

North East Social Editors Conference

Guwahati, July 13,2010

Department of Drinking Water Supply & Sanitation

Ministry Of Rural Development

TOTAL SANITATION CAMPAIGN

Rural sanitation came into focus in the Government of India in the World Water Decade of 1980s. The Central Rural Sanitation Programme was started in 1986 to provide sanitation facilities in rural areas. It was a supply driven, high subsidy and infrastructure oriented programme. As a result of these deficiencies and low financial allocations, the CRSP had little impact and the experience of community-driven, awareness-generating campaign based programmes in some states. The results of evaluation of CRSP, led to the formulation of the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) approach in 1999.

1.1 OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the TSC are as under:

- Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas.
- Accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas.
- Generate felt demand for sanitation facilities through awareness creation and health education.
- Cover schools/ Anganwadis in rural areas with sanitation facilities and promote hygiene education and sanitary habits among students.
- Encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies in sanitation.
- Eliminate open defecation to minimize risk of contamination of drinking water sources and food.
- Convert dry latrines to pour flush latrines, and eliminate manual scavenging practice, wherever in existence in rural areas.

1.2 STRATEGY

The strategy is to make the Program '**community led**' and '**people centered**'. A "demand driven approach" is adopted with **increased emphasis on awareness creation and demand generation** for sanitary facilities in houses, schools and for cleaner environment. **Alternate delivery mechanisms** are adopted to meet the community needs. Subsidy for individual household latrine units has been replaced by **incentive to the poorest of the poor** households. **Rural School Sanitation** is a major component and an entry point for wider acceptance of sanitation by the rural people. Technology improvisations to meet the customer preferences and location specific intensive IEC Campaign involving Panchayati Raj Institutions, Co-operatives, Women Groups, Self Help Groups, NGOs etc. are also important components of the Strategy. The strategy addresses all sections of rural population to bring about the relevant behavioural changes for improved sanitation and hygiene practices and meet their sanitary hardware requirements in an affordable and accessible manner by offering a wide range of technological choices.

1.3 COMPONENTS

(i) Provision of Individual household latrines: Incentive of Rs. 1500/- (Rs. 2000/- in case of hilly and difficult areas) and 700/- for each toilet is given by Central and State Government respectively to BPL households after they construct and use toilets. APL households are motivated to construct toilets with their own funds or by taking loans from SHGs, banks, cooperative institutions etc.

(ii) Provision of Toilets in Schools and Anganwadis with the cost shared by Central and State Government in the ratio of 70:30

(iii) Construction of Community Sanitary Complexes

(iv) Assistance to Production Centres of sanitary materials and Rural Sanitary Marts

(v) Solid and Liquid Waste Management

1.4 SALIENT FEATURES OF THE SCHEME

(i) District as a unit with project period – up to 5 years

(ii) Focus on awareness and demand generation through IEC

(iii) Capacity Development and Community Participation key to success

(iv) Panchayati Raj Institutions play key role

(v) Emphasis on hygiene education

(vi) Flexibility to districts in implementation

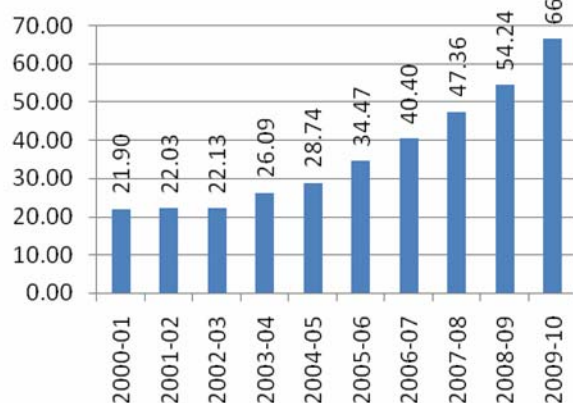
1.5 IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation of TSC is in a project mode. A project proposal emanates from a district, is scrutinized by the State Government and transmitted to the Government of India (Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development). The approved TSC project is implemented in phases with start-up activities. Funds are made available for preliminary IEC work. In the “campaign approach” a synergistic interaction between the Government agencies and other stakeholders, intensive IEC and advocacy with participation of NGOs/Panchayati Raj Institutions/resource organizations takes place to bring about the desired behavioural changes for relevant sanitation practices.

Physical Achievements

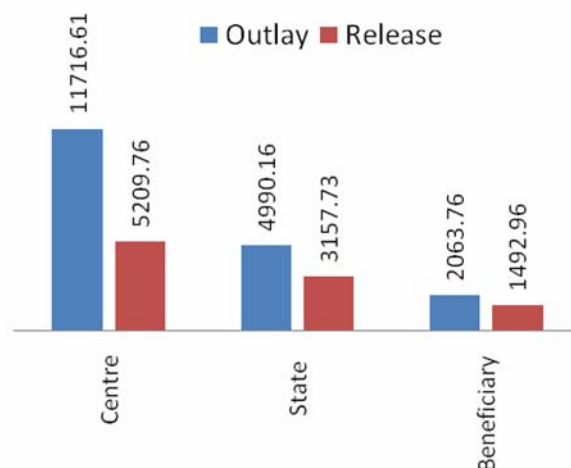
- Currently TSC is being implemented in 606 rural districts spread across 30 States and UTs
- There are about 15.24 crore rural households in India as per project objectives under TSC of which as per the latest data of May, 2010, 10.12 crore households have access to toilets leaving a balance of 5.12 crore household without access to toilets.
- **Current Sanitation Coverage is estimated to be 66.44% as per progress reported by all the states through on line monitoring system.**

Year-wise Sanitation Coverage



- Rural sanitation coverage has gone more than three times from 21.9% in 2001 to 66.44% in May, 2010. This phenomenal progress is a result of the significant achievement under TSC of construction of 6.76 crore individual toilets, 10.11 lakh school toilets and 3.39 lakh Anganwadi toilets.
- Sanitation coverage has spurred with the introduction of Nirmal Gram Puraskar in 2005
 - Till 2001, the average annual increase in coverage was 1%
 - After TSC was launched in 1999, average coverage between 2001 to 2004 rose to 3% annually
 - After NGP was launched in 2004, the average coverage is now increasing by about 7-8% annually.

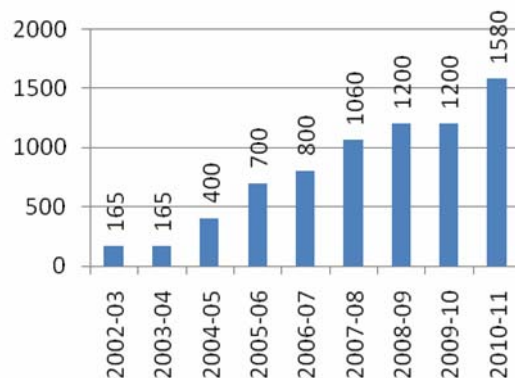
Outlay Release



Financial Allocation

- Budget allocation has been substantially increased during the 10th Five Year Plan period from Rs. 165 crore in 2002-03 to Rs. 1580 crore in 2010-11.
- Total financial outlay approved under TSC for 606 district projects to be implemented over 4-5 years is Rs. 18770 crore of which central share is Rs. 11716 crore, State share Rs. 4990 crore and community share is Rs. 2064 crore.
 - Released central share is Rs. 5209.76 crore and State share released is Rs. 3157.73 crore.
 - The success of the TSC lies in the fact that the community has also contributed Rs. 1492.96 crore towards project implementation till now.

Year-wise Budget Outlay



1.6 NIRMAL GRAM PURASKAR

1. To encourage the Panchayati Raj Institutions to take up sanitation promotion, the incentive award scheme of Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) has been launched. The award is given to those PRIs which attain 100% open defecation free environment. The concept of Nirmal Gram Puraskar has been acclaimed internationally as a unique tool of social engineering and community mobilization and has helped a difficult programme like rural sanitation to pick up. Each Gram Panchayat getting the NGP has a ripple effect in the surrounding villages. The Nirmal Gram Puraskar has ignited the imagination of Panchayat leaders throughout the country and made them champions of sanitation. It has been the prime mover behind the amazing progress achieved in rural sanitation coverage since 2005. Under NGP, the following PRIs and other institutions have received the award in the last 5 years:

Awarded Panchayats

- 2005 – 38 Gram Panchayats and 2 Block Panchayats.
- 2006 – 760 Gram Panchayats and 9 Block Panchayats, 4 Institutions.
- 2007 – 4945 Gram Panchayats, 14 Block panchayats, 9 Institutions.
- 2008- 12144 Gram Panchayats, 112 Block panchayats, 8 Zilla Panchayats, 10 Institutions.
- 2009 - 4556 GPs, 28 BPs and 2 ZPs
- **Sikkim has become first Nirmal State of the country**

2. PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE IN 2009-10

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT IN 2009-10

Financial Year	IHHL BPL			IHHL APL	Total IHHL (APL+BPL)	School Toilets	Sanitary Complex	Anganwadi Toilets
	Total	SC	ST					
2009-2010	5923326	1238178	914039	6596611	12519937	144538	2230	66304

YEAR-WISE FLOW OF FUNDS

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Allocation	Release
2009-10	1200	1200

ALLOCATION AND TARGETS IN SCHEME-WISE AND STATE-WISE MANNER FOR 2010-11: Since TSC is demand driven campaign, no state-wise allocation are made and target fixed. Funds are released to the states based on eligibility as per guidelines.

PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE IN NE STATES IN 2009-10

STATE-WISE PHYSICAL PROGRESS DURING 2009-2010									
Sr.	State Name	IHHL (BPL)	IHHL (APL)	IHHL Total	Sanitary	School	Balwadi	RSM	PC
					Comp	Toilets	Toilets		
1.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	13412	3270	16682	21	111	201	0	0
2.	ASSAM	350830	138504	489334	16	17226	8257	1	3
3.	MANIPUR	7565	8376	15941	58	835	88	0	1
4.	MEGHALAYA	36620	10636	47256	18	1358	162	3	0
5.	MIZORAM	3574	4065	7639	103	0	0	0	0
6.	NAGALAND	25993	0	25993	5	432	648	0	0
7.	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	TRIPURA	16390	10956	27346	0	519	937	4	0
	National Total	5923326	6596611	12519937	2230	144538	66304	51	64

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**Ministry Of Rural Development
Department Of Rural Development**

INDIRA AWAAS YOJANA

I. RURAL HOUSING

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 in operation since 1985-86.

II. SALIENT FEATURES

- i) The funding of IAY is shared between the Centre and States except in North-Eastern States and Sikkim in the ratio of 75:25 respectively. **In the case of North-Eastern States and Sikkim, funding is shared in the ratio of 90:10.** In the case of UTs, entire fund of IAY is provided by the Centre.
- ii) Under IAY, a BPL family is given grant of Rs. 45000/- for new construction in plain areas and Rs.48,500/- for construction in hilly/difficult areas, which has since been enhanced w.e.f 1/4/2010.
- iii) IAY funds can also be utilized for upgradation of a kutchha house for which a subsidy of Rs.15,000/- per unit is provided
- iv) RBI provides differential Rate of Interests(DRI) scheme for lending upto Rs.20,000/- per housing unit, at an interest rate of 4% for IAY houses.
- v) Criterion for allocation of IAY funds to the States & UTs involves assigning 75% weightage to housing shortage and 25% to poverty ratio.
- vi) 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.
- vii) 5% of the total allocation can be utilized for meeting exigencies arising out of natural calamities and other emergent situations like riot, arson, fire, rehabilitation under exceptional circumstances etc., with a district-wise ceiling upto 10% of

District's annual allocation under IAY or Rs.70.00 lakh (including State share), whichever is higher.

- viii) Gram Sabha select the beneficiaries from the list of eligible BPL households/Permanent IAY Waitlist wherever it has been prepared.
- ix) In order to introduce transparency in selection of beneficiaries permanent IAY waitlists have to be prepared Gram panchayat wise. These lists contain the name of deserving BPL families who need IAY houses in order of their poverty status based on the BPL list 2002.
- x) Sanitary latrine and smokeless chullah are required to be constructed along with each IAY house. For construction of the sanitary latrine, the beneficiary can avail of the existing assistance from the total sanitation campaign (TSC).

III. BHARAT NIRMAN PROGRAM

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

IV. PERFORMANCE UNDER IAY SINCE INCEPTION

Since inception till date, about 238.25 lakh houses have been constructed/ upgraded by spending an amount of Rs.59053.22 crore. (upto 22/6/2010)

V. PERFORMANCE UNDER IAY DURING 2009-10 (upto 31/3/2010)

During 2009-10, about 33.84 lakh houses have been constructed/ upgraded by spending an amount of Rs.13288.99 crore.

VI. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE DURING 2009-10 (UP TO 31/3/2010)

Central budget for IAY	Rs. 8494.70 crore
Central Releases	Rs. 8635.74 crore
Total Available Funds (including OB & State share)	Rs.15851.72 crore
Utilization of Funds	Rs. 13288.997 crore

Percentage of Utilization	83.83 %
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VII. PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE DURING 2009-2010 (UP TO 31/3.2010)

Physical Target for the year	40.52 lakh houses
Houses Constructed	33.84 lakh houses
Percentage of Physical Achievement	83.52 %

VIII. ALLOCATION & PHYSICAL TARGET UNDER IAY DURING 2010-11 (UPTO JUNE,2010)

In the year, 2010-11, Rs. 9716.20 crore have been allocated under Indira Awaas Yojana for construction of 28.09 lakh houses.

IX. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE DURING 2010-11 (UP TO JUNE, 2010)

Central budget for IAY	Rs. 9716.20 crore
Central Releases	Rs. 4195.97 crore
Total Available Funds (including OB & State share)	Rs.8917.94 crore
Utilization of Funds	Rs. 865.21 crore
Percentage of Utilization	9.70 %

X. PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE DURING 2010-11 (UP TO JUNE 2010)

Physical Target for the year	28.09 lakh houses
Houses Constructed	2.44 lakh houses
Houses under Construction	16.38 lakh houses
Percentage of Physical Achievement	8.68 %

XI. PERFORMANCE OF IAY IN 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 has been earmarked for North-Eastern States. During the year 2009-2010, an amount of Rs. 850.00 crore was earmarked and Rs.881.17 crore (including additional amount) were released to the North Eastern States. Further against physical target of 3.15 lakh houses, 2.26 lakh houses were constructed and

1.39 lakh houses were under construction in the North Eastern States under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY).

PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL PROGRESS UNDER INDIRA AWAAS YOJANA (IAY) IN NORTH EASTERN STATES DURING 2009-10(UP TO 31/3/2010)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Central Allocation	Central Release	Total Available Funds TAFs	Utilization of funds #	% age of Utilization	Physical Target	Physical Achievement	% age of Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Arunachal Pradesh	2935.66	3336.76	4022.76	2401.38	59.69	10873	6026	55.42
2	Assam	64914.87	66736.67	112257.14	86355.23	76.93	240446	181162	75.34
3	Manipur	2548.30	2065.92	3181.33	1528.91	48.06	9439	2363	25.03
4	Meghalaya	4438.24	3783.31	4626.11	3854.48	83.32	16440	9875	60.07
5	Mizoram	945.84	1267.79	1427.08	1422.31	99.67	3504	4851	138.44
6	Nagaland	2936.92	3996.01	4600.28	3038.92	66.06	10878	11645	107.05
7	Sikkim	561.69	561.69	726.97	781.01	107.43	2080	1819	87.45
8	Tripura	5718.48	6368.57	7114.87	3818.96	53.68	21182	8322	39.29
	Total	85000.00	88116.72	137956.54	103201.20	74.81	314842	226063	71.80

PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL PROGRESS UNDER INDIRA AWAAS YOJANA (IAY) IN NORTH EASTERN STATES IN 2010 -11 (UPTO JUNE,2010)

In the year 2010-2011, Rs. 976.50 crore have been allocated to NE States under Indira Awaas Yojana for construction of 2.24 lakh houses. Out of this, Rs.439.39 crore has already been released as first installment of funds. As per the reports received from the State Governments 0.24 lakh houses have been constructed so far.

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**Ministry Of Rural Development
Department Of Land resources**

NATIONAL LAND RECORDS MODERNIZATION PROGRAM (NLRMP)

For modernization of land records system in the country, a modified program, viz., the National Land Records Modernization Program (NLRMP) has been formulated by merging two Centrally-sponsored schemes of Computerization of Land Records (CLR) and Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA&ULR). **The NLRMP was approved by the Cabinet on 21.08.2008.**

SALIENT FEATURES

1. The activities being supported under the Program include -
 - o Computerization of the records of rights (RoRs)
 - o Digitization of maps
 - o Survey/resurvey using modern technology including aerial photogrammetry
 - o Computerization of registration
 - o Training and capacity building of the concerned officials and functionaries
 - o Connectivity amongst the land records and registration offices and land records management centres at tehsil/taluk/circle/block level.
2. The ultimate **goal of the NLRMP** is to usher in the system of conclusive titling with title guarantee, to replace the current system of presumptive titles in the country. It is expected that by the end of the 11th Plan, computerization of land records including digital documentation of legacy data relating to registration and existing maps will be completed throughout the country. .
3. The Program is being implemented as a Centrally-sponsored scheme with the following **Components** :
 - i) Computerisation of land records including digitization of cadastral maps, integration of textual and spatial data, data centres at Tehsil, Sub-division, District and State level, inter-connectivity among revenue offices. (100% by Govt. of India)
 - ii) Survey/resurvey and updating of the survey & settlement records (including ground control network and ground truthing) using modern technology options. (50% by Govt. of India)

- iii) Computerization of Registration including connectivity to SROs with revenue offices. (25% by Govt. of India)
- iv) Modern record rooms/land records management centres at Tehsil level. (50% by Govt. of India)
- v) Training & capacity building (100% by Govt. of India)
- vi) Core GIS (100% by Govt. of India)

4. All the districts in the country are expected to be covered by the end of the 12th Plan.

5. A National-level Project/Proposal Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee has been constituted under the program under the chairpersonship of the Secretary, Department of Land Resources with representatives from the Departments of Information Technology, Science and Technology and technical agencies like National Informatics Centre (NIC), National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) and Survey of India (SoI) to oversee the implementation.

6. A Core Technical Advisory Group with representatives from the technical agencies, concerned Ministries/Departments and experts from States has been constituted to advise the Department of Land Resources and the States/UTs on the technological aspects of implementation of the Program.

PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE DURING 2008-09 AND 2009-10

7. The Program is demand-driven and State-wise allocations are not fixed. Release of funds for different components/activities is requested by the States/UTs district-wise and the proposals are considered by the Project/Proposal Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee constituted under the program.

8. During 2008-09 funds to the tune of Rs.255.73 crore were recommended by the Committee towards Central share for covering 69 districts, **including 16 districts of NE States**. It was decided that 75% of the funds recommended by the Committee may be released as 1st installment. Accordingly, as per availability of funds, Rs.188.76 crore was released to 20 States/UTs and 69 districts were covered under the program.

9. During 2009-10, funds to the tune of Rs.188.58 crore were released to the States/UTs for covering 72 more districts, **including 22 districts from NE States**, under the Program. Further, with a view to having training of staff involved in implementation of the NLRMP on a continuous basis funds worth Rs.6.86 crore was released to the 5 States including Assam for creation of a NLRMP Centre/Cell at the Revenue/Survey Training Institutes.

10. Up to 2009-10, 141 districts, **including 38 districts of NE States**, were covered under the NLRMP in 26 States/UTs and funds to the tune of Rs.384.20 crore were released to the States/UTs towards Central share.

PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE DURING 2010-11

11. During the current financial year, funds to the tune of Rs.34.55 crore have been released to the States/UTs towards balance amount of 1st installment released during 2009-10 and for covering **7 more districts of Assam** under the program. Proposals for coverage of 17 more districts including **one from Sikkim** under the program have been considered by the Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee and the proposals are being processed for release of funds. In addition, proposals for release of funds to the States of Gujarat, **Nagaland**, Orissa, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh for creation of NLRMP Centre/Cell at their Revenue/Survey Training Institutes are also being processed.

RELEASE OF FUNDS UNDER NLRMP IN THE NE STATES

12. **45 districts of NE States** have been covered under the NLRMP so far during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (as on 25.6.2010)-

S.No.	State	No. of districts covered	Funds released towards Central share (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Assam	27	2135.75
2.	Manipur	4	168.53
3.	Meghalaya	5	623.75
4.	Nagaland	2	58.97
5.	Sikkim	3	9.36

6.	Tripura	4	271.68
Total		45	3268.04

13. Some of the North Eastern States and the North East MP's Forum have requested for Central assistance at enhanced rate to the North Eastern States under the NLRMP. Keeping in view the requests received from the NE States and the fact that original surveys have not been carried out in most of the NE States, a proposal to provide Central assistance to NE States on 90:10 basis is under consideration of the Government of India.

**Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation
M/o of Rural Development**

NATIONAL RURAL DRINKING WATER PROGRAM (NRDWP)

ENSURING SAFE DRINKING WATER IN RURAL AREAS

SALIENT FEATURES

To accelerate the pace of coverage of problem villages, the Government of India introduced the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) in 1972–73 to support States and UTs with financial and technical assistance to implement drinking water supply schemes in such villages. In order to address the major issues like sustainability, water availability and supply, poor water quality, etc., the Rural Water Supply Guidelines have been revised w.e.f. 1.4.2009. The revised scheme known as **National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)** focuses on the following areas:

- i.) Moving forward from achieving habitation level coverage towards household level drinking water coverage.
- ii.) Moving away from over dependence on single drinking water source to multiple sources through conjunctive use of surface water, groundwater and rainwater harvesting.
- iii.) Ensuring sustainability in drinking water schemes and preventing slip back.
- iv.) Encouraging water conservation methods including revival of traditional water bodies.
- v.) Convergence of all water conservation programs at the village level ;
- vi.) Ensuring household level drinking water security through water budgeting and preparation of village water security plans.
- vii.) Consciously moving away from high cost treatment technologies for tackling arsenic and fluoride contamination to development of alternative sources in respect of arsenic and alternate sources/ dilution of aquifers through rainwater harvesting for tackling fluoride contamination.
- viii.) Linking of Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance with the Jalmani guidelines for implementation of standalone drinking water purification systems in rural schools.
- ix.) Encourage handing over of management of rural drinking water schemes (RWS) to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (incentive of 10% of the NRDWP allocation is provided for the States that transfer management.)

NEW INITIATIVES

The Guidelines of rural water supply were revised in 2009-10 to address the issues such as encouraging sustainability, incentivising decentralized approaches while ensuring equity in provision of safe drinking water. For this purpose, funding has been enhanced substantially i.e. 20% of the NRDWP allocation can be used by the States on 100% grant basis to prevent slippage and achieve long-term sustainability.

- i.) The criteria for inter-state allocation of NRDWP funds have been modified in February, 2010 to give greater weightage to States having drought prone and desert areas.
- ii.) Constitution of a National Drinking Water and Sanitation Council headed by Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development with Ministers of State in Ministry of Rural Development, representatives of related Central Ministries, selected State Governments, experts, academicians and representatives of apex private sector associations is on the anvil.
- iii.) Capacity building of various stakeholders has been given a thrust and 20 National Key Resource Centres have been identified for imparting training, capacity building, etc.
- iv.) Funding for Support activities for rural water supply has been enhanced from the earlier 2% to 5% of the annual allocation of NRDWP.
- v.) In order to ensure safe drinking water to rural habitations, provision for setting up of water quality testing laboratories at the Sub-Division level, has been approved for which Government of India provides 100% financial assistance.
 - i.) Working Group constituted for the preparation of Strategic Plan of the Department on rural drinking water and sanitation.
 - ii.) National Resource Centre being set up as a knowledge hub and technology warehouse to support the programs and activities in rural water supply and sanitation sector.
 - iii.) Guidelines being prepared for setting up of Block Resource Centres in every Block for community mobilization, awareness generation and capacity building activities in the rural drinking water and sanitation sector.

TARGET AND COVERAGE OF HABITATIONS UNDER NRDWP DURING LAST FIVE YEARS AND CURRENT YEAR IN NORTH EAST

Sl. No	State/UT	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage*	Target#	Coverage*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	397	325	328	245	1584	1049	2390	1306	2400	567		
3	ASSAM	1871	2428	2978	2491	12792	18174	23099	23940	23000	12015		92
4	MANIPUR	133	80	123	178	153	218	0	115	730	160		
5	MEGHALAYA	348	472	700	1118	1558	1286	1881	1209	500	407		1
6	MIZORAM	130	130	134	134	145	237	306	46	300	124		
7	NAGALAND	64	125	274	123	379	219	170	630	200	84		
8	SIKKIM	71	120	164	138	307	375	300	27	300	110		9
	TOTAL	3014	3680	4703	4427	16918	21558	28146	27273	27430	13467		102

Being finalised

*** As per IMIS data as on 1.7.2010**

ALLOCATION, RELEASE AND UTILISATION UNDER NRDWP DURING LAST FIVE YEARS AND CURRENT YEAR

Sl.		2005-06			2006-07			2007-08		
No.	State/UT	Allocation	Release	Utilisation	Allocation	Release	Utilisation	Allocation	Release	Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	ARUNACHAL PR	9993.61	10674.54	10518.16	10299.00	13663.78	10333.20	11241.00	11241.00	12130.67
3	ASSAM	16851.29	14800.63	10863.40	17369.00	11372.37	18104.16	18959.00	18959.00	11726.22
16	MANIPUR	3430.93	2713.67	845.27	3379.00	1689.50	3234.95	3859.00	4559.00	3470.73
17	MEGHALAYA	3949.77	3190.10	3243.84	4073.00	5104.59	4569.51	4446.00	5529.00	5661.16
18	MIZORAM	2831.58	2599.27	2488.87	2920.00	4271.39	4381.79	3188.00	3888.00	3015.73
19	NAGALAND	2907.91	2647.76	1647.05	2998.00	2998.00	2857.52	3272.00	3974.57	2738.62
23	SIKKIM	1195.53	1283.68	1121.56	1229.00	1630.77	1596.40	1342.00	2013.00	1536.20
25	TRIPURA	3503.10	3199.86	3255.38	3613.00	4577.89	3681.54	3943.00	5443.00	5430.45
	Total	44663.72	41109.51	33983.53	45880.00	353242.72	45308.29	43250.00	54906.57	45709.78

As on 30.6.2010.

* As on 1.7.2010

ALLOCATION, RELEASE AND UTILISATION UNDER NRDWP DURING LAST FIVE YEARS AND CURRENT YEAR

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
		Allocation	Release	Utilisation	Allocation	Release	Utilisation*	Allocation	Release#	Utilisation*
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2	ARUNACHAL PR	14612.00	16246.35	16097.03	18000.00	17820.00	19891.00	12301.00	5842.98	
3	ASSAM	24644.00	18756.80	26539.80	30160.00	32350.29	24177.10	41281.00	20640.51	
16	MANIPUR	5016.00	4522.91	3632.59	6160.00	3857.39	3218.50	5461.00	0.00	
17	MEGHALAYA	5779.00	6338.00	7449.64	7040.00	7940.00	6857.20	6283.00	3141.51	156.80
18	MIZORAM	4144.00	5419.26	4548.26	5040.00	5526.02	5796.90	3571.00	1785.51	
19	NAGALAND	4253.00	4253.00	3960.14	5200.00	4706.39	7657.30	5170.00	2455.75	
23	SIKKIM	1745.00	3245.00	2885.06	2160.00	2060.00	3046.40	1545.00	733.88	
25	TRIPURA	5125.00	4100.80	3699.34	6240.00	7740.00	7651.40	5388.00	2694.00	
	Total	65318.00	62881.32	68811.86	80000.00	82000.09	78295.80	81000.00	37294.14	156.80

As on 30.6.2010.

* As on 1.7.2010

PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF JALMANI PROGRAM

(Amount in Rs. lakh)

S. No.	Name of the State	Targeted no. of schools	Achievement	Amount released	Amount utilized
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	264	132	52.66	21.2
22.	Assam	7,048	NR	1,409.64	845.9
23.	Manipur	552	64	110.24	55.12
24.	Meghalaya	919	253	183.83	50.23
25.	Mizoram	983	68	196.64	13.64
26.	Nagaland	496	122	99.18	49.54
27.	Sikkim	440	66	87.89	14.57
28.	Tripura	802	300	160.56	60
	Total	11504	1005	2300.64	1110.2

NR : Not Reported

North-East Social Editor's Conference
Guwahati ,July 12-13, 2010

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

CONNECTING RURAL ROADS

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched on 25th December 2000 as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme to provide road connectivity in rural areas of the country. The programme envisages connecting all habitations with a population of 500 persons and above in plain areas and 250 persons and above in hill States, the tribal and the desert areas.

SALIENT FEATURES

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 in the case of hilly or tribal areas) with an all-weather road. The programme also has an 'Upgradation' component with a target to upgrade 1.94 lakh km. of existing rural roads (including 40 % renewal of rural roads to be funded by the States) in order to ensure full farm to market connectivity.

TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER PMGSY DURING 2009-10

It was targeted to provide all weather road connectivity to 13,000 habitations and complete 55,000 km. road length during the year 2009-10 under PMGSY. Against these targets, 7,896 habitations have been provided connectivity and 60,117 km of road length has been completed.

	Target for the year 2009-10				
	1 st quarter	2 nd quarter	3 rd quarter	4 th quarter	Total
Habitations coverage	1600	1000	3900	6500	13000
Road length (in km)	8000	5000	12000	30000	55000

Achievements in different quarters of the year 2009-10

	1 st quarter		2 nd quarter		3 rd quarter		4 th quarter	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Habitations coverage	1,600	1,199	1,000	619	3,900	1,045	6500	5,033
Road length (in km)	8,000	14,072.67	5,000	8,172.33	12,000	14,027.75	30000	23,844.24

ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER PMGSY DURING 2000-11

During 2010-11, till April, 2010, connectivity has been provided to 503 habitations. During this period 4591.81 km of road length has been constructed and an expenditure of Rs. 1,511.98 crore has been incurred on projects under PMGSY.

NEW INITIATIVES UNDER PMGSY

(a) Enhancement of institutional capacity:-

- Central Public Sector Undertakings have been deployed in Bihar, Jharkhand and **Tripura**.
- Outsourcing of project preparation has been allowed since April 2006 with a view to expedite project clearances.
- Independent project implementation consultants have been engaged in Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, **Assam** and Orissa.
- SRRDA (State Rural Road Development Agency)/PIUs (Programme Implementation Units) have been strengthened in States. Number of PIUs deployed for the implementation has been increased from 718 in 2004 to 981 in 2009.
- Limit of funding by the Ministry of Rural Development for bridges has been increased from 25m to 50 m.

(b) Increasing the contracting capacity:-

- Standard Bidding Document has been amended to facilitate participation of smaller as well as large contractors.
- Flexibility has been given to the States to float large sized packages above Rs. 10 Cr. as well as smaller size packages (Rs. 50 lakh) as against the earlier practice of allowing only packages of at least Rs. 1 crore.
- Joint ventures have been permitted.
- Performance incentive has been introduced for timely completion of projects.

(c) e-Procurement:

- In order to enhance the transparency in tendering and speed up the tendering process, e-procurement of bids has been made mandatory.
- E-procurement has started in the States of Andhra Pradesh, **Assam**, Orissa, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.
- The Ministry of Rural development has decided to provide assistance to 11 States for rolling out e-Procurement of PMGSY projects with the technical support of NIC during 2009-10. The remaining States would be covered in 2010-11.

PROGRESS UNDER PMGSY:-

Progress of works made upto March, 2010 under PMGSY is as under:-

• No. of road works cleared by the Ministry	:	1,03,566
• Value of proposals cleared (Rs. in crore)	:	1,13,066
• Length of road works cleared (Km)	:	4,07,962
• No. of Habitations cleared	:	1,06,236
• No. of road works completed	:	70,950
• Length of road works completed (Km)	:	2,74,398 (67%)
• Amount released (Rs. in crore)	:	64,559
• Expenditure incurred (Rs. in crore)	:	65,640
• Habitations connected	:	70,380

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PMGSY IN NORTH-EASTERN STATES

The project proposals valued at Rs. 14,777 crore for executing 8,472 road works measuring 34,238 km of road length have been sanctioned by the Ministry to North Eastern States since inception of the scheme. Against this, the funds amounting to Rs. 7,048 crore have been released and 4,237 road works measuring 21,849 km of road length have been completed. State-wise details are given in the Annexure - I.

ANNEXURE-I - PHYSICAL & FINANCIAL PROGRESS UNDER PMGSY IN NORTH-EASTERN STATES

(Rs. In crore, Length in Km)

#	States	Value of proposals cleared	Amount Released (Upto 30.04.2010)	No. of road works	Length of road works	No. of road works completed (upto Apr'10)	Length of road works completed (upto Apr'10)	% completed road works (upto Apr'10)	% Length Completed (upto Apr'10)	Exp. upto Apr'10)	% Exp. to Amount released (upto Apr'10)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1613.28	722.71	687	3705.87	457	2586.95	66.52	69.81	722.72	100.00
2	Assam	8798.22	3853.67	4643	15900.62	1707	8136.72	36.77	51.17	4221.11	109.53
3	Manipur	636.70	349.66	954	2424.21	657	2120.89	68.87	87.49	381.96	109.24
4	Meghalaya	313.88	158.87	409	1100.56	348	881.45	85.09	80.09	159.09	100.14
5	Mizoram	708.27	381.47	191	2487.16	110	1741.83	57.59	70.03	385.94	101.17
6	Nagaland	376.96	324.80	249	2674.87	224	2561.98	89.96	95.78	318.18	97.96
7	Sikkim	763.73	443.56	380	2893.97	161	2251.26	42.37	77.79	399.11	89.98
8	Tripura	1566.23	813.37	959	3050.98	573	1568.14	59.75	51.40	875.55	107.65
Grand Total		14777.27	7048.10	8472	34238.24	4237	21849.21	50.01	63.82	7463.66	105.90

**North East Social Editors Conference
Guwahati, July 12-13,2010**

**Department of Rural Development
M/o of Rural Development**

MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT (MGNREGA)

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was enacted on 5th September, 2005 and came into force w.e.f. 2nd February, 2006. On 31st December, 2009, the Act was renamed by an Amendment as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005. It is now commonly referred to as Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. In its first year 200 districts were covered. This was followed by extension to 130 districts in the following year. Finally, in the 3rd year of its operation i.e. 2008-09, it was extended to 285 districts. In the meantime several new districts were created by division of older districts. Thus the coverage of districts under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA currently stands at 619.

SALIENT FEATURES

The Act permits certain categories of work to be taken up for providing employment to the job seeking rural households. These categories are generic in nature such as water conservation, drought proofing, irrigation, land development, rejuvenation of traditional water bodies, flood control and drainage work, rural connectivity and work on the land of SC/ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries/land reform beneficiaries/ individual small and marginal farmers.

NEW INITIATIVES

1. Entitlement of Rs. 100 as real wage under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA : Government has **revised the wage rate** under Section 6(1) of NREG act subject to a ceiling of Rs. 100. In respect of States with higher wages, amount exceeding Rs. 100 would be paid by the State Governments from their own resources.

2. Wage disbursement to Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers through Banks/Post Office accounts has been made mandatory to ensure proper disbursement of wages to NREGA workers. Over 9 crore bank/post office accounts have been opened so far.

3. District Level Ombudsman : Guidelines have been issued to states for Ombudsman at the district level. Ombudsmen will be well-known persons from civil society who have experience in the field of public administration, law, academics, social work or management. It will receive complaints from Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers and others on any matters, consider such complaints and facilitate their disposal in accordance with law.

4. Social Audits: Gram Panchayats have been asked to organize Social Audits once in every six months. Reports on Social Audits conducted by the states are being uploaded on the NREGA website. States have reported that social audit has been conducted in 76% of the GPs. Officers of the Central Government will be visiting States to collect the reports and for submission to the Ministry of Rural Development.

5. National Level Monitors (NLMs) Visit: 37 National level Monitor were deputed in 37 districts in 15 states for special monitoring of the social audit campaign initiated by the Ministry

6.On line Monitoring : The monitoring of Social Audit is online through the website which places all critical parameters such as job cards, muster rolls, wage payments, number of days of employment provided and works under execution online for monitoring and easy public access for information.

7.Eminent Citizen Monitors : 61 Eminent Citizens have been identified so far as per the Guidelines of the Scheme for independent monitoring. It is proposed to set up a group of 100 Eminent Citizen Monitors to Report on the progress of the scheme.

8.Vigilance and Monitoring committees at State and District level : Vigilance & Monitoring Committees (V&MCs) have been re constituted in all States/UTs at State as well as District level for effective monitoring of the implementation of the programs including Mahatma Gandhi NREGA.

9.National Helpline for receipt of complaints : The Ministry has a Toll free **National Helpline 1800110707** to enable the submission of complaints and queries to the Ministry for the protection of workers entitlements and rights under the Act. This is being CT enabled and linked with the State and District Level Helplines.

10.State Helplines: Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, **Meghalaya**, Orissa, **Sikkim**, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Goa, Andaman and Nicobar Islands have set up state level helplines.

11.Partnership with Unique Identification Development Authority of India (UIDA): Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is collaborating with UIDA. By creating a unique identity of the individual the process would eliminate duplicate job cards, ghost beneficiaries while facilitating easy bank account opening, tracking the mobility of beneficiaries and ensuring a better monitoring of the system.

12.Construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra / Gram Panchayat Bhawans would be constructed under the scheme to create durable assets in the Villages. Use of administrative head of 6% under the Scheme has been permitted for provision of latest ICT facilities in Gram Panchayats (BNRGSK) within the permissible norms of the State Govt. subject to due procedures.

13.Enlarging the scope of works permitted

- Schedule I, paragraph 1, sub para (iv) of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005, has been amended on 22nd July, 2009, to include: “*provision of irrigation facility, horticulture plantation and land development facilities to land owned by households belonging to the Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes or below poverty line families or to beneficiaries of land reforms or to the beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojana of Government of India or that of the small farmers or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008.*”
- Gram Panchayats while approving work plans have been asked under the Act, to ensure that works on lands of SC / ST and BPL receive first priority. Small & Marginal Farmers account for 80% of all land holdings and operate about 40% of all cultivated land. Permitting private works on lands of small & marginal farmers implies coverage of 40% of all cultivated area. Of the 142 million hectares of land under cultivation about 57 million hectares will come under ambit of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA works.
- Under the Schedule I, paragraph 1(g) of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 the **scope of work under** Mahatma Gandhi NREGA has been expanded to include the construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra (BNRGSK) at the Gram Panchayat and Block level.

14.Work under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA in Naxal affected states : Union Government has issued instructions to all naxal affected States (Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh) for implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA in a more meaningful way. The States have been instructed to intensify awareness generation campaign among rural households, issuance of job cards, implementing sufficient number of works and timely payment of wages.

15.Convergence : Guidelines have been developed for convergence of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS with different Schemes and specific programs. 115 convergence pilot projects have been instituted in 23 states under the monitoring of National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD).

16.Business Correspondent Model : Adopted in Rajasthan with the help of Central Bank of India to ensure timely payment of wages to the workers.

17.Strengthening Monitoring Mechanisms: A Professional Institutional Network (PIN) has been constituted, including IITs, IIMs, ASCI, IIPA, IIFM agriculture universities and other professional institutions, for lending support to Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. These institutions will conduct impact assessment, concurrent monitoring and appraisal, research, capacity building to identify both good practices factors that have or will limit the optimal performance of the Scheme. In the first phase of PIN 13 institutions have completed impact appraisals. The second phase of PIN is in process. Some of the findings of these institutions include:

- Increase in Agriculture Minimum Wages and wage earned per day and annual income.
- Distress migration has reduced in many parts
- Effective targeting of marginalized groups SC/ST/BPL
- NREGA is used as a supplementary income source during non-agricultural seasons
- Productivity and multiplier effects of NREGA are improvement in ground water, improved agricultural productivity & cropping intensity, livelihood diversification in rural areas.

It is hoped that through these initiatives that focus on strengthening decentralization and mobilizing NREGA workers, enforcing transparency and public accountability, ICT for transparency and enforcing workers' rights under the program, Mahatma Gandhi NREGA will progress from wage employment to a program for sustainable development across the country.

The Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Implementation Status Report for North Eastern States during the financial year 2009-10 (up to March , 2010)

S.No.	States	No.of households provided employment	Persondays In Lakhs					Funds Available In Crore	Expenditure In Crore	Expenditure on Wages In Crore	Works Ongoing	Works Completed	Total Works
			Total	SCs	STs	Women	Others						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	68157	16.98	0.00	16.60	2.93	0.38	42.90	17.26	11.66	834	671	1505
3	ASSAM	2137270	735.19	89.03	227.36	203.03	418.78	1424.34	1033.51	637.36	12989	9403	22392
15	MANIPUR	418564	306.18	84.29	131.19	146.89	90.70	511.20	393.17	237.80	2650	11491	14141
16	MEGHALAYA	300482	148.48	0.77	139.70	70.08	8.01	252.29	183.53	117.22	3766	6349	10115
17	MIZORAM	180140	170.35	0.01	170.10	59.60	0.22	296.98	238.24	177.83	596	2734	3330
18	NAGALAND	319723	272.07	0.00	272.07	111.70	0.00	627.84	459.85	274.37	3874	4446	8320
22	SIKKIM	54156	43.28	4.18	18.41	22.17	20.68	102.56	64.09	41.29	765	1372	2137
24	TRIPURA	576001	458.25	82.80	187.37	189.16	188.09	962.07	723.93	460.93	144604	25203	169807
TOTAL		4054493	2150.78	365.65	1162.8	805.56	726.86	4220.18	3113.85	1957.96	170068	61669	231747