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**AN EVALUATION STUDY**  
**ON**  
**SECTORAL DECENTRALIZED**  
**PLANNING PROGRAMME**  
**IN**  
**HIMACHAL PRADESH**

**Planning Department Himachal Pradesh-171002**



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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 As a follow up to the recommendations made by the Deputy Commissioners' Conference held in 1993, a decentralized planning programme – "Sectoral Decentralized Planning" (SDP) was started in all the districts except in the Tribal Areas of Himachal Pradesh. The guidelines of the programme provide that five percent of the total plan allocations in the selected heads of development during a financial year are kept aside and the funds thus pooled are kept at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners for undertaking small works having small financial implications of such a nature that directly result in redressal of public grievances as emerged during the district level 'Public Grievances Redressal Committees' and filling the missing links in the plans. The outlays under the SDP are determined by the Planning Department on year to year basis and are budgeted in the Demand for Grants under Demand No. 15.

1.1.2 All efforts are made to ensure regional parity while distributing the funds earmarked under SDP to various districts on yearly basis. The population and area in Square Kilometers of the districts are given 60 percent and 40 percent weightage respectively, while working out the share of the districts in the SDP funds pool.

1.1.3 All the works to be executed under SDP are duly approved by the District Level Planning, Development and Twenty Point Programme Review Committee to eliminate the element of discretion in sanctioning the works. The district – wise allocations are kept at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners as untied funds to be utilized for executing local need based works in accordance with the guidelines for implementation of the SDP. The earmarked funds are required to be spent during the same financial year and the unspent funds are required to be surrendered well in time before the financial year ends. Generally, there are no surrenders during a financial year as the demand for funds always exceeds the availability of the same.

**1.1.4** The Deputy Commissioners have been authorized for inter-sectoral re-appropriations/diversions of plan funds within selected heads of development during a financial year with the approval of the District Level Planning, Development and Twenty Point Programme Review Committee. All such changes made at the district level are required to be intimated to the Planning Department immediately. Ex-post approval of the District level Planning, Development and Twenty Point Review Committee is generally not entertained.

**1.1.5** Under Sectoral Decentralized Planning Programme, funds can be utilized for purchase of materials/ equipments needed for the project and consumed in the process of implementation, but no store articles can be purchased. The earmarked funds under the programme can also be utilized for completion of on-going developmental schemes of the selected heads of development, having inadequate budgetary provision so as to ensure completion of the same to ensure speedy accrual of the benefits to the people of the area. Repairs/ renovation of the government owned public assets like schools, health institutions, veterinary institutions, water supply schemes, irrigation kuhls, village link roads etc. is a valid charge under Sectoral Decentralized Planning programme.

**1.1.6** There is a negative list for which the funds under SDP can not be utilized. The negative list includes all store articles and all such materials that are not consumed during the execution of a work and require storage; purchase of vehicles of any kind; SDP funds for organizing fairs/expenditure on any work within the premises of temples; purchase of Photostat, fax machines and, purchase of type-writers etc. No funds under SDP are provided as grants-in-aid. The works executed under SDP are meant for community benefit (consisting of at least five families) and no work under SDP can be executed for the benefit of an individual or a single family. The works sanctioned under SDP are required to be completed within the same financial year or within one year from the sanction of the work. Phasing of any work beyond one year is not permissible. The works whose estimates and designs are technically approved by the competent Technical Authority within the delegated technical powers only are considered for execution under SDP. The technical approval according authority is also competent to assess the work and authorize disbursement of payments.

**1.1.7** The works and schemes sanctioned under SDP are generally required to be executed by the concerned departments and the departmental manpower available in a district. The Deputy Commissioners and /or the officers designated by him are responsible, after sanctioning of the work, for periodic release of funds and ensuring timely completion of quality work. The Deputy Commissioners are responsible for timely submission of year-wise Utilization Certificates and the Completion Certificates to the Planning Department.

**1.1.8** Maintenance of the works completed under the Sectoral Decentralized Planning Programme is done through the normal Plan allocations. Timely reporting is required to be done if the works sanctioned under SDP cannot be implemented due to a natural calamity or litigation etc. Necessary NOCs from the Departments/Boards/Corporations/Nagar Panchayats/ NOCs or Affidavits from the private land owners are required to be obtained well in advance by the executing agencies to avoid delays in execution of works.

**1.1.9** The quarterly spending norms for incurring expenditure under SDP are generally the same as are for the State Plan, which are as under:

First Quarter	=	20%
Second Quarter	=	25%
Third Quarter	=	30%
Fourth Quarter	=	25%
Total	=	100%

**1.1.10** There is a strong mechanism for monitoring and reviewing the progress made in the execution of the works sanctioned under SDP. The Deputy Commissioners are required to monitor the execution of works under SDP on monthly basis. The District level Planning, Development and Twenty Point Programme Review Committee is also required to meet at least twice a year to approve the shelf of new works and review the progress made in implementation of the on-going works under SDP. The physical inspection schedule involving officers of the executing agencies, District Administration and Planning Department is in place which is as follows:

S. No.	Authorized Officer for Inspection	Inspection (%)
1.	BDO/Junior Engineer(Development)/other implementing agencies or departmental Officers	100%
2.	District Planning officer	15%
3.	Sub Divisional Officer (Civil)	10%
4.	Additional Deputy Commissioner /ADM	5%
5.	Deputy Commissioner	4%
6.	Officers from State Planning Department	1%

## 1.2 Need of the Study

1.2.1. No evaluation of the implementation process of the Sectoral Decentralized Planning Programme could be undertaken since the inception of the programme during the financial year 1993-94. It was strongly felt to conduct an evaluation study of the SDP during various reviews of the programme held from time to time. At the district level the SDP Programme is implemented and monitored by the District Planning Cells which report to the respective Deputy Commissioner.

1.2.2. The Accountant General, Himachal Pradesh had also strongly recommended that the performance and utilization of the assets created under the SDP Programme should be obtained from the user agencies to assess the impact of the programme which the Planning Department considered and decided to undertake an in-depth evaluation of the programme.

## 1.3 Scope of the Study

1.3.1. The study was conducted in twelve Development Blocks of the State excluding all the Tribal Blocks and development blocks of Shimla district from where data was not received. The schemes selected for evaluation included the following:

1. Roads
2. Schools
3. Water Supply Schemes
4. Irrigation Schemes
5. Community Assets
6. Soil Conservation Schemes
7. Rural Energy Schemes
8. Others

1.3.2. The schemes completed between the period starting from 1993-94 to 2000-01 were selected.

## CHAPTER 2

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1.1 The main objectives of the Study are as follows:

- i) To assess if the schemes executed under SDP Programme have succeeded in fulfilling the developmental needs of the local community in terms of infrastructure development at the Panchayat or Village level.
- ii) To see if the schemes executed under the programme are completed within the stipulated time period as per the guidelines for implementation of the programme
- iii) To assess the extent of participation of the local community and the public representatives in deciding the development priorities of the village or a panchayat.
- iv) To assess importance/utility of the assets created under the programme for the local community.
- v) To assess the acceptability level of the programme among the local population and also the local elected representatives.
- vi) To assess if direct employment has been generated through this programme in the rural areas.
- vii) To evaluate the quality of works undertaken under this programme and assess the usefulness of schemes prioritized by the local people and completed under the programme.

## CHAPTER 3

### METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH DESIGN

**3.1** A detailed survey of the sampled schemes was conducted to gather the primary information pertaining to the sampled schemes completed during the period between 1993-94 and 2000-2001 under SDP Programme. Information from the secondary sources viz. executing and implementing agencies was also gathered. Information gathered from the primary sources has been primarily used to bridge the gap between the information available from the secondary sources and the information required for writing the findings of the study. A concerted effort was made to eliminate the element of bias while collecting the information and also while undertaking the analysis and the report writing. This was ensured through participation of the district and field level officers of the executing agencies, members of the community who benefited from the schemes, officers of the Planning Department and district administration in the whole process. Information about the cost and period of completion of the schemes, labour component and capital component consumed during execution of the scheme etc. was gathered from the secondary sources of information available with the executing agencies. Two separate schedules containing different sets of structured questionnaires were used to collect information on the sample schemes and to obtain opinion of the beneficiaries and the field investigator about the functionality and usefulness of the sample schemes. The staff of the Planning Department deputed in the office of the District Planning Officer was assigned the task of visiting the field and filling up the schedules. During the field visits, the staff of the Planning Department ensured involvement of the local community and the field officers of the executing agencies.

### **3.2 Sample Size**

**3.3** Systematic Stratified sampling was used to draw a sample from the list of works completed between 1993-94 and 2000-2001 under SDP Programme. First

Sampling Unit (FSU) was the Development Block, sample of which was drawn using random sampling technique which, by virtue of sampling, ensures adequacy of representation. Out of 70 Development Blocks that existed during the period of reference of the study, 14 Development Blocks were taken as sample (20%) for collecting information on the schemes completed. Individual scheme/work executed under the Sectoral Decentralized Planning Programme was taken as the Secondary Sampling Unit (SSU) and the sample of which was also drawn using systematic sampling technique. A total number of 2203 schemes were completed during the period of reference of the study in the 14 sample blocks. These schemes were further divided into eight categories viz. Roads, Schools, Water Supply, Irrigation, Community Assets, Soil Conservation, Rural Energy and Others. The works completed in sample Blocks during the reference period and the 20% sample drawn are as per the following details :

**Table 3.1 Category-wise Number of Sample Schemes**

Nature of Work	Total No. of works	Sample Works
i) Roads	598	179
ii) Schools	838	251
iii) Water Supply	320	96
iv) Irrigation	98	30
v) Community Assets	159	48
vi) Soil Conservation	48	14
vii) Rural Energy	14	4
viii) Others	128	38
<b>Total Works</b>	<b>2203</b>	<b>660</b>

3.4 The personnel of the Planning Department posted in the District Head Quarters of the sample Development Blocks personally visited the sample schemes and gathered information related to sample works.

3.5 A thirty percent sample of these completed works was taken in order to make sample more representative and to reduce the element of error during sample survey. District-wise details of the sample schemes are given in the Table 3.2 as under:

**Table 3.2 District-wise and Block-wise number of Sample Schemes**

S. No.	District	Block	Total No. of Schemes	Category wise Sample Schemes							
				Roads	Schools	Water Supply Schemes	Irrigation Schemes	Comm. Assets	Soil Conservation	Rural Energy	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Bilaspur	Ghumarwin	23	3	18	0	2	0	0	0	0
2.	Chamba	Salooni	29	6	15	2	0	4	2	0	0
3.	Hamirpur	Bhoranj	123	22	45	27	1	22	1	0	5
4.	Kangra	Rait	49	19	16	5	2	1	0	1	5
		Panchrukhi	34	15	8	5	1	2	1	0	2
		Paragpur	46	9	16	6	2	3	3	0	7
5.	Kullu	Banjar	41	10	21	4	1	3	0	1	1
6.	Mandi	Rewalsar/Balh	86	27	29	13	7	2	4	2	2
		Gopalpur	62	17	26	7	7	1	0	0	4
7.	Shimla	Narkanda	21	11	5	4	0	0	0	0	1
		Chopal	16	1	10	1	2	1	1	0	0
8.	Sirmaur	Sangrah	18	9	0	6	0	1	0	0	2
9.	Solan	Kandaghat	49	12	19	7	4	5	0	0	2
10.	Una	Amb	63	18	23	9	1	3	2	0	7
<b>Total</b>			660	179	251	96	30	48	14	4	38

## CHAPTER 4

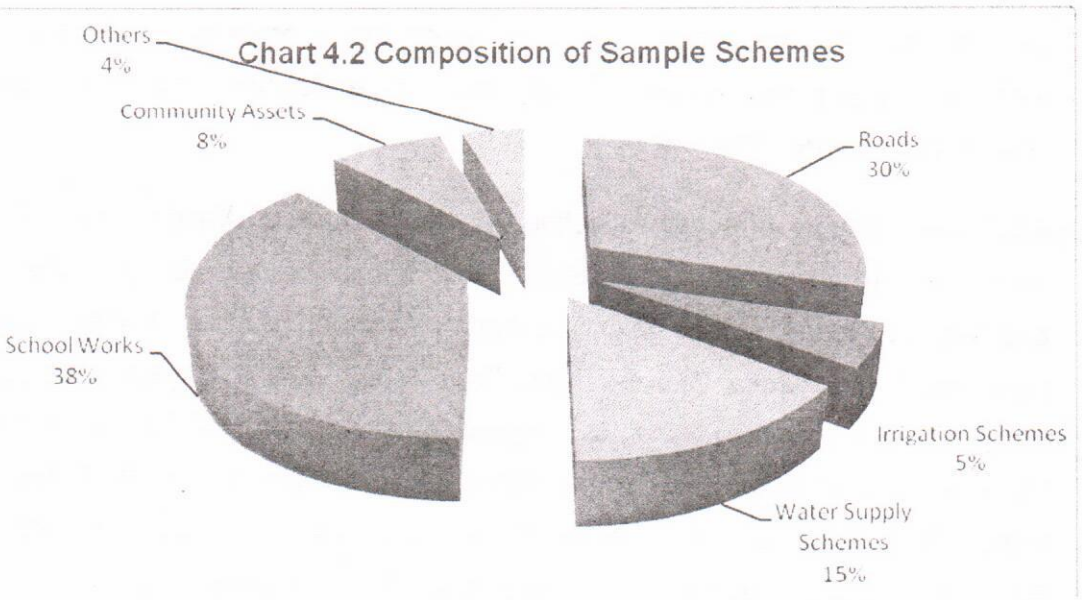
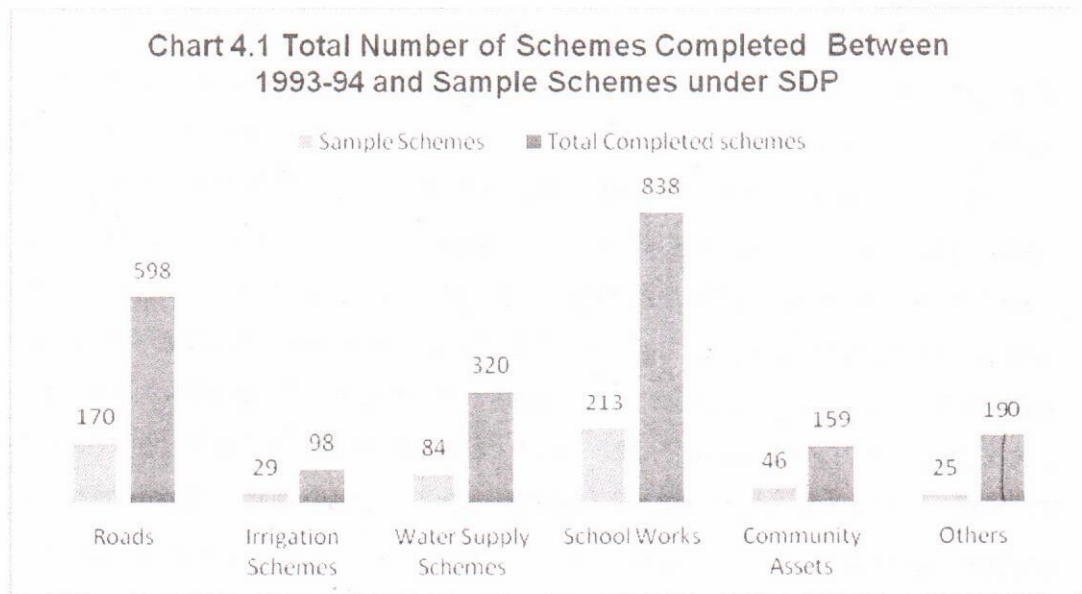
### OVERALL FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

**4.1.1** A sample of 660 schemes out of a total of 2203 schemes completed between 1993-94 and 2000-01 under Sectoral Decentralized Planning Programme was selected for conducting survey to meet the objectives of the study. Out of the 660 schemes selected, the information pertaining to only 567 schedules has been used to list the findings of the study and to draw the inferences from them. This is so because **only 567 schedules were received back in** the Planning Department. These 567 schedules were scrutinized and the relevant information was compiled and tabulated to reach the findings of the study. Despite best of our efforts the data of Shimla district could not be incorporated due to biased sample. The schedules contained a list of eight categories of sample works completed between 1993-94 and 2000-01 on which the information was required to be collected from the field and the executing agencies. These were categorized as - Roads, Schools, Water Supply Schemes, Irrigation Schemes, Community Assets, Soil Conservation Schemes, Rural energy Schemes and others. As the number of Soil Conservation Schemes and Rural Energy Schemes shortlisted as sample were 14 and 4 respectively, and also the number of such schemes on which the information was actually received was even less, these schemes were clubbed together with the schemes categorized as other schemes.

**4.1.2** The category of schemes defined as roads included Village Paths, Foot Paths, Link Roads, Mule Roads, Street Pavements, Culverts, Bridges, Pulleys and Tractor Roads; Water Supply Schemes included Baulies, Water Supply Schemes, Hand Pumps, Drinking Water Tanks etc.; Irrigation Schemes included Irrigation tanks, Irrigation Schemes, Irrigation Wells, Kuhals and Field Channels; Schools included Additional Rooms, School Toilets, Boundary Walls, Retaining Walls, Play Grounds and Stadium, Community Assets included Crematoria, Sarai, Community Centres, Rain Shelters, Mela Grounds, Mahila Mandal Bhawans, Janj Ghars etc, All other sample schemes on which information was received through duly filled up schedules in the Planning Department were

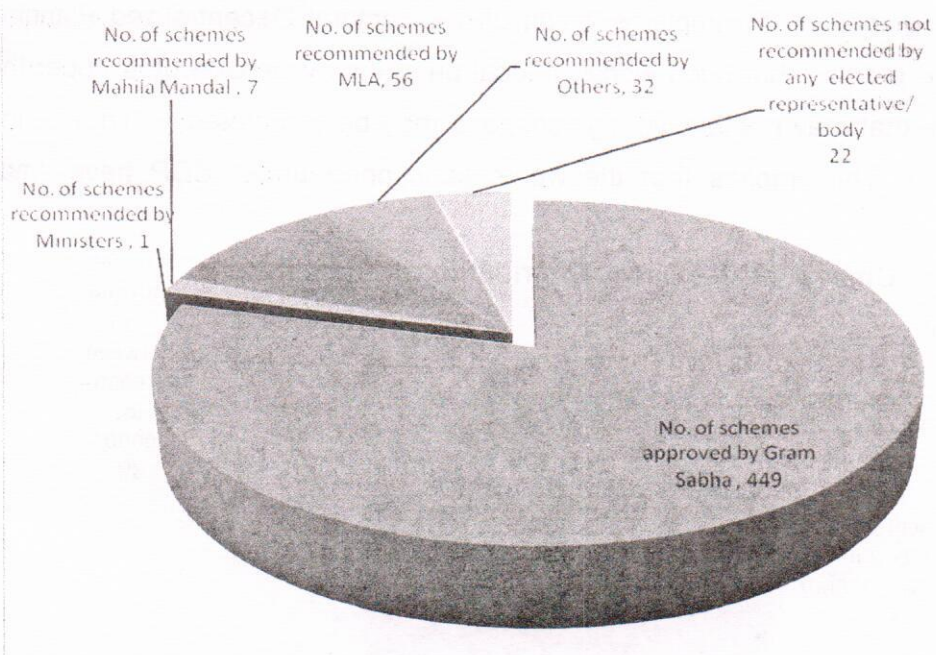
clubbed together under the category of other schemes. The sample schemes completed under Sectoral Decentralized Planning Programme between 1993-94 and 2000-01 were also physically inspected by the field investigators on the date of visit to know the condition and functionality status of the schemes .

**4.1.3** The Category-wise sample of the completed schemes under SDP between 1993-94 and 2000-01 has been drawn in a constant proportion of 30% of the total completed schemes in each category.



**4.1.4** Out of the total of 2203 schemes completed, the schools constitute a large proportion of the total completed schemes and as a result, out of the sample of 567 schemes, 213 (38%) works completed during the reference period pertain to the schools showing a clear cut preference of the people for up gradation and consolidation of infrastructure in the field of education. After Schools, the roads had been the second preference with the local community for taking up works under the Sectoral Decentralized Planning Programme during 1993-94 and 2000-01. One of the possible reasons for low preference for undertaking irrigation schemes (only 5%) under SDP can be limitations in terms of high per unit cost of construction of irrigation schemes that can not be funded under SDP. The Water Supply Schemes constituted of 15% and other schemes constituted 4% of the total sample schemes.

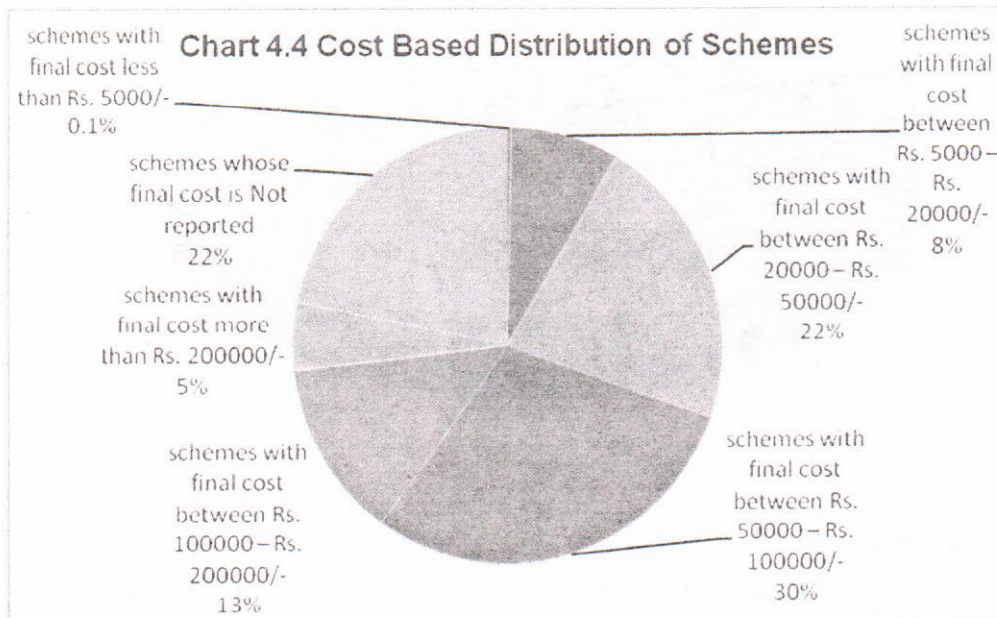
**Chart 4.3 Distribution of Schemes showing People's Participation in Implementation of SDP**



**4.1.5** To keep with the true spirit of the Decentralized Planning process, the participation of the local community – either direct or through elected representatives is an imperative. The guidelines to implement /execute works

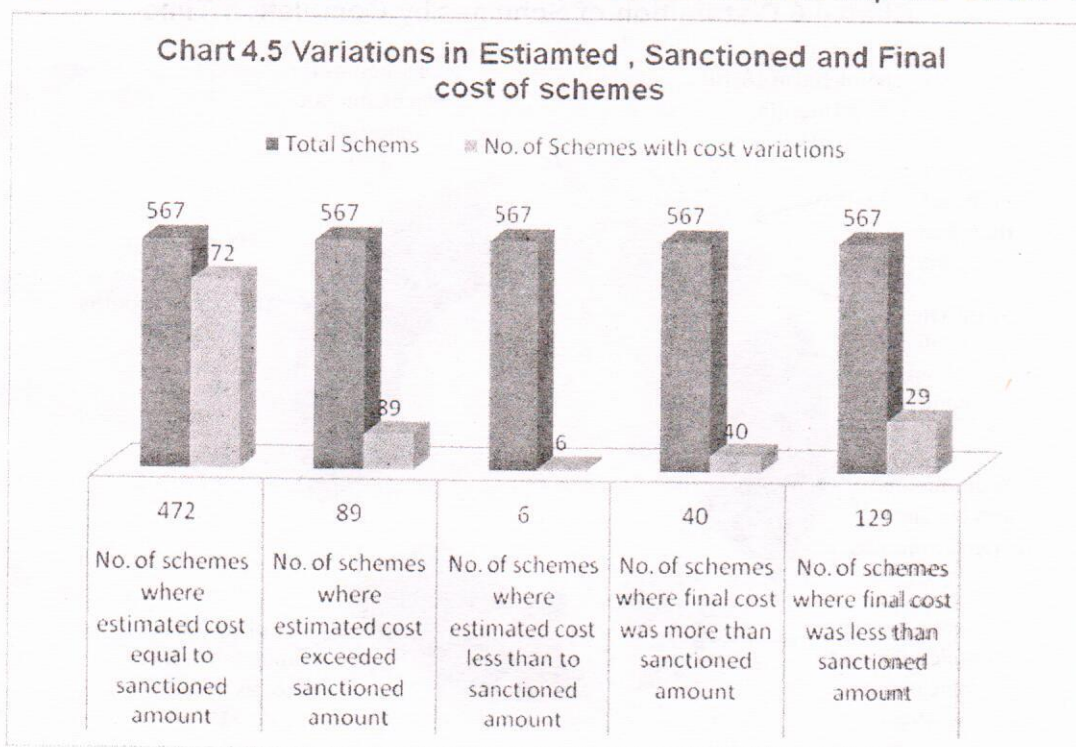
under SDP provide that the works sanctioned under SDP meet prior approval/recommendation of the locally elected representative or community. The survey aimed at knowing if such recommendations/approvals had been obtained before sanctioning and executing the works/schemes under SDP. It was found that out of the total of 567 sample schemes, 449 were got approved by the Gram Sabha before these works were sanctioned and executed. This constitutes about 79% of the total sample schemes. 56 (9.87%) of the sample schemes were recommended by the Members of the Legislative Assembly and 7 sample schemes were sanctioned on the recommendations of the local Mahila Mandals indicating to the participation of women in the democratization of the development process. 32 (5.64%) sample schemes were suggested and recommended by the local community and groups other than the elected bodies and representatives. Around 4% (22 schemes) of the sample schemes were initiated by the local administration on its own indicating to sensitiveness of the local administration to the development needs of local communities.

**4.1.6** The guidelines for implementation of the Sectoral Decentralized Planning Programme provide that such works of local priority may be executed under the programme that may not involve high cost and may be completed within a period of one year. This implies that the works sanctioned under SDP have small



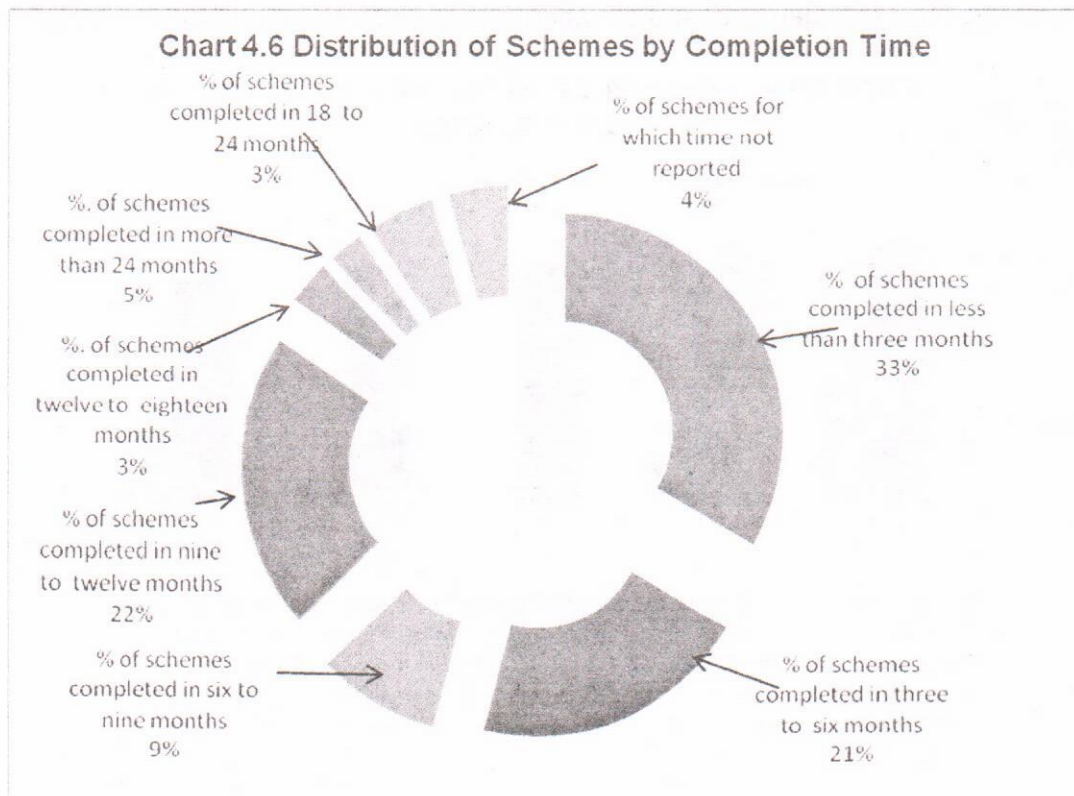
financial implications. The development gaps in terms of fund availability are filled up through schemes sanctioned under SDP as large normal budgetary allocations fail to take care of the small local priorities with small financial implications. More than 50 % of the sample schemes completed between 1993-94 and 2000-01 under SDP in Himachal Pradesh were completed with a cost ranging between Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 1,00,000. 30% of the total schemes had cost implication ranging from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000; final cost of 22% of the sample schemes ranged between Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000 and 8% of the total sample schemes were executed with the cost between Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 20,000. 13% of the sample schemes had a cost implication ranging from Rs. 1,00,000 to Rs. 2,00,000; whereas only 5% of the total schemes were executed with cost of more than Rs. 2,00,000. However, the final cost implications of about 22% of the sample schemes were either not reported or could not be known from the records of the executing agencies. Only 2 sample schemes were of such a small financial implication where total cost was less than Rs. 5,000.

4.1.7 A comparison was also made in the survey if the sanctioned amount equaled the estimated cost and an attempt was also made to map the extent of



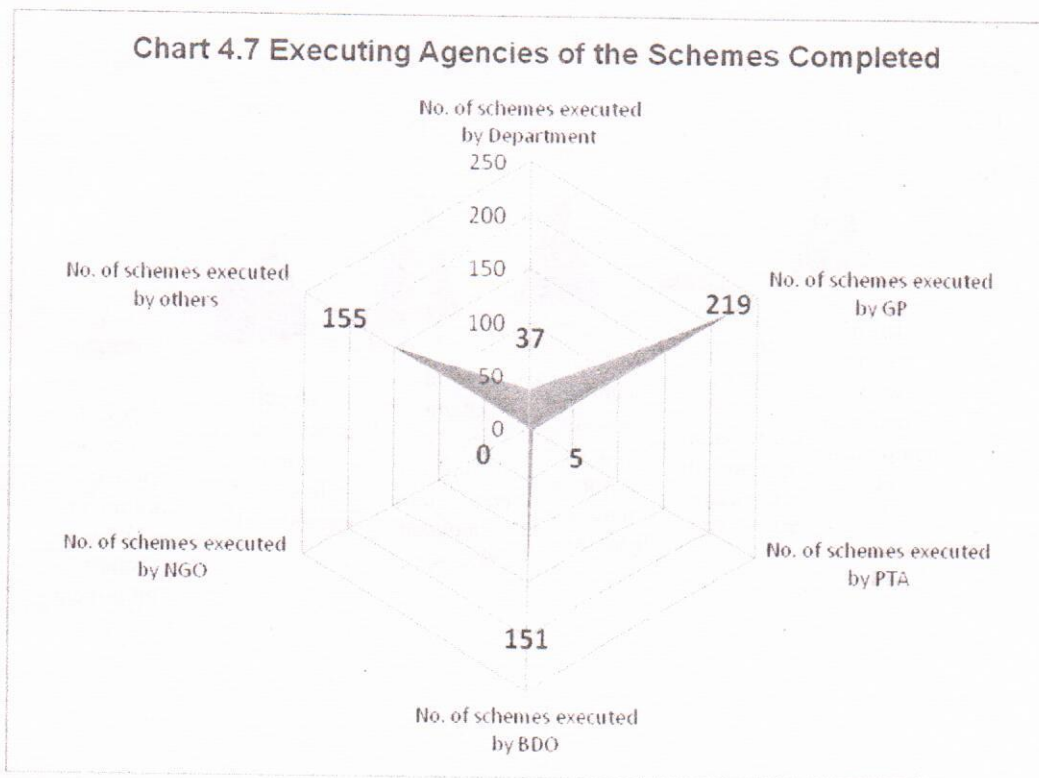
variation between the sanctioned amount and the final amount with which the scheme was actually completed. It was found that in case of about 83% of the sample schemes, amount sanctioned was equal to the estimated cost of the schemes suggesting to the provision of adequate budget for the proposed schemes. However, there were about 16% of the sample schemes where the full amount could not be provided and the sanctioned amount was less than the estimates prepared for the schemes. However, it is not suggestive of the under-budgeting against the estimated cost as 22.75% of the total schemes were completed with a cost less than the sanctioned amount against those schemes. In case of about 1% of the sample schemes the amount sanctioned against schemes exceeded the estimated cost. These variations are depicted in the bar diagram on the previous page.

**4.1.8** As the guidelines for implementation of SDP provide that all the works and schemes sanctioned under SDP are not to be phased beyond a period of one year, the survey attempted to capture the scheme wise time taken for their



completion. Based on the information collected it was found that about 85% of the total sample schemes were completed within a period of one year. The schedules in case of 4% of the total sample schemes did not contain any information about the completion time of the scheme. 5% of the sample schemes were completed in a period extending beyond 2 years and 3% of the schemes were completed between 18 to 24 months and the same percentage of the sample schemes were completed between 12 to 18 months. A majority of the sample schemes (33%) were completed in a period of less than three months. 21% of these schemes took three to six months to complete and 9% of the schemes could be completed between six to nine months. Whereas, 22% of the total sample schemes took nine to twelve months to complete.

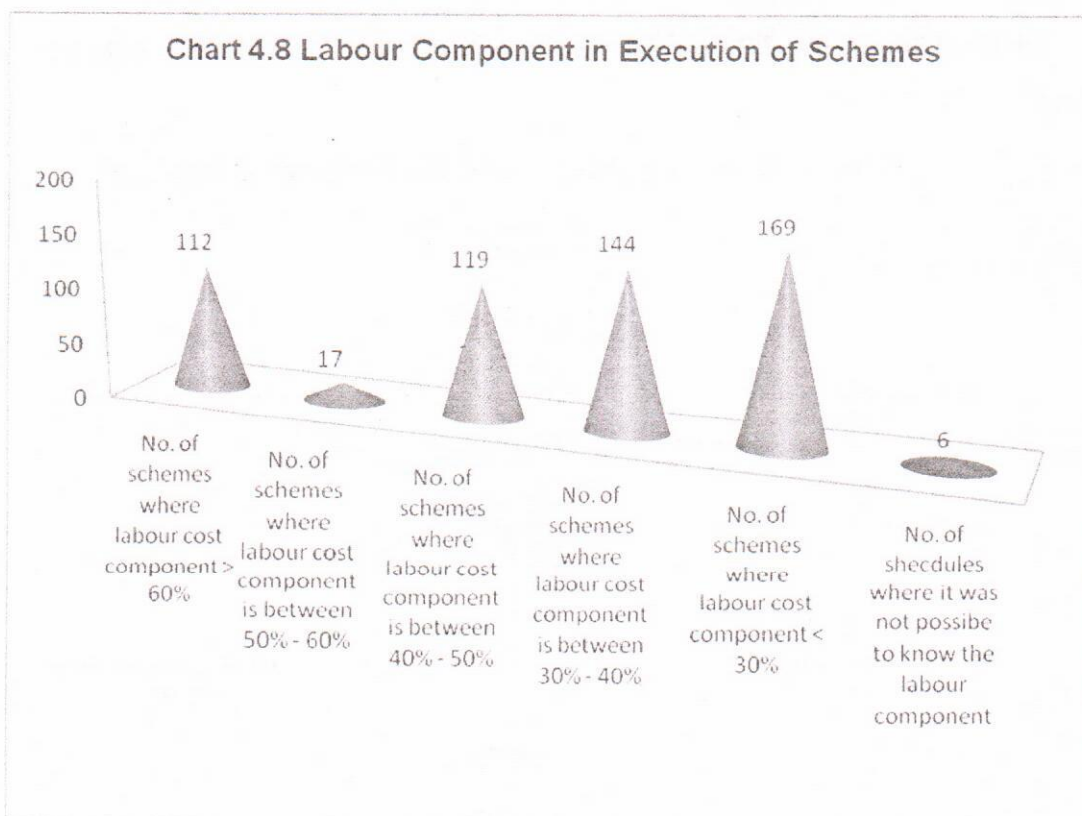
4.1.9 Out of the total 567 sample schemes, 219 (38.62%) schemes were



executed by the Gram Panchayats concerned indicating to the sense of belonging towards the works sanctioned and executed under SDP amongst the community. Works numbering 151 (26.63%) were executed through the Block Development Officers in whose jurisdiction the completed schemes fell and 155 (27.34%) of the

sample schemes were executed by the agencies other than the Gram Panchayats, Block Development Officers, and departmental agencies. None of the sample scheme was found to has been executed by an NGO. Only 5 sample schemes which pertained to the works undertaken for the schools were executed by the Parents-Teachers Associations (PTAs). Only 37 (6.52%) of the sample schemes were executed by the Departmental agencies. The pattern of involvement of various agencies in the execution of the schemes and works sanctioned under the Sectoral Decentralized Planning Programme indicates to the existence of execution of development plans in a decentralized and participatory manner.

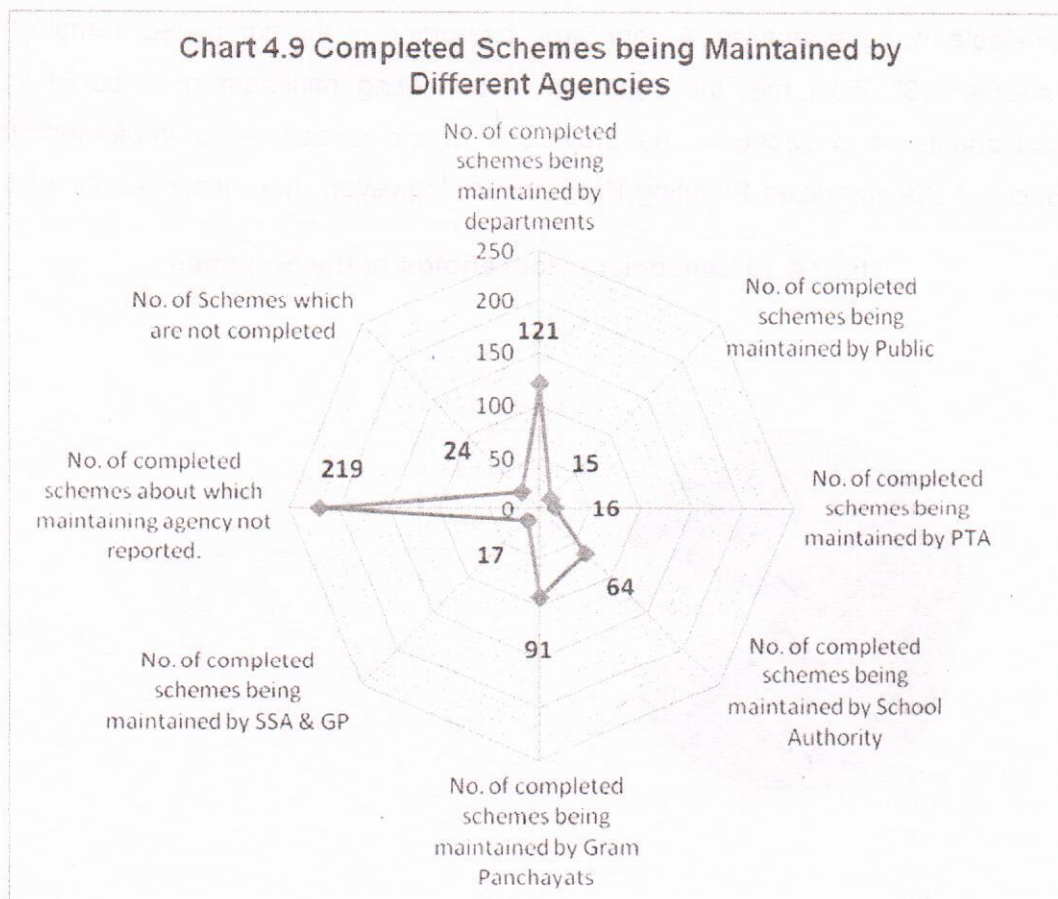
#### 4.1.10 Execution of development works with the participation of the local



community also gives rise to the employment opportunities to the local workers. Labour component in the overall cost of a work is a good indicator of the employment generation. The information contained in the relevant column of 6 schedules was insufficient to draw any inference about the labour component of the completed work. It was found that 112 (19.75%) of the sample schemes had

more than 60% of the labour component in them. However, about 77% of the schemes had labour content less than 50% in their total cost indicating to high capital intensity of the works executed under SDP between 1993-94 and 2000-01. The 169 works (29.81%) of the sample schemes have labour content of less than 30% of their total cost. Despite relatively low labour intensive nature of the schemes being executed under SDP the encouraging fact is that these schemes have resulted in providing employment to the locally available skilled, semiskilled and unskilled workers.

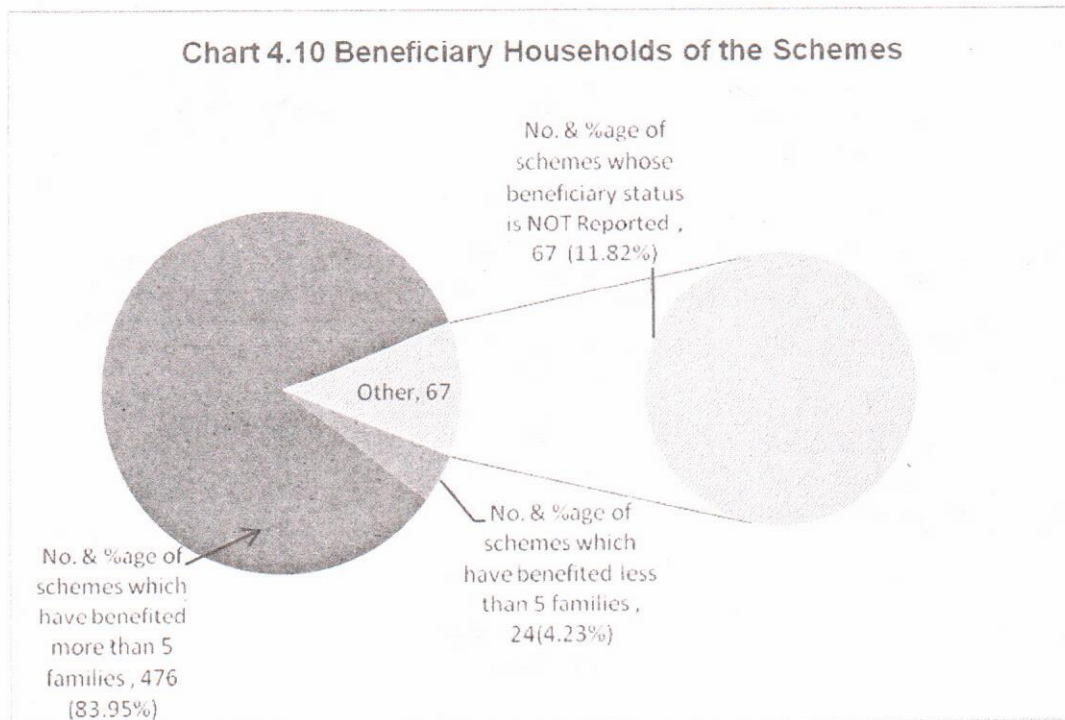
**4.1.11 The maintenance cost of the completed schemes is a recurring expenditure**



and it has to be borne by the agencies which have ownership of these schemes. There is a large proportion of the sample schemes where no agency has been reported to be maintaining them (219 nos. comprising 38.62% of the total sample schemes). 121 sample schemes (21.34%) were being maintained departmentally. 80 sample schemes (14.11%) were being maintained either by the Parent-

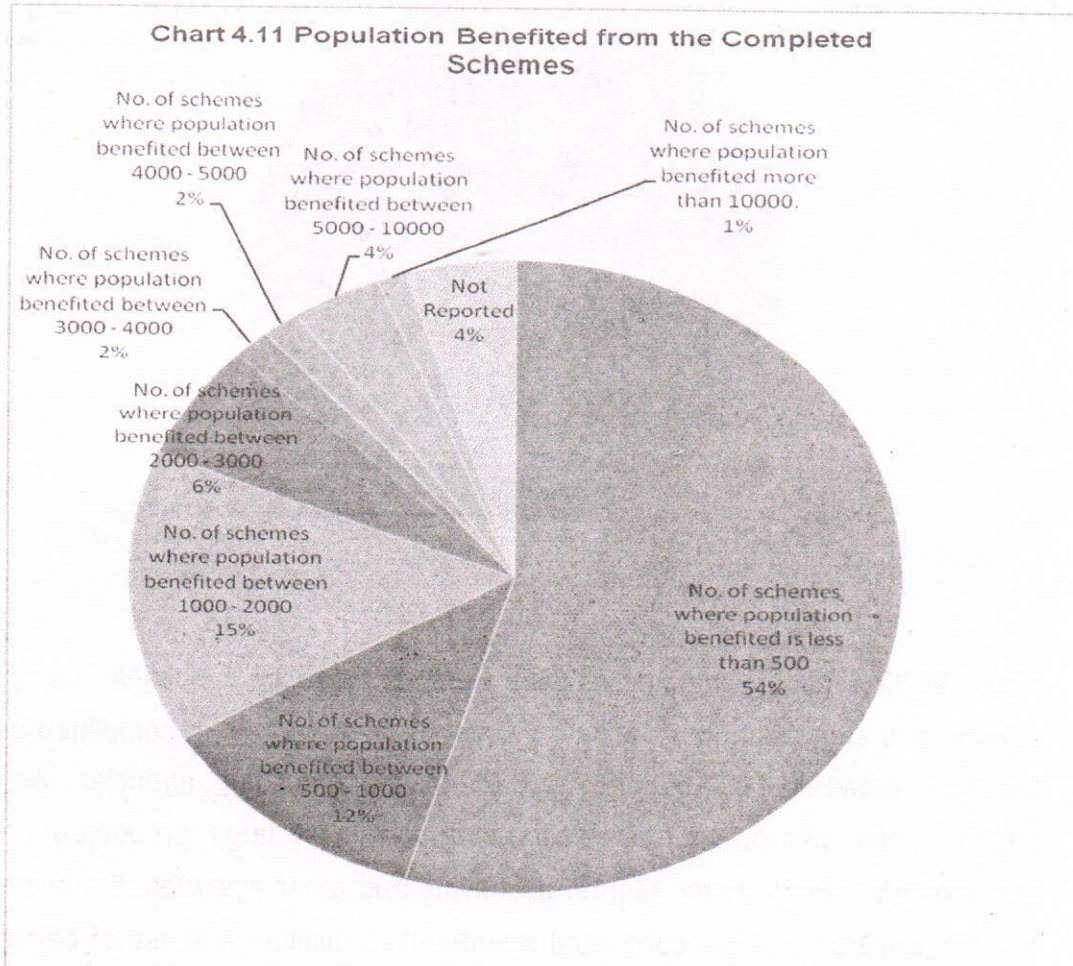
Teachers Association or by the school authorities themselves. 108 (19.04%) sample schemes are being maintained either by the Gram Panchayats or by the societies formed under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. Out of the total 567 sample schemes, 24 schemes were not completed due to the land related bottlenecks or some other similar reasons. Only 15 sample schemes (2.64%) are being maintained by the public or the users themselves. Hence about 60% of the total sample schemes are being maintained by different agencies depending upon their ownership.

**4.1.12** With regard to the number of households benefited from a particular scheme, in case of 66 sample schemes (11.64%) no information was made available in the schedules. A very large proportion of the completed sample the schemes (83.95%) met the condition of benefiting minimum of 5 beneficiary households as provided in the provisions of the guidelines to implement the Sectoral Decentralized Planning Programme. However, there were 4.23% of the



total sample schemes where the number of beneficiary household was reported to be less than five. The criterion of a minimum number of five households for a scheme to become eligible for sanctioning under SDP has been followed in a

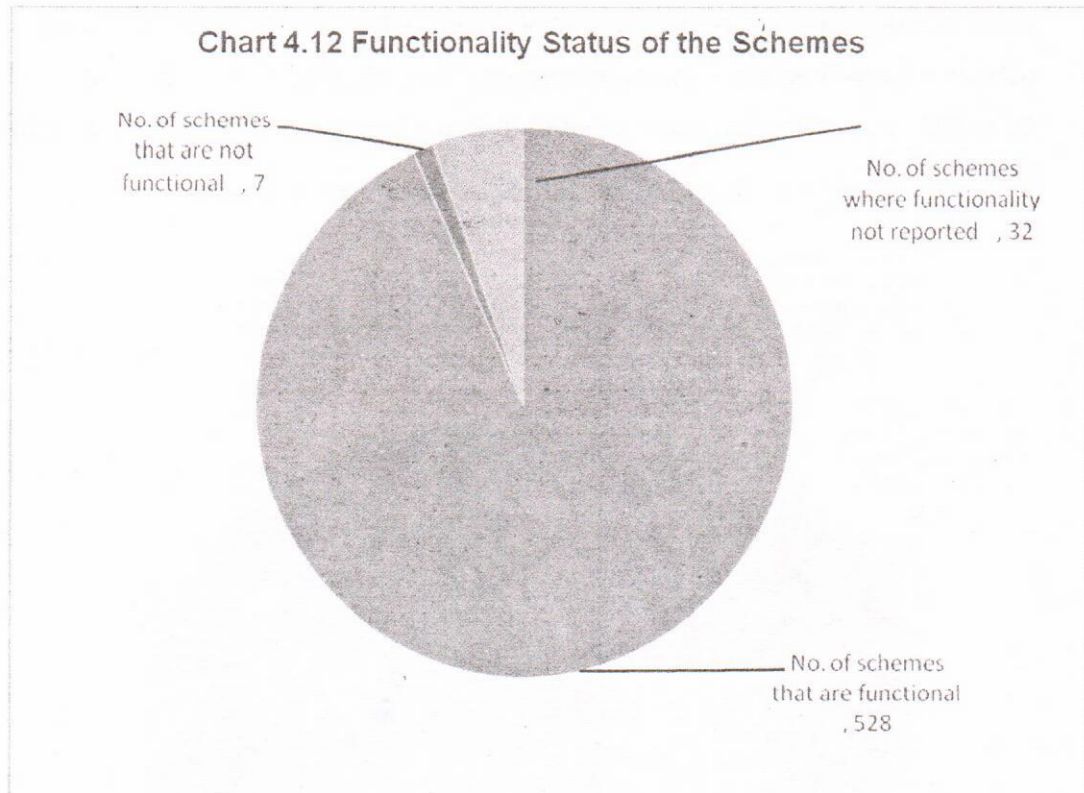
large proportion of the completed schemes. The sample schemes on which the information was received in the department have further been segregated on the basis of the population benefited by the About 54% (309) of the total sample schemes benefitted the population less than 500 people. 12% of the total sample schemes catered to the requirement of the population between 500 and 1000 and



15% of the total sample schemes served the population between 1000 and 2000. The proportion of the sample schemes which benefited the population of more than 2000 was only 19%. Thus, it can be easily inferred from the analysis that the schemes sanctioned under the SDP have largely benefited the areas with dense population. schemes..

**4.1.13** An effort was also made to determine if the works completed under the SDP were functional on the date of the survey. The functionality status of the schemes was known by directly interacting with the beneficiaries and also with the

officials of the executing agencies. The completed schemes were also physically inspected by the field investigators on the sample basis. It was seen that



about 93.12% of the sample schemes were found to be functional during the survey. It is suggestive of adequate maintenance of the works completed under the SDP between 1993-94 and 2000-01 by the executing agencies. As has already been inferred in the earlier paragraphs that large proportion of the schemes are owned by the Gram Panchayats and other agencies, the inference that the ownership of the completed schemes has instilled a sense of belonging amongst the local people is indeed heartening. There were only 32 sample schemes which were non-functional due to some natural calamity or some litigation. The functionality status of 7 sample schemes could not be known due to lack of information.

## APPENDIX TO CHAPTER 4

TABLE – 4.1 Category-wise Sample Schemes

Sr. No.	Category	Number of works
1	2	3
1	Roads	170
2	Irrigation Scheme	29
3	Water Supply Schemes	84
4	School Works	213
5	Community Assets	46
6	Others	25

TABLE – 4.2 Completed Schemes recommended by

Sr. No	Work Recommended by	No. of Works
1	2	3
1	No. of schemes recommended by Gram Sabha	449
2	No. of schemes recommended by Ministers	1
3	No. of schemes recommended by Mahila Mandal	7
4	No. of schemes recommended by MLA	56
5	No. of schemes recommended by Others	32
6	No. of schemes not recommended by any elected representative/body	22

**TABLE – 4.3 Variations in Actual Cost, Estimated Cost and Sanctioned Amount**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Extent of Variation</b>	<b>No. of Schemes</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
1	No. of schemes where estimated cost was equal to sanctioned amount	472
2	No. of schemes where estimated cost exceeded sanctioned amount	89
3	No. of schemes where estimated cost was less than the sanctioned amount	6
4	No. of schemes where final cost was more than sanctioned amount	40
5	No. of schemes where final cost was less than sanctioned amount	129

**TABLE – 4.4 Time Taken for Completion of the Schemes**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Category of Schemes by Completion Time</b>	<b>No. of Schemes</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
1	No. of schemes completed in less than three months	189
2	No. of schemes completed in three to six months	117
3	No. of schemes completed in six to nine months	52
4	No. of schemes completed in nine to twelve months	122
5	No. of schemes completed in twelve to eighteen months	19
6	No. of schemes completed in 18 to 24 months	15
7	No. of schemes completed in more than 24 months	28
8	No. of schemes for which time not reported	25

TABLE – 4.5 No. of Schemes by Cost of Construction

Sr. No.	Category of Schemes by Cost	No. Of Schemes
1	2	3
1	No. of schemes with final cost less than Rs. 5000/-	2
2	No. of schemes with final cost between Rs. 5000 – Rs. 20000/-	47
3	No. of schemes with final cost between Rs. 20000 – Rs. 50000/-	123
4	No. of schemes with final cost between Rs. 50000 – Rs. 100000/-	169
5	No. of schemes with final cost between Rs. 100000 – Rs. 200000/-	74
6	No. of schemes with final cost more than Rs. 200000/-	29
7	No. of schemes whose final cost is not reported	123

TABLE – 4.6 Executing Agencies of the Schemes

Sr. No.	Executing Agency	No. of Schemes
1	2	3
1	No. of schemes executed by Department	37
2	No. of schemes executed by GP	219
3	No. of schemes executed by PTA	5
4	No. of schemes executed by BDO	151
5	No. of schemes executed by NGO	0
6	No. of schemes executed by others	155

**TABLE – 4.7 Categorization of Schemes by Labour Component in the Total Cost**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Labour Component in the Total Cost</b>	<b>No. Of Schemes</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
1	No. of schemes where labour cost component > 60%	112
2	No. of schemes where labour cost component is between 50% - 60%	17
3	No. of schemes where labour cost component is between 40% - 50%	119
4	No. of schemes where labour cost component is between 30% - 40%	144
5	No. of schemes where labour cost component < 30%	169
6.	No. of schedules where it was not possible to know the labour component	6

**TABLE – 4.8 Maintenance of the Completed Schemes**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Maintenance Agency</b>	<b>No. of Schemes</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
1	No. of completed schemes being maintained by departments	121
2	No. of completed schemes being maintained by Public	15
3	No. of completed schemes being maintained by PTA	16
4	No. of completed schemes being maintained by School Authority	64
5	No. of completed schemes being maintained by Gram Panchayats	91
6	No. of completed schemes being maintained by SSA & GP	17
7	No. of completed schemes about which maintaining agency not reported.	219
8	No. of Schemes which are not completed	24

**TABLE 4.9 Categorization of Schemes by Families Benefitted**

Sr. No.	Families Benefitted	No. of Schemes
1	2	3
1	No. of schemes which have benefited less than 5 families	24
2	No. of schemes which have benefited more than 5 families	476
3.	No. of schemes whose benefited status is not Reported	67

**TABLE – 4.10 Population Benefitted by the Schemes**

Sr. No.	Population Benefitted	No. of Schemes
1	2	3
1	No. of schemes where population benefited is less than 500	309
2	No. of schemes where population benefited between 500 - 1000	67
3	No. of schemes where population benefited between 1000 - 2000	84
4	No. of schemes where population benefited between 2000 - 3000	35
5	No. of schemes where population benefited between 3000 - 4000	9
6	No. of schemes where population benefited between 4000 - 5000	9
7	No. of schemes where population benefited between 5000 - 10000	21
8	No. of schemes where population benefited more than 10000.	7
9	No. of Schemes where the population benefitted has not been Reported	26

**TABLE – 4.11 Functional Schemes**

Sr. No.	Functionality Status	No. of Schemes
1	2	3
1	No. of schemes that are functional	528
2	No. of schemes that are not functional	7
3	No. of schemes where functionality not reported	32

## CHAPTER 5

### INTER DISTRICT COMPARISONS

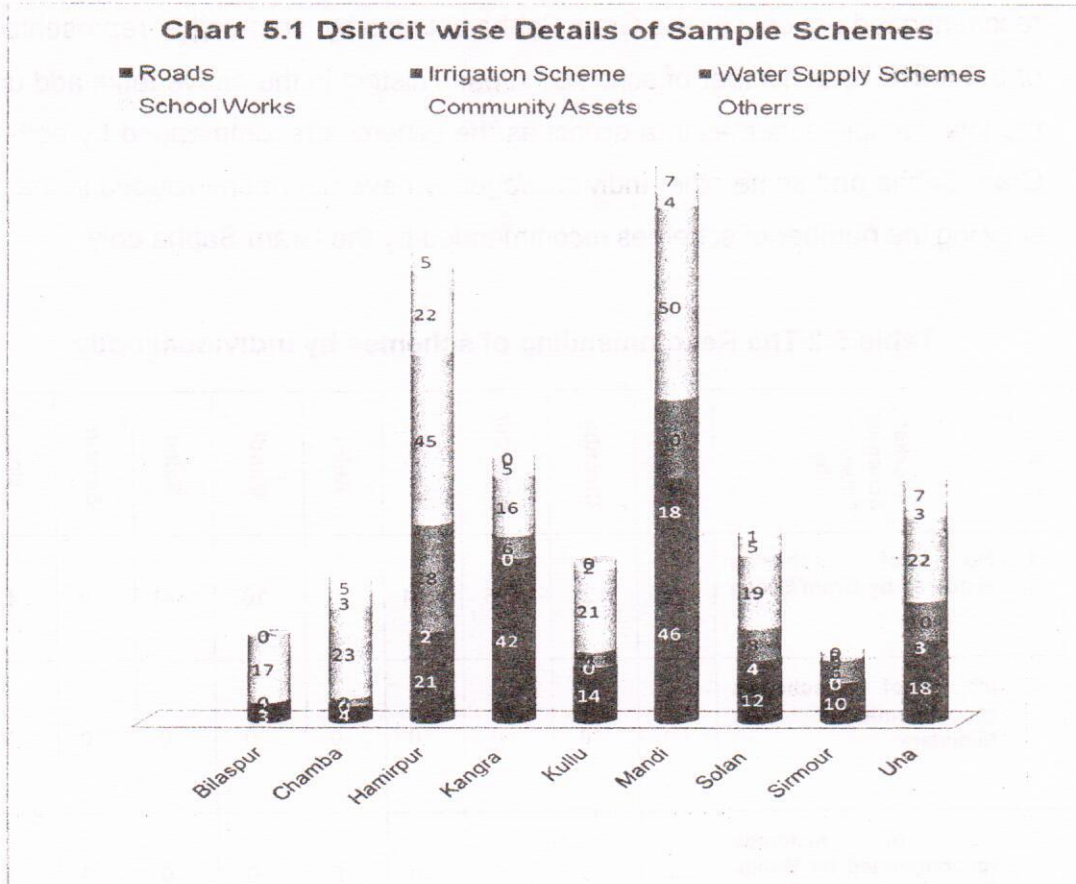
5.1.1 Out of the total 567 sample schemes, 22 schemes were selected from Bilaspur district and out of these, 3 were roads, 2 were irrigation schemes and 17 sample schemes pertained to the works in the schools. Chamba district had 37 of the sample schemes, out of which, 4 were roads, 2 were water supply schemes, 23 were school works, 3 were community assets and 5 schemes fell in others category. Hamirpur had a total of 123 sample schemes out of which, 45 were school works, 21 were roads, 2 schemes were irrigation schemes and 28 were water supply schemes. 22 sample schemes in Hamirpur district were categorized

**Table 5.1 District-wise Details of Sample Schemes**

S. No.	Category	Bilaspur	Chamba	Hamirpur	Kangra	Kullu	Mandi	Solan	Sirmaur	Una	All Districts
1	Roads	3	4	21	42	14	46	12	10	18	170
2	Irrigation Schemes	2	0	2	0	0	18	4	0	3	29
3.	Water Supply Schemes	0	2	28	6	4	20	8	6	10	84
4.	School Works	17	23	45	16	21	50	19	0	22	213
5.	Community Assets	0	3	22	5	2	4	5	2	3	46
6.	Others	0	5	5	0	0	7	1	0	7	25
7.	Total	22	37	123	69	41	145	49	18	63	567

as Community assets and 5 were categorized as others. Kangra district had 42 roads, 6 water supply schemes, 16 school works and 5 community assets that constitute a total of 69 sample schemes from the district. There were 41 sample schemes in the Kullu district that comprised of 14 roads, 4 water supply schemes, 21 school works and 2 community assets. A total of 145 sample schemes were selected from Mandi district comprising of 46 roads, 18 irrigation schemes, 20 water supply schemes, 50 schools works, 4 community assets and 7 schemes fell

in others category. The schedules sent to Shimla district were not received back in the Planning Department. 49 sample schemes were selected from Solan district. Out of these 49 sample schemes, 12 were roads, 4 were irrigation schemes, 8



were water supply schemes, 19 were school works, 5 were community assets and 1 was categorized as others. Out of 18 sample schemes, in Sirmaur district, 10 were roads, 6 were water supply schemes and 2 were Community Assets. Although there has been a general preference for undertaking development works related to the schools and education, inter-district variations have been observed. For example, Kangra had largest number of sample schemes completed between 1993-94 and 2000-01 that pertain to construction of roads.

**5.1.2** There had been a uniform pattern across the districts that indicates that a very large proportion of the schemes has been approved by the Gram Sabaha in all the districts. Una and Hamirpur have considerable number of schemes recommended by others. Only 6 schemes in Sirmaur and one scheme in Una have been recommended by Mahila Mandals also indicating to women's participation in development. However, a much more is required to be done to

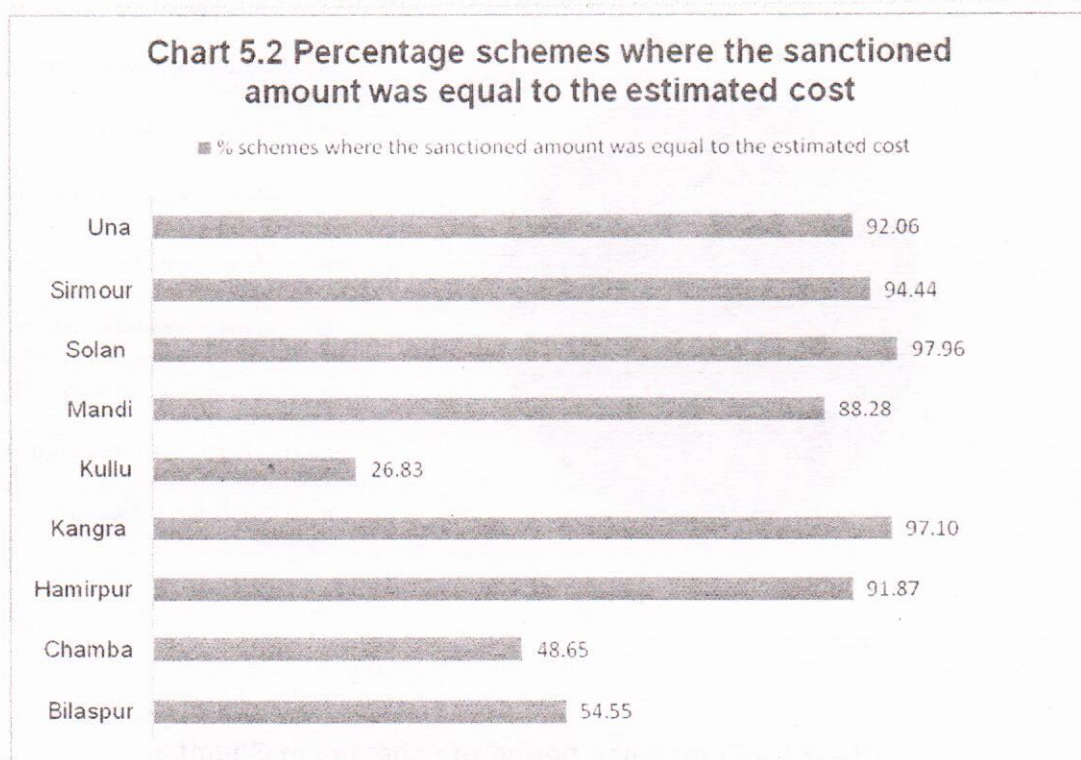
involve more and more women in the development activities as the extent of women's participation is not very large as indicated by the number of schemes recommended by the women. There are some schemes which have been recommended not only by the Gram Sabha but also by some other representative or body. The total number of schemes in each district in the above table add up to the total sample schemes in a district as the schemes recommended by both the Gram Sabha and some other individual/agency have not been included in the row showing the number of schemes recommended by the Gram Sabha only.

**Table 5.2 The Recommending of schemes by individual/body**

S. No.	Works/ Schemes Approved by	Bilaspur	Chamba	Hamirpur	Kangra	Kullu	Mandi	Solan	Sirnaur	Una
1	No. of schemes rendered by Gram Sabha	17	27	96	61	32	105	41	8	42
2	No. of schemes recommended by Ministers	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	No. of schemes recommended by Mahila Mandal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1
4	No. of schemes recommended by MLA	2	0	0	7	4	40	0	4	5
5	No. of schemes recommended by Others	0	6	18	0	0	0	5	0	9
6	No. of schemes recommended by both G Sabha and Another agency/individual	2	4	9	1	5	0	3	0	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>63</b>

**5.1.3** Kullu, Chamba and Bilaspur were the districts where there was large number of schemes having a variation between the estimated cost and the sanctioned amount against the sample schemes/works completed under SDP between 1993-94 and 2000-01. Solan district had the highest percentage of

completed sample schemes in which case there was no variation between the



sanctioned amount and the estimated cost of the schemes/works. Solan was followed by Kangra, Sirmaur, Una, Hamirpur and Mandi in decreasing order of percentage of schemes where there was no variation in the estimated cost and the sanctioned amount against the schemes. Kullu had the lowest percentage of the completed sample schemes where there was no variation between the sanctioned amount and the estimated cost of the schemes.

Chart 5.3 Completion period of schemes in Bilaspur

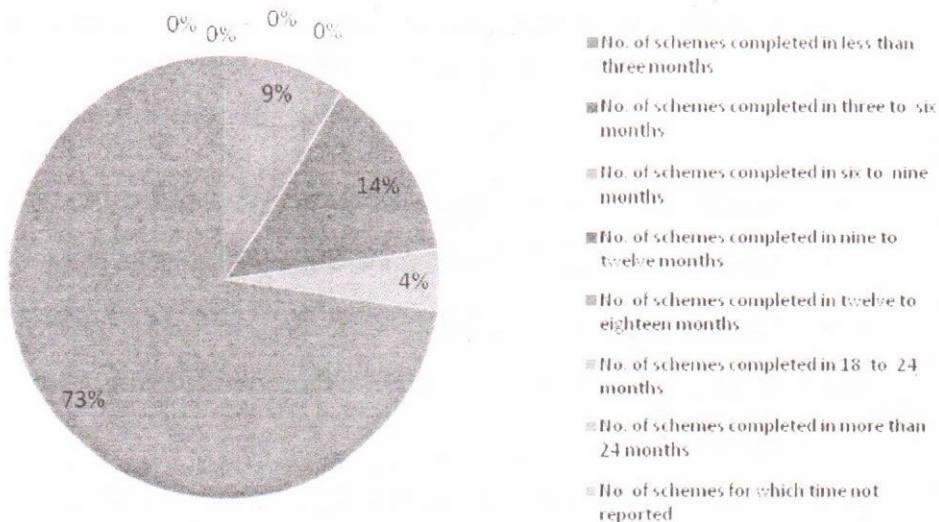


Chart 5.4 Completion period of schemes in Chamba

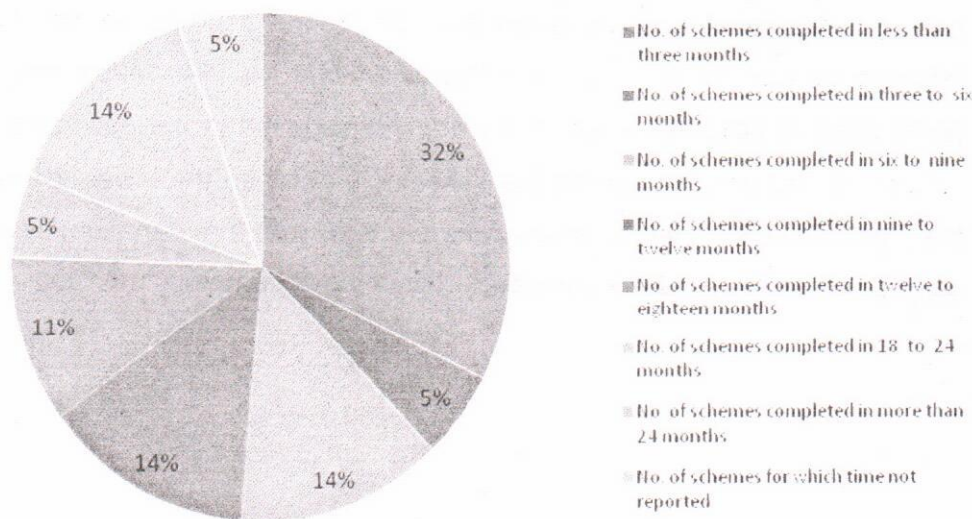


Chart 5.5 Completion period of schemes in Hamirpur

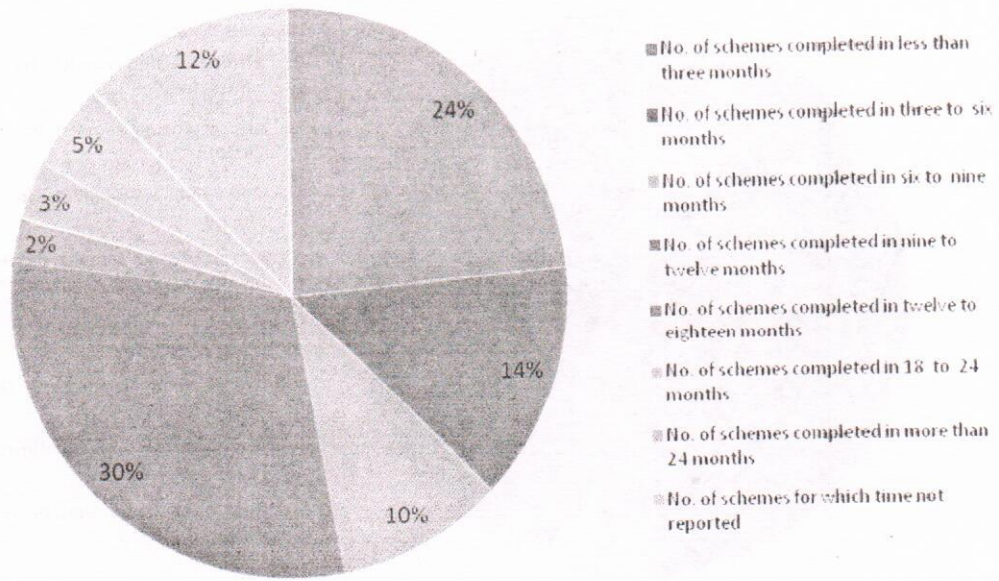


Chart 5.6 Completion period of schemes in Kangra

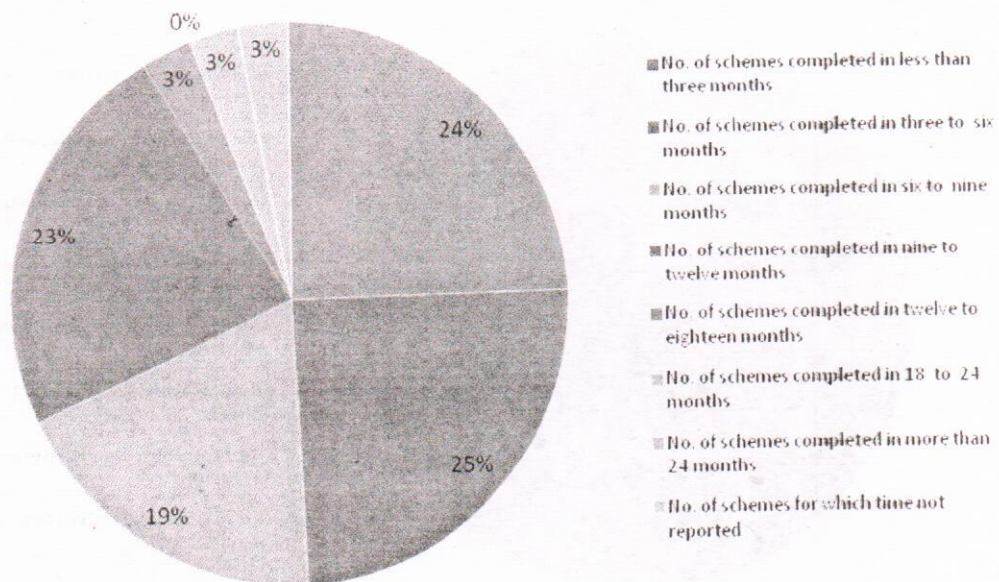


Chart 5.7 Completion period of schemes in Kullu

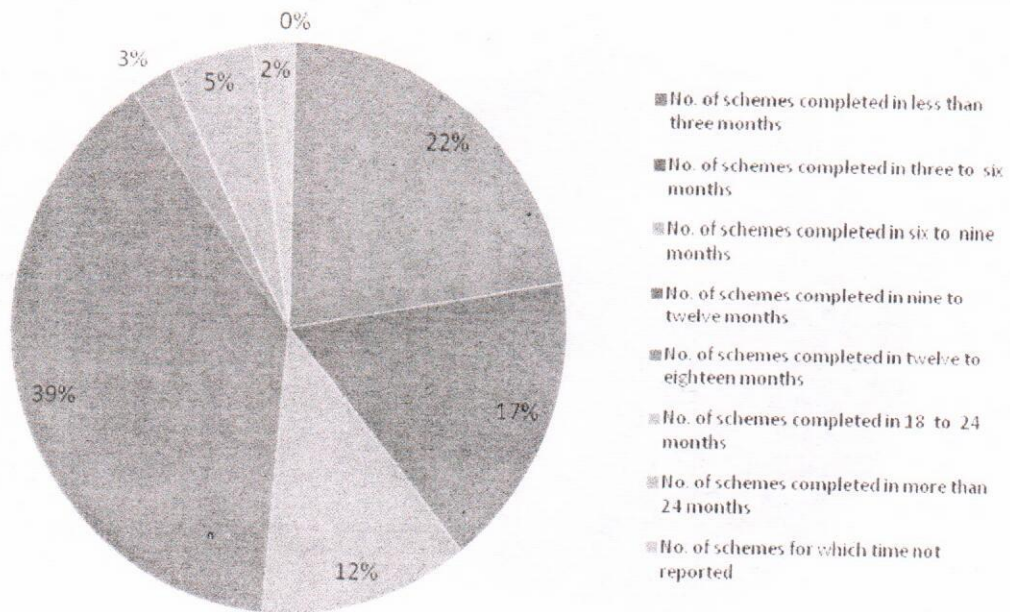


Chart 5.8 Completion period of schemes in Mandi

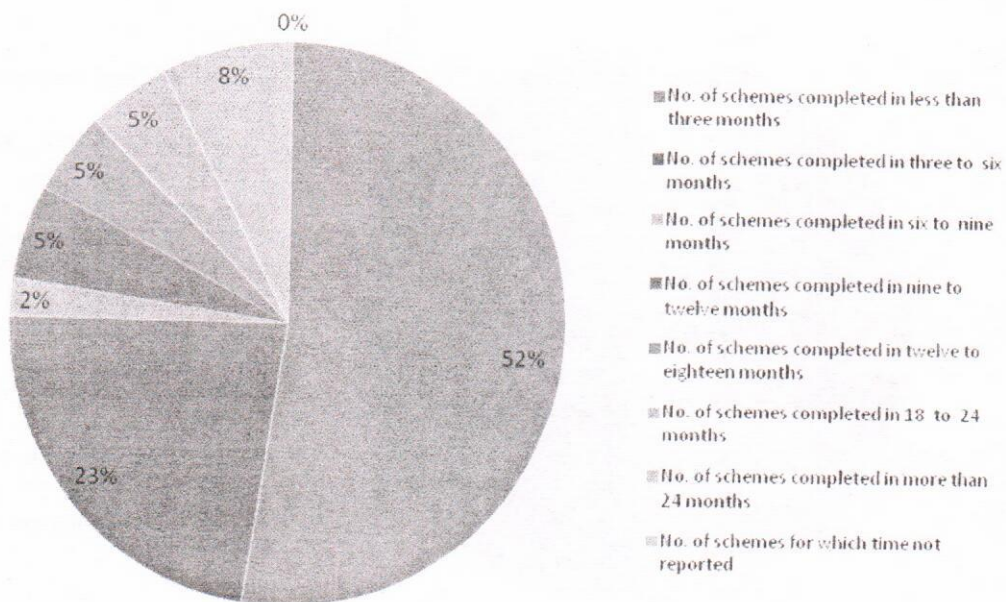


Chart 5.9 Completion period of schemes in Solan

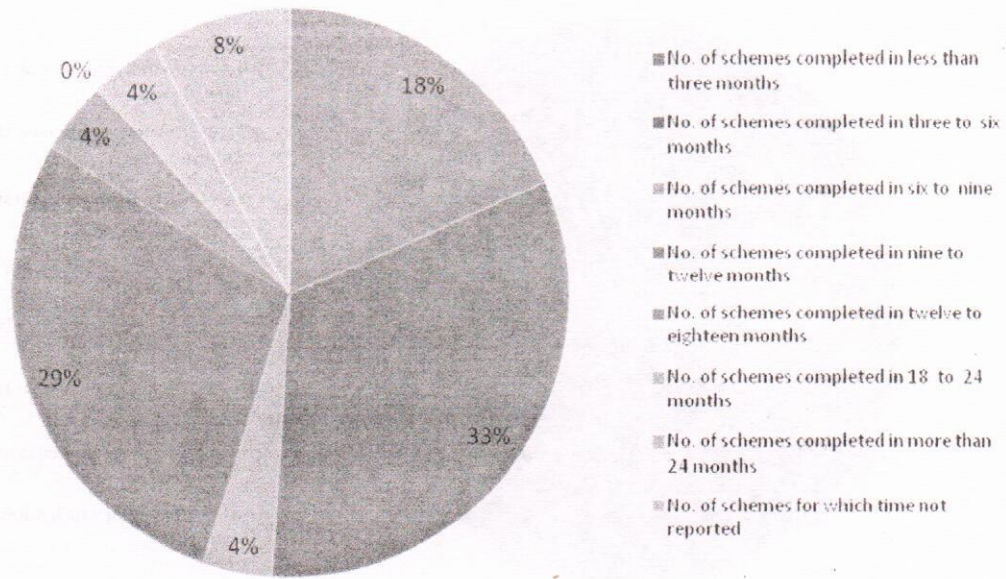


Chart 5.10 Completion period of schemes in Sirmour

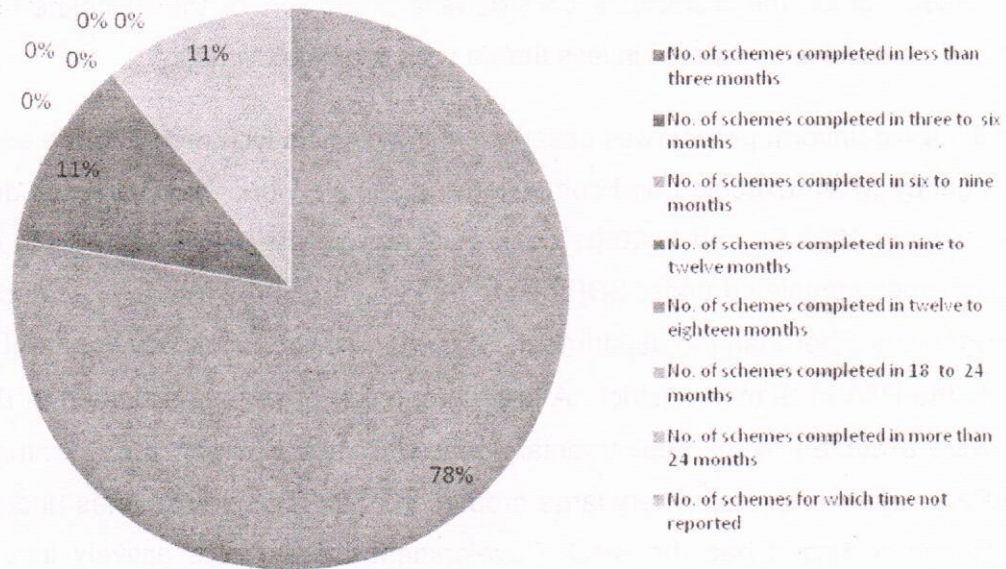
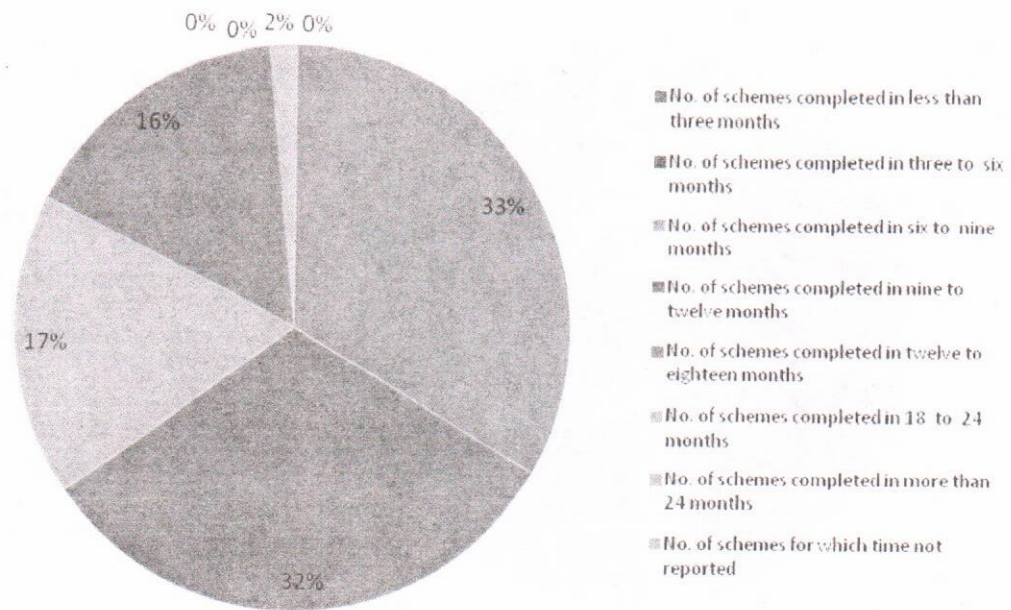


Chart 5.11 Completion period of schemes in Una



District wise information on the average time taken for schemes to get completed has been exhibited with the help of the pie diagrams for each district on the preceding pages. Although, average time taken to complete the sample schemes varied across the districts, a considerable proportion of the completed sample schemes were completed in less than a year in all the districts.

**5.1.4** No uniform pattern was observed in the districts with regard to the executing agency which executed and completed the sample works sanctioned under SDP between 1993-94 and 2000-01 as is evident from the Table 5.3. All the sample schemes completed under SDP during 1993-94 to 2000-01 were executed by the agencies other than the department, Gram Panchayat, Block Development Officer or the PTA in Sirmaur district. A large proportion of sample schemes in Bilaspur were executed by the departmental agencies. While in Chamba district the Gram Panchayats executed a very large proportion of the sample schemes under SDP. Hamirpur district had the Block Development Officer more actively involved in execution of the sample schemes. In Kangra district, the Gram Panchayats again executed a considerable proportion of the total sample schemes. Kullu also followed the pattern as was observed in case of Kangra. The Gram Panchayats

and the Block Development Officers together in Mandi district executed almost equal number of sample schemes that were executed by the other agencies. The proportion of sample schemes executed by the Gram Panchayats in the all the sample schemes was relatively higher in Una district.

**TABLE 5.3 Details of Executing Agencies of the Schemes**

S. No	Category	Bilaspur	Chamba	Hamirpur	Kangra	Kullu	Mandi	Solan	Sirmaur	Una
1	No. of Schemes Executed by Department	18	0	0	13	2	1	1	0	2
2	No. of Schemes executed by GP	3	29	0	44	33	39	32	0	39
3.	No. of Schemes executed by PTA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
4.	No. of Schemes executed by BDO	0	0	98	8	6	37	1	0	1
5.	No. of Schemes executed by NGO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	No. of Schemes executed by Other Agencies	0	8	25	4	0	68	15	18	17
7.	Total	22	37	123	69	41	145	49	18	63

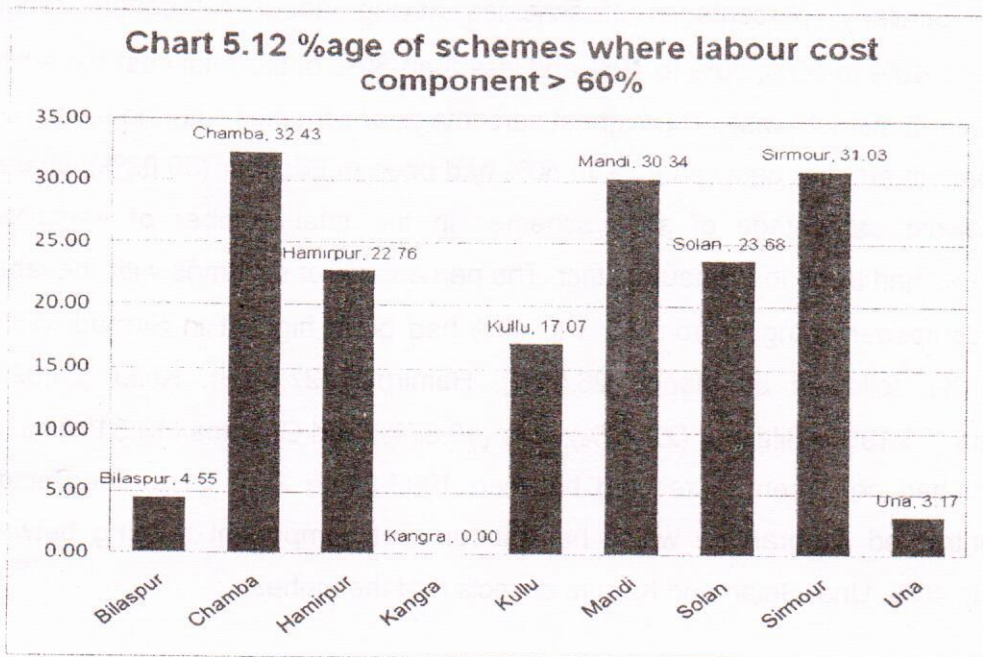
5.1.5 Table 5.4 gives the total number of schemes sanctioned and executed under SDP between 1993-94 and 2000-01 with varying labour component in the total cost of the executed schemes. In absolute terms, Mandi had the highest number of schemes which had labour component more than 60 percent of the total cost of the sanctioned schemes. The labour component in the schemes sanctioned and executed under Sectoral Decentralized Planning Programme between 1993-94 and 2000-01 has varied across the districts. Chamba had the highest percentage of the schemes sanctioned between 1993-94 to 2000-01 under SDP in the district that had the labour cost more than sixty percent of the total cost of the schemes. (32.43%). Chamba was followed by Sirmaur having executed 30.34% of the total schemes that had labour component more than 60% of the total cost. Sirmaur was followed by Mandi (30.34%), Solan (23.68%), Hamirpur (22.76%), Kullu (17.07%),

Bilaspur (4.55%), Una (3.17%) and Kangra districts executed no scheme under SDP during the reference period which had labour component more than 60 percent of the total cost.

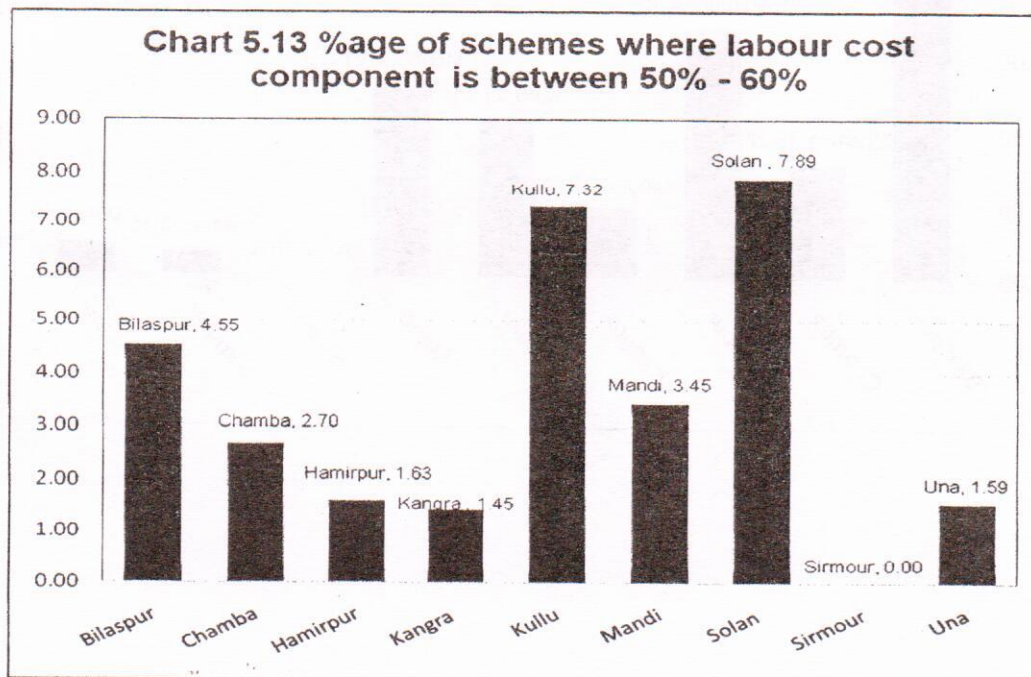
**TABLE 5.4 Details of Schemes Completed with varying Labour Component**

S. No.	Item	Bilaspur	Chamba	Hamirpur	Kangra	Kullu	Mandi	Solan	Sirmour	Una
1	No. of schemes where labour cost component > 60%	1	12	28	0	7	44	9	9	2
2	No. of schemes where labour cost component is between 50% - 60%	1	1	2	1	3	5	3	0	1
3	No. of schemes where labour cost component is between 40% - 50%	13	6	42	7	9	38	0	1	3
4	No. of schemes where labour cost component is between 30% - 40%	5	5	34	16	10	53	0	11	10
5	No. of schemes where labour cost component < 30%	2	12	16	45	12	5	26	7	44
6	No. of schemes where labour cost component is not defined	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>63</b>

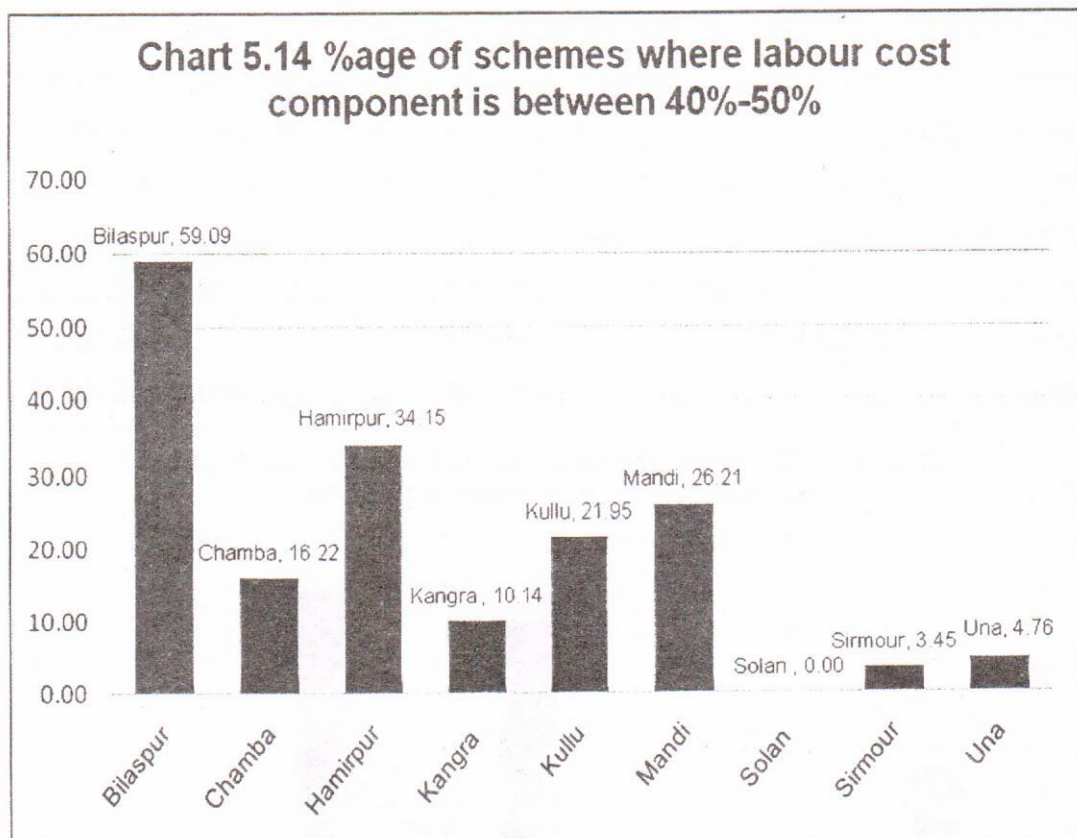
scheme under SDP during the reference period which had labour component more than 60 percent of the total cost.



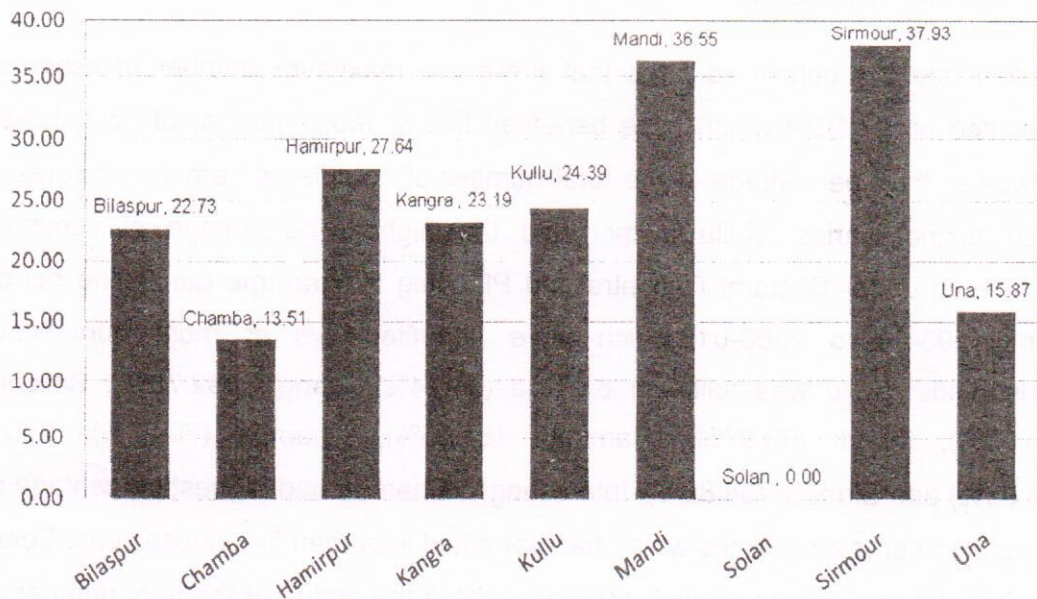
**5.1.6** District Solan had the highest percentage (7.89%) of total sanctioned schemes which had labour component ranging from 50% to 60%. Kangra had lowest percentage of such schemes where labour component ranges from 50% to 60% of the total cost of the scheme, whereas Sirmaur had no scheme having labour cost component ranging between 50% to 60% of the total cost. Kangra is followed by Una (1.59%), Hamirpur (1.63%), Chamba (2.70%), Mandi (3.45%), Bilaspur (4.55%) and Kullu (7.32%) which had more number of schemes having labour cost component ranging between 50%- 60% than Kangra in the ascending



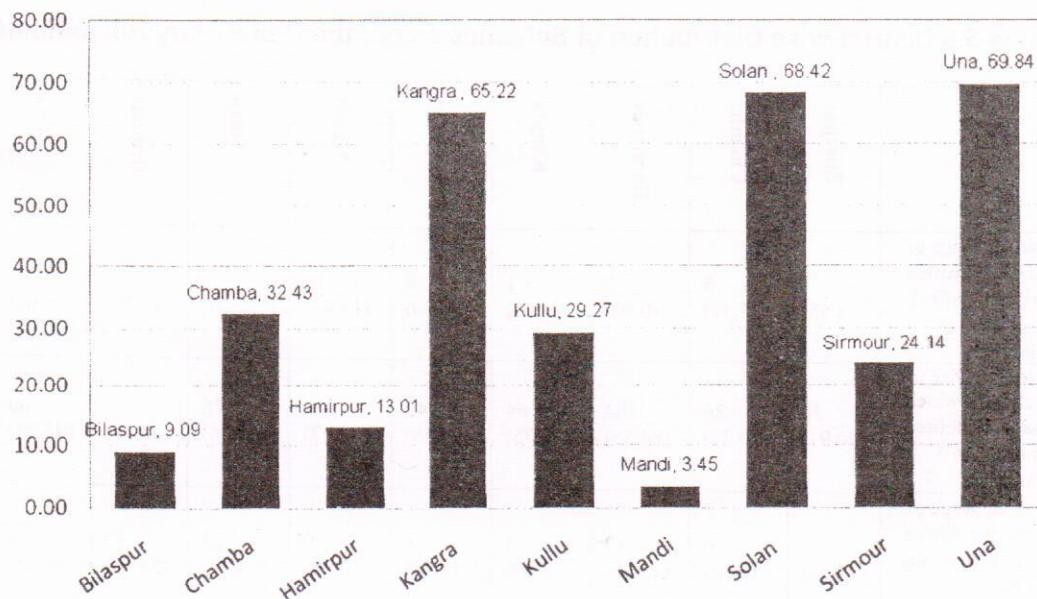
order. Similarly, percentages of schemes having labour component ranging between 40% to 50%, 30% to 40% and less than 30% of the total cost have been worked out district –wise. The highest percentage of schemes with the labour cost component ranging between 40% to 50% had been in Bilaspur (59.09%) whereas the lowest percentage of such schemes in the total number of sanctioned schemes had been in Sirmour district. The percentage of schemes with the labour cost component ranging from 30% to 40% had been highest in Sirmour district (37.93%), followed by Mandi (36.55%), Hamirpur (27.64%), Kullu (24.39%), Kangra (23.19%), Bilaspur (22.73%), Una (15.87%) and Chamba (13.51%). Solan district had no scheme executed between 1993-94 to 2000-01 under Sectoral Decentralized Programme which had labour cost component ranging between 30% to 40%. Una, Solan and Kangra districts had the highest



**Chart 5.15 %age of schemes where labour cost component is between 30% - 40%**



**Chart 5.16 %age of schemes where labour cost component < 30%**



percentage of schemes sanctioned and executed under SDP in which the labour cost component had been less than 30%. This indicates to the possibility of less

employment generation in these districts under SDP schemes executed between 1993-94 and 2000-2001.

5.1.7 Table 5.5 below indicates that there are maximum number of schemes executed under SDP which have benefited five or more number of households. However, their percentage in the total number of completed sample schemes in each district varies. Kullu district had the highest percentage of schemes completed under Sectoral Decentralized Planning Programme during the period from 1993-94 to 2000-01 which have benefited five or more number of households. Kullu was followed by Una (95.24%), Kangra (92.75%), Bilaspur (90.91%), Mandi (88.97%), Hamirpur (84.55%), Chamba (70.27%), Solan (53.06%) and Sirmour (38.89%). Interestingly, Chamba had highest percentage of completed sample schemes which had benefited less than five households. Solan had highest percentage of such schemes where the status of the total number of households benefited was not reported in the filled up schedules. Mandi also had considerable percentage of completed sample schemes which had benefited less than five households. Sirmour district also had about 55.56% of the completed

**Table 5.5 District-wise Distribution of Schemes as per the Beneficiary Households**

Items	Bilaspur	Chamba	Hamirpur	Kangra	Kullu	Mandi	Solan	Sirmour	Una
No. & %age of schemes which have benefited less than 5 families	1 (4.55)	5 (13.51)	0 (0.00)	1 (1.45)	0 (0.00)	16 (11.03)	0 (0.00)	1 (5.56)	0 (0.00)
No. & %age of schemes which have benefited more than 5 families	20 (90.91)	26 (70.27)	104 (84.55)	64 (92.75)	40 (97.56)	129 (88.97)	26 (53.06)	7 (38.89)	60 (95.24)
No. & %age of schemes whose benefited status is NOT Reported	1 (4.55)	6 (16.22)	19 (15.45)	4 (5.80)	1 (2.44)	0 (0.00)	23 (64.94)	10 (55.56)	3 (4.76)

sample schemes where beneficiary status was not reported. Hamirpur, Solan, Kullu and Una districts had not even a single completed sample scheme which had benefited less than five households.

## CHAPTER 6

### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

6.1.1 One of the main objectives of the study was to determine if the implementation of Sectoral Decentralized Planning Programme has succeeded in meeting the expectations of the people living in rural areas in terms of their development needs across the districts in Himachal Pradesh. It can be safely inferred that this Programme has been very popular as is evident from the fact that there has always been a large shelf of projects in the District Planning Offices awaiting funds. During a financial year also there has been a persistent demand for additional funds from districts in addition to the normal budget allocations. The works sanctioned under Sectoral Decentralized Planning Programme have also been completed within the stipulated time frame as enunciated in the guidelines for implementation of the Programme. Main findings of the study have been listed below:

1. People gave first priority to the works in the nature of strengthening the infrastructure related to schools as about 38% of the total works executed under Sectoral Decentralized Planning Programme related to the schools. About 30% of the works sanctioned and executed under the Programme pertained to the road infrastructure, followed by Water Supply Schemes, Community assets and Irrigation Schemes in that order.
2. There have been repeated requests from the districts for additional allocations of funds under Sectoral Decentralized Programme indicating to the popularity of programme with the people.
3. About 96% of the total works executed under the programme during the reference period had participation either from the Gram Panchayats or the elected representatives at the various levels. This is indicative of the objective of decentralized democratic development having been met through implementation of this Programme.
4. Participation of women in the development process has been indicated by the fact that about 1% of the total sample schemes sanctioned and

- executed under Sectoral Decentralized Planning during the reference period were recommended by the Mahila Mandals.
5. About 60% of the total sample works executed under the Programme during the reference period were completed with the total cost of Rs. One lakh or less. There were only 5 % of the sample schemes which had financial implication of more than Rs. Two lakh.
  6. In case of 83% of the total sample schemes executed under SDP during the reference period the allocation was equal to the estimated cost of the works sanctioned. This has helped in timely completion of a large number of schemes.
  7. Around 15% of the sample schemes had variations in terms of the estimated cost and the actual completion cost. One of the possible reasons for variations between the two can be change of cost and other circumstance during actual execution process.
  8. About 85% of the works executed during the period from 1993-94 to 2000-01 were completed within a period of one year. There appears to be a strong correlation between the adequate budgetary allocations for execution of the schemes and the timely completion of the schemes.
  9. Participatory approach has been observed not only at the time of recommending the schemes but also at the time of actual execution of the schemes as 67% of the schemes were either executed by the Gram Panchayats themselves or through the Block Development Offices. However, there was marked absence of NGO's both in recommendation and execution stage.
  10. About 77% of the completed schemes had labour cost content less than 50% of the total cost of the schemes and there were only about 20% of the sample schemes which had labour cost component of more than 60% of the total cost of the schemes. High labour cost content in the schemes executed under SDP indicates to employment generation at the local level through the Programme.
  11. About 60% of the completed schemes are being maintained either by the Gram Panchayats or departments or Parents Teachers Associations of the

schools. This includes 2.64% of the total sample schemes which are being maintained by the public or the actual users.

12. 83.95% of the total sample schemes executed under Sectoral Decentralized Planning Programme from 1993-94 to 2000-01 have benefitted a minimum of five households or more.

13. About 54% of the completed sample schemes had benefitted a population of 500 or less and only 1% of the completed schemes have benefitted a population of 10,000 or more. This is suggestive of benefits of the schemes accruing to the sparsely dispersed population of the rural areas in the State.

14. 93.12% of the completed schemes were reported to be as functional and the remaining 6.88% of the completed schemes were non functional due to some natural calamity or some other similar reasons.

## CHAPTER 7

### RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1.1 The following are the recommendations based on the findings of the study:

1. Certain variations have been observed between the estimated cost and the allocated funds against the schemes sanctioned under the SDP and also, a strong correlation has been observed between the adequate allocations against the completed schemes and the timely completion of the schemes executed under SDP. It is recommended that all care is to be taken to ensure adequate allocations against the sanctioned schemes so as to ensure timely completion of the schemes.
2. There has been some evidence of involvement of the Mahila Mandals in recommending the works to be taken under SDP. Steps may be taken to ensure proactive participation of more and more women both in recommending and execution of the development works implemented under SDP.
3. Some of the schemes have been found to have taken more than one year for their completion. More close monitoring of the schemes executed under SDP is recommended to ensure timely completion of the schemes under SDP.
4. The percentage of sample schemes with the labour cost content more than 60% was relatively low in the sample schemes. All efforts may be made at the district level to ensure large proportion of the labour cost content in the total cost of the works under SDP so that more employment opportunities are created at the local level.
5. More care is required to ensure that the total number of household benefited by a scheme sanctioned under SDP is five or more while sanctioning the schemes under SDP.
6. Vigorous publicity of the Programme is recommended to ensure that the benefit of the Programme flows to the deserving sections of the society.

## SCHEDULE-I

### AN EVALUATION STUDY ON SECTORAL DECENTRALISED PLANNING PROGRAMME IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

#### PART -I

- 1.1 Name of the District : \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.2 Name of the Block : \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.3 Name of Panchayat : \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.4 Name of Village : \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.5 Name of Scheme : \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.6 Type of Scheme : \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.7 Whether the Scheme was approved in Gram Sabha before submission Yes/No
- 1.8 If No, how the scheme was conceptualized
- i) At the initiative of Mahila Mandal
  - ii) Announcement by the Minister / MLA
  - iii) At the request of Zila Parishad
  - iv) Any other agency, pleas specify
- 1.9 Date and Year of sanction (DD/MM/YYYY) 

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- 1.10 Month of start of work \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.11 Whether the work was started in time Yes/No
- 1.12 If No reasons thereof :- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 1.13 Estimated cost of the scheme (Rs.) \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.14 Sanctioned amount (Rs.) \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.10 Whether the work was completed within the sanctioned amount Yes/No  
if No, give reasons \_\_\_\_\_

- 1.11 Additionality if any \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.12 Actual final cost \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.13 Whether the work was completed within \_\_\_\_\_ Yes/No  
Specific time limit of not
- 1.14 If yes, give date of submission of completion \_\_\_\_\_  
Certificate
- 1.15 If No, give reasons
- 1.16 Time taken for completion after the \_\_\_\_\_  
Start of work
- 1.17 Name of executing agency \_\_\_\_\_

## PART – II

### DETAIL OF EMPLOYMENT GENERATION

- 2.1 Total cost of scheme \_\_\_\_\_
- i) Labour cost \_\_\_\_\_
- ii) Capital cost \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.1 Time taken for completion of work \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.2 Total No. of daily wagers employed in the scheme :

Sr. No.	Classification	Wage rate	No. of Workers	Total No. of days employed	Man days
i)	Meson/Carpenter				
ii).	Labourers				
iii).	Others, specify				

- 2.3 Details of daily wagers (**From Within the Village**)

Sr. No.	Classification	Wage rate	No. of Workers	Total No. of days employed	Man days
iv)	Meson/Carpenter				
v)	Labourers				
vi)	Others, specify				

2.4 Details of Daily Wagers (**Outside the Village**)

Sr. No.	Classification	Wage rate	No. of Workers	Total No. of days employed	Man days
1.	Meson/Carpenter				
2.	Labourers				
3.	Others, specify				

2.5 Details of Daily Wagers (**Outside H.P.**)

Sr. No.	Classification	Wage rate	No. of Workers	Total No. of days employed	Man days
1.	Meson/Carpenter				
2.	Labourers				
3.	Others, specify				

**PART – III**

3.1 Comments of Panchayat Pardhan/Up Pradhan :

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3.2 Comments of Investigator :

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Name and signature of Investigator

Date of Survey.

## SCHEDULE-II

2.1	Name of the District	_____
2.2	Name of the Block	_____
2.3	Name of Panchayat	_____
2.4	Name of Village	_____
2.5	Name of Scheme	_____
2.6	Type of Scheme	_____
2.7	Population of Village/Panchayat/	_____
2.8	No. of Villages benefited	_____
2.9	No, of persons benefited	_____
2.10	Whether any other such schemes already existed in the village	Yes/No
	If yes, specify number	_____
2.11	Present status of the scheme	
	i) Completed	_____
	ii) In-complete	_____
	iii) Work not started	_____
2.12	Is the scheme functional	Yes/No
	(i) If No, specify reasons	_____ _____
	(ii) If yes, what benefits are being accrued Comments of Beneficiaries	
	(a)	_____
	(b)	_____

## I Roads

- i) Length of road \_\_\_\_\_
- ii) No. of rooms added \_\_\_\_\_
- iii) Population benefited \_\_\_\_\_

## II Schools

### a) Class Rooms

- i) Total No. of rooms already available \_\_\_\_\_
- ii) No. of Rooms added \_\_\_\_\_
- iii) Total No. of students \_\_\_\_\_

### b) Toilets

- i) New facility Yes/No
- ii) No. of beneficiaries Boys                  Girls

### c) Stadium/Play Ground

- i) Dimension of Ground
  - a) Length \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) Breadth \_\_\_\_\_
- ii) Capacity (No.) \_\_\_\_\_
- iii) No. of competitions held after its construction(games played) \_\_\_\_\_

## III. Water Supply

- a) Nature of scheme : Well/Baoli/Tank/Hand pump/any other specify \_\_\_\_\_
- b) New facility or old facility \_\_\_\_\_
- c) No. of beneficiaries \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Daily requirement met from the scheme (in percentage) \_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Irrigation :**

- i) Increase in net irrigated area \_\_\_\_\_
- ii) Increase in gross irrigated area  
(Rabi and Kharif) \_\_\_\_\_
- iii) Addition in the area under cash crops \_\_\_\_\_

**2.11 Maintenance of assets created:**

Name of the agency maintaining the asset \_\_\_\_\_

- i) Has asset created been repaired after its construction Yes/No

If Yes,

- i) Amount spent,
- ii) Agency maintaining the assets
- iii) Funds sanctioned by

2.12 Is the scheme beneficial for more than five families  
If yes, Specify number \_\_\_\_\_

2.13 General remarks/comments of beneficiaries \_\_\_\_\_

2.14 Comments of investigator \_\_\_\_\_

**Date of Survey**

**Name and Signature of investigator**

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## INSTRUCTIONS TO THE FIELD INVESTIGATORS

1. Investigators are expected to visit the Block office for obtaining the detailed information for schedule I (part-I) and scheduled-II.
2. Amount of the scheme(s) finally released to the executing agency has to be verified from BDO office.
3. Signature of Junior Engineer concerned be obtained in the schedule for authentication of the information.
4. Compare and cross check the labour cost with wage rate and mandays generated.
5. Entry in column 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5 should tally with entry in column 2.2.
6. One sanction should be considered as one scheme and sanction as second scheme.
7. No. of villages benefited should be recorded.
8. Entry must be recorded in words.
9. Time taken should be recorded separately :
  - i) from the date of sanction to start of work
  - ii) from start of work to completion of work
  - iii)
10. The information on labour cost, capital cost, employment, wage rate/mandays generated should be confirmed from the muster kept by executing agencies i.e. Registered Committee, Mahila Mandal or any other executing agencies to whom the work was assigned.
11. Comments and signature of Gram Panchayat Pradhan, Up Pradhan or member of the Panchayat in case Panchayat Pradhan/Up Pradhan is not available.
12. Comments of at least two beneficiaries be recorded about the benefits/utility of the scheme. (See page 1 and 2 of Schedule-II).

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राजकीय मुद्रणालय, हि० प्र०, शिमला—1705—योजना/2013—3-12-2013—200 पुस्तकें।