

## **Chapter XI**

Improving the quality of life of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and people living in the geographically isolated areas viz. Char, Tea gardens and Border Areas and measures to improve the Government Delivery System therein.

**Improving the quality of life of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and people living in the geographically isolated areas viz. Char, Tea gardens and Border Areas and measures to improve the Government Delivery System therein.**

To undertake study and to make specific recommendations as contemplated in ToR 5, the most important requirement is status papers with reliable up-to-date data and information in respect of people like Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Tea Tribes, Minorities as well as people living in the Char and Border Areas. But unfortunately such data and information are not available easily. For implementation of result oriented, need based development programmes for the benefit of the aforesaid categories of people, the Commission recommends that people/area specific techno-economic study with analysis should be taken up with scientifically designed parameters. Assam Tribal Research Institute may take up such study in respect of SC, ST and OBC. Directorate of Economics and Statistics may cover Minorities, Char Areas and Border Areas.

On the basis of data and information whatever made available to the Commission, the Commission has formulated the following broad recommendations for improvement of delivery system as well as implementation of development programmes with the objective of economic empowerment and also general development of these weaker sections.

**Welfare of ST, SC, Tea tribes and Char Area people**

The total population of these categories of people shown below:

a) ST (Plains)	2727179	(10.23% of State Population)
b) ST (Hills)	581391	(2.18% of State Population)
<hr/>		
Total	3308570	(12.41% of State Population)
c) S.C	1825949	(6.85% of State Population)

(\*Source :Directorate of WPT & BC

In this context, it may perhaps be clarified that the Scheduled Tribes, discussed here are ST Plains excluding Hill Tribes of NC Hills and Karbi Anglong Districts, whose welfare is looked after by the respective Autonomous District Councils

The WPT & BC Department looks after the Welfare of ST (P), SC, OBC and Tea Garden Tribes people. The department carries the welfare activities through the following Directorates:

1. Director, Welfare of PT & BC
2. Director, Welfare of SC
3. Director, Welfare of Tea Tribes

The Directorate of WPT & BC implements welfare schemes through the District and Sub-Divisional offices. The plains districts of Assam are divided into 19 Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) for implementation of the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP). For each ITDP there is a Project Director who is an ACS (Senior Grade) officer. There is a Project Implementation Committee (PIC), with a non-official chairperson, to approve beneficiaries and to review implementation of the TSP Schemes. For implementation of schemes outside the TSP, there are 43 Sub-Divisional Welfare Offices (SDWO). In each SDWO, there is a Sub-Divisional Welfare Board, with a non-official Chairperson, to approve beneficiaries, to select areas and institutions outside TSP areas and to review implementation of schemes. There is also a Sub-Divisional OBC Welfare Board for implementation of the welfare schemes for OBC people. The Directorate implements schemes for promotion of Education, Income Generation (FOIGS) and Infrastructure Development (roads, bridges, school/college buildings, community halls, and drinking water).

The Directorate for Welfare of SC implements welfare schemes through the SDWOs. The beneficiaries of the schemes are selected by the Sub-Divisional SC Development Boards, which have non-officials as Chairpersons. It implements scholarship schemes through the Project Director, ITDP. The Directorate also provides grants to the Autonomous Councils for Rabhas, Misings and Tiwas for the benefit of the poor SC people in the council areas. Two more Autonomous Councils one for Deuries and the other for Sonowal Kacharis have been formed recently.

The Directorate for Welfare of Tea Garden Tribes (including ex-Tea Garden people) implements schemes for the welfare of tea-tribes population. For economic development of the people it provides grants-in-aid under “Family Oriented Income Generating Schemes” to BPL persons. For promotion of education, scholarships are awarded and grants-in-aid are provided. It also supports welfare works and cultural activities by NGOs.

**Assam Tribal Development Authority (ATDA):**

The Assam Tribal Development Authority was set up in 1983 under an Act of the State Government. It was set up for socio-economic development of tribal people and to formulate schemes within the framework of State Plans. ATDA has notified the ITDPs and SDWOs as agents. With funds received under Special Central Assistance (SCA) from the Government, it implements schemes for income generation and infrastructural development. It also implements a Vocational Training Scheme under the Central sector.

### **Corporations:**

The following corporations have been established for the welfare of ST (P), SC and OBC.

1. Assam Plains Tribal Development Corporation
2. Assam State Development Corporation for SC
3. Assam State Development Corporation for OBC

The Corporations mainly look after socio-economic development of BPL people.

### **Char Areas:**

The whole tract of river Brahmaputra covering about 800 km in Assam is having 3608 sq km char areas (4.6% of the state area)

The Char areas are distributed in 23 Sub-Divisions falling under 14 districts, with 2251 villages in 299 Gaon Panchayats and 59 Development Blocks. The total population of the char areas is 24.90 lakh with 12.72 lakh males and 12.18 lakh females, i.e. 958 females per 1000 males, and the total number of families is 4.35 lakh of which 2.95 lakh (68%) are below the poverty line. The Char areas include Majuli with a population of 2.15 lakh. Density of population per square kilometre in Char Areas is much higher than average density in the State (690/sq. km. against State average of 340/sq. km.).

The literacy in the char areas is 19.31 per cent. The literacy for the areas in Jorhat district (where Majuli is situated) is 60.55 per cent and for the other districts it varies from a minimum of 12.34 per cent for areas in Darrang district to the maximum of 18.50% for the areas in both Marigaon and Lakhimpur districts.

The picture of educational facilities in Char areas may be seen in the following statistics.

	<u>In Majuli</u>	<u>In other areas</u>	<u>Total</u>
L.P. School	- 423	1429	1852
M.E. School	- 138	436	574
High School	- 90	128	218
H.S. School	- 4	4	8
Colleges	- 8	10	18

- There is great disparity between Majuli and other areas.
- One L.P. School serves 508 people in Majuli but 1592 in other areas.
- One ME, High or H.S. School serves 968 people in Majuli and 4005 in other areas.
- One College serves 26,875 people in Majuli and 2, 27,500 in other areas.
- There is disparity also in medical facilities as may be seen from the following figures.

	<u>In Majuli</u>	<u>In other areas</u>	<u>Total</u>
PHC	8	44	52
Sub-Centre	18	114	132

There is one PHC for 26,875 people of Majuli and for 51,704 people of other areas, and one Sub-Centre for 11,944 people of Majuli and 19,956 people of other areas.

The Assam State Char Areas Development Authority was established in 1983 for upliftment of people living in char areas as a Special Area Programme. Subsequently in 1996, this Authority has been converted to a full-fledged Directorate of Char Areas Development.

### **Border Areas:**

Assam has international and inter-state boundaries totaling 2275.5 kilometer in length as given below:-

#### **A: International Boundary**

(1)	Indo Bangladesh		
(a)	Dhubri-Rangpur	-	134 Km
(b)	Cachar-Sylhet	-	37 Km
(c)	Karimganj-Sylhet	-	<u>92 Km</u>
			263 Km
	<u>Indo-Bhutan</u>		<u>269 Km</u>
		Total :	532 Km

**B: Inter-State Boundary**

(1)	Assam-West Bengal	-	128	Km
(2)	Assam-Meghalaya	-	723.2	Km
(3)	Assam-Nagaland	-	434	Km
(4)	Assam-Manipur	-	132.8	Km
(5)	Assam-Arunachal	-	704.8	Km
(6)	Assam-Mizoram	-	130.0	Km
(7)	Assam-Tripura	-	<u>23.5</u>	<u>Km</u>
	Total		2276.3	Km

Protection of international boundary is the responsibility of the Central Government, whereas protection of inter-state boundary is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments. Inter-state boundary is constitutionally well-marked and well-defined, but some states have disputed the notified boundary leading even to border clashes resulting in loss of lives and properties, necessitating intervention by the Central Government. The two Boundary Commissions were constituted one for demarcating boundary between Assam and Nagaland under Shri K.V.K. Sundaram in 1971 and another to demarcate the boundary between Assam and Meghalaya under Justice Y.V. Chandrachud, former Chief Justice of India in 1985. Both the learned Commissions after mature deliberations and detailed study of historical records upheld Assam's claims, which was rejected by the State Governments of Nagaland and Meghalaya respectively. At present the Hon'ble Supreme Court is hearing the boundary dispute between Assam and Nagaland.

Boundary dispute with Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Meghalaya could not be settled in spite of several rounds of discussion at the highest level. There was agreement to have joint survey of boundary, but this also could not proceed due to last minute objections of the neighbouring states. Tension continues to prevail in some border areas, though the concerned state governments have agreed to maintain status-quo.

In respect of international boundary, there is clear guidelines of the Government of India for development of border areas contiguous to the international boundary. The Central Government have treated all blocks situated at the international boundary as border blocks which are considered as spatial unit for implementation of all development schemes sanctioned under Border Areas Development Programme started in 1993-94, initially for infrastructural development in the bordering areas of Indo-Bangladesh border, which was later extended in 1999-2000 to Indo-Bhutan border. 15 blocks in Assam-Bangladesh border and 10 blocks in Assam-Bhutan border have been identified as border blocks and all schemes drawn up under Border Area Development Programmes are implemented

through the respective blocks. The Border Area Development Programme is 100% centrally funded under Special Central Assistance Schemes allotted as grant on the basis of (i) length of the international border, (ii) population of border blocks and (iii) area of border blocks. In fact the Planning Commission has formulated specific guidelines for Border Area Development Programmes with the objective of meeting the special needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near international borders.

Funds sanctioned under the above schemes since 1999-2000 is given below:-

1999-2000	-	720 Lakhs
2000-2001	-	748 Lakhs
2001-2002	-	748 Lakhs
2002-2003	-	748 Lakhs
2003-2004	-	748 Lakhs
2004-2005	-	748 Lakhs

The schemes cover not only development of infrastructures like road, bridges but also cover schemes for economic benefit like agriculture, fishery, horticulture, healthcare, education, vocational and technical education, social forestry, rural sanitation, drinking water supply, training for skill up-gradation, employment generation programme etc.

The scheme also envisages involvement of village panchayat at all levels of decision making for selection of schemes, implementation and monitoring.

In respect of border areas of inter-state boundary, there is no clear demarcation of boundary of the border areas. As a result even basic statistics like number of villages falling in border areas, population, number of schools, dispensaries etc are not available with the Directorate of Border Areas. Therefore government delivery system has not even remotely touched the villages lying close to inter-state border, who are constantly living in fear of attack from the neighbouring states. No development work has taken place, no welfare schemes even reached the people living in the remote villages. Even basic amenities of life like drinking water supply, schools, dispensaries are absent in those area.

- ii. Fund allotted by the State Government for border area development is too meagre to be of any use. Following figures illustrate the inadequacy of fund.

1999-2000	-	Nil	Lakhs	
2000-2001	-	90.25	Lakhs	
2001-2002	-	161.93	Lakhs	
2003-2004	-	82.00+	Lakhs	Could not be drawn due to non-receipt of ceiling
2004-2005	-	84.50	Lakhs	Yet to be disbursed to the D.Cs.

The above figures speak for itself. For two years 1999-2000, 2003-2004 – no fund was available. In other years, fund is so little that any improvement worth the name in an area comprising more than 2000 km. in length is not possible.

- (iii) Whatever fund is allocated, they are used for constructions of rural roads, bridges, BoPs etc. Other sectors such as health, education, sanitation etc are completely neglected. As a result, people are not attracted to reside in the border areas. Taking advantage of sparse population, large number of undesirable elements are reported to have occupied vast tract of border areas which would pose a threat to the territorial integrity of the state.
- (iv) Due to remoteness of the area and lack of basic amenities, lower level government functionaries such as school teachers, nurses, village-level workers, Extension officer etc. are reluctant to stay in the border areas. Their visit to those areas is also less frequent. As a result people in the border areas are deprived of the benefits of most of the welfare schemes launched by the State Government with much fanfare.
- (v) Non- involvement of village-level institutions at any stage of the decision making process is another reason for the failure of the government delivery system.

### **General Recommendations**

- 1: For cost-effective efficient delivery of government services/benefits to ST, SC, Tea Tribes, Minorities, residents of Char Areas, Border Areas, the number of delivery agencies should be restricted to one for each category.
- 2: For ST, at present we have five statutory Autonomous Councils for Bodo, Mising, Tiwa, Rabha-Hasong, Deuri and Sonowal Kacharis. The councils have covered all the core areas of respective tribes. Delivery of government services/benefits to STs residing in the Autonomous Council areas of Assam should be entrusted to these councils.



- 3: STs outside Autonomous Councils could be covered by ITDPs (which is a Central Government pattern). After the formation of Autonomous Councils as mentioned above, the ITDPs would be having spare time and infrastructure, which should be utilized by the State Government for managing delivery services for the benefit of SC and OBC. This could be done with minor structural adjustment without any financial implication.
- 4: Assam Tribal Development Authority was constituted in 1983 as an umbrella organization to look after the development of ST population of the state living in plains. But after the formation of so many Autonomous Councils to look after different tribes, the role of ATDA has become redundant and this organization may perhaps be abolished.
- 5: As a measure of economy, instead of appointing a separate Principal Secretary for the smaller Autonomous Council, the Project Director of ITDP could be made Ex-officio Principal Secretary. This would result in considerable saving of the meagre resources now allotted to these councils. For this purpose headquarters of the concerned Project Directors should be located accordingly.
- 6: Directorates of SC, ST etc. should confine their activities to supervision, guidance evaluation and monitoring. The Directorates need not be involved in delivery services; as has been done now. At present, the same quantum of fund allocated for development of STs has been transacted by a number of delivering agencies, thereby enhancing the cost of such delivery which should be avoided. Government guidelines should stipulate the maximum percentage which should be spent as overhead cost. It should be examined if all the aforesaid Directorates could be merged into a single Directorate of Social Empowerment.
- 7: For welfare of people working in Tea gardens statutory obligation of the management to provide amenities to tea garden workers should be strictly enforced.
- 8: For development of Char Areas as well as economic empowerment of BPL families, a road map should be carefully prepared by expert/experts. The Master Plan prepared by the Minority Welfare and Development Department for **Micro-Credit Extension** in Char Areas (prepared with the help of Geography Department of GU) is a good step in this direction. Similarly, compilation of statistics

published by Directorate of Char Areas Development under the caption “Socio Economic Survey Report 2003-2004” is praise worthy, and these figures could provide basis for undertaking techno-economic study of the issues pertaining to Char Area development. But the road map suggested by us should be a realistic one covering all aspects of Char development, prepared on the basis of techno-economic study and analysis, providing methodology for implementation of programmes on the basis of the road map.

- 8:1 The Mobility of Char dwellers is greatly restricted by physical barriers, since there is no transport linkage not only between Char areas and mainland, but also within the char areas. Immediate steps should be taken to improve the communication facilities as otherwise all efforts to improve the socio economic condition of char dwellers would not be successful.
- 9: For economic empowerment of BPL Char families Pilot Scheme for economic empowerment through individual skill development backed by need and skill based micro-credit should be tried through **Self Help Groups**.
10. If the Pilot Schemes mentioned above succeed, this may be the pattern for economic empowerment not only for Char BPL families but for other weaker sections like ST, SC, Tea Tribes, Border people etc. Implementation of individual Family Oriented Schemes would be hardly of any help to tackle this gigantic problem of economic empowerment.
11. For providing elementary coverage to BPL families, relating to health & hygiene, literacy etc. help of reliable NGOs may be utilized who should function through committees of actual beneficiaries at local level.
12. Following the Government of India guidelines, the State Government may identify the border development blocks and specify gaon panchayats located in the inter-state border areas for implementation of special development programmes for the benefit of people living in border areas.
13. After identification of the border block, and gaon panhchayat detail survey be made to assess the needs of the people and the critical gaps in physical and social infrastructure so that a perspective plan for development of border areas can be prepared and implemented.

14. While preparing schemes, Planning Commission guidelines (Annexure) be followed so that besides infrastructural development schemes embracing education, health, agriculture, social sector can also be prepared.
15. Gaon panchayat and Anchalik panchayat be involved in selection of schemes, implementation and monitoring.
16. State Government may consider earmarking one percent of fund from all development departments for Border Area development programmes for which a non lapsable fund could be created. This would increase the availability of fund for development of border areas.
17. Government officers working in border areas be given remote area allowance of 15% of his basic salary as an incentive to work in the interior areas.
18. The Directorate of Border Areas be upgraded to a Commiserate with a Commissioner of Border Areas whose main functions would be-
  - I. Overall administrative charge of all border blocks both at the international and inter-state boundary.
  - II. To prepare schemes for border areas development both at the international boundary and inter-state boundary.
  - III. To liaise with his counterpart in the neighbouring states in the case of border dispute
  - IV. To work in close coordination with IGP (Border) to maintain territorial integrity of the inter-state border and also with Divisional Commissioners as suggested by the Commission while recommending decentralization of powers up to Divisional level vis-a-vis strengthening the role and powers of Divisional Commission (Para 14, Functions of Divisional Commissioner)
  - V. To maintain all historical records of the border, so that in case of any legal dispute these can be readily made available.
  - VI. Any of the work that may be allotted by the government relating to the border.

- VII. People affected by flood, erosion or displaced otherwise may be encouraged to settle in border areas for which exemption of land revenue for the first ten years may be granted as an incentive.
- VIII. Social forestry may undertake massive programmes in the border blocks for afforestation.
- IX. The State Government should set up government offices, schools, police out posts, BoPs, dispensary etc. in the border blocks.
- X. The State Government should compel the field level officers and staff specifically engaged for work in border areas to stay in their respective areas of work.

The Commission is confident that efficient and effective delivery system for the benefit of the people covered under ToR 5 could be set up on the basis of the recommendations enumerated above.

Planning Commission  
(MLP Division)

**Border Area Development Programme – Revised Guidelines (April, 2003)**

**I. Introduction:**

The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) was started during the Seventh Plan with the twin objectives of balanced development of sensitive border areas in the Western region through adequate provision of infrastructural facilities and promotion of a sense of security amongst the local population. The programme was revamped in the Eighth Plan (1993-94), and extended to States which have an international border with Bangladesh. The nature of the programme was changed from a schematic programme with emphasis on education to a State level Programme with emphasis on balanced development of border areas. During the Ninth Plan, the programme has been further extended to States which border Myanmar, China, Bhutan and Nepal and the programme at present covers all the seventeen States which share international borders.

**II. Coverage:**

Border Area Development Programme covers seventeen States namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujrat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and West Bengal.

**III. Objectives:**

The main objective of the programme will be to meet the special developmental needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near international border.

**IV. Funding:**

The Border Area Development Programme will continue to be a 100% Centrally funded Area Programme. Funds will be provided to the States as Special Central Assistance for execution of approved schemes on a 100% grant basis and allocated amongst the seventeen beneficiary States on the basis of (i) length of international border, (ii) population of border blocks and (iii) area of border blocks. Each of these criteria will be given equal

weightage. The border block will be the spatial unit for the programme and all schemes would have to be implemented within the border blocks only.

## **V. Eligible Schemes:**

Schemes should be designed to take care of the special problems faced by people living in the border blocks, particularly in the rural areas. Schemes for rural and remote areas along the international border are to be given preference over schemes for urban areas. A long term Perspective Plan for each Border block should be prepared by the State Government keeping in view the objectives of overall balanced development of the region. The State Government may undertake a study of remote villages in the border blocks in order to assess the needs of the people and the critical gaps in physical and social infrastructure. Schemes should be drawn up based on this assessment. Grass root institutions such as PRIs/District Councils/Traditional Councils should be involved in identification of the priority areas to the maximum extent possible. Since the people living in the border areas must have a direct say in the selection of schemes, village level institutions such as Gram Sabhas should be involved in the decision making process. Appropriate modalities may be worked out by the State Government to ensure greater participation of the people of the border areas in the selection of schemes under the programme. Schemes which address problems such as inadequacies relating to provision of essential needs, strengthening of the social infrastructure, filling up of critical gaps in the road network etc. may be taken up under the programme. Emphasis must be laid on schemes for employment generation, production oriented activities and schemes which provide for critical inputs in the social sector (illustrative list of schemes is at Annex. I).

Security related schemes can also be taken up. However, expenditure on such schemes should not exceed 7.5% of the total allocation in a particular year. Construction of housing for crucial functionaries such as teachers, doctors, nurses etc. may be taken up in border blocks under the programme along with construction of small culverts, bridges, bridle paths, feeder roads, etc. However, expenditure on schemes including provision of basic amenities such as supply of drinking water, approach roads, etc., for the border outposts, administrative buildings and road & bridge construction taken together should not be more than 60 percent of the total allocation in any particular year. In addition, up to 15 percent of the total allocation could be used for maintenance of the assets already created under the programme. It may be ensured that no single sector gets a disproportionately large share of the total allocation.

The funds under BADP are to be used for schemes in the identified border blocks only. Funds under BADP are additive to normal Central Assistance and are allocated for addressing the special problems faced by the people of border areas. Hence, these should not be used to replace normal State flows.

## **VI. Executing Agencies:**

To provide flexibility, schemes under the programme can be executed by any of the following agencies:

- (i) State Government
- (ii) Central Government
- (iii) Central Para-Military Organization located in the State; and
- (iv) Voluntary Agencies
- (v) Panchayati Raj Institutions/District Councils/Traditional Councils.

Due emphasis should be given to effective involvement of local people/ democratic institutions / voluntary agencies in order to inspire mutual trust and confidence between the Government and the people.

## **VII. Empowered Committee:**

Policy matters relating to the scope of the programme, prescription of geographical limits of areas in the States within which schemes will be taken up, allocation of funds to the States and similar matters for proper execution of the programme will be laid down by an Empowered Committee in the Planning Commission. The Committee will consist of the following:

- |    |  |   |                  |
|----|--|---|------------------|
| 1. | Member, Planning Commission  | - | Chairperson      |
| 2. | Secretary, Planning Commission                                       | - | Member           |
| 3. | Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs,<br>Government of India          | - | Member           |
| 4. | Secretary, Department of Expenditure,<br>Government of India         | - | Member           |
| 5. | Secretary, Department for Development<br>of the North Eastern Region | - | Member           |
| 6. | Chief Secretaries of the BADP States                                 | - | Member           |
| 7. | Adviser (MLP)  | - | Member-Secretary |

Principal Advisers/Advisers (State Plans) will be permanent invitees to the Committee.

### **VIII. Screening Committee:**

Subject to such general or special directions as may be given by the Empowered Committee, individual schemes located in each State will be approved by a Screening Committee chaired by the Chief Secretary of the State. The Screening Committee will also include representatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Department for Development of the North Eastern Region (DONER), not below the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India, representative(s) at similar level of the major para-military organization(s), SSB operating on the State Border, State Planning Secretary, Secretary, Home Department of the State or Secretary, Border Area Development Department (as convener) and the concerned State Plan Adviser / Adviser (MLP) of the Planning Commission. The State Chief Secretary may co-opt members on the Screening Committee depending on the local requirements.

The Screening Committee will have complete freedom to execute the schemes through any of the five agencies mentioned in para VI above. The Screening Committee shall meet at least once in a year but positively in February to finalize the schemes for the following year and assess the progress of schemes under the programme.

### **IX. Release of funds, monitoring and review:**

Before the commencement of a financial year Planning Commission will inform the States of the funds available for the State during the next year under the programme. A list of schemes proposed to be executed within the ceiling communicated, will have to be sent to the Planning Commission for release of funds to the State. For the North Eastern States, the list of approved schemes will have to be sent to the Planning Commission through the Department for Development of the North Eastern Region. Funds will be released in two installments; the first instalment will be equal to two-thirds of the annual allocation, while the second instalment will be the remaining one-third. The first release will be made by the month of April after the receipt of the list of schemes, duly approved by the Screening Committee along with expenditure incurred till the last quarter of the previous year. The Screening Committee must approve the schemes to be taken up in February of the previous year assuming the level of funding prevailing during that year. The State Governments which fail to have the list of schemes approved by 31<sup>st</sup> March, will stand to forfeit their first instalment. The first instalment will not be released if the unspent balance exceeds the annual allocation for the previous year. The second release will be made after October depending on



physical and financial progress but not later than February after adjusting unspent balance, if any of the previous year.

State Governments are required to have a separate budget head for the programme. The State Governments will ensure that Display Boards are placed at every block Head Quarter indicating the allocation of funds under the Border Area Development Programme. Display Boards may also be placed in front of the assets created with BADP funds stating “Funded from Special Central Assistance under the Border Area Development Programme.”

Periodical monitoring of schemes in the Planning Commission will be done by the concerned Member/State Plan Adviser/Adviser (MLP). A review of the programme will be made at least once a year by the Empowered Committee.

Quarterly progress reports (proforma at Annexure 2) should be submitted scheme-wise to Planning Commission (through DONER for the States of North East) giving actual physical and financial achievements and not in percentage terms. The quarterly progress reports should be sent as soon as possible so as to enable Planning Commission to recommend the release of Special Central Assistance. The utilization certificates should be sent by 31<sup>st</sup> January following the year of release.

Border Area Development Programme:  
Illustrative list of Schemes

A. Education

- a) Primary school buildings (additional rooms)
- b) Middle school buildings (additional rooms)
- c) Development of play fields
- d) Construction of hostels/dormitories
- e) Buying of school dresses/books
- f) Adult education
- g) Public libraries and reading rooms
- h) Development of human resource through vocational and technical education
- i) TV/dish antennas
- j) Books/journals

B. Health:

- a) Provision of medical equipments of basic/elementary type, X-Ray, ECG machines etc. can also be purchased.
- b) Provision of equipment for Dental Clinic
- c) First-aid kit for midwives
- d) Construction of public toilets and bathroom
- e) Setting up of mobile dispensaries in rural areas by Government/ Panchayati Raj Institutions
- f) Health Awareness Programme
- g) Eye camps
- h) RCH programme
- i) Blood Banks
- j) Control of Malaria, Filariasis, Leprosy, AIDS etc.

C. Agriculture and allied sectors:

1. Animal Husbandry
2. Pisciculture
3. Sericulture
4. Farm forestry, horticulture, pastures, parks and gardens in government and community lands or other surrendered lands.
5. Desilting of ponds in villages, towns and cities

6. Construction of public irrigation(minor work) and public drainage facilities
7. Construction of common gobar gas plants, non-conventional energy systems/devices for community use and related activities
8. Construction of irrigation embankments, or lift irrigation or water table recharging facilities
9. Minor irrigation works
10. Anti-erosion works (only construction of small bunds etc.)
11. Water conservation programmes.
12. Social Forestry, JFM
13. Use of improved seeds, fertilizers and improved technology
14. Veterinary aid Centres, artificial insemination Centres and breeding Centres.

D. Infrastructure:

1. Rural Sanitation
2. Solar Street Lights
3. Solar household Lights
4. Electrification
5. Strengthening of existing roads (only link road)
6. Construction and strengthening of kutchra roads, part road, approach roads, link roads.
7. Drinking water facility – construction of tube wells, water tanks
8. Repair and maintenance of existing roads
9. Public Distribution System and its improvement (in terms of infrastructure)
10. Industries – Handloom, tiny units, handicraft, furniture making
11. Construction of culverts/bridges and roads
12. Drains and gutters
13. Footpaths, pathways and footbridges
14. Provisions of civic amenities like electricity, water, pathways, public toilets etc. in slum areas of cities, towns and villages and in SC/ ST habitations.
15. Provision of common work sheds in slums and for artisans.
16. Bus sheds/stops for public transport passengers.
17. Repair and maintenance works of any type other than special repairs for restoration/ up gradation of any asset.

18. Construction of buildings for local bodies for recognized District or State Sports Associations and for cultural and sport activities or for hospitals (provision of multi-gym facilities in gymnastic centres, sports association, physical education training institutions etc.)

E. Social Sector:

1. Construction of community centres
2. Rural Sanitation
3. Anganwadies, Crèches
4. Cultural Centres/Community Halls
5. Construction of common shelters for the old and handicapped.
6. Training for youth for self employment and skill up gradation.
7. Setting up of small industries using local inputs.

ANNEX - II

Border Area Development Programme (BADP) – (Name of State) – Statement showing quarterly progress (Financial) for \_\_\_\_\_ (year) (for quarter ending \_\_\_\_\_)

(Rs. Lakh)

Sector/Sub-Sector/Scheme	Approved Quantity for (year)	Expenditure during the quarter ending	Cumulative expenditure up to the quarter	Remarks
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.

ANNEX - II (Contd.)

Border Area Development Programme (BADP) – (Name of State) – Statement showing quarterly progress (Physical) for \_\_\_\_\_ (year) (for quarter ending \_\_\_\_\_)

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Sector/Sub-Sector/Scheme	Unit	Target for (year)	Progress during the quarter	Cumulative progress up to the quarter	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6

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