

The DAC database documentation on PRIs in Karnataka

Introduction:

The 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment of the Government of India stipulates that....In Karnataka State, one of the front runners in decentralization, the PRI acts mandate that....Against this legal underpinnings lies the need to monitor and evaluate the performance of urban and rural local bodies in service delivery, develop new programs and policies aimed at improving the quality of participation and ownership by the citizens, and the modernization of urban and rural local bodies by implementing second generation decentralization reforms. Such undertakings will require a coherent set of quality fiscal and socioeconomic information. Until now in Karnataka, there has been fragmented/multi-sources of data on fiscal performance of urban and rural local bodies. However, since 2007-08, efforts started to collect micro level data at the PRI level. **Citation of such initiatives.** These initiatives laid a foundation to seriously think of developing a comprehensive data, to be sustained in the future, on the Urban and local bodies' finance and fiscal performance.

Decentralization Analysis Cell [DAC] under Gram Swaraj project has been formulated with the primary objective of being a good database facilitator to all levels of governance in the state. As part of the first assignment, DAC has collected fiscal & socio-economic data for the 25 variables which are finalized with the World Bank.

A. Fiscal Data

DAC has collected fiscal data from State Account Department (SAD) for GPs from the annual audited accounts for the year 2005-08. Similarly Receipts and Payments for Taluk Panchayat and Zilla Panchayat were collected from CAG office for the years 2005-08.

The description of the Gram Panchayats Fiscal Dataset : Data set has classified into four separate sheet in the excel one is Fiscal summery second is details of Tax and non tax information third is given details of receipts and fourth one represents details of Expenditure. It is given details in the following.

I. Summary Sheet:

The Summary sheet provide the balance sheet of the respective GPs like opening balance, Grant-in-aid, tax and non tax revenue with the total OSR, total revenue and total expenditure and closing balance.

1.1 Opening Balance: Opening Balance is the balance which is carried forward from the previous year Closing Balance. Opening balance is represents all unspent money available in banks account from previous year.

1.2 Grants-in-aid: Gram Panchayat received grants and Schemes from the Central State Governments for the financial year. It clearly indicates that total amount of Grants and Schemes was received by Gram Panchayat from governments for particular financial Period.

1.3 Tax Revenue: The Panchayats are empowered to levy tax and the revenue earned by them by way of tax imposition forms part of their own source revenue. Taxes levied by the Gram Panchayats (GP) include property tax and water tax.

1.4 Non-tax Revenue: This is the part of GP's own revenue earned through sources other than tax. This includes the following: sale of items including dead trees, forms, old pipes, parts of tub-wells and other rejected items.

1.5 Own Source Revenue (3+4): Own source revenue refers to the revenue raised by the Panchayats on their own. Panchayats may raise funds in various ways. A major part of their revenue is generated through tax collection. They also earn revenue through sale of certain items, leasing out property, collecting donations from the public etc. Own source revenue of the Panchayats is broadly classified into: Tax revenue and Non-tax Revenue.

1.6 Total Revenue: Gram Panchayat revenue consists of grants from government or from collection of taxes, rates or income from Gram Panchayat properties or from collection of fee, Cess or any other source of income as indicated under different provisions of the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act. Here total Revenue or receipts consists the Opening Balance, total Own Source Revenue (Tax and Non Tax) by GPs and grant in aid/ Schemes amount from State and Central.

1.7 Total Expenditure: Expenditure is the cost of goods and services acquired in the period whether or not payment has been made from total receipt

1.8 Closing Balance: it is the balance remaining at the end of the financial year.

II. Tax and Non taxes (Own Source Revenue) Sheet:

This sheet covers the own source revenue which are raised by the panchayats on their own. Panchayats may raise funds in various ways. A major part of their revenue is generated through tax collection. They also earn revenue through sale of certain items, leasing out property, collecting donations from the public etc. Own source revenue of the Panchayats is broadly classified into: Tax revenue and Non-tax Revenue.

1. Taxes: The Panchayats are empowered to levy tax and the revenue earned by them by way of tax imposition forms part of their own source revenue. Taxes levied by the Gram Panchayats (GP).

1.1 **Property tax:** Property tax which includes land tax and house tax.

1.2 **other tax1:** Electricity charges.

1.3 **water _Tax:** Water tax refers the general water tax and special water tax collected from the Individual house holds who gets individual drinking water house pipe line connection etc.

1.4 **other _tax2:** Entertainment other cinematography, tax on vehicle other than motor vehicles and advertisement tax.

2. Non Tax: Non-tax revenue is the part of the Gram Panchayath's own revenue earned through sources other than tax.

2.1 License fees: a levy of fee for sanctioning of house plan, fees charged for issue of trade registration fees and vehicle registration fees.

2.2 Other fee: Jatra fees, development charges from private layout, notice fees, warrant fees, fines, market fees slaughter house, mutton stall and chicken stall fees, bus stand fees, cart stand fees.

2.3 Permanent asset: Income from permanent assets like rent from the land and buildings

2.4 Other_tax3: Local cess, sale of manure, sale of land, income from lease of properties like ponds, pounds, and other miscellaneous.

III. Receipts

1) Statutory Grants under Section 206 of PRI ACT 1993: Every Gram Panchayats received maintenance grant (Section 206) or discretionary grant (208) under the provision of the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1993 from the Government. On receipt of release order from government, the secretary of the Gram Panchayat shall prepare a grant in aid bill in payee's receipt as prescribed under article 24 (KFC Form3) of the Karnataka Financial code and send it to the concerned countersigning authority who is designated to countersuing the bills in the grant release orders of the treasury for payment . The proceeds of the bills shall be credited within next day by the secretary to the Gram Panchayat fund opened and maintained in the Treasury/Bank.

2) Developmental Grants: It is basically a lump sum amount received by the panchayats from the government and can be used by the panchayats for developmental purpose.

3) Nirmal Karnataka: State government has given top priority to develop environmental sanitation and health communication strategies. Since 1994-95 the rural sanitation scheme was planned and since 2nd October 1995 the same scheme is implemented as Nirmal Grama Yojana in the state. It is planned to cover 30% [20 lakh Families] in the state under this scheme by 2000 on subsidy pattern. People who are below poverty line and desires of having individual household latrines with subsidy component shall be given priority. Identification of beneficiaries shall be done by grama panchayats. Public Institutions such as Schools, hostels, PHC's, Anganwadis can also avail the benefits of this scheme. Year 1999-2000 has been declared as the year of "Water & Sanitation" by government of Karnataka

4) Ashraya Scheme : Ashraya Rural Housing Scheme: This scheme will provide house to houseless persons whose annual income is less than 11800/- in the following ratio for SC (30%), ST (3%), BCM (15%), Minorities (4%) and others (48%). The beneficiaries are selected in the Grama Sabha. The unit cost of house is Rs.20000/- which is met out by different departments as under Rs.9000/- housing subsidy, Rs.10000/- loan from HUDCO other than SC/ST beneficiaries, Rs.10000/- social welfare department subsidy for SC/ST beneficiaries.

- 5) **11/12th Finance Fund** : The Union and State Finance Commissions devolve funds to the gram panchayats for provision of basic civic services, purpose of remunerative assets and infrastructure development programmes
- 6) **Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)**: is a rural housing scheme which was launched during 1985-86 as a sub-scheme of RLEGP (Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme). Thereafter IAY continued as a sub-scheme of JRY (Jawahar Rozgar Yojana) since its launching in April 1989. From 1st January 1996 IAY was delinked from JRY and made an independent scheme. The objective of the Indira Awas Yojana is primarily to help construction/up gradation of dwelling units of members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded labourers and other below the poverty line non-SC/ST rural households by providing them a lump sum financial assistance. The Indira Awas Yojana is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme funded on cost-sharing basis between the Government of India and the State Governments in the ratio of 75:25. In the case of Union Territories, the entire funds under this Scheme are provided by the Government of India. The programme is implemented through the Zilla Panchayats/DRDAs and houses are constructed by the beneficiaries themselves. The Gram Sabha will select the beneficiaries from the list of eligible BPL households, restricting this number to the target allotted as per the Programme Guidelines. A certain priority criterion is followed in selection of the beneficiaries.
- 7) **Mini Water Supply**: Rural Water Supply (RWS) The accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), currently implemented through the Rajeev Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, in the Department of Drinking Water Supply, has been in operation since 1972-73 to assist the States and UTs to accelerate the pace of coverage of safe and adequate drinking water supply facilities to the rural population. The programme focuses on the coverage of all rural habitations specially the unreached ones, to ensure sustainability of the systems and sources, to tackle the problem of water quality and institutionalize water quality monitoring and surveillance through a Catchments Area Approach.
- 8) **S.G.RY** : Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) is an employment generation programme which was launched in the year 2001 by merging the hitherto on-going Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) (additional wage employment scheme in rural areas) and the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) (rural infrastructure development scheme). The objectives of the scheme are to provide additional wage employment and thereby provide food security to the rural poor as well as the creation of durable community, social and economic assets and infrastructural development in rural areas. Wages are paid in cash and kind. Food grains are given as part of wages to the target group of people. The programme is being implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme on cost sharing basis between the centre and the states in the ratio of 75:25 of the cash component of the programme. In case of UT's the Centre would bear the entire (100 per cent) cost of the programme. Food grains are provided to the states/UTs free of cost. The resources among the Village Panchayats, Intermediate Panchayats and District Panchayats are distributed in the ratio of 50:30:20. The cost of transportation of food grains from the FCI go down to the work site and their distribution is borne by the State Govt. There is provision for spending a certain prescribed portion of the funds for administrative contingency.

- 9) Swacha Grama Yojane:** Total sanitation of rural habitation with community participation. (1) Improvement of internal roads of rural road surface and construction of Rain/storm water drains. (2) Toilets for schools (3) Individual and community toilets for all rural masses. (4) Smokeless chulhas for all rural houses (5) Construction of community compost yards using domestic waste
- 10) Malle Neeru Koilo: (rain water harvesting):** Under this, providing Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting structures to the Rural Schools and other allied works including HRD/IEC component between 2005-2008. In Karnataka there are 45,337 schools, of which 23,683 rural schools have been identified under this scheme. So far under this scheme 22,778 schools have been provided with Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting System. Appropriate HRD/IEC activities have been taken up already. Incentive of 20% Property Tax rebate to those who adopt the RWH system at their own is being continued. Under Sachetana Programme, community based RWH methods are being carried out on pilot basis under the 5- component package scheme of Rs.14.34Crore. The midterm reports are encouraging since, ground water level improvement, decrease of fluoride content in the ground water source, increase of agriculture and horticulture activities with healthy atmosphere is noticed in the 60-villages which are covered under the Project, which is being implemented through BAIF.
- 11) Library:** Providing grants for maintenance of village libraries and payment of Library employ.
- 12) Ambedkar housing scheme:** Dr. Ambedkar housing scheme: Scheme is aimed to provide a house to SC/St persons which annual income is less than Rs.11800/-. The unit cost of the house is Rs.20000/- of which Rs. 19000/- is of social welfare department and Rs. 10000/- from RDPR department. The whole scheme is on subsidy pattern.
- 13) VanaSamvadhana (afforestation):** The GPs spends on afforestation in order increase the green in and around the area which in turn reduces the green house effect in the environment. It also helps in improving the good health because the trees provide fresh oxygen and which in turn reduces the pollution by taking in the carbon-di-oxide from the environment.
- 14) Gram Swaraj:** its main vision is Strengthening of Panchyat Raj System, it started in 2006-07 with help of world Bank assistance and its main objectives are Providing grants to GPs come under most backward 39 taluks, improve in service delivery by PRIs and providing service according to the needs and priorities of people by PRIs
- 15) Suvarna Gram Yojane:** Integrated development of villages with long term objectives. It is intended to achieve complete development of 1000 villages every year with involvement of NGO and Private individuals. Its main objects are (1) Improvement of physical infrastructure in selected villages. (2) To create necessary infrastructure which enhances income of land based activities. (3) Providing all necessary facilities to improve the Human Development Resources such as education, Health, Child development etc. (4) Creation on Non-Agricultural employment opportunities for educated unemployed.
- 16) Drinking water maintenance:** The programme focuses on the coverage of all rural habitations specially the unreached ones, to ensure sustainability of the systems and

sources, to tackle the problem of water quality and institutionalize water quality monitoring and surveillance through a Catchments Area Approach.

17) Employment Guarantee (NREGS): To Provide a minimum of 100 days of employment for every family to ensure food security.

18) Total Sanitation: Total Sanitation Campaign is a comprehensive programme to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with broader goal to eradicate the practice of open defecation. TSC as a part of reform principles was initiated in 1999 when Central Rural Sanitation Programme was restructured making it demand driven and people centred. Under this scheme a nominal subsidy in the form of incentive is given to rural poor households for construction of toilets. The programme is implemented on cost sharing basis between the Centre and the States

19) Swajaladara : It Strengthens and Scales up reform initiative in the rural drinking water supply Sector on participatory and community based with following rules:(1) 10% of the estimated cost of the scheme to be paid by the user community. (2) 90% of the scheme cost to be fully financed by the Govt. of India (3) O & M cost of the scheme to be financed fully by the beneficiaries (4) this scheme can be implemented by GP/Beneficiary Groups (BG) following Reform principles. (5) District Implementation agency (DIA) will release funds to the GPs/BG (6) DIA will be responsible for formulation, implementation and management of Swajaladhara Scheme.

20) Watershed Development: It includes Western Ghats Development Programme within it. The development of Western Ghats in harmony with the environment and conservation of its fragile eco-system is the main objective of the programme. This programme is implemented on an integrated watershed approach to improve the management of land and water involving various departments such as agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, forest, fisheries, minor irrigation, engineering, sericulture and industries. This programme is implemented in 40 taluks of 11 districts.

21) Ground Water Development: The GPs spends on Ground water development to improve the level of water body.

22) Continuing Education: The GPs spend even on the education. It spends some percentage of money on those people who had discontinued their education due to poverty and help them in continuing their education further. This has improved the literacy level in villages for some extent.

23) Hariyali To involve village communities in the implementation of watershed projects under all the area development programmes namely, Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP), the Guidelines for Watershed Development were adopted w.e.f.1.4.1995, and subsequently revised in August 2001. To further simplify procedures and involve the Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) more meaningfully in planning, implementation and management of economic development activities in rural areas, these new Guidelines called Guidelines for Hariyali are being issued.

24) Swarnajayanthi Gram Samridhi Yojana (SGSY): Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana was launched on 1st April 1999 by merging IRDP, Dokra, and TRYSEM etc. This is mainly a poverty alleviation Scheme and its objective is to bring the assisted poor

families (Swarozgaries) above the Poverty Line by ensuring appreciable sustained level of income over a period of time. This objective is achieved by inter alia organising the rural poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs) through the process of social mobilization, their training and capacity building and provision of income generating assets. SGSY is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and the financing of the programme will be shared between the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25. SGSY is subsidized scheme and the Swarozgaries are entitled to a subsidy of 30 per cent of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs.7500. In respect of SC/STs and disabled persons however, these will be 50 per cent and Rs.10, 000 respectively. For group of Swarozgaries (SHGs), the subsidy would be 50 per cent of the project cost subject to per capital subsidy of Rs.10, 000 or monetary limit on subsidy for irrigation projects.

25) PMGY: Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY): The Ministry of Rural Development has introduced Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (Gramin Awas) as a supplementary scheme of India Awas Yojana (IAY) for construction of houses for the families living below the poverty line in rural areas. PMGY (GA) is generally based on the pattern of the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and is implemented in rural areas only. Only families living below the poverty line are entitled to the benefits of this scheme and not more than 40 per cent of the total allocation in a financial year can be utilized for non SC/ST BPL families. Beneficiaries are to be identified by the Gram Sabha and from the list so prepared, Panchayat Samiti shall prepare a list of beneficiaries on priority basis within the allocation for the year. Zilla Parishad will finally approve the list. The entire funds for this scheme are provided by the Central Govt.

26) Bio Gas: National Project on Biogas Programme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented since 1982-83. This is mainly 100% women component programme. Biogas is a clean, non-polluting, smoke and soot-free fuel, containing Methane gas produced from cattle dung, human waste and other organic matter in a biogas plant through a process called anaerobic digestion. The digested slurry can be used as good quality of manure in agricultural fields.

27) Jal Nirmal: The Project Appraisal Mission from the World Bank visited the State during August, 2001. The project negotiations were held in November, 2001. The World Bank approved the Second Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project i.e., Jal Nirmal Project on 18th December 2001. The Honourable Chief Minister of Karnataka launched the project on 11th February 2002. The project agreement was signed on 8th March 2002 and credit for the project has become effective from 19th April 2002.

28) Jala Rakshane: This programme is being implemented from 2002-03. Conserving soil and water is the objective of the programme. Soil and water conservation works are implemented with the involvement of farmers. To take part in the programme, the farmers should clear all the taxes due to the grama panchayat and pay a registration fee of Rs. 50 to GP. The government will provide food grains for the wage component free of cost.

29) Bharath Nirman: A Comprehensive Action Plan had been prepared and submitted to Government of India for release of adequate grants to the State to provide LPCD of Drinking Water to all the rural habitations including that of which were identified as water quality affected habitations. It is proposed to address the problematic habitations through a permanent measure by way of at least sanctioning the required/need based

schemes during 2009-10; so that, the schemes could be implemented during the 11th Five Year Plan period. As per the Guidelines issued by Government of India the progress report is being updated at www.ddws.nic.in online monitoring system.

- 30) Affected by Epidemic diseases:** the GPs spend some amount of money in the eradication of the diseases which are epidemic in nature. So that it reduces the spread of diseases and also helps in forming of healthy society.
- 31) Natural calamities:** the GPs spend a part of the fund in the development of areas/people affected by natural calamities like earth quake, floods etc.
- 32) Others & Debuts:** The other & debuts include the deposits, refundable amount, taxes, VAT charges etc.
- 33) Grand Total:** It is the receipt of the annual income of the Grama Panchayath.

IV. Expenditure:

a) Untied expenditure

- 1) **General Administration:** It refers to the expenses incurred towards paying the honorarium and also sitting fee of president, vice-president and other elected members of the panchayat. The other expenses that are incurred under this head of account are; Meeting expenses, Expenses on Grama Sabha Further, the salary of Bill Collector, Watermen etc., Travelling Allowances, Postage and Telephone charges, Stationary and printing, Furniture and Other Miscellaneous Expenses.
- 2) **Public Protection:** Public protection includes the maintenance of streetlights in all villages in the GP area.
- 3) **Development Works carried out by GP :** This mainly includes the expenditure incurred towards maintenance of drinking water supply, rural sanitation, Construction & maintenance of Roads, buildings etc. Under drinking water and rural sanitation, the GP mostly take up the maintenance – like repairs of motors for pumping of water from borewells, cleaning of drainages etc.
- 4) **Public Health:** This sector includes like prevention of spread of communal diseases, Prevention and remedial measures against epidemics etc.
- 5) **Civic Amenities :** This mainly includes establishment and maintenance of village libraries and reading rooms, Construction and maintenance of community assets and Development and maintenance of public parks, playgrounds and so on
- 6) **Education :** here data present expenditure for education to socially disadvantage groups of the societies for example school scholar ship to students and supply of school materials etc.,
- 7) **Advances:** GP received advances for from contractor to take up development work through tendering.

b) Tied expenditure

The tied expenditure is incurred for a specific purpose; the list of expenditure made by comes under respective schemes is given in above annexure.

- 8) State Statuary Grant
- 9) Nirmal Karnataka Project
- 10) Ashraya Housing Scheme
- 11) Finance Commission Grant
- 12) Indira Awas Yojana
- 13) Mini Water supply grants
- 14) S.G.R.Y
- 15) Swacha Grama Yojane
- 16) Malle Neeru Koilo
- 17) Library
- 18) Ambedkar
- 19) Vanasamvardana
- 20) Kugrama Sugrama
- 21) Namma Bhoomi Namma Thotha
- 22) Naxal affected area fund
- 23) Mid day meal
- 24) Gram Swaraj Yojane
- 25) Suvarna Gramodya Yojane
- 26) Rural water Maintenance
- 27) Employment Guarantee (NREGS)
- 28) Total sanitation
- 29) Swajala dara
- 30) Watershed development
- 31) Continuing Education/Literacy
- 32) S.G.S.Y
- 33) P.M.G.Y
- 34) Jananirmal
- 35) Jalarakshna
- 36) Bharath Nirman
- 37) Suvarna jal
- 38) Others (not specified)
- 39) Natural clematis
- 40) Affected by Epidemic diseases
- 41) Contribution from public or private institution, industries or individual etc.
- 42) Others (Debt Heads*)
- 43) Total Expenditure

Note that above schemes which are not described here are already described with a brief description in the previously stated receipt variables descriptions.

Zilla and Taluk Panchayats Revenue and Expenditure details

1. **Public Works (2059):** It is one of the major head on Revenue side. It includes both the plan and non-plan sector within it. It is composed of some major and minor heads within it, namely ZP Establishment Charges, New Supplies, Maintenance and repairs, suspense debits and suspense credits.
2. **General Education (2202):** It includes many major and minor heads within the plan and non-plan sector. The elementary education, teachers training, training for In-service Teachers, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyana Society, secondary education, Inspection, scholarships with incentives, financial Assistance and Reimbursement of Fees and Vidya Vikasa, Improvement of secondary schools construction(NABARD) etc which comes under primary and secondary education of plan sector.

The plan sector also includes mass education within which State Plan Schemes and Central Plan Schemes are present. They concentrate on adult education by conducting some adult literacy programme. All these come under plan sector.

Coming to non-plan it includes primary schools, Residential Schools for SC/ST Talented Students, elementary schools GIA, Pre-elementary schools, inspection, appointment of school mothers and nursery school teachers, high schools, maintenance and GIA etc.

3. **Sports and Youth Services (2204):** It also include both plan and non-plan sector. The plan sector includes State Plan Schemes and ZP schemes. Under which comes the Rural Sports Centres, Sport Schools, Organization of Sports Meet and Rallis, construction and maintenance of Stadiums etc.

The non-plan includes Assistant Youth Service Officer, Assistant to students and non-students, Assistants to district and divisional Youth Services Board for Purchases of Sports Materials and scheme like Sports Promotion in Rural Areas.

4. **Art & Culture and Library (2205):** It includes non-plan sector which incorporates District Library Authorities, promotion of cultural activities by maintaining and supervising of Nehru Yuva Kendra's etc.
5. **Medical and Public Health (2210):** It is one of the most important major head on revenue side which incorporates many schemes and programme under both plan and non-plan sectors. The planning sector includes State Plan Schemes within which TP schemes are present and also encompass Central Plan Schemes under which TP and ZP schemes exist.

The state plan includes Urban Health Service- Allopathy, Hospitals and Dispensaries, major Hospitals, Health sub-centres, Taluk level general hospitals, establishment of Blood Bank, National TB control Programme, Mobile Health Units, Karnataka Health System Development Project, National Anti-Malaria Programme, CSS of Guinea Worm Eradication Scheme, District Health Office Building etc.

The TP schemes under state plan include Strengthening of PHUs- Maternity homes, establishment of Sub-Centres, ICDS, school health services etc.

There exist many schemes and programmes under Central Plan also. They are like Public Health, Prevention and Control of Diseases, Leprosy Control Scheme, CSS of National Filarial Control Programme, Control of Blindness etc.

The planning sector also includes Ayush as one of the minor head in the plan sector which also include many programmes under it.

Same like planning sector non-plan too include many schemes and programmes within it. Some of them are as stated as below:

Dental Units to Taluk Hospitals, Local Fund Combined Hospitals and Dispensaries(PHU), Up gradation of Primary Health Centres, Drugs and Chemicals to Allopathic, Drugs & Chemicals to ISM, National TB Control Programme, Opening and Maintenance of Unani Dispensaries, Building(including ISM), prevention & control of Diseases etc.

6. **Family Welfare (2211):** This head helps in the overall development of families which consist of enormous programmes under it.

The planning sector includes majority when compared to that of non-plan sector. The planning as usual includes both State and Central Schemes. They are as follows: transport, State Health Transport Organization, Compensation, and Transportation of Vaccine for Regional District Stores, Supply of Drugs under Family Welfare and Pulse Polio Immunisation etc. which comes under state plan.

Coming to central scheme it includes- District Family Welfare Bureau, Training, Training of Dadis, Rural Family Welfare Services, Rural Family Welfare Centres at PHCs, Urban Family Welfare Services, POL & funds for major repairs for vehicles, mass education, publicity and propaganda etc.

The non-planning sector includes schemes or programmes say for example Population Centre.

7. **Water supply and Sanitation (2215):** This major head includes many minor or sub-heads under planning and non-planning sector.

The plan sector includes State Plan Schemes for ZP and GP. The ZP schemes are like Water Supply, Rural water Supply, National Rural Water Supply Scheme (State), Care Taker Training Programme.

The GP scheme encompass Water supply, Rural Water supply, National Rural Water Supply, Maintenance of Borewells, Sewerage and Sanitation, Sanitation Services, Nirmala Grama Yojane/ Total Sanitation Campaign.

It includes even the centrally sponsored schemes for GP like Water Supply, Rural Water Supply, and Additional Support to ZP Sectors, Sub Mission Project, Maintenance and repairs of Water Supply Schemes etc.

The non-plan sectors include new supplies, repairs and carriages, transferred rigs to ZPs and many more.

8. Housing (2216): It includes some standard schemes like INDIRA AWAS YOJANE, PMGAY etc.

9. Welfare of SC/STs/OBC(2225):
10. Labour and Employment Scheme2230
11. Social Security and Welfare2235
12. Nutrition2236
13. Crop Husbandry2401
14. Soil and Water Conservation2402
15. Animal Husbandry2403
16. Fisheries2405
17. Forestry and Wildlife2406
18. Co-Operative2425
19. Special Programmes for Rural Development2501
20. Rural Employment2505
21. Other Rural Development Programmes- DRDA2515
22. Minor Irrigation2702
23. Bio-gas2810
24. Village and Small Industries2851
25. Industries2852
26. Roads and Bridges3054
27. Secretariat Economic Services3451
28. Civil Supplies3456
29. Akshar Dasoha High School building & primary school building
30. Capital Outlay water supply & sanitation
31. Capital Outlay Women & Child Welfare
32. Capital Outlay Roads & Bridges
33. Other Social Services
34. Other General Economic Services
35. Hill areas
36. Other Agricultural programmes
37. Other Scientific Research
38. Value of food grains
39. Transferred to TP
40. Transferred to GPs
41. Interest
42. Other receipts
43. Suspense account
44. Bank transactions/CSS
45. Total Treasury
46. SGRY
47. RH Totals
48. Tax on sales
49. Food Grain
50. Total Part-I

Expenditure Heads

- 1) Public Works0059

- 2) General Education0202
- 3) Sports and Youth Services2204
- 4) Art & Culture and Library2205
- 5) Medical and Public Health
- 6) Family Welfare
- 7) Water supply and Sanitation
- 8) Housing
- 9) Welfare of SC/STs/OBC
- 10) □Labour and Employment Scheme
- 11) Social Security and Welfare
- 12) Nutrition
- 13) Crop Husbandry
- 14) Soil and Water Conservation
- 15) Animal Husbandry
- 16) Fisheries
- 17) Forestry and Wildlife
- 18) Co-Operative
- 19) Special Programmes for Rural Development
- 20) Rural Employment
- 21) Other Rural Development Programmes- DRDA
- 22) Minor Irrigation
- 23) Bio-gas
- 24) Village and Small Industries
- 25) Industries
- 26) Roads and Bridges
- 27) Secretariat Economic Services
- 28) Civil Supplies
- 29) Other Social Services
- 30) Other General Economic Services
- 31) Hill areas
- 32) Other Agricultural programmes
- 33) Other Scientific Research
- 34) Value of food grains
- 35) Transferred to TP
- 36) Transferred to GPs
- 37) Interest
- 38) Other receipts
- 39) Suspense account
- 40) Bank transactions/CSS
- 41) Taluk Panchayat Grants
- 42) ZP Fund III
- 43) Treasury
- 44) Food grain
- 45) RH Totals
- 46) Total Part-I

B. Socio-Economic-Infrastructure Data

DAC had taken initiative on collection of Socio-economic data for all 5628 GPs in the state from samanya mahithi available in the website of RD&PR. Later on DAC made a detailed

analysis of the socio-economic data. This exercise showed several inconsistencies between the data under samanya mahithi and those of census data. For instance the number of villages as per census figures does not match with the samanya mahithi figures and the census code and the RDPR code for the same do not match. This was brought to the notice of all stakeholders of the state in the month of *April 2008*. Hence they all agreed that there is a need to align and set right the village data and village code to match with each other else the central Govt will have one set of village data and village code to match and the State will have another set of data and code to match.

DAC had also analysed the socio-economic and infrastructure data from samanya mahithi and also that were independently collected from ZPs. This analysis also revealed several data inconsistencies. Some of two which are apparent for instance the data reveals more bore wells than households, more irrigated area than geographical area, more streetlight poles than household, more roads than the village area etc. These variations have been found in RDPR website for the last several years. Though the RDPR and Planning Department are aware of such inconsistencies, yet serious efforts were not made to cleanup the data. Having reliable data is the primary tool for any analysis. Since we have a specialized body called DAC to oversee the data we could now make a serious attempt to cleanup the data. If work is not attended now and corrected immediately it may lead to severe problems of fiscal and socio-economic allocations. After the discussion meeting the outcome of it was to data clean up is impossible for all variables available in the website. Later on the interaction with the World Bank a list of 27 demographic socio-economic infrastructure variables was finalized as per letter dated on *05-05-2008* which was even agreed by stakeholders of the state and then accurate data was collected and *completed in 2009*.

Another outcome of the discussion was to wait till 2011 to get the updated census data. Once it is available the corrections could be made for all variables available in Samanya mahithi in RD&PR website. *This work is still pending and will be taken up.*

1. **Revenue Village:** A village that is declared by Revenue Department of the State Government. A revenue village is a small administrative region with defined borders.
2. **Hamlet:** Usually, a rural settlement which is too small to be considered a village. One revenue village may contain several hamlets.
3. **Household:** A 'household' is usually a group of persons who normally live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so. Persons in a household may be related or unrelated or a mix of both. However, if a group of unrelated persons live in a census house but do not take their meals from the common kitchen, then they are not constituent of a common household.
4. **Population:** The total persons living in a particular geographical area of revenue village.
5. **SC Population:** As defined under Article 341 – for Scheduled Caste of the Constitution provides that the President may, with respect to any State or Union territory, specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of the Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes.
6. **ST Population:** As defined under Article 342 – for Scheduled Tribes of the Constitution provides that the President may, with respect to any State or Union territory, specify the

castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of the Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled tribes.

7. **Other Population:** Total Population minus Total SC and ST population.
8. **Female Population:** The total Population minus Total Male Population.
9. **Marginal Workers:** Those workers who had not worked for the major part of the reference period (i.e. less than 6 months) are termed as Marginal Workers.
10. **Total Agricultural Workers:** A person who works on another person's land for wages in money or kind or share is regarded as an agricultural laborer. She or he has no risk in the cultivation, but merely works on another person's land for wages. An agricultural laborer has no right of lease or contract on land on which she/he works.
11. **BPL Households:** As per the survey [Sarva Kutumba Samisheke] conducted by the State Govt., in 2004. The state government listed some 20 points.
12. **Geographical Area:** A demarcated area of land/earth that can be considered as a unit for the purposes of some geographical classification.
13. **Net Sown Area:** This represents the total area sown with crops and orchards. Area sowed more than once in the same year is counted only once.
14. **Net Irrigated Area:** The area irrigated through such sources as canals (Govt. & Private), tanks, tube-wells, other wells and other sources once in a year for a particular crop.
15. **Piped water supply:** Here, it refers only to Over Head Tanks [OHT] in the GP. In most cases, the piped water supply from OHTs is used for providing water to individual households. However, in certain cases, the drinking water facility to individual households is provided through Mini Water Supply [MWS] tanks also.
16. **Piped water supply functioning**
17. **Kuccha Road:** Refers to a mud road.
18. **Asphalted Road:** A road constructed using tar and pebbles.
19. **Metalled Road**
20. **Bore wells:** Refers to such bore wells used for drinking purpose only. It excludes the bore wells used for irrigation purpose.
21. **Bore wells functioning**
22. **Households in individual Water Connection:** Households having piped water connection to their houses. It excludes those households who fetch drinking water from public taps.

23. **Public taps:** The existing number of public taps [functioning] in the panchayat.
24. **Water Collection Rate per Household:** The monthly water charges or rate levied by the gram panchayat for those households having individual water connection.
25. **Street Lights:** The number of streetlights [operational] in the panchayat.