

**Maharashtra Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme  
Perspective Plan 2006-11  
District Nanded**

# **Appendix 1**

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**Villagewise List of Works proposed under MREGS along with  
Amount, Mandays And Employment**

**Prepared by PriMove, Pune**

**MAHARASHTRA RURAL  
EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE  
SCHEME**

**DISTRICT NANDED**

**Perspective Plan 2006-11**

**Draft final report**

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**Prepared by PriMove, Pune**

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# Maharashtra Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Nanded

## Perspective Plan 2006 – 2011

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# Chapter 1. Introduction

## A. Background

In an attempt to take an important step towards the realization of 'Right to work' The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (NREGA) is enacted by the Government of India. The Act guarantees 100 days of employment in a financial year to any rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled work. Initially, the Act is brought in force in 200 districts since February 2, 2006, and will be extended gradually to other areas notified by the Central Government.

The Act is in true sense a 'Peoples Act' because it was prepared through a wide range of consultations with peoples' organizations, secondly the Act addresses to working people and their fundamental right to life with dignity. Third, the Act empowers ordinary people to to play an active role in the implementation of employment guarantee schemes through various means.

The Act is prepared with an expectation that it will enhance peoples' livelihoods on sustainable basis, by developing the economic and social infrastructure in rural areas. The Act will address the reasons of poverty such as drought, deforestation and soil erosion.

In accordance with Article 4 of NREGA the State Government issued a GR dated December 23, 2005 regarding the formulation of Maharashtra Gramin Rojgar Hami Yogana. Besed on NREGA. The Act, in Maharashtra State will be recognized as Maharashtra Gramin Rojgar Yogana (MGRHY). Twelve districts are selected in the first phase as follows:

Dhule	Ahmednagar	Aurangabad	<b>Nanded</b>
Hingoli	Yavatmal	Amravati	Gondia
Bhandara	Chandrapur	Gadchiroli	Nandurbar.

### Characteristics of MREGS

Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Samiti, Gram Panchayat, NGOs and other local institutions can be appointed as implementing agencies as per Article 2 (g) of NREG Act.

Minimum Wages will be fixed according to the declarations made by the Central Government in this regard, as mentioned in the Article 6(1) of NREGA.

Accrding to Article 7(2) the eligible workers will be paid unemployment allowance at 25 per cent of minimum wages for a period of first 30 days and after 30 days the allowance will be paid at rate of 50 percent of the minimum wages.

Formation of Maharashtra Rojgar Hami Parishad in accordance with Article 12 of NREGA.

Participation of Grampanchayats in Planning process.

Gram Panchayats will be given several responsibilities in the scheme.

Participation of Gramsabha in selection of the works.

The District Collector will be The Coordinating Officer as per Article 18. The Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Parishad will work as Additional Coordinating Officer.

### **1.1 Scope of Programme**

200 most backward districts are identified for implementing this programme. So far as the State of Maharashtra is concerned, 12 districts are covered under this programme. They are as follows:

Gadchiroli	Gondiya
Chandrapur	Dhule
Nandurbar	Hingoli
<b>Nanded</b>	Aurangabad
Ahmednagar	Yawatmal
Bhandara	Amravati

### **1.2 Objective of MREGS**

The basic objective is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. This work guarantee can also serve other objectives : generating productive assets, protecting the environment, empowering rural women, reducing rural urban migration and fostering social equity, among others.

The Guidelines on National Rural Employment Guarantee Act mention that the programme will be open to all rural poor families who are in need of wage employment and desire to do manual and unskilled work. Some new practices are incorporated in the scheme such as:

Issuing Job Card to all willing families

Employment Guarantee Day

Participation of Gram Panchayat in selection, Planning and Implementation of works

50 percent of the works will be implemented by Gram Panchayats

Total transparency

### **1.3 Types of Works to be undertaken**

The intention of NREGA is to provide a basic employment guarantee in rural areas. The focus will be on following works:

- Water conservation and water harvesting
- Draught proofing including afforestation and tree plantation
- Irrigation canals including micro and minor irrigation works
- Provision of irrigation facilities to land owned by households belonging to SC/ST, or to land of the beneficiaries of land reforms, or to land of the beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojana
- Renovation of traditional water bodies including de-silting of tanks
- Land development
- Flood control/ protection measures including drainage in waterlogged areas
- Rural connectivity with fair weather roads
- Any other work that may be notified by the central Government in consultation with the State Government.

### **1.4 Wages**

The wages for skilled and unskilled works will not be less than the minimum wages fixed by the State Government under the relevant Statute for agricultural labourers as applicable to the rural areas. Men and women will be paid equal wages.

The payment of wages shall be made on a fixed day in a week preferably on a pre-specified day.

### **1.5 District Level Arrangement**

District Panchayat- Responsible for finalizing action plans and monitoring and supervising the MREGS in the district.

District Programme Coordinator- Will be responsible for overall coordination.

Implementing agencies: District Panchayat, Line departments, NGOs and Central and State Government agencies can be the implementing agencies.

At block level Panchayat Samiti will be responsible for planning, monitoring and supervision of MREGS. A Programme Coordinator will be appointed at block level who will act as coordinator for MREGS and will be answerable to the district programme officer.

At village level Gramsabha is authorised to suggest works to be taken up under MREGS it will also monitor and supervise the works. The Gram Panchayat has an important role in the implementation of MREGS. It will perform following functions“:

- Planning of works
- Registering households
- Issuing job cards

- Allocating employment
- Executing 50 percent of work
- Monitoring implementation at village level

## **B. Preparation of Perspective Plan**

It is expected that a Shelf of projects be prepared which will facilitate preparation of annual action plans well before the commencement of the year in which the works are to be executed. This is needed in order to coordinate different levels of planning and to offer employment on demand. It is suggested in the guidelines that a district should develop a Perspective Plan considering the priorities with a longer-term development strategy on the basis of which annual plans can be made.

Generally a district perspective plan, made for a period of five years is supposed to have following features:

- Village based
- Holistic
- Diagnostic
- Delineate baselines
- Indicate out-come based strategies
- Indicate methods for measurement of outcome
- Map resources

Article 3.2.5 of the Guidelines state that 'If the Perspective Plan has been made under the MREGS it should be revisited in order to serve the purpose of MREGS. For this purpose the draft plan should be discussed and approved with modifications if need be by the Gram Sabha, Gram Panchayat, Intermediate Panchayat and District Panchayat.' In case of Nanded district the preparation of the Perspective plan for NFFWP was completed, however, the present Act came into force since February 2006. The Perspective Plan has been discussed and finalized in consultation with the Gramsabhas, the Panchayat Samitis and is considered also by the District Panchayat ie the Zilla Parishad.

### **1.6 Methodology of preparation of Perspective Plan**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Methods</b>	<b>Activities</b>
1	Understanding District Nanded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Review of Government records</li><li>■ Discussions with officers</li><li>■ Review of reference material</li><li>■ Study of present status of various development schemes</li></ul>
2	Finalizing the procedure to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Discussion with the District Collector,</li></ul>



	prepare the perspective plan	Additional Collector, Deputy Collector EGS
3	Identification of available resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Discussions with the Project Director DRDA</li> <li>▪ Discussions with various heads of departments</li> <li>▪ Review of Monthly and Annual progress reports of the departments</li> </ul>
4	Identification of future demand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Discussions with various departments</li> <li>▪ Study of DPDC reports</li> <li>▪ Study of future planning of various departments</li> <li>▪ Interaction with elected representatives</li> <li>▪ Interaction with Block level officers</li> <li>▪ Interaction with village level workers and officials</li> <li>▪ Interaction with the villagers</li> </ul>
5	Village Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Finalizing the survey schedule in consultation with government authorities</li> <li>▪ Canvassing the schedules</li> <li>▪ Coding and computerization of the collected data</li> <li>▪ Formulation of output tables</li> </ul>
6	Deciding upon priorities and potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Discussions with government officers</li> <li>▪ Discussions with Block level officers</li> <li>▪ Discussions with elected representatives</li> <li>▪ Interviews of eminent personalities</li> <li>▪ Interaction with the Voluntary Organizations</li> <li>▪ Study of resource material</li> </ul>
7	Preparation of Shelf of works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Review of works demanded</li> <li>▪ Study of potential</li> <li>▪ Discussions with concerned departments</li> </ul>
8	Preparation of Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Discussion with government officers</li> <li>▪ Review of departmental organization, staffing etc</li> </ul>
9	Finalization of draft report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Discussions with government officials</li> <li>▪ Incorporation of suggestions by concerned authorities</li> </ul>
10	Submission of Final Report	

### **1.7 Expected Outcome**

The implementation of MREGS will prove beneficial for Nanded district in more than one ways. Overall it will enhance the capacity of district administration to meet to the demands of wage labour. At the same time the expenditure on wages will contribute in

creating infrastructure and assets, which will yield economic benefits in future. The impact and outcome expected by implementing the said project can be listed as follows:

- I. The project will benefit SC/ST population by creating supplementary employment opportunities
- II. The project will be helpful in raising the household income by providing wage employment and creation of assets
- III. The project will also be beneficial in permanently solving the problems related to flood situation
- IV. The project will help in achieving self-sufficiency in the respect of fuel, fodder and drinking water
- V. The project will stop temporary seasonal migration
- VI. The project will assist grass root PRIs to empower themselves
- VII. The project will considerably contribute in conservation of ecology and environment

## **C. District Profile- Nanded**

As per the Guidelines the profile of District Nanded is presented as follows:

### **1.8 Location**

District Nanded is one of the eight districts of Marathwada region of Maharashtra. It is located on the southeast boundary of the state having a north-south spread. The location of the district is from 18 to 15 degrees on North longitude and from 77 to 07 degrees on East latitude. Yavatmal district in the north and District Parbhani in the west bound the district. In southwest direction is Latur district of Maharashtra. The district shares a common boundary with Andhra Pradesh in east and southeast directions, where Adilabad and Nizamabad districts are the neighbours of Nanded District. District Bidar from Karnataka is in the south of Nanded district.

### **1.9 Area and Geography**

District Nanded is located in the southern plateau. However, there are a few hill ranges known as 'Satmal' and 'Balaghat' having spread from northwest to southeast. Important rivers like Godavari, Penganga, Kayadhu, Asana, Sita, Manar, lendi, Manjara, Dudhana and Saraswati flow through the district.

Total geographical area of the district is 10502 square km., which comprises of 3.42 percent of the geographical area of Maharashtra. Forestland is 7.7 percent of the total geographical area of the district. 97.99 percent of the total geographical area i.e. 10298.9 Sq Km is rural area and only 2.01 percent i.e. 211.1 Sq Km is in urban.

Generally black soil is found in majority parts of the district. The proportion of Calcium, Magnesium and Nitrates is comparatively higher. The moisture holding capacity is generally found good in this type of soil. Especially, the soil from the area located in Godavari river valley and Biloli and Deglur talukas is considered superior in quality and that in the talukas located in hilly areas such as Bhokar, Hadgaon and Kinvat is of inferior quality. Temperature is dry and uneven causing extreme heat during summer and extreme cold during winter. The district generally receives more than 100 cm of annual rainfall in the months of June, July, August and September. However, in year

2003 average rainfall was reported as 888 mm. and highest rainfall was reported in Kinwat block at 1589 mm and the least in Dharmabad at 513 mm.

Among the major crops grown, Jowar is predominant followed by Cotton. Bajri is grown in Kinwat Block. Kinwat block is also known for the Sag (teak) wood. In addition, the farmers grow crops like wheat, sugarcane and banana. Bamboo plantation is also evident in some places.

### 1.10 Administrative setup

For the convenience of administration the district is divided in three revenue subdivisions namely: Nanded, Deglur and Kinvat. The district has 16 talukas or Blocks.

Takukas in Nanded district according to revenue subdivision:

<b>Nanded Subdivision</b>	<b>Deglur Subdivision</b>	<b>Kinvat Subdivision</b>
Nanded	Deglur	Kinvat
Ardhapur	Biloli	Mahur
Mudkhed	Dharmabad	Hadgaon
Bhokar	Naygaon	Himayatnagar
Umri	Mukhed	
Kandhar		
Loha		

Initially the district consisted of eight talukas namely Nanded, Kandhar, Mukhed, Kinvat, Deglur, Biloli and Bhokar. Eight talukas namely Mahur, Himayatnagar, Umari, Dharmabad, Mudkhed, Loha, Ardhapur and Naygaon were newly formed on 26/6/1999.

The district headquarters is located at Nanded. Other administrative information about the district is as follows:

Particulars	Number
Total Villages	1687
Number of Gram Panchayats	1311
Independent Gram Panchayats	1132
Group Gram Panchayats	181
Number of Circle villages	59
Urban Municipal Corporations	12

### 1.11 Population Statistics (As per 2001 census)

Taluka		Persons	Males	Females	Sex ratio
Mahoor	Total	86,782	44,774	42,008	938

	Rural	86,782	44,774	42,008	938
	Urban	0	0	0	0
Kinwat	Total	210,630	107,337	103,293	962
	Rural	185,752	94,622	91,130	963
	Urban	24,878	12,715	12,163	957
Himayatnagar	Total	88,924	45,621	43,303	949
	Rural	88,924	45,621	43,303	949
	Urban	0	0	0	0
Hadgaon	Total	224,354	115,568	108,786	941
	Rural	201,015	103,440	97,575	943
	Urban	23,339	12,128	11,211	924
Ardhapur	Total	98,755	50,958	47,797	938
	Rural	98,755	50,958	47,797	938
	Urban	0	0	0	0
Nanded	Total	598,969	311,875	287,094	921
	Rural	160,572	83,098	77,474	932
	Urban	438,397	228,777	209,620	916
Mudkhed	Total	97,286	50,049	47,237	944
	Rural	78,586	40,193	38,393	955
	Urban	18,700	9,856	8,844	897
Bhokar	Total	119,229	61,078	58,151	952
	Rural	119,229	61,078	58,151	952
	Urban	0	0	0	0
Umri	Total	86,206	43,920	42,286	963
	Rural	75,055	38,161	36,894	967
	Urban	11,151	5,759	5,392	936
Dharmabad	Total	86,362	43,596	42,766	981
	Rural	56,411	28,384	28,027	987
	Urban	29,951	15,212	14,739	969
Biloli	Total	155,318	79,731	75,587	948
	Rural	127,551	65,612	61,939	944
	Urban	27,767	14,119	13,648	967
Naigaon (Khairgaon)	Total	161,134	83,103	78,031	939
	Rural	161,134	83,103	78,031	939
	Urban	0	0	0	0
Loha	Total	207,306	106,663	100,643	944
	Rural	187,158	96,285	90,873	944
	Urban	20,148	10,378	9,770	941
Kandhar	Total	211,347	109,747	101,600	926
	Rural	190,575	98,737	91,838	930
	Urban	20,772	11,010	9,762	887
Mukhed	Total	243,030	124,613	118,417	950
	Rural	217,097	111,275	105,822	951
	Urban	25,933	13,338	12,595	944
Deglur	Total	200,627	102,725	97,902	953
	Rural	152,599	78,127	74,472	953
	Urban	48,028	24,598	23,430	953

District	Total	2,876,259	1,481,358	1,394,901	942
	Rural	2,187,195	1,123,468	1,063,727	947
	Urban	689,064	357,890	331,174	954

### Observations

- Total population of Nanded district is 2,876,259 consisting of 1,481,358 males and 1394901 females
- Rural population is 2,187,195, whereas, urban population is 689,064
- Sex ratio for the district as a whole is 942 females per 1000 males. It is minimum as 921 females in Nanded taluka and maximum at 981 in Dharmabad taluka
- Considering the rural area Dharmabad reports favorable sex ratio at 987 females per 1000 males and sex ratio is reported least favorable in Kandhar taluka at 930 females
- Almost same trend is observed in urban area. Here too Dharmabad reports most favorable sex ratio at 969 females per 1000 males and least favorable in Kandar taluka at 887 females.
- Ardhapur, Bhokar and Naigaon are fully rural talukas

### 1.12 SC and ST Population (As per 2001 census)

Taluka		Total Population	SC Population	% ST Population		%
Mahoor	Total	86,782	7,571	8.7	13,455	15.5
	Rural	86,782	7,571	8.7	13,455	15.5
	Urban	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kinwat	Total	210,630	20,902	9.9	58,527	27.8
	Rural	185,752	16,652	9.0	56,837	30.6
	Urban	24,878	4,250	17.1	1,690	6.8
Himayatnagar	Total	88,924	9,304	10.5	13,819	15.5
	Rural	88,924	9,304	10.5	13,819	15.5
	Urban	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hadgaon	Total	224,354	32,389	14.4	24,986	11.1
	Rural	201,015	29,766	14.8	24,460	12.2
	Urban	23,339	2,623	11.2	526	2.3
Ardhapur	Total	98,755	13,165	13.3	3,399	3.4
	Rural	98,755	13,165	13.3	3,399	3.4
	Urban	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nanded	Total	598,969	83,841	14.0	11,329	1.9
	Rural	160,572	29,008	18.1	2,498	1.6
	Urban	438,397	54,833	12.5	8,831	2.0
Mudkhed	Total	97,286	11,819	12.1	4,266	4.4
	Rural	78,586	9,666	12.3	3,776	4.8
	Urban	18,700	2,153	11.5	490	2.6
Bhokar	Total	119,229	18,495	15.5	22,120	18.6
	Rural	119,229	18,495	15.5	22,120	18.6

	Urban	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Umri	Total	86,206	18,075	21.0	9,074	10.5
	Rural	75,055	15,557	20.7	8,306	11.1
Dharmabad	Urban	11,151	2,518	22.6	768	6.9
	Total	86,362	20,082	23.3	14,769	17.1
	Rural	56,411	15,340	27.2	10,241	18.2
	Urban	29,951	4,742	15.8	4,528	15.1
Biloli	Total	155,318	37,741	24.3	19,532	12.6
	Rural	127,551	34,211	26.8	12,438	9.8
	Urban	27,767	3,530	12.7	7,094	25.5
	Total	161,134	38,308	23.8	10,863	6.7
Naigaon (Khaurgaon)	Rural	161,134	38,308	23.8	10,863	6.7
	Urban	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Loha	Total	207,306	35,366	17.1	3,791	1.8
	Rural	187,158	32,434	17.3	3,472	1.9
	Urban	20,148	2,932	14.6	319	1.6
	Total	211,347	44,414	21.0	7,367	3.5
Kandhar	Rural	190,575	40,472	21.2	7,338	3.9
	Urban	20,772	3,942	19.0	29	0.1
Mukhed	Total	243,030	56,612	23.3	18,614	7.7
	Rural	217,097	52,534	24.2	16,244	7.5
	Urban	25,933	4,078	15.7	2,370	9.1
	Total	200,627	50,112	25.0	17,685	8.8
Deglur	Rural	152,599	43,563	28.5	13,580	8.9
	Urban	48,028	6,549	13.6	4,105	8.5
District	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,876,259</b>	<b>498,196</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>253,596</b>	<b>8.8</b>
	<b>Rural</b>	<b>2,187,195</b>	<b>406,046</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>222,846</b>	<b>10.1</b>
	<b>Urban</b>	<b>689,064</b>	<b>92,150</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>30,750</b>	<b>4.5</b>

### Observations

- SC populaion is 17.3 percent of total population and the percentage of ST population is 8.8 percent in the district.
- Maximum SC population is reported in Deglur at 25 percent and minimum in Mahoor at 8.2 percent
- In six talukas SC population is in range of 10 to 15 percent. These talukas are Himayatnagar, Hadgaon, Ardhapur, Nanded, Mudkhed and Bhokar.
- The other six talukas report SC population in range of 21 to 24 percent. These talukas are Umari, Dharmabad, Biloli, Naigaon, Kandhar and Mukhed.
- ST population is maximum in Kinvat taluka at 27 percent and it is less than 5 percent in Ardhapur, Nanded, Mudkhed, Loha and kandhar talukas.
- ST population is reported at 25 percent in the urban areas of Biloli.
- Naigaon, Mukhed and Deglur have reported ST population in range of 5 to 8 percent of total population.
- Hadgaon, Bioli and Umari have ST population in range of 10 to 12 percent.

- Mahoor, Himayatnagar, Bhokar and Dharmabad report ST population in range of 15 to 18 percent.
- Aandh, Pardhan and Kolam are the tribal communities which are found in this district.

### 1.13 Population in the age-group of 0 to 6 years

<b>Taluka</b>		<b>Persons</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>
Mahoor	Total	14,975	7,773	7,202
	Rural	14,975	7,773	7,202
	Urban	0	0	0
Kinwat	Total	35,441	18,154	17,287
	Rural	31,811	16,277	15,534
	Urban	3,630	1,877	1,753
Himayatnagar	Total	15,669	8,129	7,540
	Rural	15,669	8,129	7,540
	Urban	0	0	0
Hadgaon	Total	37,781	19,538	18,243
	Rural	33,895	17,544	16,351
	Urban	3,886	1,994	1,892
Ardhapur	Total	17,049	8,848	8,201
	Rural	17,049	8,848	8,201
	Urban	0	0	0
Nanded	Total	94,831	49,285	45,546
	Rural	26,503	13,866	12,637
	Urban	68,328	35,419	32,909
Mudkhed	Total	16,520	8,559	7,961
	Rural	13,296	6,868	6,428
	Urban	3,224	1,691	1,533
Bhokar	Total	20,227	10,521	9,706
	Rural	20,227	10,521	9,706
	Urban	0	0	0
Umri	Total	14,844	7,638	7,206
	Rural	13,112	6,732	6,380
	Urban	1,732	906	826
Dharmabad	Total	13,869	7,113	6,756
	Rural	9,426	4,835	4,591
	Urban	4,443	2,278	2,165
Biloli	Total	24,892	12,880	12,012
	Rural	20,501	10,611	9,890
	Urban	4,391	2,269	2,122
Naigaon (Khairgaon)	Total	26,796	14,033	12,763
	Rural	26,796	14,033	12,763
	Urban	0	0	0
Loha	Total	35,591	18,452	17,139
	Rural	32,298	16,701	15,597

	Urban	3,293	1,751	1,542
Kandhar	Total	35,382	18,423	16,959
	Rural	32,127	16,676	15,451
	Urban	3,255	1,747	1,508
Mukhed	Total	41,079	21,298	19,781
	Rural	36,713	18,992	17,721
	Urban	4,366	2,306	2,060
Deglur	Total	32,357	16,824	15,533
	Rural	24,944	13,032	11,912
	Urban	7,413	3,792	3,621
<b>District</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>477,303</b>	<b>247,468</b>	<b>229,835</b>
	<b>Rural</b>	<b>369,342</b>	<b>191,438</b>	<b>177,904</b>
	<b>Urban</b>	<b>107,961</b>	<b>56,030</b>	<b>51,931</b>

### 1.14 Families Below Poverty Line and Landless Families (Source: Primary Survey)

Taluka	BPL 1997	% TO Total	Land less HH	% TO Total	Agri Labr HH	% TO Total
ARDHAPUR	1851	1.59	4277	4.38	4730	3.37
BHOKAR	6008	5.15	2922	2.99	6690	4.76
BILOLI	10348	8.88	4203	4.30	6871	4.89
DEGLUR	8334	7.15	7177	7.35	9464	6.73
DHARMABAD	7104	6.09	5952	6.09	5639	4.01
HADGAO	12171	10.44	12707	13.01	17856	12.71
HIMAYATNAGAR	7567	6.49	4678	4.79	7960	5.66
KANDHAR	7737	6.64	6771	6.93	9279	6.60
KINWAT	17717	15.20	9686	9.92	13370	9.51
LOHA	7441	6.38	5590	5.72	10129	7.21
MAHUR	3765	3.23	7193	7.36	6884	4.90
MUDKHEDE	2441	2.09	2488	2.55	3015	2.15
MUKHED	8938	7.67	7770	7.96	18260	12.99
NANDED	2432	2.09	7512	7.69	7766	5.53
NAYGAON	9390	8.06	6249	6.40	6963	4.95
UMARI	3321	2.85	2492	2.55	5662	4.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>116565</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>97667</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>140538</b>	<b>100.00</b>

#### Observations

- Out of total BPL families, highest number of BPL families (15 percent) is in Kinwat followed by 10 percent in Hadgaon.
- Minimum number of BPL families is reported in Ardhapur
- Landless households are reported highest in Hadgaon at 13 percent and minimum around 3 percent in Bhokar, Umari and Mudkhede.
- Agricultural labourers are maximum at approximately 13 percent in Hadgaon and Mukhed and minimum at 2.15 percent in Mudkhede.



### 1.15 Potential Labour Force

The talathis register the number of labourers who are in need of unskilled work, in each village under the Employment Guarantee Scheme. Those figures as on 1-4-2004 are presented hereunder.

Taluka	No. Of Labours Registered as on 1-4-2004		
	Male	Female	Total
Mahoor	7078	9479	16557
Kinwat	15864	18597	34461
Himayatnagar	6405	5109	11514
Hadgaon	13323	10976	24299
Ardhapur	7438	6119	13557
Nanded	7319	6063	13382
Mudkhed	4054	3337	7391
Bhokar	8269	5563	13832
Umri	5845	4417	10262
Dharmabad	8468	3218	11686
Biloli	9573	9315	18888
Naigaon (Khairgaon)	9489	8848	18337
Loha	13135	13618	26753
Kandhar	12219	9846	22065
Mukhed	21122	16543	37665
Deglur	18822	16953	35775
<b>District</b>	<b>168423</b>	<b>148001</b>	<b>316424</b>

### Observations

- Total number of registered labourers is 3,16,424 consisting of 1,68,423 males and 1,48,001 females.
- The number is maximum in Mukhed taluka at 37665 and minimum in Mudkhed taluka at 7391
- Kinwat, Loha, Hadgaon, Kandhar and Deglur are the other talukas where the number of registered labours is more than 20 thousand.
- In Loha and Kinwat talukas the number of women registered as labourers is more than that of men.

### 1.16 Distribution of Population: according to Age group And Occupation

As per 2001 census the population is distributed in 16 age groups. The age groups and respective population in percentage to total population is presented in the table given hereunder.

Age Group in Years	Percent Population
0 to 9	29.57
10 to 14	11.83
15 to 59	51.48
60 plus	7.12
Total	100.00

### Observations

- Percentage of population in working age group is 51.48
- Percentage of population in non working age group is 48.52

### Distribution of population according to Occupations reported

In 2001 census, working population is distributed in 10 categories. Percentage of working population working in each category is presented in the table hereunder.

Occupation	Percent reporting
Agriculture	36.77
Agriculture labour	41.36
Livestock, Forestry	1.25
Mining	0.06
Service industry	1.34
Other than household industry	3.90
Construction	1.98
Trade & Commerce	5.15
Transport & Communication	1.52
Other	6.66

### Observations

- Number engaged in farm labour is single largest category
- Almost 3/4th of the working population is dependent on agriculture.

### 1.17 Distribution of workers according to main, marginal and non-working category

Taluka	Main Workers			Marginal workers			Nonworkers			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	

Mahoor	Total	35,990	21,466	14,524	7,242	2,379	4,863	43,550	20,929	22,621
	Rural	35,990	21,466	14,524	7,242	2,379	4,863	43,550	20,929	22,621
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kinwat	Total	80,134	48,899	31,235	17,158	5,588	11,570	113,338	52,850	60,488
	Rural	73,143	43,242	29,901	16,643	5,352	11,291	95,966	46,028	49,938
	Urban	6,991	5,657	1,334	515	236	279	17,372	6,822	10,550
Himayatnagar	Total	37,198	22,140	15,058	6,261	1,848	4,413	45,465	21,633	23,832
	Rural	37,198	22,140	15,058	6,261	1,848	4,413	45,465	21,633	23,832
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hadgaon	Total	86,497	53,579	32,918	18,497	6,432	12,065	119,360	55,557	63,803
	Rural	79,997	48,447	31,550	17,375	5,955	11,420	103,643	49,038	54,605
	Urban	6,500	5,132	1,368	1,122	477	645	15,717	6,519	9,198
Ardhapur	Total	35,192	22,887	12,305	6,951	2,809	4,142	56,612	25,262	31,350
	Rural	35,192	22,887	12,305	6,951	2,809	4,142	56,612	25,262	31,350
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nanded	Total	156,185	128,490	27,695	20,289	9,130	11,159	422,495	174,255	248,240
	Rural	52,020	36,484	15,536	10,735	2,836	7,899	97,817	43,778	54,039
	Urban	104,165	92,006	12,159	9,554	6,294	3,260	324,678	130,477	194,201
Mudkhed	Total	35,069	23,440	11,629	7,460	1,902	5,558	54,757	24,707	30,050
	Rural	29,515	18,965	10,550	6,937	1,696	5,241	42,134	19,532	22,602
	Urban	5,554	4,475	1,079	523	206	317	12,623	5,175	7,448
Bhokar	Total	46,024	28,099	17,925	8,859	2,486	6,373	64,346	30,493	33,853
	Rural	46,024	28,099	17,925	8,859	2,486	6,373	64,346	30,493	33,853
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Umri	Total	28,961	19,713	9,248	11,943	2,700	9,243	45,302	21,507	23,795
	Rural	26,038	17,351	8,687	11,487	2,523	8,964	37,530	18,287	19,243
	Urban	2,923	2,362	561	456	177	279	7,772	3,220	4,552
Dharmabad	Total	32,387	20,884	11,503	6,274	1,599	4,675	47,701	21,113	26,588
	Rural	22,473	13,811	8,662	5,489	1,381	4,108	28,449	13,192	15,257
	Urban	9,914	7,073	2,841	785	218	567	19,252	7,921	11,331
Biloli	Total	52,250	32,434	19,816	20,043	7,330	12,713	83,025	39,967	43,058
	Rural	44,896	27,378	17,518	17,021	5,915	11,106	65,634	32,319	33,315
	Urban	7,354	5,056	2,298	3,022	1,415	1,607	17,391	7,648	9,743
Naigaon (Khairgaon)	Total	56,911	35,130	21,781	17,112	5,677	11,435	87,111	42,296	44,815
	Rural	56,911	35,130	21,781	17,112	5,677	11,435	87,111	42,296	44,815
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loha	Total	68,564	44,870	23,694	18,854	6,479	12,375	119,888	55,314	64,574
	Rural	63,706	40,769	22,937	17,893	6,131	11,762	105,559	49,385	56,174
	Urban	4,858	4,101	757	961	348	613	14,329	5,929	8,400
Kandhar	Total	71,770	46,045	25,725	21,230	6,983	14,247	118,347	56,719	61,628
	Rural	67,315	41,940	25,375	20,694	6,686	14,008	102,566	50,111	52,455
	Urban	4,455	4,105	350	536	297	239	15,781	6,608	9,173
Mukhed	Total	82,042	52,783	29,259	24,404	7,424	16,980	136,584	64,406	72,178
	Rural	76,094	47,705	28,389	22,818	6,788	16,030	118,185	56,782	61,403
	Urban	5,948	5,078	870	1,586	636	950	18,399	7,624	10,775
Deglur	Total	59,913	41,835	18,078	24,373	8,462	15,911	116,341	52,428	63,913
	Rural	48,863	32,495	16,368	21,603	7,187	14,416	82,133	38,445	43,688

	Urban	11,050	9,340	1,710	2,770	1,275	1,495	34,208	13,983	20,225
<b>District</b>	<b>Total</b>	965,087	642,694	322,393	236,950	79,228	157,722	1,674,222	759,436	914,786
	<b>Rural</b>	795,375	498,309	297,066	215,120	67,649	147,471	1,176,700	557,510	619,190
	<b>Urban</b>	169,712	144,385	25,327	21,830	11,579	10,251	497,522	201,926	295,596

### Observations

- Number of non-workers is more than that of main workers in all the talukas and the district
- Number of marginal workers is less than the number of main workers
- The males outnumber females in the category of main workers. Similar trend is evident in the category of non-workers except for Kandhar, Loha, Mukhed and Deglur talukas.
- In the category of marginal workers females are more in number than males. However, in urban areas in Nanded and Kandhar talukas the males are more in number than females

### 1.18 Literacy rate

Taluka		Number of Literates			Literacy %		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Mahoor	Total	51,453	31,227	20,226	71.7	84.4	58.1
	Rural	51,453	31,227	20,226	71.7	84.4	58.1
	Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kinwat	Total	114,809	70,614	44,195	65.5	79.2	51.4
	Rural	98,837	61,463	37,374	64.2	78.5	49.4
	Urban	15,972	9,151	6,821	75.2	84.4	65.5
Himayatnagar	Total	45,097	28,013	17,084	61.6	74.7	47.8
	Rural	45,097	28,013	17,084	61.6	74.7	47.8
	Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hadgaon	Total	128,522	78,468	50,054	68.9	81.7	55.3
	Rural	113,839	69,773	44,066	68.1	81.2	54.3
	Urban	14,683	8,695	5,988	75.5	85.8	64.3
Ardhapur	Total	52,849	32,567	20,282	64.7	77.3	51.2
	Rural	52,849	32,567	20,282	64.7	77.3	51.2
	Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nanded	Total	391,868	227,241	164,627	77.7	86.5	68.2
	Rural	91,411	55,537	35,874	68.2	80.2	55.3
	Urban	300,457	171,704	128,753	81.2	88.8	72.9
Mudkhed	Total	50,199	31,443	18,756	62.2	75.8	47.8
	Rural	39,669	25,073	14,596	60.8	75.2	45.7
	Urban	10,530	6,370	4,160	68.0	78.0	56.9
Bhokar	Total	62,571	39,105	23,466	63.2	77.3	48.4
	Rural	62,571	39,105	23,466	63.2	77.3	48.4
	Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Umri	Total	43,857	27,534	16,323	61.5	75.9	46.5
	Rural	36,659	23,256	13,403	59.2	74.0	43.9

	Urban	7,198	4,278	2,920	76.4	88.2	64.0
Dharmabad	Total	44,107	27,233	16,874	60.8	74.6	46.9
	Rural	26,997	17,016	9,981	57.5	72.3	42.6
	Urban	17,110	10,217	6,893	67.1	79.0	54.8
Biloli	Total	77,436	48,656	28,780	59.4	72.8	45.3
	Rural	63,364	40,123	23,241	59.2	72.9	44.7
	Urban	14,072	8,533	5,539	60.2	72.0	48.1
Naigaon (Khairgaon)	Total	86,901	54,661	32,240	64.7	79.1	49.4
	Rural	86,901	54,661	32,240	64.7	79.1	49.4
	Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loha	Total	115,949	72,664	43,285	67.5	82.4	51.8
	Rural	103,317	65,197	38,120	66.7	81.9	50.6
	Urban	12,632	7,467	5,165	74.9	86.6	62.8
Kandhar	Total	117,788	74,358	43,430	66.9	81.4	51.3
	Rural	104,533	66,469	38,064	66.0	81.0	49.8
	Urban	13,255	7,889	5,366	75.7	85.2	65.0
Mukhed	Total	133,054	81,957	51,097	65.9	79.3	51.8
	Rural	117,142	72,588	44,554	64.9	78.7	50.6
	Urban	15,912	9,369	6,543	73.8	84.9	62.1
Deglur	Total	109,225	66,744	42,481	64.9	77.7	51.6
	Rural	78,964	49,061	29,903	61.9	75.4	47.8
	Urban	30,261	17,683	12,578	74.5	85.0	63.5
<b>District</b>	<b>Total</b>	1,625,685	992,485	633,200	56.52	67.00	45.39
	<b>Rural</b>	1,173,603	731,129	442,474	53.66	65.08	41.60
	<b>Urban</b>	452,082	261,356	190,726	65.61	73.03	57.59

### Observations

- Literacy rate for the district is 56.52 percent. It is 53.66 percent in rural areas and 65.61 percent in urban area.
- Among males overall literacy rate is 67 percent and that in case of females is 45.39 percent.
- In rural area these figures are 65.08 percent and 41.60 percent, whereas in urban area they are 73.03 percent and 57.59 percent respectively.
- Literacy rate is reported maximum in Nanded at 77.7 percent and minimum in Biloli at 59.4 percent.
- Considering the population above six years of age the literacy rate for the district is reported at 67.77 percent. It is on almost on par with state average ie. 77.80 percent in the above mentioned age-group in urban areas and it is 64.56 percent in the same age-group from rural areas.

### 1.19 Land Details

#### Land use pattern (Year 1998-99)

Type	Hectare (fig. In Lacs)
Total land (district)	10.33
Forest	0.92
Area not available for cultivation	0.57
Cultivable and other waste	1.27
Grazing land	0.38
Area under cultivation	7.11

### Distribution of landholders according to size of landholding

Land holding in hec.	Total Landholders	Percent	Total land owned in hec.	Percent
0.00-1.00	100489	26.48	61275	7.62
1.00-2.00	132988	35.04	195186	24.29
2.00-5.00	119740	31.55	358063	44.56
5.00-10.00	23672	6.24	154799	19.29
10.00-20.00	2488	0.66	30819	3.84
20.00 plus	128	0.03	3465	0.43
Total	379505	100.00	803607	100.00

### Observations

- Landholders, reporting landholding, in range of 1.00 to 2.00 hec. are highest at 35 percent followed by those having 2.00 to 5.00 hec of land at 31 percent
- Only 6 percent landholders own approximately 20 percent of land.
- Marginal farmers are 26 percent and land owned by them is just 7 percent

### 1.20 Cropping pattern 1998-99

Crop	Area as percent to total land cultivated
Jowar	30.15
Wheat	2.01
Paddy	4.75
Bajra	0.08

Cereals	37.09
Pulses	17.66
Food grains	58.20
Cotton	37.46

### **Observations**

- Kharif and Rabbi are the two agricultural seasons in the district
- Sugarcane and cotton are the cash crops taken
- Groundnut and sunflower in summer is cultivated wherever irrigation facility is available.

### **Per hectare yield of various crops (2003-04)**

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Per Hectare production in KG.</b>
Paddy	575
Wheat	1361
Jowar	2310
Bajri	548
Barli	632
Maize	2262
Other grains	833
Arhar	687
Cowpea	799
Black gram	753
Horse gram	740
Other Cereals	286
Jawas	261
Groundnut	226
Mustard	300
Sesame	322
Sugarcane	65
Cotton	160 (Bale)
Potato	6310 (Tonnes)
Turmeric	1156 (Tonnes)

## 1.21 Irrigation

There are three major projects in the District. Purna project irrigates 20000 hectares, Manar project irrigates 23310 hectares and Lower Godavari (Vishnupuri Project) irrigates 28340 hectares of land.

In addition, there are 10 Medium irrigation projects out of which eight projects have been completed and the work is in progress in case of remaining two projects. 394 minor irrigation projects have been in operation. Tube wells are also used for irrigation purposes; in the district, 134 tube wells are used for irrigation.

## 1.22 Rainfall Data (Year 2003 Rainfall in mm)

Centre	June		July		August		September		October		Total		
	Days	Rainfall	Days	Rainfall	Days	Rainfall	Days	Rainfall	Days	Rainfall	Average	Days	Rainfall
Mahur	13	193	15	496	6	299	4	51	3	15	496	41	1054
Kinwat	12	168	19	769	10	505	6	107	3	40	769	50	1539
Himmatnagar	14	225	18	355	8	261	3	34	4	12	355	47	887
Hadgaon	14	225	13	306	7	195	5	114	4	16	306	43	856
Ardhapur	5	161	12	495	8	285	10	205	5	25	495	40	1111
Nanded	5	101	12	301	5	162	3	30	5	18	301	30	612
Mudkhed	4	70	16	444	7	236	5	59	4	34	444	36	843
Bhokar	4	54	15	471	7	225	8	116	4	33	471	38	899
Umri	8	121	15	417	12	203	8	72	8	89	417	51	902
Dharmabad	8	108	12	271	12	103	8	26	2	5	271	42	513
Biloli	8	108	13	244	13	198	10	131	4	14	244	48	695
Naigaon	5	47	15	437	15	187	15	249	4	91	437	54	1011
Loha	7	119	14	394	15	211	7	171	2	6	394	45	901
Kandhar	5	62	16	426	13	232	10	154	2	5	426	46	879
Mukhed	7	135	12	279	11	171	8	113	4	22	279	42	720
Deqlur	4	81	18	359	12	177	5	76	3	37	359	42	730

## Observations

- The district receives rainfall mainly in 4 months from June to September
- Four talukas namely Mahur, Kinwat, Ardhapur and Naigaon receive more than thousand mm rainfall
- Maximum rainfall is recorded in Kinwat
- Minimum rainfall is recorded in Dharmabad

## 1.23 DPAP Blocks

As per the recommendations of the Hanumantaiya committee four blocks namely Bhokar, Mahur, Kinwat and Mukhed are declared draught prone and are covered under DPAP programme.



### 1.24 Livestock Population (Livestock Census 1997)

Livestock	Nanded	Hadgaon	Kinwat	Bhokar	Biloli	Deglur	Mukhed	Kandhar	Loha	Total
Bulls & Bullocks	1301	294	201	311	336	223	167	158	331	3322
Crossbreed Cows & Bulls	9348	2152	2515	3025	3873	2724	1678	2605	5362	53282
Local Cows & Bulls	80956	97162	121270	76295	97451	33396	65992	63677	61803	698002
Buffalos	50728	22409	20497	22305	36991	18785	32603	29814	25909	259441
Sheep	5973	235	5464	1994	17163	9282	4972	2197	2890	50170
Goat	39721	42602	66136	39198	49425	23750	35729	36660	23192	356413
Horses	96	41	5	25	13	25	157	34	43	439
Poultry	74086	49282	82611	54323	86813	55144	43660	46627	28320	520866
Other	13703	11705	6464	7903	17676	6036	10175	7737	7022	88411

#### Observations

- Crossbreed cattle are reported maximum in Nanded taluka and minimum in Mukhed taluka. The figures suggest that there is still scope to popularize rearing of crossbreed cattle to generate self-employment.
- Number of cows and buffalos owned is minimum in Deglur taluka. Cows are reported maximum in Kinwat taluka and buffalos are reported maximum in Nanded taluka.

### 1.25 Availability of other infrastructure

#### A- Education

Type of Institution	Number
1. Aanganwadi	1955
2. Primary Schools	4667
3. Medium Schools	382
4. Higher Secondary Schools	117
5. Colleges	26
6. Swami Ramanandathirtha University	1
7. Hostels for scheduled caste students	166

8. Tantra nketan	2
9. Engineering college	2
10. ITI	13

### **B- Health**

<b>Type of Institution</b>	<b>Number</b>
1. Hospitals	16
2. Clinics	25
3. Primary Health Centres	63
4. Primary Health Sub-centres	374
5. No. of beds in Hospitals	1473
6. Family Welfare Centres	79
7. Veterinary Hospital Nanded	1
8. Primary Veterinary Centres	102
9. Artificial Insemination Centres	170

### **C- Other**

<b>Type of Institution</b>	<b>Number</b>
1. No. Of factories	234
2. No. of workers	5282
3. No. of factories closed	107
4. No. of Post Offices	417
5. No. of Telegraph office	24
6. Commercial Banks	20
7. No. of branches of commercial banks	192
8. Cooperative banks	8
9. No. of branches of cooperative banks	231
10.No. of cooperative societies	3549
11. Cooperative Sugar Factories	10
12. Rural Connectivity No. of villages connected by Pakka Roads	851

## **D- Electrification**

Electricity is provided through Maharashtra State Electricity Board. 100 percent electrification of the urban and rural parts of the district is achieved. Usage of electricity is reported for the year 2003-04 as follows:

Domestic	15 percent
Industrial	66 percent
Street lights	12 percent
Trade	4 percent
Other	3 percent
Total	100 percent

### **1.26 Miscellaneous features of Nanded District**

Average size of tilling per person:	0.40 hectare
Average fodder land available per cattle:	0.04 hectare
Density of population, per square km.:	274
Average depth of water table in meters:	
Rate of depletion:	

## **D. Conclusions**

The presentation of district profile in the pages presented above brings forth certain trends and characteristics. Some of these characteristics emerge as the strong points for the district while others as weaknesses. It is attempted to give due consideration to these characteristics while suggesting the perspective plan for five years. This strengths and weaknesses of the district also help in defining the new opportunities for employment generation. These strength, weakness and opportunities are presented in this concluding part of the present chapter.

### **1.27 Strengths**

The recent division of existing 8 talukas into 16 new talukas has made the talukas manageable in size.

Due to implementation of Employment Guarantee Scheme the labourers seeking wage employment have already been identified.

The programme will be most beneficial for women as the number of women in the category of marginal workers is greater.

All the talukas are blessed with the presence of black soil of superior quality.

This presence of black soil has enabled the farmers in the district to cultivate Kharif and Rabbi crops in one agricultural year.

Only four out of 16 talukas are declared as draught prone talukas.

Literacy rate in urban area is almost equal to the state average literacy rate.

Generally the district gets assured rainfall.

A strong presence of PRIs at village level in form of Gram Panchayats is experienced while implementing various developmental schemes of ZP.

Recent implementation of Sector Reforms Project and Total Sanitation Campaign has helped in bringing attitudinal changes in rural psyche.

Formation of self-help groups under SGSY by DRDA and other voluntary organizations has helped in enhancing the awareness among women.

Various NGOs are effectively participating in the Development efforts planned by the Government, which is evident in programs like DPAP, Total Sanitation Campaign etc.

### **1.28 Weaknesses**

Creation of new talukas has surfaced the problem of inadequacy of infrastructure in newly created talukas.

The Census of 2001 brings forth that the number of non-workers is more than that of main workers.

Though the majority of the area falls under assured rainfall region the district has, continuously for last couple of years experienced uncertain rainfall.

Three talukas in the district are totally rural and no urban area is marked in these three talukas.

Literacy rate for the district as a whole is less than the state average.

Number of BPL families and Landless families is quite large and needs special attention.

Number of crossbreed cattle is not as it should be.

Land distribution is uneven and majority of the land is owned by a very few number.

Connectivity by pakka roads is reported in approximately 850 villages only.

### **1.29 Area of opportunities**

Land development and watershed development is an area which requires concentration considering the number of small and marginal farmers.

Local water conservation activities are also important considering the extent of irrigation.

Propagating crossbreed cattle rearing may add in subsidiary income of small and marginal farmers.

Roads and rural connectivity emerges as a severe problem and needs to be catered.

Creation of required infrastructure at newly created talukas is among priorities of urgent nature.

Effective implementation of SGSY and promotion of self help groups will prove fruitful in generating self employment.

Convergence of employment generating schemes and consideration of village as a unit while planning the development efforts coupled with awareness generation will lead to sustainable development.

## Chapter 2. Shelf of Works

### 2.1 Preparation of Shelf of works

The shelf of works contains 28,652 works and the cost of these works is estimated at Rs. 2188.35 Crores. The works mentioned in this shelf come from three sources namely primary survey of villages, various government departments and suggestions given by elected representatives.

The villages are listed along with the census codes so that it ascertained the coverage of each and every village. The activities are categorized in six sectors The sectors under which the activities are classified are as follows 1. Water Conservation, 2. Land Development, 3. Flood Control, 4. Rural Connectivity, 5. Infrastructure and 6. Irrigation.

Types of activities listed in each category are as follows:

1. Water conservation: activities clubbed under this category are as follows:
  - C.C.T.
  - Cement Nala Bund
  - Desilting works
  - Diversion bund
  - Earthen structures
  - Farm ponds
  - Forest works
  - Kolhapur type bandharas
  - Loose Bolder Structures
  - Percolation/ village tanks
  - Recharge trenches
  - Sunken ponds
2. Land Development sector consists of activities like :
  - Graded Bunds
  - Horticulture
  - Ill land development
  - Plantation
3. Flood control sector mainly consists of nala training activity.
4. Rural Connectivity sector consists of activities pertaining to construction of roads and bridges.
5. Infrastructure sector mainly consists of construction of various amenities in villages following activities are clubbed in this sector:

- Crematorium
  - Dai Room
  - Drainage
  - Khichadi Ghar
  - Roads and Bridges
6. Irrigation sector comprises of following activities:
- Canal Works
  - Irrigation Wells
  - Lift Irrigation

The table on shelf of works gives the details about the number of a particular activity to be performed in the village. The column next to number is area. Here in case of CCT the column area tells us the hectareage on which the CCT is to be taken. In case of roads and bridges and drainage facility the column area gives the length in Meters. The table also gives the estimated amount in Lacs for each of the activities proposed.

**(The table of the Shelf of Works is given in Appendix 1.)**

## 2.2 Employment generation

Once the Shelf of work consisting of the list of village-wise activities to be performed is prepared the next step is to estimate the extent of employment that will be generated by the implementation of these activities.

The first step in this regard was to estimate the man day cost in each of these activities. Man day cost was calculated by deciding as to what percent of total cost will be spent on wage component. This percentage was fixed as per the norms of the concerned departments. The basis of calculating the man day cost is given in the following table.

Basis for the calculation of man day cost

<b>Sr No</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Percentage of total amount to calculate man day cost</b>
1	C.C.T.	100
2	C.N.B.	50
3	Desilting Works	80
4	Diversion Bund	50
5	Earthen Structures	80
6	Farm Ponds	100
7	Forest Works	50
8	K.T. Weir	40
9	Loose Bolder Structures	100
10	M.N.B.	100
11	Percolation/Village Tank	50
12	Recharge Trenches	100
13	Sunken Ponds	30
14	Graded Bunds	100

15	Horticulture	50
16	Ill-land Development	90
17	Plantation	50
18	Flood Control	30
19	Nala Training	100
20	Roads and Bridges	40
	Pandan road	75
	Link road	75
	Bypass road	50
21	Crematorium	30
22	Dai Room	30
23	Drainage	40
24	Khichadi Ghar	30
25	Canal Works	75
26	Irrigation Wells	50
27	Lift Irr.	30

With these percentages the man day cost for each of the activities was calculated. The number of man-days to be generated was then arrived at by dividing the manday cost by 70 which is assumed as the daily wage rate. This division gave us the total man-days generated. The employment generation through each activity was derived by dividing the man-days generated by 100.

### **2.3 Sharing and Verification of the Shelf of Works**

After the completion of preparation of the shelf of works it was decided to go back to the villagers in order to verify the contents therein. A feedback as to if the shelf of works reflects the aspirations of the villagers needed to be sought. To serve this purpose it was decided to organise Gramsabha in each of the Grampanchayat. Accordingly, the Gramsabhas were organised and the plans for respective villages were discussed and finalised in the Gramsabhas. The government officials were also requested to attend the Gramsabha and participate in the discussions. A prior notice was given to all the villagers to participate in these Gramsabhas. The response of the villagers was enthusiastic. An agenda for each Gramsabha was decided in advance. Generally the Gramsabha started with explaining the NFFWP scheme to the villagers. Then the activities demanded by the villagers and the activities proposed in the Shelf of works for that village were read out to villagers. The activities demanded and proposed were also displayed on charts along with the basic statistics of the village. Resource mapping exercise was carried out in sample villages while explaining the activities to the villagers. A detailed discussion on the activities was carried out in the Gramsabha. The villagers actively participated in these Gramsabhas. There was a positive interaction among the villagers and the government officials. The response from the government officials was also laudable. The District Collector, the Deputy Collector EGS, the Project Director DRDA, the District Agriculture officer attended some of the Gramsabhas. The villagers suggested additional works to be undertaken in their villages. They were also asked to decide upon the priority of the works. Mostly water conservation works and road works were given topmost priority by the villagers.

The next stage of verification was sharing the Shelf of Works with the elected members at block level ie the Panchayat Samiti. The C.E.O. and the Project Director DRDA attended and presided over these meetings. The suggestions made by the members were taken into consideration and necessary changes were made.



## Addressing a Gramsabha



District Collector Shri. Mopalwar



Deputy Collector (NREGA) Shri S.T.Taksale



DSAO Shri. Wakharkar



SDO Shri. Shinde



Tehsildar Shri. Navadkar



PriMove team member Shri. Mahesh Kotgire

## Participatory Approach



Resource mapping exercise during Gram Sabha



Focus group discussion



Eliciting participation

## Chapter 3. Perspective Plan – MREGS

In this chapter it is attempted to prepare a meaningful and implementable action plan for the period of five years for MREGS. This attempt will be based on the points discussed in earlier chapters.

The shelf of works, given in earlier chapter, contained approximately 28000 works/activities. Numbers of meetings were organized with the district officers to arrive at the decision as to which works/ activities should be included in the MREGS program. Following criteria were decided, based on which the decision regarding the inclusion of a particular work/ activity in the MREGS was to be taken.

Desilting works should be taken on priority basis.

Desilting of small structures like CNB and ENB should be taken up through peoples' contribution ie. Loksahabhag.

Taking into consideration recent floods situation experienced by the district it was decided that Nala training activities will be included.

Water conservation and rural connectivity should be given priority while selecting the activities.

Dai room and Khichadi ghar are considered necessary towards resolving hygiene issues of women and children respectively and hence are to be included.

Those activities having maximum labour potential will be included.

During the primary survey the respondents were asked to give priority to 4 sectors namely rural connectivity, water conservation, land development and infrastructure facilities. The statistics, in this regard is given as follows-

<b>Works Group</b>	<b>First</b>	<b>Second</b>	<b>Third</b>	<b>Fourth</b>	<b>N.R.</b>	<b>Total</b>
Rural Connectivity	44.3	32.1	10.8	4.2	8.5	100
Water Conservation	37.7	26.4	17.3	7.6	11.0	100
Land Development	6.1	16.8	44.6	20.7	11.9	100
Infrastructure facilities	8.4	13.9	14.0	52.0	11.7	100

It is evident from the table given below that almost half of the villages ie. 44 percent have given first priority to roads, 38 percent villages have given first priority to water conservation works. For majority of the villages land development is the third priority and infrastructure is the fourth priority. This prioritization was again confirmed in the Gramsabhas that were held in 59 villages. This prioritization was taken into consideration while selecting the activities for MREGS.

It was also decided, that the main focus of the plan will be on activities related to water conservation, drought proofing and land development. Flood control, which was recently experienced as an area specific problem was also addressed in the plan. Another major problem to be taken care of was that of rural connectivity many a villager also did mention this problem hence it has also been addressed on priority basis in this plan.

The activities selected in MREGS are as follows:

- C.C.T.
- C.N.B.
- Canal Works
- Dai Room
- Desilting Works
- Diversion Bund
- Earthen Structures
- Farm Ponds
- Forest Works
- Graded Bunds
- Ill-land Development
- Khichadi Ghar
- Loose Bolder Structures
- E.N.B.
- Nala Training
- Percolation/Village Tank
- Plantation
- Recharge Trenches
- Roads and Bridges

The details of activities proposed under MREGS are given in following tables

### 3.1 Taluka and Year wise details of MREGS

#### TALUKA AND YEAR WISE AMOUNT IN LACS UNDER MREGS

TALUKA	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-2011	TOTAL
ARDHAPUR	920.45	1668.73	1560.71	1870.25	1003.43	7023.57
BHOKAR	1873.79	5140.88	4754.25	3128.41	2102.69	17000.02
BILOLI	1708.18	3885.94	4117.20	3933.28	1844.96	15489.57
DEGLUR	1545.78	2904.55	2856.47	3213.49	1964.26	12484.55
DHARMABAD	461.69	1126.67	1185.77	962.09	487.86	4224.08
HADGAON	2023.09	5926.42	3608.85	3789.12	3471.90	18819.39
HIMAYATNAGAR	888.74	3170.39	1893.39	1898.73	2115.72	9966.97
KANDHAR	1934.93	3227.16	3818.96	3807.63	2189.03	14977.72
KINWAT	5414.28	9454.03	9465.99	9947.20	5356.86	39638.38
LOHA	2226.75	4912.61	4699.78	4630.45	2392.73	18862.33
MAHOOR	1292.56	2290.17	2022.16	1994.38	1308.70	8907.97
MUDKHED	620.51	1640.03	1370.22	1477.15	873.67	5981.58
MUKHED	2850.45	5701.91	5913.09	5774.50	3541.87	23781.82
NAIGAON	908.62	1730.77	1721.49	2210.43	1039.82	7611.14

(KHAIRGAON)						
NANDED	810.61	2122.07	1812.75	2046.86	936.55	7728.83
UMRI	805.29	1601.12	1651.12	1400.09	880.47	6338.09
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26285.73</b>	<b>56503.45</b>	<b>52452.20</b>	<b>52084.09</b>	<b>31510.51</b>	<b>218835.99</b>

Total inflow needed for implementing the programme for five years is Rs 2188.35 Crores. As is evident from the table comparatively developed blocks like Ardapur, Nanded and Mudked get very minimum share of total inflow, which is around 2 per cent.

The comparatively backward blocks like Kinwat, Hadgaon, Mukhed and Kandhar get a considerable share of the inflow. Kinwat is highest at 16 percent while Mukhed gets second highest share that is 9 percent of the share.

Year wise distribution of amount required reveals that first and fifth year the required amount is approximately around Rs. 262 and 315 Crores respectively; whereas in the year 2, 3 and 4 the requirement is around Rs. 565, Rs. 524 and Rs. 520 Crores respectively. The first year of MREGS will be used to gear up the machinery for second third and fourth year to manage inflow, which almost gets doubled in these years.

#### **TALUKA AND YEARWISE MANDAY COST IN THOUSANDS**

<b>TALUKA</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-2011</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
ARDHAPUR	63175.50	112802.93	100348.80	123665.75	72534.00	472526.97
BHOKAR	148035.23	417606.04	391659.30	244911.30	164689.59	1366901.46
BILOLI	126360.75	253314.58	272033.61	258397.27	135346.38	1045452.59
DEGLUR	113335.63	192686.54	204567.31	209802.54	142037.33	862429.34
DHARMABAD	36649.73	82554.96	88971.69	70030.55	37014.85	315221.78
HADGAON	153551.43	472937.42	260617.60	284572.88	289071.69	1460751.02
HIMAYATNAGAR	64863.83	262934.60	137824.75	136257.96	176962.74	778843.89
KANDHAR	154111.20	246725.55	289668.03	277667.11	169351.09	1137522.97
KINWAT	459543.87	745050.41	747402.38	800054.95	436169.92	3188221.53
LOHA	160041.93	324748.64	318997.78	304184.46	172413.22	1280386.03
MAHOOR	107726.39	174798.47	157039.93	161730.15	109886.76	711181.71
MUDKHED	45662.50	119113.30	100879.43	108039.17	63026.30	436720.70
MUKHED	202784.08	393314.78	398513.97	384132.04	255263.52	1634008.38
NAIGAON (KHAIRGAON)	68090.75	133686.69	132758.82	159206.21	79775.83	573518.29
NANDED	48577.66	134021.00	118055.81	124880.89	60224.10	485759.46
UMRI	66786.25	136613.52	123697.23	117511.89	72927.88	517536.78
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2019296.74</b>	<b>4202909.42</b>	<b>3843036.44</b>	<b>3765045.11</b>	<b>2436695.19</b>	<b>16266982.89</b>

The share of man day cost in the total amount comes at 74 percent in case of the works selected under MREGS. Here too, the comparatively developed talukas like Nanded, Ardhapur and Mudkhed get lesser share at approximately two percent. Kinwat is highest getting almost 20 percent of the share.

#### **TALUKA AND YEARWISE MAN-DAYS IN THOUSANDS**

<b>TALUKA</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-2011</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
ARDHAPUR	902.51	1611.47	1433.55	1766.65	1036.20	6750.39
BHOKAR	2114.79	5965.80	5595.13	3498.73	2352.71	19527.16
BILOLI	1805.15	3618.78	3886.19	3691.39	1933.52	14935.04
DEGLUR	1619.08	2752.66	2922.39	2997.18	2029.10	12320.42
DHARMABAD	523.57	1179.36	1271.02	1000.44	528.78	4503.17

HADGAON	2193.59	6756.25	3723.11	4065.33	4129.60	20867.87
HIMAYATNAGAR	926.63	3756.21	1968.93	1946.54	2528.04	11126.34
KANDHAR	2201.59	3524.65	4138.11	3966.67	2419.30	16250.33
KINWAT	6564.91	10643.58	10677.18	11429.36	6231.00	45546.02
LOHA	2286.31	4639.27	4557.11	4345.49	2463.05	18291.23
MAHOOR	1538.95	2497.12	2243.43	2310.43	1569.81	10159.74
MUDKHED	652.32	1701.62	1441.13	1543.42	900.38	6238.87
MUKHED	2896.92	5618.78	5693.06	5487.60	3646.62	23342.98
NAIGAON (KHAIRGAON)	972.72	1909.81	1896.55	2274.37	1139.65	8193.12
NANDED	693.97	1914.59	1686.51	1784.01	860.34	6939.42
UMRI	954.09	1951.62	1767.10	1678.74	1041.83	7393.38
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28847.10</b>	<b>60041.56</b>	<b>54900.52</b>	<b>53786.36</b>	<b>34809.93</b>	<b>232385.47</b>

**TALUKA AND YEAR WISE EMPLOYMENT GENERATION**

TALUKA	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-2011	TOTAL
ARDHAPUR	9025.07	16114.70	14335.54	17666.54	10362.00	67503.85
BHOKAR	21147.89	59658.01	55951.33	34987.33	23527.08	195271.64
BILOLI	18051.54	36187.80	38861.94	36913.90	19335.20	149350.37
DEGLUR	16190.80	27526.65	29223.90	29971.79	20291.05	123204.19
DHARMABAD	5235.68	11793.57	12710.24	10004.36	5287.84	45031.68
HADGAON	21935.92	67562.49	37231.09	40653.27	41295.96	208678.72
HIMAYATNAGAR	9266.26	37562.09	19689.25	19465.42	25280.39	111263.41
KANDHAR	22015.89	35246.51	41381.15	39666.73	24193.01	162503.28
KINWAT	65649.12	106435.77	106771.77	114293.56	62309.99	455460.22
LOHA	22863.13	46392.66	45571.11	43454.92	24630.46	182912.29
MAHOOR	15389.48	24971.21	22434.28	23104.31	15698.11	101597.39
MUDKHED	6523.21	17016.19	14411.35	15434.17	9003.76	62388.67
MUKHED	28969.15	56187.83	56930.57	54876.01	36466.22	233429.77
NAIGAON (KHAIRGAON)	9727.25	19098.10	18965.55	22743.74	11396.55	81931.18
NANDED	6939.67	19145.86	16865.12	17840.13	8603.44	69394.21
UMRI	9540.89	19516.22	17671.03	16787.41	10418.27	73933.83
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>288470.96</b>	<b>600415.63</b>	<b>549005.21</b>	<b>537863.59</b>	<b>348099.31</b>	<b>2323854.70</b>

Block	Registered labour	Employment generated	Average employment per year
Ardhapur	13557	67504	13501
Bhokar	13832	195272	39054
Biloli	18888	149350	29870
Deglur	35775	123204	24641
Dharmabad	11686	45032	9006
Hadgaon	24299	208679	41736
Himayatnagar	11514	111263	22253
Kandhar	22065	162503	32501
Kinwat	34461	455460	91092
Loha	26753	182912	36582
Mahoor	16557	101597	20319
Mudkhed	7391	62389	12478
Mukhed	37665	233430	46686
Naigaon (Khairgaon)	18337	81931	16386
Nanded	13382	69394	13879

<b>Block</b>	<b>Registered labour</b>	<b>Employment generated</b>	<b>Average employment per year</b>
Umri	10262	73934	14787
District	316424	2323855	464771

Combination of two tables viz. No of registered labourers in chapter one and the employment generation through MREGS is presented above.

### 3.2 Sector wise details of MREGS Plan

(figures in percent)

<b>PERCENT</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>	<b>MANDAY COST</b>	<b>MAN-DAYS</b>	<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>
1. Water Conservation	63.92	61.21	59.81	58.32
2. Land Development	8.08	10.24	9.92	10.72
3. Flood Control	7.22	6.52	7.30	6.55
4. Rural Connectivity	16.89	18.06	19.10	20.42
5. Infrastructure	2.60	2.66	2.74	2.54
6. Irrigation	1.29	1.30	1.13	1.45
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

As is evident from the table Water conservation gets maximum weightage because out of total inflow 64 percent is spent on water conservation. Sector Rural connectivity is on the second position getting 17 percent of the total inflow. Land development gets 8 percent, flood control 7 percent and 3 & 1 percent respectively for infrastructure and irrigation.

### 3.3 Activity wise details of MREGS

Activity wise details of the MREGS are presented in following tables. As stated earlier 64 percent amount is spent on water conservation and 17 percent on rural connectivity.

#### WORK/ ACTIVITY AND YEARWISE AMOUNT IN LACS UNDER MREGS

<b>WORK_CATEGORY</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-2011</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Bunds	51.00	2080.10	1721.62	1421.77	1557.74	6832.23
C.C.T.	2476.10	4552.62	3731.57	3360.17	2792.94	16913.39
C.N.B	40.00	72.00	72.00	109.00	72.00	365.00
C.N.B.	1962.34	4070.16	4083.52	4625.19	2564.19	17305.40
Canal Works	338.29	736.83	590.62	754.42	326.95	2747.11
Crematorium	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
Dai Room	185.30	451.40	374.60	455.40	220.20	1686.90
Desilting Works	373.50	790.50	935.02	726.06	392.50	3217.58
Diversion Bund	34.20	66.00	54.00	75.60	31.80	261.60
Drainage	242.50	466.55	509.50	365.50	281.00	1865.05

**WORK/ ACTIVITY AND YEARWISE AMOUNT IN LACS UNDER MREGS**

WORK_CATEGORY	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-2011	TOTAL
Drinking Water	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50	0.00	2.50
Earthen Structures	17.99	47.28	42.69	42.67	20.69	171.32
Farm Pond	0.00	9.90	10.89	11.97	13.18	45.94
Farm Ponds	1277.85	3012.57	3187.47	2996.00	1651.04	12124.93
Flood Control	301.00	605.00	727.00	629.00	295.00	2557.00
Forest Works	146.23	28.05	22.50	75.58	22.50	294.86
Graded Bunds	1233.39	2835.75	2493.66	2663.60	1417.86	10644.26
Ill-land Development	272.60	645.75	664.90	604.15	386.65	2574.05
K.T. Weir	386.00	774.00	496.00	706.00	298.00	2660.00
Khichadi Ghar	253.60	513.35	532.20	463.90	229.30	1992.35
Livestock	3.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	31.00
Loose Bolder Structures	3545.58	8014.83	6094.62	5401.05	5157.15	28213.22
M.N.B.	3935.00	6059.04	5770.75	5984.50	3944.50	25693.79
N.B.	21.00	18.00	26.00	21.00	26.00	112.00
Nala Training	1597.47	3073.20	3102.60	2780.69	1487.50	12041.46
Percolation/Village Tank	1690.50	3984.50	4101.50	3746.00	1472.00	14994.50
PLANT	817.13	944.66	938.56	998.88	907.81	4607.04
Plantation	537.94	2159.77	1907.26	2145.16	1683.02	8433.16
Recharge Trenches	34.99	31.27	65.30	52.59	12.21	196.35
River Trenching	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
Roads and Bridges	4439.22	10255.87	10030.85	10660.51	4172.30	39558.75
Soil Conservation	60.00	144.00	134.00	164.00	56.50	558.50
Stone Weir	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	15.00
Storage Tank	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	15.00
Sunken Ponds	12.00	50.00	20.00	0.00	15.00	97.00
Wells	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.25	0.00	2.25
Total	26285.73	56503.45	52452.20	52084.09	31510.51	218835.99

**WORK/ACTIVITY AND YEARWISE MANDAY COST IN THOUSANDS**

WORK_CATEGORY	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-2011	TOTAL
Bunds	327.00	98719.20	85152.40	68816.00	75985.02	328999.62
C.C.T.	247610.00	455262.08	369156.80	335966.64	279293.75	1687289.27
C.N.B	2000.00	3600.00	3600.00	5450.00	3600.00	18250.00
C.N.B.	98117.00	203508.00	204176.00	231309.50	128209.50	865320.00
Canal Works	25371.75	55262.25	44296.50	56581.50	24521.25	206033.25
Crematorium	0.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00
Dai Room	5559.00	13542.00	11238.00	13662.00	6606.00	50607.00
Desilting Works	29877.50	63212.50	74801.60	58079.80	31400.00	257371.40
Diversion Bund	1710.00	3300.00	2700.00	3780.00	1590.00	13080.00
Drainage	12085.00	23327.50	25475.00	18275.00	14050.00	93212.50
Drinking Water	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.50	0.00	37.50
Earthen Structures	1309.44	3464.53	3068.35	3036.94	1548.42	12427.69
Farm Pond	0.00	990.00	1089.00	1197.00	1317.69	4593.69
Farm Ponds	127785.20	301257.20	318747.20	299600.00	165103.60	1212493.20



<b>WORK/ACTIVITY AND YEARWISE MANDAY COST IN THOUSANDS</b>						
<b>WORK_CATEGORY</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-2011</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Flood Control	9030.00	18150.00	21810.00	18870.00	8850.00	76710.00
Forest Works	8586.00	1541.25	1125.00	4258.50	1125.00	16635.75
Graded Bunds	121113.39	278993.42	244981.14	262868.92	137942.87	1045899.73
Ill-land Development	24534.00	58117.50	59841.00	54373.50	34798.50	231664.50
K.T. Weir	15530.00	30990.00	19900.00	28300.00	11920.00	106640.00
Khichadi Ghar	7608.00	15400.50	15966.00	13917.00	6879.00	59770.50
Livestock	120.00	200.00	400.00	400.00	120.00	1240.00
Loose Bolder Structures	354558.00	801483.00	609462.00	540104.50	515714.80	2821322.30
M.N.B.	393500.00	605904.00	577075.00	598450.00	394450.00	2569379.00
N.B.	1050.00	900.00	1300.00	1050.00	1300.00	5600.00
Nala Training	159747.00	307320.00	310260.00	278069.00	148750.00	1204146.00
Percolation/Village Tank	84335.00	199530.00	205085.00	187247.50	73790.00	749987.50
PLANT	61284.75	70849.50	70392.00	74916.00	68085.75	345528.00
Plantation	40345.67	162047.75	143044.85	160886.90	126226.50	632551.68
Recharge Trenches	3499.32	3127.44	6529.60	5258.51	1220.53	19635.40
River Trenching	0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	250.00
Roads and Bridges	177543.72	409894.80	401114.00	426170.40	167372.00	1582094.92
Soil Conservation	4800.00	11250.00	10600.00	12550.00	4475.00	43675.00
Stone Weir	0.00	0.00	0.00	750.00	0.00	750.00
Storage Tank	0.00	0.00	0.00	750.00	0.00	750.00
Sunken Ponds	360.00	1500.00	600.00	0.00	450.00	2910.00
Wells	0.00	0.00	50.00	62.50	0.00	112.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>2019296.74</b>	<b>4202909.42</b>	<b>3843036.44</b>	<b>3765045.11</b>	<b>2436695.19</b>	<b>16266982.89</b>

<b>WORK/ACTIVITY AND YEARWISE MAN-DAYS IN THOUSANDS</b>						
<b>WORK_CATEGORY</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-2011</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Bunds	4.67	1410.27	1216.46	983.09	1085.50	4699.99
C.C.T.	3537.29	6503.74	5273.67	4799.52	3989.91	24104.13
C.N.B	28.57	51.43	51.43	77.86	51.43	260.71
C.N.B.	1401.67	2907.26	2916.80	3304.42	1831.56	12361.71
Canal Works	362.45	789.46	632.81	808.31	350.30	2943.33
Crematorium	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21
Dai Room	79.41	193.46	160.54	195.17	94.37	722.96
Desilting Works	426.82	903.04	1068.59	829.71	448.57	3676.73
Diversion Bund	24.43	47.14	38.57	54.00	22.71	186.86
Drainage	172.64	333.25	363.93	261.07	200.71	1331.61
Drinking Water	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.54
Earthern Structures	18.71	49.49	43.83	43.38	22.12	177.54
Farm Pond	0.00	14.14	15.56	17.10	18.82	65.62
Farm Ponds	1825.50	4303.67	4553.53	4280.00	2358.62	17321.33
Flood Control	129.00	259.29	311.57	269.57	126.43	1095.86
Forest Works	122.66	22.02	16.07	60.84	16.07	237.65
Graded Bunds	1730.19	3985.62	3499.73	3755.27	1970.61	14941.42
Ill-land Development	350.49	830.25	854.87	776.76	497.12	3309.49
K.T. Weir	221.86	442.71	284.29	404.29	170.29	1523.43
Khichadi Ghar	108.69	220.01	228.09	198.81	98.27	853.86

<b>WORK/ACTIVITY AND YEARWISE MAN-DAYS IN THOUSANDS</b>						
<b>WORK_CATEGORY</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-2011</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Livestock	1.71	2.86	5.71	5.71	1.71	17.71
Loose Bolder Structures	5065.11	11449.76	8706.60	7715.78	7367.35	40304.60
M.N.B.	5621.43	8655.77	8243.93	8549.29	5635.00	36705.41
N.B.	15.00	12.86	18.57	15.00	18.57	80.00
Nala Training	2282.10	4390.29	4432.29	3972.41	2125.00	17202.09
Percolation/Village Tank	1204.79	2850.43	2929.79	2674.96	1054.14	10714.11
PLANT	875.50	1012.14	1005.60	1070.23	972.65	4936.11
Plantation	576.37	2314.97	2043.50	2298.38	1803.24	9036.45
Recharge Trenches	49.99	44.68	93.28	75.12	17.44	280.51
River Trenching	0.00	3.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.57
Roads and Bridges	2536.34	5855.64	5730.20	6088.15	2391.03	22601.36
Soil Conservation	68.57	160.71	151.43	179.29	63.93	623.93
Stone Weir	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.71	0.00	10.71
Storage Tank	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.71	0.00	10.71
Sunken Ponds	5.14	21.43	8.57	0.00	6.43	41.57
Wells	0.00	0.00	0.71	0.89	0.00	1.61
<b>Total</b>	<b>28847.10</b>	<b>60041.56</b>	<b>54900.52</b>	<b>53786.36</b>	<b>34809.93</b>	<b>232385.47</b>

<b>WORK/ACTIVITY AND YEARWISE EMPLOYMENT GENERATION</b>						
<b>WORK_CATEGORY</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-2011</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Bunds	46.71	14102.74	12164.63	9830.86	10855.00	46999.95
C.C.T.	35372.86	65037.44	52736.69	47995.23	39899.11	241041.32
C.N.B	285.71	514.29	514.29	778.57	514.29	2607.14
C.N.B.	14016.71	29072.57	29168.00	33044.21	18315.64	123617.14
Canal Works	3624.54	7894.61	6328.07	8083.07	3503.04	29433.32
Crematorium	0.00	2.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.14
Dai Room	794.14	1934.57	1605.43	1951.71	943.71	7229.57
Desilting Works	4268.21	9030.36	10685.94	8297.11	4485.71	36767.34
Diversions Bund	244.29	471.43	385.71	540.00	227.14	1868.57
Drainage	1726.43	3332.50	3639.29	2610.71	2007.14	13316.07
Drinking Water	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.36	0.00	5.36
Earthen Structures	187.06	494.93	438.34	433.85	221.20	1775.38
Farm Pond	0.00	141.43	155.57	171.00	188.24	656.24
Farm Ponds	18255.03	43036.74	45535.31	42800.00	23586.23	173213.31
Flood Control	1290.00	2592.86	3115.71	2695.71	1264.29	10958.57
Forest Works	1226.57	220.18	160.71	608.36	160.71	2376.54
Graded Bunds	17301.91	39856.20	34997.31	37552.70	19706.12	149414.25
Ill-land Development	3504.86	8302.50	8548.71	7767.64	4971.21	33094.93
K.T. Weir	2218.57	4427.14	2842.86	4042.86	1702.86	15234.29
Khichadi Ghar	1086.86	2200.07	2280.86	1988.14	982.71	8538.64
Livestock	17.14	28.57	57.14	57.14	17.14	177.14
Loose Bolder Structures	50651.14	114497.57	87066.00	77157.79	73673.54	403046.04
M.N.B.	56214.29	86557.71	82439.29	85492.86	56350.00	367054.14
N.B.	150.00	128.57	185.71	150.00	185.71	800.00
Nala Training	22821.00	43902.86	44322.86	39724.14	21250.00	172020.86
Percolation/Village Tank	12047.86	28504.29	29297.86	26749.64	10541.43	107141.07

<b>WORK/ACTIVITY AND YEARWISE EMPLOYMENT GENERATION</b>						
<b>WORK_CATEGORY</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-2011</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
PLANT	8754.96	10121.36	10056.00	10702.29	9726.54	49361.14
Plantation	5763.67	23149.68	20434.98	22983.84	18032.36	90364.53
Recharge Trenches	499.90	446.78	932.80	751.22	174.36	2805.06
River Trenching	0.00	35.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.71
Roads and Bridges	25363.39	58556.40	57302.00	60881.49	23910.29	226013.56
Soil Conservation	685.71	1607.14	1514.29	1792.86	639.29	6239.29
Stone Weir	0.00	0.00	0.00	107.14	0.00	107.14
Storage Tank	0.00	0.00	0.00	107.14	0.00	107.14
Sunken Ponds	51.43	214.29	85.71	0.00	64.29	415.71
Wells	0.00	0.00	7.14	8.93	0.00	16.07
Total	288470.96	600415.63	549005.21	537863.59	348099.31	2323854.70

### 3.4 General Dimensions

#### **Structure**

#### **Dimensions**

C.C.T.	1000 Running meters per hectare
C.N.B.	15 meter length x 1.5 meter height
Diversion Bund	15 meter length x 1 meter width
Farm Pond	20 meters x 20 meters x 3 meters
Loose Boulder Structure	12 meters length x 0.5 meter width
Earthen Nala Bund (MNB)	50 meter length x 3 meter height
Nala Training	1 K.M. length
Recharge Trenches	20 meters x 15 meters x 3 meters
Graded Bunds	225 meter length per 0.45 square meter
Ill Land Development	1 meter depth
Dai Room	10 feet x 10 feet
Khichadi Ghar	10 feet x 12 feet
CC Roads	3 meter width x 0.30 meter depth
Pandan Road	6 meter width x 1 K.M. length ( B.T./S.T.)

## Chapter 4. Indicators of Success

If one doesn't know where one is headed, it is difficult to get there. Indicators of success can help in defining as to what is needed to succeed. Ten to twelve critical success indicators that are based on strategic plan, are easily measurable, and are on the macro level are sufficient to serve the purpose. Broadly the indicators of success can be grouped into following categories:

- Quantitative indicators which can be presented as a number.
- Process indicators that interface with existing processes.
- Directional indicators specifying whether the implementation is getting better or not.
- Actionable indicators are sufficiently in implementers' control to effect change.

Indicators of success help in defining and measuring progress towards the objective of the programme. Once the mission is decided, stakeholders are identified, and the goals are defined, it needs a way to measure progress toward those goals. Indicators of success provide a methodology for those measurements. Normally indicators of success are quantifiable measurements, agreed to beforehand that will reflect the critical factors resulting in success. Such indicators usually are long term considerations ie. The definition of what they are and how they are measured will not change often. Furthermore, it is also needed to set targets for each indicator for the effective monitoring.

Many things are measurable. That does not make them key to the success. In selecting Key Performance Indicators, it is critical to limit them to those factors that are essential to the implementers in achieving the goals. It is also important to keep the number Indicators small just to keep everyone's attention focused on achieving the same.

### 4.1 Stakeholders

The MREGS will target all rural poor families who are in need of wage employment and desire to do manual and unskilled work.

### 4.2 Strategy to be followed

The Collector will be the nodal officer at the district level and the necessary assistance will be provided to the Collector from the CEO.

The programme will focus on works relating to water conservation, drought proofing (including afforestation/ tree plantation) and land development. Flood control/ protection (including drainage in waterlogged areas), rural connectivity in terms of all weather roads and any other similar activity for economic sustainability, keeping in view the area specific problems, can be included provided the principal focus of the programme on water conservation and drought proofing is maintained.

A five-year Perspective Plan for the district and Shelf of works, Blockwise and Gram panchayat wise will be prepared.

Taking into consideration the points mentioned above following indicators can be the indicators of success.

### **4.3 Quantitative indicators & Directional indicators**

- Irrigated area (in Hectares): In the period of five years various water conservation majors are proposed to be undertaken in all the blocks, resulting in enhancing the water table in the vicinity. Which, in turn will cause an increment in the area irrigated.
- Agricultural output of different crops (per Hectares): Enhancement of water table and the activities related to water conservation and land development are expected to give better results in the production of agricultural output.
- Diversification of area to cash crops (in Hectares): Prevalence of assured irrigation and better farming conditions due to implementation of various land development activities may motivate the farmers to shift to semi cash or cash crop cultivation.
- Rural Urban migration (in persons): Availability of supplementary labour in lean agricultural period, increase in overall agricultural activity due to implementation of various land development and water conservation activities will cut short the migration of rural labour to nearby cities and urban areas.
- Rural Poverty Ratio (In Percent): Apart from providing supplementary labour in lean agricultural period the MREGS also provides for implementing income generating activities, individually benefiting and income generating in nature, on the farms of SC and ST peoples which will prove helpful in bring their fasmillies above the poverty line.
- Village connectivity to towns ( in percent): Any economic development in an isolated village not having infrastructural facilities like roads and connectivity to nearby cities, is in vain. Such an isolated development does not yield fruits. Possibility of timely marketability of the products produced is the key to consolidate the development efforts. To achieve this the networking of roads and bridges is a must. Hence, the program provides for rural connectivity and construction of roads.
- Water Table (In Feet): Water conservation works and activities like afforestation and plantation clubbed with other activities pertaining to land development are expected to enhance the water table in general.

### **4.4 Process indicators**

- Total employment generated in a financial year: The main thrust of the programme as spelt out in the guide lines is to provide supplementary employment of 100 days in a year to rural poor families who are ready to work as unskilled labourers. Hence the basic success of the programme will depend upon how many persons were provided employment during the financial year.

- Percentage of women, SC and ST wage earners: One of the major aims of launching the programme is to fulfil a need for substantial additional investment in these districts to convert the surplus labour of SC/ ST population into required capital formation solving livelihood issues.
- Time taken in weeks to sanction the proposals, implementation and completion

#### **4.5 Actionable indicators**

- Number of works proposed and completed in a financial year:  
It is necessary for the implementers to see that the allocated funds are spent during the financial year. For this, monitoring the progress of proposal from the stage of sanction to the final stage of completion is an extreme necessity.
- Number of works completed in prescribed budgetary norms: Budgetary control over the expenditure will ensure completion of maximum number of works in the budget made available to the district. Hence it is necessary to monitor the expenditure pattern in the light of budgetary provisions to avoid wasteful expenditure and generation of maximum employment through limited budgetary provisions.

It is expected that the irrigated area in command area in talukas, which fall, in the command area of various irrigation projects will reach upto 30 percent of the total cultivable land. Whereas in other talukas it will increase up to 20 percent of total cultivable land. The statistics was available for the old talukas it was not distributed in 16 talukas.

Water table is expected to enhance by 1.5 feet in the talukas falling in the command area and it will enhance by 1 feet in remaining talukas.

Implementation of this programme will increase the per hectare yield of various crops by 25 %.

As on July 2005 certain cases of malnutrition were evident in some talukas. It is expected that during the implementation of this programme this problem will be totally eradicated.

Atleast 30 percent of the families, presently living below poverty line will be brought above the poverty line by implementing this programme.

No current statistics is available regarding village connectivity. However, considering the weightage given to construction of roads in this programme it is expected that 90 percent villages will be connected to nearby cities or main roads while implementing this programme.