions for taking necessary action. During the year 2007-08 (upto January, 2008), 33 NLMs investigated the complaints received from various sources.

The NLMs before proceeding to the field visit, hold discussions with the District Departmental heads including the District Collector to have an update on the status of funding pattern, staffing position and programme implementation progress. On completion of the field visits, wrap-up meeting is convened with the District Collector in the presence of key implementing functionaries including the bank officials to share the preliminary findings and as well ascertain the facts and the reasons there of for deviation in the implementation, if any.

The reports of the NLMs are shared with Programme divisions and with the State Governments. The State Government representatives are also invited to take part in the Workshops conducted regionally to discuss the

reports from the Districts. The reports of the NLMs on monitoring and verification of assets created and its quality, is generally appreciated.

With a view to exchange the experience and observations of the NLMs (old and newly empanelled), a familiarization workshop was organized in Delhi on 6th - 7th December, 2007.

Concurrent Evaluation/ Quick Evaluation

The Ministry of Rural Development undertakes Concurrent Evaluation studies from time to time, through reputed and independent Research Institutions/Organisations. The main objectives of these Evaluation Studies are to evaluate the performance of the Schemes at the field level, and to assess the impact of the programmes and to identify the problems in course of implementation so as to make mid-course corrections, wherever necessary. During the 10th Plan Period, following Studies have been undertaken by the Ministry:-

- Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY).
- Quick Evaluation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).
- Rapid Evaluation of Sector Reforms Projects under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programmes in 20 Districts of 20 States.
- Impact Assessment Studies of Watershed Programmes (Integrated Wastelands Development Programme, Drought Prone Areas Programme and Desert Development Programme).
- Concurrent Evaluation of 121 Special Projects under SGSY has been undertaken during 2005 -06.
- Concurrent Evaluation of Innovative Stream of Rural Housing and Habitat Development Projects.

- Concurrent Evaluation of Samagra Awaas Yojana during 2005-06.
- Concurrent Evaluation of the Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) in all the Districts of the country-2005-06.
- Quick Evaluation Study of sub-Mission (Quality Projects under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP),
- Evaluation Study of Sector Reform Projects (SRP) in the country during 2005-06.
- Innovative Methodology of Participatory Evaluation to Capture Soft Qualitative information of Sector Reform Projects.
- Evaluation of Sector Reforms Projects in Rural Drinking Water Supply Sector, Impact Study of Media Campaign of Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC).

Survey Under Progress:

- * Submission projects (quality) under ARWSP
- * Evaluation Study of ARWSP
- * Evaluation Study of DRDA Administration.

Impact Evaluation Studies:

Village based Impact Assessment Studies are taken up to assess the collective impact of all the programmes of the Ministry on the individual, the community and the area. These studies help in assessing the impact of the programmes and the quality of village life and help in re-designing the concerned programmes to ensure the overall development of rural India.

Since 1999 to 2003-04, 185 Impact Assessment Studies were taken up through independent Research Institutions in 185 districts of 27 States and the reports have been brought out. During the year 2004-05, 53 Impact Assessment Studies taken

up 53 districts of 21 States. Overall, it is seen that there is a visible impact of Rural Development Programmes in all the villages taken up under the study. The sample size of the study cover 40 villages in each District and 600 beneficiaries in all villages thereby giving wide representation. Although there are various across the States in terms of the impact of the programme, by and large, the schemes have helped in increasing the income levels, improving the quality of life and, in general, overall productivity. Besides the positive impact on income, there has been tremendous impact on social and infrastructural sectors, as revealed from the findings of the Studies. As for instance, there has been improvement in the housing conditions, market complexes, retail outlets, storage facilities, better physical facilities in the form of buildings of primary school, better health infrastructure, improvement in transportation, community infrastructure etc.

Encouraged with the results of the above Studies, it has been proposed to take up additional Districts under village based Impact Assessment Studies during the current year. All the Districts in the country are proposed to be covered under the study in different phases.

BPL CENSUS, 2002

The Ministry of Rural Development conducts a Below Poverty Line Census through the State Governments and UT Administrations in the beginning of the Five Year Plan. The first such BPL Census was conducted for the 8th Five Year Plan in 1992. The objective of the BPL Census is to identify the rural households living below the Poverty Line who could be assisted under various programmes of the Ministry.

As an effort to make the system of identifying

the BPL families in the rural areas more accurate and transparent, the methodology for conducting the BPL Census has been examined and reviewed from time to time. For BPL Census 2002 conducted for the 10th Five Year Plan, the methodology was recommended by the Expert Group constituted by the Ministry with representatives from States and experts in the field. On the recommendations of the Expert Group, the methodology adopted for BPL Census 2002 consisted of 13 score based socio-economic parameters for identifying the rural poor as against the income/expenditure approach adopted for the earlier Censuses. It was envisaged that through the revised methodology it will be possible to ensure objectivity and capture the relative deprivations of the poor households in the rural areas. In accordance with the recommendations of the Expert Group, the guidelines were issued to the States and UTs to identify the BPL households in such a way that the total number of persons in a State/UT does not exceed the number of persons as estimated by the Planning Commission for the year 1999-2000 or the Adjusted Share whichever is higher. An additional 10% has been permitted to account for the transient poor.

In order to extend the benefits of poverty alleviation programmes to the really deserving poor, a fresh BPL Census is required which is devoid of any subjectivity. New score base methodology implemented for BPL census, 2002 was an attempt towards this end. The survey work under BPL Census 2002 was started with the issue of guidelines in 2002 itself. However, in the meantime, during the hearing of a Writ Petition No.196 of 2001 filed by People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL) on the issue of effective implementation of Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes to prevent

starvation deaths and malnutrition in the calamity affected rural areas, the Supreme Court passed an order on 5.5.2003 that the Government of India will not insist that the State Governments remove any person from the existing BPL list. Since the BPL Census involved addition and deletion of names in the BPL list, therefore, the State Governments were advised not to finalise the BPL list till the stay is vacated by the Supreme Court. As it was taking time to get the stay vacated, in the meantime this Ministry in consultation with the Ministry of Law issued the guidelines to the States to finalise the BPL list without violating the Supreme Court Orders. It was suggested that at the bottom of the new BPL list, the particulars of those BPL households/families of 1997 list who were getting excluded may be given in the order of their ranking.

As a result of consistent efforts of the Ministry, the matter relating to BPL Census 2002 came up for hearing before the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 14.2.2006, and the stay was vacated. Subsequently, on 23.2.2006, the States and UTs were advised not to include the details of BPL families of 1997 list as mentioned in the Ministry's communication dated 10.10.2005. Further, in order to ensure the transparency, the States were advised to give the wide publicity to the BPL list, get it approved from the Gram Sabha and to display it on the website and the Panchayat Headquarters. A two-stage appeal mechanism was also introduced to redress the grievances of the people.

The information collected through the BPL Census 2002 covering all the rural households through door-to-door survey is very valuable. The States have been requested to furnish the entire survey data of rural households along with the BPL list so that this information could be utilized fruitfully. For this purpose, software has been developed by

the National Informatics Centre (NIC) which was transferred to the States & UTs. The States namely Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal and furnish the survey data on rural households. 21 States & UTs have finalized the BPL list, these States are:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 12. Mizoram |
| 2. Arunachal Pradesh | 13. Nagaland |
| 3. Assam | 14. Punjab |
| 4. Chattisgarh | 15. Rajasthan |
| 5. Goa | 16. Tamil Nadu |
| 6. Gujarat | 17. Uttarakhand |

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 7. Himachal Pradesh | 18. Uttar Pradesh |
| 8. Jharkhand | 19. West Bengal |
| 9. Karnataka | 20. Andaman |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh | 21. Daman & Diu |
| 11. Maharashtra | |

In respect of the remaining States, the matter has been taken up to at various levels get the BPL list finalized at the earliest possible. Instructions have also been issued to prepare a permanent IAY waitlist on the basis of BPL Census 2002, the permanent IAY waitlist has to be painted on the wall of the building of the village panchayat in the order of priority so that transparency could be insured. All the State Governments have been asked to take up the task on priority basis.

Implementation of the components of the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP)

The United Progressive Alliance (UPA) had identified "deepening and widening of rural prosperity" as one of the thrust areas in the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP).

1. Enactment of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) was enacted in September, 2005 and brought into force from 2nd February, 2006 in 200 most backward districts (150 NFFWP Districts + 50 additional Districts) in Phase-I with the objective of providing 100 days of guaranteed unskilled wage employment to each rural household opting for it. The ongoing programmes of SGRY and NFFWP have been subsumed in NREGA. Additional 130 districts have been covered under Phase-II during 2007-08. As such, 330 districts are covered under NREGA. The remaining 266 districts have been notified on 28th September, 2007 where NREGA will come into force w.e.f. 1st April, 2008. As such the statutory commitment of the present Government to cover all districts of the country with rural population under NREGA within five years of its notification stands fulfilled. Under NREGA Rs.9697.59 crore has been released upto the month of December, 2007 in the financial year 2007-08 out of the total allocation of Rs.12000 crore for implementation of NREGA.

2. Watershed and Wasteland Development Programmes. National Programme for drought-prone area development.

This Department was implementing the three area development programmes i.e. Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands

Development Programme (IWDP) under common guidelines. Different names to the same programme were given due to the areas in which these programmes operate and different funding patterns. While DPAP and DDP are implemented in the identified Blocks of identified Districts, based on moisture index and availability of irrigation, IWDP is implemented in Blocks not covered under DPAP and DDP.

Since 1995-96 till 2006-2007, projects covering an area of 323.165 lakh hectares. have been sanctioned under these programmes. During 2006-07 against an allocation of Rs. 1195.00 crore, an amount of Rs.1187.47 crore has been released till 31st March, 2007 as per the following details:-

(Rs. in crores)

Scheme	Allocation	Funds Released
DPAP	360.00	359.00
DDP	270.00	269.00
IWDP (Including DFID projects)	565.00	559.47
Total	1195.00	1187.47

It has now been proposed to have a single Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) from 2007-08 by merging IWDP, DPAP and DDP. The consolidation will be for the purpose of convergence between the three programmes for the sake of integrated planning and optimum use of resources. An allocation of Rs.1201.00 crore, which includes Rs.86.46 crore for externally aided projects, has been made for the programme during 2007-08. An amount of Rs.940.28 crore has been released upto 31.12.2007 for ongoing IWDP, DPAP and DDP projects. This includes an amount of Rs.40.35 crore which has been released for the Externally Aided Projects.

As regards co-ordination of various Watershed Development and other related Programmes being implemented by different Ministries, a National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) has been constituted under the aegis of Ministry of Agriculture, to bring watershed programmes implemented by different Ministries under one umbrella. The judicious management of water resources both for irrigation and drinking purposes has been amply focused in watershed programmes.

3. Modernization of Revenue administration.

The recommendations of COS on Modernization of Revenue Administration for the establishment of clear land titles were taken into consideration in formulating the modified Scheme of Comprehensive Modernization of Land Records (CMLR), integrating the survey and settlement, computerization of land records and registration processes. The position of the CMLR scheme has been reviewed in the meeting of COS held on 27th July, 2006. The National Advisory Council (NAC) also reviewed the action taken in this regard on 22nd August, 2006. Meanwhile, it is felt that the scope of the scheme may be enlarged with a comprehensive programme to manage all land-related data and other

information, for the entire spectrum of land resource management so as to support all developmental, regulatory and disaster management activities. Therefore, the proposed modified scheme of CMLR has been replaced with the "National Land Resource Management Programme (NLRMP)" from the year 2007-08. Now it has been decided to name the scheme as the "National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP)". The NLRMP has been conceptualized as a major system and reform initiative that is concerned not merely with computerization updating and maintenance of land records and validation of titles but also as a programme that will add value and provide a comprehensive tool for development planning wherever location specific information is required. The draft EFC Memo note for the scheme of NLRMP has already been prepared.

4. Housing for the weaker sections in rural areas

The Indira Awaas Yojana Scheme has been designed to target shelterless BPL families and 60% of the houses are to be for SC/ST beneficiaries. The Ministry has been making allocation for Rural Housing to construct on an average about 15 lakh houses annually. Keeping in view, the acute shortage of houses, there has been a significant step up of financial allocation for the year 2007-08 under which Rs. 4032.70 crore has been made available to the States/UTs as against Rs. 2920 crore during the year 2006-07. With this enhanced central allocation, the target for construction of houses has also been kept as 21.27 lakh houses. Out of the total allocated funds, an amount of Rs.2492.92 crore has been released to the various DRDAs of 31 States/UTs which also includes an amount of Rs.546.65 lakh released under 5% of IAY funds for natural calamity. As per the information received from the State Governments, about 9.39 lakh houses have been constructed (upto Dec., 2007). Monthly Progress Reports (MPRs) for the month of Dec., 2007 are yet to be received from all the States/UTs.

5. Strict Monitoring of implementation of rural development programmes.

The MoRD has put in place a comprehensive system of monitoring for the implementation of the programmes including utilization of funds. In order to ensure financial discipline, Audit Reports and Utilization Certificates are insisted upon while processing the proposals for release of funds to the programme implementing Agencies. The carry-over limit of funds from one year to another has been progressively reduced from 25% during 1998-99 to 20% during 1999-2000 and further to 15% during 2000-01. Now this limit has been further reduced to 10%. Graded cuts are also imposed on the second installment if the proposals are received late after December. The Ministry has prescribed a procedure for timely release and utilization of funds in two installments. The first installment is released automatically without insisting on proposals if the implementing Agency has taken the second installment in the previous year without any condition. The second installment of funds is released only when the States/District has utilized 60% of the funds available with it under the programme. Various tools are being applied to keep a watch on the progress of implementation of various programmes of the Ministry and, for this purpose, increase use of information technology is being encouraged. Thus, adequate care has been taken to avoid the delay in release of funds.

6. Augmenting and modernizing rural infrastructure consisting of roads

Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, the construction of about 2,76,929 KM. of rural roads amounting to Rs.62,524.24 crore have been approved since its inception. This would provide connectivity to 80,351 habitations. Construction of 1,42,815 Km. of road have been completed, which has provided connectivity to about 42,640 habitations. So far an amount of Rs.27,398 crore has been spent on the project. Greater momentum to this programme has been achieved, which is evident from the fact that during the last two years' approval for construction of 1,00,453 Km. of roads at a cost of Rs.28,534.36 crore has been accorded.



Chapter 14

e-Governance

Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) has developed a number of applications to automate the processes of information generation and strengthening e-governance. Efforts are also made to develop national level ICT solutions for some important activities like the Land records computerization, MIS for National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), Online

monitoring of Schemes of MoRD, Rural Bazaar, RuralSoft, Below Poverty Line(BPL) census 2002, etc.

- **Rural Portal** for Ministry of Rural Development (www.rural.nic.in) has been developed for information exchange and learning from others experience. It provides a gateway to around 150 websites. Some important websites to



A facimile of website of the Ministry

which it provides link are websites of three departments of the Ministry of Rural Development, NREGA, BPL census 2002, CAPART, NIRD, NRRDA, OMMS, Bharat Nirman etc., it provides details of schemes of MoRD, their physical and financial status, release position, sanction orders, etc. Apart from this, news related to MoRD are also uploaded daily onto the site, Circulars of public interest, information regarding events, tenders/notices, e-mail are also uploaded regularly onto the site. Online SARAS Mela is available on the website to web showcase the products made by rural artisans for wide publicity and to create national/international market for their products. Applications have been developed to on-line monitor the Monthly Progress Reports of schemes of MoRD

Household survey (BPL census 2002)

NIC-DRD informatics cell has designed and developed the software for the household survey BPL Census 2002. The software was designed in such a way that it uniquely identifies a family and all the members of the family at national level. It also assigns a unique number to all panchayats which are the executing agencies/service providers for most of the schemes of Ministry of Rural Development. The family and the persons whose information is captured in the software are the beneficiary /service receiver for most of the schemes of MoRD and are uniquely identified.

National Portal for National Rural Employment Guarantee Act(<http://nrega.nic.in>)

National portal for NREGA has been developed to provide information about NREGA. The portal provides single window access to all information.

Different class of users are classified and different access points have been identified and provided to structure the information given by them or accessed by them. A national level application has been developed to automate processes of NREGA up to panchayat level.

NREGASoft - National Rural Employment Guarantee Act Software Package

Ministry and NIC commenced the preparation of appropriate e-governance solution to strengthen NREG scheme way back in Oct, 05 and when the scheme was launched in Feb, 06, the NREGASoft was also launched across the country. The software is available to all stakeholders online through <http://NREGA.nic.in> and also could be downloaded for off-line working. The package is Unicode enabled and supports local languages. The training to use the software has been organized in States.

Project Detailed Description

NREGASoft is web-based software prepared to capture all the activities under NREGA at National/State/District/Block and Panchayat level. NREGASoft has been prepared and deployed by NIC in consultation with Ministry of Rural Development at <http://www.nrega.nic.in>. Using this portal each stakeholder can input information and access his/her own information through this portal. NREGASoft captures Registration of workers, work demanded, number of days of employment for whole family, funds transferred/utilized and number of works undertaken under the scheme. Various stakeholders of the project are :

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

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act - 2005
Ministry of Rural Development
Govt. of India

NREGA ACT 2005 | **NREGA DISTRICTS** | **GUIDELINES** | **SEARCH:**

Citizen | Panchayats GP/BP/PS/ZP | Workers | Impl. Agency Other Than PRI | District Block Administrator | States | MoRD

ANDHRA PRADESH
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
ASSAM
BIHAR
CHHATTISGARH
GUJARAT
HARYANA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
JHARKHAND
KARNATAKA
KERALA
MADHYA PRADESH
MAHARASHTRA
MANIPUR
MEGHALAYA

Citizen

National Bulletin

Employment Demanded by households:	2.8 Crore
Employment provided to households:	2.77 Crore
Persondays [in Crore]:	
Total:	98.23
SCs:	26.8 [27.28%]
STs:	29.73 [30.26%]
Women:	42.26 [43.02%]
Others:	41.71 [42.46%]
Total works taken up:	13.71 Lakhs.
Works completed:	4.28 Lakhs.
Works in progress:	9.43 Lakhs.

Knowledge Network

NREGAsoft MIS

- Report from MIS
- Send Backup File
- User Manual-MIS(NREGA)

Communication

- LATEST** apply online!
- ICT Infrastructure at Block Level**
- Circulars
- Sanction Order
- Conference/Workshops
- National Workshop on NREGA MIS, Hyderabad

Transparency & Accountability

- Muster roll
- MIS Reports

- Workers
- Programme officers
- District Programme Co-ordinators
- Implementing agencies other than PRIs
- State RD Departments
- Ministry of Rural development and administrators in Government of India

Vision and objectives of the projects

- NREGAsoft envisions implementing e-Governance across State, District and three tiers of Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- It empowers the common man using the information technology as a facilitator.
- NREGAsoft provides information to citizens. It

makes available all the documents like Muster Rolls, registration application register, job card/employment register/muster roll issue register, muster roll receipt register which are hidden from public otherwise.

- Facilitate faster information exchange between the various stakeholders through the network.

Summary of the project

Taking forward the onus of crafting an efficient implementation of the NREGA, the NREGAsoft captures the information right from the registration of the worker. It provides linkages with the household survey known as BPL survey 2002 which captured information about each person and family in the rural area and provides unique ID to them.

So, rather than starting from scratch, the software is built on household survey.

Various modules of the software are:

- 1. Beneficiary Management Module** of the software captures Registration, demand for work, work allocation and muster rolls on which a person worked, the software has the provision of payment of wages through bank/post office as it captures the bank/post office account number, bank/post office name, branch name for all the person who demanded job and their account number are shown in muster roll against their name and calculate unemployment allowance, if any and also keep tracks of number of days of employment of a family.
- 2. Fund Management Module** captures the funds transferred from MoRD/States to Districts and then to Programme officers/Panchayats and expenditure incurred by various implementing agencies on labour, material and contingency. Hence it keeps track of each and every paisa spent under the scheme.
- 3. Works Management Module** captures information about the various works under taken under the scheme at various level (GP,BP,ZP).It facilitates online approval of projects and keeps track of time taken for approval of project. Each project is provided a unique ID and status of work is maintained in the system
- 4. Grievance redressal system** allows a worker/ Citizen to lodge complaint and trace the subsequent response.



Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Hon'ble Minister, Rural Development inaugurating NREGA website



The Intranet site, 'Daily'

5. Staffing Position module captures name, telephone numbers etc. of all the officials, planning and implementing agencies from Gram Panchayat to Ministry of Rural Development involved in NREGA, thus strengthening communication and co-ordination among them

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

Strengthen Gram Panchayat accounting System

NREGA put lot of responsibility on Gram Panchayats as Registration, demand for work and

allocation of work can be done only by Gram panchayats. Software assists Gram Panchayats as follows:

- It keeps track of 100 days of the employment to a family.
- It ensures that a worker should not work on two worksites simultaneously.
- The software keeps track of the fund released from the MoRD /States to the Districts and then from Districts to blocks/Gram Panchayats so it helps in reconciliation of accounts
- It provides status of available funds in the accounts at Panchayats / Blocks / Districts level.

Assisting the officers, Administrators, Programme Managers

- The software has strong Analysis system It provides analysis on following:
 - ❖ Funds transferred
 - ❖ Programme implementation status like locations with no registration, no demand for work, no allocation of work, no work in shelf, no on-going work etc
 - ❖ Work Approval time analysis
 - ❖ Gender, caste, wage earned on work analysis.
 - ❖ Work implementing agency analysis with level of implementation
 - ❖ Labour, material ratio analysis

Implementation Status of NREGA MIS Software Developed By NIC

No. of States	-	22
No. of District	-	183
No. of Blocks	-	1629
No. of Panchayats	-	58314

- 'Daily' (<http://164.100.219.3/daily>) an Intranet site developed to automate the office procedures and provide online access to day today activities. It is an effort towards strengthening e-governance within the Ministry.
- Various division specific softwares has been developed for better monitoring , transparency and easy access.

Administartion Division

1. Internal Telephone Directory
2. Complaint Monitoring System.
3. Inventory Control System.
4. Events/Seminar/Workshops

5. Personnel Profile System
6. File Tracking System
7. VIP Reference system for Minister, Rural Development and Secretary, Rural Development
8. System for D.O. letter generation
9. On-line management and updation of Notes.

Finance Division

1. Online proposal, Concurrence and sanction system
2. Grant Release system -Automation of PAO Special Cell
3. Payroll

Monitoring Division

1. Program Status Report
2. BPL Census 2002
3. Area officer visit
4. Online monitoring of various schemes of Department of Rural Development.

SGSY

1. Automation of SGSY Special project
2. Website for project Director's Conference
3. Registration Software for Project Directors Conference.
4. SGSY- MPR
5. Web based software for DRDA staffing position and IT infrastructure availability.

OTHERS Softwares

1. Automated RDIS Mail
2. Online Circulars/Notices/Meetings with self management facility
3. Parliament Assurance System

Chapter 15

Training

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

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

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

Salient features of these schemes are given below:

National Institute Of Rural Development

The National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) was established at Hyderabad in 1965. It is an autonomous organization at national level for training, research and consultancy in Rural Development. It is fully funded by Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development as a Central

Sector Scheme. It has one Regional Centre-NIRD North Eastern Regional Centre (NERC) at Guwahati, Assam, which was established in 1983 to orient the training and research activities of NIRD to meet the needs and problems of the North Eastern region of India.

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

As a 'think-tank' for the Ministry, NIRD assists the Ministry in policy formulation and choice of options in rural development to usher in change.

The Mission of the Institute is as follows:

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

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

There are 16 faculty Centres in the Institute with about 90 highly qualified persons specialized in various subjects with national and international exposure. Each Centre looks after the specific programmes of the Ministry on which a group works in the respective programme areas. The institute has well-equipped infrastructure facilities to conduct National and International training programmes.

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

Training Activities

During the year 2007-08, NIRD conducted 199 programmes up to December, 2007 that include Training Programmes, Workshops and Seminars at NIRD, Hyderabad and NERC, Guwahati, Assam, as against 300 Programs planned for the year. Of these, the Institute has conducted 170 programmes at NIRD and 29 programmes at NERC. 5,258 participants attended the programmes drawn from all over the country and from developing countries. The training activities of the Institute were given wide coverage through networking of SIRDs. The Institute has conducted 56 off campus/regional programmes at SIRDs for strengthening the capacity building of rural development training Institutions and programme implementers. The Institute organized 2 International training programmes with the fellowships of ITEC & SCAAP of Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. The Institute also

organized successfully four NIRD-CIRDAP collaborative programmes sponsored by the Ministry of Rural Development, at NIRD, Hyderabad, NERC, Guwahati, Indonesia and Nepal.

Important programs conducted during 2007-08

Sponsored Programmes

- Estimation of Poverty and Evaluation of Poverty alleviation programmes (sponsored by Central Statistical Organization, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation);
- Monitoring and Evaluation of the officers of the Ministries/Departments of GOI, State Govt. and UTs (sponsored by Planning Commission);
- Orientation programme for Young Professionals of CAPART, Sponsored by CAPART, New Delhi;
- Cultivation and Processing of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (sponsored by National Medicinal Plant Board (Ayush) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare);
- Training-cum-Exposure visits on PESA and Local Governance (sponsored by Govt. of Chattisgarh); and
- Course on Holistic Approach to Watershed Management through People's Participation (sponsored by Ministry of Environment & Forest)

Few Important National Level Training Programmes :

- Management of Agriculture in Drought Prone Areas;
- Training cum Exposure visits to SGSY Units;
- Innovative strategies for marketing of rural products under SGSY;
- Good Governance and Rural Development;
- Information Technology for Management of Rural Development programmes;

- Community Mobilization for Community Driven Development;
- Good Governance and Social Audit;
- Community Based Disaster Management;
- GIS Applications in Watershed Development;
- Development of Livestock enterprises under SGSY;
- Implementation of NREGA through PRIs;
- Planning and Management of Rural DW & S programmes;
- Participatory Planning and Management of Watershed Projects;
- Community Based Management of Natural Resources for poverty alleviation;
- Planning and Implementation of IAY; " Social Security Programmes in Rural Areas;
- Planning and Implementation of Wage Employment programmes;
- Computer Applications and e-Governance;
- Schedule Caste Development Approaches, Strategies and Programmes; and
- Integrated Planning and Management of RD programmes for District level officials

III. Few important sponsored International Programmes

A) Sponsored by Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India

The NIRD has successfully conducted the following six NIRD-CIRDAP Collaborative Training Programmes.

- Planning, Management, Monitoring and Evaluation of RD Projects in Asia-Pacific Region (PMME), organized at NIRD;
- Women Empowerment and Development through Enterprise Promotion, organized at Indonesia;
- Knowledge Management for Decentralization and Role of Local Government in Service

Delivery and Poverty Reduction, organized at NIRD-NERC, Guwahati; and

- Advocacy and Facilitation for Good NGOs in SAARC Region, organized at Nepal.

B) Sponsored by Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India

The NIRD has successfully conducted the following two International Training Programmes under ITEC and SCAAP of MEA, Government of India, up to December 2007 in India as against the planned seven programmes for the year 2007-08.

- Rural Micro Enterprises Development.
- Management of Natural Resources for Sustainable Rural Livelihoods.

Some important workshops and Seminars

- Gender Sensitive Policies and programmes in Rural Development;
- Planning for Sustainable Settlements for HIV/AIDS affected people;
- Policy Dialogue on Functioning of SIRDs;
- Women's participation in NREGA;
- Development of Training Modules on Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation;
- Development of Training Modules for Management of Watershed Projects (Hariyali);
- Preparation of Training Modules on IAY;
- One day consultation on Areas of Cooperation and collaboration for RD policy formulation and training;
- Panchayat Finances and Fiscal Decentralization to Panchayats; and
- Minor Forest Produce based Forest Management for Socio-economic Development

Research Studies

NIRD undertakes research activities focusing on various rural socio-economic problems with a

view to understand the issues and suggest policy prescriptions and remedial measures. The research priorities keep changing with the shifts in development paradigms and emerging priorities. The focus is on identifying major constraints in implementation of Rural Development Programmes and to suggest suitable policy and programme interventions for improving the overall performance of Rural Development Programmes.

Issues relating to Strategies for Sustainable Development, Decentralization and Good Governance, Empowerment of the Disadvantaged, Resource Management & Information Technology application for Rural Development, understanding rural urban dichotomy, Human Resource Development for improved Quality of Life, Agrarian Reforms and Poverty Reduction, Sector Reforms in Basic Minimum Services form the basis of research studies.

In order to develop participatory, democratic and institutional frameworks for rural development and to test the implementability of policy suggestions, action research is also undertaken. NIRD also provides consultancy support to various international and national organisations on different development themes relating to Rural Development. Collaborative research is also undertaken with other institutions with similar research agenda. NIRD also finances and collaborates in research and training taken up by SIRDs.

In 2007-08, NIRD has initiated 30 research studies. In the year 2007-08, NIRD sanctioned 10 research projects to SIRDs. All the studies are in progress.

Consultancy Studies

The Institute takes up consultancy assignments

to meet the specific requirements of the clients. The Institute takes up various consultancy studies in the areas of Impact Evaluation, Baseline surveys, feasibility studies etc., besides organizing tailor-made training programmes. Apart from the Ministry of Rural Development and other Ministries of Government of India, State Governments and many International Organisations also approach NIRD for its services.

Action Research Studies

Action Research helps in testing the implementation ability of policy recommendations and assesses the outcomes of such recommendations. The action research projects are people centered and use participatory tools and techniques to elicit effective participation. The main concerns of NIRD action research include identifying and facilitating conditions for participatory development, approach to mobilizing poor, and more so, weaker sections and centered on developmental issues with a view to empowering them, helping poor to acquire skills and take up income generating activities.

During the year 2007-08, the following two action research projects were completed

1. Networking DRDA and PRIs with Media/Social Sector
2. Capacity Building of SIRDs for Networking and Information Resources Sharing.

During the year the following four-action research projects were in progress:

- ❖ Participatory GIS Model for NIRD Action Research Gram Panchayats in Nizamabad and Jhansi Districts;
- ❖ Precision Agriculture Modeling Using GIS, GPS, RS & Micro Weather Station;

- ❖ Restoration of Land to the Allotees of Ceiling Surplus and Government Land and their Development; and
- ❖ Training Interventions for Community Empowerment of Weaker Sections for Integrated Development

Publications

NIRD brings out regularly publications including research reports, occasional papers, Journal of Rural Development (JRD) quarterly, etc., in the field of Rural Development and allied aspects. Four issues of JRD (Volume-26) were published during the year.

Publications during the year

1. Rural Development Statistics 2005 - 06
2. Research Report No.72: Risk, Vulnerability and Coping Mechanisms in Rainfed Agriculture - A Study in three States
3. Social Audit - A People's Manual

Centre for Media and Rural Documentation (CMRD) library makes efforts to develop the collection of books and other information resources on a continuous basis. In the current year, a total of 348 books have been added to library collection so far. The library also subscribes to nearly 203 Journals and receives about 35 journals in exchange and gratis. The library maintains a computerized database of books and journal articles and regularly updates the same based on the intake of books and journals. The books database presently consists of 84,292 titles and 1,10,579 references in articles databases.

CMRD has completed an Action Research Project on "Capacity Building of SIRDs for Networking and Information Resources Sharing".

Ten SIRDs were identified under the project. As a part of the project activities, a web portal on Information Resource Centre for Rural Development, NIRD - SIRD Network was developed and the databases of books received from the identified SIRDs were made available on this portal. In addition to this, the web portal also has information relating to various rural development training institutions / Universities, links to important rural development institutions, etc. The web portal is made accessible through the NIRD website (www.nird.org.in) .

The NIRD Website

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

Administration

The activities of the Institute are supported by the Administration and Accounts wing. The Administration wing of the Institute provides necessary support for training, research, action research, consultancy programmes etc. The Institute has been allocated Rs.1400 lakhs under Plan and Rs.900 lakhs under non-Plan for the year 2007-08.

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

The Ministry supports the training activities of States for effective implementation of rural development programmes by providing financial

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

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

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

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

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

Under the scheme, 4800 training programmes

were conducted by SIRDs with 3.92 lakh participants in 2006-2007. In 2007-2008, 3,018 training programmes with 1.40 participants were conducted till December, 2007.

Training Action Plans

State Training Action Plans were prepared by State Governments especially with a view to provide comprehensive training to the rural development functionaries at District, Block and Village level engaged in the implementation of rural development programmes, PRI members, members of Village Monitoring Committees, and Community and other stakeholders. The implementation of these Action Plans is in progress through a cascade model of training planned at State, District and Block level through programmes undertaken by NIRD, SIRDs and ETCs in phases.

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

The Extension Training Centres (ETCs) function under the State governments at Regional level to impart training to the rural development functionaries and elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions at village and block level. So far, 89 ETCs have been established and upgraded all over the country with Central assistance. Consequent on increase in the number of developmental functionaries and the need for providing training to members of Panchayati Raj institutions, ETCs have acquired an added importance. Central assistance is provided @ 100% for non-recurring and up to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 lakh per ETC per annum for recurring expenditure to enable them to cope with increased training load for RD functionaries and PRI members.

The ETCs conduct courses for rural artisans,



Dr. Raghuvaran Singh, Hon'ble Minister, Rural Development addressing the District Programme Coordinators on NREGA

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

Under the scheme, 6,447 training programmes were conducted with 2.98 lakh participants in 2006-2007. In 2007-2008, 4,102 training programmes with 1.59 lakh participants were conducted till December, 2007.

In 2007-2008, Rs. 24.72 crores had been released to State Institutes of Rural Development till December, 2007 against the Budget provision of Rs. 35.00 crores allocated from the Budget of new scheme "Management Support to RD Programmes and Strengthening of District Planning Systems".

3. Organization of Training Courses (OTCs)

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

An amount of Rs. 8.03 lakh has been released up to December, 2007 out of the allocated budget of Rs. 0.50 crore from the scheme "Management Support to RD Programmes and Strengthening of District Planning Systems" for conducting Seminars, training courses and workshops during the financial year 2007-08.



Chapter 16

Rural Development Activities in North Eastern Region

The ongoing rural development programmes are interventions towards food security, creation of conditions for socio-economic development and enhancing the capacity level of rural poor to enable them to engage in productive activities. Implementation of rural development programmes in the NE Region focuses on bringing about an

enabling environment for human development initiatives and sustainable development through community empowerment. As an enabling measure, 10% of Gross Budgetary Support (Plan) is reserved for the North Eastern States. During 2006-07 and 2007-08 the allocation of plan fund to the Region, Department-wise is as under:

(Rs. In crores)

		2006-07	2007-08(BE)
A.	Department of Rural Development	Rs. 2252.56	Rs.2590.00
B.	Department of Land Resources	Rs. 134.00	Rs. 141.35
C.	Department of Drinking Water Supply	Rs. 600.00	Rs. 756.00
	Total	Rs.2986.56	Rs.3487.38

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

Department of Rural Development

1. Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)

During 2007-08, the central allocation stood at

Rs.258.77 crores against which an amount of Rs.153.18 crores has been released as on December 2007. Total available funds including the opening balance, Central and State allocation as on December 2007 is Rs. 345.03 crores. The expenditure during the same period is Rs, 212.81 crores which is about 62 per cent. State-wise performance is given overleaf:

Financial Performance Under The Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana During The Year 2007-08
Upto December,2007

(Rs .in Lakh)

S. N.	State	Allocation			Release During Current Year			Total Availability	Total Expenditure	% Total Expenditure
		Centre	State Share	Total	Centre	State's Share Actual Released	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	ARUNACHAL PR.	1196.71	398.90	1595.61	718.04	0.00	718.04	1850.05	156.79	8.47
2	ASSAM	19772.91	6590.97	26363.88	11863.75	4884.60	16748.35	26012.11	19054.06	73.25
3	MANIPUR	1854.67	618.22	2472.89	1112.80	0.00	1112.80	1649.46	19.22	1.17
4	MEGHALAYA	723.57	241.19	964.76	225.78	66.62	292.40	382.48	297.78	77.86
5	MIZORAM	358.17	119.39	477.56	214.90	7.86	222.76	435.49	247.03	56.73
6	NAGALAND	918.47	306.16	1224.63	551.08	0.00	551.08	780.12	517.52	66.34
7	SIKKIM	181.88	60.63	242.51	109.13	0.00	109.13	161.14	78.20	48.53
8	TRIPURA	870.73	290.24	1160.97	522.44	246.73	769.17	1005.71	910.60	90.54
	Total	25877.11	8625.70	34502.81	15317.92	5205.81	20523.73	32276.55	21281.20	422.88

Detailed Of Foodgrains Authorised, Lifted And Utilized Under SGRY During 2007-08 (In Mt.)

(Rs .in Lakh)

S. N.	State	Allocation of foodgrains				Authorization of foodgrains		Current Year's Food-grains Lifted	Unutilised balance of last year's Lifted	Total Lifted Available	Current Year Utilization	%age of Utilization
		Wheat	Rice	Total	Wheat	Rice	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	ARUNACHAL PR.	0	10377	10377	0	10377	10377	89	55	144	0	0.00
2	ASSAM	0	91194	91194	0	91194	91194	9311	13159	22470	15704	69.89
3	MANIPUR	0	8556	8556	0	8556	8556			0		0.00
4	MEGHALAYA	0	3339	3339	0	1736	1736	1254	0	1254	0	0.00
5	MIZORAM	0	1652	1652	0	1652	1652	551	0	551	57	10.25
6	NAGALAND	2118	2121	4239	2118	2121	4239	1110	0	1110	1110	100.00
7	SIKKIM	0	839	839	0	839	839	419	0	419	64	15.19
8	TRIPURA	0	4017	4017	0	4017	4017	1042	0	1042	982	94.25
	Total	2118	122095	124213	2118	120492	122610	13776	13214	26990	17916	66.38

2. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

Against the Central allocation of Rs. 180.00 crores during 2007-08, only Rs.90.00 crores could be released to NE States as on December 2007. The actual expenditure upto December 2007 is

Rs.120.45 crores against the available fund of Rs.165.95 crores. The physical achievement as per the assistance given to Self Help Groups(SHG) is 72094 against the target of 143096 as on December 2007. The financial and physical performance is as given below:

Financial Progress 2007-08 (Upto Dec., 2007)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	STATES /U.T.	Allocation			Releases			Total Funds Available (*)	Utilisation of Funds	%age Utilisation of Funds
		Central	State	Total	Central	State	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Arunachal Pra	498.44	166.15	664.59	182.72	0.00	182.72	336.41	15.25	4.53
2	Assam	12951.32	4317.11	17268.43	6475.66	2670.00	9145.66	13081.30	10457.63	79.94
3	Manipur	868.24	289.41	1157.65	69.29	4.83	74.12	164.75	79.27	48.12
4	Meghalaya	972.76	324.25	1297.01	433.34	97.83	531.17	660.99	224.54	33.97
5	Mizoram	225.10	75.03	300.13	218.01	0.00	218.01	232.29	56.27	24.22
6	Nagaland	667.26	222.42	889.68	278.69	16.74	295.43	328.82	148.42	45.14
7	Sikkim	249.22	83.07	332.29	124.61	28.00	152.61	180.00	127.10	70.61
8	Tripura	1567.66	522.55	2090.21	1220.94	358.00	1578.94	1610.06	936.10	58.14
	TOTAL	18000.00	6000.00	24000.00	9003.26	3175.40	12178.66	16594.62	12044.58	

Physical Progress 2007-08 (Upto Dec., 2007)

Sl. No.	STATES /U.T.	Total No. of Swarozgaris Assisted			%age SC	%age ST	%age Minorities	%age Women	%age Handi-capped
		Target	Achievement	%age					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Arunachal Pradesh	3962	303	7.65	0.00	100.00	0.00	73.27	0.00
2	Assam	102960	59725	58.01	14.73	23.17	20.72	56.11	0.70
3	Manipur	6902	4032	58.42	0.87	35.07	0.00	56.52	1.39
4	Meghalaya	7733	1236	15.98	0.00	98.38	0.00	35.28	3.07
5	Mizoram	1789	518	28.95	0.00	100.00	3.86	70.66	1.74
6	Nagaland	5305	2294	43.25	0.00	100.00	0.00	42.63	0.39
7	Sikkim	1981	871	43.96	5.05	49.14	0.00	61.65	3.21
8	Tripura	12463	3115	24.99	28.64	34.13	8.54	69.25	0.00
	TOTAL	143096	72094	50.38	34.73	14.39	7.29	61.00	1.82

3. Rural Housing(Indira Awaas Yojana)

IAY is a rural housing scheme covering below the poverty line families in rural areas. It has also provision of upgrading unserviceable kutcha houses. It also emphasizes using of cost effective,

disaster resistant, and environmental friendly technologies. The allocation of funds and the physical achievements upto December 2007 is as given below:

(In lakhs of rupees)

S. no	State/UT	Allocation			Release			Utilisation		
		Central	State matching share	total	Central	State matching share	Total	Total available funds	Total	% utilisation
1	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	121.01	1395.30	465.10	1860.40	739.23	246.41	985.64	675.48	60.51
2	ASSAM	4663.09	30853.66	10284.55	41138.21	20749.79	6916.60	27666.39	29009.33	74.40
3	MANIPUR	201.66	1211.19	403.73	1614.92	574.36	191.45	765.81	368.26	36.10
4	MEGHALAYA	148.49	2109.47	703.16	2812.63	543.60	181.20	724.80	409.75	46.90
5	MIZORAM	8.66	449.55	149.85	599.40	362.80	120.93	483.73	271.95	55.21
6	NAGALAND	42.99	1395.90	465.30	1861.20	1079.87	359.96	1439.83	1020.06	68.79
7	SIKKIM	26.91	266.97	88.99	355.96	133.49	44.50	177.99	194.55	94.95
8	TRIPURA	351.80	2717.96	905.99	3623.95	2260.34	753.45	3013.79	1956.29	44.80
	TOTAL	5564.61	40400.00	13466.67	53866.67	26443.48	8814.50	35257.98	33905.67	69.84

STATE WISE PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS under IAY

(Unit in Nos)

Position

As on 22.1.2008

Houses completed and allotted								
S.No.	States/Uts	Target 2007-08	SC	ST	Minority	Others	Total	Houses under construction
1	ARUNACHAL PR.	6765	0	3010	0	0	3010	152
2	ASSAM	149593	17202	32254	6629	30392	86477	50469
3	MANIPUR	5872	28	512	0	140	680	760
4	MEGHALAYA	10228	0	608	0	0	608	1688
5	MIZORAM	2180	0	1016	0	0	1016	0
6	NAGALAND	6768	0	5628	0	0	5628	1197
7	SIKKIM	1294	186	285	0	592	1063	290
8	TRIPURA	13178	241	558	0	451	1250	0
	TOTAL	195878	17657	43871	6629	31575	99732	54556

4. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act(NREGA)

During the year 2007-08, in the North Eastern States, 39 districts were covered under NREGA. Against the total available fund of

Rs.990.71 crores, the expenditure upto December 2007 is Rs.518.27 crores. The Central allocation upto December 2007 is Rs.669.82 crores for the NE States. The state-wise summary of financial and physical progress upto December 2007 is as given below:

Financial Progress 2007-08 (upto Dec, 2007)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

		No. of districts Centre	Release during Current Year			Total available funds including O.B. and Misc. receipts	Total Expenditure
			State	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	ARUNACHAL PR.	3	105.38	0.00	105.38	105.38	0.00
2	ASSAM	13	44317.01	2444.87	46761.88	67964.14	28865.31
3	MANIPUR	3	2102.63	108.81	2211.44	2553.06	2078.48
4	MEGHALAYA	5	4598.73	66.66	4665.39	5883.85	3682.36
5	MIZORAM	4	1175.00	132.75	1307.75	2519.88	2304.98
6	NAGALAND	5	2166.59	0.00	2166.59	2309.72	327.84
7	SIKKIM	3	51.00	0.00	51.00	942.63	365.45
8	TRIPURA	3	12465.96	1690.30	14156.26	16792.82	14202.64
	Total	39	66982.30	4443.39	71425.69	99071.48	51827.06

NREGA: Physical Progress 2007-08 (upto Dec, 2007)

S. No.	States	No. of households who have demanded employment	No. of households provided employment	Person days In Lakhs				Works Ongoing	Works Completed	Total Works
				Total	SCs	STs	Women			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	ARUNACHAL PR.	29180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	ASSAM	847512	778029	271.35	21.36	129.96	61.54	4255	3575	7830
3	MANIPUR	86458	64458	15.34	0.02	15.22	3.8	1230	2	1232
4	MEGHALAYA	76331	76331	35.7	0.19	30.77	12.03	2198	1985	4183
5	MIZORAM	111318	62885	24.44	0	24.44	8.21	552	431	983
6	NAGALAND	34373	21836	1.09	0	1.09	0.38	102	0	102
7	SIKKIM	8136	7452	2.12	0.16	1.18	0.25	138	125	263
8	TRIPURA	417805	414605	136.96	29.55	50.65	74.04	16322	27732	44054
	TOTAL	26096795	25749958	8551.22	2328.68	2655.92	3771.84	859606	371524	1231130

5. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

PMGSY is implemented in phases all over India.

The financial and physical progress made by the North Eastern States under the programme during 2007-08 upto December 2007 is given below:

The financial and physical performance under PMGSY during 2007-08 is a given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	States	Release upto December' 07					Expenditur during 2007-08 upto Dec., 0
		Cess	Assistance from World Bank	Assistance from ADB	RIDF (Window) NABARD	Total release	
1	2	4	5	6	7	9	10
1	Arunachal Pradesh	5000	0	0	0	5000	8169
2	Assam	6500	0	9000	0	15500	26120
3	Manipur	7617	0	0	0	7617	5365
4	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	731
5	Mizoram	2195	0	0	0	2195	3423
6	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	2042
7	Sikkim	6450	0	0	0	6450	6103
8	Tripura	8400	0	0	0	8400	3728
	Grand Total	36162	0	9000	0	45162	55681

PMGSY: Physical Progress upto December,2007.

Sl.no	State	Length (in Km.)		No. of Habitations	
		Target for 2007-08	Length completed upto Dec'07	Target for 2007-08	Habitations covered upto Dec'07
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Arunachal Pradesh	361	232.97	29	28
2	Assam	1685	229.02	995	169
3	Manipur	63	217.26	5	46
4	Meghalaya	176	27.17	46	0
5	Mizoram	334	141.39	19	10
6	Nagaland	384	31.99	23	6
7	Sikkim	231	111.47	66	4
8	Tripura	442	0.82	255	32
	Grand Total	3679	996	1443	301

Department of Drinking Water Supply

6. Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)

The objective of ARWSP is to ensure coverage

of all rural habitation with access to safe drinking water. The allocation by the Centre during 2007-2008 upto December 2007 and the physical performance during the same period is as given below:

Financial Progress upto December, 2007

(Amount Rs. in lakh)

S. No	States/ UTs	Allocation			Releases			Total Available funds	Utilization
		Central	State	Total	Central	State	Total		
1	Arunachal Pradesh	11463.73	15108.57	26572.3	8598.95	2664	11262.95	14749.91	8759.38
2	Assam	30713.99	7385	38098.99	13177.47	3562.86	16740.33	17379.81	10697.8
3	Manipur	3887.6	3000	6887.6	3342.82	2095.64	5438.46	6677.47	3818.93
4	Meghalaya	4538.57	3800	8338.57	3683.45	2679.49	6362.94	7590.83	5740.52
5	Mizoram	3212.34	2294	5506.34	2815.79	872.38	3688.17	4613.86	2822.37
6	Nagaland	3325.76	1636	4961.76	1706.92	1206.66	2913.58	3263.85	3192.93
7	Sikkim	1358.58	1250	2608.58	1067.47	800	1867.47	2063.96	1487.2
8	Tripura	5246.89	3976.4	9223.29	3424.7	1065.02	4489.72	5560.35	2367.07
	Total	63747.46	38449.97	102197.43	37817.57	14946.05	52763.62	61900.04	38886.2

ARWSP: Physical Progress upto December, 2007

No	State/ UT	Target (Provisional)				Achievement			
		Un-covered	Slipped-back	Quality-affected	Total	Un-covered	Slipped-back	Quality-affected	Total
1	Arunachal Pradesh	270	1,376	193	1,839	60	62	566	688
2	Assam	2,982	5,318	5,920	14,220	1,316	116	5,568	7,000
3	Manipur	0	0	37	37	0	54	37	91
4	Meghalaya	91	1,502	81	1,674	5	235	89	329
5	Mizoram	26	151	0	177	0	42	26	68
6	Nagaland	410	159	80	649	16	14	132	162
7	Sikkim	0	299	32	331	0	209	76	285
8	Tripura	0	285	703	988	0	0	1,435	1,435
	TOTAL	3,779	9,090	7,046	19,915	1,397	732	7,929	10,058

7. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)

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

centered approach as a demand driven programme. The financial and physical progress during 2007-08 is as given below:

Financial Progress : 2007 - 08 (Upto December, 2007)

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State	Central	Release State	Total	Total Available Funds	Utilisation
1	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	267.78	267.78	194.90	238.49
2	Assam	2570.12	565.01	3135.13	3996.76	413.67
3	Manipur	748.44	42.95	791.39	857.27	113.79
4	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	501.09	218.83
5	Mizoram	182.70	286.00	468.70	182.18	189.83
6	Nagaland	170.05	64.92	234.97	250.00	72.19
7	Sikkim	0.00	41.00	41.00	-8.55	57.90
8	Tripura	437.21	80.75	517.96	539.45	52.74
	Total	4108.52	1348.41	5456.93	6513.10	1357.44

Physical progress during 2007-08 upto December 2007

		IHHL(BPL)	IHHL(APL)	IHHL(Total)	Sanitary Camp	School Toilets	Balwadi Toilets	RSM	PC
1	Arunachal Pr.	3073	1056	4129	3	410	56	1	0
2	Assam	46807	12135	58942	1	982	171	11	12
3	Manipur	2554	225	2779	10	98	0	3	2
4	Meghalaya	8442	1169	9611	19	754	41	0	0
5	Mizoram	14001	0	14001	18	1124	279	0	0
6	Nagaland	5874	0	5874	93	20	40	4	0
7	Sikkim	8014	1116	9131	247	33	1	0	0
8	Tripura	1241	0	1241	16	31	344	44	0
	Total	90006	15701	105708	407	3452	932	63	14

Department of Land Resources

8. Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

IWMP is a demand driven programme. The

financial performance by the North Eastern States during 2007-08 upto December 2007 is given overleaf:



SARAS Promoting marketing of products of rural artisans of North Eastern States

Financial progress during 2007-08 upto December 2007.

(In lakhs of rupees)

S.N.	State	Release during Current Year			Total Availability	Total Expenditure	% total Expenditure
		Centre	State's Share Actual Released	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	ARUNACHAL PR.	516.00	205.00	721.00	2856.00	1576.00	55.18
2	ASSAM	738.00	0.00	738.00	4824.00	0.00	0.00
3	MANIPUR	276.00	0.00	276.00	1352.00	0.00	0.00
4	MEGHALAYA	292.00	0.00	292.00	234.00	65.00	27.78
5	MIZORAM	2342.00	360.00	2702.00	4579.00	4022.00	87.84
6	NAGALAND	2086.00	0.00	2086.00	576.00	0.00	0.00
7	SIKKIM	210.00	0.00	210.00	548.00	0.00	0.00
8	TRIPURA	0.00	0.00	0.00	387.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	6460.00	565.00	7025.00	15356.00	5663.00	36.88



Chapter 17

Information, Education and Communication

Information, Education and Communication (IEC) plays a vital role in creating awareness, mobilizing people, making the development process participatory and transferring knowledge, skills and techniques to the people. IEC division in the Ministry is responsible for planning and executing IEC activities to create awareness about the programmes of the Ministry and entitlement amongst the target groups in the rural areas.

The Ministry has a well laid out IEC strategy and has been endeavouring for the past few years to disseminate information through both the traditional as well as modern media of communication viz press, radio, TV, printed material, outdoor contact programmes, folk & traditional media etc. These modes are the catalytic factors for people's participation in the development process.

The primary objectives of the IEC activities undertaken by the Ministry are:

- Creation of awareness amongst the target groups of the programmes of the ministry and mobilizing them towards participatory development;
- Sensitizing opinion makers and urban elites about issues relating to Rural Development
- Creating awareness amongst the general public.

The IEC activities undertaken through different modes of communication during the year 2007-08 are as under-

Print Media

- The Ministry through regular interaction with the Press sensitized the media personnel on development issues so that policies and planning of the Ministry are highlighted in the media in order to generate awareness amongst the target group. Press Conferences and Video conferencing were organized regularly at the regional and national levels and visits of journalists to rural areas was facilitated to get on the spot assessment of the centrally sponsored Rural Development Programmes;
- At regular intervals, press advertisements on various themes / new initiatives relating to rural development have been released on all India basis in Hindi, English and regional language newspapers for higher dissemination of information amongst the target group.
- To enhance the capacity building of the Panchayati Raj functionaries by providing easy access to information on rural development programmes, the Ministry is bringing out a monthly news letter 'Grameen Bharat' in Hindi and English. To make it more target group

friendly, it is sent to the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) for publication in respective regional languages. DRDAs in turn publish it in the respective regional language of the state and distribute to all elected members of Gram Panchayats, Block Panchayats, Zila Panchayats, local Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assembly belonging to the district. This news letter contains the special achievements, important policies, new initiatives, change in the existing policy etc. It serves as a reliable source of getting feedback on the implementation of the programmes at the field level in the form of responses from the readers/field functionaries. The newsletter is not only an effective vehicle of communication on programmes and policies of rural development but also is an effective forum to people in far-flung rural areas of the country to share their ideas and experience for the betterment of the RD schemes.

- In order to provide a platform for free, fair and objective discussion on the problems related to rural development, this Ministry is bringing out a monthly journal 'Kurushetra' in Hindi and English through the Publication Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. This magazine contains serious / critical analysis of the programmes and policies of the Ministry. It is the synopsis of well researched, informative and in-depth articles on various subjects by eminent writers on rural development and rural technologies and thus it is very much useful for academicians, researchers, policy makers etc.
- To create awareness on various schemes of the Ministry amongst the rural masses across the country leaflets, booklets & pamphlets

highlighting the concise details of the RD programmes in Hindi, English and Regional languages, are distributed.

Electronic Media (Radio & TV)

- An intensive campaign to create awareness about rural development programmes is being undertaken over Radio and Television.
- Amongst the established modes of information dissemination, radio is an effective medium to reach out to people in rural areas. Due to reach and potentialities of radio in rural areas, the Ministry has been airing radio spots over AIR. The spots are being broadcast over primary stations, local radio stations as well as over commercial broadcasting stations of AIR. Mostly AIR and Doordarshan platforms are used for the purpose. However, in view of the increasing rural penetration of Cable & Satellite channels this platform has also been brought under use. Some special campaigns have also been launched.

Outdoor Publicity

- In order to enhance the media campaign, outdoor publicity work is undertaken through bus-back panels, wall paintings, panels on EMU trains, railway reservation tickets and installation of hoardings in the States & participating in the rural fairs. In these activities, messages relating to rural development schemes are displayed.
- During the current year, emphasis was on outdoor publicity and contact programmes for dissemination of information and generation of awareness. Various modes like wall painting, folk and traditional mediums of different states, CCTV circuits in railway stations, busback panels, panels on trains etc. have been used.
- Display of banners and hoardings at public

places are also usually undertaken for public awareness. However these activities are being undertaken with the association of State Governments / SIRDs.

Traditioinal Media:

The Song and Drama Division and Directorate of Field Publicity, two organizations of the I&B Ministry, carried out campaigns relating to the Rural Development Ministry's programmes. While SDD communicates through skits, dances and street-theatre, DFP uses the populer medium of films, shown in public places.

Availability of Resources & its Utilization

- IEC Division utilizes budgetary allocations provided under Communication Cell in Department of Rural Development. In addition funds allocated under different programmes for IEC activities, the three Departments viz. Department of Rural Development, Department of Drinking Water Supply and Department of Land Resources are pooled together and utilized by the IEC Division for undertaking IEC activities in respect of all the programmes in a holistic manner. During the financial year 2007-08, an amount of Rs 29.20 crores has been made available under Communication Cell (excluding D/o DWS) and all the programmes of the Ministry to carry out IEC activities.

Right to Information Act, 2005

- The year 2005 had seen the passage of Right to Information Act, 2005 a landmark legislation which has come into force to bring in transparency and accountability in the Government machinery. The Act provides for setting out the practical regime of right to information in order to promote openness,

transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority.

- According to the mandate of the Act, Ministry of Rural Development was required to place the necessary mechanism with a view to operationalise the act to achieve its object of dissemination of information to the citizens. At the outset in order to satisfy the provisions under section 4(1) (a) (b) of the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005, subject matters dealt by various divisions have been uploaded on the website of the Ministry (www.rural.nic.in). Information already uploaded on the website is also being updated regularly. Tenders, Office Orders, Instructions, other information related to the rural development schemes are being uploaded on the website. In order to make the government more transparent and accountable, revised functional filing system has been devised so that responsibility and accountability may be pin pointed on each functionary under public authority as envisaged under the Act.
- To consider appeal under section 19(1) of the Act, Joint Secretary (IEC), Joint Secretary (WD) and Joint Secretary (DWS) in the Ministry have been designated as Appellate Authorities for the Department of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources and Department of Drinking Water Supply respectively. The details of Appellate Authorities in all the THREE Departments of the Ministry and in the public authorities under the aegis of the Ministry i.e. CAPART, NIRD and NRRDA are annexed. Officers of the rank of Director/Deputy Secretary/Joint Director have been designated as the Central Public Information Officer (CPIO) in respect of the divisions under their charge.
- To comply with the provisions of the Act a

system has been established to receive applications from the applicant against a proper receipt under the Right to Information Act, 2005. Also a Right to Information Counter at gate no. 6, Krishi Bhawan has been put in operation to attend to the needs of those who wish to seek information under the Act.

- In order to comply with the provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005, State Chief

Secretaries have been requested to give appropriate instructions to the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs)/ Zila Parishads and other State Implementing Agencies of Rural Development Programmes. APPELLATE AUTHORITIES under section 19(1) of the RTI Act, 2005 in the Ministry and the public authorities under the aegis of the Ministry are as under:-

A. MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Department of Rural Development

Smt Nilam Sawhney
Joint Secretary to the Govt of India
Room No. 254(B), Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.
E-mail: nilam.sawhney@nic.in

Department of Land Resources

Sh. B.Pradhan
Joint Secretary to the Govt of India
1st floor, G-Wing, NBO Building
Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.
E-mail: jswd@nic.in

Department of Drinking Water Supply

Sh. A. Bhattacharyya
Joint Secretary to the Govt of India
Room. No. 4, 9th floor, B-I wing, Paryavaran Bhawan
New Delhi
E-mail: jstm@water.nic.in

B. PUBLIC AUTHORITIES UNDER THE MINISTRY

National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA)

Sh. J.K.Mohapatra
Joint Secretary to the Govt of India & DG (NRRDA)
Room No. 163(A), Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi
E-mail: j.mohapatra@nic.in.

National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD)

Sh. Sriram Taranikanti
Registrar & Director (Adm)
Rajendranagar, Hyderabad-500 030
Email: regr@nird.gov.in

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

Sh. R.P. Meena ,
Chief Vigilance Officer
Zone -5A, 2nd floor, India Habitat Centre
Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110 003
E-mail: cvo@caparthq.delhi.nic.in

Library

The "Library" of the Rural Development Ministry acts as an "Information Resource Centre". Established in 1954, Library collects, selects, processes, organizes, maintains, preserves, retrieves, and disseminates information, to cater to the information and reference needs of the Ministry and research scholars coming from all over India. The Library has a fine collection of Books-

21,000 (approx.); Reports- 2000, Video Cassettes- 1971; CD's- 8526; Audio cassettes- 1700. Holdings include books(both English / Hindi), reports, governmental publications, other documents, maps and an audio- video collection. The main subjects covered are Rural Development, panchayati raj, water resources, land reforms, history, economics, politics, education, art, culture and general reading books.

The Main Objectives of Library are :

- The Library serves as a "Resource and Service Centre" for all national and internationally acclaimed published literature on Rural Development, water resources and land reforms to all its Staff and Research Scholars coming from universities/ research institutes like JNU, BHU etc., all over the country.
- To promote usage of resources among the users, by collecting, storing and disseminating information and by offering manual/computerised services to the users;
- To offer technical guidance to the Officers/Staff on collecting, storing, sharing and disseminating information;
- To establish /facilitate the establishment of referral research centre, and maintain a central computerized catalogue of books, reports and

non-book materials of the library;

- To facilitate and promote delivery of documents manually or mechanically;
- To develop specialised bibliographic database of books, and non-book materials;
- To possess and maintain electronic and mechanical equipment for speedy communication of information and delivery of electronic mail;
- To coordinate with other government libraries for exchange of information and documents;

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



Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Hon'ble Minister, Rural Development addressing PRI representatives in Orissa through video conferencing via GramSat

MAINSTREAMING OF HIV AND AIDS PROJECT

At the beginning of 1986, despite over 20,000 reported AIDS cases worldwide, India had no reported cases of HIV or AIDS. There was recognition, though, that this would not be the case for long, and concerns were raised about how India would cope up once HIV and AIDS cases started to emerge. Later in that year, India's first case of HIV was diagnosed among sex workers in Chennai, Tamil Nadu. HIV and AIDS are two different phenomena. HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) is the virus which causes AIDS. This virus is passed from one person to another through blood-to-blood and sexual contact. In addition, infected pregnant woman can pass on HIV to her baby during pregnancy or delivery, as well as through breast-feeding. People develop AIDS later as a result of the HIV infection.

Although, rural India has so far seen relatively slow growth in HIV/AIDS cases, the number of cases is growing rapidly. Lower levels of awareness, poorer effort and resources for combating HIV/AIDS, high levels of migration of single men from villages to urban areas in search of jobs, sexually permissive mores in some rural communities, contact of sex workers with truck drivers of highways in rural areas, etc. pose a set of circumstances which make rural areas susceptible and vulnerable to rapid growth in HIV/AIDS cases.

The Government of India has recognised the serious implications of the wide and rapid spread of the infection particularly among the socially and economically vulnerable communities. Accordingly, it has constituted a National Council on AIDS (NCA), chaired by the Prime Minister, comprising 31 Ministries, Chief Ministers, Civil Society

Representatives, Positive People's Networks (HIV+) and Private Sector Organizations. The function of the Council is to upscale the dissemination of HIV prevention messages by mainstreaming them into all Government Departments, the Organized Private Sector and Civil Society Organizations. Under this programme, the related Departments/Ministries will be assisted to establish an HIV unit in order to integrate HIV prevention messages into their ongoing activities.

The mandate of the Ministry of Rural Development is to alleviate poverty by promoting and securing rural employment and income generation programmes for the rural folk. Therefore, people have to be physically and mentally agile to undertake labour intensive jobs for earning their livelihoods. It needs to be recognised that AIDS forces a loss of income as well as income-generating ability on one hand and on the other, leads to increased spending on public health services as the body immune system fails and the body falls easy prey to a host of opportunistic infections like tuberculosis, malaria etc. The net effect is alienation of productive assets and indebtedness and subjecting affected Persons Living with HIV (PLHIV) households into a spiral of deepening poverty. The impact of poverty reduction opportunities created under various schemes of the government would be nullified if the AIDS-specific concerns of these households are not simultaneously and specifically addressed. In the above backdrop, the Ministry of Rural Development has been identified as one of the key partner to prevent the spread of the infection and therefore has established an HIV Unit to mainstream issues related to HIV and AIDS in their ongoing programmes.

The project on Mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS has

been initiated under National AIDS Control Programme- III (NACP-III). This Project is being run under the umbrella of National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) with funding by UNDP. The Project is being implemented in five States viz. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Chattisgarh and Rajasthan. In the identified States, a State Mainstreaming Unit (SMU) has been established within the State AIDS Control Societies which coordinate the mainstreaming efforts.

A Project Executive Group (PEG) has been formed for appropriate implementation of the Project and a nodal officer from the Ministry of Rural Development has been included as one of the nodal members of PEG.

The broad, indicative mainstreaming activities which have been set for the Ministry of Rural Development are as follows:

- Establish a Departmental Task Force for effective implementation of the Project.
- Conduct sensitization programme for the staff of the Ministry and facilitate the same at the state level, with the support of the state machinery, initially in the five project states on pilot basis and gradually extend to all the states.
- Mainstream HIV issues at every level of functioning of DRDAs/ PRIs to generate awareness among the masses.
- Include HIV/AIDS inputs / messages in the curriculum / reference material for rural development courses, in-service training modules conducted at the Ministry, Ministry aided Institutions as well as State, District and Block level.
- IEC initiatives regarding information, counselling, testing and treatment available in the areas
- Including appropriate content / messages in newsletters such as Grameen Bharat, Kurukshetra etc. for awareness generation and



The Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development at a press conference in connection with Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP)



Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Hon'ble Minister, Rural Development addressing the press on Rural Development issues

dissemination of information.

Activities under Mainstreaming Project

The activities initiated from July 2007 onwards, under the Project, are as under:

i) Presentation in Orientation Workshop

A 3-day 'Orientation Workshop' was organised by NACO and UNDP on 29-31 August, 2007 to orient the implementing partners about the Project. The Ministry of Rural Development presented its broad plan about the implementation of the project to all the stakeholders.

ii) Meeting of Project Executive Group (PEG)

A meeting of PEG was held on 25th September 2007 under the Chairmanship of DG NACO. The Ministry of Rural Development apprised the PEG regarding the activities being initiated by the Ministry in this Project.

iii) Mainstreaming activities under SARAS Mela

In SARAS Melas, rural artisans, mainly from vulnerable sections from all over India, participate. Also, visitors from all socio-economic backgrounds attend the Mela. So it was considered to be an important platform to spread messages on HIV and AIDS. Mainstreaming activities under SARAS Mela were planned in the designated five States as well as at NCT Delhi. Till the end of December, 2007, various activities were undertaken in SARAS Mela at Delhi, Bihar and Chattisgarh. In Delhi, the SARAS Mela was held in IITF, Delhi. In this Mela, 16,000 IEC folders containing information on HIV/AIDS were distributed. The artisans as well as the visitors were made aware about issues related to HIV and AIDS.

In the State SARAS Mela of Bihar, the activities were not limited to awareness generation. The State Mainstreaming Unit of Bihar, in collaboration with Bihar State AIDS Control Society, set up two stalls to spread the message on HIV/AIDS. The major activities carried out included blood donation (188),

free counseling and free distribution of condoms (60,150) to 770 males and 340 females.

In the State SARAS Mela of Chattisgarh, 325 Condoms were distributed and 119 persons were provided counseling service and 138 persons were referred to ICTC. The opportunity was also used to sensitize people from various departments regarding Mainstreaming Project and motivating people for coming to see the Red Ribbon Express.

In the SARAS Mela held in Orissa, 421 persons were counselled and 24600 condoms were distributed.

Similar activities will be undertaken in the ensuing SARAS Melas organised by Ministry of Rural Development.

iv) Observed World AIDS Day (WAD) in the Ministry

On 1st December, 2007 WAD was observed. To generate awareness among the employees red ribbons were distributed and posters were affixed all over in the Ministry buildings.

v) Awareness Generation and training of SHGs

In order to create awareness among the SHGs particularly among women and to observe the impact of the training of SHGs on HIV and AIDS, the Consultant visited the States of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh so that their best practices could be showcased and replicated in the five identified States. The training modules of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh are in the process of being translated in Hindi/Regional language for training of SHGs in these States.

The SHG members, throughout the country, who came to sell their products in Rajiv Gandhi Bhawan, Delhi were made aware about HIV and AIDS. In order to further add to their knowledge

and to disseminate the information among others in their respective villages, the booklets on HIV were distributed to the participating SHG members.

vi) Mainstreaming in training programmes of National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad

A meeting was held between the DDG and other Officers of NIRD and the Consultant, Mainstreaming Project, Ministry of Rural Development at NIRD on 10th January, 2008. The following decisions were taken to mainstream HIV and AIDS in their training curriculum:

- Centre for Gender Studies (CGS) to be notified as the Nodal Centre for coordinating all activities relating to the mainstreaming of the HIV and AIDS and related inputs in the programmes of the NIRD.
- UNDP/NACO to provide training films covering different aspects of HIV and AIDS, to be used in the training programmes.
- UNDP/NACO to organize a TOT programme at the NIRD to prepare a group of resource persons.
- Case studies (initially ten) to be prepared on the impact of the HIV/AIDS on Rural Livelihoods. Funding sources for the studies to be explored.
- CGS will identify the training programmes of the current year in which inputs related to HIV and AIDS could be integrated.
- CGS to take up with the SIRDs to undertake similar action, training materials to be provided by UNDP/NACO.
- The research outputs on issues related to HIV and AIDS at NIRD to be made available to UNDP/NACO.

Chapter 18

Organisation

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh continued to function as Minister of Rural Development.

Smt. Suryakanta Patil continued to function as Ministers of State for Rural Development.

Shri Chandra Sekhar Sahu continued to function as Minister of State for Rural Development.

Dr. Subas Chandra Pani, IAS (OR: 72) on his transfer as Secretary in the Planning Commission relinquished the charge of the post of Secretary (RD) w.e.f 02.01.2008 (AN)

Dr. (Smt.) Rita Sharma, IAS (UP: 74) took over the charge of Secretary, Department of Rural Development w.e.f. 02.01.2008 (AN)

Smt. Sunila Basant, IAS (JH: 70), Secretary, Department of Drinking water Supply retired from Government service with effect from 28-2-2007 on attaining the age of superannuation.

Smt. Santha Sheela Nair, IAS (TN: 72) took over the charge of Secretary, Department of Drinking Water Supply with effect from 5-3-2007.



Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Hon'ble Minister, Rural Development administering oath on Sadhbavna Diwas

Smt. Rita Sinha, IAS (UP: 73) took over the charge of Secretary, Department of Land Resources w.e.f. 07.01.2008.

Shri Atul Chaturvedi, IAS (UP: 74) Additional Secretary and Financial Adviser, Ministry of Rural Development took over the charge of Special Secretary & Financial Adviser w.e.f. 02.01.2008 on his in-situ promotion in the rank and pay of Secretary.

Shri Bhaskar Chatterjee, IAS (OR: 75) continued to function as Additional Secretary, Department of Land Resources.

Shri S.C.Gautam, IES (73) continued to function as Chief Economic Adviser.

Shri Rakesh Behari, IAS (AGMU: 77) relinquished the charge of Joint Secretary, Department of Land Resources with effect from 21-3-2007(AN) on completion of his central deputation tenure.

Shri B.Pradhan, IAS (BH: 87) took over the charge of Joint Secretary in the Department of Land Resources with effect from 10-05-2007 vice Shri Rakesh Behari, IAS (AGMUT: 77)

Smt. Smita Chugh, IAS (JH: 80), Joint Secretary proceeded on Study leave with effect from 22-10-2007 to 21-10-2010 for pursuing Ph.D programme on a full time basis in the Centre for Rural Development Technology in IIT Delhi on 'renewable resources for Rural Development'.

Shri J.K.Mohapatra, IAS (OR: 79), Dr. Amar Singh, IAS (MP: 81), Smt. Amita Sharma, IAS (MP: 81), and Smt. Nilam Sawhney, IAS (AP: 84) continued as Joint Secretaries in the Department of Rural Development.

Shri A.Bhattacharya, IAS (GJ: 80) continued as Joint Secretary in the Department of Drinking Water Supply.

Shri Anthony Lianzuala, ICAS (1982) continued to function as CCA in this Ministry.

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

Autonomous Bodies under Ministry of Rural Development:

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

- 1 National Institute of Rural Development, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad - 500 030
- 2 Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi - 110 003.

NIRD, HYDERABAD

Shri V.S.Sampath, IAS (AP:73) relinquished the charge of Director General, NIRD, Hyderabad, w.e.f. 19-01-2008 on his appointment as Secretary, Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals.

Shri Bhanwar Lal, IAS (AP: 83) took over the charge of the post of Deputy Director General in NIRD with effect from 6-1-2007. In order to avail the benefit of promotion to the next higher grade in the cadre, Shri Bhanwar Lal relinquished the charge of DDG, NIRD w.e.f 12-9-2007(AN).

Shri K.N.Kumar, IAS (AM: 87) took over the charge of the post of Deputy Director General, NIRD with effect from 1-10-2007(FN)

CAPART, NEW DELHI.

Smt. Veena Sriram Rao, IAS (KN: 72), on her appointment as Secretary, Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region relinquished the charge of Director General, CAPART, New Delhi, w.e.f. 01.01.2008.

Shri Maria S. Desalphine, IAS (J&K: 74) took over the charge of Director General, CAPART, New Delhi, w.e.f. 01-01-2008. Subsequently, Shri Desalphine, Director General, CAPART is appointed in the pay of Secretary with effect from the afternoon 02-01-2008

Smt. Neena Garg, CSS (73) took over the charge of Deputy Director General, CAPART with effect from 12-3-2007 vice Shri A.Bhattacharya, IAS (GJ: 80)

Smt. Lakshmi Prasad, IRS (IT: 75) relinquished the charge of Deputy Director General, CAPART, New Delhi, w.e.f. 11-01-2008 (AN) on her premature repatriation to her parent cadre in order to enable her to avail the benefit of promotion to the next higher grade in the cadre.

Shri R.P.Meena, IAS (MT: 84) continued to function as Chief Vigilance Officer, CAPART.

Statement showing sanctioned posts and the number of persons with disabilities in Department of Rural Development
(as on 15-02-2008)

Group	Sanctioned posts	No. of posts held by the disabled
A	99	----
B	255	2
C	193	2
D	110	1

GRIEVANCES REDRESSAL MACHINERY

The work of vigilance is being handled by Vigilance Desk, headed by CVO (Joint Secretary) in this Ministry. Vigilance Desk co-ordinates with other two Departments of the Ministry along with CAPART and NIRD on various vigilance related issues and reports etc. concerning to CVC, DOPT, CBI etc. However, investigation of complaints in respect of various schemes of this Ministry is being

carried out through its Vigilance and Monitoring Division, which co-ordinates with the States' Administration and empanelled National Level Monitors on such matters. The Ministry of Rural Development has designated its Chief Vigilance Officer as 'Director of Grievances' and investigations in respect of petitions received through DAR&PG are being carried out. In addition, Vigilance Desk has been entrusted the task of forwarding of ACRs to respective cadre authorities, Maintenance of ACRs in respect of officials in the Ministry and Examination of Grievances Columns of the News Papers in respect of this Ministry. The name and address of the officers dealing with public and staff grievances in the Ministry are as under:-

Public Grievances -	Sh. J.K. Mohapatra, Joint Secretary & CVO Ministry of Rural Development Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi-110001.
Staff Grievances -	Sh. B.S. Negi, Deputy Secretary (Admn.), Ministry of Rural Development Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi-110001.

O&M Activity in the Ministry

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

An Annual Action Plan incorporating various activities which push up speedy decision making and functional convenience was drawn up. These

mainly included O&M inspections of sections/desks, review of periodical reports and returns and consolidation of orders. In addition, emphasis was laid on sound Records Management to ensure optional utilization of scarce space available and quick retrieval of information. A drive was initiated to sensitize the personnel for periodic review of records and categorize these appropriately for weeding out or retention.

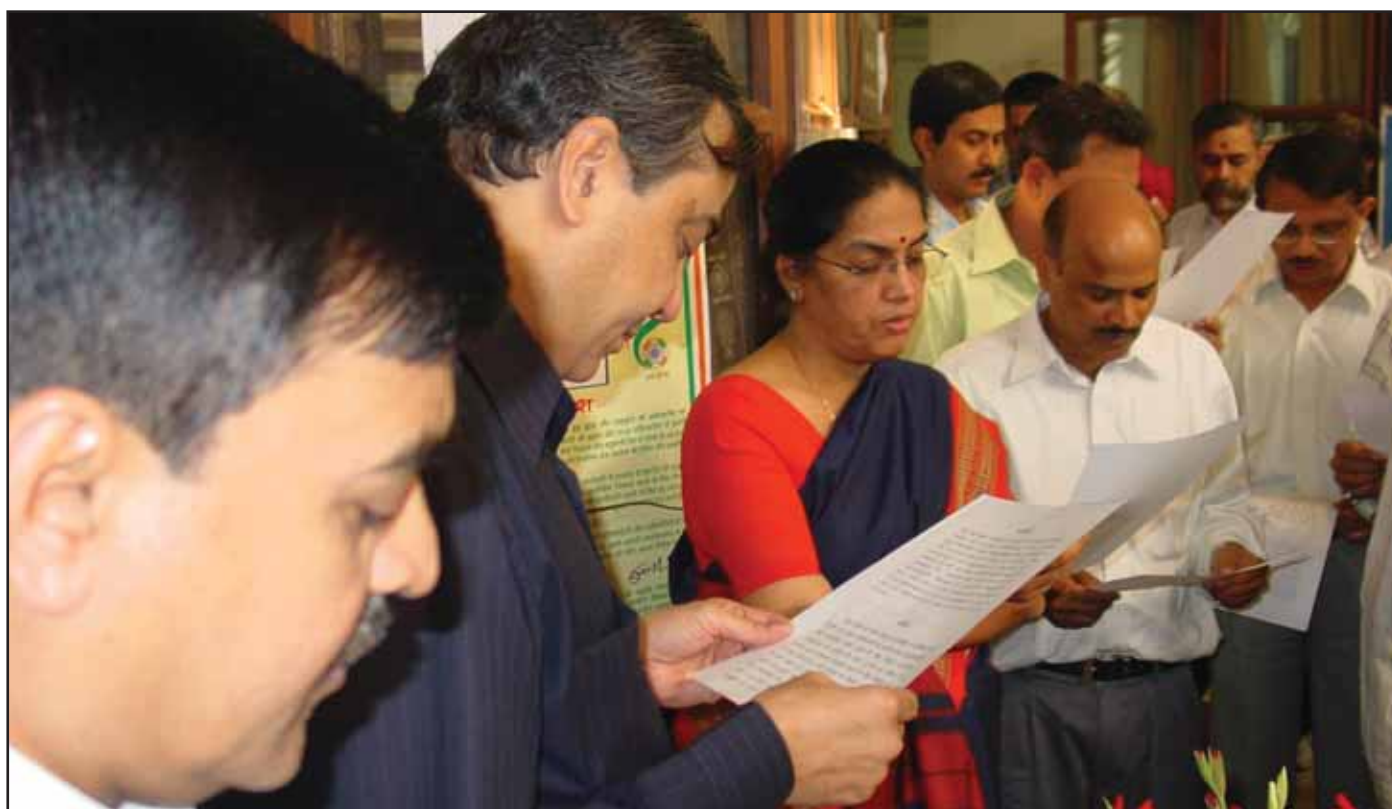
Coordinated efforts were made to take action and furnish replies to pending C&AG Paras and Audit Inspection Reports to ensure timely and prompt submission of requisite replies. A list of outstanding C&AG Paras is at Annexure-I.

Besides other important activity like updating Handbook on Organisation and function has been taken up during the year for detailed critical analysis.

Progressive use of Hindi during the year 2007-2008

Hindi Division of the Ministry has the nodal responsibility for effective implementation of the Official Language Policy, Act and Rules made thereunder. Concerted efforts were made at all levels to increase the use of Hindi in the Ministry as well as its attached/subordinate offices/ Autonomous bodies during the period under report. Provisions/sections including section 3(3) of Official Language Act, 1963 which is the main regulatory Act guiding Official Language Policy of the Government, were complied with fully.

Hindi Noting and Drafting Scheme prescribed by the nodal Ministry - Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Official Language, was implemented in the Department to promote writing notes/drafts in Hindi. Officers/employees took advantage of the



Observing Vigilance Awareness Week



A meeting of Parliamentary Committee on Rajbhasha

scheme enthusiastically and successful candidates were awarded cash prizes. Hindi Fortnight was also organized in the Ministry from 1st September to 14th September in which, many Hindi competitions like Essay, Noting Drafting, Poem recitation etc. were arranged. 44 successful candidates were awarded cash prizes and certificates by the Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development in the closing ceremony. Besides this 5 stenographers and 5 typists were nominated for training in the respective course under the Hindi Teaching Scheme of the Government.

To overcome hesitation of employees in doing work in Hindi and to impart the practical knowledge to them about the Official Language Policy and related subjects, Hindi Workshops are organized from time to time. During the year under review, a two day Hindi Workshop was organized in which Section Officers of the Ministry were educated

about Quarterly Progress report relating to progressive use of Hindi and other subjects.

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

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

In addition, Divisions as well as attached offices of the Ministry are inspected by Deputy Director(OL) from time to time and corrective measures are suggested. During the year 2007-2008, 8 sections of the Ministry were inspected. This has inculcated a spirit of awareness among the employees to do more work in Hindi.

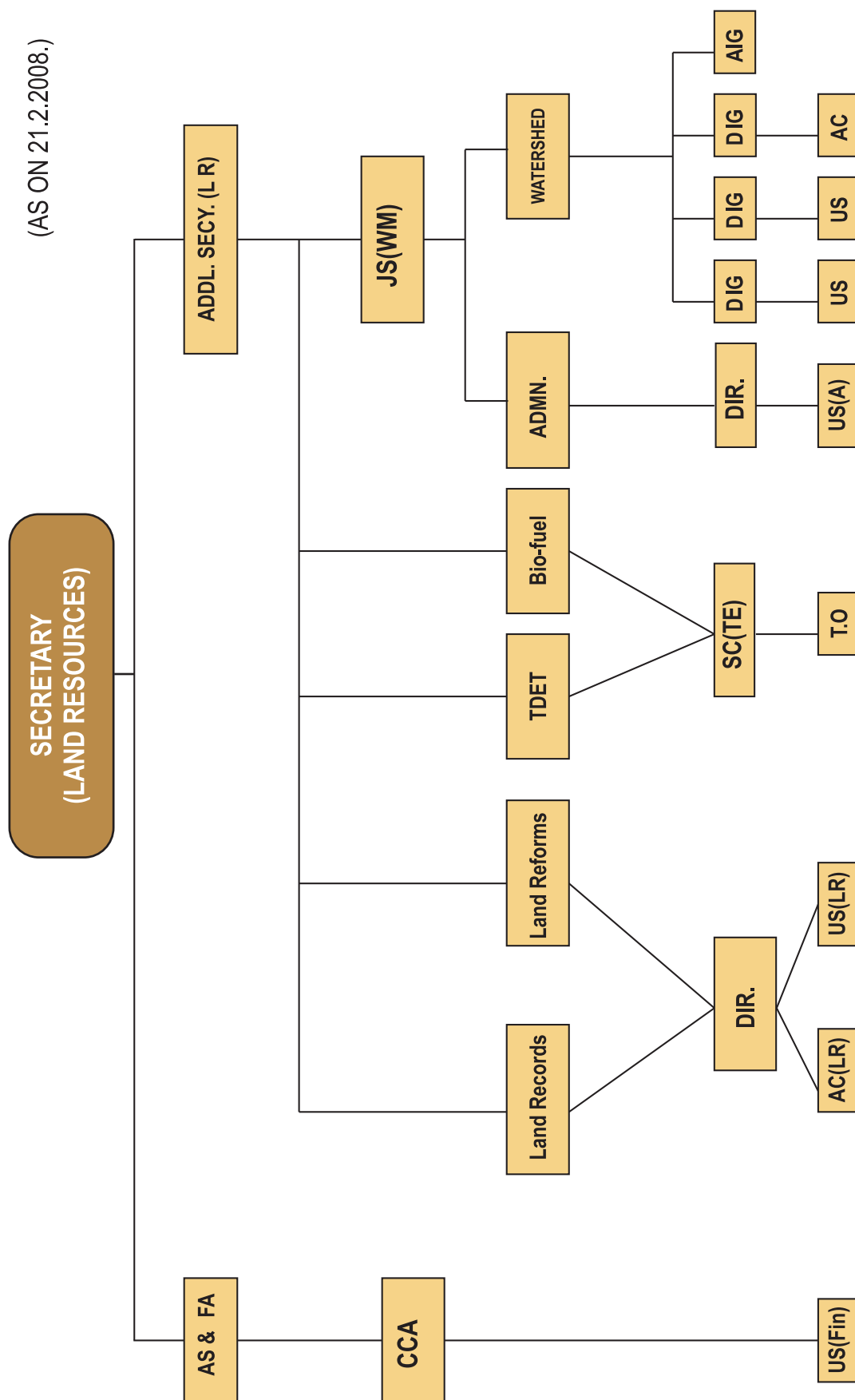
Recently, in February, 2008, High level Parliamentary Committee on Official Language has inspected the Ministry. During inspection meeting,

the Hon'ble members of the Committee expressed satisfaction on the pace of work in Hindi and suggested many valuable measures. These are being implemented in the Ministry and position is being monitored at the level of Secretary(RD).

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



ORGANISATION CHART DEPARTMENT OF LAND RESOURCES



ORGANISATION MINISTRY OF RURAL

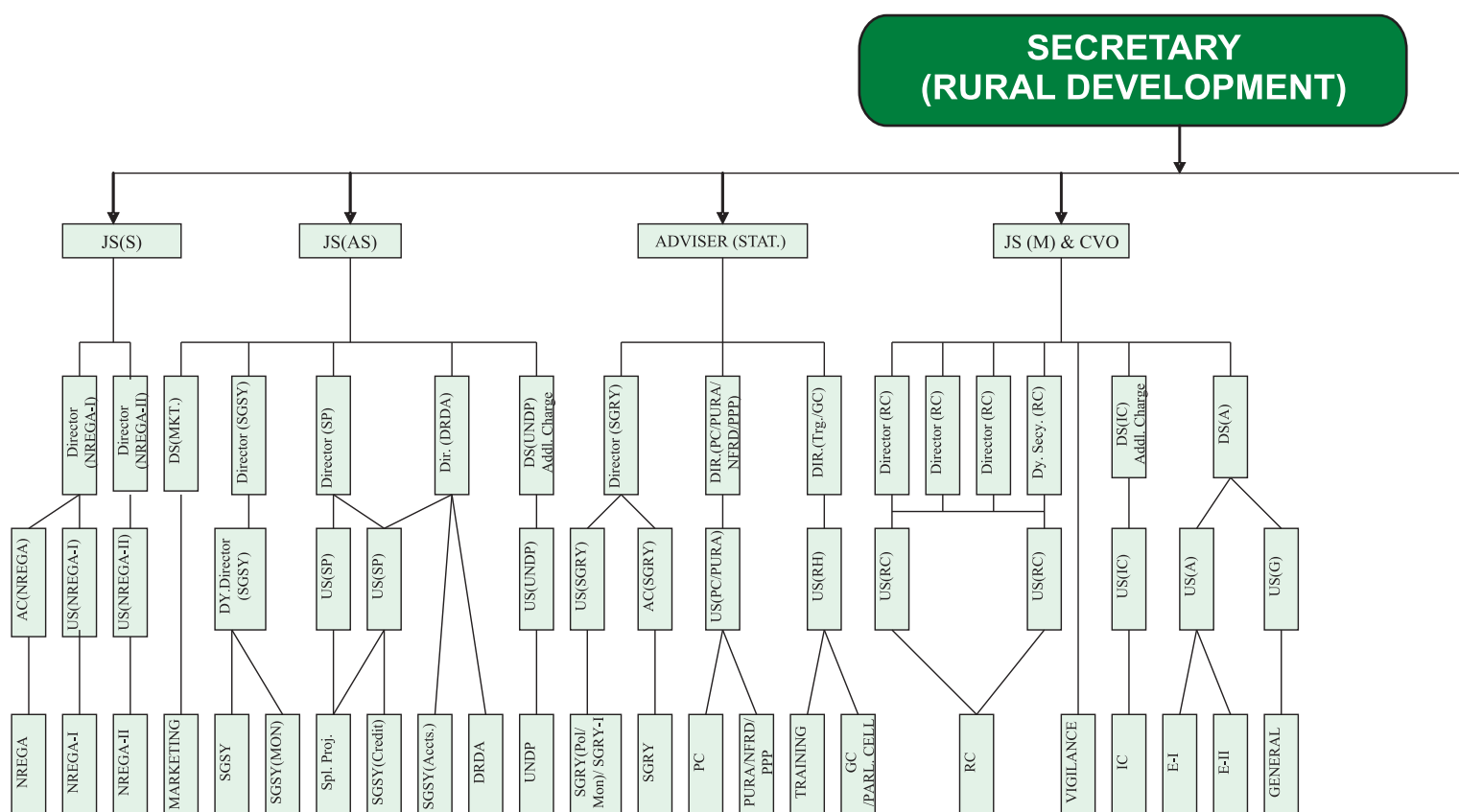
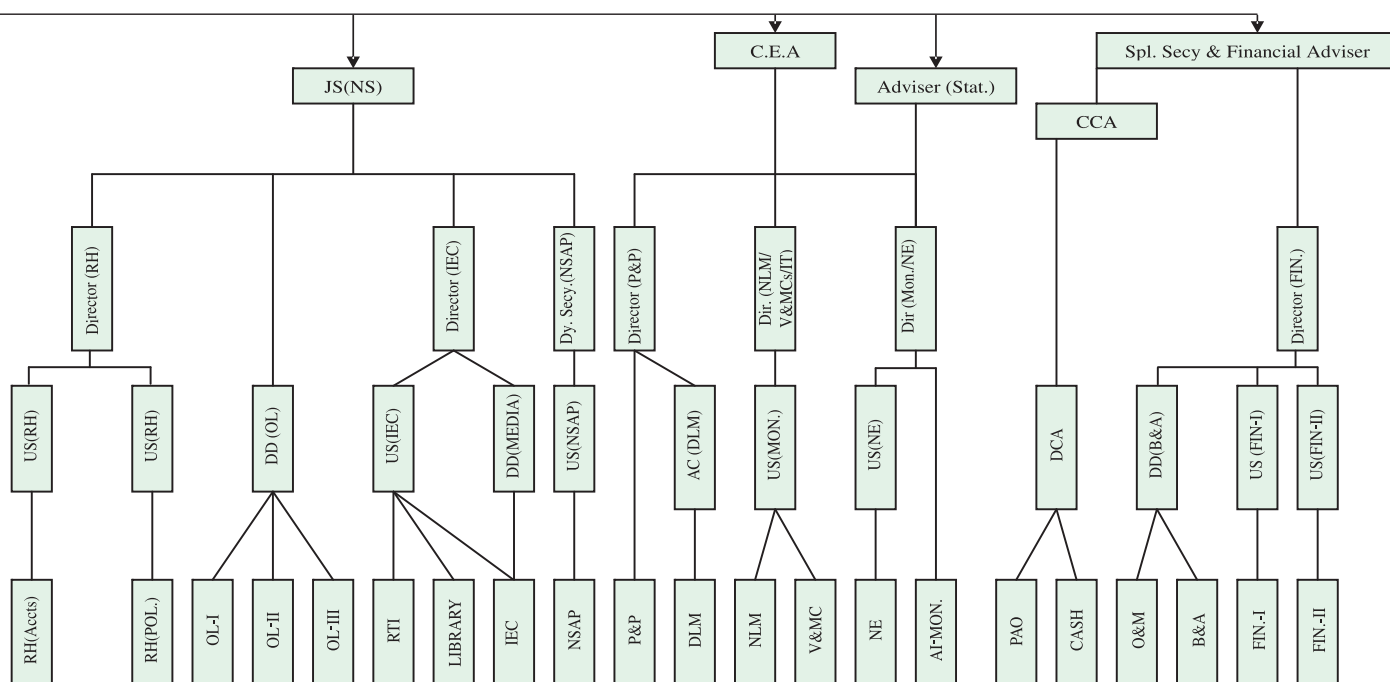


CHART DEVELOPMENT

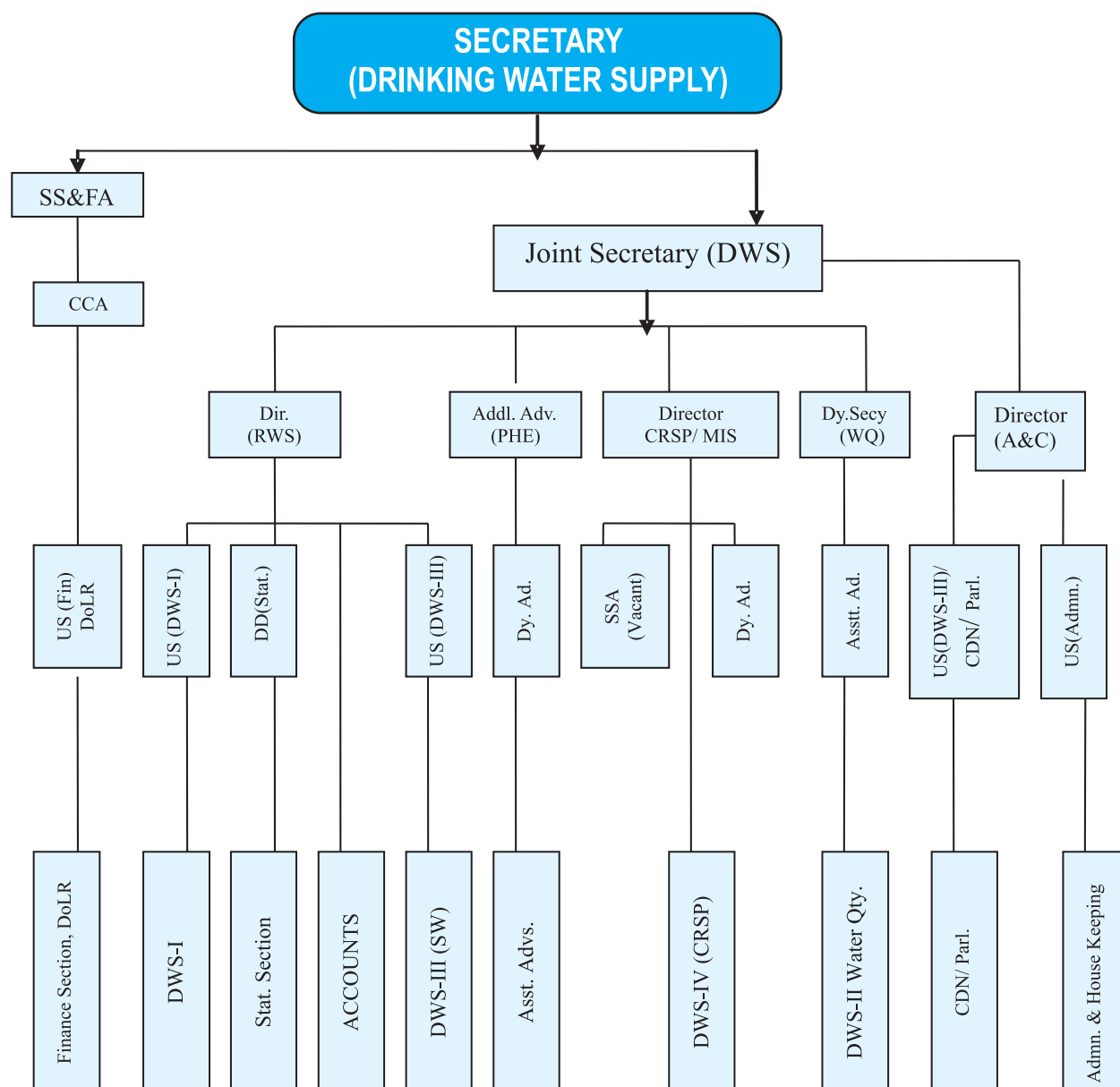
(AS ON 21.2.2008.)



ORGANISATION CHART

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER SUPPLY)



Chapter 19

International Cooperation

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

The Afro-Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO) is an Inter-governmental, International

Organization established in 1962 with its Headquarters at New Delhi and with five regional offices located at (i) Seoul for the Far East (ii) Amman for the Middle East (iii) Accra for the Western Africa (iv) Cairo for the North Eastern Africa and (v) Lusaka for the Southern Africa, for promoting human welfare and participative cooperation among its member countries. The present membership of the organization is 30. India pays an annual membership contribution of US \$ 1, 06,000.



Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Hon'ble Minister, Rural Development meeting an International delegation.

The second organization, the Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia & the Pacific (CIRDAP), a Regional Inter-governmental, autonomous institution with Headquarters at Dhaka, Bangladesh was established in 1979 to promote regional co-operation on Integrated Rural Development and assist national action in this regard. CIRDAP's current membership is 14 countries. Ministry of Rural Development is the Link Ministry and National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) is the Link institution in India.

The Centre also organizes consultative conferences and training courses on planning, implementation and evaluation of programmes for Integrated Rural Development and assists the NIRD Centers in conducting their own training courses and workshops. During the year, CIRDAP in collaboration with NIRD organized 3 International Training Programmes sponsored and fully funded by the Ministry of Rural Development. India pays an annual Membership contribution of US \$ 94,147 to CIRDAP.

Visits of High Level Foreign Delegation

H.E. Mr. Toshikatsu Matsuoka, Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan visited this Ministry on 13-4-2007. Issues of Mutual interest were discussed.

H.E. Madame Ponpso Mapumelo Sekrle, Lesotho Minister of Local Governance met the Hon'ble Minister, Rural Development on 12-10-2007 and discussed the possibility of signing an MoU on cooperation in the field of Rural Development. The draft MoU submitted by the Lesotho Government is under consideration.

H.E. Mr. Mohammed Anwarul Iqbal Advisor for Local Government, and Cooperation and Labour

and Employment, Government of Peoples Republic Bangladesh, accompanied by the High Commissioner Mr. Liqueet Ali Choudhury and other officers met the Hon'ble Minister RD on 21-10-2007. Issues related to PMGSY and NREGA programmes of this Ministry and Micro-Financing in Bangladesh was discussed. Both the Ministers agreed to further improve the bilateral relations through exchange of visits, identified areas of cooperation, signing of bilateral agreements and by supplementing the CIRDAP activities.

H.E. Mark Sofer, Ambassador of Israel to India met the Hon'ble Minister, Rural Development on 10-1-2008. The discussions were focused on strengthening of relationship between India and Israel by cooperating in number of fields especially Agriculture and Rural Development. Israel evinced keen interest in offering short term courses on women's issues to be conducted both in India and Israel.

A 21 Member Delegation of Finance and Economic Committee and Public Accounts Committee of Kwazulu Natal province of South Africa visited the Ministry on 18-1-2008 and discussed issues related to Rural Development programmes. The Delegation showed keen interest in the various programmes of the Government of India like NREGA, SGSY etc.

H.E. Mr. Jozsef Graf Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, Republic of Hungary met the Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development on 18-1-2008. The Hungarian expressed its interest to share its accumulated professional and practical knowledge in the field of Agriculture and allied activities in India. The Hon'ble Minister Rural Development welcomed to promote bilateral relations in the field of Rural Development.

H.E. Mr. Shalom Simhon, Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of Israel met the Hon'ble Minister RD on 22-1-2008. Both the Ministers exchanged their views about the development and various schemes in the field of Rural development in their respective countries. It was agreed to work towards an agreement for cooperation in the field of Rural Development.

Other Important Events

The other important events during the year 2007-08 were as under:

Dr. Amar Singh Joint Secretary (SGSY) visited Washington, USA from 14.5.07 to 18.5.07 for negotiations on Bihar Rural Livelihood Project.

Smt. Surya Kanta Patil MOS(RD-P) visited Germany from 12.6.07 to 18.6.07 for building up

relations and exchange of Technology in the field of Renewable energy.

Secretary (RD), represented India in the Twenty Sixth Meeting of CIRDAP Executive Council (EC) meeting and Sixteen Regular Meeting of CIRDAP Governing Council (GC-16) held from 28.5.07 to 1.6.07 in Manila, Philippines.

Secretary (RD) led a delegation to Amman, Hashmeite Kingdom of Jordon to represent India in the Fifty Sixth Session of the Executive Committee of AARDO from 20.7.07 to 22.7.07.

During the year a number of Ministry's officers also attended various training programmes/ Seminars/Workshops organized by AARDO/ CIRDAP etc.



Department of Land Resources



"The best way to find yourself is to lose yourself in the service of others"

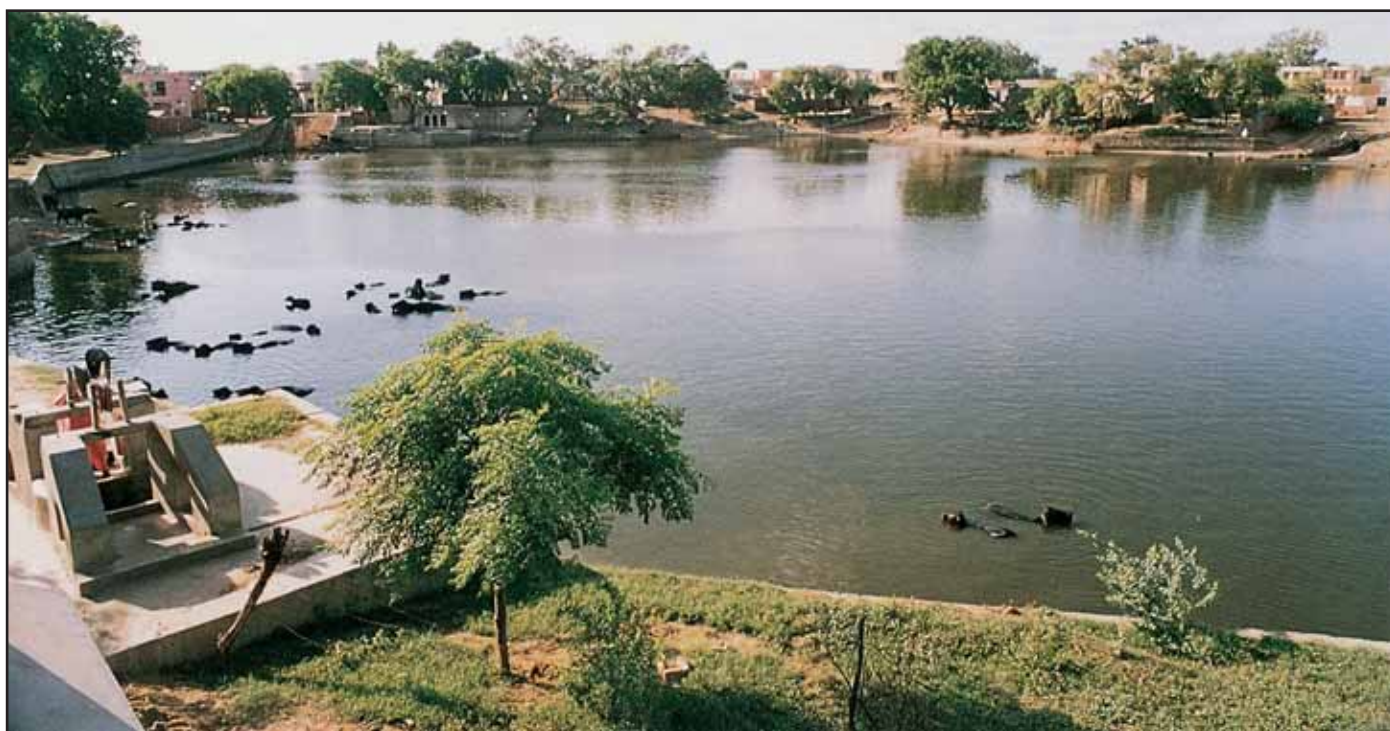
—Mahatma Gandhi

Chapter 20

Introduction

Land is the most important natural resource upon which all human activity is based. Man's inexorable progress towards development has, however, considerably damaged our land resource base. Land suffers from various kinds of soil erosion, degradation and deforestation. To harness the full potential of the available land resources and prevent its further degradation, wasteland development is of great significance. The problem of degraded land and its management is complex and multi-dimensional and its development requires a scientific, holistic and innovative approach.

To accelerate the pace of development of wastelands/degraded lands and to focus attention in this regard, the Government had set up the National Wastelands Development Board in 1985 under the Ministry of Environment & Forests. Later, a separate Department of Wastelands Development in the Ministry of Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation was created in 1992 and the National Wastelands Development Board was transferred to it. In April 1999, Department of Wastelands Development was renamed as the Department of Land Resources to act as the nodal



A reservoir under Watershed Development Programme

agency for land resource management. Consequently, all land-based development programmes and the land reforms Division were brought under this Department.

Wastelands Atlas - 2005

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

In order to undertake developmental activities to reclaim wastelands in the country, it was felt necessary to map the wastelands on a scale of 1:50,000 which would enable identification of wastelands and their location upto village and micro-watershed level. A thirteen-fold wastelands classification recommended by the Task Force was adopted to classify wastelands using satellite data. Based on this classification, whole country was mapped for wastelands on 1:50,000 scale under different phases. Three different period satellite data i.e 1986-87 thematic map data for phase I & II (182 districts), 1991-92 IRS LISS-III data for phase III & IV (127 districts) and 1997-98 IRS LISS-III data for phase V (275 districts) were used to map the wastelands in the country and a consolidated atlas was published in May 2000.

Updation of Wasteland Atlas was initiated in 2003 to monitor changes in wastelands. NRSA carried out mapping of wastelands across the country over a period of two years during 2003-05 using one-time IRS data (of the year 2003). The

result of this exercise has been brought as "Wastelands Atlas of India-2005". As per the latest estimates arrived through this exercise, the total extent of wastelands in the country stands at 55.27 m.ha. as compared to 63.85 m.ha. as per Wasteland Atlas 2000.

The details of State-wise and category-wise distribution of wastelands are given at Annexure-i & Annexure-ii.

A study titled "Comprehensive Assessment of Watershed Programmes in India" has been assigned to the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Hyderabad to critically assess the impact of various watershed development programmes in India and to identify the positive factors leading to reduction of wastelands by about 8.58 million hectares over a period of 5 years as indicated by Wastelands Atlases brought out in 2000 and 2005.

The main emerging messages from this study are:

- Targeted interventions to benefit the vulnerable groups enhanced the impact, sustainability of the programmes through development of social capital.
- Vast scope exists to enhance the benefits and doubling the productivity of rainfed areas by upgrading watershed programmes in the country with sustained and increased investments.

Area Development Programmes

The Area Development Programmes namely Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and the Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) are implemented in a project based approach in a

watershed, which is a geo-hydrological unit draining into a common point, for in-situ soil and water conservation, afforestation etc.

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

The Ministry of Rural Development set up a technical committee on DPAP, DDP and IWDP chaired by Shri S. Parthasarathy vide a resolution dated 14.2.2005 to address major issues in watershed programmes and recommend viable strategies and mechanisms for strengthening implementation of these programmes. The committee held wide ranging discussions with State Governments, reputed NGOs and institutions, visited a number of watershed projects and held discussions on project sites with village communities to formulate recommendations. Based on the recommendation of the committee, it is proposed to integrate and consolidate the three area development programmes of Ministry of Rural Development namely Integrated Wastelands Development Programme, Drought Prone Areas Programme and Desert Development Programme into a single programme called Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP). This consolidation is for optimum use of resources, sustainable outcomes and integrated planning. The common guidelines for the Watershed Development Projects have been finalized and will be operational with effect from 01.04.2008.

The key features of the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects are as under:

INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME - NEW VISION

Livelihood Orientation

- The livelihoods perspective is to be incorporated at the planning stage itself rather than as an add-on after the physical works have been completed. Resource development and usage will be planned to promote farming and allied activities to promote local livelihoods while ensuring resource conservation and regeneration. The new approach would systematically integrate livestock management as a central intervention and encourage dairying and marketing of dairy products.

Cluster Approach

- At present, the conventional concept of geo-hydrological boundaries of a micro-watershed is being followed in watershed planning. The concept of developing a fixed area of 500 ha under a specific project excludes many important areas within the watershed from treatment. Particularly, the areas situated at the higher reaches and forestlands are ignored while prioritizing the treatment plan through participatory rural appraisal techniques. As a result, the task of full treatment of the watershed remains unaccomplished and whatever treatments are taken up, their sustainability remains threatened. The approach of 500-hectare projects is also not viable for agricultural production and market linkages. The new approach envisages a broader vision of natural hydro-geographical units of average size of 1,000 to 5,000 hectares comprising of clusters of micro-watersheds.

Scientific Planning

- Currently, the area development programmes

suffer from the serious lacuna of the absence of detailed scientific planning. There has hardly been any attempt to harness available technologies or to coordinate with organizations such as National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA). The new approach will look at the incorporation of scientific planning methodologies.

- Remote sensing inputs with a judicious mix of Geographical Information System (GIS) and Global Positioning System (GPS) would help in resource characterization, prioritization of areas for treatment, detailed project and regional planning, preparation of DPRs, and monitoring of targets and outcomes.
- An MIS with GIS web based application would be used as a tool for planning and monitoring from National level down to district/micro-watershed level. The MIS will include GIS layers on disaggregated wasteland data along with demographic details including poverty mapping, tribal areas, drought prone areas, dark zones with acute drinking water scarcity and clearly defined bench marks indicating type of structures created, extent of land treatment, increase in water table and other parameters as outcomes of different schemes being implemented.

Coordination and Synergy

- Activities undertaken in the Watershed Development Programmes for soil and water conservation pertain to wage employment. Thus, implementation of these activities will be coordinated with NREGS for wage employment purposes for sustainable livelihood opportunities. Shelves of projects related to water conservation, plantation and afforestation, renovation of existing traditional

structures of water sources, soil conservation and structures dealing with drought under NREGS at district level will be appropriately linked to Watershed Development Work Plans at Block level for coordination in planning and implementation. Watershed Development Teams (WDT) would be properly trained for identification of resources and scientific analysis for implementation of Watershed Development Programmes in coordination with NREGS activities.

- The IWMP will also be closely linked to the related initiatives of other Ministries and Departments such as the National Horticulture Mission, National Bamboo Mission, Artificial Ground Water Recharge, Backward Region Grants Fund etc. for sustainable outcomes.

Institutional Framework

- The lack of dedicated institutional structures and adequate professional support has been a major weakness in the implementation of the area development programmes. It is, therefore, proposed to bring in suitable institutional mechanisms, which will ensure both professional support and dedicated implementation agencies at the national, state and district level.
- At the national level, there will be a dedicated agency with a technical Secretariat which will be called the **Central Level Nodal Agency** (CLNA). This will be a professional and output-oriented agency with autonomy and functional freedom which will be responsible for managing the watershed programme.
- At the State level there will be a **State Level Nodal Agency** (SLNA) with requisite professional support.

- At the District level, there will be a dedicated team which will be fully involved with the implementation of the programme from start to finish. They will provide technical as well as administrative inputs and will ensure high levels of quality with respect to the deliverables.

Delegation

- The State Level Nodal Agency would be empowered to scrutinize and sanction projects within the State. A representative of the Department of Land Resources, MoRD will be a member of this Committee. The day-to-day management will be done by the State Level Nodal Agency with district level interaction.

Cost Norms

- In line with the considered suggestion of the

Parthasarathy Committee, the Department would make a suitable recommendation for enhancement of the cost norms.

Capacity Building

- Capacity building has been identified as a key area of weakness of watershed programmes so far. Capacity building is a crucial component for achieving the desired result of livelihood enhancement through natural resource management. This is a continuous process that enables functionaries to enhance their knowledge, skills and attitudes, thereby becoming more effective in performing their roles and responsibilities. Each State will have an Annual Training Plan to be approved and monitored by the SLNA. Similarly, each DWMU will prepare a training plan for the district which will incorporate the training plan prepared by



A view of water conservation under Integrated Wastelands Development Programme

each PIA for capacity building of the various functionaries at the watershed level. These plans will be regularly monitored and reviewed at the state and district level.

Evaluation

- There will be both a concurrent evaluation as

well as a post project evaluation for every project.

- Each evaluation will include physical, financial and social audit of the work done.

Role of PRIs

- Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) at the Gram

Watershed Guidelines - A Comparison		
Contents	Hariyali Guidelines, 2003	Common Guidelines, 2008
Programmes	Three Programmes IWDP, DPAP, DDP	Single Programme IWMP
Project Area	One micro-watershed (500 ha average size)	A cluster of micro-watersheds (1000 ha to 5000 ha.)
Cost per ha.	Rs. 6,000	Rs. 12,000
Project Period	5 years	4 to 7 years
Number of Installments	5 (15%, 30%, 30%, 15%, 10%)	3 (20%, 50%, 30%)
Fund Allocation	Training & Community Mobilization 5% Administration 10% Works 85%	Training 5% Monitoring & Evaluation 2% Administration 10% Works & EPA 78% Consolidation 5%
Institutional Support	Weak Institutional arrangements	Dedicated Institutional Structures at National, District, Project and Village level
Role of States	Only advisory and supervisory with no budget support	Sanctioning authority for projects with funding support for monitoring
PIA at Project level	Line Departments/ Autonomous Body/PRI	Line Departments/ Autonomous Body/ Voluntary Organization
PIA at Village level	Gram Panchayat	Watershed Committee
Training	2.5 % of project funds	5% of project funds
Planning	No separate component	1% for Detailed Project Report Preparation with scientific inputs
Monitoring & Evaluation	No separate component Mid-term & final evaluation	2% of project cost Concurrent & Post Project evaluation including evaluation of Detailed Project Report.
Sustainability	Weak mechanism with Watershed Development Fund as a tool	Consolidation Phase with Watershed Development Fund and livelihood component as a tool
Foreclosure	Not provided	Provided

Panchayat, intermediate panchayat and Zilla Parishad levels would have full responsibility to oversee implementation of the programmes and they would provide all governance and administrative support.

Role of NGOs

- The role of NGOs has been recognized for creation of awareness, social mobilization, capacity building and implementation.



Chapter 2 I

Integrated Wastelands Development Programme

Background

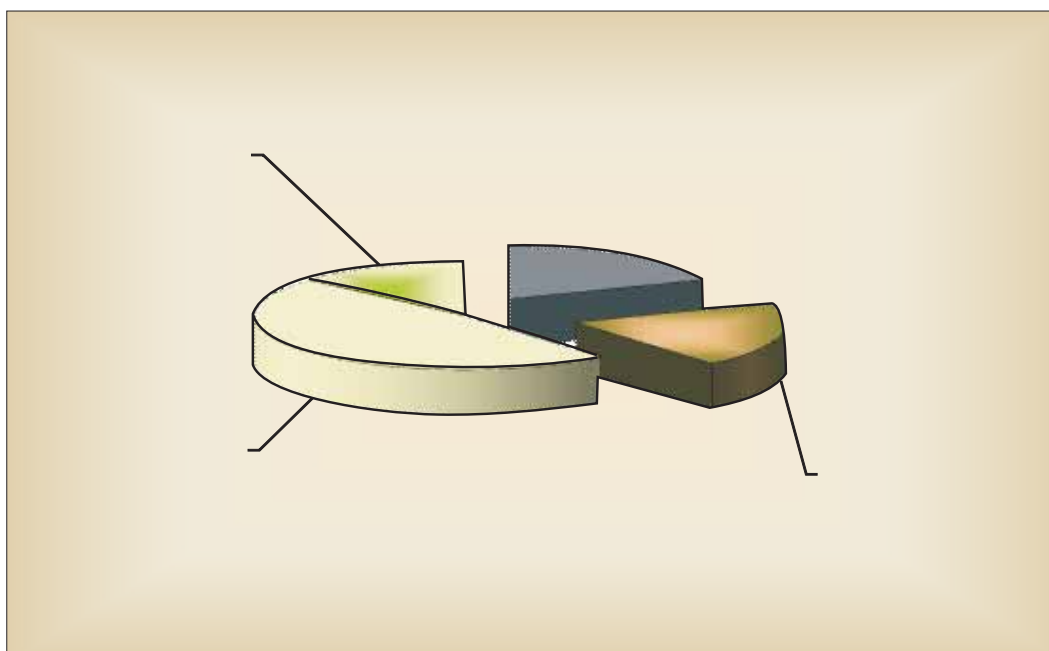
Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), a Centrally Sponsored Programme, has been under implementation since 1989-90. From 1st April 1995, the programme is being implemented through watershed approach under the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development. The development of wastelands and degraded lands under the programme is expected to promote the generation of employment in the rural areas

besides enhancing the participation of people at all stages - leading to sustainable development of land and equitable sharing of the benefits.

Wastelands as per Wastelands Atlas, 2005 data

(i) Area of wastelands in the country	:	55.27 million ha.
(ii) Unculturable barren/rocky/steep slopes/snow covered	:	12.117 million ha.
(iii) Area of treatable wastelands in the country	:	43.152 million ha.
(iv) Area under degraded forests	:	12.655 million ha.
(v) Area of treatable non-forest wastelands	:	30.498 million ha.

The Wasteland Atlas 2005 indicates that wasteland has reduced from 63.85 mn. ha. in 2000 to 55.27mn. ha. in 2005



IWDP envisages the development of non-forests wastelands in the country. The basic approach in implementation of this programme has been modified from 1.4.1995 when the Guidelines for Watershed Development through watershed approach came into force. Since then, projects for development of wastelands on micro watershed basis have been sanctioned.

Objectives

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

- Developing wastelands/degraded lands on watershed basis, keeping in view the capability of land, site conditions and local needs.
- Promoting the overall economic development and improving the socio-economic condition of the poor and disadvantaged sections inhabiting the programme areas.
- Restoring ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing natural resources i.e. land, water vegetative cover.
- Encouraging village community for:
 - ❖ Sustainable community action for the operation and maintenance of assets created and further development of the natural resources in the watershed.
 - ❖ Simple, easy and affordable technological solutions and institutional arrangements that make use, and build upon, local technical knowledge and available material.
- Employment generation, poverty alleviation, community empowerment and development of

human and other economic resources of the village.

Coverage

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

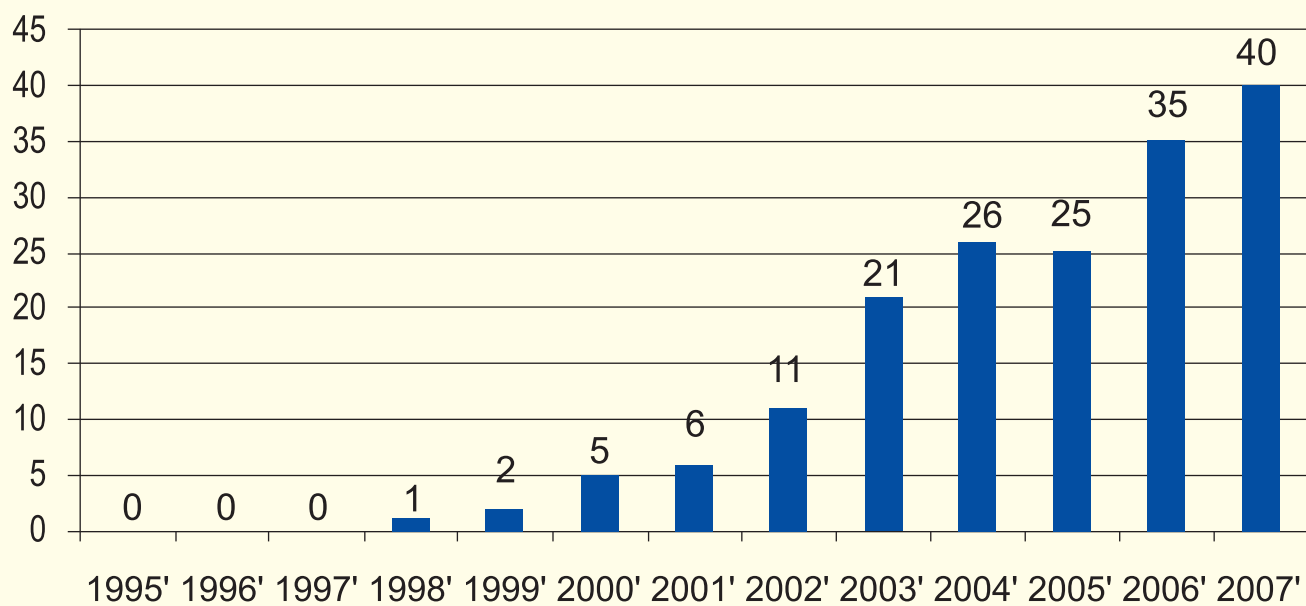
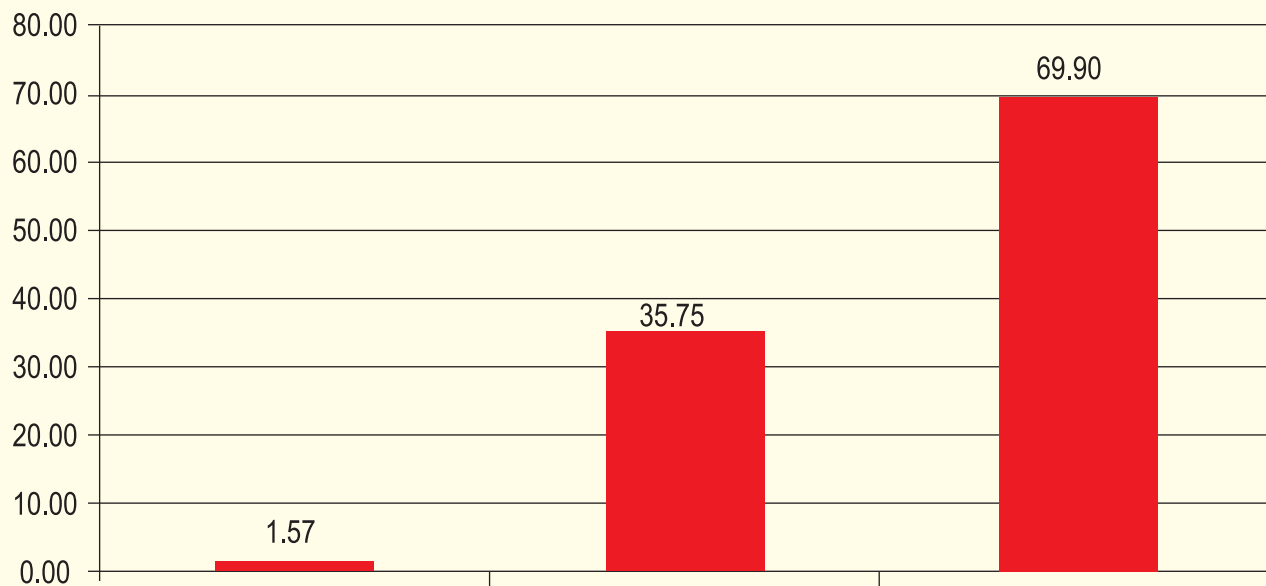
Funding Pattern

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

Physical and Financial Progress

1,877 IWDP projects have been sanctioned since 1.4.1995 to treat a total project area of about 107.22 lakh hectares. The plan wise sanction of area covered is depicted in the graph below. These projects are at various stages of implementation in different states.

170 projects covering an area of 15.48 lakh hectares were completed by 31.1.2008. During 2007-08, 40 projects were completed by 31.1.08. An area of 3.31 lakh ha. has been treated as a result of completion of these projects in 2007-08. The activities completed in these projects included pasture development over 19,011 ha., horticulture development over 16,105 ha. and afforestation of 26,762 ha besides creation of water harvesting



structures and soil and moisture conservation works.

Mid-term evaluation reports were received for 161 projects during this year by 31.1.2008. The reports indicated a positive impact on increase in area under cultivation, increase in fodder availability, strengthening of drinking water resources, rise in ground water table and reduction in migration.

The budget provision of Rs.373.00 crore for non-NE states has been fully utilized under IWDP in the year 2007-08. In NE states against a budget provision of Rs. 112.00 crores, Rs. 70.65 crores has been released till 31.1.2008.

Although new projects have not been sanctioned during this year, the releases for ongoing projects have increased by 61% in the north east states and by 54% in other states during 2007-08 as compared to 2006-07. The financial utilization reports received from the States showed an expenditure of Rs. 328.09 crores during the year upto 31.12.07. Annexure-iv indicates total area sanctioned under IWDP and Annexure-v indicates details of the release of funds for implementation under IWDP from 1995-96 to 2007-08 (upto 31.1.2008). The details of statewise completed projects under IWDP upto 31.1.2008 is given at Annexure-vi.



Chapter 22

Drought Prone Areas Programme

Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) is the earliest area development programme launched by the Central Government in 1973-74 to tackle the special problems faced by those fragile areas, which are constantly affected by severe drought conditions. These areas are characterized by large human and cattle populations which are continuously putting heavy pressure on the already degraded natural resources for food, fodder and fuel. The major problems are continuous depletion of vegetative cover, increase in soil erosion and fall in ground water levels due to continuous exploitation without any effort to recharge the underground aquifers.

Objectives

The basic objective of the programme is to minimize the adverse impacts of drought on the production of crops and livestock and productivity of land, water and human resources thereby ultimately leading to the drought proofing of the affected areas. The programme aims at promoting overall economic development and improving the socio-economic condition of the resource poor and disadvantaged sections inhabiting the programme areas through creation, widening and equitable distribution of the resource base and increased employment opportunities. The objectives of the programme are being addressed in general by

taking up development works through watershed approach for land development, water resource development and afforestation/pasture development.

Coverage

At present the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) is under implementation in 972 blocks of 185 districts in 16 States. The States where DPAP is under implementation along with the number of Districts, Blocks and area are indicated in the following table:

Sl. No	States	No. of Districts	No. of Blocks	Area in Sq. Kms.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	94	99,218
2.	Bihar	6	30	9,533
3.	Chhattisgarh	8	29	21,801
4.	Gujarat	14	67	43,938
5.	Himachal Pradesh	3	10	3,319
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	22	14,705
7.	Jharkhand	15	100	34,843
8.	Karnataka	15	81	84,332
9.	Madhya Pradesh	24	105	89,101
10.	Maharashtra	25	149	1,94,473
11.	Orissa	8	47	26,178
12.	Rajasthan	11	32	31,969
13.	Tamil Nadu	17	80	29,416
14.	Uttar Pradesh	15	60	35,698
15.	Uttarakhand	7	30	15,796
16.	West Bengal	4	36	11,594
	Total	185	972	7,45,914

Funding Pattern

Till March 1999 the funds were shared on 50:50 basis between the Central Government and the State Governments. However, with effect from 1st April 1999, the funding is shared on 75:25 basis between the Centre and State Government. The projects of 500 ha. are sanctioned under the programme. Until March, 2000 following cost norms were adopted under DPAP for various eco-systems.

S. No.	Ecosystem Type	Per Ha. Average Cost (Rs.)
1.	Semi-Arid Region	4,000
2.	Dry-Sub-Humid Region	3,000
3.	Dry Sub-Humid (Hill) Region	4,000
4.	KBK districts of Orissa	5,000

However with effect from 1.4.2000, uniform cost norms @ Rs.6,000/- per ha. have been introduced. These norms are applicable to projects

sanctioned during and after 2000-2001.

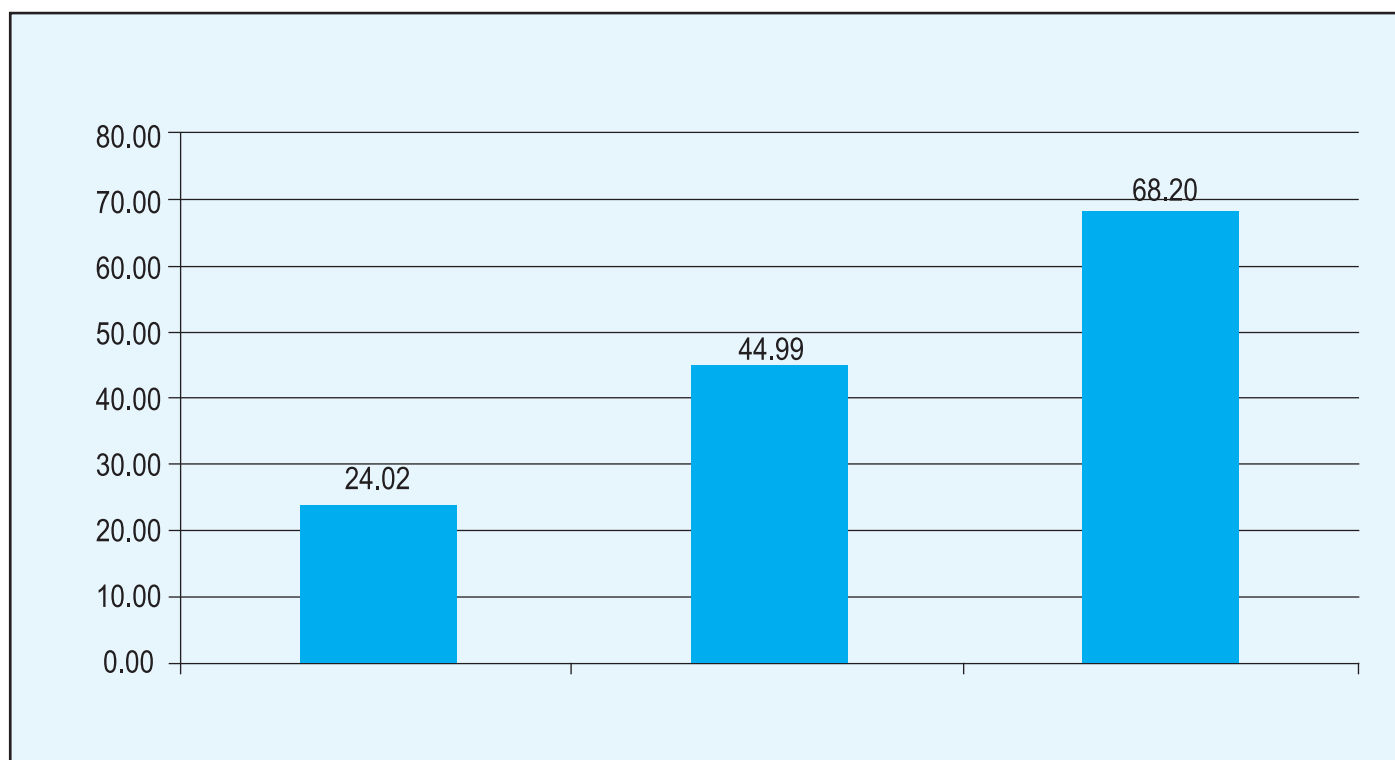
Physical and Financial Progress

Since 1995-96 to 2007-08 (31.1.08), 27,439 projects covering an area of 137.195 lakh ha. have been sanctioned and Rs.2,739.84 crore has been released. The plan wise sanction of area covered is depicted in the graph below. These projects are at various stages of implementation in different states.

The State-wise number of watershed projects sanctioned and the funds released are shown at Annexure-viii & Annexure-ix.

Against a budget provision of Rs.370.00 crore for DPAP in the year 2007-08, Rs.285.26 crore has been released till 31.1.2008 (Annexure-vii). Keeping the huge on-going liability in view, no new projects have been sanctioned during 2007-08.

During 2007-08, a total of 121 projects have been completed upto 31.1.08.



Under DPAP, during 2007-08, Mid-Term evaluations by the independent evaluators have been carried out in 923 micro-watersheds. The reports indicated a positive impact on soil and moisture conservation, rise in ground water level, increase in availability of fuel & fodder and enhanced wage-employment.

SUCCESS STORIES UNDER DPAP:

Under DPAP - X Batch Hariyali Project (2004-05 to 2008-09), 6 no. of watersheds have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 180.00 lakhs. Out of Rs.135.33 lakhs received from the Govt., a sum of Rs. 115.20 lakhs has been incurred towards scheme works.

Name of the Project	DPAP
Name of the Batch	X Batch (Year: 2004-05)
Name of the Block	Natham (District: Dindigul, Tamilnadu)
Name of the Watershed	Kuttupatti
Name of the Village	Kuttupatti
Estimate Amount	Rs.40,000/-
Expenditure	Rs.39,534/-
Year of Implementation	2005-2006
Total Mandays Generated	247
Specifications	8.20 m (L) 0.50 m (B) 1.15 m (H)

Construction of Checkdam at Kattumalai Channel Before Work (District: Dindigul, Tamilnadu)





Construction of Checkdam at Kattumalai Channel After Work (District: Dindigul, Tamilnadu)

- It is the main source for the recharge of water level in the adjacent wells.
- It retains the moisture condition on the adjacent field's atleast for one week after the rain.
- The ground water table is enhanced from 60 feet to 56 feet.
- It has enhanced the irrigation time from 1hr to 2hrs.
- The silt deposited on the field is reutilized for various works.
- The crop productivity has increased by 15 to 18%.

Construction of major checkdam at Kovilpatti

Name of Block	: Kovilpatti (District: Tuticorin, Tamilnadu)
Name of Watershed	: Mudukkalankulam
Name of Work	: Construction of Major Checkdam
Estimate Cost	: Rs.50,000/-
Year of Execution	: 2005-2006

Before Execution

A wild stream was running through this watershed. During the rainy season water runs through this stream and flowing out of the watershed with out any benefit to the watershed community.



During Execution

With the participation of watershed community,

a new checkdam was constructed across the stream with the body wall length of 12.00 m. and water holding capacity of 0.24 mcft to impound



the water during rainy season. The impounded water is now used for agriculture, recharging the nearby 7 open wells and for bathing and other purposes. As the water carrying capacity of the stream is very high, it was decided to construct R. R masonry Checkdam.

After Execution

According to User Group Leader R. Kasi, the impounded water benefits 15 acres of surrounding fields. The water level in the 7 nearby wells has increased to a height of 3 to 5 mts. The impounded water remains in the checkdam for 3



View of check dams for better management of water



to 4 months which was otherwise going waste. Construction of this major checkdam has been useful to the watershed community.

Raising of Cashew Plantation in Community Wasteland in Pulavankadu Watershed in Pudukkottai District, Tamil Nadu

Pulavankadu micro watershed is located in Varapur Panchayat in Pudukkottai District. A vast stretch of community wasteland to the tune of 36.00 ha with shrubs and scrub jungles was left waste for many years in the watershed. The introduction of DPAP IXth Batch during the year 2005-06 has come as a panacea for the watershed.

During the second year of the programme, an

extent of 13.20 ha of wasteland was taken up for treatment. Cashew being drought resistant as well as income generating, raising of it plantation was the obvious choice of the watershed community. Hence the Gram Panchayat has procured 3,650 no. of graft seedlings from Tamilnadu Forest Plantation Corporation (TAPCON) nursery and planted at an estimated cost of Rs.3.30 lakh during the August 2005. The two Self Help Groups, Munthiri Mahalir SHG and Mullai Mahalir SHG, have been entrusted the task of maintaining and watering the plantation.

Now the plants are 2 years old. These plants will start bearing fruits from 3rd year onwards. The expected yield for the age of 3-5 years of a plant is 2 kg, for 6-10 years is 4 kg, for 11 -15 years is 5



Raising of cashew on wasteland, Pudukkottai District, Tamil Nadu.



Plants being grown on wasteland

to 10 kg and 16-20 years is 10 kg. The productive life span of cashew is 30 years.

The wasteland of 13.20 ha has been changed

into a source of productive land capable of giving an annual income of Rs.9.00 lakh approximately at the age of 11 years of plantation with a small input cost of Rs.3.30 lakh.



Chapter 23

Desert Development Programme

The Desert Development Programme (DDP) was started both in hot desert areas of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana and the cold deserts of Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh in 1977-78. From 1995-96, the coverage has been extended to a few more districts in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

A Technical Committee reviewed the programme in 1994-95. The main reason identified by the Committee for below satisfactory results under the programme was that area development was not taken up on watershed basis and the involvement of the local people was virtually non-existent, both in planning and execution of the programme. Besides inadequacy of funds, non-availability of trained personnel and taking up of too many activities, which were neither properly integrated nor necessarily related to the objectives of the programme, were also identified as contributory factors towards reducing the impact of the programme.

Based on the recommendations of the Committee, new Blocks//Districts were included under the programme. Comprehensive Guidelines for Watershed Development commonly applicable to different area development programmes were issued in

October 1994 and made applicable with effect from 1.4.1995. Subsequently, based upon the feedback received from the various stakeholders, revised guidelines were circulated in September, 2001. These guidelines are applicable for projects sanctioned during 2000-2001 and thereafter. In 2003 these Guidelines were revised and Hariyali Guidelines have been in vogue since then. The Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008 will come into force from 1.4.2008.

Objectives

The programme has been conceived as a long-term measure for restoration of ecological balance by conserving, developing and harnessing land, water, livestock and human resources. It seeks to promote the economic development of the village community and improve the economic conditions of the resource poor and disadvantaged sections of society in the rural areas. The major objectives of the programme are as under:-

- To mitigate the adverse effects of desertification and adverse climatic conditions on crops, human and livestock population and combating desertification.
- To restore ecological balance by harnessing,

conserving and developing natural resources i.e. land, water, vegetative cover and raising land productivity.

- To implement development works through the watershed approach, for land development, water resources development and afforestation/pasture development.

Coverage

The Desert Development Programme (DDP) is under implementation in 235 blocks of 40 districts in 7 States. The States where DDP is under implementation along with the number of blocks and area are indicated in the table below:

Sl. No.	State	Number of Districts	Number of Blocks	Area in Sq. Kms.
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	16	19,136
2	Gujarat	6	52	55,424
3	Haryana	7	45	20,542
4	Himachal Pradesh	2	3	35,107
5	Jammu & Kashmir	2	12	96,701
6	Karnataka	6	22	32,295
7	Rajasthan	16	85	1,98,744
	Total	40	235	4,57,949

Funding Pattern

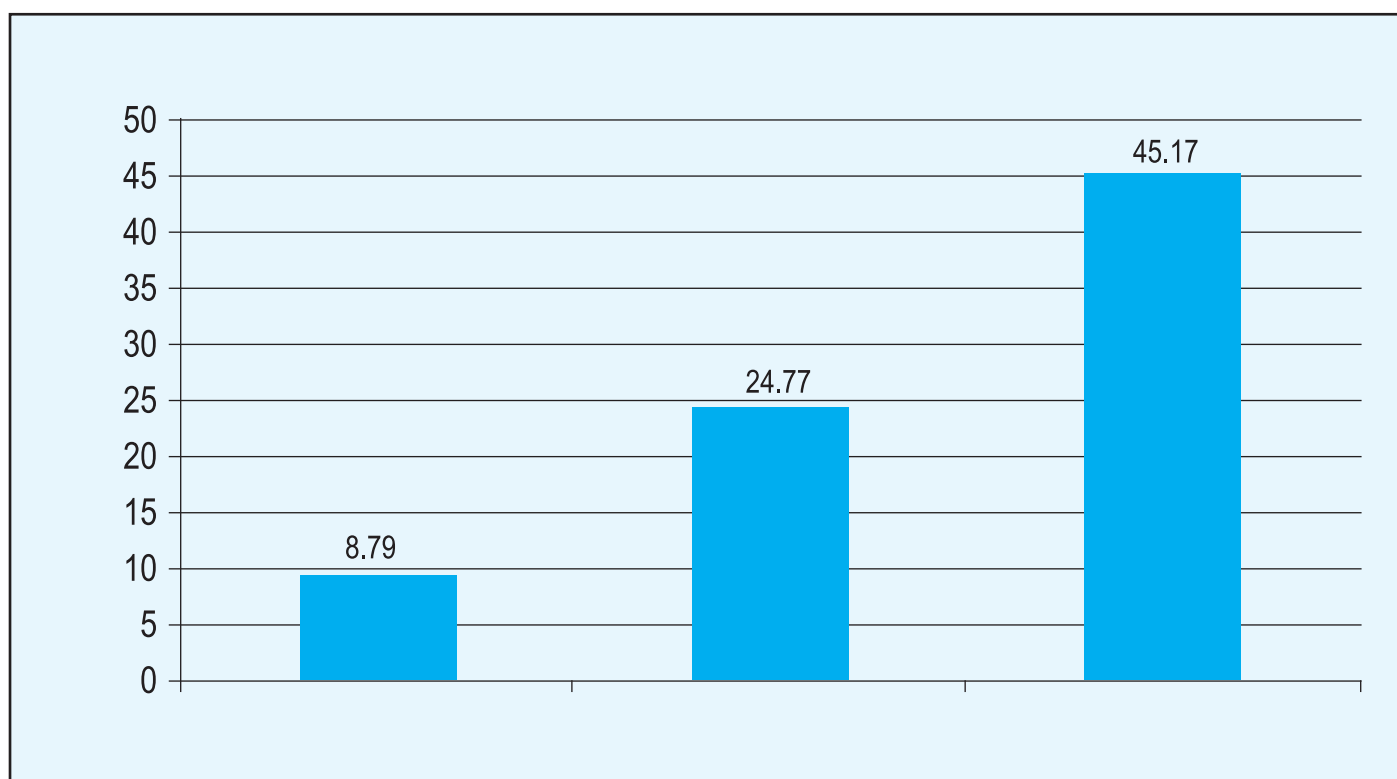
The DDP is a Centrally Sponsored Programme and funds are directly released to DRDAs/ZPs for implementation of the programme. Upto 31.03.99, Central share for different types of project area based on the nature of ecosystem was as under:-

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

With effect from 1.4.1999, the programme is being funded on the basis of 75:25 for the watershed projects sanctioned on or after 1.4.1999. However, projects sanctioned prior to 31.3.99 continued to be funded on the old pattern. Further, up to 1999-2000, the project cost was Rs.22.5 lakh per project in respect of Hot Arid (non-sandy) areas and Rs. 25 lakh in other areas. However, this has been enhanced to a uniform rate of Rs. 30 lakh per project and this revised rate is applicable for the projects sanctioned on or after 1.4.2000. The projects sanctioned before 31.3.2000 continued to be implemented on old cost norms.

Physical and Financial Performance

Since 1995-96 to 2007-08, 15,746 projects



covering an area of 78.73 lakh ha. have been sanctioned and Rs. 2,060.17 crore has been released upto 31.01.08.

The plan wise sanction of area covered is depicted in the graph below. These projects are at various stages of implementation in different states.

The state-wise and year-wise number of watershed projects sanctioned and funds released are shown at Annexure-x & Annexure-xi.

Against a budget provision of Rs. 260.00 crore for DDP in the year 2007-08, Rs 222.18 crore has been released till 31.01.08. No new project has been sanctioned in 2007-08 owing to a committed

liability of ongoing projects.

Physical outcomes of completed projects during 2007-08

During 2007-08, 477 projects were completed by 31.01.08. An area of 2.38 lakh ha. has been covered as a result of completion of these projects.

47 Mid Term Evaluation reports in case of 1,029 projects were received during this year by 31.1.2008. The reports indicated a positive impact on increase in area under cultivation, fodder and fuel availability, strengthening of drinking water resources, reduction in migration and stabilization of sand dunes.



Sand dune stabilization results in enhanced farmland productivity, secure water yield and biodiversity restoration



Combination of community development interventions, ecological restoration, and support to livestock and livelihoods

Chapter 24

Externally Aided Projects

At present, two externally aided projects are being implemented with the financial assistance of DFID through Department of Land Resources.

I. Andhra Pradesh Rural Livelihoods Project (APRLP)

The Andhra Pradesh Rural Livelihoods Project (APRLP) was sanctioned by the DFID in June, 1999 at a cost of Rs.320 crores to be spent over seven years. This includes 5.367 million pounds of technical cooperation (TC) funds to support capacity building and knowledge generation. It was formally launched on 13.11.1999 in Mehboobnagar district and was completed by 31.12.2007.

APRLP Goal

Effective and sustainable approaches to eliminate poverty in drought prone areas of Andhra Pradesh.

Purpose

To enable the government of Andhra Pradesh to comprehensively implement pro-poor, watershed based, sustainable rural livelihoods approaches.

Four components of APRLP

- Watershed and watershed plus initiatives.

- Capacity building of primary and secondary stakeholders.
- Innovation to enhance the impact of watershed work.
- Lesson learning and policy influence.

Key features of the project

- Promotion of sustainable watershed based livelihoods with focus on the poor.
- Implementation of the watershed projects through village organizations of women Self Help Groups.
- Address the needs of marginalized groups of people, such as those with no land, women and the poorest of the community.
- Participatory, Decentralized, Integrated and Multi Stakeholders Capacity Building, including Infrastructure Development.
- Cost effective structures to cover lands of poor on priority.
- Efficient usage and management of natural resources for enhancement of production and productivity.
- Convergence with other line departments viz., DRDA, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Horticulture, Fisheries, SC & BC corporations etc.

Coverage & Project Period:

- 500 APRLP funded new watersheds in the 5 project districts.
- 2067 habitations in 177 mandals in the five project districts.
- 40.30 lakh rural poor (7.60 lakh SCs and 2.71 lakh STs).
- Project period 7 years i.e., from 2000 to

2007.

The APRLP approaches were extended to all Watersheds in the State in 2004-05. In the Department of Land Resources, a High Powered Committee chaired by Secretary (LR) periodically reviews the project.

Year-wise details of projects sanctioned and funds released to the State government are given below:-

Year	Number of projects	Funds released (In Rs. Crores)
2000-2001	50	1.74
2001-2002	200	14.88
2002-2003	250	55.21
2003-2004	--	46.71
2004-2005	--	65.00
2005-06	--	60.00
2006-07	--	40.00
2007-08 (31.1.2008)	--	13.7539
Total	500	297.2939

During 2006-07, the budget provision under the project was Rs. 40.00 crores against which Rs. 40.00 crores were released during 2006-07. A budget provision of Rs. 13.76 crores (RE) was kept for 2007-08 against which Rs. 13.7539 crores have been released.

II. Western Orissa Rural Livelihoods Project (WORLP)

The Western Orissa Rural Livelihoods Project (WORLP) was sanctioned by DFID in June 1999 at a cost of Rs.230 crores over 10 years, which

includes 9.75 million pounds of technical cooperation (TC) funds to support capacity building and knowledge generation. It was launched on 18.8.2000 and is to be completed by 31.7.2009.

The project will cover two districts - Bolangir (14 blocks) and Nuapada (5 blocks). A review in the third year considered extension to Kalahandi (6 blocks) and Bargarh (4 blocks) and recommended adjustment, if necessary, to the overall financial commitment. Under the project,

290 watershed projects of approx. 500 hectares each in 29 blocks of 4 districts of the State of Orissa are to be taken up over four years and within a block, 10 watershed projects are to be taken up for implementation. The implementation programme under the project has two components - watershed and watershed plus activities.

Funds for this project are being provided to the State Govt. through the Department of Land Resources as Grant-in-Aid. Project implementation is being done as per the watershed development guidelines (2001). The State has created an appropriate administrative structure for project implementation. A High Powered Committee under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development has been set up to periodically review the project. The project has three components: promoting livelihood improvements, capacity building for

primary & secondary stakeholders, and promoting an enabling environment.

Year-wise details of projects sanctioned and funds released to the State government are as under:-

Year	Number of Projects	Funds Released (in Rs. crores)
2000-2001	4	0.26
2001-2002	22	1.51
2002-2003	48	3.79
2003-2004	60	8.57
2004-2005	80	15.00
2005-06	76	20.99
2006-07	--	34.47
2007-08 (as on 31.1.08)	--	34.2825
Total	290	118.8725



A Livelihoods Project in Orissa, funded with external aid.

During 2006-07, a Budget Provision of Rs. 40.00 crores was kept for WORLP. However, proposals for only Rs. 34.47 crores were received from the State. Hence, the balance funds of Rs. 5.53 crores could not be utilized. During 2007-08, a provision of Rs. 50.00 crores (RE 37.70 crores) has been kept for WORLP against which an amount of Rs. 34.2825 crores has been released.

Impact of DFID funded projects

Impact on Poverty and hunger

The programme has moved an estimated 1 million people above the poverty line and income of the poorest and women headed households have risen by 85% and 92% over the project period.

Impact on Gender equality and Women's empowerment

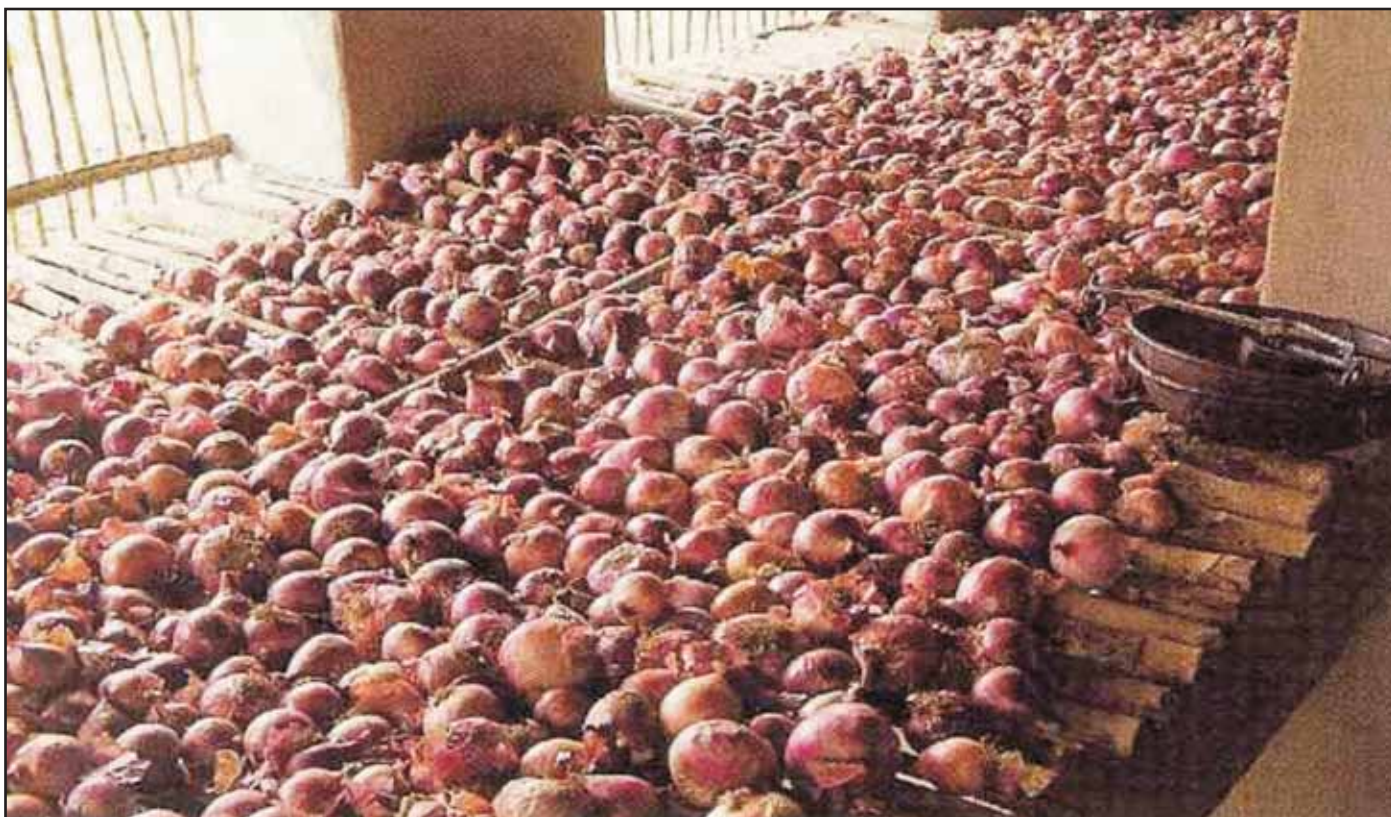
65% of women from poorest households reported increased access to their entitlements from Government schemes as a result of campaigns by women's self-help groups.

Other Impacts

Poor people have improved access to forest produce and improvements in grazing areas. Access to safe drinking water has increased, the number of children being enrolled in schools has increased in villages where livelihoods interventions are undertaken - and people are choosing to spend their money on education for their children.



A Livelihoods Project in Andhra Pradesh



A summer crop raised from Livelihood Project in Orissa.

Success Story

A. Andhra Pradesh Rural Livelihood Project (APRLP)

Before APRLP, in all the watersheds, the primary level institutions for implementation of works were the user groups, watershed associations and committees. In APRLP, the village organisation was made responsible for the implementation of the works through user groups. This was an innovative approach, giving priority to women community based organizations. Under Hariyali, village organizations were made responsible for managing the revolving portion of the watershed funds.

B. Orissa Women engaged in Fish Farming for the first time (WORLP)

In 2002 the western Orissa Rural Livelihoods Project urged the women in Mukundpur to set up

self-help group. For Beltikhai Nayak and Bilaso Swain, the large pond that dominates the landscape of Mukundpur village in Deogaon block has been their source of water for bathing, washing and watering their cattle, but only now has it also become a source of livelihood. For years they have worked as daily wage agricultural labour, earning Rs. 20 per day for 6 measures of paddy. They augmented this income with making and selling muri (puffed rice) from the paddy.

The project advised them to get together and start collective pisciculture in the pond. This was a fairly revolutionary idea, so the SHG members took a little time to mull over it, discussed the pros and cons and finally decided to do it. In 2004, the entire group went to the Panchayat office. They leased the pond for a year for Rs. 1,400. They then spent Rs. 5,200 on fingerlings which the project helps them to buy from Chiplimani. They released 28

packets, each containing 750 fingerlings of rui, bhakur and grass carp. The women are happy at being able to engage in this activity and are hopeful of good results. Pisciculture as a collective enterprise has built the confidence of the women and is a potentially sustainable livelihood option for many of the resource-poor in western Orissa.

C. Summer Crop made Possible with Ring Wells in Orissa (WORLP)

"We were not growing any crops in the summer season, save for some desi chana that fetched about Rs. 10 per kg. That too was possible only when the crop did not fail, which happened often. We were indebted to moneylenders."

"Then WORLP helped us to construct ring wells. We have now started growing crops in summer using the water from these ring wells. We produce 60 quintals of onion alone in one acre which gets

us Rs. 13-14 per kg," says Prabhakar Nayak a farmer from the Bhatra tribe from Kamlajor watershed of Koksara block in Kalahandi district. Kesab Sahoo of Rupra village in Narala block received Rs. 9,400 from the watershed Development Committee to construct a 25 feet deep ring well. He is now able to grow two crops of vegetables and onion. In 2006 he had a profit Rs. 30,000 from these crops while, earlier, he was barely able to make ends meet. Rajib Mohanty, member of the project's capacity building team, says, "Having ring wells in rainfed areas helps the struggling marginal farmers to cope with adverse conditions."

The introduction of low cost onion storage godowns has added to the profit. The women from Patarbasa hamlet call it a boon as they can now store and sell onions at higher rates.



Chapter 25

Other Schemes/ Activities

Technology Development Extension & Training (TDET) Scheme

This scheme was launched in 1993-94 to promote the development of cost effective and proven technologies for reclamation of various categories of wasteland land. Objectives of the scheme include:

- Development of a database for wastelands,
- Operationalisation of appropriate, cost effective and proven technologies for development of various categories of wastelands, and
- Dissemination of research finding and appropriate technologies for promoting wasteland development.

The scheme is being implemented through ICAR institutes, state agricultural universities, District Rural Development Agencies and government institutions with adequate institutional framework and organizational back up. Successful implementation of the scheme is expected to bridge the gap between existing technologies relevant to the latest situation for development of non-forest wasteland and wider application by organizations and agencies dealing with land based programme.

Under the scheme, 100% grant is admissible to implement projects on wastelands owned by government, public sector undertakings,

universities, panchayats, etc. In case projects include the development of wastelands of private farmers and corporate bodies, the project cost is to be shared 60:40 between government and beneficiaries.

Till January 2008, 200 projects have been sanctioned under the scheme at an outlay of Rs. 252.59 crore. Of these, 84 have been completed or foreclosed. Important activities under taken include development of a data base on wastelands, promotion and testing of various agro-forestry models in different agro-climatic zones of the country, test effective technologies for increasing the productivity of saline and alkaline soils, promotion of medicinal and herbal plantations of non-forest wastelands, composite technologies for water harvesting, treatment of degraded lands through bio-fertilisers, (vermiculture, mycorrhiza, bio-pesticides) food stock modes techniques and development of technology for jojoba plantation in arid and semiarid areas through Israeli collaboration. Technical brochures have been brought out on different technologies that could be adopted for development of different categories of problem lands.

Some of the innovative projects that have been taken up under the Scheme are:

- In collaboration with NRSA, Hyderabad, a

detailed exercise has been undertaken to digitally map and prioritize watersheds in 3 States on the basis of different thematic layers like land use, soil type, water availability etc. on a pilot basis. This information could be usefully employed to identify watersheds for development as per priority.

- IIT, Delhi has undertaken a pilot project and evolved a low-cost technology to convert domestic and farm waste into bio-fertilizers and successfully used the bio-fertilizer in growing fruit trees in public wastelands in Haryana and Rajasthan.
- Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology, Bhuj has developed an integrated model for reclamation of saline lands in the Rann of Kutch region that included suitable agro-forestry species, water conservation and land reclamation measures.
- The Forest Development Agency, Solan, Himachal Pradesh has successfully demonstrated the usefulness of a people's participatory model in reclaiming forest wastelands through cultivation of medicinal plants and facilitating necessary linkages for marketing and processing the produce so that sustainable livelihoods are provided to the beneficiaries involved.
- The Minor Irrigation Department, Sangli, Maharashtra has completed a pilot project in executing a sub-surface drainage system in waterlogged and saline lands of Dudhgaon village. With this SSD system, the waterlogged areas that have been unused for decades due to severe salinity have successfully been reclaimed and the beneficiary farmers have reported that these lands have not only been brought under plough but also are yielding

substantial returns just within a year of cultivation.

During the current financial year 2007-2008, fifteen new projects at a total cost of Rs.36.58 crore have been sanctioned. Funds amounting to Rs.16.06 crore have been released towards implementation of these projects. Total funds of Rs.24.89 crore have been released under TDET towards new and ongoing projects up to 31.01.2008. A list of projects sanctioned to various institutions under TDET Scheme during 2007-08 is enclosed (Annexure-xii).

National Mission on Bio-diesel

The committee set up by the Planning Commission on "Development of Bio-fuel" had submitted its report in April 2003. The main recommendations in the Report include launching of a national Mission on Bio- diesel with special focus on plantation of *Jatropha curcas*. The proposed National Mission is proposed to be implemented in two phases i.e. Phase I as Demonstration Project and Phase II a self sustaining expansion of Bio-diesel programme. For launching of the demonstration project of the National mission on Bio-diesel, the Ministry of rural Development has been identified as the nodal Ministry.

One of the primary objectives of the National Mission is to make it an effective means of bringing unutilized wastelands into productive use and make it a major pro-poor initiative for generating rural employment and income. Besides, the Mission would lend itself as an effective instrument for meeting national energy / ecological needs. The ultimate output of the Mission would be to reduce the country's dependence on imported petroleum diesel by supplementation of bio-diesel to the extent

of 20%, by the end of Phase-II of the programme.

The Demonstration Phase under the National Mission on Bio-diesel will be taken up in a "Mission Mode" and will be a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to be implemented by State governments. After detailed discussions with the States and considering the preference shown by the southern States for pongamia plantation also, the scheme, as now proposed, envisages promotion of Jatropha (Ratanjot) and Pongamia (Karani) plantations on 5 lakh hectares in forest and non-forest areas over a period of 5 years. The plantations would be taken up essentially on degraded forestlands and wastelands belonging to the village communities / panchayats / government as well as on unutilized marginal lands belonging to the marginal and small farmers as a means of providing them supplementary livelihood opportunities.

Since there is no reliable and tested database on various aspects of cultivating bio-diesel plants and costs and returns involved, R & D (applicable to planting and processing, training, awareness building etc) would also be an important and significant component of the Demonstration Phase.

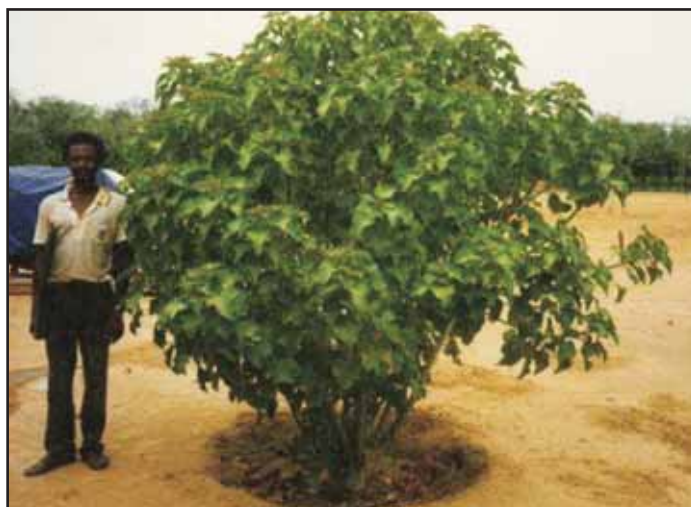
As far as launching the Demonstration Phase

of the National mission on Bio-Diesel is concerned, the proposal has since been processed through the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) at its meeting held on 9th October 2006. Subsequently, the proposal was considered by the CCEA at its meeting on 8th March 2007. The proposal has been referred to the Group of Ministers (GOM) for further examination and recommendations. The first meeting of the GoM was held on 16th May 2007 wherein it was decided that the Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Science & Technology and ICAR would make presentations before the GoM before a final view is taken. The next meeting of the GoM for these presentations has yet to be convened.

During 2006-07, a budgetary provision of Rs.50.00 crore was made for the Bio-fuels programme. Out of this, an amount of Rs.49.50 crore was released to 15 identified States for the purpose of raising Jatropha/Pongamia saplings in nurseries so that these saplings would be readily available for plantation as soon as the Demonstration phase would be launched with the approval of the CCEA. State-wise details of the physical targets and funds released are given below.



Pongamia Tree



Jatropha shrub

Sl.No.	State	Target Saplings (number in crore)	Amount Released (Rs. in crore)
1	Karnataka	0.67	2.0
2	Madhya Pradesh	3.00	9.0
3	Orissa	1.33	4.0
4	Uttaranchal	2.67	8.0
5	Chattisgarh	2.67	8.0
6	Rajasthan	1.67	5.0
7	Gujarat	1.33	4.0
8	Uttar Pradesh	0.33	1.0
9	Bihar	0.33	1.0
10	Jharkhand	0.33	1.0
11	Maharashtra	0.33	1.0
12	West Bengal	0.33	1.0
13	Assam	0.50	1.5
14	Arunachal Pradesh	0.33	1.0
15	Tripura	0.67	2.0
	TOTAL	16.49	49.5

Budgetary provision under the Bio-fuels programme during the year 2007-08 is Rs.50.00 crore. Expenditure of this amount is subject to the

recommendations of the GoM and final clearance of the proposal on the Demonstration Phase of the National Mission on Bio-diesel by the CCEA.



Chapter 26

Land Reforms

Land and land tenures etc. are under the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the States as provided in Entry No.18 of List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. However, the Central Government has been playing an advisory and coordinating role in the field of land reforms since the First Five Year Plan. Agrarian reforms have been a core

issue for rural reconstruction as a means of ensuring social justice to actual tillers and the landless rural poor, thereby creating a sustainable base for the overall growth of the industrial and tertiary sectors of our economy. Generating greater access of landless rural poor to land is considered an important component of the effort aimed at poverty alleviation.



Agricultural reform is a core issue of rural reconstructions

The Department of Land Resources in the Ministry of Rural Development has, therefore, been playing a crucial role in evolving a national consensus for initiating effective land reforms which include abolition of the Zamindari system and all intermediaries since the beginning of fifties, introduction of a family ceiling in the mid-fifties, reduction of the ceiling limit, consolidation of land holdings and monitoring the progress of the distribution of ceiling surplus land as part of the 20- Point Programme of the Central Government. The Department also initiated amendments to the Constitution 13 times for incorporation of 277 land laws in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution. The last such amendment was the 78th Amendment to incorporate 27 land laws in that Schedule.

The Land Reforms Division in the Department of Land Resources also acts as the nodal division of the Ministry of Rural Development for administration of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, including issues covered under Entry No. 42 of the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The Division also administers two Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely Computerisation of Land Records (CLR) and Strengthening of Revenue Administration & Updating of Land Records (SRA & ULR). The activities of the Division can, therefore, be broadly divided into three major groups i.e. discharging Constitutional obligations, monitoring of programmes relating to land reforms and implementing Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The details of various activities of the Land Reforms Division are as under:

Discharging of Constitutional/Legal Obligations:

Administration of Land Acquisition Act, 1894:

The Ministry being the Nodal Ministry in the

Union Government to administer the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, processes the proposals for amendment of various provisions of the said Act from time to time. The aforesaid Act was last amended in 1984. The Department has taken steps for further amendments in the Act so as to align its provisions with the goals and objectives of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 (NRRP-2007) formulated by the Ministry. The NRRP-2007 has been notified in the Official Gazette on 31.10.2007 and has come into force w.e.f. that date. Accordingly, the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 2007 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 6th December, 2007 during the Winter Session of Parliament. Presently, the Bill is being examined by the Standing Committee on Rural Development.

Examination of Central and State Legislations on Acquisition and Requisition of Properties:

All State legislative proposals covering any enactment on the subject of Acquisition and Requisition of Property or any other State legislation having a bearing upon the acquisition and requisition of land are examined by Land Reforms Division for the purpose of seeking Presidential Assent as required under Article 200 (in case of Bills) or under proviso to Article 213 (1) of the Constitution. The Division also examines all proposals of State Governments for amendments to Land Acquisition Act, 1894, for the purpose of concurring, as required under Clause (2) of Article 254 of the Constitution.

Examination of other land laws:

The Ministry being the Nodal Ministry in the Union Government for implementation of land reform measures, all proposals for enactment of land reform legislations or amendments therein,

initiated by the States/UTs, are referred to the Land Reforms Division for ensuring their conformity with the National Land Reforms Policy. The Division processes all land legislations for incorporating them in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution to protect them from being challenged in any Court of law on the ground of violation of fundamental rights (with special reference to Article 31A and 31C) and moves Parliament for amendment to the Constitution, whenever necessary.

Resettlement & Rehabilitation:

1. Notification of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 (NRRP-2007):

The Land Reforms Division has also been acting as the Nodal Agency for formulating a Policy/Legislation on the Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Project Affected Persons/Families. A National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation for Project Affected Families was formulated in 2003, which came into force with effect from February, 2004. Experience of implementation of this policy indicated that many issues addressed by the policy need to be reviewed.

The National Common Minimum Programme provides that "more effective system of relief and rehabilitation will be in place for tribal and other groups displaced by development projects". Accordingly, the Division formulated a revised National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy - 2007, after wide ranging consultations with the concerned Ministries of Govt. of India, State Govts., members of Civil Societies and all interested citizens with the following objectives:

(a) to minimise displacement and to promote, as far as possible, non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives;

(b) to ensure adequate rehabilitation package and expeditious implementation of the rehabilitation process with the active participation of the affected families;

(c) to ensure that special care is taken for protecting the rights of the weaker sections of society, especially members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and to create obligations on the State for their treatment with concern and sensitivity;

(d) to provide a better standard of living, making concerted efforts for providing sustainable income to the affected families;

(e) to integrate rehabilitation concerns into the development planning and implementation process; and

(f) where displacement is on account of land acquisition, to facilitate harmonious relationship between the requiring body and affected families through mutual cooperation.

The Policy was published in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) on 31.10.2007 and was laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament during November, 2007. The provisions of the NRRP-2007 provide for the basic minimum requirements, and all projects leading to involuntary displacement of people must address the rehabilitation and resettlement issues comprehensively. The State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings or agencies, and other requiring bodies shall be at liberty to put in place greater benefit levels than those prescribed in the NRRP-2007. The principles of this policy may also apply to the rehabilitation and resettlement of persons involuntarily displaced permanently due to any other reason.

For reviewing and monitoring the progress of implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement

schemes or plans relating to all cases to which the NRRP-2007 applies, the monitoring mechanism envisages constitution of a National Monitoring Committee to be chaired by the Secretary, Department of Land Resources, National Monitoring Cell to be headed by an officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India, Oversight Committee for each major project in the Ministry/Department concerned of the appropriate Govt. and a National Rehabilitation Commission.

Key features of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 are the following:

- Policy covers all cases of involuntary displacement;
- Social Impact Assessment (SIA) introduced for displacement of 400/200 or more families in plain/tribal, hilly, Scheduled Areas, etc;
- Tribal Development Plan in case of displacement of 200+ ST families;
- Consultations with Gram Sabha or public hearings made compulsory;
- Principle of rehabilitation before displacement;
- If possible, land for land as compensation;
- Skill development support and preference in project jobs (one person per nuclear family);
- Rehabilitation Grant in lieu of land/job;
- Option for shares in companies implementing projects to affected families;
- Housing benefits to all affected families including the landless;
- Monthly pension to the vulnerable, such as disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, etc;
- Monetary benefits linked to the Consumer Price Index; also to be revised suitably at periodic intervals;
- Necessary infrastructural facilities and amenities at resettlement areas;
- Periphery development by project authorities;
- R&R Committee for each Project, to be headed by Administrator for R&R;
- Ombudsman for grievance redressal; and a
- National Rehabilitation Commission.

2. The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2007:

The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2007 has been developed on the lines of the provisions of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007, so as to give a statutory backing to them.

The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 6th December, 2007 during the Winter Session of Parliament. Presently, the Bill is being examined by the Standing Committee on Rural Development.

Monitoring of Land Reforms Activities:

In order to play an effective coordinating and advisory role for implementation of land reforms, the Land Reforms Division organises Conferences of Chief Ministers and Revenue Ministers from time to time and monitors distribution of ceiling surplus land, Government wasteland & Bhoodan land, conferment of ownership rights to tenants, restoration as well as prevention of alienation of tribal land, consolidation of holdings, etc. The latest position based on the information received from the States/UTs on these items has been given in subsequent paras.

Distribution of Ceiling Surplus Land:

Land ceiling has been considered as one of the effective instruments for reducing disparities in ownership of land by prescribing a maximum ceiling area and acquiring the surplus land for distribution amongst the eligible rural poor. With the introduction of land ceiling legislation in 1972, ceiling on land holdings was introduced in 19 States and 3 Union Territories. The 1972 national guidelines recommended ceiling limits ranging from 10-18 acres for irrigated land with two crops, 27 acres for irrigated land with one crop and 54 acres for dry land. Various Revenue Ministers' conferences recommended downward revision of the ceiling; the conference of 1985 recommended a ceiling limit of 12 acres for irrigated lands with two crops, 18 acres for irrigated lands with one crop and 30 acres for dry lands. However, revisions have not been made in the ceiling limits.

As a result of implementation of ceiling laws, since inception till September, 2007, the total quantum of land declared surplus in the entire country is 68.54 lakh acres of which about 59.90 lakh acres have been taken possession of and 49.65 lakh acres have been distributed to 54.58 lakh beneficiaries of whom about 39 per cent. belong to Scheduled Castes and 16 per cent. belong to Scheduled Tribes. An area of 9.60 lakh acres has been involved in litigation. State-wise details of distribution of ceiling surplus land are given in Annexure-xiii.

Distribution of Bhoodan Land:

The Bhoodan movement has been a part of the social movement for equitable distribution of land through peoples' processes. In some States the movement met with considerable success. As per reports received from States, 21.66 lakh acres of

Bhoodan land were donated of which 16.66 lakh acres have been distributed leaving a balance of 5.00 lakh acres. State-wise details of distribution of Bhoodan land are given in Annexure-xiv.

Distribution of Government Wastelands:

Distribution of Government wastelands has been one of the key strategies of land reforms in the country. It has been the accepted policy of the Central Government that wastelands at the disposal of the State Governments should be distributed amongst eligible rural poor. The criteria governing the distribution of ceiling surplus land should also apply to the distribution of wasteland.

As per information received from the States/UTs, an area of 153.22 lakh acres of Government Wastelands has been distributed amongst eligible rural poor. State-wise details are given in Annexure-xv.

Conferment of Ownership Rights on Tenants:

Legislative measures have been taken in many states of the country for conferment of ownership rights on tenants or protecting them from willful eviction or allowing cultivating tenants to acquire ownership rights on payment of compensation. Some of the States have acquired ownership of land from certain categories of land owners and transferred the same to tenants. Sub-tenancies have generally been prohibited all over the country except in certain cases, viz., widows, members of armed forces, minors, unmarried women, persons suffering from disabilities, etc.

As per information received from the States, 125.93 lakh tenants have got their rights protected over an area of 167.16 lakh acres. State-wise details of total number of tenants and sharecroppers who have received ownership rights or protection

from eviction-at-will and area accrued to them are given in Annexure-xvi.

Consolidation of Holdings:

Consolidation of fragmented agricultural land holdings forms an integral part of the Land Reform Policy. Successive Five Year Plans have accordingly been laying stress on consolidation of fragmented land holdings for planned development of villages and increased agricultural output. Consequently, many States had enacted legislations and had taken up the work relating to consolidation of land holdings. The States of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab have achieved commendable success. In the State of Uttar Pradesh, even now, consolidation of land holdings is in operation. In other States, work was continued for some years but lost momentum thereafter.

As per reports received from the States, an area of 1739.01 lakh acres has been consolidated all over the country. The State-wise position of consolidation of land holdings is given in Annexure-xvii.

Prevention of Alienation and Restoration of Alienated Tribal Lands:

Article 46 of the Constitution enjoins upon the States the obligation to promote the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. The State Governments have accepted the policy of prohibiting the transfer of land from tribals to non-tribals and for restoration of alienated tribal lands to them. The States with large tribal population have since enacted laws for this purpose.

Reports received from various States, indicate that 5.06 lakh cases of tribal land alienation have

been registered, covering 9.02 lakh acres of land, of which 2.25 lakh cases have been disposed off in favour of tribals covering a total area of 5.00 lakh acres. 1.99 lakh cases covering an area of 4.11 lakh acres have been rejected by the Courts on various grounds. State-wise details are given in Annexure-xviii.

Renewed focus on Land Reforms:

Land reforms related issues essentially fall in the domain of the State Governments. The Central Government has a limited role to play, being mainly advisory in nature. However, the subject matter has been considered at the highest level. In order to get comprehensive recommendations on the matter, it has been decided to constitute the following:

1. A "Committee on State Agrarian Relations and the Unfinished Task in Land Reforms" under the chairmanship of Minister of Rural Development.
2. A "National Council for Land Reforms" under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister.

The composition, terms of reference etc. of the Committee and the Council have been notified in the Official Gazette on 9th January, 2008.

The first meeting of the "Committee on State Agrarian Relations and the Unfinished Task in Land Reforms" was held under the chairmanship of Minister of Rural Development on 19.2.2008. Detailed discussions were held in the meeting on various components of land reforms and the Terms of Reference of the Committee. The Committee, inter alia, decided to set up seven sub-groups so as to prepare in-depth reports on the following subjects.

- a) Distribution of ceiling surplus, Government/

wasteland and Bhoodan/Gramdan land to the landless.

- b) Tenancy and sub-tenancies and homestead rights.
- c) Governance issues and convergence of policies relating to land, to provide women greater access to and due rights to land and setting up of fast track courts/mechanism for speedy disposal of land related litigation cases.
- d) Alienation of lands belonging to the SCs or tribal lands, and land alienation due to market forces.
- e) Modernization of land management.
- f) Access of the poor to common property and forest resources, land use and issues related to environmental/ecological factors in relation to land.
- g) Land management systems in the North-East and issues related thereto

The members of the Committee have been requested to suggest names of experts/officials/non-officials for co-option in the Committee.

The Committee is expected to finalize its report within a year of its date of constitution.

I. Implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

i. Computerization of Land Records (CLR):

1. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Computerisation of Land Records (CLR) was started in 1988-89 with 100% Central assistance by taking up a pilot project in one District each of 8 States viz., Rangareddy (A.P.), Sonitpur (Assam), Singbhum (Bihar), Gandhinagar (Gujarat), Morena (M.P.), Wardha (Maharashtra), Mayurbhanj (Orissa) and

Dungarpur (Rajasthan) to remove the problems inherent in the manual systems of maintenance and updating of Land Records and to meet the requirements of various groups of users. It was decided that efforts should be made to computerise CORE DATA contained in land records, to assist development planning and to make records accessible to people/planners and administrators.

2. The main objectives of the scheme are:

- Ensuring that landowners get computerized copies of ownership, crop and tenancy and updated copies of records of rights (RoRs) on demand.
- Realizing low-cost and easily-reproducible basic land record data through reliable and durable preservation of old records.
- Ensuring accuracy, transparency and speedy dispute resolution.
- Facilitating fast and efficient retrieval of information for decision making.
- According legal sanctity to computer-generated certificates of land records after authentication by the authorized revenue official.
- Setting up a comprehensive land information system for better land-based planning and utilization of land resources.
- Focusing on citizen-centric services related to land and revenue information.

- 3 Under the CLR scheme, 100% financial assistance is provided to States and UTs for completing data entry work, setting up computer centres at the tehsil or taluk or block or circle level, sub-divisional level, district level and a

monitoring cell at the State level. Funds are also provided for imparting training on computer awareness and applications software to revenue officials for regular updating of records of rights and smooth operation of computer centers. Digitization of maps has also been allowed under the CLR scheme.

- 4 Initially, it was decided that basic infrastructure would be created at the district level for undertaking data entry. After completion of data entry (including verification and validation at the district level), data has to be ported to tehsil or taluk computer centers for regular operation. Therefore, in 1997-98, it was decided to extend the scheme to the tehsil or taluk level to facilitate better accessibility to computerized copies of RoRs for landowners. The phased coverage of the scheme is given below:

- During the VIIth Plan, funds were sanctioned for taking up the programme in 24 districts;
- During the VIIIth Plan, funds were sanctioned for taking up the programme in additional 299 districts;
- During the IXth Plan, funds were sanctioned for taking up the programme in additional 259 districts;
- In 1997-98, it was decided that the scheme be extended to the taluk or tehsil or block level to facilitate distribution on demand of computerized copies of RoRs from the tehsil or taluk computer centre. Accordingly, in the IXth Plan period, funds were sanctioned for setting up computer centres at 2787 tehsils or taluks;
- During the Xth Plan period, the scheme has been extended to cover 1615 more tehsils / taluks / blocks / anchals / circles, setting up

of computer centres in 1019 sub-divisions, land records data centres in 365 districts and monitoring cell at 16 State Hqrs.

5. During the current financial year funds 15.95 crores have been released under the Scheme upto 31.1.2008 and in addition to digitization of cadastral maps & training of reveue staff, funds have been released for setting up Computer Centres in 50 more tehsils/circles and 2 sub-divisions.
6. Some achievements under the scheme of CLR are given below:
 - A) States which have completed RoR data entry:
Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.
 - B) States which have stopped manual issue of RoRs:
Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal
 - C) States which have placed RoR data on websites:
Andhra Pradesh (adangal Pani), Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and Uttarakhand.
7. Since inception, 582 districts, 4423 taluks / tehsils /circles and 1021 sub-divisions have been covered under the scheme. In 3356 tehsils / taluks / circles computer centres have been set up and in 2902 tehsils / taluks / circles computerized copies of RORs are being issued to landowners on demand. State-wise position

of districts, tehsils and sub-divisions covered under the scheme is given in Annexure-xix.

8. As on 31.1.2008, Central assistance amounting to Rs. 561.30 crore has been released to States and Union Territories, of which Rs.348.40 crore (62%) have been utilized by States/UTs. State wise position of funds released and their utilization under the scheme is given in Annexure-xx.

ii. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA & ULR):

1. The importance of land records in the rural areas cannot be over-emphasised. The causes of rural conflicts have often been traced to improper maintenance of land records. Updation is vital for systematic maintenance of land records to reflect ground realities in sync with ownership changes, ensure genuine land transactions & implement rural development programmes for effective enforcement of land reforms. It will minimize land disputes and create social harmony in villages.
2. Although the importance of a proper land records system has been emphasized from the First Five Year Plan, land records in most parts of the country are not in good shape largely due to resource constraints. As per existing instructions, records of rights are prepared by carrying out cadastral surveys followed by settlement operations; these are time consuming, call for huge staff and are expensive. Equipment used in these operations is also outdated. Even where there is a system of periodical updating of land records, lack of adequate revenue machinery and proper infrastructure and absence of training are responsible for poorly maintained land records.
3. With a view to assisting the States/UTs in the task of updating of Land Records, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA&ULR)' was started in 1987-88 on a 50:50 sharing basis between the Centre and the States. Union Territories are provided 100% Central assistance.
4. The main objectives of the scheme are:-
 - i) Strengthening of Survey and Settlement organizations in the States/UTs for early completion of the survey and settlement operations and preparation of land records in areas where this work still remains to be done.
 - ii) Setting up of survey and settlement institutions especially in the North-Eastern Region, where survey and settlement operations are yet to be done and land records introduced.
 - iii) Imparting pre-service and in-service training to revenue, survey and settlement staff and strengthening of training infrastructure for this purpose. Providing facilities for modernisation of survey and settlement operations, printing of survey maps, reports/documents, storage, copying and updating of land and crop records using, among other things, latest science and technology inputs.
 - iv) Strengthening of revenue machinery at village and immediate supervisory levels on a selective basis to make the workload of these functionaries manageable.
5. Under this scheme financial assistance has been provided to States/UTs for purchase of

modern survey equipments like Global Positioning System (GPS), EDM, Total Stations, Theodolites, work stations, aerial surveys, office equipments like photocopiers, laminating machines, binding machines and basic facilities to improve work efficiency at the lower levels of revenue administration, construction of record rooms for proper storage of land records, office-cum-residence of Patwaries, construction/repair/renovation of Survey & Settlement Training Institutes and equipments for training etc. The scheme has been in operation in all the States/UTs.

6. During current financial year i.e. 2007-08, as on 31.1.2008 funds to the tune of Rs.45.07 crore have inter alia been released to the States for taking up survey/resurvey operations in one district each of 8 States, purchase of modern survey equipment and training of revenue, survey and settlement staff.
7. Since inception (1987-88), financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 417.20 crores have been provided to State governments and UTs as the Central share, of which Rs. 283.13 crores (68%) have been utilized by States. The State-wise position of release of funds under the Scheme and their utilization has been given in Annexure-xxi.

NORTH EASTERN REGION

Land Reforms Division is administering the Schemes of Computerisation of Land Records (CLR) and Strengthening of Revenue Administration & Updation of Land Records (SRA&ULR) in the NE region. The position of release of funds under these Schemes to the North Eastern States including Sikkim since inception is indicated in Annexure-XX and Annexure-XXI respectively.

iii. Formulation of the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP):

1. It has been proposed to merge the two Centrally-sponsored schemes, namely, Computerisation of Land Records (CLR) and Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA & ULR) in the shape of the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP). The NLRMP has been conceptualized as a major systems reforms initiative that is concerned not merely with computerization, updating and maintenance of land records and validation of titles, but also as a program that will add value and provide a comprehensive tool for development planning wherever location-specific information is required. Three layers of data: (a) spatial data from satellite imagery/aerial photography, (b) topographic maps and other data from the Survey of India and Forest Survey of India, and (c) land records data - both records of rights (RoRs) and maps will be integrated and harmonized on a geographic information system (GIS) platform. The primary focus of the programme will be on (i) providing citizen services, such as providing records of rights (RoRs) with maps to scale; other land-based certificates such as caste certificates, income certificates (particularly in rural areas), domicile certificates; information for eligibility for development programmes; land passbooks, etc, and (ii) developing a comprehensive tool for supporting and planning developmental, regulatory, and disaster management activities, wherever land-based information is required .
2. With a view to finalizing the roadmap for the programme, a National Workshop was organized in New Delhi on 14th and 15th June,

2007, where the Revenue Secretaries and senior officials in charge of survey & settlement, and registration in the States and UTs participated. Also, prior to the Workshop, a high-level meeting with the NRSA, NIC, Survey of India, Forest Survey of India, and C-DAC had been arranged in New Delhi to discuss the technological aspects of the NLRMP. Video-conferencing on the proposals for sanction of funds under the NLRMP for the year 2007-08 was organized on 23rd & 24th August, 2007. Meetings with the State Revenue Secretaries were held during August-October, 2007 on the activities to be taken up under NLRMP during the current financial year and during 11th Plan.

3. All the States and UTs have been advised to send their proposals, including the proposals for the pilot districts, for examination and further necessary action. Accordingly, many States/UTs have sent their proposals, against which funds for 2007-08 are being released for the items common to the NLRMP & CLR, and NLRMP and SRA&ULR, as per the norms and funding patterns of the schemes of CLR and SRA&ULR, pending approval of the NLRMP.
4. Further necessary action, as per the standard procedure, is under way for EFC and Cabinet approval of the NLRMP.

iv. International Cooperation (IC):

1. International Workshop on Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation:

An International Workshop on Knowledge Sharing from International Experiences on Benefit Sharing and Land Acquisition and

Resettlement and Rehabilitation was organized by the Department of Land Resources in collaboration with the World Bank during 21st to 23rd July, 2007. Representatives from several States, Central Ministries/Departments, international experts, and the World Bank participated in the Workshop. Detailed discussions, including presentations by national and international participants, were held on various aspects of benefit sharing, land acquisition, and resettlement & rehabilitation.

2. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Ministry of Rural Development of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Land and Resources of the People's Republic of China:

During the official visit of a six-member delegation from the Ministry of Land and Resources of the People's Republic of China to India during June, 2007, it was agreed to enter into an Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on matters related to land resource management, land administration etc., which could be mutually beneficial to both the countries. Accordingly, the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Ministry of Rural Development of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Land and Resources of the People's Republic of China for cooperation in Land Resource Management, Land Administration and Resettlement and Rehabilitation was approved by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 10th January, 2008. The MoU was signed on 14th January, 2008 during the Prime Minister's visit to China during 13th to 16th January, 2008.



Chapter 27

North-Eastern Region

Department of Land Resources is implementing three Schemes in the region namely Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Computerization of Land Records (CLR) and Strengthening of Revenue Administration &

Updating of Land Records (SRA & ULR).

590 projects had been sanctioned under IWDP from 1995-96 to 2007-08 in the Region as per the Table shown below:



Terraced cultivations in North-Eastern India.

Sl. No.	State	No. of Projects sanctioned
1	Arunachal Pradesh	145
2	Assam	149
3	Manipur	43
4	Meghalaya	112
5	Mizoram	52
6	Nagaland	42
7	Sikkim	25
8	Tripura	22
	Total	590



Department of Drinking Water Supply



"The key to Swaraj is not with the cities but with the villages. When I succeed in ridding the villages of their poverty, I have won Swaraj for you and for the whole of India."

—Mahatma Gandhi

Chapter 28

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme

Important events of the year

1. The 3rd Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) distribution function was held on May 4, 2007 at Ambedkar Stadium, New Delhi. NGP is a national award instituted by the Government of India to recognize the efforts made by Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), individuals and organizations in promoting rural sanitation

coverage. His Excellency Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam, the then President of India was the chief guest for the award distribution ceremony and gave away the awards to the selected PRI functionaries. 4,945 Gram Panchayats, 14 Block Panchayats and 27 NGOs from 22 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana,



Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam, the then President of India presenting Nirmal Gram Puraskar

Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal, received the Award.

2. A two-day Conference of Ministers in-charge of rural drinking water supply and sanitation in States and Union Territories was held on July 4-5, 2007 in the Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. During the inauguration, the Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh released the theme documents - **Bringing Sustainability in Drinking Water Schemes in Rural India, and Sanitation for All**. "Sustainability of water sources" and "Sanitation for All" were the main focus of the Conference. During the Conference, an exhibition on "**Sustainability of water sources**" and "**Sanitation for All**"- was inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister for Rural

Development, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh on 3rd July, 2007, to create awareness amongst people of the various technology options and best practices for bringing better access to water and sanitation facilities. The exhibition provided an opportunity to showcase the initiatives taken by various states, ministries and organizations in this direction.

3. A High-Powered **Technical Expert Group (TEG)** was constituted on August 16, 2007 under the chairmanship of Shri Gourisankar Ghosh, Founder Mission Director, Ex-Chief Water Supply & Sanitation, UNICEF, New York and former Executive Director, Water Supply & Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC), WHO, Geneva to examine various emerging issues and challenges in the rural water supply and sanitation sector and suggest measures to tackle the new challenges which, inter-alia



A Conference of State Ministers on Water Supply & sanitation

include review of the ongoing programmes under the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM) and the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC). Other members of the TEG are i.) Shri Ajay Shankar, Former Principal Adviser (WR), Planning Commission and Secretary, Industrial Policy & Promotion, Government of India, ii.) Shri Ravi Narayanan, Ex-CEO, ActionAid and former Executive Director, WaterAid, iii.) Prof. Indira Chakravarty, Director, All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Kolkata, iv.) Dr. Sudarshan Iyengar, Vice Chancellor, Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad and v.) Dr. A. K. Susheela, Former Professor & Head, Department of Community Medicine, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. The TEG held a number of meetings with various stakeholders and visited various States to finalize its report.

4. A system of monthly review meetings to address the problems and issues of 8 North-East and 3 Hill States namely Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand, where implementation is somewhat more difficult, has been introduced from this year. This has helped in improving facilitating faster implementation of water supply and sanitation programmes in these States.
5. A two-day Conference of the State/ UT Secretaries in-charge of rural drinking water and sanitation programmes was held on **November 6-7, 2007** at New Delhi for detailed review of the progress made under rural water supply programme and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) along with other associated issues. On November 7, TEG had a detailed discussion with State Secretaries and other PHED officials present in the meeting.



Conference of State Secretaries incharge of Rural Water Supply & Sanitation

6. A two-day workshop about **"R&D initiatives in rural water supply & sanitation sector"** was organized on 7-8 December, 2007, wherein Scientists, Technologists as well as NGOs and State Secretaries in-charge of rural water supply and sanitation/ PHED officials participated. The workshop was inaugurated by Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Minister, Rural Development. During the workshop, all such technologies developed by various R&D institutions were presented to a wider audience and stakeholders. An exhibition on various technologies was also organized for wider dissemination of the R&D efforts/ outputs.
7. A workshop on **"Bringing Sustainability to rural drinking Water Supply Schemes"** was held on May 16, 2007, at the Vigyan Bhawan Annexe, New Delhi. The workshop witnessed the representation of Secretaries, senior officials, technical experts of PHEDs from various States and experts from renowned NGOs like CSE-New Delhi, Tarun Bharat Sangh - Alwar (Rajasthan), KMVS - Kutch (Gujarat) and BAIF - Pune. Deliberations and presentations from various state officials and NGO experts focused on strategies for achievement of full coverage, involving the communities and thereby addressing the problem of sustainability of drinking water supply schemes.

Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)

1. Introduction :

- 1.1 Provision of safe drinking water is the basic necessity. Rural drinking water supply is a State subject and has been included in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution among the

subjects that may be entrusted to Panchayats by the States. However considering the magnitude of the problem, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments. A water supply and sanitation programme was introduced in the social sector in the country in 1954. The Government of India provided assistance to the States to establish special investigation divisions in the 4th Five Year Plan to carry out identification of problem villages.

- 1.2 To accelerate the pace of coverage of problem villages, the Government of India introduced the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) in 1972-73 to assist States and UTs with 100% grants-in-aid to implement drinking water supply schemes in such villages. The entire programme was given a Mission approach when the Technology Mission on Drinking Water Management, called the National Drinking Water Mission (NDWM), was introduced as one of the five Missions in social sector in 1986. NDWM was renamed as Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM) in 1991 and Department of Drinking Water Supply was created in the year 1999.

2. Components :

- 2.1 To ensure that all aspects of rural water supply are adequately addressed to, there are different components of ARWSP. 10% of the overall amount allocated under ARWSP is earmarked for North-East States. The percentage of allocation under different components and the funding pattern of these components are as under :
- 2.2. Allocation of funds to the States based on these criteria is subject to the matching provision/



Ensuring availability of safe drinking water in villages through ARWSP.

expenditure by the States from their own resources.

3. The Criteria for inter-State allocation :

3.1 ARWSP (Normal) : State-wise allocation and releases under ARWSP (Normal) is made by taking into account the rural population, number of NC/ PC habitations, area under DDP, HADP, DPAP, special category Hill States, etc. and water quality problems. The components for weightage and percentage points are given overleaf :

*Keeping in view the differential impact of chemicals such as Fluoride, Arsenic, Brackishness and Iron on human health, higher weightage have been given to Fluoride (40%) and arsenic (40%) affected habitations which have serious health problems when compared to Brackishness (15%) and Iron (5%) while arriving at quality parameters.

3.2 ARWSP (DDP) : The inter-state allocation of ARWSP (DDP) funds is determined in proportion to the number of no safe source habitations existing in the DDP areas of the State. The components for weightage and percentage points are given overleaf:

3.3 ARWSP (Sub-Mission) : To tackle water quality problem in a focused manner, the sub-mission on quality has been revised and the ceiling of tackling water quality has been enhanced from 15% to 20% of ARWSP funds. Funds under Sub-Mission on water quality are allocated to States as per the weightage criteria - Arsenic = 35%, Fluoride = 35%, Salinity = 15%, Nitrate = 5%, Iron = 5% and Multiple problems = 5%. Since 2006-07, funds for Sub-Mission are earmarked for focused funding to tackle water quality problems. The funding to tackle water quality problem is shared between Government

Component	ARWSP funds	Purpose	Funding pattern
ARWSP (Natural Calamity)	5%	For restoration of water supply suffered on account of any kind of natural calamity	100% GoI funding
ARWSP (DDP Areas)	5%	For drinking water supply in DDP blocks/ areas	100% GoI funding
ARWSP (Support activities/ programme)	2%	For various support activities relating to rural, water supply viz. MIS, IEC, HRD water quality monitoring & surveillance, etc.	100 % GoI funding
Sub-Mission on Water Quality	Up to 20%	For addressing quality problems in the affected habitations	75: 25 GoI and State
ARWSP (Normal) funds	Rest of the	-up to 5% of total funds for sustainability, -up to 15% for operation & maintenance, and -remaining amount for coverage	50 : 50 GoI and State

Weightage for	Percentage
Rural Population	40
States under DDP, DPAP, HADP & special category hill States in terms of rural areas	35
Not Covered/Partially Covered villages (at 2:1 ratio)	15
Quality affected villages(40:40:15:5)*	10
Total	100

Weightage for	Percentage
Proportionate rural population in DDP blocks	40
NC/ PC habitations (at 2:1 ratio)	35
Quality affected habitations	25

of India and State on 75:25 basis.

3.4 ARWSP (NRDWQM&SP) : Under National Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance Programme, 100 % funding provided to the SWSM/ PHED/ Boards for IEC

activities, HRD activities, strengthening of district level laboratories, procurement of field test kits, travel & transport cost, data reporting cost, stationery cost, honorarium to district level surveillance coordinators, water testing, documentation and data entry costs to the States for strengthening water quality monitoring facilities as per approved norms for water quality monitoring and surveillance programme and ARWSP guidelines. Funds are allocated based on criteria like number of drinking water sources, number of GPs, Block Panchayats, districts, total rural population, etc. in respective States.

4. Coverage Norms :

- i.) 40 lpcd of drinking water for human beings;
- ii.) 30 lpcd of additional water for cattle in areas under the DDP;
- iii.) One hand pump or stand post for every 250 persons; and
- iv.) Availability of water source within 1.6 Kms in plains and 100 metres elevation in hilly areas.

[Water is defined as safe if it is free from biological contamination (cholera, typhoid, etc.) and chemical contamination (excess fluoride, brackishness, iron, arsenic, and nitrates)]

5. Definition of NC & PC habitations :

Habitations which have a safe drinking water source (either private or public) within 1.6 km in

plains and 100 metre in hill areas but where the capacity of the system ranges between 10 lpcd to 40 lpcd, are categorized as Partially Covered (PC) and those having less than 10 lpcd are categorized as Not Covered (NC).

6. Provisions for SCs / STs :

The State/ UTs are required to earmark and utilize at least 25% of the ARWSP funds for drinking water supply to the SCs and another minimum 10% for the STs. Where the percentage of SC or ST population in a particular State is considerably high warranting earmarking/ utilization of more than stipulated provisions, additional funds can be utilized. As a measure of flexibility, States may utilize at least 35% of the ARWSP funds for the benefit of SCs/ STs, particularly in those States where coverage of SC/ ST population is less than the



Forty liters of drinking water per day per person is the norm under ARWSP

coverage of the general population. Under ARWSP, a habitations consisting of 100 person or 20 households, is considered to be a habitation for the purpose of coverage with drinking water facilities, utilizing fund released under the programme. SC/ ST habitations having less than 100 persons can, however, be covered under ARWSP.

7. North - East States :

7.1 The Department of Drinking Water Supply has given flexibility in the guidelines for implementation of rural water supply programme in respect of North Eastern States as 10% of the total Central outlay for the programme is earmarked for the NE States. To

ensure that the un-utilised funds released to North Eastern States do not lapse, a Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources has been created. Any un-utilised funds of Central Government share are credited into this Pool under which the State Governments can take up various projects.

8. Bharat Nirman - Rural water supply

8.1 Rural water supply is one of the six components of Bharat Nirman to be implemented during 2005-09 to build the rural infrastructure. During the Bharat Nirman period, 55,067 un-covered and about 3.31 lakh slipped-back habitations are to be covered and 2.17 lakh quality-affected habitations are to be addressed. Under Bharat



30 liters per day per livestock is envisaged for areas under the DDP

Nirman-rural water supply in the first two years, impressive achievements have been made. In 2005-06, against the target of 56,270 habitations to be covered, 97,215 habitations have been covered. Similarly, in 2006-07, against the target of covering 73,120 habitations, 1,07,350 habitations have been covered.

8.2 Keeping in view the progress in last two years, during 2007-08, 1.55 lakh habitations are planned to be covered and addressed for water quality problem. As per information received from States/ UTs, during 2007-08 till December, 2007, 5,038 Un-covered and 36,387 slipped-back habitations have been covered and 45,833 quality-affected habitations have been reported

to be addressed. Thus, out of 1.55 lakh habitations to be covered/ addressed in 2007-08, till December, 2007, 87,258 habitations have been covered/ addressed. To tackle water quality problems, Arsenic and Fluoride contaminated habitations have been accorded the highest priority followed by Iron, Salinity, Nitrate and other contaminants. In all, out of total 6.03 lakh habitations to be covered/ addressed for water quality problems, so far, 2.92 lakh habitations either have been covered and or addressed for water quality problems. The year-wise achievement is at Annexure-A. The details of targets and achievements for rural water supply component under the Bharat Nirman is

(Number of habitations reported upto December, 2007)

Component	Total Target (2005-09)	Target (2007-08)	Achievement 2007-08	Cumulative Achievement
Not-covered/ Partially - covered habitations	55,067	16,886	5,038	30,599
Slipped-back habitations	3,31,604	90,000	36,387	205,511
Quality-affected habitations	2,16,968	48,613	45,833	55,713
Total	6,03,639	1,55,499	87,258	291,823

as under:

8.3 Strategy to achieve Bharat Nirman targets:

8.3.1 Un-covered habitations: Against 55,067 Not-covered/ Partially-covered habitations to be covered during the Bharat Nirman period, 30,599 habitations have been reported as covered upto December, 2007. The

remaining habitations, out of which some are in difficult areas lacking sustainable sources of drinking water, all are expected to be covered with provision of drinking water supply systems by 31.3.2009.

8.3.2 Slipped-back habitations : In case of slipped-back habitations, out of 3,31,604 habitations to be covered during the Bharat Nirman period, 2,05,511 habitations have been



20% of funds under ARWSP is spent on ensuring quality

reported as covered upto December, 2007 and the remaining would be covered by 31.3.2009. The entire strategy and focus of the Department and its current programme in the field is toward sustainability in all drinking water schemes so that the phenomenon of recurring slippage does not recur.

8.3.3 Quality-affected habitations : Out of 2.17 lakh quality-affected habitations in the country, there were 5,029 habitations were reported to be affected with Arsenic contamination and 31,306 habitations with Fluoride contamination. During Bharat Nirman period, addressing water quality problems in these habitations have been accorded high priority. All Arsenic-affected habitations have been addressed with projects for water quality

problem. In case of Fluoride-affected habitations, majority has been addressed with projects and the remaining ones are also being addressed during current year itself on priority.

At the onset of Bharat Nirman, 1,18,088 habitations were reported to have Iron contamination. These are planned to be tackled by low-cost solutions since it is easy to address Iron contamination by dilution and stand alone filter plants.

8.3.3.1 Similarly, 23,495 habitations have salinity problems which are mostly located in coastal areas. To tackle the salinity problem in these habitations, various technological solutions viz. technologies developed by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Defence

Research & Development Organization (DRDO), Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR), Department of Science & Technology, etc. are being used and to coordinate all these efforts to tackle salinity problem in the drinking water, Central Salt & Marine Chemicals Research Institute (CSMCRI), Bhavnagar - a CSIR laboratory is proposed be the nodal agency for the dissemination of simple/ cost-effective technologies for tackling the salinity problem.

8.3.3.2 In the country, 13,958 habitations were reported to be affected with Nitrate contamination. This can be tackled by improving sanitation and in some places by change in the use of fertilizers, etc.

8.4.4 To provide sustainability to drinking water sources and systems, conjunctive use of water by promoting use of rainwater, surface water and ground water is promoted. To achieve the goal of Bharat Nirman, rooftop rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge of groundwater based drinking water sources, are being promoted. It is proposed

to provide incentives to States handing over the operation, maintenance and management of water supply systems to PRIs. The endeavor is to ensure that covered habitations do not slip back again to partially covered/ not covered category.

9. Financial Progress

9.1 Investment made on rural water supply during the 10th plan period are as under:

9.2 For 11th Plan, tentatively Rs. 39,490 crore has been allocated for rural water supply out of which Rs. 6,500 crore has been provided in 2007-08. A sum of Rs.4,522,49 crore has been utilized till December, 2007. The State-wise allocation and release of fund is at Annex-B.

9.3 Under Bharat Nirman for rural water supply, in 2005 it was envisaged that about Rs. 25,300 crore would be required in 4 years out of which, Rs. 4,098 crore in 2005-06 and Rs. 4,560 crore in 2006-07 have been provided. In 2007-08, Rs. 6,500 crore has been provided in the budget, out of which an

(Amount Rs. in crore)

Year	ARWSP		State share	
	Allocation	Release	Provision	Expenditure
2002-2003	2,110.00	2,100.70	2,698.46	2,395.65
2003-2004	2,565.01	2,564.90	2,821.52	2,488.06
2004-2005	2,900.00	2,930.79	3,380.19	2,971.52
2005-2006	4,060.00	4,098.03	3,931.05	3,165.26
2006-2007	4,560.00	4,560.00	5,150.46	4,192.23
Total 10th Plan	16,195.01	16,254.43	17,981.68	15,212.72

expenditure of Rs.4,522.49 crore has been incurred by December 2007.

10. Physical progress :

(Number of habitations)

Year	Target	Achievement
2002-03	63,869	39,250
2003-04	1,11,051	39,736
2004-05	74,868	69,639
2005-06	56,270	97,215
2006-07	73,120	1,07,350
Total	3,79,178	3,53,190

10.1 The year-wise physical performance of coverage of habitations during 10th Plan period is as under :

10.2 Keeping in view the progress in last two years, during 2007-08, 1.55 lakh habitations are planned to be covered and addressed for water quality problem. As per information received from States/ UTs, during 2007-08 till December, 2007, 5,038 Un-covered and 36,387 slipped-back habitations have been covered and 45,833 quality-affected habitations have been reported to be addressed. Thus, out of 1.55 lakh habitations to be covered/ addressed in 2007-08, till December, 2007, 87,258 habitations have been covered/ addressed. The State-wise details are at Annex-C.

11. Submission on Water Quality :

11.1 Rural drinking water supply is, to a large extent, dependent on ground water (85%).

Though ground water is less susceptible to pollution, the quality problem in ground water is inherent in the form of contamination caused by the very nature of geological formation, viz. excess fluoride, arsenic, brackishness, iron, etc. The reasons for chemical and bacteriological contamination are: poor hygienic conditions around the water sources, improper disposal of sewage and industrial waste water, callous disposal of solid waste, indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers having high quantity of Nitrates used in the agricultural sector, pollution from industrial effluents (untreated), over-exploitation leading to quality degradation, pollution of the source due to ignorance of the people, over-population and lack of public awareness. The ground water level has depleted resulting in surfacing of quality problems due to higher concentration of the contaminants in the depleted sources of water. Inadequate recharging also aggravates the problem of chemical contamination.

11.2 In order to provide focused attention on tackling water quality problems, 20% of the ARWSP funds have been retained at the Centre, to be released to water quality affected States. Tackling fluoride, arsenic and salinity are taken as priority areas. An allocation of Rs. 1.040 crore was made for the Sub-Mission programme for the year 2006-07 out of which an amount of Rs. 735.65 crore had been released for tackling water quality problems. As per reports available from States, 5,330 such habitations had been provided with safe drinking water in 2006-07 against a target of 15,000 habitations.

11.3 In the current year, Rs.1,300 crore has been

earmarked for tackling water quality problems out of which Rs. 649.51 crore has been released to the States till 31.12.2007 for tackling 24,562 rural habitations in the country. A target of addressing of 48,613 quality-affected habitations in the current year was set, against which 45,833 habitations were reported to have been addressed till December, 2007. Priority is given on tackling water quality problems due to arsenic and fluoride.

12. National Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance Programme (NRDWQM&SP) :

12.1 The community based National Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme has been launched in the country in February 2006 which aims at testing of all drinking water sources by the Grass-root level workers in each Panchayat by simple-to-use field test kits and joint sanitary surveys. One Field test kit is to be provided to every Gram Panchayat in the country for this purpose. The positively tested samples would then be tested at the District/ State level laboratories for confirmation. Funds released to all under this Programme, include IEC activities, HRD activities, procurement of field test kits, fees to the State Referral Institute and Honorarium to district level surveillance coordinators, etc.

12.2 During 2006-07, Rs. 102.36 crore was released and in the current year Rs. 79.72 crore has been released till 31.12.2007, against allocation of Rs. 110 crore. National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD), under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has been identified as the National Referral

Institute to act as Consultants for the implementation of the programme. Training of State Government officials (2 each) has already been completed by NICD. 47 training programmes were conducted to train 1580 District level Trainers. Similarly, 537 district level training courses were organized to train 19,112 Block level officials and 6,446 training courses were conducted at the Block level to train 1,36,167 Grass Root Workers.

12.3 So far, 6,258 demo kits have been procured for providing hands-on training to the block level and grass root level workers. 15,529 chemical FTKs and 1,67,2574 Bacteriological kits have been procured to be supplied to equal number of Gram Panchayats, under the programme, till December 2007. 9,729 sanitary surveys for surveillance of the drinking water spot sources have been conducted.

13. Research & Development :

13.1 Research & Development in the field of rural water supply and sanitation sector is one of the support activities of the Department of Drinking Water Supply for which 100% funding to R&D organizations is given by the Central Government. A Research Advisory Committee (RAC) under the Chairpersonship of Secretary (DWS) has been constituted primarily to promote research and development activities for the sector, to generate new ideas for research & development and fix priority for R&D project and decide thrust areas. The Department of Drinking Water Supply has till date supported 141 R&D projects on various issues related to rural drinking water supply and sanitation



Field test kits are provided to grassroots workers for checking water quality

by providing 100% grant-in-aid. Of these 126 projects have been completed and 15 projects are ongoing.

- 13.2 The Department of Drinking Water Supply is committed to the achievement of universal Sanitation coverage by the year 2012. Therefore the R&D initiatives on promotion of sanitation through the development of cost effective local solutions, eco-sanitation practices and integrated approaches to solid and liquid waste and management by linkage with micro-enterprise development are being given great emphasis by the Department.
- 13.3 A two-day workshop on 7-8 December, 2007 about 'R&D initiatives in rural water supply & sanitation sector', was organized, wherein Scientists, Technologists as well as NGOs and State Secretaries in-charge of rural water supply and sanitation/ PHED officials working

in the field participated. The objective of the workshop was to bridge the gap between labs and field as well as to provide an interface to Scientists and officials of the States using these technologies. During the workshop, technologies developed by various R&D institutions were presented to wider audience and stakeholders. In the workshop, Secretary, DST and Scientists from BARC, DRDO, IIT Delhi, various CSIR Laboratories viz. ITRC, Lucknow; NEERI, Nagpur; NGRI Hyderabad; IMMT, Bhubaneshwar; etc participated and made presentations. An exhibition on various technologies was also organized for wider dissemination of the R&D efforts/ outputs.

14. Sustainability of rural water supply schemes

- 14.1 The Department has accorded highest

priority to Sustainability of drinking water sources and systems to prevent the slippages. In this direction, an exhibition on "Sustainability of water sources" was held on 3-5 July, 2007 to create awareness amongst people of the various technology options and best practices for bringing better access to water and sanitation facilities which provided an opportunity to show-case the initiatives taken by various States, Ministries and organizations.

14.2 Theme documents on Water Sustainability - Bringing Sustainability in Drinking Water Schemes in Rural India, and Sanitation for All have also been circulated to guide the States for sustainability in the water sources. It has been decided that sustainability component will be an integral part of all projects sanctioned

under ARWSP. States are also being urged to undertake rainwater harvesting and water conservation and cost effective technology options for drinking water. Efforts are being made to converge with existing government programmes like NREGA and other Soil and Water Conservation Programmes to augment availability of water. The Department is also coordinating with the Ministry of Water Resources and Ministry of Panchayati Raj to further the sustainability of sources. These steps are :

- i.) For sustainability of systems, Department has undertaken extensive exercise for institutionalization of community participation in O&M of rural drinking water infrastructure.
- ii.) Low-cost technologies are being promoted not only for meeting drinking water



A water body formed under the Water Conservation Programme

requirements, but also for re-charging of the water table.

- iii.) Source strengthening measures proposed to be made an integral part of all Rural Water Supply schemes.
- iv.) Convergence of efforts of all Departments in watershed development and management would go a long way in meeting the drinking water needs.
- v.) Technical Manual on water harvesting and artificial re-charge has been circulated.

15. Swajaldhara :

15.1 The Government of India has been emphasizing the need for taking up community based rural water supply programmes and with this end in view a

beginning was made in 1999 by sanctioning Sector Reform Pilot Projects on an experimental basis. With the experience gained, the reform initiatives in the rural drinking water supply sector had been opened up through the country by launching the Swajaldhara programme on 25.12.2002.

15.2 Swajaldhara programme, started in the year 2002-03 as a part of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) to promote decentralized, demand-driven, community-managed rural water supply programme to bring in sustainability in the sector. Under Swajaldhara 10% capital cost is to be shared by the user community whereas under other components of ARWSP, there is no such mandatory community contribution. Many States reported difficulty in implementation



Providing water in a sustainable way is a big challenge

due to multiplicity of schemes with different funding pattern and also mandatory community contribution under Swajaldhara.

15.3 In this backdrop and in view of the recommendations made in the Annual State Ministers' Conference held in January 2006, the Swajaldhara provisions have been modified. The salient features are as under :

- i.) For coverage, there is only one rural water supply programme i.e. ARWSP with 50:50 sharing pattern between Centre and the States.
- ii.) No separate allocation is made for Swajaldhara for new schemes/ projects at the Government of India level.
- iii.) The issue of enlisting community contribution has been left to the discretion of the State

Government depending upon the local prevailing conditions.

- iv.) For all on-going and approved schemes taken-up under Swajaldhara till 31.3.2007, funds will be provided to complete these on-going schemes by the Government of India on old funding pattern.
- v.) Implementation of new rural water supply schemes under ARWSP on Swajaldhara principles is to be decided by the State Government and quantum of funds to be allocated for this purpose out of ARWSP fund, is left to the discretion of the State.

15.4 State-wise release of fund under Swajaldhara during 2007-08 upto 31.12.2007 is at Annex-B.



Water is traditionally collected by women

16. Role of Community/ Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) :

16.1 With a view to promote involvement of user groups/ panchayats in the selection and implementation of drinking water schemes and for subsequent operation and maintenance (O&M), the State Governments are being encouraged to sign an MOU with Govt. of India before commencement of the 11th Plan. State Governments will need to draw up an Action Plan framework for involving the community and PRIs and transfer the drinking water assets in a phased manner. The MOU will commit the States to meet the Bharat Nirman targets; provide sufficient funds for the Sector; set up suitable mechanism for convergence of programmes for conservation of water, ground water recharge etc; for an effective capacity

building programme for PRIs; empower PRIs to levy user charges for O&M; set their own time table to achieve decentralization and considered feasible by the State with adequate technical and financial support to user groups/ PRIs.

16.2 Based on the 12th Finance Commission recommendation, grants have been sanctioned by Ministry of Finance to States for implementation of schemes under the water and sanitation sector with involvement of PRIs. The 12th Finance Commission has recommended that PRIs should recover at least 50% of the recurring cost in the form of user charges.

17. Gender Budgeting :

17.1 The Department of Drinking Water Supply



Panchayats are involved in selection of water scheme

gives financial assistance to the States/UTs through Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) for creating and augmenting drinking water supply infrastructure in the rural areas. The primary unit of this intervention is a habitation. Therefore, all the households irrespective of caste, creed and gender acquire benefit of this programme. The allocations are based on the basis of inter-State allocation criteria, which take into account numerous factors such as number of uncovered habitations, rural population, geographical locations etc. Therefore, since ARWSP is infrastructure related programme with habitation as unit of coverage, it is not possible to quantify separate allocation for women.

women as the major user group. Under the Sectoral Reforms, efforts have been made to involve women groups/Self Help Groups (SHGs) in planning, implementation and operation and maintenance of water supply schemes through representation in the Village Water and Sanitation Committees. Since collection of drinking water in villages is primarily done by women, they need to be actively involved in planning, choice of technologies, location of systems, implementation, operation and maintenance of water supply schemes. Towards this end, at least 1/3rd members of VWSCs shall be women and they should get preference in training for repair of hand pumps etc. Formation of users groups exclusively of women in villages may be promoted.

17.2 However, the ARWSP guidelines do take into account the importance of involvement of

17.3 Any effort to improve service delivery in the



One-third of members in village Water and Sanitation committee are women by law.

core sector of rural water supply helps to reduce the drudgery of women in fetching water from long distances for domestic purposes. This Department has also proposed to increase coverage of habitations with less than 100 habitations as well as to reduce distance factor by relaxing present norm of 1.6 km or 100 m elevation in hilly areas for safe water source during the 11th Plan. This coverage would largely benefit women who are generally burdened with task of fetching water for household consumption. However, since the bifurcation cannot be made on gender lines in respect of rural water supply sector, it is not possible to earmark separate budget provision and fix separate physical targets in respect of this programme.

18. Implementing agencies :

State Governments decide the implementing agencies for the programme. The agencies may be the Public Health and Engineering Department (PHED), Rural Development Department or the Panchayati Raj Department. Implementation is also taken up by the Government Boards/Nigams/Agencies in a few States, for example, the Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board is the implementing agency in Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam in Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu Water and Drainage Board in Tamil Nadu, Uttaranchal Peyjal Sansadhan Vikas Evam Nirman Nigam in Uttaranchal, Maharashtra Jeevan Pradhikaran in Maharashtra and Kerala Water Authority in Kerala.

19. Monitoring :

19.1 Online monitoring system i.e. Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) has

been introduced to strengthen monitoring mechanism and transparency whereby State Governments have been urged to report the physical and financial progress online on monthly basis and update the habitation wise data on yearly basis. System of on-line data entry has been introduced and State officials responsible for online data entry have been imparted training to undertake this job. Besides, periodic review meetings are conducted to review the physical and financial progress in the implementation of schemes in all the states.

19.2 In North-East and Hill States, where implementation is somewhat more difficult, monthly review meetings are held to address the problems and issues. Hon'ble Minister, Rural Development is visiting States with large number of un-covered, slipped-back and quality-affected habitations and reviews the programme on a regular basis. Secretary, DWS was also visited States like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, etc. which are somewhat lagging in the implementation of the schemes to sort out issues related to the implementation of the water supply & sanitation programmes. Further, the Ministry has engaged District Level Monitors (DLMs) to move on the spot evaluation of work in the field and for reporting on the same. Regular Field visits are also undertaken by the officers of the Department to monitor the implementation of the drinking water and sanitation programmes. The process for assigning evaluation studies has also been taken up by the Ministry.

20. Drinking water in rural schools :

20.1 As on 1.4.2007 there were about 84,000 rural



Sanitation facilities in schools is an important part of CSRP

schools without drinking water facilities. During 2006-07, an amount of Rs. 228 crore was provided for water supply in rural schools on specific demands from State Government. It has been decided to provide drinking water facilities to the new rural schools under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development and existing schools will be covered from funds under ARWSP. States have been impressed upon to cover all the schools by the end of this year. During 2007-08, about 11,000 rural schools have been reportedly provided with drinking water facilities till December, 2007. The State-wise detail is at Annex-D.

Central Rural sanitation Programme (CRSP) - Total Sanitation Campaign

21. Background

21.1 In view of lack of sanitation facilities in rural areas the Central Government launched the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) in 1986 to accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas with the objective of improving the health and quality of life of rural people and provide privacy and dignity to women. The programme provided large subsidy for construction of sanitary latrines for BPL households. It was a supply driven, highly subsidized programme and emphasized on a single construction model. The programme

provided 100 % subsidy for construction of sanitary latrines for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and landless labourers and subsidy as per the prevailing rates in the States.

21.2 The CRSP was restructured in 1999 with a provision for allocation based component of CRSP to be phased out by the end of the 9th plan i.e. 2001-2002. The Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) under the restructured CRSP was launched with effect from 1.4.1999 following a community led and people centered approach. Thus, the Total Sanitation campaign TSC moved away from the principle of State wise allocation primarily based on poverty criterion to a "demand - driven" approach. The TSC gives emphasis on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) for demand generation

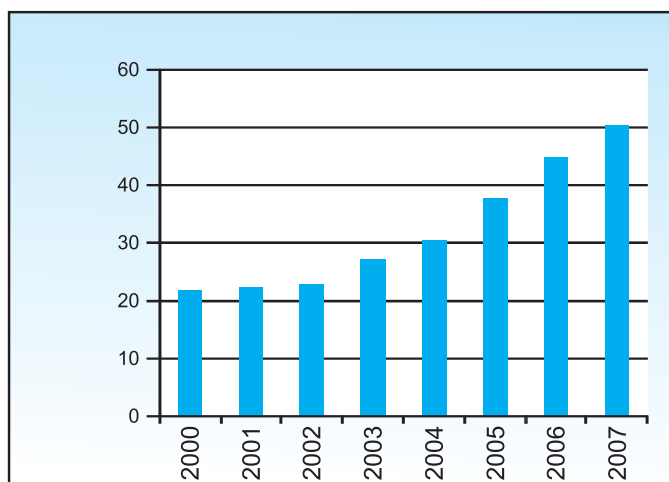
of sanitation facilities, providing for stronger back up systems such as trained masons and the basic construction and maintenance material through rural sanitary marts and production centres and including a thrust on school & anganwadi sanitation as an entry point for encouraging wider acceptance of sanitation by rural masses as key strategies. It also laid emphasis on hygiene education in schools for bringing about attitudinal and behavioural changes for relevant sanitation and hygiene practices from a young age and seeks to attain Goal 9 of the MDG by 2010 and "Sanitation for All" by 2012.

21.3 There is a direct relationship between water, sanitation and health. Consumption of unsafe drinking water, open disposal of human excreta, lack of personal and food hygiene have a direct bearing on the high infant



A toilet built with assistance from the Government

mortality rate and are also the causes of a host of medical problems like Schistosomiasis, dysentery, Japanese Encephalitis, Malaria, Dengue and Trachoma. Indirect loss of working days due to repeated episodes of these diseases results in huge economic loss. If India is to find a place amongst the developed nations of the world, sanitation coverage has to improve. The TSC is a community-led and people-oriented



The proportion of rural families with access to toilets has been increasing

programme to achieve this end. The objective is to make it a demand driven campaign through creation of awareness and generating demand for sanitation as a basic necessity. Provision of sanitary facilities in educational institutions such as schools, anganwadis and individual houses, will go a long way in inculcating hygienic practices amongst the young and in the adults.

21.4 According to 2001 Census, only about 21.9% of the rural families had access to toilets. The percentage has gone up to 49% as per the latest available figure, which is mainly attributed to the new strategies adopted under the TSC.

22. Objective

The main objectives of the TSC are:

- i.) Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in rural areas
- ii.) Accelerate sanitation coverage
- iii.) Generate demand through awareness and health education
- iv.) Cover all schools and anganwadis in rural areas with sanitation facilities and promote hygiene behaviour among students and teachers
- v.) Encourage cost effective and appropriate technology development and application
- vi.) Endeavour to reduce water and sanitation related diseases.

23. Components

The components of TSC include start-up activities, IEC, individual household latrines, community sanitary complex, school sanitation and hygiene education and anganwadi toilets. Alternate delivery mechanism, in the form of Rural Sanitary marts and Production centers and administrative changes are also components of TSC.

24. Revised guidelines :

The Total Sanitation Campaign guidelines have been modified following approval by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on March 9, 2006. The modifications came into effect on April 1, 2006. As per the revised TSC guidelines,

- i.) The unit cost of both models of household toilets have been revised to take into consideration price escalation due to inflation. As a result, the cost of the two models will be revised from the existing Rs. 625/- to Rs. 1,500/- and from Rs. 1,000/- to Rs. 2,000/- including superstructure cost of Rs. 650/-.

25. Funding Pattern :

The funding pattern of different components of the project is as follows :

Component	Component wise limits prescribed	Contribution percent		
		GOI	State	Benef.
IEC & Start Up Activity, Including Motivational Awareness and Educative Campaigns, Advocacy etc.	Upto 15%	80	20	0
Alternate Delivery Mechanism (PCs/ RSMs)	Up to 5% (Subject to a maximum of Rs. 35 lakh per district for PC/ RSMs and additional Rs 50 Lakhs as revolving fund for group lending activity)	80	20	0
i.) Individual Latrines for BPL/disabled households ii.) Community Sanitary Complexes	Actual amount required for full coverage	60	20	20
Individual household latrines for APL	Nil	0	0	100
Institutional Toilets including School & Anganwadis Sanitation (Hardware and Support Services)	Actual amount required for full coverage	70	30	0
Administrative charges, including training, staff, support services, Monitoring and Evaluation etc.	Less than 5%	80	20	0
Solid/ Liquid Waste Management (Capital Cost)	Up to 10%	60	20	20

26. Pattern of subsidy:

Subsidy is available only to BPL families for construction of toilets. Revised Subsidy pattern is:

Basic Low Cost Unit Cost (Rs.)	Contribution					
	Gol		State		House hold	
	BPL	APL	BPL	APL	BPL	APL
Model 1: Up to Rs. 1500 (including superstructure)	60%	Nil	20%	Nil	20%	100%
Model 2: Between Rs. 1500/- and Rs. 2000/-	30%	Nil	30%	Nil	40%	100%
Above Rs. 2000/-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100%	100%

ii.) The fund sharing pattern between the Government of India, State Government and the beneficiary would remain the same. For all the toilets constructed w.e.f 1.4.2006 back ended subsidy at the revised rates may be given to the beneficiaries.

iii.) In order to bring parity with Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, community contribution for construction of school and Anganwadi toilets has been removed. Henceforth, GOI and State Government share would be in the ratio of 70:30 for construction of Institutional toilets which include School and Anganwadi toilets. For all the school toilets taken up for construction w.e.f 1st April, 2006, this provision would be applicable.

iv.) Introduction of Solid and Liquid Waste Management as a component of TSC: CCEA

has approved the introduction of solid and liquid waste management as a component of TSC. Up to 10% of the total project cost can be utilized for this component.

v.) Provision of Revolving fund for Self Help Groups and Milk Cooperative Societies: It has been decided to grant a revolving fund of maximum of Rs. 50 lakh subject to the ceiling of 5% of total project cost under the "alternative delivery mechanism component" to each District, which could be used for giving loan to members of SHGs and Milk Cooperative Societies whose credit worthiness is beyond any doubt. A maximum loan of Rs. 2000 per individual member can be granted. Members belonging to APL category may also be extended such loans subject to the condition that the amount is recovered in 10-12 monthly installments.



Toilets built under TSC



Individual toilets are also part of TSC

27. Implementation of TSC :

27.1 The Total Sanitation Campaign is being implemented in 578 districts of the country. The project outlay for 578 TSC projects sanctioned so far is Rs. 13,426.24 crore. The Central, State and Beneficiary contributions are Rs. 8,444.60 crore, Rs. 2,976.10 crore and Rs. 2,005.55 crore respectively. 386.99 lakh

individual house hold latrines (BPL & APL), 4.92 lakh school latrines, 11,922 women community complexes, 1.55 lakh anganwadi toilets have been constructed along with the establishment of 7,531 rural sanitary marts and production centers. During the current year, 163 revised project proposal and 6 new project proposals have been sanctioned. The

(Rs. in crore)

Sanctioned for	Total	GOI share	State share	Beneficiary share
578 TSC projects	13426.24	8444.60	2976.10	2005.55
Amount released	5378.53	2816.00	1572.35	990.18

physical and financial progress of the TSC projects is given in the Annex-E & F respectively. These are also available on the Department's website at www.ddws.nic.in.

Central and State Governments and the community contribution mobilized are given in the following table :

28. Physical Progress :

27.2 The funds sanctioned and released by the

28.1 As on December, 2007, 578 projects in the

country are under implementation. The main physical components sanctioned in the 578 projects to be achieved over a period of 4-5 years are as follows:

- i.) Construction of 569.53 lakh individual household latrines for BPL families
- ii.) Construction of 614.97 lakh individual household latrines for APL families

iii.) 11.21 Lakh toilets units for schools

iv.) 4.11 lakh toilets for Balwadis/Anganwadis

v.) 27,661 community sanitary complexes

vi.) 4,248 Rural Sanitary Marts / Production Centers

28.2 About 223.31 lakh household toilets for BPL and 163.67 lakh for APL have been

Financial Year	IHHL BPL	IHHL APL	Total IHHL	School Toilets	Sanitary Complex	Balwadi Toilets
2001-2002	638660	0	638660	10210	512	674
2002-2003	662130	0	662130	11197	428	979
2003-2004	5577528	620350	6197878	66230	1580	9589
2004-2005	2737178	1716690	4453868	55236	1623	10631
2005-2006	4161145	5650437	9811582	88109	2880	36074
2006-2007	4800192	5093124	9893316	131952	3018	53179
2007-2008*	3750474	3285878	7036352	128757	1881	44481
Total	22327307	16366479	38693786	491691	11922	155607
(As on 31.12.2007)						

(Rs. in crore)

constructed with support from the TSC. Besides, 4.92 lakh school toilets, 1.55 lakh anganwadi toilets, 11,922 community complexes, and 7,531 production centers/ rural sanitary marts (RSMs) have been set up. Details of state wise physical progress is given in Annex-E. Year-wise achievement of various components, are shown in the table below:

29. Financial Progress :

29.1 Year-wise flow of fund is given in table below:

Year	Allocation	Release	
		Total	NE States
2002-03	165.00	141.10	2.81
2003-04	165.00	205.00	13.93
2004-05	400.00	367.66	9.20
2005-06	700.00	657.48	31.21
2006-07	740.00	737.91	20.00
2007-08	1060.00	613.26*	41.75*

(*Up to 31st December, 2007)

29.2 The State-wise physical and financial progress under TSC during 2007-08 is at Annex-G & H respectively.

30. To generate awareness among the users, Districts and states are taking up activities like organizing mass rallies, celebrating sanitation weeks and following up with inter personal communication with the users and potential users. For this purpose services of ICDS workers, ASHA workers and village opinion makers are being used. School teachers are also being encouraged to teach and promote sanitary habits in the schools.

31. A workshop on working of Communication and Capacity development Units (CCDU) was organized at Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussorie on October 10-11, 2007. In this workshop the functioning of CCDU in states, streamlining of IEC and HRD activities and monitoring mechanism were discussed. Representatives from State Governments, experts in the field of sanitation and Representatives from UNICEF and WSP-SA participated in the workshop.

32. The Workshop on finalizing School Toilet Design was held on August 10, 2007. Representatives from State (SSA), Representative from Ministry of Human Resource Development (GoI) and Representatives from UNICEF participated in the workshop.

33. Convergence with Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE) has been identified as a crucial component for the success of TSC and vice-versa. For this

purpose, all state governments have been requested to include a module on sanitation in all in-service trainings and refresher courses of school teachers, ICDS workers and ASHA and health workers. Many states are reported to have done this. Co-ordination meetings have been held at the Government of India level also.

34. Nirmal Gram Pursakar :

34.1 To give momentum to the TSC endeavor, GOI has launched the Nirmal Gram Pursakar (NGP) to honour the efforts of PRIs and those individuals and institutions, who have contributed significantly in ensuring full sanitation coverage in their area of operation. Under NGP, PRIs are given award for attaining open defecation free status and maintaining sanitary environment in the village. The award amount is:

34.2 The award money is to be used by the PRIs for improving and maintaining sanitation facilities in their respective areas with focus on system of solid and liquid waste disposal, drainage facilities and maintenance of sanitation standard in the PRI area.

34.3 The first award ceremony was organized on February 24, 2005 and 38 Gram Panchayats (Maharashtra -13, Tamil Nadu - 12, West Bengal - 10, Gujarat, Kerala and Tripura 1 each.) were given the NGP award. Tamil Nadu's Melpuram was the first block Panchayat in the country to receive the award. Nandigram II in West Bengal also received the award for being the first fully sanitized block in the country and for pioneering community participation in sanitation promotion. In the third year 2007, the number of awarded PRIs/ Blocks

Particulars	Gram Panchayat					Block		District	
Population Criteria	Less than 1000	1000 to 1999	2000 to 4999	5000 to 9999	10,000 and above	Upto 50000	50001 and above	Upto 10,00,000	More than 10,00,000
PRI	0.50	1.00	2.00	4.00	5.00	10.00	20.00	30.00	50.00
Individuals	0.10					0.20		0.30	
Organization/s other than PRI	0.20					0.35		0.50	

increased to 4959. Also 27 Non Government Organisations (NGOs) were awarded NGP in 2007. His Excellency, Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam, President of India, distributed the Awards on 4th May, 2007 at the Ambedkar Stadium in New Delhi.

accelerate the pace of sanitation coverage in the country. For this purpose, a proposal to make a provision of Rs. 6,000 crore in the 11th Plan period has been made and Rs. 200 crore is proposed to be provided in 2008-09. As the awards are to be given on the performance of the PRIs and organizations based on set criteria, the number of awardees in each State cannot be projected. Hence, State-wise allocation too can not be worked out.

34.4 In the 11th Plan, it is proposed to convert the present NGP from an IEC activity under the TSC at present, to a separate new scheme as an incentive to PRIs and organization to



The then President, Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam greeting NGP winners, May 2007

E-governance initiatives

35. Background :

35.1 The National Informatics Center (NIC) has developed online monitoring systems for all the above-mentioned programmes. The Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) is a comprehensive web-based information system, which enables the states and the centre, to monitor the progress of coverage of habitations and rural schools and anganwadis, through a common monitoring format. In addition to this, progress of Sustainability Projects (for source sustainability) and Sub-mission projects (for tackling quality-affected habitations) can also be monitored. The IMIS enables one to have a top down view the target habitations, their

coverage, and the leftover target habitations, yet to be covered. This system also gives the list of quality-affected habitations and the list of slipped back habitations along with reasons for slippage. The list of Government, Government-aided and local body aided schools and anganwadis in all villages of the country is captured along with drinking water and sanitation facilities available. The progress of coverage of schools with respect to drinking water and sanitation can also be monitored through the IMIS.

35.2 The Integrated Management Information System on rural drinking water and sanitation sector has been designed and developed in such a manner that at any point of time, the coverage status of a particular habitations can be viewed and all water supply assets created

Integrated Management Information System (IMIS)
Department of Drinking Water Supply
Ministry of Rural Development
Ver 1.0
ARWSP-Normal

User: MAHARASHTRA Logout

MAIN NAVIGATION

Manage Schemes

Update Scheme

State : MAHARASHTRA District : THANE Block : JAWHAR
Panchayat : DEHARE Village : DEHARE Habitation : DEHARE
Is This Scheme in school : ☐
Location : Deharamedha
* Enter Location of Scheme eg. Near PWD Tank No. 1 / Near Post office, Near NH-45, etc.

Sanction Year : 1998-1999
Scheme Approved under : Normal Coverage
Type of Scheme : Regional Water Supply
Source Type Category : Surface Water
Type of Source : Lake
Estimated Capital Cost : 30026000 Rs.
Revised Project Cost : 35300000 Rs.
GOI Share : 257000 Rs.
State/Other Share : 36000 Rs.
Community Contribution Deposited : 0 Rs.

Expenditure : 34670000 Rs.
Population Covered : 5476
Date of Commencement : 18/01/1999
Date of Completion : 01/01/2005

Programme :
☒ ARWSP ☐ State Development Board
☐ NREGA ☐ Panchayat Funds
☐ MNP ☐ Financial Institutions
☐ Community Contribution ☐ External Aid
☐ Finance Commission Grants ☐ PMGY
☐ MP LAD/MLA LAD

Implementing Agency : M.S.
Do you want to add Delivery point/Stand Post/House Connection ☐

Save Reset Back

within that the habitations along with the functionality status is also available to the viewer. Most importantly, the funds expended for these assets and their operation and maintenance charges are also available online. With the devolution of powers to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI), this system aims at providing maximum transparency to the common people through user-friendly reports. Community-based programmes can be monitored by the government as well as the PRIs.

36. Current Status

36.1 The information for the Total Sanitation Campaign includes Sanction details of projects, funds released from the central share, monthly progress from districts (the key components are individual household latrines, school sanitation community sanitary complex, anganwadi toilets, etc.), baseline

sanitary survey data, etc. The database is accessible at <http://www.ddws.gov.in/TSC/crsp/main.htm>.

36.2 Applications for Nirmal Gram Puraskar from PRIs, organizations and individuals were invited online. The same is accessible at <http://www.nirmalgrampuraskar.nic.in>.

36.3 The Integrated Management Information System has data on various aspects of drinking water status in about 16 lakh rural habitations of the country. The data is updated on monthly basis through Monthly Progress Reporting and the Yearly Status Reporting modules of the IMIS. The data is accessible at <http://www.ddws.gov.in> on the online monitoring page. 28 States have updated habitations records. This includes details of quality-affected habitations, slipped back habitations and uncovered habitations along with the target year and coverage year.



Annexures

*"Just as the whole universe is
contained in the self, so is India
contained in villages"*

—Mahatma Gandhi

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(Rs. In crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Approved Outlay		
		2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
1	Department of Rural Development	24025.62	27500.00	31500.00
2	Department of Land Resources	1418.00	1500.00	2400.00
3	Department of Drinking Water Supply	6000.00	7560.00	8500.00
	Total :	31443.62	36560.00	42400.00

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Plan

(Rs. In crores)

Sl. No.	'Name of the Scheme	Approved Outlay		
		2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
1	Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana	3000	2800.00	—
2	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	11300	12000.00	16000.00
3	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana	1200	1800.00	2150.00
4	DRDA Administration	220	212.00	250.00
5	Rural Housing	2920	4040.00	5400.00
6	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	5225.62	6500.00	7530.00
7	Grants to National Institute of Rural Dev.	12.00	10.00	15.00
8	Assistance to C.A.P.A.R.T.	70.00	60.00	50.00
9	PURA	10.00	10.00	30.00
10	Management support to RD Programmes and strengthening district planning process	68.00	68.00	75.00
	Total : PLAN	24025.62	27500.00	31500.00

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RESOURCES

Plan

(Rs. In crores)

Sl. No.	'Name of the Scheme	Approved Outlay		
		2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
1	Integrated Watershed Management Programme			
	(a) Programme Component	1115.00	1114.54	1825.00
	(b) EAP Component	80.00	86.46	50.00
	Total - (IWMP)	1195.00	1201.00	1875.00
2	National Programme for Comprehensive Land Resource Management	150.00	145.00	473.00
3	Professional Support , Capacity Building, M&E, IEC, TDET etc.	20.00	99.00	—
4	Others	3.00	5.00	—
5	Bio-fuel	50.00	50.00	50.00
6	National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy	—	—	2.00
	Total - Land Resources	1418.00	1500.00	2400.00

DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

Plan

(Rs. In crores)

Sl. No.	'Name of the Scheme	Approved Outlay		
		2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
1	Rural Water Supply Programme	5200.00	6500.00	7300.00
2	Rural Sanitation Programme	800.00	1060.00	1200.00
	Total : Drinking Water Supply	6000.00	7560.00	8500.00

NREGA Implementation Status Report for the financial year 2007-08 upto Mid January, 2008

S.No.	States	No. of households who have demanded employment	No. of households provided employment	Persondays In Lakhs				Funds Available In Lakhs			Works Ongoing	Works Completed	Total Works	Cumulative number of households which have completed 100 days of employment
				Total	SCs	STs	Women	Others	In Lakhs	In Lakhs				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	3817979	3817979	1245.42	335.72	158.56	715.98	751.14	188567.65	133631.17	337073	53865	390938	173878
2	ASSAM	888700	856388	281.2	22.94	121.05	96.71	137.21	68576.06	29549.37	4966	3749	8715	137828
3	BIHAR	2402205	2401607	498.07	210.39	13.76	126.05	273.93	122429.64	62496.31	34973	25431	60404	23044
4	GUJARAT	197821	197821	63.67	3.1	41	31.07	19.57	11158.38	5829.24	8644	9964	18608	1179
5	HARYANA	51329	51329	26.35	15.15	0	9.69	11.2	5029.11	3505.14	1240	856	2096	1711
6	HIMACHAL PRADESH	213657	201961	109.37	23.6	28.54	29.98	57.22	13121.9	7304.98	10683	4229	14912	3326
7	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	92655	92132	27.94	2.07	5.57	0.2	20.3	8237.03	3380.28	1964	2410	4374	1022
8	KARNATAKA	335975	334716	137.37	42.26	28.84	71.08	66.27	39251.16	16299.83	7706	9405	17111	1391
9	KERALA	126069	120987	34.65	5.15	6.54	23.1	22.96	6705.88	4580.8	2230	6230	8460	959
10	MADHYA PRADESH	3863836	3863673	2048.04	363.94	1009.94	875.75	674.16	286011.18	208972.78	158919	77177	236096	287799
11	MAHARASHTRA	235855	235855	119.31	22.05	40.12	47.07	57.14	42945.37	6402.55	7505	1653	9158	1318
12	MANIPUR	86458	64458	15.34	0.02	15.22	3.8	0.11	2553.06	2078.48	1230	2	1232	0
13	MEGHALAYA	76331	76331	35.7	0.19	30.77	12.03	4.74	134277.07	63618.82	2198	1985	4183	5510
14	MIZORAM	84646	84283	26.31	0	26.31	10.07	0	5883.85	3682.36	523	420	943	0
15	NAGALAND	34372	21835	4.48	0	4.48	1.74	0	2764.06	2657.09	243	0	243	0
16	ORISSA	844137	831323	293.68	71.01	134.38	109.88	88.29	2439.72	675.92	39989	12833	52822	8680
17	PUNJAB	36121	36121	12.16	9.18	0	1.67	2.99	64723.02	37197.17	847	803	1650	1051
18	RAJASTHAN	1983728	1983576	1135.27	223.04	546.89	788.02	365.35	4672.59	1791.96	36459	7888	44347	333126
19	SIKKIM	8136	7452	2.12	0.16	1.18	0.25	0.78	114099.99	89098.06	138	125	263	293
20	TAMIL NADU	906136	906136	546.23	311.82	11.31	447.21	223.1	942.63	365.45	7721	6284	14005	37112
21	TRIPURA	421041	417816	129.96	21.31	51.46	52.51	57.19	66501.47	44628.21	15969	28095	44064	0
22	UTTAR PRADESH	3802937	3789264	891.84	477.84	19.58	126.14	394.42	17192.81	14380.84	55558	60744	116302	140262
23	WEST BENGAL	3859841	3752260	479.02	172.18	61.2	82.54	245.63	166978.25	111297.58	29984	26017	56001	5495
24	CHHATTISGARH	1760526	1760045	835.17	128.04	345.84	341.5	361.28	115137.85	47604.9	28371	33428	61799	81709
25	JHARKHAND	1247781	1242087	554.48	114	236.63	125.51	203.85	101271.19	76337.6	103130	31520	134650	17106
26	UTTRANCHAL	148978	148928	50.38	14.74	1.14	22.34	34.5	14418.06	6028.58	4427	3688	8115	2157
TOTAL		27556430	27296363	9603.53	2589.91	2940.3	4151.88	4073.31	1605994.4	983395.47	902690	408801	1311491	1265956

No Information from Arunachal Pradesh

Department of Rural Development

Sl. No.	Reporting Month	Allocation Centre	Actual O.B. as on 1-4-2006	Central release of 2005-06 but received during 2006-07	Release During Current Year			Expenditure			Percentage of Expenditure															
					State Share	Total	State's Share Actual Released	State's Matching Share	Total Availability (Col. 7+8+13+14)	SCST		Total	Others	Maintenance	Others	Training										
										Individual Beneficiaries (22.5%)	Habitat Beneficiaries (50%)															
1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
1	ANDHRA PR.	3	1080.95	364.06	1438.00	1076.46	1354.94	4515.21	3943.87	17389.51	46.80	9197.53	6893.79	1576.03	3240.96	2811.27	4.53	38.15	121362.70	63.46	25.00	53.41	2.32	0.31	0.04	
2	ARUNACHAL PR.	2	1403.65	467.88	1871.53	648.16	842.20	280.73	0.00	842.20	4.02	1494.38	835.66	27.79	55.23	24.47	2.67	69.98	1006.80	67.37	5.52	10.97	2.43	6.06	0.27	
3	ASSAM	3	25395.59	8462.00	33847.99	34379.72	23847.28	9843.09	11088.30	40335.38	397.28	55417.72	22224.45	5983.96	10395.5	2246.2	856.35	559.53	42240.88	76.22	26.36	46.08	5.32	1.32	2.03	
4	BIHAR	3	2129.37	7099.79	26399.16	6946.32	20462.40	6820.80	4633.63	25936.03	443.94	33583.76	12755.75	2940.41	4772.96	742.64	0	1298.06	22379.82	66.53	25.38	42.85	3.32	5.67	0.00	
5	CHHATTISGARH	3	4937.19	1847.3	6582.92	354.92	6089.13	2029.71	1688.30	7777.43	7.22	8413.40	3640.87	9756.64	1986.12	356.18	4	77.57	7040.38	83.68	27.72	58.42	5.06	1.10	0.06	
6	GOA	3	477.64	139.21	556.85	13.94	290.58	83.53	130.00	380.58	11.78	406.30	383.63					393.63	96.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
7	GUJARAT	3	874.19	2913.73	1154.92	1008.18	1074.36	3571.93	2893.90	13718.26	5.96	15085.63	6413.89	1438.07	3734.97	20.39	2.15	185.74	1793.11	76.17	21.38	63.34	0.17	1.57	0.02	
8	HARYANA	3	6046.66	2016.22	8064.88	196.49	7552.26	2617.43	2912.94	9985.22	41.80	10444.77	4783.98	1039.69	2293.13	43.30	0.46	386.483	849.40	83.76	24.47	52.70	0.51	4.55	0.01	
9	HIMACHAL PRD.	3	2285.24	765.41	3051.65	703.08	1948.24	645.41	487.40	2445.94	302.21	3572.10	1463.51	365.94	663.86	35.33	0	61.13	2800.57	72.80	27.45	51.04	1.36	2.35	0.00	
10	J & K	3	2659.03	876.01	3504.04	181.58	3292.59	1094.20	1180.92	4433.51	22.11	4688.04	2176.23	344.53	972.32	50.34	0	193.37	3745.79	76.63	18.40	51.92	1.58	5.16	0.00	
11	JHARKHAND	3	3338.58	112.86	4451.44	298.96	189.45	4713.94	1391.31	1095.07	5269.01	0.00	5727.42	2939.25	466.298	1150.116	107.97	0	4684.11	81.96	21.15	43.00	2.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	KARNATAKA	3	1629.75	5408.25	21633.00	2856.65	611.48	1987.61	6623.87	5490.07	25361.88	11.33	28841.14	12850.01	2770.87	5391.13	649.67	22.97	1013.5	20899.15	76.70	24.41	47.50	2.86	4.47	0.10
13	KERALA	3	8116.50	2705.50	10822.00	768.61	600.17	9618.09	3206.03	2750.03	12388.12	136.13	13863.03	5978.09	1144.93	2135.5	67.29	11	186.7	9356.48	67.35	24.47	4.65	0.72	0.21	0.12
14	MADHYA PRD.	3	18934.62	5818.21	22472.83	650.01	934.82	20402.84	6800.95	5760.08	26162.92	400.20	28147.95	10960.24	2884.68	6656.2	211.06	24.06	101337	2060.21	84.02	24.38	56.29	8.93	4.29	0.10
15	MAHARASHTRA	3	25703.75	897.91	34271.64	1262.00	1618.14	31832.03	10510.68	8751.51	40383.54	513.94	43977.62	22866.02	3573.75	7979.26	4.76	3.48	16129	33788.58	76.83	21.15	47.23	0.01	0.48	0.01
16	MANIPUR	3	2403.18	801.00	3204.24	327.95	286.03	2179.95	726.65	603.00	2792.95	31.91	3408.94	1197.5	432.11	901.48	172.82	10.43	3172	2740.06	80.56	31.47	65.66	6.29	1.16	0.36
17	MEGHALAYA	3	1946.47	648.82	2595.29	243.32	0.00	1753.09	594.36	959.60	2712.68	10.62	2966.63	1808.15	613.62	153.37		81.15	2896.28	89.54	46.20	0.00	5.77	3.06	0.00	
18	MIZORAM	3	556.39	185.46	741.85	9.81	33.70	688.66	229.55	219.38	908.05	1.48	953.04	647.94	0	0	121.04	0	3.04	772.02	81.01	0.00	0.00	15.68	0.38	0.00
19	NAGALAND	3	1752.72	384.24	2336.96	13.51	109.50	1396.43	452.14	67.00	1423.43	2.44	1548.88	162.46	173.44	415.33	70.42	0	1.7	823.35	53.16	42.13	100.89	8.55	0.21	0.00
20	ORISSA	3	9629.95	3207.98	12301.93	243.64	0.00	11931.45	3977.15	3352.39	15293.94	12.92	15540.40	7227.69	15667.3	3832.74	463.66	0	131.85	13222.67	85.09	23.70	57.97	3.51	1.00	0.00
21	PUNJAB	3	6753.65	2251.22	9004.87	4197.77	1742.14	4116.73	1472.24	2937.63	7364.36	45.71	9561.98	3979.62	1137.94	3154.18	35.75	1.60	92.72	8401.81	87.87	27.09	75.08	0.43	1.10	0.02
22	RAJASTHAN	3	1254.23	4180.74	16722.97	2704.00	587.00	15960.83	5320.28	4201.81	20162.64	0.00	23433.64	11034.66	2327.86	5478.06	299.32	4.94	193.7	19338.04	82.52	24.08	56.86	1.55	1.00	0.03
23	SIKKIM	3	5627.76	187.59	750.37	19.18	49.23	703.59	224.53	200.00	903.99	0.00	972.00	248.36	164.53	132.75	75.75	0.00	193.40	814.81	83.83	40.38	32.58	9.30	23.74	0.00
24	TAMIL NADU	3	1880.46	6283.49	25133.95	318.54	1045.52	23561.42	7653.61	6503.11	30191.55	390.42	13494.03	14407.56	3490.43	7755.97	922.35	46.00	189.27	28802.55	83.90	26.05	57.87	3.44	0.67	0.17
25	TRIPURA	3	3829.26	1273.42	5993.68	413.18	374.36	4324.16	1441.38	1344.66	5689.82	18.70	6475.07	1882.95	877.29	1583.31	484.38	0	138.86	4667.27	76.71	35.32	63.77	9.75	2.80	0.00
26	UTTARAKHAND	3	4929.58	1604.19	6560.77	614.45	272.92	6123.36	2941.13	1981.28	8014.66	136.55	9038.58	3833.269	791.291	1751.58	227.51	3.93	288.76	6901.34	76.35	22.69	50.76	3.30	4.18	0.06
27	UTTAR PRD.	3	5650.34	18384.78	75339.12	6199.12	3016.48	6893.32	22978.44	16944.54	85579.86	233.02	95028.48	35708.85	8907.77	19710.85	5543.91	0.67	2327.5	72199.55	75.98	24.68	54.60	7.68	3.22	0.00
28	WEST BENGAL	3	1569.57	5220.19	20980.76	6666.65	888.57	14439.39	4813.20	4325.00	18764.59	167.70	26487.51	9121.5	2175.26	4096.09	2079.07	21.9	1998.41	19453.23	73.44	22.36	42.11	10.89	10.12	0.11
29	ANAND ISLANDS	3	274.01	0.00	274.01	135.47	44.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.51	182.34	11.91	7.43	0	0	0	0.02	19.36	10.62	76.76	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00
30	DAN HAVELI	3	180.40	0.00	180.40	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	DAMAN & DIU	3	87.44	0.00	87.44	3.96	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	LAKSHADWEEP	10	137.05	0.00	137.05	28.83	0	129.55			129.55	0.03	158.41	0	0	0	13.2	0	0	13.20	8.33	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	PUDUCHERRY	3	277.74	0.00	277.74	92.73	0	166.64	0.00	0.00	166.64	4.72	284.09	138.04	0.44	60.1	0	0	0	198.59	75.19	0.44	60.53	0.00	0.00	0.00
ALL INDIA			291154.31	96732.56	38786.87	35862.19	337084.00	112361.33	95292.45	207966.11	48124.69	100215.8	17412.42	10211.1	10672.54	38532.63	76.96						4.92	2.77	0.26	

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Sl. No.	Reporting Month	State	Employment Generated (In Lakh Mandays)					Percentage					Status of Work (In Number)			Percentage					Works Completed					Percentage				
			SC	ST	Other	Total (4+5+6)	Women	Landless	SC	ST	Women	Landless	No. of Works Under Taken	Works Under Progress	Works Completed	Generals	Under 22.5% Provision for SC/ST	Under 50% Provision for SC/ST	Others	Disabled	Maimed	Total (Against Col. 14)	Under 50% Provision for SC/ST (Against Col. 16)	Under 22.5% Provision for SC/ST (Against Col. 16)	Maimed	Disabled (Against Col. 16)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27				
1	ANDHRA PR.	3	47.44	21.69	67.27	136.40	51.94	57.52	34.78	15.90	38.01	42.17	62650	9949	53001	18883	18836	11705	1993	0	1454	84.80	35.58	22.08	0.00	2.74				
2	ARUNACHAL PR.	2	0	11.74	0	11.74	2.72	0.00	0.00	100.00	23.17	0.00	1700	179	1521	993	317	133	10	0	131	89.47	20.84	8.74	0.00	8.61				
3	ASSAM	3	121.02	133.1	378.23	632.35	65.10	280.34	19.14	21.05	10.29	41.17	96763	8976	87896	33803	29726	17092	0	19	5246	90.83	33.82	19.45	0.02	5.97				
4	BIHAR	3	95.23	5.37	92.14	192.74	36.38	164.24	49.41	2.79	18.98	85.21	39960	14123	25537	13389	4590	6294	0	13	671	64.39	17.93	24.61	0.05	2.63				
5	CHHATTISGARH	3	20.62	24.42	38.54	83.58	25.75	9.34	24.67	29.22	30.81	11.17	36794	7846	28943	4833	18346	4551	294	0	909	78.66	63.39	15.76	0.00	3.14				
6	GOA	3	0.17	0.71	1.76	2.64	0.71	0.00	6.55	26.89	0.00	2.17	197	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
7	GUJARAT	3	26.12	30.58	48.08	104.78	29.48	51.50	24.93	29.18	28.14	49.15	50417	5787	44633	16823	15898	11760	15	8	29	88.53	35.62	26.35	0.02	0.06				
8	HARYANA	3	44.06	0	29.59	73.98	23.09	67.63	60.02	0.00	31.21	91.41	29228	482	29056	9000	12233	5130	2843	0	50	99.38	42.10	17.66	0.00	0.17				
9	HIMACHAL PRD.	3	10.51	1.86	11.95	24.32	1.45	0.09	43.22	7.65	5.96	0.37	17466	4603	12863	7988	1706	2792	54	111	211	73.65	13.26	21.71	0.86	1.64				
10	J & K	3	4.79	8.59	15.6	29.18	0.47	1.37	18.42	29.44	1.61	4.69	15408	1807	13601	8445	1222	3700	0	6	228	88.27	8.98	27.20	0.04	1.68				
11	JHARKHAND	3	7.68	17.42	15.86	40.97	9.47	10.24	16.75	42.53	23.12	25.00	6546	1800	6590	2167	2511	1801	0	0	101	100.52	38.16	27.37	0.00	1.53				
12	KARNATAKA	3	89.98	39.12	181.4	310.51	97.29	94.75	29.98	12.60	31.33	30.51	111774	22466	88808	47391	14272	25239	0	121	2395	79.90	15.98	28.26	0.14	2.67				
13	KERALA	3	17.97	1.5	33.91	53.38	19.10	3.02	33.66	2.81	35.78	5.66	22711	11459	9483	5076	2417	1936	0	9	45	42.77	25.49	20.42	0.09	0.47				
14	MADHYA PRD.	3	91.32	68.49	107.91	267.72	97.22	108.22	34.11	25.58	36.31	40.80	75894	7985	67899	20488	21338	18837	1416	9	6111	89.48	31.43	27.74	0.01	9.00				
15	MAHARASHTRA	3	106.18	80.78	225.58	412.54	114.84	99.93	25.74	19.58	27.84	24.22	83118	25366	57152	27036	14194	18462	0	0	0	69.48	24.58	28.50	0.00	0.00				
16	MANIPUR	3	2.88	17.12	12.32	32.30	10.36	0.05	8.85	53.00	32.07	0.15	7465	1194	6158	2512	1173	2208	0	92	173	82.49	19.05	35.86	1.49	2.81				
17	MEGHALAYA	3	0	34.67	0	34.67	9.04	0.00	0.00	100.00	26.07	0.00	7187	2629	4558	2156	1534	0	309	559	63.42	33.66	0.00	6.78	12.26					
18	MIZORAM	3	0	14.2	0	14.20	4.79	0.00	0.00	100.00	33.73	0.00	2876	842	2034	1888	0	0	0	32	114	70.72	0.00	0.00	1.57	5.60				
19	NAGALAND	3	0	13.6	0	13.60	4.08	0.00	0.00	100.00	30.00	0.00	1410	117	1293	368	383	758	0	3	215	91.70	29.62	58.62	0.23	16.63				
20	ORISSA	3	64.54	25.29	93.78	183.61	60.98	46.04	35.15	13.77	33.21	25.07	15356	818	15802	9206	5928	0	0	688	103.04	37.51	0.00	0.00	4.23					
21	PUNJAB	3	31.94	0.00	12.28	44.19	0.33	44.05	72.28	0.00	0.75	99.68	21343	2626	18717	6560	4750	7327	0	0	80	87.70	25.38	39.15	0.00	0.43				
22	RAJASTHAN	3	62.43	26.25	74.08	162.76	59.36	29.20	39.36	16.13	38.47	17.94	44086	7189	35802	16625	8213	10430	0	62	652	81.62	22.83	29.99	0.17	1.81				
23	SIKKIM	3	0.98	4.06	5.48	10.53	2.78	0.98	9.40	38.56	28.40	9.31	1437	261	1171	397	189	337	61	4	183	81.49	16.14	28.78	0.34	15.83				
24	TAMIL NADU	3	113.23	6.49	120.01	239.73	88.66	183.45	47.23	2.71	36.98	76.92	70211	11643	55563	19813	24094	13111	56	379	1295	83.42	41.14	22.42	0.65	2.21				
25	TRIPURA	3	14.64	32.08	30.82	77.54	23.39	4.05	16.88	41.37	30.17	5.22	20094	2560	17144	6388	3671	4497	0	265	2323	85.32	21.41	26.23	1.55	13.95				
26	UTTARAKHAND	3	28.6	6.78	51.26	86.64	18.03	12.43	33.01	7.83	20.81	14.35	30155	4990	25165	13223	3467	7111	132	6	1326	83.45	13.78	28.26	0.02	5.27				
27	UTTAR PRD.	3	450.96	0.4	346.17	797.53	117.05	357.92	56.54	0.05	14.75	44.88	179897	17116	160717	75050	21439	51088	744	750	11646	89.35	13.34	31.79	0.47	7.25				
28	WEST BENGAL	3	75.37	23.49	67.09	165.95	32.97	105.06	45.42	14.15	19.87	63.31	83757	24458	59374	22977	18045	4504	928	2395	10525	70.89	30.39	7.59	4.03	17.73				
29	ANAND ISLANDS	3	0	0.07	0.20	0.27	0.06	0.01	0.00	25.93	22.22	3.70	68	16	52	48	4	0	0	0	0	76.47	7.69	0.00	0.00	0.00				
30	DAN HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
31	DAMAN & DIU	3	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
32	LAKSHADWEEP	10	0	0.15	0	0.15	0.03	0.00	0.00	100.00	20.00	0.00	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
33	PUDUCHERRY	3	0.41	0	0	0.18	0.59	0.05	0.00	66.49	0.00	7.97	0.00	35	121	93	1	27	0	0	0	59.31	0.83	22.31	0.00	0.00				
ALL INDIA		1529.42	650.02	2051.65	4241.09	1007.87	1712.43	36.06	15.33	23.76	40.38	11530.06	199013	935376	395750	296507	228850	26507	8346	4693	47330	92.39	28.78	24.47	0.49	5.06				

DETAILED OF FOODGRAINS AUTHORISED, LIFTED AND UTILIZED UNDER SGRY DURING 2006-07

(Rs.in Lakh)		(In Tonnes)														
S.N.	State	Reporting Month Code	Allocation of foodgrains			OB against Authorisation as on 1-4-2006 (Unlifted quantity) {Authorisation (Minus)}	Authorization of foodgrains		Total Authorization (Col. 7+10)	Current Year's Foodgrains Lifted	%age of Lifting	Unutilized Balance of last year's Lifted (minus) Last year's Utilization]	Total Lifted (Col. 12+14)	Current Year Utilization	%age of Utilization	
			Wheat	Rice	Total		Wheat	Rice								Total
1	ANDHRA PR.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	ANDHRA PR.	3	0	66370	66370	3460	0	66370	66370	69830	54536	78.10	0	54536	42137	77.26
2	ARUNACHAL PR.	2	0	790	790	0	0	790	790	790	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
3	ASSAM	3	0	118472	118472	186378	0	118472	118472	304850	218352	71.63	87383	305735	220530	72.13
4	BIHAR	3	0	129645	129645	149041	0	129645	129645	278686	101972	36.59	65549	167521	120232	71.77
5	CHHATTISGARH	3	0	30052	30052	0	0	30052	30052	30052	27499	91.50	1911	29410	25860	87.93
6	GOA	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
7	GUJARAT	3	53189	0	53189	646	53189	0	53189	53835	42786	79.48	6532	49318	33240	67.40
8	HARYANA	3	36818	0	36818	0	36818	0	36818	36818	36818	100.00	394	37212	36854	99.04
9	HIMACHAL PRD.	3	0	13977	13977	1036.62	0	13079	13079	14115.62	10994	77.88	6743	17737	12352	69.64
10	J & K	3	0	15997	15997	668.31	0	15997	15997	16665.31	15876	95.26	83	15868	15212	95.32
11	JHARKHAND	3	0	20790	20790	0	0	20790	20790	20790	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
12	KARNATAKA	3	0	98755	98755	4059.31	0	98755	98755	102814.31	98967	96.26	3712	102679	98887	96.31
13	KERALA	3	0	49407	49407	5066	0	49407	49407	54473	4339	7.97	0	4339	4159	95.85
14	MADHYA PRD.	3	41694	60899	102593	1806	41694	60899	102593	104399	102917	98.58	7822	110739	100920	91.13
15	MAHARASHTRA	3	0	156480	156480	71780	0	156480	156480	228260	133058	58.29	34915	167973	143016	85.14
16	MANIPUR	3	0	11216	11216	999.38	0	11216	11216	12215.38	12205	99.92	0	12205	12205	100.00
17	MEGHALAYA	3	0	9083	9083	4011	0	9083	9083	13094	13139	100.34	0	13139	11651	88.67
18	MIZORAM	3	0	2596	2596	0	0	2596	2596	2596	2272	87.52	0	2272	1999	87.98
19	NAGALAND	3	0	8179	8179	0	0	8179	8179	8179	4979	60.88	0	4979	6046	121.43
20	ORISSA	3	0	58580	58580	0	0	58580	58580	58580	58580	100.00	1028	59608	4979	8.35
21	PUNJAB	3	41107	0	41107	11635	36245	0	36245	47880	27355	57.13	4162	31517	30600	97.09
22	RAJASTHAN	3	76343	0	76343	0.00	76343	0	76343	76343	74372	97.42	19197	93569	71884	76.82
23	SIKKIM	3	0	2626	2626	0	0	2626	2626	2626	2626	100.00	0	2626	2626	100.00
24	TAMIL NADU	3	0	114738	114738	0	0	114738	114738	114738	112595	98.13	1550	114145	107402	94.09
25	TRIPURA	3	0	17828	17828	547.28	0	17828	17828	18375.28	18096	98.48	567	18663	18279	97.94
26	UTTARAKHAND	3	6412	23539	29951	359	6412	23539	29951	30310	22875	75.47	3683	26558	23467	86.36
27	UTTAR PRD.	3	244872	99112	343984	273224	244872	99112	343984	617208	16172	2.62	11705	27877	27355	98.13
28	WEST BENGAL	3	0	95320	95320	7387.49	0	95320	95320	102707.49	91121	88.72	38532	129653	96976	74.80
29	A&N ISLANDS	3	0	1667	1667	515	0	0	0	515	515	100.00	0	515	120	23.30
30	D&N HAVELI	0	0	1098	1098	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
31	DAMAN & DIU	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
32	LAKSHADWEEP	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
33	PUDUCHERRY	3	0	900	900	28.323	0	900	900	928.323	189	20.36	28	217	193	88.90
	ALL INDIA		500435	1208116	1708551	722647.713	495573	1204453	1700026	2422673.713	1305204	53.87	295495	1600700	1269181	79.29

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE UNDER THE SAMPOORNA GRAMEEN ROZGAR YOJANA DURING THE YEAR 2007-08

(Rs. in Lakhs)			Percentage of Expenditure																										
S.N.	State	Reporting Month Code	Allocation Centre	Actual O.B. as on 1-4-2006/27 but released during 2007-08		Centre release of 1-4-2006/27 but released during 2007-08	Release During Current Year		State's Matching Share	State's Share Actual Released	Total (Col. 9+11)	Misc. Receipt (Col. 10+11)	Total Availability (Col. 7+8+9+10+11)	Expenditure General Works SC/ST		Maintenance	Training	Others	Total	Percentage SC/ST		Minority15 %	Others	Training					
				State Share	Total		Individual Beneficiaries (22.5%)	Habituation (60%)						Individual Beneficiaries (22.5%)	Habituation (60%)														
3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
11	ANDHRA PRADESH	11	5434.48	1144.83	4579.31	397.77	2233.15	2600.69	886.90	1431.27	5491.96	3.91	5763.79	2115.42	35.01	729.58	30.80	3.91	0.00	393.2	3832.84	66.44	19.57	58.94	4.71	0.10	0.74	0.00	0.00
10	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	10	1196.71	398.90	1595.61	465.23	0.00	718.04	239.35	0.00	666.78	1850.05	118.29	54.47	182.05	182.05	182.05	182.05	182.05	182.05	182.05	182.05	182.05	182.05	182.05	182.05	182.05	182.05	182.05
11	ASSAM	11	19772.91	26363.98	46136.89	912.07	8351.69	11863.75	3964.58	4884.60	46748.35	3.00	26012.11	8563.22	2792.55	8446.28	366.48	321.14	3.70	970.69	19054.06	73.25	29.31	97.17	1.87	4.83	5.09	0.02	0.00
4	BIHAR	12	1130.76	376.92	1507.68	297.73	282.83	678.46	226.15	320.46	998.92	0.00	1311.58	754.18	97.67	243.98	2.22	77.14	0.12	0.02	1115.33	85.04	7.751	43.75	0.20	1.54	0.00	0.00	0.01
6	GOA	11	417.64	139.21	556.85	15.35	0.00	109.00	109.00	3.56	127.91	5.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.57	4.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	GUJARAT	11	7066.26	2362.09	9428.35	1178.77	1344.02	4251.76	1417.25	2659.34	3211.10	2.30	9736.19	4613.38	469.02	1311.95	147.14	3.72	0.82	2232	5688.65	68.55	22.34	51.16	2.48	0.06	0.38	0.00	0.01
8	HARYANA	12	5416.94	1865.65	7222.59	133.58	1807.19	5104.57	1083.39	8187.96	9.82	1138.55	3146.80	151.72	22.44	0.00	4.74	5559.70	64.83	12.88	80.86	2.88	0.43	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	HIMACHAL PRD.	11	1534.07	511.36	2045.43	266.32	351.34	1019.28	337.76	359.86	3779.14	152.84	2149.44	362.82	42.95	383.23	5.50	79.86	0.00	1.15	1134.51	52.78	25.20	48.93	0.48	1.75	0.01	0.00	0.00
10	J & KASHMIR	00	2034.65	678.22	2712.87	0.00	1368.83	456.28	0.00	1368.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	JHARKHAND	00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	KARNATAKA	11	1927.77	3075.92	5003.69	1633.60	2786.95	1756.67	2965.56	3991.76	8648.45	39.31	4308.31	5207.72	258.81	267.13	116.19	21.59	3.11	11.84	846.93	75.64	21.95	41.73	1.80	0.33	0.18	0.05	0.00
13	KERALA	12	6706.96	2235.66	8942.64	384.12	2575.97	4024.19	1341.40	1341.39	5365.96	25.76	8552.45	4256.94	709.94	1340.86	116.19	21.59	3.11	11.84	846.93	75.64	21.95	41.73	1.80	0.33	0.18	0.05	0.00
14	MADHYA PRD.	12	8546.61	3095.54	12642.15	246.73	2531.79	7472.95	2480.98	2403.96	8876.91	798.40	13452.83	4465.38	1153.98	2697.66	516.47	965.64	13.43	359.82	10772.26	75.61	22.69	53.04	5.08	9.49	3.53	0.13	0.00
15	MAHARASHTRA	9	16922.17	5640.72	22562.89	855.85	372.03	12825.46	4275.15	854.64	13680.10	127.24	18395.22	5473.33	688.02	2142.86	17.15	13.75	0.00	32.61	3387.72	45.49	16.44	51.22	0.16	0.16	0.39	0.00	0.00
16	MANIPUR	5	1854.67	618.22	2472.89	138.44	398.22	1112.80	370.93	0.00	1112.80	0.00	1640.46	16.43	2.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.71	9.22	1.17	21.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	MEGHALAYA	9	723.57	241.19	964.76	50.72	8.00	225.78	75.26	86.62	292.40	99.36	392.48	179.45	35.58	9.00	87.18	0.00	4.57	297.78	77.86	23.90	6.00	3.00	26.28	1.53	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	MIZORAM	7	358.17	119.39	477.56	131.39	91.99	214.40	71.63	7.66	222.76	0.25	435.49	241.21	0.00	0.00	4.62	1.00	0.00	247.03	56.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.86	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00
19	NEGALAND	9	916.47	306.16	1224.63	2.68	225.83	951.08	183.69	0.00	551.08	0.53	780.12	122.26	113.07	259.77	0.00	23.42	0.00	517.52	66.34	43.70	100.00	0.00	4.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	ORISSA	12	4691.19	1563.73	6254.92	289.74	0.00	2814.72	939.24	1329.52	4144.24	0.00	4433.96	2209.70	1478.44	850.83	134.25	185.15	0.25	9.05	4867.67	112.04	59.52	34.25	2.70	3.73	0.18	0.01	0.00
21	PUNJAB	12	5338.88	1746.63	7085.51	229.35	526.48	3143.95	1047.98	1154.47	4300.42	8.50	5961.75	919.07	540.00	1904.83	47.00	117.73	1.28	34.76	4268.27	84.32	25.30	89.42	1.10	2.76	0.81	0.03	0.00
22	RAJASTHAN	12	5439.21	3146.40	12585.61	375.83	261.81	5963.52	1867.84	2710.15	8073.67	0.00	11261.31	5334.43	1094.10	2707.37	340.70	85.19	1.43	17.55	9560.77	84.90	22.89	56.83	3.56	0.88	0.18	0.01	0.00
23	SIKKIM	12	181.88	60.63	242.51	6.09	45.50	109.13	36.38	0.00	109.13	0.42	161.14	7.05	12.15	27.00	8.50	0.00	0.00	23.50	78.20	46.53	51.07	68.05	10.87	0.00	30.05	0.00	0.00
24	TAMIL NADU	12	15960.80	5320.27	21281.07	390.41	3993.61	19433.08	5244.36	8513.40	27456.48	128.97	66669.47	8559.09	2177.47	8225.69	176.95	968.80	8.00	46.11	18370.11	88.88	23.71	56.89	8.41	2.01	3.25	0.09	0.00
25	TARUNIA	12	970.73	280.24	1250.97	160.90	217.76	522.44	174.15	246.73	769.17	0.28	133.01	245.66	116.38	100.17	0.00	23.42	0.00	910.60	96.54	38.40	54.00	13.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	UTTARAKHAND	12	3757.88	1252.63	5010.51	768.81	940.28	2834.76	944.92	1117.40	3952.16	2.39	5963.64	2224.06	427.75	945.31	26.38	127.48	0.94	83.76	3815.68	67.37	22.42	48.55	0.89	3.34	1.67	0.02	0.00
27	UTTAR PRD.	10	3276.49	10958.83	14235.32	4194.73	8226.16	23438.30	7612.10	10250.32	33866.62	355.02	46462.53	2975.78	8194.68	368.96	1805.84	0.92	662.25	26884.25	57.86	21.39	60.96	1.45	6.72	2.46	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	WEST BENGAL	11	780.38	260.13	1040.51	70.32	82.88	696.26	202.09	177.23	783.49	0.00	916.69	225.00	86.15	39.65	4.30	37.71	0.20	142.56	589.57	64.32	27.19	33.80	0.73	6.40	24.18	0.03	0.00
29	ANDHRA PRADESH	10	274.01	267.03	541.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	267.03	5.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.61	2.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	ANDHRA PRADESH	11	807.44	319.00	1126.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	ANDHRA PRADESH	12	87.44	31.90	119.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	LAKSHADWEEP	7	137.05	0.00	137.05	45.30	0.00	82.23	0.00	0.00	82.23	0.00	127.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	PONDICHERY	11	277.74	0.00	277.74	68.51	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	168.51	0.00	37.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	64.22	38.60	0.00	94.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ALL INDIA			16547.91	54839.42	220778.33	13415.20	43268.68	119605.60	38474.46	41013.39	156603.99	2303.60	73202.53	17265.42	39183.76	738.88	5066.99	45.96	3003.26	141536.79	65.64	24.40	56.37	2.64	3.58	2.12	0.03	0.03	0.00

PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE UNDER THE SAMPOORNA Grameen Rozgar Yojana During THE YEAR 2007-08

Report ing Month	Employment Generated (in Lakh Mandays)										Percentage			Status of Work (in Number)				Works Completed				Percentage						
	SC	ST	Other	Total (4+5+6)	Women	Landless	SC	ST	Women	Landless	No. of Works Under Progress Taken	Works Completed	Generals	Under 22.5% Provision for SC/ST for SC/ST	Under 50% Provision for SC/ST	Minority Others 15%	Disabl ed	Mainot ance	Total (Against Col. 14)	Under 22.5% Provision for SC/ST (Against Col. 16)	Under 50% Provision for SC/ST (Against Col. 16)	Disabled 15%	Maintenance (Against Col. 16)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1 ANDHRA PRADESH.	11	11.23	3.14	16.08	30.45	11.63	17.73	36.88	10.31	38.19	58.23	12384	4447	7937	3037	2194	2180	526	0	0	64.09	27.64	27.47	23.97	0.00	0.00		
2 ARUNACHAL PRADESH.	10	0.00	1.15	0.02	1.17	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	98.29	7.69	0.00	247	170	108	73	30	5	0	43.72	27.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
3 ASSAM	11	31.95	42.51	83.50	157.96	25.61	57.87	20.23	26.91	16.21	36.64	30675	11832	18843	5759	6903	2972	2352	0	88	769	61.43	36.63	15.77	34.07	0.47	4.08	
4 BIHAR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
5 CHHATISGARH	12	2.59	3.89	5.32	11.80	4.72	2.95	21.95	32.97	40.00	25.00	5751	1820	3931	1417	1838	450	66	0	10	150	68.35	46.76	11.45	3.59	0.25	3.82	
6 GOA	11	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.00	1.79	26.79	26.79	0.00	216	210	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
7 GUJARAT	11	13.93	9.08	28.78	51.79	11.41	21.05	26.90	17.53	22.03	40.64	38244	8428	29816	18047	3289	8182	250	0	4	44	77.96	11.03	27.44	7.60	0.01	0.15	
8 HARYANA	12	20.39	0.00	14.10	34.49	10.17	32.88	59.11	0.00	29.50	95.34	18922	3147	15775	4744	5953	2609	2409	0	0	60	83.37	37.74	16.54	40.47	0.00	0.38	
9 HIMACHAL PRD.	11	3.44	0.99	3.19	7.62	0.32	0.01	45.14	12.99	4.20	0.13	6935	3768	3167	1930	425	569	187	0	1	55	45.67	13.42	17.97	44.00	0.03	1.74	
10 J. & K. & SHIMIR	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
11 JHARKHAND	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
12 KARNATAKA	11	26.93	14.97	48.24	90.14	27.27	22.11	29.88	16.61	30.25	24.53	60880	28777	10308	5339	2165	2591	0	1	212	16.93	21.00	25.14	0.00	0.01	2.06		
13 KERALA	12	15.52	0.99	27.56	44.06	15.87	1.92	35.21	2.24	36.02	4.35	10580	5743	4828	2634	1040	1142	4	0	4	4	45.63	21.54	23.65	0.38	0.08	0.08	
14 MADHYA PRD.	12	32.99	22.34	46.34	101.67	29.21	41.78	32.45	21.97	28.73	41.09	31063	9440	21623	6646	5998	4755	2316	0	68	2240	69.61	25.89	21.99	41.37	0.31	10.36	
15 MAHARASHTRA	9	22.37	13.46	59.66	95.49	24.42	12.75	23.43	14.10	25.57	13.35	29706	20951	8785	4692	1452	2597	12	0	2	29.47	16.58	29.66	0.83	0.00	0.02		
16 MANIPUR	5	0.02	0.04	0.11	0.17	0.05		11.76	23.53	29.41	0.00	448	401	47	42	5	0	0	0	0	0	10.49	10.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
17 MEGHALAYA	9	0.00	1.92	0.00	1.92	0.58	0.00	0.00	100.00	30.21	0.00	1244	602	642	472	71	0	0	0	22	77	51.61	11.06	0.00	0.00	3.43	11.99	
18 MIZORAM	7	0.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	0.55	0.00	0.00	100.00	27.50	0.00	1085	278	807	783	0	0	0	0	0	24	74.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.97	
19 NAGALAND	9	0.00	5.98	0.00	5.98	1.97	0.03	0.00	100.00	32.94	0.50	2600	357	2351	546	541	1169	0	0	95	90.42	23.01	49.72	0.00	0.00	4.04	4.04	
20 ORISSA	12	12.34	3.08	22.14	37.56	11.80	17.09	32.85	8.20	31.42	45.50	5120	1822	5658	2953	2236	2236	220	0	10	239	110.51	39.52	0.00	9.84	0.18	4.22	
21 PUNJAB	12	14.93	0.00	6.43	21.36	0.98	21.32	69.90	0.00	4.59	99.81	11846	4096	11846	3748	2296	5407	170	0	0	225	100.00	19.38	45.64	7.40	0.00	1.90	
22 RAJASTHAN	12	32.97	12.12	36.96	82.05	29.07	13.00	40.18	14.77	35.43	15.84	25813	12277	11999	5337	3168	2741	645	0	2	106	46.48	26.40	22.84	20.36	0.02	0.88	
23 SIKKIM	12	0.49	0.53	0.22	1.24	0.05	0.00	39.52	42.74	4.03	0.00	105	28	78	11	18	38	11	0	0	0	74.29	23.08	48.72	61.11	0.00	0.00	
24 TAMIL NADU	12	72.96	6.02	79.11	158.09	53.67	114.15	56.37	3.81	33.95	72.20	55667	2232	33435	13765	8799	8532	1086	0	49	1204	60.06	26.32	25.52	12.34	0.15	3.60	
25 TRIPURA	12	1.46	3.64	4.01	9.11	2.73	0.91	16.00	39.98	29.99	10.00	4120	717	3403	1089	715	644	442	0	25	488	82.60	21.01	18.92	61.82	0.73	14.34	
26 UTTARAKHAND	12	14.20	3.26	25.06	42.52	42.52	2.53	33.40	7.67	100.00	5.95	21941	7789	14160	7457	1998	3846	115	0	8	736	64.54	14.11	27.16	5.76	0.06	5.20	
27 UTTAR PRD.	10	103.36	0.00	77.48	178.84	27.06	95.00	16.16	0.00	15.13	53.12	87564	36673	50766	20477	6377	17590	1354	0	138	4830	57.98	12.56	34.65	21.23	0.27	9.51	
28 WEST BENGAL	11	3.21	0.04	2.79	6.04	0.62	1.12	53.15	0.66	10.26	18.54	1210	203	1007	551	94	99	0	0	12	251	83.22	9.33	9.83	0.00	1.19	24.93	
29 A&N ISLANDS	10	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.00	29.82	24.04	0.00	12	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8.33	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
30 D&N HAVELI	11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
31 DAMAN & DIU	7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
32 LAKSHADWEEP	7	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.05	0.00	0.00	100.00	38.46	0.00	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
33 PUDUCHERRY	11	0.22	0.00	0.19	0.40	0.05	0.00	54.21	0.00	12.87	0.00	127	10	76	57	0	19	0	0	0	0	59.84	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
ALL INDIA		435.49	151.31	587.35	1174.15	332.50	476.20	37.09	12.89	28.32	40.56	464532	186251	261380	111619	57205	68133	12165	5	442	11911	1587.00925	21.89	26.07	21.27	0.01	3.63	

DETAILED OF FOODGRAINS AUTHORISED, LIFTED AND UTILIZED UNDER SGRY DURING 2007-08

(Rs.in Lakh)

(In Tonnes)

S.N.	State	Reporting Month Code	Allocation of foodgrains			OB against Authorisation as on 1-4-2007 (Unlifted quantity) (Authorisation (Minus) Lifting)	Authorization of foodgrains			Total Authorisation (Col. 7+10)	Current Year's Foodgrains Lifted	%age of Lifting	Unutilized Balance of last year's Lifted [Last year lifting (minus) Last year's Utilization]	Total Lifted (Col. 12+14)	Current Year Utilization	%age of Utilization
			Wheat	Rice	Total		Wheat	Rice	Total							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	ANDHRA PR.	11	0	20613	20613	684	0	20613	20613	21297	7065	33	0	7065	7065	100.00
2	ARUNACHAL PR.	10	0	10377	10377	104	0	10377	10377	10481	89	1	55	144	0	0.00
3	ASSAM	11	0	91194	91194	20952	0	91194	91194	112146	9311	8	13159	22470	15704	69.89
4	BIHAR		0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0.00
5	CHHATISGARH	12	0	6786	6786	0	0	6786	6786	6786	3392	50	0	3392	2788	82.19
6	GOA	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
7	GUJARAT	11	42507	0	42507	13232	42507	0	42507	55739	7442	9185	18216	25658	17019	66.33
8	HARYANA	12	34491	0	34491	0	34491	0	34491	34491	14389	42	371	14760	12591	85.30
9	HIMACHAL PRD.	11	4562	6031	10593	2367	4562	6031	10593	12960	3944	30	4767	8711	4110	47.18
10	J. & KASHMIR		3252	8960	12212		3252	8960	12212	12212	0	0	0	0		#DIV/0!
11	JHARKHAND		0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		#DIV/0!
12	KARNATAKA	11	14316	57263	71579	3557	14316	57268	71584	75141	12525	17	2861	15387	6375	41.43
13	KERALA	12	13622	26637	40259	37520	13622	26637	40259	77779	36326	47	180	36506	33566	91.95
14	MADHYA PRD.	12	49609	5947	55556	4378	49609	5947	55556	59934	28018	47	3111	31129	26917	86.47
15	MAHARASHTRA	9	65775	35812	101587	44451	65775	35812	101587	146038	42810	29	22289	65099	33791	51.91
16	MANIPUR	5	0	8556	8556		0	8556	8556	8556		0		0		0.00
17	MEGHALAYA	9	0	3339	3339	0	0	1736	1736	1736	1254	72	0	1254	0	0.00
18	MIZORAM	7	0	1652	1652	0	0	1652	1652	1652	551	33	0	551	57	10.25
19	NAGALAND	9	2118	2121	4239	0	2118	2121	4239	4239	1110	26	0	1110	1110	100.00
20	ORISSA	12	0	28154	28154	0	0	28154	28154	28154	15033	53	565	15598	11110	71.23
21	PUNJAB	12	31447	0	31447	9948	31447	0	31447	41395	22079	53	837	22916	21158	92.33
22	RAJASTHAN	12	56652	0	56652	1973	56652	0	56652	58625	26702	46	17056	43758	31224	71.35
23	SIKKIM	12	0	839	839	0	0	839	839	839	419	50	0	419	64	15.19
24	TAMIL NADU	12	0	95787	95787	2143	0	95787	95787	97930	50024	51	4550	54574	43606	79.90
25	TRIPURA	12	0	4017	4017	0	0	4017	4017	4017	1042	26	0	1042	982	94.25
26	UTTARAKHAND	12	6616	15938	22554	6609	6616	15938	22554	29163	11987	41	2408	14395	11405	79.23
27	UTTAR PRD.	10	#####	33166	197267	123764	164101	33166	197267	321031	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
28	WEST BENGAL	11	0	4684	4684	0	0	4684	4684	4684	2152	46	2113	4265	2616	61.35
29	A&N ISLANDS	10	0	1645	1645	906	0	0	0	906	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
30	D&N HAVELI	11	0	1083	1083	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
32	LAKSHADWEEP	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
33	PUDUCHERRY	11	0	1616	1616	24	0	0	0	24	121	503	24	146	145	99.69
	ALL INDIA		#####	472217	961285	272612	489068	#####	955343	1227955	297786	24	92562	390348	283402	72.60

**State-wise Details of Foodgrains Authorised Under
Special Component of SGRY During 2006-07 to 2007-08**

SI No	Name of the State	Allocation of foodgrains year-wise under Special Component (Qty in MTs)	
		2006-07	2007-08
1	Arunachal Pradesh		
2	Andhra Pradesh		
3	Assam		
4	Bihar		
5	Chattisgarh		
6	Gujarat		
7	Haryana		
8	Himachal Pradesh		
9	Jharkhand	20000	
10	Karnataka	230000	55100
11	Kerala		
12	Madhya Pradesh	0	
13	Maharashtra	0	
14	Meghalaya	0	
15	Mizoram	0	
16	Orissa	0	
17	Rajasthan	160400	
18	Sikkim	0	
19	Tamil Nadu	244000	
20	Uttar Pradesh		
21	Uttarakhand	0	
22	A & N		
23	Jammu & Kashmir		
24	Puducherry		
	Total	654400	55100

Category wise Unconnected Habitations to be covered under PMGSY in different States

#	Name the State	Total No of Habitations	No. of Unconnected Habitations	Eligible Unconnected Habitations			Total to be covered under PMGSY
				1000+	500-999	250-499	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	67401	2679	167	417	396	980
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3880	2741	49	127	290	466
3	Assam	23152	17975	7323	4862	3161	15346
4	Bihar*	39824	11497	8187	1847	0	10034
5	Chattisgarh	29544	24202	2604	6313	3644	12561
6	Goa	369	55	0	20	35	55
7	Gujarat	35282	8127	472	2288	1493	4253
8	Haryana	6745	23	0	2	0	2
9	Himachal Pradesh	16997	11340	262	853	2379	3494
10	Jammu & Kashmir	9270	3946	785	942	1065	2792
11	Jarkhand	35769	21036	2622	4178	3896	10696
12	Karnataka	56682	4608	156	118	602	876
13	Kerala	14899	475	121	333	19	473
14	Madhya Pradesh	55719	34771	5804	10645	2043	18492
15	Maharashtra	56663	6892	187	810	516	1513
16	Manipur	2905	1142	71	187	340	598
17	Meghalaya	5362	2752	9	150	597	756
18	Mizoram	790	392	47	114	124	285
19	Nagaland	1083	145	24	44	48	116
20	Orissa	50101	29023	3703	6715	7921	18339
21	Punjab	13579	920	103	433	0	536
22	Rajasthan	39954	19945	2725	6428	2082	11235
23	Sikkim	901	410	16	138	164	318
24	Tamil Nadu	62919	5318	577	1825	238	2640
25	Tripura	8132	4448	179	655	1083	1917
26	Uttar Pradesh	170004	89246	10898	17944	0	28842
27	Uttaranchal	16800	8613	152	690	1689	2531
28	West Bengal	58263	33904	12790	10142	5952	28884
	Total	882989	346625	60033	79220	39777	179030

Road Length required to Connect Unconnected Habitations of different Categories under PMGSY

#	Name the State	Length required (in Km.) for habitations of population			Total Length to be covered under PMGSY (in Km.)
		1000+	500 - 999	250 - 499	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	668	1668	990	3326
2	Arunachal Pradesh	318	1079	2119	3516
3	Assam	7900	6671	4416	18987
4	Bihar*	28713	4831	0	33544
5	Chhattisgarh	12213	14709	10634	37556
6	Goa	0	40	50	90
7	Gujarat	1038	4027	2387	7453
8	Haryana	0	26	0	26
9	Himachal Pradesh	1734	3389	7709	12832
10	Jammu & Kashmir	3454	2722	2236	8412
11	Jarkhand	5298	8943	7204	21445
12	Karnataka	103	397	1367	1866
13	Kerala	116	323	21	460
14	Madhya Pradesh	25131	31403	3730	60264
15	Maharashtra	633	1961	1774	4369
16	Manipur	355	633	1143	2131
17	Meghalaya	31	553	2078	2662
18	Mizoram	236	948	837	2021
19	Nagaland	388	905	496	1789
20	Orissa	7946	13652	7776	29374
21	Punjab	205	774	0	979
22	Rajasthan	9961	19875	6636	36472
23	Sikkim	78	541	488	1107
24	Tamil Nadu	1426	3552	281	5259
25	Tripura	260	1205	1516	2980
26	Uttar Pradesh	16300	22300	125	38725
27	Uttaranchal	1299	4251	4880	10429
28	West Bengal	13192	9803	657	23652
	Total	138998	161179	71548	371725

Average Length per Habitation required to Connect Unconnected Habitations to be covered under PMGSY in different States

#	Name the State	Total to be covered under PMGSY		Avg length / Hab (Km)
		No	Length (Km)	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	980	3326	3.39
2	Arunachal Pradesh	466	3516	7.55
3	Assam	15346	18987	1.24
4	Bihar*	10034	33544	3.34
5	Chhattisgarh	12561	37556	2.99
6	Goa	55	90	1.63
7	Gujarat	4253	7453	1.75
8	Haryana	2	26	13.13
9	Himachal Pradesh	3494	12832	3.67
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2792	8412	3.01
11	Jarkhand	10696	21445	2.00
12	Karnataka	876	1866	2.13
13	Kerala*	473	460	0.97
14	Madhya Pradesh	18492	60264	3.26
15	Maharashtra	1513	4369	2.89
16	Manipur*	598	2131	3.56
17	Meghalaya	756	2662	3.52
18	Mizoram	285	2021	7.09
19	Nagaland	116	1789	15.42
20	Orissa	18339	29374	1.60
21	Punjab	536	979	1.83
22	Rajasthan	11235	36472	3.25
23	Sikkim	318	1107	3.48
24	Tamil Nadu	2640	5259	1.99
25	Tripura	1917	2980	1.55
26	Uttar Pradesh	28842	38725	1.34
27	Uttaranchal	2531	10429	4.12
28	West Bengal	28884	23652	0.82
	Total	179030	371725	2.08

Bharat Nirman - Physical Targets for New Connectivity

(Length in Kms, Habitations in Numbers)

Sl.No	Name of the State	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		Total	
		Length	Habs	Length	Habs	Length	Habs	Length	Habs	Length	Habs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	162.5	22	637.5	65	646.875	67	671.875	84	2118.75	238
3	Assam	605.852	421	2864.063	1988	3889.845	2701	5793.46	4022	13153.22	9132
4	Bihar	1665.831	896	3928.75	2062	6121.425	3214	7230.306	3784	18946.312	9956
5	Chhattisgarh	1501.365	478	4367.606	1310	6450.644	2007	8255.181	2514	20574.796	6309
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	402.955	230	429.723	246	438.675	251	438.675	251	1710.028	978
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	464.583	127	795.833	209	638.542	166	479.167	123	2378.125	625
10	Jammu & Kashmir	169.972	57	1059.49	352	1781.869	593	1405.099	466	4416.43	1468
11	Jharkhand	1051.779	526	2594.39	1295	1812.298	901	2319.31	1155	7777.777	3877
12	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	2602.139	768	6162.451	1760	8326.848	2399	10470.17	2905	27561.608	7832
15	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Manipur	100	11	460.714	48	464.286	48	719.048	74	1744.048	181
17	Meghalaya	123.609	35	135.971	30	140.091	31	144.211	32	543.882	128
18	Mizoram	82.746	12	274.819	39	277.884	39	306.498	43	941.947	133
19	Nagaland	93.318	9	104.529	10	109.507	10	114.485	11	421.839	40
20	Orissa	1055.95	493	1985.609	874	2524.021	1087	4427.774	1993	9993.354	4447
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	2153.615	743	3629.519	1252	3554.217	1225	2123.494	732	11460.845	3952
23	Sikkim	75.031	22	104.042	30	108.043	31	132.053	37	419.169	120
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Tripura	94.774	66	261.74	183	354.701	248	447.661	313	1158.876	810
26	Uttar Pradesh	1966.416	1236	2390.632	1533	2059.213	1323	1378.701	897	7794.962	4989
27	Uttaranchal	380.609	95	422.008	106	1025.641	257	1020.299	255	2848.557	713
28	West Bengal	739.378	787	2572.767	2738	3265.307	3473	3643.359	3876	10220.811	10874
	Total	15492.422	7034	35182.156	16130	43989.932	20071	51520.826	23567	146185.336	66802

Bharat Nirman Physical Targets for Upgradation

(Length in Kms)

Sl.No	Name of the State	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Total
		Length	length	Length	Length	Length
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	1821.494	2258.652	2258.652	2258.652	8597.45
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	2005.71	2269.808	2219.843	6495.361
4	Bihar	0	2393.617	3510.638	3390.958	9295.213
5	Chhattisgarh	0	1986.063	3240.418	3222.996	8449.477
6	Goa	190.114	190.114	190.114	190.114	760.456
7	Gujarat	0	1557.971	1557.971	1413.043	4528.985
8	Haryana	229.358	1146.789	1146.789	1238.532	3761.468
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	1515.923	1694.268	1503.185	4713.376
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	1007.584	920.91	1007.584	2936.078
11	Jharkhand	0	2108.433	2123.494	1987.952	6219.879
12	Karnataka	2573.529	2573.529	2573.529	2573.529	10294.116
13	Kerala	524.109	628.931	524.109	524.109	2201.258
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	5189.543	6614.379	6823.53	18627.452
15	Maharashtra	4334.365	4334.365	4334.365	4334.365	17337.46
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	587.583	587.583	665.189	1840.355
18	Mizoram	0	257.998	257.998	216.718	732.714
19	Nagaland	0	246.914	246.914	370.371	864.199
20	Orissa	0	4438.574	4663.144	5059.445	14161.163
21	Punjab	423.729	1483.051	1483.051	1680.791	5070.622
22	Rajasthan	0	4764.543	4653.74	3656.51	13074.793
23	Sikkim	0	196.85	137.795	98.425	433.07
24	Tamil Nadu	1297.71	2824.427	2824.427	4167.939	11114.503
25	Tripura	0	373.737	383.838	414.141	1171.716
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	7158.962	6956.031	14408.12	28523.113
27	Uttaranchal	0	889.454	1283.354	1270.648	3443.456
28	West Bengal	0	2549.942	2878.965	4054.053	9482.96
	Total	11394.408	54669.259	59316.284	68750.742	194130.693

Bharat Nirman - Habitation Details

Sl.No	Name of the State	Habitations		Total
		1000+	500-999	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	32	206	238
3	Assam	5182	3950	9132
4	Bihar	9956	0	9956
5	Chhattisgarh	1848	4461	6309
6	Goa	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	0	978	978
8	Haryana	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	138	487	625
10	Jammu & Kashmir	614	854	1468
11	Jharkhand	1894	1983	3877
12	Karnataka	0	0	0
13	Kerala	0	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	4303	3529	7832
15	Maharashtra	0	0	0
16	Manipur	71	110	181
17	Meghalaya	9	119	128
18	Mizoram	24	109	133
19	Nagaland	9	31	40
20	Orissa	2312	2135	4447
21	Punjab	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	30	3922	3952
23	Sikkim	6	114	120
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
25	Tripura	175	635	810
26	Uttar Pradesh	3825	1164	4989
27	Uttaranchal	76	637	713
28	West Bengal	9932	942	10874
	Total	40436	26366	66802

Statement showing Physical & Financial progress under PMGSY including all Phases and WB/ADB assisted projects

(Rs. In crore, Length in Km)

#	States	Value of proposals cleared	Amount Released (Upto 28.11.2007)	No. of road works	Length of road works	No. of road works completed (upto Nov' 07)	Length of road works completed (upto Nov' 07)	% completed road works (upto Nov' 07)	% Length Completed (upto Nov' 07)	Exp. upto Nov' 07	% Exp. to Amount released (upto Nov' 07)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	2189.94	1400.71	4968	15495.73	4193	11343.80	84.40	73.21	1325.85	94.66
2	Arunachal Pradesh	646.71	283.68	519	2285.38	368	1529.31	70.91	66.92	250.04	88.14
3	Assam	3719.82	1307.35	2062	8223.54	919	3033.32	44.57	36.89	1234.57	94.43
4	Bihar (REO)	452.87	426.82	968	2219.85	741	1704.27	76.55	76.77	361.95	84.80
5	Bihar (NEA)	4914.38	1049.64	1990	12824.99	175	1595.64	8.79	12.44	826.51	78.74
6	Chhattisgarh	5354.15	1949.63	4271	21688.76	1694	8684.55	39.66	40.04	1997.92	102.48
7	Goa	9.72	10.00	90	178.16	72	158.70	80.00	89.08	5.32	53.20
8	Gujarat	897.82	434.62	2392	5910.91	1533	3162.27	64.09	53.50	427.00	98.25
9	Haryana	904.54	531.32	284	3279.57	147	2113.83	51.76	64.45	436.11	82.08
10	Himachal Pradesh	1829.40	806.97	1764	10158.82	755	5224.87	42.80	51.43	780.56	96.73
11	Jammu & Kashmir	844.80	217.55	420	2178.15	107	257.66	25.48	11.83	144.17	66.27
12	Jharkhand	633.03	563.45	629	3362.37	499	2640.42	79.33	78.53	499.87	88.72
13	Karnataka	1118.33	823.46	2170	8859.98	1708	5714.77	78.71	64.50	728.58	88.48
14	Kerala	492.32	136.97	765	1570.31	256	461.82	33.46	29.41	114.96	83.93
15	Madhya Pradesh	7751.25	3843.98	8076	36549.54	3462	15892.21	42.87	43.48	3672.89	95.55
16	Maharashtra	1792.67	1213.59	3707	11225.92	2220	5786.85	59.89	51.55	988.12	81.42
17	Manipur	273.04	180.50	849	1266.84	528	1081.35	62.19	85.36	161.02	89.21
18	Meghalaya	185.34	123.17	373	917.02	306	725.43	82.04	79.11	115.18	93.51
19	Mizoram	480.38	271.89	144	1926.32	71	1228.02	49.31	63.75	224.92	82.72
20	Nagaland	320.69	161.56	237	2463.67	180	1589.37	75.95	64.51	153.59	95.07
21	Orissa	6004.81	2351.48	5412	19156.66	2291	7613.22	42.33	39.74	1983.98	84.37
22	Punjab	787.16	506.93	627	2807.94	517	2077.32	82.46	73.98	483.79	95.44
23	Rajasthan	6004.38	4173.54	10329	38724.70	7922	26758.11	76.70	69.10	3846.22	92.16
24	Sikkim	392.45	212.60	221	2119.21	91	1775.37	41.18	83.77	181.00	85.14
25	Tamil Nadu	724.18	582.90	2604	5040.68	2156	3967.73	82.80	78.71	505.70	86.76
26	Tripura	1344.51	250.89	881	2710.67	255	613.49	28.94	22.63	143.71	57.28
27	Uttar Pradesh	5206.06	3115.16	14366	29321.72	9963	17605.35	69.35	60.04	2805.12	90.05
28	Uttarakhand	759.48	306.86	473	3388.52	175	730.53	37.00	21.56	262.79	85.64
29	West Bengal	3456.60	1845.31	1718	10685.94	920	4976.89	53.55	46.57	1602.43	86.84
Grand Total		59490.84	29082.53	73309	266541.86	44224	140046.47	60.33	52.54	26263.87	90.31
Union Territories											
30	A & N Islands	32.39	10.59	18	0	0	0			0.26	2.46
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	17.73	5.00	75	66.21	0	0			0	0.00
32	Daman & Diu	10.00	10.00	0	0	0	0			4.94	49.40
33	Delhi	5.00	5.00	1	0	0	0			0	0.00
34	Lakshadweep	4.89	4.89	0	0	0	0			0	0.00
35	Pondicherry	12.40	5.00	86	0	66	0			8.73	174.60
Total (UTs)		82.41	40.48	180	66.21	66	0			13.93	34.41
Grand total		59573.25	29123.01	73489	266608.07	44290	140046.47	60.27	52.53	26277.80	90.23

Project proposals cleared under PMGSY during 2007-08

Sl. No.	State	No. of roads	length in Km.	Value (Rs. In crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	366	2071.630	527.57
2	Assam	139	984.269	570.12
3	Bihar	1343	6727.800	2816.65
4	Chattisgarh	1251	6836.680	1978.06
5	Gujarat	386	1346.780	233.23
6	Haryana	108	1085.230	446.82
7	Himachal Pradesh	165	1564.965	366.37
8	Jharkhand	353	1679.780	499.49
9	Karnataka	313	2450.060	633.75
10	Kerala	322	733.270	294.21
11	Madhya Pradesh	1182	4934.910	1269.06
12	Maharashtra	441	4626.210	1453.16
13	Mizoram	30	399.490	147.15
14	Nagaland	29	467.000	126.26
15	Orissa	1689	6617.050	2670.21
16	Rajasthan	1464	7847.690	1502.37
17	Sikkim	93	482.260	211.92
18	Tripura	332	1148.713	703.11
19	Uttarakhand	79	675.350	197.90
20	West Bengal	444	3035.800	1119.96
	Total	10529	55714.937	17767.37

Outcome Targets & Achievement 2007-08

s.no	State	Length (Km)		No. of Habitations		Expenditure(Rs.in Cr)	
		Target for 2007-08	Length completed upto Nov'07	Target for 2007-08	Habitations covered upto Nov'07	Target for 2007-08	Expenditure upto Nov'07
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	2551	923.51	14	4	450	198.28
2	Arunachal Pradesh	361	182.12	29	19	175	58.70
3	Assam	1685	205.16	995	155	700	190.28
4	Bihar (REO)	400	41.73	400	59	70	3.37
5	Bihar (NEA)	3605	577.77	798	33	1000	264.84
6	Chattisgarh	4417	1013.57	1599	671	1000	315.77
7	Goa	18	0.00	12	0	4	0.00
8	Gujarat	1119	215.17	234	103	200	47.09
9	Haryana	586	632.43	0	0	150	136.60
10	Himachal Pradesh	1298	1043.23	163	158	276	140.15
11	Jammu & Kashmir	539	119.54	138	33	200	49.22
12	Jharkhand	959	100.45	600	50	200	37.17
13	Karnataka	1824	427.44	8	19	300	196.23
14	Kerala	433	38.75	184	31	100	14.44
15	Madhya Pradesh	6712	2060.45	1598	648	1300	753.05
16	Maharashtra	3823	942.03	70	0	650	283.43
17	Manipur	63	204.45	5	46	20	53.39
18	Meghalaya	176	25.17	46	0	60	5.03
19	Mizoram	334	113.29	19	5	100	25.39
20	Nagaland	384	6.00	23	6	60	19.59
21	Orissa	3124	956.99	1004	324	900	347.67
22	Punjab	1024	835.55	12	0	375	248.64
23	Rajasthan	9215	6198.54	2390	2063	1300	823.28
24	Sikkim	231	84.47	66	4	150	54.86
25	Tamil Nadu	1280	399.06	248	88	250	74.04
26	Tripura	442	0.82	255	32	250	37.28
27	Uttar Pradesh	4976	1424.69	1093	338	1000	552.46
28	Uttarakhand	1169	122.57	180	19	200	49.86
29	West Bengal	2272	574.30	1832	454	700	271.72
Grand Total		55020	19469.24	14015	5362	12140	5251.83

Progress of Bharat Nirman (Rural Roads component)
New Connectivity, Habitations

Sl. No.	State	Target (2005-09)	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08 (upto November '07)		*Cumulative achievement	Cumulative achievement (in %)
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	11	0	4	0	0	15	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	238	22	0	65	3	67	8	11	4.62
3	Assam	9132	421	346	1988	804	2701	114	1264	13.84
4	Bihar	9956	896	0	2062	1183	3214	127	1310	13.16
5	Chhattisgarh	6309	478	497	1310	632	2007	362	1491	23.63
6	Goa	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	
7	Gujarat	978	230	212	246	264	251	93	569	58.18
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9	Himachal Pradesh	625	127	187	209	145	166	57	389	62.24
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1468	57	3	352	16	593	42	61	4.16
11	Jharkhand	3877	526	101	1295	108	901	38	247	6.37
12	Karnataka	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	5	
13	Kerala	0	0	6	0	19	0	0	25	
14	Madhya Pradesh	7832	768	929	1760	1345	2399	539	2813	35.92
15	Maharashtra	0	0	46	0	135	0	10	191	
16	Manipur	181	11	40	48	0	48	0	40	22.10
17	Meghalaya	128	35	13	30	4	31	0	17	13.28
18	Mizoram	133	12	7	39	1	39	4	12	9.02
19	Nagaland	40	9	7	10	0	10	6	13	32.50
20	Orissa	4447	493	361	874	322	1087	204	887	19.95
21	Punjab	0	0	7	0	43	0	0	50	
22	Rajasthan	3952	743	753	1252	1222	1225	759	2734	69.18
23	Sikkim	120	22	35	30	18	31	2	55	45.83
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	46	0	0	0	0	46	
25	Tripura	810	66	12	183	53	248	25	90	11.11
26	Uttar Pradesh	4989	1236	944	1533	979	1323	433	2356	47.22
27	Uttarakhand	713	95	16	106	15	257	13	44	6.17
28	West Bengal	10874	787	970	2738	960	3473	211	2141	19.69
	Total	66802	7034	5552	16130	8279	20071	3047	16878	25.27

* Cumulative achievement is the achievement up to November 2007 against the overall target for 2005-09.

Progress of Bharat Nirman (Rural Roads component) New Connectivity, Length in km.

Sl. No.	State	Target (2005-09)	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08 (upto November' 07)		*Cumulative achievement	Cumulative achievement (in %)
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	514.00	0.00	476.58	0.00	40.55	1031.13	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2118.75	162.5	86.90	637.50	128.17	646.88	137.35	352.42	16.63
3	Assam	13153.22	605.9	487.70	2864.06	1552.51	3889.85	205.16	2245.37	17.07
4	Bihar	18946.31	1665.8	594.50	3928.75	240.74	6121.43	141.44	976.68	5.15
5	Chhattisgarh	20574.80	1501.4	1986.40	4367.61	2645.37	6450.64	747.31	5379.08	26.14
6	Goa	0.00	0	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.80	
7	Gujarat	1710.03	403	619.60	429.72	473.41	438.68	167.80	1260.81	73.73
8	Haryana	0.00	0	42.80	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	42.80	
9	Himachal Pradesh	2378.13	464.6	1361.70	795.83	797.87	638.54	466.23	2625.79	110.41
10	Jammu & Kashmir	4416.43	170	20.80	1059.49	48.59	1781.87	110.94	180.33	4.08
11	Jharkhand	7777.78	1051.8	491.60	2594.39	308.37	1812.30	100.85	900.82	11.58
12	Karnataka	0.00	0	59.60	0.00	11.9	0.00	0.00	71.50	
13	Kerala	0.00	0	46.50	0.00	41.41	0.00	37.30	125.21	
14	Madhya Pradesh	27561.61	2602.1	2759.30	6162.45	3788.51	8326.85	1857.14	8404.95	30.50
15	Maharashtra	0.00	0	264.60	0.00	450.00	0.00	18.53	733.13	
16	Manipur	1744.05	100	111.00	460.71	146.611	464.29	162.56	420.17	24.09
17	Meghalaya	543.88	123.6	75.10	135.97	24.50	140.09	0.00	99.60	18.31
18	Mizoram	941.95	82.7	174.40	274.82	146.38	277.88	67.87	388.65	41.26
19	Nagaland	421.84	93.3	317.30	104.53	22.00	109.51	44.00	383.30	90.86
20	Orissa	9993.35	1056	1359.30	1985.61	1601.93	2524.02	756.14	3717.37	37.20
21	Punjab	0.00	0	96.90	0.00	81.07	0.00	0.00	177.97	
22	Rajasthan	11460.85	2153.6	2401.90	3629.52	3939.93	3554.22	3103.65	9445.48	82.42
23	Sikkim	419.17	75	165.80	104.04	324.11	108.04	77.00	566.91	135.25
24	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0	501.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	501.00	
25	Tripura	1158.88	94.8	3.60	261.74	175.60	354.70	0.81	180.02	15.53
26	Uttar Pradesh	7794.96	1966.4	2202.80	2390.63	2383.26	2059.21	1325.81	5911.87	75.84
27	Uttarakhand	2848.56	380.6	87.40	422.01	105.89	1025.64	99.27	292.56	10.27
28	West Bengal	10220.81	739.4	1220.00	2572.77	1508.14	3265.31	567.80	3295.94	32.25
	Total	146185.34	15492.4	18054.30	35182.15	21422.85	43989.93	10235.51	49712.66	34.01

* Cumulative achievement is the achievement up to November 2007 against the overall target for 2005-09.

Progress of Bharat Nirman (Rural Roads component)
Upgradation, Length in km.

Sl. No.	State	Target (2005-09)	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08 (upto November'07)		*Cumulative achievement	Cumulative achievement (in %)
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	8597.45	1821	891	2258.65	2131.79	2258.65	876.12	3898.91	45.35
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
3	Assam	6495.36	0	0	2005.71	0.00	2269.81	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Bihar	9295.21	0	194.9	2393.62	585.78	3510.64	448.56	1229.24	13.22
5	Chhattisgarh	8449.48	0	18.7	1986.06	298.88	3240.42	464.41	781.99	9.25
6	Goa	760.46	190.1	0	190.11	0.00	190.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	4528.99	0	33.1	1557.97	1528.9	1557.97	623.50	2185.50	48.26
8	Haryana	3761.47	229.4	278.9	1146.79	1016.76	1146.79	1061.2	2356.86	62.66
9	Himachal Pradesh	4713.38	0	0	1515.92	1095.71	1694.27	868.56	1964.26	41.67
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2936.08	0	4.4	1007.58	4.00	920.91	238.75	247.15	8.42
11	Jharkhand	6219.88	0	27.8	2108.43	2299.254	2123.49	407.97	2735.02	43.97
12	Karnataka	10294.12	2573.5	742.5	2573.53	1973.58	2573.53	1297.98	4014.06	38.99
13	Kerala	2201.26	524.1	0	628.93	0	524.11	0	0.00	0.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	18627.45	0	0	5189.54	5756.91	6614.38	0	5756.91	30.91
15	Maharashtra	17337.46	4334.4	107.9	4334.37	3664.00	4334.37	2172.61	5944.51	34.29
16	Manipur	0.00	0	171.6	0.00	52.94	0.00	27.1	251.64	
17	Meghalaya	1840.36	0	13	587.58	0.00	587.58	0.00	13.00	0.71
18	Mizoram	732.71	0	0	258.00	0.00	258.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Nagaland	864.20	0	38.5	246.91	21.00	246.91	63.57	123.07	14.24
20	Orissa	14161.16	0	135.1	4438.57	970.43	4663.14	799.99	1905.52	13.46
21	Punjab	5070.62	423.7	0	1483.05	1498.10	1483.05	894.50	2392.60	47.19
22	Rajasthan	13074.79	0	986.9	4764.54	2147.00	4653.74	2599.50	5733.40	43.85
23	Sikkim	433.07	0	26.2	196.85	0.00	137.80	0.00	26.20	6.05
24	Tamil Nadu	11114.50	1297.7	0	2824.43	4825.00	2824.43	1243.07	6068.07	54.60
25	Tripura	1171.72	0	0	373.74	0.00	383.84	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	28523.11	0	250.1	7158.96	16259.87	6956.03	71.13	16581.10	58.13
27	Uttarakhand	3443.46	0	5.3	889.45	0.00	1283.35	31.80	37.10	1.08
28	West Bengal	9482.96	0	0	2549.94	0.00	2878.97	6.50	6.50	0.07
	Total	194130.69	11394.4	3925.9	54669.26	46129.90	59316.28	14196.81	64252.61	33.10

* Cumulative achievement is the achievement up to November against the overall target for 2005-09.

List of State Technical Agencies (STAs)

S.No	State	STAs	
1	Andhra Pradesh	(i) National Institute of Technology (ii) J.N.T. University, Kukatpalli (iii) College of Engineering, Andhra University (iv) University College of Engineering, Osmania University	Warrangal-506004 Hyderabad-500072 Visakhapatnam Hyderabad-500007
2	Arunachal Pradesh	(i) North-Eastern Regional Inst. of Science & Technology (ii) Jorhat Engineering College	Nirjuli-791109 Jorhat-785007
3	Assam	(i) Indian Institute of Technology (ii) Assam Engineering College, Jalukbari	Guwahati Guwahati-781013
4	Bihar	(i) National Institute of Technology (ii) Muzaffarpur Institute of Technology (iii) Bhagalpur College of Engineering	Patna University, Patna-800005 Muzaffarpur-842003 Bhagalpur-813210
5	Chattisgarh	National Institute of Technology, GE Road	Raipur-492010
6	Goa	College of Engg.	Farmagudi-403401
7	Gujarat	National Institute of Technology	Ichcharath, Surat-395007
8	Haryana	National Institute of Technology	Kurukshetra-136119
9	Himachal Pradesh	National Institute of Technology	Hamirpur-177005
10	Jammu & Kashmir	(i) NIT Srinagar-190006 (ii) Govt. College of Engineering & Technology, Jammu	Srinagar, J&K Jammu-Tawai-180001
11	Jharkhand	(i) Birla Institute of Technology (ii) National Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur	Mesra-835215 (Ranchi) P.O. -R.I.T. Jamshedpur Pin Code- 831014
12	Karnataka	(i) Bangalore University (ii) National Institute of Technology, Surathkal (iii) P.D.A. College of Engineering, Gulbarga (iv) IR Rasta, Road Institute	Bangalore-560056 P.O. Srinivasnagar, Mangalore-575025 Aiwan-E-Shahi, Station Area, Gulbarga Bangalore-560058, Karnataka
13	Kerala	(i) College of Engineering (ii) National Institute of Technology, Calicut	Trivandrum-695016 Kerala
14	Madhya Pradesh	(i) Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology (ii) Govt. Engineering College (iii) SGS Institute of Technology & Sciences	Bhopal-462007 Jabalpur-482011 Indore
15	Maharashtra	(i) Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology. (ii) Indian Institute of Technology (iii) Govt college of Engineering, Aurangabad (iv) Govt. College of Engineering, Shivajinagar.	South Ambazariwad, Nagpur-440011 Powai, Mumbai Aurangabad-431005 Pune-05
16	Manipur	National Institute of Technology	Silchar-788010

S.No	State	STAs	
17	Meghalaya	Indian Institute of Technology	Guwahati
18	Mizoram	Indian Institute of Technology	Kharagpur-721303
19	Nagaland	Jorhat Engineering College	Jorhat-785007
20	Orissa	(i) National Institute of Technology (ii) College of Engg. & Technology (iii) University College of Engineering (iv) Indira Gandhi Institute of Technology, Sarang	Rourkela-769008 Bhubaneshwar Burla Sarang-759146 Dist- Dhenkanal (Orissa)
21	Punjab	(i) Punjab Engineering College (ii) Giani Zail Singh College of Engg. & Tech. (iii) Thapar Institute of Engineering & Tech.	Sector-12, Chandigarh-160012 Dabwali Road, Bhatinda-151001 Patiala-147004
22	Rajasthan	(i) Malaviya National Institute of Technology (ii) MBM Engineering College (iii) University College of Engineering, Rajasthan Technical University	Jaipur-302017 Jodhpur-342011 Kota-324010
23	Sikkim	Govt. Engineering College	Jalpaiguri-735102
24	Tamil Nadu	National Institute of Technology	Tiruchirapalli-620015
25	Tripura	National Institute of Technology	Agartala-799055
26	Uttar Pradesh	(i) MNNIT Engineering College (ii) Indian Institute of Technology (iii) Kamla Nehru Institute of Technology (iv) Hurcourt Butler Technological Institute (v) Institute of Engineering & Technology (vi) Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University	Allahabad-211004 Roorkee-247667 Sultanpur-228118 Kanpur Sitapur Road, Luknow-226021 Varanasi-221005
27	Uttaranchal	Indian Institute of Technology	Roorkee-247667
28	West Bengal	(i) Indian Institute of Technology (ii) Govt. Engineering College (iv) Bengal Engineering and Science University, Shibpur (v) Jadavpur University	Kharagpur-721302 Jalpaiguri-735102 Howrah-711103 S C Mallik Road, Kolkata- 700032

List of Principal Technical Agencies (PTAs) & States allotted to them.

Sl.No	Name of the PTA	States Covered
1.	Central Road Research Institute (CRRI), New Delhi	Union Territories
2.	Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee	Uttanchal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand
3.	Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai	Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh
4.	National Institute of Technology, Warangal	Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Chattisgarh
5.	Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani	Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir & Himachal Pradesh
6.	College of Engineering, Bangalore University, Bangalore	Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Kerala and Goa
7.	Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur	North Eastern States of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and West Bengal

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

State Wise Financial Performance

2006 - 2007

Position as on 31-03-2007
(Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States / Uts	Nos of Dis tricts	Opening Balance as on 1.4.2006	ALLOCATION		Total	CENTRAL RELEASES					RELEASES			Total Available Funds TAFCs Col. (4+15+17)	UTILISATION				Per centage of Month Utilis ation					
				Central	State Matching Share		First Installment	Second Installment	Under 5%	Out of Saving	Addl Cols	Total Central Release	State Matching Share (SMS)	Total Col.13+14		STATE RELEASES		Misc. Recs. etc.							
																State Matching Share	Col.19 to 22								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	22	1916.65	25393.14	8646.38	34585.52	12969.57	12969.57	150.00	0.00	0.00	20898.14	8686.38	34785.52	8616.03	0.00	36704.17	14481.04	5647.11	0.00	13686.81	33784.76	33784.76	92.05	Mar. 07
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	15	58.49	1016.68	339.56	1358.24	507.75	468.87	37.50	42.06	0.00	1056.18	352.06	1408.24	403.90	3.90	1470.63	0.00	1023.40	0.00	0.00	69.59	Mar. 07		
3	ASSAM	23	438.82	22525.46	7508.49	30033.95	11282.73	9815.43	18.75	1447.30	0.00	22542.21	7514.74	30058.95	7549.76	0.00	34441.77	8476.63	12807.08	367.12	11387.84	36386.67	105.05	Mar. 07	
4	BIHAR	37	7404.06	7655.57	2521.98	10207.43	36282.86	2005.64	18.75	4213.22	0.00	7776.32	23923.11	103692.43	44006.91	1025.72	178763.43	88750.13	5422.58	0.00	50708.10	124880.81	69.86	Mar. 07	
5	CHHATTISGARH	16	216.09	6665.37	5348.37	1337.09	5248.37	2005.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	4011.28	1337.09	5348.37	1337.03	25.28	5588.74	1088.02	2421.50	0.00	1844.92	5334.44	95.43	Mar. 07	
6	GOA	2	2.82	159.77	53.26	213.03	7989	55.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	135.45	45.15	180.60	68.36	1.20	184.62	3.95	30.91	0.00	161.20	196.06	106.20	Mar. 07	
7	GUJARAT	25	1261.45	17271.14	4240.38	16861.52	6360.57	8172.95	0.00	1877.73	0.00	12721.15	4240.38	16861.53	3929.79	0.00	18222.98	2684.01	6664.91	0.00	6147.71	15443.63	84.75	Mar. 07	
8	HARYANA	20	104.62	1786.06	595.35	2381.41	885.60	877.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	1762.99	587.66	2350.65	581.86	42.61	2497.88	1695.83	0.00	0.00	1012.14	2707.97	108.41	Mar. 07	
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	12	108.28	629.95	209.98	839.93	305.76	311.05	0.00	13.14	0.00	629.95	209.98	839.93	173.33	8.83	957.04	448.34	58.00	11.65	389.54	907.53	94.83	Mar. 07	
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	14	165.11	1956.67	652.22	2608.89	987.42	825.23	0.00	93.06	0.00	1885.71	628.57	2514.28	734.59	13.10	2892.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	2381.15	2381.15	88.44	Mar. 07	
11	JKHARKHAND	22	2925.87	6829.31	2276.44	9105.75	3414.66	2207.84	0.00	432.08	0.00	6054.58	2018.19	8072.77	2816.62	44.72	11443.36	2896.99	5389.81	0.00	3895.38	1782.16	102.96	Mar. 07	
12	KARNATAKA	27	4881.16	9993.64	3331.21	13324.85	4996.82	4465.96	112.50	428.36	0.00	9993.64	3331.21	13324.85	3384.30	0.00	18206.01	4778.84	2180.88	0.00	5160.99	12140.71	66.69	Mar. 07	
13	KERALA	14	458.97	5557.38	1852.46	7409.85	2778.70	2778.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	5557.40	1852.47	7409.87	1852.46	0.00	7885.74	3878.38	280.32	0.00	2903.88	7062.58	89.79	Mar. 07	
14	MADHYA PRADESH	48	365.97	7977.69	2659.23	10636.92	3988.85	3887.98	62.25	57.36	0.00	7986.44	2665.48	10681.92	2635.14	232.22	11260.11	3879.04	483.986	0.00	4508.63	13024.53	115.67	Mar. 07	
15	MAHARASHTRA	33	1220.06	15843.12	5214.37	20857.49	7821.56	7613.02	454.23	208.54	0.00	16937.35	5365.78	21463.13	7060.02	2968.26	25651.45	8854.68	7033.43	0.00	8624.79	24512.90	95.56	Mar. 07	
16	MANIPUR	9	142.83	884.26	294.75	1179.01	389.81	213.89	0.00	58.84	0.00	662.34	220.78	883.12	231.30	0.71	1026.66	55.17	471.83	0.00	257.14	784.14	76.38	Mar. 07	
17	MEGHALAYA	7	133.85	1540.07	513.36	2053.43	628.61	124.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	750.95	250.32	1001.27	379.95	5.04	1140.16	0.00	1189.73	0.00	0.00	1189.73	104.35	Mar. 07	
18	MIZORAM	8	13.08	328.20	109.40	437.60	164.10	130.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	294.27	98.09	392.36	82.60	1.08	406.52	0.00	408.24	0.00	2.28	410.53	100.99	Mar. 07	
19	NAGALAND	11	130.68	1019.11	339.70	1358.81	497.50	137.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	634.89	211.63	846.52	200.00	0.00	977.20	0.00	1089.52	0.00	0.00	1089.52	109.45	Mar. 07	
20	ORISSA	30	3150.70	15942.66	5014.22	20556.88	7521.39	7446.29	25.58	49.40	0.00	19042.86	5014.22	20556.88	5628.77	44.05	23251.63	7811.79	6194.77	0.00	7588.42	21534.98	92.02	Mar. 07	
21	PUNJAB	17	212.09	2208.83	738.28	2945.11	934.98	401.75	0.00	207.36	0.00	1544.07	514.89	2058.76	500.00	15.99	2286.84	1675.65	0.00	0.00	256.67	1932.32	84.50	Mar. 07	
22	RAJASTHAN	32	804.10	6392.56	2130.85	8523.41	3196.28	3196.23	225.00	0.00	0.00	6617.51	2205.84	8823.35	2359.95	750.23	10377.68	3805.31	2397.35	0.00	3149.07	9351.73	90.11	Mar. 07	
23	SIKKIM	4	19.04	194.91	64.97	259.88	97.46	97.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	194.92	64.97	259.88	87.00	1.32	280.25	81.81	117.23	0.00	188.81	387.85	138.19	Mar. 07	
24	TAMILNADU	29	264.11	10385.44	3461.81	13847.25	5192.72	5192.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	10385.44	3461.81	13847.25	3746.28	211.25	14322.61	11882.88	451.09	0.00	8608.96	20434.91	142.88	Mar. 07	
25	TRIPURA	4	142.70	1894.31	661.44	2645.75	992.16	921.16	0.00	1443.94	0.00	3357.26	1119.09	4476.35	739.95	0.25	4619.30	540.23	993.77	0.00	997.71	2531.71	54.81	Mar. 07	
26	UTTAR PRADESH	70	2503.79	34390.12	11463.37	45853.49	17173.62	16791.98	55.31	424.52	0.00	34445.43	11481.81	45927.24	10421.76	539.77	48970.80	25843.76	118.87	0.00	16867.69	42750.32	87.30	Mar. 07	
27	UTTARANCHAL	13	408.40	1724.11	574.70	2298.81	882.06	852.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	1714.43	571.49	2285.97	1623.80	93.50	2787.87	1203.62	385.69	144.97	1588.17	3221.45	115.55	Mar. 07	
28	WEST BENGAL	19	919.02	20750.10	6916.70	27666.80	10375.05	9630.34	0.00	739.90	0.00	20745.29	6915.10	27660.39	6868.46	142.49	36986.90	1329.46	3854.38	0.00	10687.23	28051.07	75.82	Mar. 07	
29	ANDHRA PRADESH	2	245.64	328.99	0.00	328.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.74	246.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.87	5.22	Mar. 07		
30	D&N HAVELI	1	26.99	54.82	0.00	54.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36	27.35	0.02	25.90	0.00	0.00	25.92	94.77	Mar. 07		
31	PAWAN & DIU	2	9.08	24.52	0.00	24.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.08	0.30	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.96	1.86	20.48	Mar. 07	
32	LAKSHADWEEP	1	1.83	21.26	0.00	21.26	10.63	10.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.26	0.00	21.26	0.00	0.46	23.55	0.00	34.88	0.00	0.00	34.88	148.11	Mar. 07	
33	PONDICHERY	1	45.49	163.86	0.00	163.86	37.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.50	0.00	37.50	0.00	1.72	84.71	13.30	0.00	0.00	32.06	45.36	53.55	Mar. 07	
590	TOTAL		109562.96	290753.00	96719.83	387472.83	144700.03	134846.35	1159.87	10046.81	0.00	290753.06	96988.09	387651.15	113819.90	6574.80	503783.91	180829.16	71531.04	3773.74	162008.51	425342.45	84.43		
A.N.E. STATES		81	5023.49	29495.00	9831.67	39326.67	14537.92	11908.71	56.25	2992.14	0.00	29495.02	9831.68	39326.70	9674.46	12.30	44362.49	9153.84	18180.80	367.12	12833.79	43785.55	98.70		
BINON. N.E. STATES		509	104539.47	261258.00	86888.16	130162.11	122937.64	1103.62	7054.67	0.00	261258.04	87066.41	348324.45	104145.44	6562.50	459426.42	178875.32	53350.24	156.62	149174.72	381556.90	83.05			
TOTAL		590	109562.96	290753.00	96719.83	387472.83	144700.03	134846.35	1159.87	10046.81	0.00	290753.06	96988.09	387651.15	113819.90	6574.80	503783.91	180829.16	71531.04	3773.74	162008.51	425342.45	84.43		

2006 - 2007

Position as on 31-03-2007
(Unit in Nos.)

241

INDIRA AWAAS YOJANA (IAY)

STATE WISE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

2007 - 2008

Position as on 12-02-2008
(Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States / UTs	Nos of Dis-ctric-tis	ALLOCATION			RELEASE OF FUNDS			FUNDS WITH STATE GOVERNMENT					UTILISATION OF FUNDS ON			% of Utilis-ation on TAFs	% of Rele-a-tion on Cent-Alloc.	Report-ing Month					
			Central Allocation (CA)	State Matching Share (SMS)	Total	Central Release (CR)	State Matching Share (SMS)	Total Col.8+9	Central Share (CS)	State Share (SS)	Excess (CS) Col. (11-8)	Excess (SS) Col. (12-9)	Misc. Receipt etc.	Total Available Funds (6+10+13+14+15)	Sche-duled Caste (SC)	Sche-duled Tribe (ST)				Minority	Others	Total (Col.17 to 20)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	22	1949.17	3602.75	1209.25	4803.00	3620.01	12067.00	48268.00	18013.87	6361.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	50217.17	11161.81	7534.52	567.3.9	5518.13	24781.85	49.35	51.59	100.48	Dec. 07
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	15	688.43	1395.30	465.10	1860.40	956.05	318.68	1274.73	650.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	1944.06	0.00	838.34	0.00	0.00	6852.42	43.12	45.06	68.52	Jan. 08
3	ASSAM	23	4663.09	30853.66	10284.55	41138.21	23124.22	7708.07	30832.29	15294.03	8285.51	0.00	577.44	5293.07	41365.89	6168.33	10659.56	3061.14	9403.29	29292.32	70.81	71.20	74.95	Dec. 07
4	BIHAR	38	77113.41	10634.49	3548.16	141792.65	5307.40	17692.47	70769.87	86293.44	15495.73	13216.04	0.00	23.48	16122.80	46490.96	3870.37	32030.38	85055.99	52.79	59.99	49.91	Dec. 07	
5	CHHATTISGARH	16	458.25	5571.39	1857.13	7428.52	4772.94	1590.98	6363.92	3111.37	947.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.25	6852.42	937.94	1667.28	1368.33	4060.32	59.25	54.66	85.67	Dec. 07
6	GOA	2	13.06	221.90	73.97	295.87	110.95	36.98	147.93	111.80	36.98	0.85	0.00	8.03	169.87	0.84	6.90	8.21	61.98	77.93	45.88	26.34	50.00	Dec. 07
7	GUJARAT	25	5210.10	17668.82	5899.61	23558.43	15818.09	5272.70	21090.79	10314.55	4413.27	0.00	0.00	35.76	26336.65	2180.73	6127.17	130.00	5345.62	13783.52	52.34	58.51	89.53	Dec. 07
8	HARYANA	20	71.55	2480.72	826.91	3307.63	2366.26	788.75	3155.01	1949.81	417.52	0.00	0.00	37.88	3264.44	1065.53	0.00	107.85	654.85	1828.03	56.00	55.27	95.39	Jan. 08
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	12	99.38	874.96	291.65	1166.61	730.18	243.39	973.57	460.06	174.82	0.00	0.00	6.62	1079.57	317.20	53.74	10.71	251.36	633.01	83.64	84.26	83.45	Dec. 07
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	14	257.43	2717.68	905.89	3623.57	1797.30	599.10	2396.40	1832.21	383.97	34.91	0.00	0.84	2689.58	155.59	432.90	2.87	650.84	1242.20	46.19	34.28	66.13	Dec. 07
11	JHARKHAND	22	3683.28	9485.46	3161.82	12647.28	5602.03	1867.34	7469.37	6341.83	1232.50	739.80	0.00	25.28	12177.73	2154.73	3267.44	549.82	2460.75	8432.74	69.59	66.68	59.08	Dec. 07
12	KARNATAKA	27	4836.22	13880.51	4626.84	18507.35	9524.06	3174.69	12696.75	8036.16	2648.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	17534.97	2683.47	1147.29	0.00	5851.35	9682.11	55.22	52.31	68.61	Dec. 07
13	KERALA	14	600.59	7718.95	2572.95	10291.80	7491.00	2497.00	9988.00	6283.21	1286.46	0.00	0.00	128.21	10716.80	2689.22	185.65	382.44	1337.77	4595.08	42.88	44.65	97.05	Jan. 08
14	MADHYA PRADESH	48	726.38	11080.48	3693.49	14773.97	9026.63	3008.88	12035.51	5669.75	1804.91	0.00	0.00	36.99	12798.88	2127.24	2704.92	269.20	239.34	8094.85	63.25	54.79	81.48	Dec. 07
15	MAHARASHTRA	33	2928.45	21727.25	7242.42	29869.67	19322.78	6410.93	25643.71	15542.59	8600.15	0.00	2149.22	67.42	31395.70	7426.03	5681.77	1198.21	7327.89	21632.90	68.90	74.67	88.52	Jan. 08
16	MANIPUR	9	201.66	1211.19	403.73	1614.92	582.57	194.19	776.76	626.93	60.71	44.36	0.00	0.00	1022.78	15.20	307.25	0.00	45.81	368.26	36.01	22.80	48.10	Sept. 07
17	MEGHALAYA	7	148.49	2109.47	703.16	2812.63	543.60	181.20	724.80	323.75	190.16	0.00	8.96	2.91	865.16	0.00	523.47	0.00	0.00	523.47	59.14	18.61	25.77	Dec. 07
18	MIZORAM	8	8.66	449.55	149.85	599.40	408.51	136.17	544.68	208.74	76.31	0.00	0.00	0.19	553.53	0.00	271.95	0.00	0.00	271.95	49.13	45.37	90.87	Dec. 07
19	NAGALAND	11	42.99	1395.90	465.30	1861.20	1078.87	359.96	1439.83	752.07	225.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1482.82	0.00	1020.06	0.00	0.00	1020.06	68.79	54.81	77.36	Nov. 07
20	ORISSA	30	2842.28	20893.26	6664.42	27857.68	14495.97	4831.99	19327.96	18823.11	6281.81	4327.14	1449.82	98.09	28045.29	7277.48	4972.48	91.71	7956.18	20297.85	72.38	72.86	69.38	Dec. 07
21	PUNJAB	17	71.96	3067.91	1022.64	4090.55	2526.97	842.32	3369.29	1803.81	434.30	0.00	0.00	7.98	3449.23	1757.81	0.00	75.20	263.06	2096.07	60.77	51.24	82.37	Dec. 07
22	RAJASTHAN	32	1023.15	8878.84	2959.61	11838.45	8362.67	2787.56	11150.23	4434.94	1480.65	0.00	0.00	59.90	12233.28	2177.21	1262.82	168.38	1664.95	5273.36	43.11	44.54	94.19	Dec. 07
23	SIKKIM	4	26.91	266.97	88.99	355.96	133.49	44.50	177.99	133.49	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	204.90	32.66	50.73	0.00	111.16	194.55	94.95	54.66	50.00	Dec. 07
24	TAMILNADU	29	557.91	14424.69	4808.23	19232.92	13466.85	4488.95	17955.80	9684.45	5968.34	0.00	1479.39	72.05	20065.15	8015.70	214.70	315.85	4954.52	13500.77	67.28	70.20	93.36	Jan. 08
25	TRIPURA	4	351.80	2717.96	905.99	3623.95	2260.34	753.45	3013.79	2896.63	1114.83	639.29	361.38	0.00	4366.26	376.64	585.37	0.00	994.28	1956.29	44.80	53.98	83.16	Dec. 07
26	UTTAR PRADESH	70	9402.40	47765.59	15921.86	63687.45	38393.47	12797.82	51191.29	26469.48	9238.05	0.00	0.00	802.04	61395.73	29615.70	83.50	3138.40	14522.36	43359.96	70.62	68.08	80.38	Dec. 07
27	UTTARAKHAND	13	761.96	2394.68	798.23	3192.91	1647.82	549.27	2197.09	1625.15	815.83	0.00	266.56	17.96	3243.57	995.26	150.91	114.99	994.24	2255.40	69.53	70.64	68.81	Jan. 08
28	WEST BENGAL	19	5538.41	28920.51	9906.84	38427.35	22533.33	7511.11	30044.44	17181.21	5636.00	0.00	0.00	44.78	36627.63	8132.22	2440.42	1202.34	5291.31	17066.29	47.90	44.41	78.19	Dec. 07
29	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2	241.20	456.94	0.00	456.94	312.73	312.73	312.73	312.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.52	564.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.55	30.55	5.51	6.69	68.44	Jan. 08
30	D&N HAVELI	1	1.95	76.13	0.00	76.13	38.07	0.00	38.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	40.37	0.00	2.16	0.00	0.00	2.16	5.35	2.84	50.01	Nov. 07
31	DAMAN & DIU	2	7.11	34.06	0.00	34.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.11	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.23	0.52	7.31	1.53	0.00	July 07
32	LAKSHADWEEP	1	1.66	29.54	0.00	29.54	29.54	0.00	29.54	29.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	31.61	0.00	25.89	0.00	0.00	25.89	81.90	87.64	100.00	Dec. 07
33	PONDICHERY	1	39.35	227.59	0.00	227.59	37.50	0.00	37.50	37.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	76.85	12.98	0.00	0.00	27.33	40.31	52.45	17.71	16.48	Dec. 07
TOTAL		591	124548.64	403270.00	134148.59	537418.59	296684.19	98755.45	395439.64	245451.99	83611.98	19002.39	6292.77	7608.81	552892.25	133966.98	54884.26	15351.85	112111.81	322314.90	58.30	59.97	73.57	
A.N.E. STATES		81	6112.03	40400.00	13466.67	53866.67	29088.65	9696.22	38784.67	20889.42	9992.52	683.65	947.78	5297.07	51825.40	6592.83	14256.73	30.61.14	10554.54	34465.24	66.50	63.98	72.00	
B.NON N.E. STATES		510	118436.61	362370.00	120681.92	483551.92	267593.55	89059.23	356654.77	224562.57	73619.46	18318.74	5344.99	2311.74	501066.85	133374.53	40627.53	12290.71	101557.27	287849.66	57.45	59.53	73.74	
TOTAL		591	124548.64	403270.00	134148.59	537418.59	296684.19	98755.45	395439.64	245451.99	83611.98	19002.39	6292.77	7608.81	552892.25	133966.98	54884.26	15351.85	112111.81	322314.90	58.30	59.97	73.57	

INDIRA AWAAS YOJANA (IAY) **STATE WISE PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS** **2007 - 2008**

Position as on 12-02-2008

(Unit in Nos.)

Sl. No.	Name of the States / UTs	ANNUAL TARGET FOR 2007-08	HOUSES COMPLETED AND ALLOTTED					HOUSES UNDER CONSTRUCTION		FREED BONDED LABOURERS	EX-SERVICEMEN	PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED	MEN				WOMEN				HOUSES ALLOTTED IN THE NAME OF			NUMBER OF			% OF TARGE T	ING MONTH	REPORT
			SCH E DULED CASTE SC	SCH E DULED TRIBE ST	MINO RITY	OTHE RS	TOTAL Col. (4 to 7)	UNDER CONST RUCTION	UNDER CONST RUCTION				MARR IED	UN-MARR IED	WIDOW	WAR WIDOW	TOTAL Col. (14 to 17)	HUSBAND AND WIFE JOINTLY	SMOKE LESS CHULLAH INSTALLED	SANITARY LATRINE CONSTR UCTED	VED								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23							
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	192148	61055	30763	2737	27818	122373	68985	1194	27	1024	7764	101194	26	2986	2	104208	10401	62481	98612	63	68	Dec. 07						
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	6765	0	3699	0	0	3699	295	0	0	5	2097	773	16	260	0	1049	553	1035	1235	54	68	Jan. 08						
3	ASSAM	149593	17491	32626	6744	31810	88671	50180	0	0	1124	28177	32051	10613	17630	0	60494	0	34477	38627	59	27	Dec. 07						
4	BIHAR	567171	120894	6283	11117	88315	226609	255559	0	24	513	19877	146503	1966	28553	39	177061	130908	3263	6899	39	95	Dec. 07						
5	CHHATTISGARH	28714	262	464	3	592	1321	20976	0	0	0	424	1079	4	158	30	1271	5063	613	606	4	45	Dec. 07						
6	GOA	1183	5	83	84	416	588	1854	0	0	0	280	310	0	18	0	328	62	87	48	70	Dec. 07							
7	GUJARAT	94234	6294	26936	334	19487	53051	33465	701	0	120	917	12534	23	1667	29	14253	36846	41596	39935	56	30	Dec. 07						
8	HARYANA	13231	4080	0	417	2570	7067	615	0	0	86	573	3819	1	759	1	4580	2842	5245	5321	53	41	Jan. 08						
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	4242	697	152	22	659	1530	2950	0	0	34	779	369	10	311	2	692	289	1012	1012	36	07	Dec. 07						
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	13177	147	2228	266	3553	6194	8427	1634	8	162	8984	3165	71	1337	26	4599	1491	2496	2496	47	01	Dec. 07						
11	JHARKHAND	50589	6794	11625	2081	7982	28482	35491	12	12	323	7383	28557	691	3227	31	32506	2914	2939	1494	56	30	Dec. 07						
12	KARNATAKA	74029	10386	4432	0	12547	27365	33397	10	3	103	175	28842	38	168	7	27055	30	12941	12950	36	97	Dec. 07						
13	KERALA	41167	8988	1008	1473	4898	16367	28918	0	0	123	1091	11351	166	515	2	12034	3242	11294	13656	39	76	Jan. 08						
14	MADHYA PRADESH	59096	8426	10773	1037	11639	31875	15023	8	0	417	9430	9625	76	1491	27	11219	15533	25976	26667	53	94	Dec. 07						
15	MAHARASHTRA	115879	17395	15752	2726	20751	56624	78162	0	7	2015	10339	11099	383	2662	6	14150	41942	49220	54458	48	86	Jan. 08						
16	MANIPUR	5872	28	512	0	140	680	760	0	4	18	212	481	0	28	0	509	33	0	0	11	58	Sept. 07						
17	MEGHALAYA	10228	0	1678	0	0	1678	1068	0	0	8	1678	0	0	0	0	1678	0	284	0	16	41	Dec. 07						
18	MIZORAM	2180	0	1016	0	0	1016	0	0	7	16	275	369	0	320	32	721	100	1015	911	46	61	Dec. 07						
19	NAGALAND	6768	0	5628	0	0	5628	1197	0	0	170	74	0	32	59	0	91	5463	0	0	83	16	Nov. 07						
20	ORISSA	111431	29132	20723	154	30192	79601	68991	26	0	144	187	64704	30	4367	0	69101	59733	7275	5523	71	44	Dec. 07						
21	PUNJAB	16362	6850	0	174	1368	8392	2890	0	0	28	2226	4803	47	237	0	5087	659	4492	4466	51	29	Dec. 07						
22	RAJASTHAN	47354	6775	2738	406	5619	15538	27956	0	0	44	1142	18189	394	777	8	19368	1464	10408	10733	32	81	Dec. 07						
23	SIKKIM	1294	186	285	0	592	1063	290	0	0	37	251	295	165	25	0	485	0	553	553	82	15	Dec. 07						
24	TAMILNADU	76932	44752	1846	2046	30013	78657	35985	18	4	511	7180	38225	378	1880	29	40512	32747	76733	76796	102	24	Jan. 08						
25	TRIPURA	13178	241	558	0	451	1250	0	0	0	0	98	136	0	0	0	136	839	0	0	9	49	Dec. 07						
26	UTTAR PRADESH	254750	91217	334	9055	51543	152149	34071	17	2	1542	41927	118663	65	4868	17	123613	2277	63404	72027	59	72	Dec. 07						
27	UTTARAKHAND	11611	4377	753	493	5375	10998	1439	0	26	4	4032	6022	6	309	0	6337	629	4833	7084	94	72	Jan. 08						
28	WEST BENGAL	153709	28580	10268	4581	20227	63656	36567	129	27	306	9213	23201	3152	9882	15	36250	16555	33032	34937	41	47	Dec. 07						
29	ANDAMAN ISLANDS	1828	0	0	0	159	159	250	0	0	0	133	24	0	0	0	24	0	80	80	8	70	Jan. 08						
30	DAN HAVELI	305	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nov. 07						
31	DAMAN & DIU	136	2	5	0	4	11	7	0	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	8	1	11	11	8	09	July. 07						
32	LAKSHADWEEP	118	0	82	0	0	82	326	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	82	69	49	Dec. 07							
33	PONDICHERY	910	15	0	2	35	52	174	0	0	15	20	0	0	2	0	22	17	52	52	5	71	Dec. 07						
TOTAL		2127184	475069	192650	45952	378755	1092426	847178	3749	151	8877	165237	666089	18353	84696	303	769441	372717	454188	518306	51	36							
A.N.E. STATES		195878	17946	46002	6744	32993	103685	53790	0	11	1378	31184	35783	10826	18522	32	65163	6988	37364	41326	52	93							
B.NON N.E. STATES		21371306	457123	146648	39208	345762	989741	793388	3749	140	7499	134053	630306	7527	66174	271	704278	365729	416824	476980	51	20							
TOTAL		2127184	475069	192650	45952	378755	1092426	847178	3749	151	8877	165237	666089	18353	84696	303	769441	372717	454188	518306	51	36							

A.N.E. STATES	195878	17946	46002	6744	32993	103885	53790	0	11	1378	31184	35783	10826	18522	32	65163	6988	37364	41326	52	93									
B.NON N.E. STATES	1931308	457123	146648	39208	345762	988741	793388	3749	140	7499	134053	630306	7527	66174	271	704278	365729	416824	476980	51	20									
TOTAL	2127184	475069	192650	45952	378755	1092426	847178	3749	151	8877	165237	666099	18353	84696	303	769441	372717	454188	518306	51	36									

Indira Awaas Yojana
Plan Wise / Year Wise Physical And Financial Progress
Since Inception To Date

Position as on 12-02-2008

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Allocation			Releases			Utilisation	Nos of Houses	
	Central	State Matching Share	Total	Central	State Matching Share	Total		Targetted	Constructed /Upgraded
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1- SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-86 TO 1989-90)									
1985-1986	10553.84	2632.58	13186.42	10553.84	2632.58	13186.42	5793.29	144080	51252
1986-1987	13214.80	3296.18	16510.98	13214.80	3296.18	16510.98	14918.30	158270	160197
1987-1988	13216.40	3296.58	16512.98	13216.40	3296.58	16512.98	23536.90	158270	169302
1988-1989	11178.02	2788.17	13966.19	11178.02	2788.17	13966.19	14964.86	134705	139192
1989-1990	12579.82	3138.51	15718.33	12579.82	3138.51	15718.33	18849.49	151323	186023
TOTAL	60742.88	15152.02	75894.90	60742.88	15152.02	75894.90	78062.84	746648	705966
2- ANNUAL PLAN (1990-91 AND 1991-92)									
1990-1991	12582.29	3141.80	15724.09	12582.29	3141.80	15724.09	21307.45	122016	181800
1991-1992	12582.29	3141.80	15724.09	12582.29	3141.80	15724.09	26300.80	120542	207299
TOTAL	25164.58	6283.60	31448.18	25164.58	6283.60	31448.18	47608.25	242558	389099
3- EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1992-93 TO 1996-97)									
1992-1993	17921.10	4475.19	22396.29	17921.10	4475.19	22396.29	23883.51	117133	192585
1993-1994	25460.00	6352.30	31812.30	25460.00	6352.30	31812.30	48099.95	280363	372535
1994-1995	35025.66	8743.73	43769.39	35025.66	8743.73	43769.39	50038.38	353353	390482
1995-1996	109499.00	27335.33	136834.33	117077.76	29225.01	146302.77	116636.44	1147489	863889
1996-1997	114000.00	28460.61	142460.61	117936.22	29439.41	147375.63	138592.42	1123560	806290
TOTAL	301905.76	75367.16	377272.92	313420.74	78235.64	391656.38	377250.70	3021898	2625781
4- NINTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1997-98 TO 2001-2002)									
1997-1998	115300.00	28785.26	144085.26	111711.14	27887.75	139598.89	159147.85	718326	770936
1998-1999	148400.00	37062.48	185462.48	147794.72	36925.02	184719.74	180388.45	987470	835770
1999-2000	160000.00	53235.00	213235.00	143838.56	47923.04	191761.60	190763.87	1271619	925679
2000-2001	161369.00	53691.34	215060.34	152193.66	50672.34	202866.00	218580.59	1244320	1170926
2001-2002	161800.00	53825.47	215625.47	186974.40	62237.56	249211.96	214955.51	1293753	1171081
TOTAL	746869.00	226599.55	973468.55	742512.48	225645.71	968158.19	963836.27	5515488	4874392
5-TENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2002-2003 TO 2006-2007)									
2002-2003	165640.00	55102.93	220742.93	162852.86	54245.15	217098.01	279496.46	1314431	1548641
2003-2004	187050.00	62225.02	249275.02	187107.78	62306.61	249414.39	258009.69	1484554	1361230
2004-2005	246067.00	81857.92	327924.92	288310.02	95941.83	384251.85	326208.64	1562356	1521305
2005-2006	273240.00	90893.91	364133.91	273822.58	91254.72	365077.30	365409.05	1441241	1551923
2006-2007	290753.00	96719.83	387472.83	290753.06	96898.09	387651.15	425342.45	1533498	1498367
TOTAL	1162750.00	386799.61	1549549.61	1202846.30	400646.40	1603492.70	1654466.29	7336080	7481466
6- ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-2008 TO 2011-2012)									
2007-2008	403270.00	134148.59	537418.59	295867.15	98755.45	394622.60	322314.90	2127184	1092426
TOTAL	403270.00	134148.59	537418.59	295867.15	98755.45	394622.60	322314.90	2127184	1092426
GRAND TOTAL	2700702.22	844350.53	3545052.75	2640554.13	824718.82	3465272.95	3443539.25	18989856	17169130

Physical and Financial Progress under SGSY since inception i.e. 1.4.1999

(As on 2-Mar-2008)

(Rs. in Crores)

Items	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	Total/Average*
A. Financial Progress								Mar'07	Dec'07	
1. Total Allocation	1472.33	1332.50	774.50	756.37	1065.83	1332.67	1332.67	1466.00	2268.82	11801.69
2. Budget Allocation/Revised Allocation	950.00	620.00	550.00	710.00	800.00	1000.00	1000.00	1200.00	1800.00	8630.00
3. Central Allocation (Subsidy to DRDAs)	1105.00	1000.00	581.50	567.90	800.00	1000.00	1000.00	1100.00	1702.24	8856.64
4. State Allocation	367.34	332.50	193.00	188.47	265.83	332.67	332.67	366.00	566.58	2945.06
5. Central Releases	946.76	544.94	536.27	706.04	797.55	996.59	1029.56	1188.35	1304.85	8050.91
%age of Central Releases	99.66	87.89	97.50	99.44	99.69	99.66	102.96	99.03	72.49	93.29
6. Central Releases (Subsidy to DRDAs)	869.55	462.11	401.10	504.64	645.20	900.10	910.27	1040.16	1176.54	6909.67
%age of Central Releases (Subsidy to DRDAs)	78.69	46.21	68.98	88.86	80.65	90.01	91.03	94.56	69.12	78.02
7. State Releases	261.47	200.76	156.07	181.14	192.64	261.81	315.67	338.91	273.09	2181.56
%age of State Releases	71.18	60.38	80.87	96.11	72.47	78.70	94.89	92.60	48.20	74.08
8. Opening Balance as on 1st April	776.66	854.74	661.58	415.77	287.38	249.01	241.83	262.97	286.22	448.46 +
9. Misc. Receipt	54.33	90.57	80.80	76.66	89.66	100.28	90.76	82.51	51.26	79.65 +
10. Total Funds Available (6+7+8+9)	1962.01	1608.18	1299.55	1178.22	1214.88	1511.20	1558.53	1724.55	1787.11	13844.23
11. Total Funds Utilised	959.86	1117.94	970.32	921.11	1043.43	1290.83	1338.78	1424.20	1013.27	10079.74
%age of Utilisation to Funds Available	48.92	69.52	74.67	78.18	85.89	85.42	85.90	82.58	56.70	74.20 +
%age of Utilisation to Allocation	65.19	83.90	125.28	121.78	97.90	96.86	100.46	97.15	44.66	92.58 +
%age Utilisation on Subsidy	36.79	52.67	86.16	65.78	68.37	66.52	67.59	68.18	64.04	64.01 +
%age Utilisation on Revolving Fund	5.06	6.73	8.79	12.58	15.14	10.79	11.08	9.86	11.13	10.13 +
%age Utilisation on Infrastructure Dev.	22.16	24.45	15.79	14.79	14.47	14.10	13.30	12.99	13.11	16.13 +
%age Utilisation on Training/Skill Dev.	4.65	4.32	4.97	4.47	4.91	5.90	6.31	7.26	8.93	5.75 +
%age Utilisation on Others	0.79	0.82	1.05	1.76	2.34	2.06	2.16	2.15	2.32	1.72 +
12. Total Credit Target	3205.00	3205.00	3200.87	2525.21	2129.33	2507.67	2515.65	2869.12	3743.55	25901.41
13. Total Credit Mobilised	1056.46	1459.44	1329.68	1184.30	1302.10	1658.18	1823.16	2291.21	1433.46	13538.00
%age of Credit Mobilised	32.96	45.54	41.54	46.90	61.15	66.12	72.47	79.86	38.29	53.87 +
14. Credit Disbursed to SHGs	187.30	256.64	318.34	459.08	707.82	1027.66	1275.41	1803.34	1167.52	7203.12
15. Credit Disbursed to Individual	869.16	1202.80	1011.34	725.21	594.28	630.52	547.75	487.87	265.94	6334.88
16. Total Subsidy Disbursed	541.69	701.85	665.62	605.89	713.38	858.81	904.83	971.05	648.91	6612.02
17. Subsidy Disbursed to SHGs	124.58	167.93	209.94	282.53	444.36	586.08	671.22	771.46	544.68	3802.80
18. Subsidy Disbursed to Individual	417.11	533.92	455.68	323.35	269.01	272.73	233.61	199.59	104.23	2809.23
Ratio of Investment on SHGs vs. Ind.	0.24	0.24	0.36	0.71	1.33	1.79	2.49	3.75	4.63	1.20
19. Total Investment	1598.15	2161.29	1995.30	1790.18	2015.48	2516.99	2727.99	3262.27	2082.37	20150.02
21. Per Capita Investment (In Rupees)	17113	21481	21284	21666	22472	22555	23699	19281	26941	21832 +
22. Credit Subsidy Ratio	1.95	2.08	2.00	1.95	1.83	1.93	2.01	2.36	2.21	2.04 +
B. Physical Progress (Nos.)										
1. Self-Help Groups formed	292426	223265	434387	398873	392136	266230	276414	246309	211041	2741081
2. Women SHGs formed	\$	\$	\$	221085	233136	191666	213213	176712	164067	2262514
3. %age of Women SHGs				55.43	59.45	71.99	77.14	71.74	77.74	82.54
2. No. of SHGs passed Grade-I	125402	214011	176002	189634	204987	219604	210639	222029	174397	1736705
3. No. of SHGs passed Grade-II	74234	101291	54040	94754	90673	105839	91920	156353	71841	840945
4. SHGs Taken up Eco.Activities -Target							52876	77018	106036	235930
Achievement	29017	26317	30576	35525	50717	68102	80130	137931	102937	561252
%age of SHGs that have taken up Eco. Activity to Grade-II	39.09	25.98	56.58	37.49	55.93	64.34	87.17	88.22	143.28	66.74
5. SHGs Swarozgaris Assisted - Target							528757	770175	1060365	2359296
Achievement	347912	318803	364676	414419	577532	788573	873485	1472066	655179	5812645
6. Individual Swarozgaris Assisted -Target							330473	320906	292380	943759
Achievement	585956	687349	572792	411848	319363	327355	277631	219860	117773	3519927
7. Total Swarozgaris Assisted- Target							859230	1091081	1352745	3303055
Achievement	933868	1006152	937468	826267	896895	1115928	1151116	1691926	772952	9332572
%age of SHGs Swarozgaris Assisted	37.25	31.69	38.90	50.16	64.39	70.67	75.88	87.01	84.76	62.28 +
8. SC Swarozgaris Assisted	278938	310886	284040	249556	274893	352864	383124	600364	266750	3001415
9. ST Swarozgaris Assisted	134944	137850	143619	130260	138909	149115	165407	241291	112190	1353585
10. Total SC/ST Swarozgaris Assisted	413882	448736	427659	379816	413802	501979	548531	841655	378940	4355000
11. Minorities Swarozgaris Assisted							60494	56580		117074
12. Women Swarozgaris Assisted	416690	409842	385891	382613	470740	606141	662764	1247132	472840	5054653
13. Disabled Swarozgaris Assisted	8529	6737	6059	6118	8504	12680	14793	31864	13956	109240
14. %age of SC/STs Assisted	44.32	44.60	45.62	45.97	46.14	44.98	47.65	49.75	49.03	46.45 +
15. %age of Minorities assisted								3.58	7.32	1.25
16. %age of Women Assisted	44.62	40.73	41.16	46.31	52.49	54.32	57.58	73.71	61.17	52.45 +
17. %age of Disabled Assisted	0.91	0.67	0.65	0.74	0.95	1.14	1.29	1.88	1.81	1.11 +

All India target for Per Capita Investment and Credit Subsidy Ratio are Rs.25,000 and 3 : 1 respectively.

* - Average per year.

\$ - Yearwise Data for this period are being obtained from the State Govt.

**A- Financial Progress - Allocation, O. B., Total Funds Available And Funds Utilised Under Swarnjayanti Gram
Swarozgar Yojana (sgsy) During 2006-2007**

Sl. No.	STATES /U.T.	Till Month	Opening Balance As on 1.4.2006	Central Allocation	State Allocation	Total Allocation	Central Releases	Central Releases (in %age)	State Release	Misc. Receipts				Total Funds Available (4+8+10+14)	Utilisation of Funds	%age of Utilisation to Total Funds Available	% age of Utilisation to Allocation (Centre+State)
										Interest Accrued	Return of Subsidy	Others	Total				
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	599.88	5885.70	1961.90	7847.60	5885.67	100.00	2567.52	67.53	407.16		474.69	9527.76	9010.51	94.57	114.82
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3	147.83	282.45	94.15	376.60	125.36	44.38	94.64	7.29	2.60	0.00	9.89	377.72	215.00	56.92	57.09
3	Assam	3	1225.69	7339.07	2446.36	9785.43	7217.03	98.34	1499.05	0.00	18.10	3239.15	3257.25	13199.02	9156.20	69.37	93.57
8	Bihar	3	11735.47	13998.30	4666.10	18664.40	11613.93	82.97	3600.00	64.44	246.19	0.00	310.64	27260.03	15523.33	56.95	83.17
5	Chattisgarh	3	418.26	3109.61	1036.54	4146.15	3093.97	99.50	1033.81	17.78	122.39	7.73	147.90	4693.93	4677.29	99.65	112.81
6	Goa	3	9.29	50.00	16.67	66.67	50.00	100.00		2.36	0.08		2.44	70.06	61.50	87.78	92.25
7	Gujarat	3	92.51	2216.70	738.90	2955.60	2208.34	99.62	731.63	9.00	9.18		18.18	3050.66	2846.60	93.31	96.31
8	Haryana	3	29.45	1304.92	434.97	1739.89	1304.92	100.00	434.98	14.37	70.79	39.73	124.88	1894.23	1857.92	98.08	106.78
9	Himachal Pradesh	3	120.94	548.73	182.91	731.64	517.66	94.34	107.51	31.11	90.87	0.00	121.98	868.09	630.01	72.57	86.11
10	Jammu & Kashmir	3	200.93	679.13	226.38	905.51	591.21	87.05	318.61	4.54	4.54		9.08	1119.83	864.95	77.24	95.52
11	Jharkhand	3	1480.83	5278.02	1759.34	7037.36	4736.81	89.75	1284.52	12.46	111.27		123.73	7625.88	6037.02	79.16	85.79
12	Karnataka	3	1082.96	4445.01	1481.67	5926.68	4185.34	94.16	1301.30	6.22	14.25		20.47	6590.07	5723.25	86.85	96.57
13	Kerala	3	104.25	1995.54	665.18	2660.72	1985.02	99.47	664.93	5.57	3.33		8.90	2763.10	2717.76	98.36	102.14
14	Madhya Pradesh	3	600.87	6664.05	2221.35	8885.40	6566.78	98.54	2183.69	54.91	365.11	98.67	518.69	9870.03	9316.78	94.39	104.85
15	Maharashtra	3	651.88	8784.83	2928.28	11713.11	8740.87	99.50	2914.47	166.23	658.28	132.84	957.35	13264.57	12608.68	95.06	107.65
16	Manipur	3	111.30	492.01	164.00	666.01	184.35	37.47	123.00	12.53	1.69		14.22	432.87	218.57	50.49	33.32
17	Meghalaya	3	142.38	551.23	183.74	734.97	308.92	56.04	51.08	4.45	17.42	0.00	21.87	524.25	366.38	69.89	49.85
18	Mizoram	3	6.06	127.56	42.52	170.08	125.14	98.10	30.11	254.65			254.65	415.96	139.56	33.55	82.06
19	Nagaland	3	26.71	378.12	126.04	504.16	234.97	62.14	80.00	0.73			0.73	342.41	272.37	79.54	54.02
20	Orissa	3	442.30	6729.73	2243.24	8972.97	6724.76	99.93	2259.92	49.54	4.36	50.64	104.54	8646.92	8611.11	99.59	95.97
21	Punjab	3	8.35	635.23	211.74	846.97	633.02	99.65	205.18	13.10	24.81		37.91	884.46	1103.27	124.74	130.26
22	Rajasthan	3	1708.83	3375.71	1125.24	4500.95	3222.55	95.46	1086.47	6.62	76.14	0.00	82.76	6100.61	4825.90	79.11	107.22
23	Sikkim	3	26.42	141.22	47.07	188.29	141.22	100.00	60.00	10.64	1.81		12.45	240.09	211.35	88.03	112.25
24	Tamil Nadu	3	277.11	5204.41	1734.80	6939.21	5204.41	100.00	1734.80	56.58	281.21		337.79	7554.11	7342.13	97.19	105.81
25	Tripura	3	88.10	888.34	296.11	1184.45	1137.37	128.03	296.12	5.37	7.50		12.87	1534.46	1205.83	78.58	101.80
26	Uttar Pradesh	3	3244.57	20152.62	6717.54	26870.16	19901.38	98.75	6648.32	105.47	761.47		866.94	30661.21	26142.53	85.26	97.29
27	Uttarakhand	3	52.43	1061.01	353.67	1414.68	1061.01	100.00	353.68	28.42	27.73		56.15	1523.27	1399.53	91.88	98.93
28	West Bengal	3	2295.58	7480.75	2493.58	9974.33	6201.87	82.90	2167.09	130.55	18.26	187.93	336.74	11001.28	9165.29	83.31	91.89
29	A&N Islands	3	64.52	25.00		25.00	0.00	0.00		0.18			0.18	64.70	6.10	9.43	24.40
30	Daman & Diu	3	90.14	25.00		25.00	0.00	0.00		1.58			1.58	91.72	0.50	0.55	2.00
31	D & N Haveli	3	1.05	25.00		25.00	12.50	50.00		0.08			0.08	13.63	3.09	22.67	12.36
32	Lakshadweep	2	44.94	25.00		25.00	0.00	0.00		1.56			1.56	46.50	5.07	10.90	20.28
33	Pondicherry	3	49.93	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00	50.00			2.12	2.12	201.95	154.19	76.35	154.19
TOTAL			26297.05	110000.00	36600.00	146600.00	104016.37	94.56	33890.75	1145.85	3346.54	3758.81	8251.20	172455.37	142419.56	82.58	97.15

N. R. = Not Reported.

A- FINANCIAL PROGRESS - ALLOCATION, O. B., TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE AND FUNDS UTILISED UNDER SWARNJAYANTI GRAM SWAROZGAR YOJANA (SGSY) DURING 2007-2008 (As on 25.01.08)

Sl. No.	STATES /U.T.	Till Month	Opening Balance As on 1.4.2007	Central Allocation	State Allocation	Total Allocation	Central Releases	Central Releases (in %age)	State Release	Misc. Receipts			Total Funds Available (4+8+10+14)	Utilisation of Funds	%age of Utilisation to Total Funds Available	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
										Interest Accrued	Return of Subsidy	Others				17	18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Andhra Pradesh	11	524.46	8980.19	2993.40	11973.59	8207.54	91.40	1798.41	18.57	10.26		28.83	10559.24	5510.03	52.18	46.02
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10	144.33	498.44	166.15	664.59	182.72	36.66	0.00	9.36	0.00	0.00	9.36	336.41	15.25	4.53	2.29
3	Assam	12	685.76	12951.32	4317.11	17268.43	6475.66	50.00	2670.00	0.00	0.00	3249.88	3249.88	13081.30	10457.63	79.94	60.56
5	Bihar	11	13908.61	21363.17	7121.06	28484.23	262.78	1.23	1507.91	42.16	30.00		72.16	15751.45	7318.49	46.46	25.69
5	Chattisgarh	11	184.82	4744.20	1581.40	6325.60	4221.15	88.97	771.21	10.48	134.20		144.67	5321.85	3274.87	61.54	51.77
6	Goa	12	7.88	75.00	25.00	100.00	37.51	50.01	1.98	1.98			1.98	64.77	37.41	57.76	37.41
7	Gujarat	11	255.66	3380.31	1126.77	4507.08	2857.34	84.53	540.09	1.40	3.23		4.63	3657.72	1902.73	52.02	42.22
8	Haryana	12	39.61	1988.70	662.90	2651.60	1988.71	100.00	331.45	4.30	47.41	5.22	56.93	2416.69	1196.53	49.51	45.12
9	Himachal Pradesh	12	202.39	837.51	279.17	1116.68	616.28	73.58	234.48	12.61	42.28		54.89	1108.04	486.87	43.94	43.60
10	Jammu & Kashmir	5	186.54	1036.54	345.51	1382.05	610.00	58.85	39.48	0.35	2.63		2.98	839.00	17.09	2.04	1.24
11	Jharkhand	9	937.08	8054.92	2684.97	10739.89	4638.30	57.58	1326.62	33.40	0.86		34.26	6936.26	2809.56	40.51	26.16
12	Karnataka	12	1386.67	6781.32	2260.44	9041.76	5664.03	83.52	1222.04	7.12	82.35		89.47	8362.21	4912.64	58.75	54.33
13	Kerala	12	45.77	3042.76	1014.25	4057.01	3022.70	99.34	507.12	9.10	16.72		25.82	3601.41	1930.19	53.60	47.58
14	Madhya Pradesh	12	561.70	10167.06	3389.02	13556.08	8387.48	82.50	2539.47	43.46	149.17	92.33	284.96	11773.61	6714.72	57.03	49.53
15	Maharashtra	12	750.48	13405.01	4468.34	17873.35	11799.76	88.02	2306.96	54.02	294.10	162.10	510.22	15367.42	8066.32	52.49	45.13
16	Manipur	8	89.37	868.24	289.41	1157.65	69.29	7.98	4.83	0.33	0.93		1.26	164.75	79.27	48.12	6.85
17	Meghalaya	10	128.14	972.76	324.25	1297.01	433.34	44.55	97.83	1.68	0.00		1.68	660.99	224.54	33.97	17.31
18	Mizoram	7	14.28	225.10	75.03	300.13	218.01	96.85	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	232.29	56.27	24.22	18.75
19	Nagaland	11	31.12	667.26	222.42	889.68	278.69	41.77	16.74	0.02	2.25		2.27	328.82	148.42	45.14	16.68
20	Orissa	12	35.81	10271.49	3423.83	13695.32	5888.97	57.33	1708.30	2.05	52.34	0.00	54.39	7687.47	4694.56	61.07	34.28
21	Punjab	12	64.53	966.49	322.16	1288.65	767.95	79.45	218.46	8.49	13.20		21.69	1072.53	675.60	62.99	52.43
22	Rajasthan	11	743.03	5149.28	1716.43	6865.71	4471.55	86.84	865.52	13.77	10.28	0.00	24.05	6104.15	2549.17	41.76	37.13
23	Sikkim	11	22.77	249.22	83.07	332.29	124.61	50.00	28.00	4.52	0.10	0.00	4.62	180.00	127.10	70.61	38.25
24	Tamil Nadu	12	188.04	7940.46	2646.82	10587.28	7940.45	100.00	1832.80	29.10	82.61		111.71	10073.00	7310.93	72.58	69.05
25	Tripura	12	23.95	1567.66	522.55	2090.21	1220.94	77.88	358.00	6.94	0.23		7.17	1610.06	1069.68	66.44	51.18
26	Uttar Pradesh	12	5080.72	30755.63	10251.88	41007.51	27198.80	88.44	5054.12	18.65	187.62		206.27	37539.91	22502.41	59.94	54.87
27	Uttarakhand	12	123.75	1619.24	539.75	2158.99	1594.98	98.50	380.67	0.00	0.00		0.00	2099.40	976.62	46.52	45.24
28	West Bengal	11	2025.43	11414.72	3804.91	15219.63	8324.48	72.93	930.60	18.65	16.62	80.38	115.65	11396.16	6156.33	54.02	40.45
29	A&N Islands	12	60.58	25.00		25.00	0.00	0.00		0.10	0.89		0.99	61.57	4.10	6.66	16.40
30	Daman & Diu	7	90.14	25.00		25.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	90.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	D & N Haveli			25.00		25.00	0.00	0.00					0.00	0.00		#DIV/0!	0.00
32	Lakshadweep	12	37.13	25.00		25.00	0.00	0.00		0.62			0.62	37.75	17.43	46.17	69.72
33	Pondicherry	11	41.71	150.00		150.00	150.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	2.69	0.00	2.69	194.40	84.39	43.41	56.26
TOTAL			28622.25	170224.00	56658.00	226882.00	117653.92	69.12	27308.51	353.22	1182.96	3589.91	5126.09	178710.77	101327.14	56.70	44.66

N. R. = Not Reported.

A- FINANCIAL PROGRESS - ALLOCATION, O. B., TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE AND FUNDS UTILISED UNDER

SWARNJAYANTI GRAM SWAROZGAR YOJANA (SGSY) DURING 2006-07

Sl. No.	STATES /U.T.	Till Month	Opening Balance As on 1.4.2006	Central Allocation	State Allocation	Total Allocation	Central Releases (in %age)	State Release	Misc. Receipts			Total Funds Available (4+8+10+14)	Utilisation of Funds	%age of Utilisation to Total Funds Available	% age of Utilisation to Allocation (Centre+State)		
									Interest Accrued	Return of Subsidy	Others						
																Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Arunachal Pradesh	3	147.83	282.45	94.15	376.60	125.36	44.38	94.64	7.29	2.60	0.00	9.89	377.72	215.00	56.92	57.09
2	Assam	3	1225.69	7339.07	2446.36	9785.43	7217.03	98.34	1499.05	0.00	18.10	3239.15	3257.25	13199.02	9156.20	69.37	93.57
3	Manipur	3	111.30	492.01	164.00	656.01	184.35	37.47	123.00	12.53	1.69	0.00	14.22	432.87	218.57	50.49	33.32
4	Meghalaya	3	142.38	551.23	183.74	734.97	308.92	56.04	51.08	4.45	17.42	0.00	21.87	524.25	366.38	69.89	49.85
5	Mizoram	3	6.06	127.56	42.52	170.08	125.14	98.10	30.11	254.65	0.00	0.00	254.65	415.96	139.56	33.55	82.06
6	Nagaland	3	26.71	378.12	126.04	504.16	234.97	62.14	80.00	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.73	342.41	272.37	79.54	54.02
7	Sikkim	3	26.42	141.22	47.07	188.29	141.22	100.00	60.00	10.64	1.81	0.00	12.45	240.09	211.35	88.03	112.25
8	Tripura	3	88.10	888.34	296.11	1184.45	1137.37	128.03	296.12	5.37	7.50	0.00	12.87	1534.46	1205.83	78.58	101.80
TOTAL			1774.49	10200.00	3400.00	13600.00	9474.36	92.89	2234.00	295.66	49.12	3239.15	3583.93	17066.77	11785.26	69.05	86.66

N. R. = Not Reported.

B- FINANCIAL PROGRESS - CREDIT AND SUBSIDY DISBURSED, TOTAL INVESTMENT AND PER SWAROZGARI INVESTMENT

UNDER SGSY DURING 2007-08

Sl. No.	STATES /U.T.	Total Credit Target	Credit Disbursed To SHGs	Credit Disbursed To Individual Swarozgaris	Total Credit Disbursed (4+5)	Credit Disbursed (in % age)	Subsidy Disbursed To SHGs	Subsidy Disbursed To Individual Swarozgaris	Total Subsidy Disbursed (8+9)	Total Investment (6+10)	%age Investment SHGs	%age Investment Individual Swarozgaris	Per Family Investment (In Rupees)	Subsidy Credit Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Assam	1096.56	250	1.90	4.40	0.40	1.00	5.80	6.80	11.20	31.25	68.75	3696	0.65
2	Manipur	28492.90	7448.21	244.11	7692.32	27.00	4827.93	101.73	4929.66	12621.98	97.26	2.74	21133	1.56
3	Meghalaya	1910.14	69.50	0.00	69.50	3.64	46.30	0.00	46.30	115.80	100.00	0.00	2872	1.50
4	Mizoram	2140.06	98.16	1.34	99.50	4.65	99.34	0.80	100.14	199.64	98.93	1.07	16152	0.99
5	Nagaland	495.22	5.75	0.70	6.45	1.30	21.69	3.20	24.89	31.34	87.56	12.44	6050	0.26
6	Sikkim	1467.98	23.60	9.37	32.97	2.25	56.31	19.82	76.13	109.10	73.24	26.76	4756	0.43
7	Tripura	548.28	82.44	18.04	100.48	18.33	68.24	13.92	82.16	182.64	82.50	17.50	20969	1.22
8	Tripura	3448.86	1102.34	0.00	1102.34	31.96	508.24	0.00	508.24	1610.58	100.00	0.00	21683	2.17
TOTAL		39600.00	8832.50	275.46	9107.96	23.00	5629.05	145.27	5774.32	14882.28	97.17	2.83	19478	1.58

N. R. = Not Reported.

**Sector-wise Special Projects
sanctioned under SGSY since
inception (1.4.99)**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S/N	Name of the Sector	Number of projects sanctioned	Total cost of the projects
S1	Agriculture & Land Development	16	18508.526
S2	Bamboo	5	2795.1
S3	Cattle Development	13	15053.08
S4	Coir and Coconut	4	5009.95
S5	Dairy Development	23	25865.51
S6	Disability	4	927.22
S7	Fisheries	7	6065.68
S8	Forestry	12	5866.34
S9	Garments	7	6168.22
S10	Handicrafts	16	6056.13
S11	Handlooms	15	11298.269
S12	Leather	3	727.27
S13	Marketing	16	14881.994
S14	Medicinal & Aromatic plants	5	5870.76
S15	Micro-Finance	5	2734.18
S16	Mushroom cultivation	3	3794.4
S17	Poultry	4	4155.5
S18	Sericulture	17	13865.223
S19	Sheep, Goatry & Piggery Development	7	6137.29
S20	Skill Development	7	9235.05
S21	Tea Processing	1	1455.06
S22	Technology & Training Development	4	4400.21
S23	Vermi-Culture	3	1826.78
S24	Water harvesting & Irrigation	19	15899.19
S25	Multiple Sector	13	14742.1
S26	Others	7	4292.25
	GRAND TOTAL	236	207631.282

Statewise information regarding number of beneficiaries under NSAP

States/UTs	NOAPS (2006-07)	IGNOAPS (Upto Dec, 2007)
Andhra Pradesh	466000	919230
Bihar	904916	1415179
Chhattisgarh	201345	435549
Goa	3409	5013
Gujarat	40117	62691
Haryana	95800	130306
Himachal Pradesh	41342	53749
J & K	66038	66038
Jharkhand	366236	623654
Karnataka	533334	811726
Kerala	134409	134409
Madhya Pradesh	453620	1222212
Maharashtra	742561	828193
Orissa	643400	643400
Punjab	45853	603335
Rajasthan	418566	631040
Tamilnadu	494996	626996
Uttar Pradesh	1576481	2426481
Uttarakhand	65752	65752
West Bengal	467846	910346
Arunachal Pradesh	12923	14500
Assam	628949	628949
Manipur	43619	43619
Meghalaya	33446	5637
Mizoram	10525	15516
Nagaland	28053	28053
Sikkim	14869	15169
Tripura	83972	136592
A&N Islands	702	696
Chandigarh	4350	5619
NCT Delhi	84000	94000
D&N Haveli	1132	6956
Daman & Diu	246	246
Lakshdweep	36	136
Pondicherry	3566	3566
TOTAL	8712409	13766849

**State-wise Allocation and Releases under DRDA Administration
Scheme during 2005-2006, 2006-2007 and 2007-2008.**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Allocation *	Releases	Allocation \$	Releases	Allocation @	Releases #
		2005-2006	2006-2007	2006-2007	2007-2008	2007-2008	2007-2008
1	Andhra Pradesh	963.48	1248.62	954.96	1412.53	917.73	918.05
2	Bihar	1582.95	1103.08	1594.26	1155.17	1532.11	838.84
3	Chhatisgarh	604.02	452.77	598.67	446.03	575.33	417.16
4	Goa	69.20	101.25	68.59	104.34	65.92	68.45
5	Gujarat	966.83	1211.22	958.28	1196.80	920.92	674.52
6	Haryana	653.74	671.62	685.89	712.19	666.20	634.09
7	Himachal Pradesh	413.21	421.48	416.86	483.28	400.61	448.67
8	Jammu & Kashmir	535.49	344.76	530.75	311.15	510.06	300.76
9	Jharkhand	871.42	638.70	851.74	512.70	818.53	505.40
10	Karnataka	963.48	925.29	954.93	979.03	917.70	721.70
11	Kerala	571.10	486.63	566.05	398.84	543.98	514.23
12	Madhya Pradesh	1663.57	1810.86	1733.41	2023.38	1658.79	1651.86
13	Maharashtra	1330.99	1282.80	1319.24	1256.99	1267.81	1062.27
14	Orissa	1193.26	1694.65	1182.71	1790.12	1136.60	1155.40
15	Punjab	627.54	511.46	617.97	562.50	623.32	504.20
16	Rajasthan	1176.46	1340.93	1166.04	1467.05	1120.58	1037.70
17	Tamil Nadu	1225.49	1482.10	1214.68	1481.94	1167.33	1289.28
18	Uttar Pradesh	2859.55	3030.50	2839.58	3230.84	2726.32	2399.75
19	Uttaranchal	486.44	452.23	482.14	485.88	463.34	377.28
20	West Bengal	815.66	676.21	808.45	623.21	776.93	516.27
21	A & N Isaland	82.42	41.22	81.68	40.84	78.50	39.24
22	D&N Haveli	41.21	0.00	40.84	20.42	39.25	0.00
23	Daman & Diu	41.21	11.66	40.84	20.42	39.25	19.62
24	Lakshadweep	41.21	0.00	40.84	18.13	39.25	19.62
25	Pondicherry	51.07	60.34	50.61	73.53	48.64	52.14
	Sub-Total	19831.00	20000.36	19800.00	20807.31	19055.00	16166.50
North East States							
1	Arunachal Pradesh	382.39	675.20	399.77	667.97	385.23	389.70
2	Assam	717.71	1221.47	768.06	1200.52	740.14	1063.50
3	Meghalaya	187.76	151.12	183.12	164.19	176.46	128.47
4	Manipur	230.60	428.89	224.90	281.81	216.72	151.04
5	Nagaland	300.94	409.96	283.70	319.20	273.39	177.18
6	Mizoram	200.45	374.92	189.82	333.95	182.92	209.13
7	Sikkim	30.15	57.29	29.40	57.29	28.33	60.16
8	Tripura	119.00	180.80	121.22	167.75	116.81	89.85
	Sub-Total	2169.00	3499.65	2200.00	3192.69	2120.00	2269.04
	GRAND TOTAL	22000.00	23500.00	22000.00	24000.00	21175.00	18435.54

* Allocation has been increased from 22000.00 lakh to 23500.00 lakh by way of re-appropriation at the time of third and final supplementary grants.

\$ Allocation has been increased from 22000.00 lakh to 24000.00 lakh by way of re-appropriation at the time of third and final supplementary grants.

@ An additional amount of Rs. 25.00 lakh has been kept under Conference & Seminars..

As on 16.01.2008

**State-wise Allocation and Release to North-Eastern States under DRDA
Administration Scheme during 2005-2006, 2006-2007 and 2007-2008.**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Allocation	Releases	Allocation	Releases	Allocation	Releases #
		2005-2006		2006-2007		2007-2008	
North East States							
1	Arunachal Pradesh	382.39	675.20	399.77	667.97	385.23	389.70
2	Assam	717.71	1221.47	768.06	1200.52	740.14	1063.50
3	Meghalaya	187.76	151.12	183.12	164.19	176.46	128.47
4	Manipur	230.60	428.89	224.90	281.81	216.72	151.04
5	Nagaland	300.94	409.96	283.70	319.20	273.39	177.18
6	Mizoram	200.45	374.92	189.82	333.95	182.92	209.13
7	Sikkim	30.15	57.29	29.40	57.29	28.33	60.16
8	Tripura	119.00	180.80	121.22	167.75	116.81	89.85
	Total	2169.00	3499.65	2200.00	3192.69	2120.00	2269.04

As on 16.01.2008

Statewise Wastelands of India

Area in Sq. Kms; 10,000 sq. kms = 1 Million Ha.

Sl. No.	State		Total geographical Areas of districts covered	Total Wastelands area in districts coverd	% of wastelands to total geog. Area
1	Andhra Pradesh	23	275068	45267.15	16.46
2	Arunachal Pradesh	16	83743	18175.95	21.7
3	Assam	23	78438	14034.08	17.89
4	Bihar	37	94171	5443.68	5.78
5	Chhattisgarh	16	135194	7584.15	5.26
6	Goa	2	3702	531.29	14.35
7	Gujarat	25	196024	20377.74	10.4
8	Haryana	19	44212	3266.45	7.39
9	Himachal Pradesh	12	55673	28336.8	50.9
10	Jammu & Kashmir *	14	101387	70201.99	69.24
11	Jharkhand	19	79706	11165.26	14.01
12	Karnataka	27	191791	13536.58	7.06
13	Kerala	14	38863	1788.8	4.6
14	Madhya Pradesh	49	308252	57134.03	18.53
15	Maharashtra	33	307690	49275.41	16.01
16	Manipur	9	22327	13174.74	59.01
17	Meghalaya	7	22429	3411.41	59.01
18	Mizoram	8	21081	4469.88	21.2
19	Nagaland	7	16579	3709.4	22.37
20	Orissa	30	155707	18952.74	12.17
21	Punjab	17	50362	1172.84	2.33
22	Rajasthan	32	342239	101453.86	29.64
23	Sikkim	4	7096	3808.21	53.67
24	Tripura	4	10486	1322.97	12.62
25	Tamil Nadu	29	130058	17303.29	13.3
26	Uttar Pradesh	70	240926	16984.16	7.05
27	Uttaranchal	13	53483	16097.46	30.1
28	West bengal	18	88752	4397.46	4.95
29	Union Territories	20	10973	314.38	2.87
	Total	597	3166412	552692.16	17.45

*Un-surveyed area (J&K) 120849

Total geographical area 3287263

Source: 1:50,000 scale wasteland maps prepared from Landsat Thematic Mapper/IRS LISS II/III Data (Wasteland Atlas - 2005)

Sl. No.	Category	Total Wastelands (in Sq. Km)	% to total Geographical Area
1	Gullied and-or Ravinous land - Shallow	10283.06	0.32
2	Gullied and-or Ravinous land - Medium	4685.43	0.15
3	Gullied and-or Ravinous land - Deep	4070.85	0.13
4	Land with scrub	150566.6	4.76
5	Land without scrub	37382.89	1.18
6	Waterlogged and Marshy - Permanent	5341.15	0.17
7	Waterlogged and Marshy - Seasonal	4403.82	0.14
8	Saline/Alkaline - Strong	2569.69	0.18
9	Saline/Alkaline - Moderate	2349.64	0.17
10	Saline/Alkaline - Slight	4104.72	0.13
11	Shifting Cultivation - Abandoned	12218.99	0.39
12	Shifting Cultivation - Current	6546.87	0.21
13	Degraded Forest - Scrub Domin	108417.76	3.42
14	Agriculture Land Notified Forest	18134.05	0.57
15	Degraded pastures/grazing land	19344.3	0.61
16	Degraded land under plantation crops	2138.24	0.07
17	Sands - Flood Plain	1945.55	0.06
18	Sands - Levees	32.24	0
19	Sands - Coastal Sand	943.14	0.03
20	Sands - Semi Stab.to Stab. (>40m)	2672.88	0.08
21	Sands - Semi Stab.to Stab. Mod (15-40m)	16380.7	0.52
22	Sands - Semi Stab.to Stab. Low (<15m))	10262.95	0.32
23	Sands - Closely Spaced Inter-Dunal Area	1746.74	0.06
24	Mining wastelands	1421.72	0.04
25	Industrial wastelands	555.63	0.02
26	Barren Rocky/Stony waste area	57747.11	1.82
27	Steep sloping area	9097.38	0.29
28	Snow covered and/or glacial area	54328.16	1.72
	Total Wastelands Area	549692.26	17.45

Source: 1:50,000 scale wasteland maps prepared from Landsat Thematic Mapper/IRS LISSS II/III Data (Wasteland Atlas - 2005)

Note: 1,20,849.00 sq. kms. In Jammu & Kashmir is not mapped and hence not considered for calculating the percentage

OUTLAYS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LAND RESOURCES (1999-2000 to 2006-07)

(Rs. In Crores)

		Approved Outlays									
S. No.	Name of the Scheme	1999-00	2000-01	20001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08(HE proposed)	
1	Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)	95.00	190.00	210	210	295	300	353	360	1114.54 (IWDP)	
2	Desert Development Programme (DDP)	85.00	135.00	160	160	265	215	268	270		
3	Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)	82.00	480.00	410	410	335	368	485	485		
4	New Initiative (Bio-fule)	-	-	-	-	1	210	50	50	51.46	
	Externally Aided Projects										
5	(Rural Livelihood Projects in AP & Western Orissa	-	-	20	20	66	80	80	80		
6	Computerized of Land Records (CLR)	33.00	50.00	45	45	40	50	100	100	145(NPOLRM)	
	Strengthening of Revenue Administration & Updating of Land Records (SRA&ULR)	10.00	25.00	30	30	25	20	40	50		
7	Technology Development, Extension & Training (TDEI)	8.00	12.00	15	15	17	15	17	20		
8	Others	11.00	8.00	10	10	6	3	3	3	38 (Professional Support)	
9	Total Land Resources	324.00	900.00	900	900	1050	1261	1396	1418		1400

Department of Land Resources

Sl. No.	State	RTH PLAN			9TH PLAN										
		1986-98		1996-97	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		
		No. of Projects	Area	No. of Projects	Area	No. of Projects	Area	No. of Projects	Area	No. of Projects	Area	No. of Projects	Area	No. of Projects	Area
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	7830	2	16365	5	61162	6	75077	4	49500	7	87193	10	58785
2	Bihar	1	1000											1	8000
3	Chhattisgarh	1	11100									4	45570	6	42436
4	Goa														
5	Gujarat			1	812	1	12000	6	70307	6	61500	7	80830	6	37720
6	Haryana	1	5473			2	17211					1	6444	3	21740
7	Himachal Pradesh					2	24983	2	24918	5	50015	8	97826	7	47110
8	Jammu & Kashmir					1	12500	2	14380					4	30567
9	Jharkhand									1	6273	2	12369	1	6037
10	Karnataka					4	48987	5	62017	5	61000			8	55230
11	Kerala	1	10080									2	19471		
12	Maharashtra					1	9540	3	33128	5	57976	7	84214	4	27275
13	Madhya Pradesh			1	532	5	35539	2	22555	11	92934	9	100546	10	60732
14	Orissa			2	2832	6	62514	6	35941	1	7104	6	46535	9	58555
15	Punjab			1	550									3	14181
16	Rajasthan	1	650	1	686	2	14056	1	9850	8	64683	9	98355	7	42362
17	Tamil Nadu			1	480	1	5090	1	9058	8	52807	9	81459	4	23943
18	Uttar Pradesh			8	78659	7	80719	7	84452	9	101105	3	25025	7	40546
19	Uttaranchal					1	12119					4	46413	6	32751
20	West Bengal													1	5460
	Total	7	36133	17	100916	38	396425	41	441683	63	604896	78	832150	97	612830
NORTH - EASTERN STATES															
1	Arunachal Pradesh							1	1500					1	8300
2	Assam					1	6130			3	28149	11	106756	10	58221
3	Manipur					3	18068	3	35900	1	12500			1	8000
4	Meghalaya									2	11011	5	23714		
5	Mizoram											7	75208	5	37910
6	Nagaland	1	2500	1	12000	1	12000	2	25000	2	24500	5	61650	5	41030
7	Sikkim			1	5500	2	17669	1	11900	2	20260	1	10500	2	12177
8	Tripura													4	19423
	Total	1	2500	2	17500	7	53867	7	74300	10	96420	29	277828	28	165061
	G.Total	8	38633	19	118416	45	450292	48	515983	73	701316	107	1109978	125	797891

PROJECTS 54 **PROJECTS SANCTIONED UNDER IWDP PROGRAMME DURING THE PERIOD 1995-96 TO 2007-2008** (Area in hectares)

Sl. No.	State	TUTH PLAN												Total Projects	Total Area
		2002-2003		2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006		2006-2007		2007-08			
		No. of Projects	Area	No. of Projects	Area	No. of Projects	Area	No. of Projects	Area	No. of Projects	Area	No. of Projects	Area		
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	12000	10	60000	10	60000	24	139500	20	121000			102	748412
2	Bihar			9	45000	9	45000	22	110000	23	112000			65	321000
3	Chattisgarh			8	40000	9	43576	21	99575	21	102076			70	384333
4	Goa			2	10000			2	2920					4	12920
5	Gujarat			11	57500	9	45000	21	105000	16	80000			84	550669
6	Haryana			4	19882	4	15000	7	26000	4	16500			26	128250
7	Himachal Pradesh			8	49000	2	15000	21	93592	8	39083			63	495532
8	Jammu & Kashmir			1	5000	4	19000	16	91711	9	45000			37	218158
9	Jharkhand			6	33000	4	20000	6	30000	5	28234			25	135913
10	Karnataka	1	6448	9	45000	10	50000	22	113780	22	115714			86	559176
11	Kerala			3	15000			18	75346	5	29091			29	148988
12	Maharashtra			9	45000	10	50000	14	70000	31	154864			84	531996
13	Madhya Pradesh	1	7972	16	87000	14	60000	29	145060	26	151283			124	764153
14	Orissa			7	38000	9	45000	22	112639	21	108200			89	517320
15	Punjab					4	15400	8	31482	1	4245			17	65858
16	Rajasthan			9	45000	9	45000	21	106986	22	109252			90	536780
17	Tamil Nadu			11	55000	10	51025	27	134234	10	50730			82	463226
18	Uttar Pradesh			13	65000	13	65000	25	125000	38	193277			130	858783
19	Uttaranchal	4	22063	3	16000	6	34480	17	89211	10	51569			51	304526
20	West Bengal			2	10000	4	13820	11	30053	11	58712			29	118045
	Total	8	48483	141	734382	140	692221	354	1732089	303	1571830			1287	7804039
NORTH - EASTERN STATES															
1	Assam	8	54171	10	32000	11	72500	35	70000	79	191000			145	429471
2	Assam	15	90432	14	84000	35	175000	23	138000	37	231920			149	908608
3	Manipur	6	44500	5	30000	7	40000	8	49000	9	58000			43	295968
4	Meghalaya			7	28000	7	14000	45	56500	46	88000			112	221225
5	Mizoram	5	40685	5	40000	5	40000	17	136000	8	64000			52	433803
6	Nagaland	7	57250	5	40000	5	40000	5	40500	3	24000			42	380430
7	Sikkim			3	18000	4	16455	5	14342	4	21700			25	148438
8	Tripura					7	27529	5	25400	6	27971			22	109323
	Total	41	287038	49	272000	81	425484	143	529742	192	696591			590	2918266
	G.Total	49	335521	190	1006382.4	221	1117705	497	2261831	495	2268421			1877	10722305

STATEWISE FUNDS RELEASE UNDER IWDP SCHEME FOR THE PROJECTS SANCTIONED DURING THE PERIOD 1995-96 TO 2007-08
(Fund released for 2007-08 is upto 31.12.2008)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Funds released under IWDP during the period														Total Release
		95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08		
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	52.80	180.33	721.02	612.47	643.31	1,802.05	1,267.15	1,395.33	3,436.47	2,956.32	4,046.95	3,563.06	3,713.46	24,394.72	
2	BIHAR	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	86.00	66.00	371.25	434.63	990.00	931.41	118.10	3,003.39	
3	CHHATTISGARH	23.98	42.62	0.00	0.00	34.89	270.02	295.91	549.54	1,197.26	1,723.98	2,026.44	2,295.67	2,387.48	10,847.77	
4	GOA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	82.50	0.00	24.10	0.00	0.00	106.60	
5	GUJARAT	0.00	4.87	72.00	363.88	491.73	723.18	1,132.29	1,494.42	1,733.56	1,072.40	2,418.52	2,713.06	1,969.78	14,189.72	
6	HARYANA	14.50	0.00	171.76	43.05	43.78	51.23	214.43	206.27	388.55	512.49	594.32	547.89	368.22	3,157.59	
7	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0.00	0.00	149.77	148.95	544.22	751.63	1,035.98	1,500.73	1,349.51	1,345.22	2,652.51	1,754.56	2,463.28	13,706.38	
8	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0.00	0.00	75.00	136.40	100.00	272.06	321.07	220.86	241.96	422.92	1,120.45	661.74	430.58	4,003.04	
9	JHARKHAND	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.63	74.21	77.65	41.77	272.25	203.65	303.25	232.93	193.41	1,438.75	
10	KARNATAKA	0.00	0.00	293.92	513.41	707.33	432.11	793.78	1,394.38	2,319.84	2,466.93	2,495.84	3,206.49	1,959.35	16,583.48	
11	KERALA	60.48	0.00	40.32	78.55	0.00	120.39	120.64	96.20	314.75	159.70	778.17	260.05	201.36	2,230.60	
12	MADHARASHTRA	0.00	0.00	57.24	242.53	347.93	345.45	746.58	705.08	949.41	1,660.06	2,051.93	1,967.91	1,574.07	10,648.19	
13	MADHYA PRADESH	0.00	3.19	213.23	210.53	916.81	735.54	2,150.24	2,992.26	2,838.28	2,906.39	4,857.38	3,111.57	5,370.24	26,305.66	
14	ORISSA	0.00	16.18	330.03	221.04	511.39	547.00	822.55	885.06	1,940.11	1,457.37	2,307.44	2,062.00	1,752.86	12,853.03	
15	PUNJAB	0.00	3.30	0.00	6.60	7.70	0.00	121.39	0.00	50.66	193.88	302.87	350.80	250.17	1,287.37	
16	RAJASTHAN	3.90	4.10	92.14	74.47	432.85	831.28	1,040.72	772.06	2,097.32	2,121.18	2,401.67	4,276.32	4,732.23	18,890.23	
17	TAMIL NADU	0.00	2.89	30.00	76.28	350.17	718.06	743.00	837.95	1,993.30	2,470.62	2,600.44	2,692.45	2,649.25	15,164.59	
18	UTTAR PRADESH	0.00	471.94	637.49	1,450.48	1,462.15	1,483.77	1,223.35	1,657.04	1,974.33	1,802.86	3,222.78	4,736.16	5,519.12	25,661.47	
19	UTTARANCHAL	0.00	0.00	72.71	0.00	0.00	327.03	305.30	335.90	364.30	1,227.52	1,688.02	1,123.27	1,494.12	6,938.16	
20	WEST BENGAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.00	0.00	82.50	156.90	464.57	627.18	212.27	1,588.42	
	TOTAL	161.66	729.42	2,976.63	4,178.82	6,633.89	9,485.02	12,523.03	15,160.85	23,988.31	25,299.00	37,357.74	37,134.66	37,360.36	212,989.19	
NORTH - EASTERN STATES																
1	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	85.85	458.54	351.89	804.05	1,061.37	2,563.77	548.71	5,903.17	
2	ASSAM	0.00	0.00	36.78	24.52	197.69	520.01	1,619.83	1,440.19	1,729.91	3,202.77	3,373.90	3,102.23	737.78	16,985.71	
3	MANIPUR	0.00	0.00	135.10	285.52	167.56	329.56	327.99	642.18	313.25	545.87	553.52	1,634.93	276.20	5,211.68	
4	MEGHALAYA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.09	142.28	53.37	23.68	443.65	194.38	804.01	1,202.51	292.22	3,221.20	
5	MIZORAM	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	451.32	481.91	1,156.16	612.44	974.03	1,122.00	857.86	2,716.16	8,371.88	
6	NAGALAND	15.00	102.00	120.00	445.00	264.42	992.00	1,162.69	1,740.56	1,868.31	1,711.46	3,886.19	1,098.17	2,283.93	15,689.73	
8	SIKKIM	0.00	20.82	105.41	90.18	261.56	203.00	371.86	184.12	268.98	324.27	165.55	274.95	209.92	2,450.64	
7	TRIPURA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	160.23	0.00	31.61	386.63	308.48	538.08	0.00	1,425.03	
	TOTAL OF NE	15.00	122.82	397.29	854.22	956.32	2,638.17	4,263.85	5,645.43	5,620.04	8,143.47	11,275.01	11,292.50	7,064.93	58,289.04	
	TOTAL OF IWDP	176.66	852.24	3,373.92	5,032.84	7,590.21	12,123.19	16,786.88	20,796.28	29,618.35	33,442.47	49,632.75	48,427.16	44,425.29	271,278.23	

LIST OF COMPLETED PROJECTS UNDER IWDP (UNDER NEW GUIDELINES - 1995-96 TO 2006-2007) AS ON 31.1.2008

Funds Released under IWDP during the period																			
Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of Projects	Total Area (in Ha.)	Total Cost	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	Total Releases	
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	18	184,934.00	7,394.28	52.80	180.33	721.02	612.47	560.31	1,233.89	778.94	861.76	1,203.21	817.85	169.41	95.13	49.50	7,287.13	
2	CHHATTISGARH	2	19,100.00	924.00	23.98	42.62	0.00	0.00	34.89	88.58	4.00	62.00	286.41	64.83	152.42	0.00	107.93	867.56	
3	GUJARAT	7	73,576.00	3,434.32	0.00	4.87	72.00	148.28	133.79	340.98	467.47	415.35	548.04	189.15	425.67	364.12	177.78	3,285.50	
4	HIMACHAL PRADESH	9	94,025.00	4,390.44	0.00	0.00	149.77	0.00	419.97	274.81	494.76	664.58	512.16	545.68	500.57	370.08	194.35	4,126.73	
5	HARYANA	3	22,684.00	907.36	14.50	0.00	171.76	43.05	43.78	0.00	36.03	118.45	30.96	193.63	121.88	46.75	18.11	838.90	
6	JAMMU & KASHMIR	5	42,810.00	2,204.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	84.50	100.00	237.46	317.07	175.47	200.71	266.17	363.84	197.74	45.63	2,063.59	
7	KARNATAKA	15	174,499.00	7,273.68	0.00	0.00	293.92	438.50	607.45	432.11	654.36	999.88	1,454.94	1,186.26	517.25	390.04	84.32	7,059.03	
8	KERALA	1	10,080.00	403.20	60.48	0.00	40.32	78.55	0.00	80.39	0.00	96.20	33.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	388.97	
9	MAHARASHTRA	3	34,519.00	1,380.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	136.46	70.65	45.28	218.14	322.41	145.82	174.79	85.34	45.22	0.00	1,244.11	
10	MIZORAM PRADESH	31	240,973.41	11,404.39	0.00	3.19	213.23	210.53	916.81	646.30	1,668.11	2,109.65	1,512.35	1,175.76	1,310.01	605.89	350.99	10,722.82	
11	ORISSA	10	71,226.00	2,954.36	0.00	15.09	226.28	206.08	227.71	203.29	311.39	445.96	648.34	214.21	205.35	121.23	56.29	2,881.22	
12	PUNJAB	1	550.00	22.00	0.00	3.30	0.00	6.60	7.70	0.00	4.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.00	
13	RAJASTHAN	19	160,134.00	7,893.12	3.90	4.10	66.94	74.47	432.79	540.09	897.28	646.84	1,337.34	1,011.32	874.85	901.93	313.24	7,105.10	
14	TAMIL NADU	14	96,004.00	4,509.14	0.00	2.89	30.00	76.26	319.81	432.07	428.20	626.02	860.32	887.48	334.61	238.99	54.66	4,291.31	
15	UTTAR PRADESH	18	194,992.00	8,169.44	0.00	261.22	368.09	1,095.98	992.59	902.11	628.88	1,056.11	795.94	804.81	615.41	294.45	152.39	7,967.97	
	SUB TOTAL	156	1,420,106.41	63,264.49	155.66	517.61	2,428.33	3,211.73	4,868.25	5,457.36	6,909.03	8,600.68	9,567.57	7,531.92	5,676.60	3,671.59	1,605.19	60,152.02	
NORTH - EASTERN STATES																			
1	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1	1,500.00	60.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	17.38	11.63	20.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	58.81	
2	ASSAM	1	6,649.00	265.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.89	26.05	0.00	51.92	52.66	64.78	26.48	0.00	0.00	261.78	
3	MANIPUR	2	17,675.00	707.00	0.00	0.00	66.75	119.40	44.00	179.32	112.79	26.18	65.75	87.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	701.68	
4	NAGALAND	8	84,200.00	3,532.00	15.00	102.00	120.00	445.00	264.42	622.58	588.00	482.65	389.65	213.65	135.30	67.65	45.10	3,491.00	
5	SIKKIM	2	17,500.00	700.00	0.00	20.82	72.00	82.18	140.00	140.00	126.47	69.65	48.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	699.12	
	TOTAL NE STATES	14	127,524.00	5,264.96	15.00	122.82	258.75	655.58	488.31	967.95	844.64	642.03	576.66	365.92	161.78	67.65	45.10	5,212.39	
	GRAND TOTAL	170	1,547,630.41	68,529.45	170.66	640.43	2,687.08	3,867.31	5,356.56	6,425.31	7,753.67	9,242.71	10,144.43	7,897.84	5,838.38	3,739.24	1,650.29	65,364.41	

Status of Release of funds
Revised Estimates 2007-2008 (Rs.1400.00 Crore.)
During 2007-2008 as on 31.01.2008

Sl. No.	Schemes (Plan)	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Funds Released as on 31.1.2008	Release % on R.E.
1	IWMP	1114.54	1114.54		
	(a) IWDP			444.25	
	(b) DPAP			285.26	
	(c) DDP			222.18	
	Total :			951.69	85.39%
	Externally Aided Projects (EAPs)	86.46	51.46	48.04	
	Grand Total : IWMP	1201.00	1166.00	999.73	85.74%
2	NPCLRM	145.00	145.00	61.03	
	(a) CLR				
	(b) SRA & ULR				
	(c) CMLR				
	Total :	145.00	145.00	61.03	42.09%
3	Professional Support	99.00	38.00		
	(a) TDET			24.89	
	(b) IEC activities			7.95	
	(c) Other activities (M&E)			0.67	
	Total :	99.00	38.00	33.51	88.18%
4	Bio-fuels	50.00	50.00	0.00	
5	Others Schemes	5.00	1.00		
	(a) M&E related schemes (IPS, Communication, Prof. Services etc)			0.04	
	(b) NRP (LR scheme)			0.00	
	Total :	5.00	1.00	0.04	4.00%
	GRAND TOTAL : LAND RESOURCES	1500.00	1400.00	1094.31	78.16%

DROUGHT PRONE AREAS PROGRAMME**Number of Projects Sanctioned from 1995-96 TO 2007-08 (31.1.2008)**

Sl.No.	States	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08*	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	527	60	321	700	587	314	166	291	287	287	342	360		4,242
2	Bihar	101					28	46	60	60	68	90	90		543
3	Chattisgarh	234					197	106	116	116	116	135	140		1,160
4	Gujarat	275	100	19	55	230	329	110	241	250	250	290	295		2,444
5	Himachal Pradesh	33	21			17	77	40	50	40	40	47	47		412
6	Jammu & Kashmir			10	22		132	44	66	66	66	77	77		560
7	Jharkhand	263				19	200	173	164	200	200	234	142		1,595
8	Karnataka	406				248	266	245	221	227	227	265	265	NIL	2,370
9	Madhya Pradesh	661				265	657	238	265	269	269	310	333		3,267
10	Maharashtra	818				219	588	296	300	296	303	360	436		3,616
11	Orissa	192					111	221	160	146	146	170	173		1,319
12	Rajasthan	182				18	271	96	113	96	96	115	120		1,107
13	Tamil Nadu	297			103	299		61	144	160	160	190	208		1,622
14	Uttar Pradesh	282	99	56		286	93	92	158	160	160	190	201		1,777
15	Uttaranchal	117				90	58	90	97	90	90	105	109		846
16	West Bengal	135					60	28	32	72	72	80	80		559
	Total	4,523	280	406	880	2,278	3,381	2,052	2,478	2,535	2,550	3,000	3,076	0	27,439

Note: A project generally covers an area of 500 hectares of land

No new project sanctioned during 2007-08.

DROUGHT PRONE AREAS PROGRAMME
FUNDS RELEASED FROM 1995-96 TO 2007-08 (31.01.2008)

Sl.No.	States	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08*	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	21.07	26.20	22.92	22.91	26.71	47.59	40.67	48.55	49.37	40.08	53.82	41.31	55.52	496.72
2	Bihar	7.25	0.34	1.15	2.38	2.30	1.00	2.42	2.50	3.23	3.11	3.79	3.03	0.00	32.50
3	Chattisgarh	Included in Madhya Pradesh					6.81	7.00	16.00	13.29	17.94	16.75	8.26	7.14	93.19
4	Gujarat	10.14	7.31	5.28	7.77	8.79	14.27	11.65	32.73	33.63	25.37	29.11	35.97	8.56	230.58
5	Himachal Pradesh	0.67	1.94	0.70	0.52	0.90	2.47	3.17	3.71	5.30	4.25	6.60	3.69	4.60	38.52
6	Jammu & Kashmir	2.60	1.98	1.13	0.4	2.20	3.69	2.97	2.23	4.22	2.23	2.60	2.60	0.00	28.85
7	Jharkhand	Included in Bihar					6.87	8.82	5.54	12.12	10.65	15.56	4.79	0.00	64.35
8	Karnataka	11.59	4.93	7.86	9.08	8.02	14.26	20.94	22.65	32.16	25.03	27.36	31.76	29.64	245.28
9	Madhya Pradesh	19.39	21.19	8.93	8.82	14.02	24.95	43.61	47.21	50.22	52.88	53.28	53.74	44.96	443.20
10	Maharashtra	17.21	12.61	19.86	5.52	6.44	18.99	20.10	12.95	14.84	34.86	44.49	57.53	45.27	310.67
11	Orissa	4.04	2.95	0.64	2.75	0.46	6.82	9.70	9.01	10.46	11.42	20.91	14.81	7.94	101.91
12	Rajasthan	6.44	1.52	4.19	1.73	3.86	9.81	11.95	14.31	19.79	15.74	17.12	25.82	11.77	144.05
13	Tamil Nadu	5.32	12.23	7.07	2.73	8.27	9.08	8.65	10.60	24.02	28.17	16.60	30.63	25.83	189.20
14	Uttar Pradesh	10.93	16.50	8.42	8.39	10.93	18.38	9.06	17.18	14.98	14.57	26.44	34.67	34.75	225.20
15	Uttaranchal	Included in Uttar Pradesh					3.24	5.11	3.76	4.73	11.26	14.67	7.69	6.60	57.06
16	West Bengal	2.30	0.28	2.60	0.00	2.09	1.35	3.18	1.08	2.43	2.43	3.88	2.70	2.68	27.00
	Total	118.95	109.98	90.75	73.00	94.99	189.58	209.00	250.01	294.79	299.99	352.98	359.00	285.26	2,728.28
	Others	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.01	0.42	0.52	0.01	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	11.56
	GRAND TOTAL	118.95	109.98	100.75	73.00	95.00	190.00	209.52	250.02	294.99	300.19	353.18	359.00	285.26	2,739.84

Note:

* Release figures upto 31.1.2008

DESERT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Number of projects sanctioned (Batch-wise)

Sl. No.	State Batch →	1995-96	1996-07	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	Total
		I st	II nd	III rd	IV th	V th	VI th	VII th	VIII th	H- I	H- II	H- III	H- IV	H- V	
1	Andhra Pradesh	96	10	0	100	96	60	80	110	110	110	134	148	0	1,054
2	Gujarat	345	0	0	100	250	400	304	277	298	298	370	420	0	3,062
3	Haryana	107	6	0	100	76	144	100	121	118	118	140	159	0	1,189
4	Himachal Pradesh	80	0	0	0	48	75	95	7349-		38	46	48	0	552
5	J & K	94	49	36	0	96	73	111	77	41	40	50	62	0	729
6	Karnataka	130	0	0	100	51	226	160	165	166	166	198	220	0	1,582
7	Rajasthan	841	0	0	0	883*	681*	509*	779*	780*	830	1062*	1,213	0	7,578
	Total	1,693	65	36	400	1,500	1,659	1,359	1,602	1,562	1,600	2,000	2,270	0	15,746

Note: Area under a DDP Project is 500 hectares.

No new projects have been sanctioned in 2007-08

Includes 11 special projects for in cold deserts of Himachal Pradesh.

** Includes 614, 293, 264, 362, 362, 387, 498 special projects in hot deserts of Rajasthan for stabilization of Sand dunes, shelter belt plantation and afforestation activities.*

DESERT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Details of funds released

Sl. No.	State	(Rs. in Crore)													
		1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08^	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	4.05	6.74	4.22	7.83	4.37	6.51	9.99	12.12	5.67	17.74	27.61	18.00	28.30	150.15
2	Gujarat	18.61	10.27	11.01	8.60	27.51	24.45	22.58	34.18	56.12	46.81	54.46	35.04	56.99	406.63
3	Haryana	4.50	6.34	7.97	6.08	4.54	8.11	14.83	18.10	19.20	15.45	17.56	12.34	16.89	151.91
4	Himachal Pradesh	6.36	8.00	1.50	0.30	2.55	4.51	5.14	8.51	7.87	2.45	3.86	9.25	0.99	61.29
5	J & K	10.00	13.30	2.25	5.85	4.86	7.84	5.75	9.02	11.27	2.19	12.95	4.49	4.69	94.46
6	Karnataka	3.90	4.32	8.42	3.50	2.15	5.02	9.95	14.12	23.20	23.10	19.56	29.63	30.28	177.15
7	Rajasthan	53.58	16.40	34.64	50.64	39.01	78.54	81.64	88.94	91.47	107.25	131.98	160.25	84.04	1,018.58
	Total	101.00	65.37	70.01	79.80*	84.99	134.98	149.88	184.99	214.80	214.99 #	268.18 \$	269.00	222.18	2,060.17

*In addition, Rs.15.00 lakh released for IEC by the Ministry of Rural Development

#In addition, Rs.20.00 lakh utilized by IEC Division of Ministry of Rural Development

\$ Includes Rs.20.00 lakh utilized by IEC Division of Ministry of Rural Development

[^]Release figures for the year 2007-08 are upto 31.1.2008

NEW PROJECTS SANCTIONED UNDER TDET SCHEME DURING 2007-08 (As on 31.01.2008)

Sl. No.	File No.	Title	Implementing Agency	Time Schedule		Date of Sanction	Proj. Location Distt./Taluk	Total Phy. Target	Total Project Cost	Central Share	Funds Released (Rs. in lakhs)	
				5	6						2007-08	Total Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ANDHRA PRADESH												
1	5-10/2007-TE	Geoinformatic Based Project Monitoring and Impact assessment for Watershed and Land Resources Related Projects	Geomatics Cell, NIRD, Hyderabad.	2 years 2007-08 to 2008-09	06/08/2007			Database	99.93	99.93	49.08	49.08
2	5-11/2007-TE	Upgradation of Geomatics Cell, NIRD, Hyderabad Renaming of GC to Hyderabad Centre on Geoinformatics Applications in Rural Development (C-GARD)	Geomatics Cell, NIRD, Hyderabad	2 years 2007-08 to 2008-09	06/08/2007			Database	222.03	222.03	170.17	170.17
3	5-12/2007-TE	Establishment of Geoinformatics Application in Rural Development (C-GARD) at Department of Land	Geomatics Cell, NIRD, Hyderabad	2 years 2007-08 to 2008-09	06/08/2007		Department of Land Resource, New Delhi	Database	336.26	336.26	225.50	225.50
4	5-13/2007-TE	Spatial Decision support system (SDSS) for Rural Development (11 States)	Geomatics Cell, NIRD, Hyderabad	3 years 2007-08 to 2009-10	06/08/2007			Database	188.79	188.79	61.09	61.09

NEW PROJECTS SANCTIONED UNDER TDET SCHEME DURING 2007-08 (As on 31.01.2008)

Sl. No.	File No.	Title	Implementing Agency	Time Schedule		Date of Sanction	Proj. Location Distt./Taluk	Total Phy. Target	Total Project Cost	Central Share	Funds Released (Rs. in Lakhs)	
				5	6						2007-08	Total Releases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DELHI												
5	5-3/2007-TX	Wastelands development with cofinobration sustainable Livelihoods with APTDC based on Bamboo Hydrabad and Plantation and Value Institute of added Products for Social Housing, Food,Fodder,Advancement and Bio-Fuels	BT Delhi in 5 years	2007-08 to 2013-14	10/08/2007			Database	325.74	317.74	123.00	123.00
6	6-6/2006-TX	Developing an agro-eco- Society for region based approach promotion of for characterization of Wastelands wastelands and their development potential for enhancing (SPWD) New livelihoods of Delhi marginalized rural population in the ongoing land based developmental programmes in the region	for 3 years	2007-08 to 2007-10	14/09/2007		Maharashtra, O rissa, Uttaranchal and JharKhand, Rajasthan Gujarat and AP	Database	68.59	68.59	29.11	28.11
GUJARAT												
7	6-7/2007-TX	Reclamation of Gujarat State of ravine Land problematic area through Integrated Development Watershad Corpn. Ltd development in anklave Ahmedabad Block of Anand District	2 years	2007-08 to 2009-10	09/08/2007		Anklave Block of Anand District	1390	484.34	430.52	172.21	172.21

NEW PROJECTS SANCTIONED UNDER TDET SCHEME DURING 2007-08 (As on 31.01.2008)

Sl. No.	File No.	Title	Implementing Agency	Time Schedule		Date of Sanction	Proj. Location Dist./Taluk	Total Phys. Target	Total Project Cost	Central Share	Funds Released (Rs. in Lakhs)	
				5	6						2007-08	Total Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
KARNATAKA												
8	5-19/2007-TE	Development of Waterlogged and saline watershed lands through sub-development Surface Drainage (SSD) officer, at Village Ugar Budruk, Belgaum Taluka Athani Belgaum District, Karnataka	District Soil Conservation and Watershed Development Officer, Belgaum	3 years	2007-08 to 2009-10	03/08/2007	Village Ugar Budruk Taluka Athani Belgaum District Karnataka	925	488.51	303.15	156.22	156.22
9	5-5/2007-TE	Resource Conservation and Management in Water Wetrenahalli Watershed Conservation in Chitradurga District, Karnataka	Central Soil Conservation and Watershed Development Research and Training Institute, Research Centre, Bellary, Karnataka	4 years	2007-08 to 2010-11	08/10/2007	Netarhalli Watershed in Chitradurga District Karnataka		82.96	79.53	23.36	23.35

NEW PROJECTS SANCTIONED UNDER TDET SCHEME DURING 2007-08 (As on 31.01.2008)

Sl. No.	File No.	Title	Implementing Agency	Time Schedule		Date of Sanction	Proj. Location Dist./Tahuk	Total Phy. Target	Total Project Cost	Central Share	Funds Released (Rs. in lakhs)		Total Releases
				5	6						2007-08	12	
1	2	3	4			7	8	9	10	11			12
MAHARASHTRA													
10	5-17/2007-TE	Promotion of sandal cultivation and other trees on farmer's agriculture lands in arwade village of Sangli District	Deputy Director social forestry Sangli	5 years	2007-08 to 2011-12	03/08/2007	Arwade village of Sangli	400	63.99	42.66	2.49		2.19
11	5-20/2006-TE	Development of waterlogged and saline lands through sub-minor surface drainage (SSDI) irrigation durgam, miras, tahsil, sangli	Executive Engineer, sub-minor irrigation (Local Sector), Sangli District, Maharashtra	3 years	2007-08 to 2009-10	02/08/2007	Durgam Miras Tahsil, Sangli District, Maharashtra	305	411.10	252.02	187.36		187.36
12	7-32/2006-TE	Establishment of geoinformatics cell at the centre of technology Application for Rural Advancement (C-TARA) Ralegon Siddhi Ahmed Nagar District Maharashtra	Prakriti Foundation of Ralegon Siddhi	3 years	2007-08 to 2009-10	08/08/2007	Ralegon Siddhi Ahmed Nagar	Database	20.71	20.71	13.87		13.87

NEW PROJECTS SANCTIONED UNDER TDET SCHEME DURING 2007-08 (As on 31.01.2008)

Sl. No.	File No.	Title	Implementing Agency	Time Schedule		Date of Sanction	Proj. Location Dist./Taluk	Total Phy. Target	Total Project Cost	Central Share	Funds Released (Rs. in lakhs)	
				5	6						2007-08	Total Releases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
UTTAR PRADESH												
13	5-5/2007-TE	Transfer of Bullock Drawn Pump Technology of Rural with Innovation Device Development of Water saving and Lacknow Moisture Conservation Collaboration through user Groups with SHGs Development of Paryavaran Non-Forest Wasteland Evam Granin of Banda District, Uttar Vikas Sanhi, Pradesh	State Institute of Rural Development	3 years	2007-08 to 2009-10	06/08/2007	Banda District	Database	420.42	314.66	249.30	249.30
14	5-15/2007-TE	Transfer of Bullock Drawn Pump Technology of Rural with Innovation Device Development of Water saving and Lacknow Moisture Conservation Collaboration through user Groups with Kundi SHGs Development of Gramya Vikas Non-Forest Wasteland Sansthan, of Kanpur District, Uttar Pradesh	State Institute of Rural Development	3 years	2007-08 to 2009-10	06/08/2007	Kanpur District	Database	279.44	204.41	152.37	152.37

NEW PROJECTS SANCTIONED UNDER TDET SCHEME DURING 2007-08 (As on 31.01.2008)

Sl. No.	File No.	Title	Implementing Agency	Time Schedule		Date of Sanction	Proj. Location Distt./Taluk	Total Phy. Target	Total Project Cost	Central Share	Funds Released (Rs. in lakhs)	
				5	6						2007-08	Total Releases
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
WEST BANGAL 15 5-8/2007-TE		Demonstration, Extension and Training of Water Management Technology (TOT) for Productivity Improvement and Economic Sustainability of Aquatic terrestrial Farming system on wastelands under humid areas of West Bengal	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya, District Nadia, West Bengal	3 years	2007-08 to 2009-10	28.9.2007	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya, District Nadia, West Bengal		144.27	103.79	49.71	49.71
									3,658.04	2,984.77	1,664.53	

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT (CUMULATIVE) ON IMPLEMENTATION OF LAND CEILING LAWS FOR THE QUARTER ENDING

S.No.	STATES/UTS	RETURNS			AREA DECLARED SURPLUS	AREA TAKEN POSSESSION	AREA DISTRIBUTED TO	TOTAL No. OF BENEFICIARIES	SC/ST BENEFICIARIES						(AREA IN ACRES)			
		FILED	DISPOSED	PENDING					SC BENEFICIARIES			ST BENEFICIARIES			OTHER BENEFICIARIES			
									No.	AREA	No.	AREA	No.	AREA	No.	AREA		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15				
1	Andhra Pradesh	447,103	417,279	29,824	843,026	652,188	597,461	531,977	213,051	229,657	85,717	120,796	206,596	246,881				
2	Assam	21,894	21,720	174	613,405	575,337	545,875	445,862	43,723	86,069	42,365	58,986	359,774	400,820				
3	Bihar	24,446	24,115	331	453,517	381,925	305,512	398,600	239,354	177,469	31,404	24,800	127,842	103,243				
4	Chhattisgarh	NR	NR	NR	75,081	72,183	60,680	27,452	6,057	10,367	9,608	29,047	11,787	21,267				
5	Gujarat	58,735	58,245	490	237,644	178,986	161,805	36,051	17,083	100,966	14,628	33,034	4,340	25,898				
6	Haryana	29,842	29,712	130	105,783	101,932	101,169	29,351	12,687	43,672	Nil	Nil	16,664	57,494				
7	Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	316,556	304,895	6,167	6,259	3,912	2,727	329	245	2,018	3,195				
8	Jammu & Kashmir	NR	NR	NR	8,836	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR				
9	Jharkhand	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	876	1,316	487	310	328	277	501	273				
10	Karnataka	154,998	153,916	182	233,814	152,776	126,122	31,638	18,393	68,961	2,251	8,459	10,994	48,705				
11	Kerala	NR	NR	NR	170,605	99,195	76,676	165,149	68,240	27,832	9,718	9,364	87,191	39,480				
12	Madhya Pradesh	NR	NR	261	223,264	190,449	134,188	47,058	16,045	38,906	18,393	51,305	12,630	43,976				
13	Maharashtra	NR	NR	81	634,488	579,349	542,788	139,577	41,023	158,776	29,977	100,392	68,577	283,620				
14	Manipur	NA	NA	NA	1,830	1,685	1,682	1,258	96	128	72	97	1,090	1,457				
15	Orissa	60,329	60,098	231	189,900	167,549	159,384	142,616	48,704	51,109	52,934	66,303	40,978	41,973				
16	Punjab	43,108	42,916	192	149,408	109,046	103,409	27,520	11,138	44,564	216	743	16,166	58,102				
17	Rajasthan	88,007	87,191	816	615,177	571,146	465,517	83,617	30,340	145,547	12,047	50,501	41,230	269,469				
18	Tamil Nadu	22,114	21,678	436	208,066	199,903	189,428	149,952	66,290	71,132	236	320	83,426	117,976				
19	Tripura	1,679	1,656	23	1,995	1,994	1,598	1,424	256	218	359	448	809	933				
20	Uttar Pradesh	65,804	65,653	151	368,072	338,186	262,755	303,442	207,103	184,495	486	974	95,853	77,287				
21	West Bengal	100,937	90,255	10,682	1,399,759	1,309,463	1,113,172	2,881,536	1,065,721	385,004	537,599	226,931	1,278,216	416,467				
22	D&N Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	7,267	3,749	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR				
23	Delhi	NA	NA	9	1,132	394	394	654	495	277	NA	NA	159	117				
24	Pondicherry	311	264	47	2,326	1,286	1,070	1,464	858	640	Nil	Nil	606	430				
TOTAL OF LAND		1,118,407	1,074,698	44,060	6,853,624	5,989,867	4,964,995	5,457,522	2,111,056	1,828,826	848,657	783,022	2,467,447	2,259,063				

Distribution of Bhoodan Land

(Area in lakh acres)

S.No.	STATE	AREA		
		DONATED	DISTRIBUTED	BALANCE
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.52	1.1	1.42
2.	Assam	0.01	0.01	Nil
3.	Bihar	3.57	2.01	1.56
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.11	0.1	0.01
5.	Gujarat	0.34	0.27	0.07
6.	Haryana	0.02	0.02	Nil
7.	Himachal Pr.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
8.	J&K	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
9.	Jharkhand	NR	0.03	NR
10.	Karnataka	0.11	0.05	0.06
11.	Kerala	0.01	0.01	NIL
12.	Madhya Pr.	1.72	1.41	0.31
13.	Maharashtra	1.04	0.27	0.77
14.	Orissa	6.39	5.8	0.59
15.	Punjab	0.05	0.01	0.04@
16.	Rajasthan	1.16	1.15	0.01
17.	Tamil Nadu	0.24	0.21	0.03
18.	Tripura	No Bhoodan land in the State		
19.	Uttar Pr.*	4.37	4.21	0.16
20.	West Bengal	No Bhoodan land available		
	TOTAL	21.7	16.66	5.00

@ Area not taken possession

*** Including Uttarakhand**

Distribution of Government Wastelands

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Area Distributed in Lakh Acres
1	Andhra Pradesh	43.93
2	Assam	5.89
3	Bihar	13.21
4	Chhattisgarh	2.1
5	Gujarat	13.81
6	Haryana	0
7	Himachal pradesh	0.17
8	Jharkhand	0.65
9	Karnataka	13.72
10	Kerala	4.57
11	Madhya Pradesh	0.79
12	Maharashtra	10.23
13	Manipur	0.32
14	Punjab	1.1
15	Orissa	7.34
16	Tamil Nadu	2.89
17	Tripura	1.32
18	Uttar Pradesh @	24.89
19	West Bengal	4.32
20	Goa	0.05
21	Mizoram	0.74
22	Rajasthan	1.12
23	Delhi	0.06
24	D & N Haveli	No Wasteland
	Total	153.22
	Hectares	62.03

@ Including Uttarakhand

NUMBER OF TENANTS CONFERRED OWNERSHIP RIGHTS (OR RIGHTS PROTECTED) AND AREA ACCRUED TO THEM

Sl. No	States	No. of Tenants (In lakhs)	Area Accrued (lakh acres)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.07	5.95
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Tenancy law not enacted	
3	Assam	29.08	31.75
4	Bihar	NR	NR
5	Chhatisgarh	Nil	Nil
6	Gujarat	12.76	25.92
7	Goa	NR	NR
8	Haryana	Tenancy not prevalent	
9	Himachal Pradesh	4.09	NR
10	Jammu and Kashmir	6.1	NR
11	Jharkhand	NR	NR
12	Kanataka	6.05	26.32
13	Kerala	28.42	14.5
14	Madhya Pradesh	Tenancy not prevalent	
15	Maharashtra	14.92	42.9
16	Manipur	NR	NR
17	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil
18	Mizoram	Nil	Nil
19	Nagaland	NR	NR
20	Orissa	2.97	1.15
21	Punjab	NR	NR
22	Rajasthan	0.18	NR
23	Sikkim	NR	NR
24	Tamil Nadu	4.98	6.95
25	Tripura	0.14	0.39
26	Uttar Pradesh	NR	NR
27	Uttaranchal	NR	NR
28	West Bengal	15.07	11.11
UNION TERRITORIES			
29	A.N. Islands	Nil	Nil
30	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil
31	D&N Haveli	0.07	0.21
32	Delhi	NR	NR
33	Daman and Diu	NR	NR
34	Lakshadweep	Neg	Neg
35	Pondicherry	0.03	0.007
Total in lakh acres		125.93	167.157
In million hectares			6.77

NR- Not reported.

Consolidation Of Land Holdings
Statewise As On August, 2006

(Area in lakh Acres)		
S.No:	States/UTs	Area
1	Andhra Pradesh	8.18 *
2	Bihar	96.05 *
3	Gujarat	65.28 *
4	Haryana	104.38
5	Himachal Pradesh	29.91
6	Jammu & Kashmir	1.37 *
7	Karnataka	26.76 #
8	Madhya Pradesh	95.53
9	Maharashtra	526.50 \$
10	Orissa	29.74
11	Punjab	121.81
12	Rajasthan	43.51 @
13	Uttar Pradesh	587.66
14	Delhi	2.33
15	West Bengal	**
	Total:	1739.01

* Scheme has been discontinued (in Andhra Pradesh from 1966, in Bihar from 1992 and re-started from 15.3.04, and in Gujarat from 1992)

Consolidation of holding Act, 1966 has been repealed in 1991

@ Scheme discontinued from 1965

\$ Implementation of the scheme stopped w.e.f. 1.4.93

** Consolidation of land holdings not taken up as a scheme in the state

STATE-WISE INFORMATION ON ALIENATION AND RESTORATION OF TRIBAL LANDS

Sl. No.	State	No. of cases filed in the Court	Area	Cases Disposed of by the Court	Area	Cases Rejected	Area	Cases Decided in favour of Tribal	Area	Cases in which land was restored to Tribals	Area	Cases Pending in Court	Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pr.	65,875	287,776	58,212	256,452	31,737	150,227	26,475	106,225	23,383	94,312	7,663	31,324
2	Assam	2,042	4,211	50	19	-	-	50	19	50	19	1,992	4,192
3	Bihar	86,291	104,893	76,518	95,151	31,884	49,730	44,634	45,421	44,634	45,421	9,773	9,742
4	Chhattisgarh	47,304	NR	46,807	NR	NR	NR	21,348	43,803	21,269	43,620	79	181
5	Gujarat	20,704	75,966	19,819	73,317	497	1,353	19,322	71,965	376	1,942	885	2,649
6	Jharkhand	5,382	4,002	1,362	NA	283	NA	1,079	860	1,079	860	4,020	NA
7	Karnataka	42,582	130,373	38,521	115,021	16,687	47,159	21,834	67,862	21,834	67,862	4,061	15,352
8	Madhya Pr.	53,806	158,398	29,596	97,123	29,596	97,123	NR	NR	NR	NR	24,210	61,275
9	Maharashtra	45,634	NR	44,624	99,486	24,681	NR	19,943	99,486	19,943	99,486	1,010	NR
10	Orissa	105,491	104,742	104,644	103,556	43,213	46,677	61,431	56,879	61,364	56,854	847	1,186
11	Rajasthan	2,084	6,615	1,257	3,978	53	187	187	587	187	587	1,067	2,355
12	Tripura	29,112	25,441	9,040	7,269	20,043	18,131	9,040	7,269	8,945	7,165	95	104
Total:		506,307	902,417	430,450	851,372	198,674	410,587	225,343	500,376	203,064	418,128	55,702	128,360
Total in hectares			365,351		344,685		166,129		202,581		169,283		51,968

Annexure-xix

DISTRICTS, TEHSILS AND SUBDIVISIONS SANCTIONED AND WORK COMPLETED UNDER CLR PROGRAMME (as on 31.1.2008)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Uts.	Total No. of Districts	Districts covered	District Data Centre	Monitoring Cell at State Head Quarters	Total number of Sub-division	Number of sub-division covered	Total Tehsils Blocks	Number of Tehsils/ Talukas sanctioned	Number of Tehsils/ Talukas where computer centre set up	Tehsil centres fully operational (in terms of on demand distribution of RoR)
1	Andhra Pradesh	23	23	23	1	79	79	308	308	308	308
2	Arunachal Pradesh	14	14					149			
3	Assam	27	23	27	1		12	155	155		
4	Bihar	37	37			101		516	516		
5	Gujarat	25	25	25	1	54	35	226	226	226	226
6	Goa	1	1					11	11	11	11
7	Haryana	19	19	20	1	47	47	115	115	67	7
8	Himachal Pradesh	12	12	12	1	53	53	115	115	107	76
9	Jammu & Kashmir	14	14					316	316	59	
10	Jharkhand	22	22					210	210	210	
11	Karnataka	27	27	27	1	52	52	177	177	177	177
12	Kerala	14	14					63	63	63	5
13	Madhya Pradesh	45	45	45	1	185	182	272	272	272	272
14	Maharashtra	35	35	35	1	109	109	358	358	358	358
15	Manipur	9	8			38	5	78	5	4	
16	Meghalaya	7						32			
17	Mizoram	9	9					23	23	29	
18	Nagaland	8	8					93			
19	Orissa	30	30	30	1	58	58	216	216	171	167
20	Punjab	17	17			72		72			
21	Rajasthan	32	32		1	188	188	246	246	241	241
22	Sikkim	4	4					9	9	4	2
23	Tamil Nadu	29	29	29	1	73	73	206	206	206	206
24	Tripura	4	4			15		38	37	8	8
25	Uttar Pradesh	70	70	70	1			305	305	305	305
26	Uttaranchal	13	13	13	1			84	84	84	84
27	West Bengal	18	18	18	1	65	65	341	341	341	341
28	Chhattisgarh	16	16	16	1	63	63	98	98	98	98
29	O & N. H.	1	1					1			
30	Delhi	9	9					27		5	5
31	Pondicherry	1	1	2	1			8	8	8	5
32	Chandigarh	1	1					1			
33	A & N Islands	1						7			
34	Daman & Diu	2	1					2			
35	Lakshadweep	1						4			
TOTAL		597	582	392	16	1252	1021	4882	4423	3356	2902

STATEMENT SHOWING THE BREAKUP OF AMOUNT RELEASED AND UTILISED
UNDER COMPUTERISATION OF LAND RECORDS PROGRAMME AS ON 31.01.2008 (SINCE INCEPTION IN 1989)

(Rs. In Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ U.T.	UPTO 8TH PLAN upto 9th Plan	Funds Released during 10th Plan				Total released during 10th Plan	Fund Released during 11th Plan 2007-08	Total Released since inception	Funds utilised	Unspent Balances	% of utilisation
			2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06						
1	A.P.	433.00	1438.95		531.50	536.45	844.00	2271.36	3708.31	1652.18	2056.13	48%
2	APUNACHAL	0.00	75.30					0.00	75.30	75.30	2.26	97%
3	ASSAM	238.00	335.50			542.50	881.30	1423.00	1759.30	349.87	1409.43	20%
4	BIHAR	150.00	548.00		100.00	204.46	2044.76	2409.22	2957.22	253.98	2733.24	9%
5	GUJARAT	185.00	788.40	372.50	406.00		556.00	2336.16	3124.55	2135.42	989.14	68%
6	GOW	40.00	153.30					0.00	243.30	153.30	90.03	63%
7	MARYANA	275.00	567.40			845.76		843.78	1575.30	1011.06	563.84	64%
8	H.P.	206.00	335.20	81.40	438.00	376.00		892.10	1445.51	1029.56	415.95	71%
9	J & K	49.00	286.00				542.00	1642.00	1828.00	265.27	1562.73	15%
10	KARNATAKA	331.00	1874.43	309.50	497.40		920.10	1807.00	3681.48	2650.36	1031.02	72%
11	KERALA	325.30	876.44			305.90		384.60	1261.94	953.71	308.23	76%
12	M.P.	288.00	2963.91	642.50	286.30	358.00		1216.00	4509.98	4080.36	429.63	50%
13	MAHARASHTRA	616.00	2188.26	826.54	296.00	787.60		1910.14	4247.40	3957.31	290.09	93%
14	MANIPUR	149.88	188.25			38.35		86.35	276.58	149.00	127.58	54%
15	MEGHALAYA	0.00	28.00					0.00	28.00	28.00	0.00	100%
16	MIZORAM	65.00	422.98					147.00	569.98	442.96	127.00	78%
17	NAGALAND	0.00	170.30	20.00				43.25	213.55	188.40	45.15	74%
18	ORISSA	522.50	1759.12	217.00	230.00	598.40	63.22	1887.90	3867.02	2690.03	1076.99	73%
19	PUNJAB	198.62	282.62					0.00	362.25	222.98	139.27	52%
20	RAJASTHAN	503.00	1748.61					1746.20	3494.81	2678.34	816.47	77%
21	SIKKIM	32.00	118.00					92.70	210.73	207.23	3.50	98%
22	T.N.	453.00	1461.13	406.50	805.25	203.21	605.95	2225.71	4697.64	2262.98	1434.66	51%
23	TRIPURA	100.00	343.80		148.00		118.70	265.70	630.50	480.55	149.85	75%
24	U.P.	564.00	1579.60	376.00		1581.99		1837.99	3048.39	2186.24	1352.15	62%
25	W.B.	590.00	2211.35		385.00	870.20	390.76	1518.95	3034.16	2633.83	1402.33	64%
26	CHHATTISGARH	0.00	156.80		164.00	459.50		904.70	1061.50	881.41	180.09	82%
27	JHARKHAND	0.00	280.83					1484.00	1484.00	723.76	760.24	49%
28	UTTARANCHAL	0.00		547.20			858.00	1203.20	1874.95	334.82	1539.73	16%
29	D & N. H.	12.38	12.38					0.00	12.38	0.22	12.16	2%
30	DELHI	8.30	81.65	19.27				19.27	101.13	4.31	96.82	4%
31	PONDICHERY	15.00	62.10			37.00		68.35	130.45	77.5	53.30	59%
32	CHANDIGARH	15.00	15.00					0.00	15.00	0.00	15.00	0%
33	Daman & Diu	0.00	25.00				25.00	25.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	0%
34	Lakshadweep						25.00	25.00	50.00	0.30	25.00	0%
	TOTAL	8443.41	25356.78	3117.52	4867.00	9924.08	9998.00	31178.77	56130.13	34840.43	21289.70	52%

Release and utilisation of Funds Towards Central Share under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Strengthening of Revenue Administration & FUNDS RELEASED AS ON 31.01.2008

S.No.	States/UTs	UPTO 8TH PLAN	DURING 8TH PLAN							10th Plan		Total releases during 10th Plan	11th Plan 2007-08	Total releases since inception	Total Utilisation	Unspent Balance	%age Utilisation
			1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	Release upto		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06				
1	Andhra Pradesh	172.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	172.80	750.00	750.00	654.60	652.58	1317.18	141.91	1175.27	10.77
2	Andhra Pradesh	151.00	0.00	0.00	22.75	0.00	0.00	173.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	317.50	1059.50	2017.70	832.48	1185.22	41.28
3	Assam	382.13	15.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	397.20	0.00	62.25	103.00	165.25	165.25	582.45	394.44	168.01	70.13
4	Bihar	1077.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1077.85	0.00	724.00	724.00	654.60	652.58	1801.85	815.63	986.22	45.27
5	Chhattisgarh							0.00	0.00	62.10	102.50	112.50	112.50	1317.70	1059.50	1185.22	41.28
6	Gujarat	348.70	0.00	0.00	73.50	158.50	60.00	640.70	640.70	92.50	112.50	112.50	112.50	2017.70	832.48	1185.22	41.28
7	Goa	75.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.94	75.94	60.15	383.89	454.04	55.50	585.48	393.89	191.59	67.28
8	Haryana	253.00	0.00	0.00	19.23	29.25	0.00	301.54	301.54	40.13	9.81	20.00	61.00	848.54	471.02	377.52	55.51
9	Himachal Pradesh	344.93	100.10	99.85	150.00	0.00	44.00	738.88	738.88	6.00		6.00	214.50	959.38	744.88	214.50	77.64
10	J & K	776.50	284.50	90.00	35.00	0.00	133.00	1339.00	1339.00	115.00		115.00		1444.00	1152.91	291.09	79.84
11	Jharkhand							0.00	0.00			250.00		250.00	0.00	250.00	0.00
12	Karnataka	404.37	344.60	0.00	0.00	77.50	0.00	826.47	826.47	15.00	60.00			891.47	681.59	209.88	76.46
13	Kerala	754.92	25.00	127.75	83.50	281.13	8.54	1290.84	1290.84	184.87	285.13	124.18	183.82	2339.84	2043.40	296.44	87.93
14	M.P.	1720.71	97.75	70.65	119.45	355.36	521.83	2885.75	2885.75	248.03	534.36	1225.41	328.18	4439.34	3760.89	678.45	84.72
15	Maharashtra	807.25	202.50	0.00	60.00	275.85	612.50	1958.10	1958.10	437.26	650.00	627.78	545.00	4877.75	4087.68	790.09	83.80
16	Manipur	60.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.18	60.18			0.00		60.18	0.15	60.03	0.25
17	Meghalaya	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00			24.00		74.00	50.00	24.00	67.57
18	Mizoram	342.75	0.00	48.30	165.74	220.00	200.00	976.79	976.79	150.00	82.00	257.00	375.00	2144.79	2144.79	-0.01	100.00
19	Nagaland	69.85	0.00	0.00	68.55	0.00	82.37	220.57	220.57	106.47	247.50	87.18	273.67	958.35	908.45	49.91	94.79
20	Orissa	355.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	355.62	355.62			487.50	282.85	1105.97	251.58	854.38	22.75
21	Punjab	1168.98	0.00	96.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	1265.35	1265.35	50.00	55.85	177.11		1548.31	1182.23	366.08	76.36
22	Rajasthan	887.57	74.64	150.55	49.73	0.00	25.00	1197.49	1197.49			600.00	530.00	2327.49	1135.75	1191.74	48.80
23	Sikkim	49.80	21.70	75.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	146.46	146.46			0.00		146.46	63.45	83.01	43.32
24	Tamil Nadu	361.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	125.00	546.03	546.03	20.00	51.70	200.00		1012.68	516.32	496.36	50.99
25	Tripura	69.98	40.00	0.00	0.00	90.00	147.00	346.98	346.98	185.50	99.75			887.63	528.30	359.33	60.88
26	Uttar Pradesh	1382.21	372.43	146.38	57.50	406.06	35.10	2396.68	2396.68			623.90	777.00	4421.58	2551.68	1869.90	57.71
27	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1400.90	621.00	549.71	140.02	409.69	25.47
28	West Bengal	943.21	275.25	0.00	120.60	471.35	309.93	2119.74	2119.74	392.00		392.00	67.50	2579.24	1914.29	664.95	74.22
29	A & N Islands	43.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.03	43.03			0.00		43.03	28.18	14.85	65.49
30	Chandigarh	32.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.00	32.00			0.00		32.00	32.00	0.00	100.00
31	D & N Haveli	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	100.00		150.00	144.00	6.00	96.00
32	Delhi	62.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	62.00	62.00			0.00		62.00	44.26	17.74	71.30
33	Daman & Diu	6.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.50	6.50			0.00		6.50	6.50	0.00	100.00
34	Lakshadweep	25.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	50.71	50.71	5.26		5.26		95.97	50.71	5.26	90.80
35	Pondicherry	97.07	19.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.17	142.79	142.79			0.00		142.79	93.21	49.58	65.28
Total		13311.79	1893.08	905.01	1025.00	2450.00	2355.44	21890.32	21890.32	2072.57	2420.75	1942.61	4998.58	41720.39	28313.37	13407.02	67.85

Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)
Progress under Bharat Nirman (Rural water supply)

S No.	Component	Total Target (2005 – 09)	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08*		Cumulative Achievement*
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
1.	Not covered/ Partially covered Habitations	55,067	11,897	13,121	18,120	12,440	16,886	5,038	30,599
2.	Slipped-back Habitations	3,31,604	34,373	79,544	40,000	89,580	90,000	36,387	2,05,511
3.	Quality-affected habitations	2,16,968	10,000	4,550	15,000	5,330	48,613	45,833	55,713
	Total	6,03,639	56,270	97,215	73,120	107,350	1,55,499	87,258	2,91,823

* Reported up to December, 2007

Bharat Nirman : Rural water supply
Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)
Releases of funds to States / UTs under ARWSP during 2007-08 (As on 31.12.2007)

(Amount : Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	State/UT	ARWSP Coverage		ARWSP (DDP Areas)		Sub Mission on Water Quality		NRWQM&SP		Calamity relief		Swajaldhara		Support prog.	Total	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Release	Release	Release	Release		Allocation	Release
1	Andhra Pradesh	28178.00	21784.27	1352.00	676.00	4037.31	4037.00	920.47	705.21	994.00	67.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	34487.78	28264.98
2	Arunachal Pradesh	11241.00	8570.04	-	-	178.40	0.00	44.32	28.91	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11463.73	8598.95
3	Assam	18959.00	9479.50	-	-	11516.78	3368.00	238.21	154.88	-	64.13	110.96	0.00	0.00	30713.99	13177.47
4	Bihar	27937.00	13968.50	-	-	9385.28	2246.00	504.29	376.01	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	37826.57	16590.51
5	Chhattisgarh	9595.00	8174.69	-	-	1568.11	6.00	399.54	304.56	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11562.66	8485.25
6	Goa	331.00	165.50	-	-	0.00	0.00	13.93	6.56	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	344.93	172.06
7	Gujarat	18144.00	17529.53	2445.00	963.00	6904.38	3344.00	496.76	390.69	-	0.00	0.00	1.62	0.00	27990.14	22228.84
8	Haryana	6013.00	5301.64	3328.00	3063.75	351.07	0.00	312.36	220.61	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10004.43	8586.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	11690.00	11690.00	56.00	56.00	0.00	0.00	147.27	102.37	-	230.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	11893.27	12078.50
10	Jammu & Kashmir	32772.00	16386.00	220.00	110.00	35.11	0.00	120.62	85.07	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33147.73	16581.07
11	Jharkhand	11388.00	5694.00	-	-	2480.90	0.00	392.36	277.04	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14261.26	5971.04
12	Karnataka	24572.00	24572.00	3279.00	3279.00	14815.16	363.00	384.50	276.59	331.80	334.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	43050.67	29156.39
13	Kerala	8293.00	8293.00	-	-	362.77	0.00	132.95	88.31	-	0.00	0.00	51.96	0.00	8768.72	8433.27
14	Madhya Pradesh	25162.00	18203.12	-	-	7115.02	5231.00	943.85	701.15	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33220.88	24135.27
15	Maharashtra	40440.00	40440.00	-	-	9022.50	23.00	1016.66	806.09	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50479.17	41269.09
16	Manipur	3859.00	3337.63	-	-	11.72	0.00	16.88	5.19	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3887.60	3342.82
17	Meghalaya	4446.00	3653.00	-	-	39.07	0.00	53.50	30.45	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4538.57	3683.45
18	Mizoram	3188.00	2795.19	-	-	7.81	0.00	16.53	5.06	-	15.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	3212.34	2815.79
19	Nagaland	3272.00	1636.00	-	-	42.97	43.00	10.79	1.98	-	25.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	3325.76	1706.92
20	Orissa	16885.00	8442.50	-	-	10064.01	4080.00	419.30	288.91	-	49.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	27368.32	12860.57
21	Punjab	5291.00	2645.50	-	-	2410.68	0.00	362.03	290.33	-	91.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	8063.71	3027.21
22	Rajasthan	42102.00	42102.00	18570.00	18354.69	24422.78	24423.00	482.71	349.11	-	0.00	0.00	99.13	0.00	85577.49	85327.93
23	Sikkim	1342.00	1062.14	-	-	2.34	0.00	14.24	5.33	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1358.58	1067.47
24	Tamil Nadu	19090.00	18803.30	-	-	1252.15	371.00	649.48	478.11	-	174.85	254.47	20991.63	0.00	20991.63	20081.73
25	Tripura	3943.00	3029.69	-	-	1200.64	271.00	103.24	70.09	-	53.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	5246.89	3424.70
26	Uttar Pradesh	40151.00	33478.48	-	-	5921.38	627.00	1701.28	1188.08	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	47773.66	35293.56
27	Uttarakhand	8930.00	4465.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	330.01	251.99	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9260.01	4716.99
28	West Bengal	19137.00	13445.67	-	-	16781.16	16518	674.03	467.36	-	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	36592.18	30481.03
29	A&N Islands	0.00	0.00	-	-	12.00	0.00	6.15	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.15	0.00
30	D&N Haveli	37.50	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	8.46	1.78	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.96	1.78
31	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	7.85	0.63	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.85	0.63
32	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	23.97	11.85	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.97	11.85
33	Putucherry	31.25	0.00	-	-	58.51	0.00	5.65	0.39	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	95.41	0.39
34	Delhi	31.25	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	6.43	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.68	0.00
35	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	7.45	0.41	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.45	0.41
	Total	446451.00	349147.89	29250.00	26502.44	130000.04	64951.00	10968.09	7972.07	1325.80	1156.55	518.14	61669.13	451573.89		

Bharat Nirman : Rural water supply
Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)
Target and achievement of coverage of rural habitations during 2007-08 (upto December, 2007)

(Unit: Number of habitations)

S. No	State/ UT	Month Code	Target (Provisional)				Achievement			
			Un-covered	Slipped-back	Quality-affected	Total	Un-covered	Slipped-back	Quality-affected	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	11	0	8,992	918	9,910	0	3,513	1,937	5,450
2	Arunachal Pradesh	12	103	1,376	105	1,584	61	66	566	693
3	Assam	12	2,344	5,318	5,018	12,680	1,316	116	5,568	7,000
4	Bihar	11	0	16,695	4,268	20,963	0	419	5,614	6,033
5	Chhattisgarh	09	0	2,989	725	3,714	0	2,324	810	3,134
6	Goa	09	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
7	Gujarat	12	0	1,269	1,870	3,139	0	966	2,090	3,056
8	Haryana	11	0	714	109	823	0	402	50	452
9	Himachal Pradesh	12	1,941	3,103	0	5,044	634	2,250	0	2,884
10	Jammu & Kashmir	11	1,008	1,024	26	2,058	261	53	0	314
11	Jharkhand	11	0	5,058	421	5,479	0	669	361	1,030
12	Karnataka	11	800	0	5,572	6,372	985	873	2,345	4,203
13	Kerala	11	2,400	0	145	2,545	655	0	264	919
14	Madhya Pradesh	11	0	9,004	1,103	10,107	0	5,733	3,668	9,401
15	Maharashtra	12	7,103	3,600	4,183	14,886	940	748	810	2,498
16	Manipur	12	0	0	3	3	0	80	37	117
17	Meghalaya	11	69	1,338	14	1,421	7	278	89	374
18	Mizoram	12	0	85	4	89	0	42	26	68
19	Nagaland	11	300	68	13	381	16	14	132	162
20	Orissa	12	0	1,216	4,361	5,577	0	5,710	5,107	10,817
21	Punjab	11	8	1,611	816	2,435	44	149	320	513
22	Rajasthan	12	677	9,230	12,117	22,024	92	1,533	8,444	10,069
23	Sikkim	12	0	246	8	254	0	209	76	285
24	Tamil Nadu	12	0	12,149	389	12,538	0	8,529	1,112	9,641
25	Tripura	12	0	149	440	589	0	0	1,454	1,454
26	Uttar Pradesh	12	0	1,978	1,609	3,587	0	423	1,858	2,281
27	Uttarakhand	11	118	2,376	0	2,494	9	729	0	738
28	West Bengal	09	0	412	4,349	4,761	0	559	3,092	3,651
29	A & N Islands	NR	0	0	6	6	-	-	-	-
30	Dadra Nagar Haveli	09	8	0	0	8	16	0	0	16
31	Daman & Diu	NR	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
32	Delhi	NR	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
33	Lakshadweep	NR	7	0	0	7	-	-	-	-
34	Puducherry	08	0	0	21	21	1		3	4
35	Chandigarh	NR	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Total			16,886	90,000	48,613	1,55,499	5,038	36,387	45,833	87,258

NR: Not Reported.

Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)
Coverage of rural schools during 2007-08

S. No.	State/UT	Fund released to States for schools coverage (Rs. In Lakh)	Coverage during 2006-07	Number of schools without drinking water facilities as on 1.4.2007*	Coverage during 2007-08
1	Andhra Pradesh	71,37.80	573	28,079	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh		412	1,570	109
3	Assam	36,31.20	1,058	3,527	2,478
4	Bihar		111	9,817	255
5	Chhattisgarh		2,394	0	235
6	Goa			294	0
7	Gujarat	12,00.80	1,114	4,890	846
8	Haryana	3,27.00	3,762	0	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	55.00	0	960	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir		983	6,470	242
11	Jharkhand		1,471	2,179	-
12	Karnataka	33,33.60	9,541	7,127	2,252
13	Kerala		392	902	139
14	Madhya Pradesh	19,55.40	7,128	3,500	1,491
15	Maharashtra		9,767	0	0
16	Manipur			1,470	0
17	Meghalaya		726	1,224	0
18	Mizoram	3,97.20	2,139	0	0
19	Nagaland		64	935	8
20	Orissa		3,768	1,401	600
21	Punjab		86	2,157	53
22	Rajasthan	17,32.00	13,191	0	2,642
23	Sikkim		8	294	14
24	Tamil Nadu	6,54.80	3,274	0	0
25	Tripura		282	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	3,99.40	6,908	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	7,02.80	858	2,463	78
28	West Bengal	13,12.40	1,488	4,628	27
29	A&N Islands			18	0
	Total	228,39.40	71,498	83,905	11,469

* As reported in the Monthly Progress Reports.

Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) Physical Progress

(upto 31.12.2007)

State	Project Objectives								Project Performance							
	IHHL BPL	IHHL APL	IHHL TOTAL	San. Comp	School Toilets	Toilets for Bal	RSM	PC	IHHL BPL	IHHL APL	IHHL TOTAL	San. Comp	School Toilets	Toilets for Bal	RSM	PC
Andhra Pradesh	6521091	3629688	10150779	575	113861	15040	220	0	3736955	1586791	5323746	864	64291	3101	418	23
Arunachal Pradesh	109242	13141	122383	331	3758	1784	38	0	14490	2246	16736	53	1034	120	11	0
Assam	1894976	896973	2791949	156	26043	14910	93	0	167548	16055	183603	1	2440	212	44	20
Bihar	6195779	4975535	11171314	2362	75078	6595	364	0	433730	83443	517173	471	18750	220	301	607
Chhattisgarh	1553540	1811886	3365426	618	48549	10167	95	6	404320	301568	705888	60	15999	4160	66	11
D & N Haveli	2480	0	2480	12	0	0	1	0	37	0	37	1	0	0	0	0
Goa	17935	27388	45323	150	731	547	3	0	15000	0	15000	0	101	8	0	0
Gujarat	2070056	1969908	4039964	1632	22425	22505	94	0	758882	862305	1621187	1280	19490	16419	355	1
Haryana	550500	1234597	1785097	1285	7029	6531	10	1	372081	717508	1089589	691	6868	4855	89	9
Himachal Pradesh	210064	605555	815619	559	11333	4292	57	0	51287	134511	185798	91	1870	466	12	2
Jammu & Kashmir	598614	702110	1300724	824	23007	590	79	4	71692	41484	113176	324	5032	23	12	0
Jharkhand	2313366	1404298	3717664	1200	40003	12009	229	0	374664	34485	409149	45	16658	940	202	360
Karnataka	2222855	3106014	5328869	1309	36537	24035	301	6	607747	613904	1221651	330	25969	17966	204	14
Kerala	961831	111911	1073742	1090	3600	4580	98	0	778044	118685	896729	600	2270	1642	59	23
Madhya Pradesh	3323853	4207319	7531172	1489	80070	11067	279	28	916578	813528	1730106	422	40939	4051	341	29
Maharashtra	3207264	6085051	9292315	2723	72782	50433	283	27	1267637	2381907	3649544	2111	55324	35094	1356	42
Manipur	194887	68367	263254	386	3919	1201	35	0	4273	225	4498	24	213	0	12	2
Meghalaya	188699	61068	249767	260	4950	1068	22	0	9052	1219	10271	21	813	41	1	0
Mizoram	59679	16861	76540	560	3219	912	20	0	46665	10000	56665	238	2121	724	0	0
Nagaland	150608	14782	165390	1215	1270	666	25	0	25595	0	25595	164	290	74	8	0
Orissa	4444585	2571598	7016183	818	68328	23411	289	0	1412347	214724	1627071	12	27992	9748	270	698
Puducherry	18000	0	18000	0	26	16	3	0	1742	0	1742	21	26	19	2	0
Punjab	413498	224365	637863	334	12411	995	69	0	24550	0	24550	57	471	0	7	0
Rajasthan	1960903	4981718	6942621	1544	68134	21198	317	0	250025	520261	770286	272	34202	4974	183	32
Sikkim	51302	35712	87014	789	1604	340	12	0	54322	36496	90818	732	1605	341	0	0
Tamil Nadu	4214089	4030794	8244883	1295	40418	25470	244	0	2594275	2297418	4891693	1485	33224	21903	192	65
Tripura	434316	124747	559063	226	4939	6024	31	0	383592	71597	455189	160	3572	4126	139	432
Uttar Pradesh	7662383	13998075	21660458	2309	207160	92999	389	25	3612706	3356283	6968989	998	74171	18975	248	59
Uttarakhand	434052	453229	887281	470	5215	1739	71	10	123822	83735	207557	39	1000	107	26	1
West Bengal	4973019	4134915	9107934	1140	134981	50630	338	32	3817903	2066875	5884778	355	34945	5298	345	198
Total	56953466	61497605	118451071	27661	1121380	411754	4109	139	22331561	16367253	38698814	11922	491680	155607	4903	2628

Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)
Financial Progress (upto 31.12.2007)

(Amount: Rs. in lakh)

State	Total Projects Outlay	Approved Share			Release of funds			Expenditure Reported			
		Centre	State	Benef	Central	State	Benef	Centre	State	Benef	Total
Andhra Pradesh	125804.37	78342.07	28261.30	19200.97	27323.28	28906.49	13245.73	20974.53	21469.86	9521.32	51965.72
Arunachal Pradesh	4377.18	2898.12	957.32	521.74	634.68	395.88	35.56	439.78	107.21	19.90	566.89
Assam	41806.52	26932.63	8936.73	5937.16	5261.37	1258.82	285.30	1264.61	631.95	258.98	2155.54
Bihar	144674.15	92841.53	30385.50	21447.12	19105.04	2583.80	852.26	8730.58	1512.09	749.51	10992.18
Chhattisgarh	49316.79	32620.80	10879.20	5817.30	10177.99	5093.48	1325.38	8017.96	3259.66	662.82	11940.44
D & N Haveli	47.14	35.50	0.00	11.64	3.15	0.00	0.00	1.67	0.00	0.00	1.67
Goa	972.92	574.40	228.80	169.72	172.32	102.73	123.63	142.68	74.98	0.00	217.66
Gujarat	51875.89	31012.68	11617.90	9245.30	11270.63	6047.85	2409.83	9133.25	3968.27	1509.94	14611.46
Haryana	17539.06	10247.13	4066.32	3225.61	5945.97	2745.22	4191.05	3964.32	1911.26	1480.85	7356.44
Himachal Pradesh	10132.70	6347.27	2420.69	1364.74	1875.18	363.20	250.09	820.07	236.42	143.08	1199.57
Jammu & Kashmir	19444.81	12856.68	4353.85	2234.28	2270.22	832.56	417.31	1001.31	427.30	169.41	1598.01
Jharkhand	60481.22	39170.76	13008.07	8302.38	10127.13	3984.37	754.91	5747.66	2137.89	698.57	8584.12
Karnataka	59488.92	36933.75	13189.44	9365.73	9572.72	6279.19	8394.87	7458.57	3617.03	1686.34	12761.93
Kerala	20945.86	11000.76	5085.67	4859.43	5885.05	2361.55	7837.80	4652.85	2116.95	3654.04	10423.85
Madhya Pradesh	95002.42	61084.11	20983.15	12935.16	20355.87	5562.99	5239.43	12682.58	4464.99	2846.76	19994.34
Maharashtra	88700.39	56862.18	19636.57	12201.63	20142.33	10485.36	6091.73	15905.32	7026.57	2752.59	25684.49
Manipur	6626.31	4390.85	1388.37	847.09	990.89	62.95	14.09	133.62	47.97	14.09	195.68
Meghalaya	4672.80	2821.06	1100.20	751.54	844.83	0.00	23.67	343.74	0.00	0.00	343.74
Mizoram	3246.52	2174.54	708.91	363.07	1111.45	451.00	155.75	929.27	431.27	155.70	1516.24
Nagaland	2547.88	1691.08	516.95	339.85	533.84	98.40	36.67	283.84	76.40	36.43	396.67
Orissa	105296.62	68921.73	22505.87	13869.01	20786.22	4739.85	2397.18	12282.68	3933.46	2255.98	18472.13
Puducherry	248.90	158.06	0.00	90.84	94.84	94.84	0.00	60.23	14.00	14.13	88.36
Punjab	7780.34	4261.40	2012.30	1506.64	1173.09	479.15	307.74	235.99	0.44	37.36	273.79
Rajasthan	65366.90	43284.64	14462.14	7620.12	9800.64	4095.53	685.97	7050.72	2544.84	533.34	10128.90
Sikkim	2074.82	1352.36	455.56	266.90	755.35	1051.82	707.41	763.90	833.46	704.79	2302.15
Tamil Nadu	79704.13	45437.19	18542.97	15723.96	25740.06	12488.73	8387.60	20457.79	8981.46	6664.23	36103.47
Tripura	6931.41	4127.47	1615.26	1188.68	2854.72	1227.39	1305.10	2315.27	1085.84	857.72	4258.83
Uttar Pradesh	187257.08	117167.50	42560.45	27529.11	50463.77	50653.11	17403.63	39478.60	33261.05	12040.49	84780.13
Uttarakhand	9948.31	6433.89	2093.53	1420.89	1621.67	456.98	315.08	907.48	281.60	218.61	1407.69
West Bengal	70312.60	42478.10	15637.41	12197.09	14706.00	4331.32	15823.51	10177.17	3557.10	15615.21	29349.48
Total	1342624.95	844460.23	297610.42	200554.68	281600.30	157234.55	99018.28	196358.04	108011.32	65302.19	369671.55

Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) Physical Progress Report (2007-08)

(upto 31.12.2007)

S. No.	State	Physical Achievement during 04/2007 to 12/2007							
		IHHL (BPL)	IHHL (APL)	IHHL Total	Sanitary Comp	School Toilets	Balwadi Toilets	RSM	PC
1	Andhra Pradesh	167691	168135	335826	323	12083	909	3	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3073	1056	4129	3	410	56	1	0
3	Assam	46807	12135	58942	1	982	171	11	12
4	Bihar	166425	35538	201963	26	7334	166	83	190
5	Chhattisgarh	199835	188022	387857	26	9141	2701	7	3
6	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Goa	310	0	310	0	0	0	0	0
8	Gujarat	231557	240300	471857	188	1431	2850	0	0
9	Haryana	138361	384718	523079	208	2034	2059	11	2
10	Himachal Pradesh	21954	72387	94341	18	796	336	1	0
11	Jammu & Kashmir	5757	12748	18505	22	234	1	1	0
12	Jharkhand	162191	23376	185567	23	8722	715	34	68
13	Karnataka	258241	266362	524603	129	5021	1704	13	0
14	Kerala	199585	39176	238761	33	425	697	2	0
15	Madhya Pradesh	210557	323337	533894	70	5916	1598	27	1
16	Maharashtra	270467	369621	640088	136	10868	8977	118	0
17	Manipur	2554	225	2779	10	98	0	3	2
18	Meghalaya	8442	1169	9611	19	754	41	0	0
19	Mizoram	14001	0	14001	18	1124	279	0	0
20	Nagaland	5874	0	5874	93	20	40	4	0
21	Orissa	304904	41485	346389	1	10858	3663	3	79
22	Puducherry	531	0	531	14	0	0	0	0
23	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Rajasthan	75362	302346	377708	96	9158	1578	12	1
25	Sikkim	8015	1116	9131	247	33	1	0	0
26	Tamil Nadu	431889	76656	508545	20	4504	1224	18	0
27	Tripura	1241	0	1241	16	31	344	44	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	474112	538663	1012775	26	31099	12473	2	2
29	Uttarakhand	28562	20316	48878	1	177	6	0	0
30	West Bengal	336029	168043	504072	114	5508	1892	0	4
	Total	3774327	3286930	7061257	1881	128761	44481	398	364

TSC is demand driven, and no target is given.

Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)
Financial Progress (2007-08)

(upto 31.12.2007)

S. No.	State	Release			Total Available Funds	Utilization
		Central	State	Total		
1	Andhra Pradesh	878.78	2314.05	3192.83	6348.75	3299.90
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	267.78	267.78	194.9	238.49
3	Assam	2570.12	565.01	3135.13	3996.76	413.67
4	Bihar	7742.81	783.38	8526.19	10374.46	2984.93
5	Chhattisgarh	199.11	1444.7	1643.81	2160.03	4351.19
6	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	1.48	0.00
7	Goa	37.65	0	37.65	29.64	0.00
8	Gujarat	1961.29	1104.34	3065.63	2137.38	2019.27
9	Haryana	2049.01	945.13	2994.14	1981.65	1324.80
10	Himachal Pradesh	1024.3	105.22	1129.52	1055.11	208.95
11	Jammu & Kashmir	1026.81	469.4	1496.21	1268.91	265.52
12	Jharkhand	1729.93	1385.04	3114.97	4379.47	1361.98
13	Karnataka	897.77	2563.69	3461.46	2114.15	2145.98
14	Kerala	1625.97	471.83	2097.8	1232.2	848.93
15	Madhya Pradesh	5639.12	1050.81	6689.93	7673.29	3593.27
16	Maharashtra	2808.77	2298.63	5107.4	4237.01	3618.95
17	Manipur	748.44	42.95	791.39	857.27	113.79
18	Meghalaya	0	0	0	501.09	218.83
19	Mizoram	182.7	286	468.7	182.18	189.83
20	Nagaland	170.05	64.92	234.97	250	72.19
21	Orissa	5212.01	1085.49	6297.5	8503.54	4083.97
22	Puducherry	0	0	0	34.61	0.00
23	Punjab	0	0	0	937.1	0.00
24	Rajasthan	1594.16	223.46	1817.62	2749.92	1660.66
25	Sikkim	0	41	41	-8.55	57.90
26	Tamil Nadu	2093.97	969.74	3063.71	5282.27	3890.97
27	Tripura	437.21	80.75	517.96	539.45	52.74
28	Uttar Pradesh	8730.28	13933.13	22663.4	10985.17	12747.62
29	Uttarakhand	664.36	114.58	778.94	714.19	269.91
30	West Bengal	1889.46	170.44	2059.9	4528.83	1881.86
	Total	51914.08	32781.48	84695.6	85242.26	51916.11

TSC is demand driven, and no State-wise allocation made.

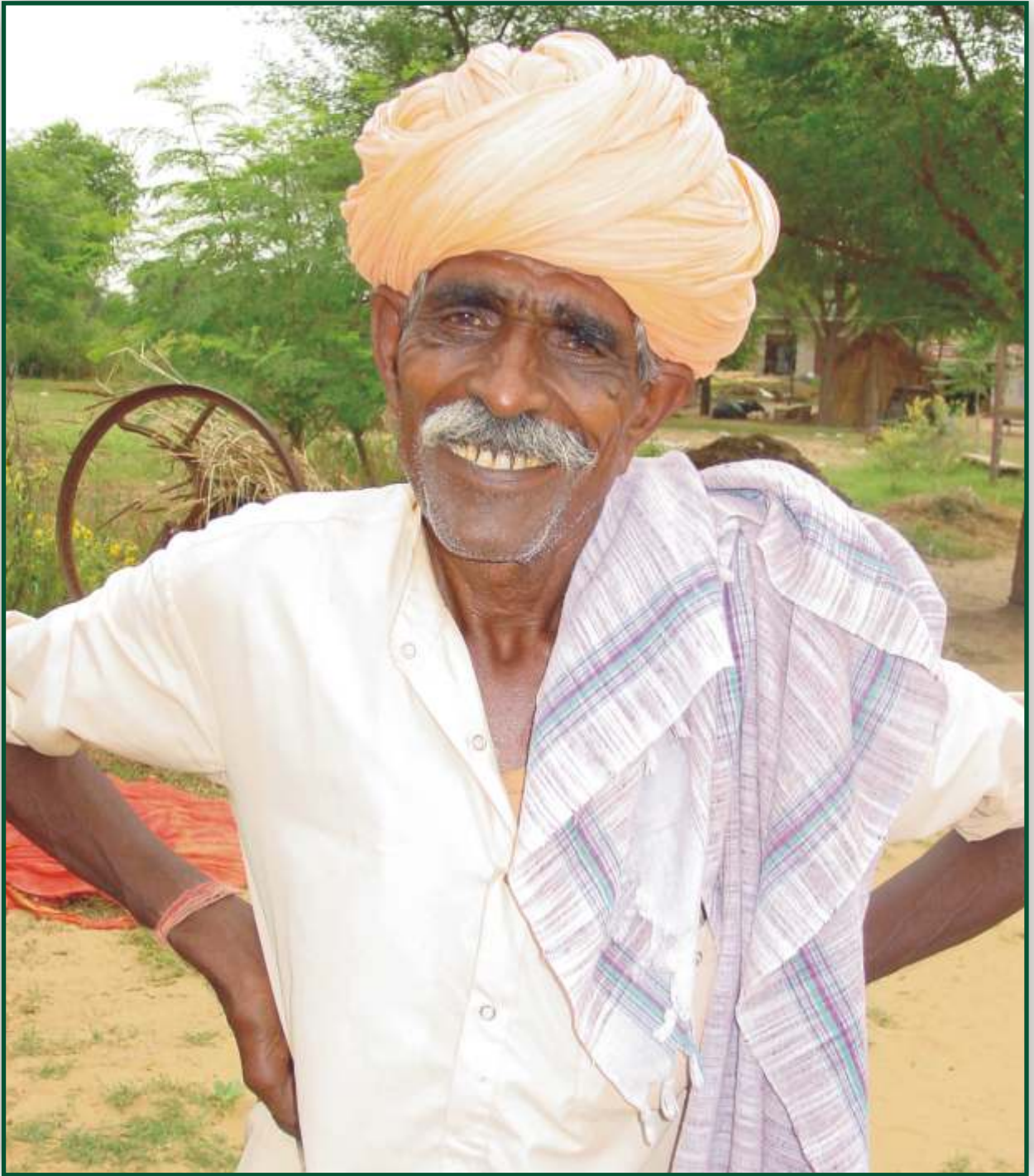
Acronyms

A.R.W.S.P.	:	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme
A.A.R.R.O.	:	Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation
A.A.R.D.O.	:	Afro-Asian Rural Development Organisation
A.I.R.	:	All India Radio
A.P.O.	:	Assistant Project Officer
B.L.B.C.	:	Block Level Bankers Committee
B.L.C.C.	:	Block Level Coordination Committee
B.M.T.P.C	:	Building Material Technology Promotion Council
B.P.L	:	Below Poverty Line
C.A.P.A.R.T.	:	Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology
C.B.R.I.	:	Central Building Research Institute
C.B.S.	:	Commercial Broadcasting Station
C.G.W.B.	:	Central Ground Water Board
C.I.R.D.A.P.	:	Central for Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific
C.L.C.C.	:	Central Level Coordination Committee
C.L.I.C.	:	Computerised Library and Information Clearing House
C.O.S.A.M.B.	:	Council of State Agricultural Marketing Board
C.R.I.S.P	:	Computerised Rural Information System Project
C.R.S.P.	:	Central Rural Sanitation Programme
C.B.C.S.	:	Community Based Convergent Services
C.C.A.	:	Child Care Activities
C.E.O	:	Chief Executive Office
C.S.I.R	:	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
D.A.N.I.D.A	:	Danish International Development Agency
D.A.V.P	:	Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity
D.D.U.S.I.R.D.	:	Deen Dayal Upadhyay State Institute of Rural Development
D.D.P.	:	Desert Development Programme
D.F.I.D	:	Department for International Development
D.F.P.	:	Directorate of Field Publicity
D.I.C.	:	Documentation Information Center
D.L.O.	:	District Link Officer
D.P.A.P.	:	Drought Prone Areas Programme
D.M.I.	:	Directorate of Marketing and Inspection
D.W.C.R.A	:	Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas
D.R.D.A.	:	District Rural Development Agency
D.L.C.C.	:	District Level Coordination Committee
D.S.M.S.	:	District Supply and Marketing Society
D.W.D	:	Department of Wastelands Development
E.A.S.	:	Employment Assurance Scheme

E.D.P.	:	Entrepreneurship Development Programme
E.F.C	:	Expenditure Finance Committee
E.S.C.A.P.	:	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
E.T.C	:	Extension Training Center
E.T.T.C.	:	Exclusive TRYSEM Training Center
F.C.P.	:	Family Credit Plan
G.K.Y.	:	Ganga Kalyan Yojana
G.P.C.D	:	Generic Project concept Document
H.L.C.C	:	High Level Committee on Credit
H.A.D.P.	:	Hill Areas Development Programme
H.R.D.	:	Human Resource Development
H.S.M.I.	:	Human Settlement Management Institute
H.U.D.C.O	:	Housing and Urban Development Corporation
H.C.M.R.I.P.A	:	Harish Chander Mathur Rural Institute of Public Administration
I.A.Y.	:	Indira Awaas Yojana
I.C.O.R.	:	Incremental Capital Output Ratio
I.N.S.D.O.C	:	Indian National Scientific Documentation Center
I.P.S.	:	Investment Promotional Scheme
I.R.D.P.	:	Integrated Rural Development Programme
I.C.A.R.	:	Indian Council for Agricultural Research
I.G.N.O. A. P. S.	:	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme
I.G.N.O.U.	:	Indira Gandhi National Open University
I.J.R.Y	:	Intensified Jawahar Rozgar Yojana
I.I.T.	:	Indian Institute of Technology
I.W.D.B.	:	Integrated Wastelands Development Board
I.T.I.	:	Industrial Training Institute
I.I.P.A	:	Indian Institute of Public Administration
I.I.M	:	Indian Institute of Management, Anand
I.T.N.	:	Indian Training Network
IWSU	:	Internal Work Study Unit
J.R.Y.	:	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana
J.G.S.Y	:	Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana
K.E.R.A.M.S.	:	Kerala Rural Development and Marketing Society
K.E.S.N.I.K.	:	Kerala State Nirmithi Kendra
L.A.N.	:	Local Area Newwork
L.B.S.N.A.A.	:	Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration
L.R.	:	Land Reforms
M.A.D.A	:	Modified Area Development Approach
M.L.O.	:	Ministry Link Officer
M.N.P	:	Minimum Needs Programme
M.P.D.C.	:	Marketing Planning and Design Center
M.W.S	:	Million Wells Scheme
N.I.C.N.E.T	:	National Informatics Center Network
N.I.R.D	:	National Institute of Rural Development

N.I.A.M.	:	National Institute of Agricultural Marketing
N.I.U.A.	:	National Institute of Urban Affairs
N.A.B.A.R.D.	:	National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development
N.C.	:	Not Covered
N.M.B.S.	:	National Maternity Benefit Scheme
N.O.A.P.S.	:	National Old Age Pension Scheme
N.F.B.S.	:	National Family Benefit Scheme
N.F.R.D.	:	National Fund for Rural Development
N.G.O.	:	Non-Governmental Organisation
N.H.R.D.P.	:	National Human Resource Development Programme
N.R.E.P.	:	National Rural Employment Programme
N.R.R.P.	:	National Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy
N.S.A.P.	:	National Social Assistance Programme
N.I. U.A.	:	National Institute of Urban Affairs
N.W.D.B.	:	National Wastelands Development Board
N.I.B.M.	:	National Institute of Bank Management
N.I.C.D.	:	National Institute of Communicable Diseases
N.E.R.C.	:	North East Regional Center
O.B.	:	Organisation of Beneficiaries
O.B.B.	:	Operation Black Board
O.D.A.	:	Overseas Development Agency
O.D.I.	:	Overseas Development Institute
O.D.R.	:	Other District Roads
O.T.C.	:	Organisation of Training Courses
P.C.	:	Partially Covered
P.E.O.	:	Programme Evaluation Organisation
P.I.A.	:	Project Implementation Agency
P.I.B.	:	Press Information Bureau
P.L.O.	:	Programme Link Officer
P.R.I.S.	:	Panchayati Raj Institutions
Q.F.E.	:	Qualifying Financial Entitlement
R.A.C.	:	Research Advisory Committee
R.B.I.	:	Reserve Bank of India
R.G.N.D.W.M.A.	:	Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission Authority
R.L.E.G.P.	:	Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme
R.G.N.D.W.M.	:	Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission
R.P.D.S.	:	Revamped Public Distribution System
R.S.M.	:	Rural Sanitary Mats
R.T.I.	:	Right to Information
S.A.A.R.C.	:	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
S.C.P.	:	Special Component Plan
S.H.G.	:	Self-Help Group
S.I.D.A.	:	Swedish International Development Corporation Agency
S.I.T.R.A.	:	Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisans
S.D.C.	:	Swiss Development Corporation

S.I.R.D.	:	State Institute of Rural Development
S.L.B.C.	:	State Level Bankers Committee
S.L.C.C.	:	State Level Coordination Committee
S.R.A. &U.L.R.	:	Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records
S.R.S.	:	Software Requirement Specification
S.S.R.C.	:	Screening Sanctioning and Review Committee
S.F.C.	:	State Finance Commission
S.T.A.C.	:	Science and Technology Advisory Committee
T.D.E.T	:	Technology Development Extension and Training
T.R.Y.S.E.M.	:	Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment
T.S.P.	:	Tribal Sub Plan
V.O.	:	Voluntary Organisation
W.A.	:	Watershed Association
W.C.	:	Watershed Committee
W.D.A.	:	Wastelands Development Agency
W.D.T.	:	Watershed Development Team
W.D.T.F.	:	Wastelands Development Task Force
W.P.	:	Watershed Projects
Y.Ps.	:	Young Professionals
Z.P.	:	Zila Parishad



Assistance for the Aged

NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

