CHAPTER IV

DISTRICT RURAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (DRDA) IN KADAPA - AN OVERVIEW
Historical Background of DRDA

Poverty alleviation through Self-employment and Wage-employment programmes is the theme of rural development. It is the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) at the District level which oversees the implementation of different anti-poverty programmes. DRDA came into existence with effect from 1.4.1980. Previously, it was known as Marginal Farmer and Agricultural Land Development Agency (MFALDA). Later on it became Small Farmer Development Agency (SFDA). These agencies were only to cater the development of Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers in rural area. Now DRDA has embraced manifold activities for uplift of the rural poor.

DRDA has become an autonomous agency having its own Governing Body registered under Society Registered Act XXI. 1960. After 73rd amendment act past in the year 1993 President of Zilla-Parishad is the Chair Person of the Governing Body and the District Collector is its Chief Executive Officer.

Nature of DRDAs

DRDAs have been carved out as an adjunct to the district administration, yet keeping it slightly away from the direct line of control passing through the District Administration. After the aforesaid Etawah experiment, perhaps creation of DRDAs as part of the national policy in the field of Development Administration has been a landmark achievement in bringing about structural and functional changes in hitherto stagnant District Administration. By giving it the status of a Registered Society, it has been made some what autonomous like a Company, with a Board of Management, to oversee and direct its functions comparable to the role of Board of Directors of a Company, with a Board of Management, to the role of Board of Directors of a Company, in a limited way.

Activities of DRDA

I. Self-Employment Programme

II. Wage-Employment Programme

Role of DRDA

- Principal facilitators for drawing of Plan and Programmes.
- Allocates funds, Maintains accounts and collects Utilisation Certificates.
• Co-ordinates Executive Agencies, financial institutions, NGOs, Government and Panchayati Raj Institutions at different levels.
• Supervises and monitors various programmes implemented in the field.
• Ensures successful implementation of the programmes.
• Keeps inform Zilla-Parishad and Government through reports and returns.
• Creates awareness and transparency among the common people.

Objectives of DRDA

The primary objective of DRDA Schemes is to professionalize the DRDAs so that they are able to effectively manage the anti poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development and interact effectively with other agencies.

The specific objectives of the agency are;

• to identify the families living below the poverty line through survey conducted by the government servants working at field level.
• to give financial assistance to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families through banks and government sponsored schemes.
• to draw up model plans through technical departments, for executing the labour generating schemes such as Employment Assurance Scheme.
• to safe guard the interest of SC/ST, women and physically handicap persons.

Status of DRDAs in the States/UTs in India

In 10 States/ UTs the DRDAs continue to be separate with the only linkage established with the ZPs is making the President of ZP the Chairperson of the DRDA. These are Bihar, Chattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Lakshadweep. In Gujarat the District Development Officer, who is also the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad, continues as chair person for the DRDA. In nine States/ UTs either the Collector continues as the Chair person or some other arrangement has been made in this regard.
These are Assam, Goa, Haryana, Jharkhand, Manipur, Tamil Nadu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, and Puducherry. Andhra Pradesh has made the Zilla Parishad President as the Chair person of the DRDA while designating the Collector as the Executive Chairperson. Similarly, in Maharashtra, while the Zilla Parishad President is made as the Chair person of the DRDA, the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad is designated as the Executive Chairman of the Management Committee.

Table 4.1 shows the Status of DRDAs in the States/UTs in India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>State or U.T</th>
<th>Status of DRDA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>DRDAs are separate; Collector is the Executive Chairperson though ZP President is made the Chairperson; large number and scope of parallel bodies across layers</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>DRDAs are separate</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>DRDA separate; Collector is Chairperson and Ex Director; many parallel bodies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>DRDA separate; ZP Chairman is Chairman of DRDA; many other parallel bodies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chattisgarh</td>
<td>Reportedly DRDA merged; practically only the ZP Chairman is made the Chairman of DRDA;</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>DRDAs are separate</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>DRDA separate; District Development Officer is the Chairman;</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>DRDAs separate; Dy Commissioner/Collector is the Chairman</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>DRDAs separate; ZP chairman is the chairman of DRDA; there are many other parallel bodies</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>DRDAs separate; interestingly, the DRDA administration is being refurbished, which by itself could be a very positive step; Panchayat at district level is called the District Planning &amp; Development Board – in a way combining the ZP and DPC</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>DRDAs separate; Dy Commissioner is Chairperson of DRDA</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>DRDA merged with ZP since 1987; functions as a unit of ZP office with distinctiveness maintained only to facilitate transactions with the MoRD, New Delhi</td>
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<td>No.</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Notes</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>DRDAs merged with ZP, function as poverty alleviation cell of the ZP; some parallel bodies (Freshwater Fish Development Agency, Brackishwater Fish Development Agency) still function as per the directions of GoI. The MLA-LDF is also outside the purview and is sort of a parallel body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>DRDAs separate; ZP Chairman is the Chairman of DRDA Many parallel bodies, particularly those funded by multilateral and bilateral agencies and operated by the State Government as parasatal entities; DPIP and MPRLP are two examples.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>DRDA separate, ZP Chairman has a cosmetic position of being Chairman of Governing Body of DRDA with the CEO being the executive chairman of the Management Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>DRDA separate; Dy Commissioner as the Head; Many parallel bodies primarily associated with the Development programmes/schemes of the Union Government.</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>DRDA separate; PD – DRDA is designated as the Secretary-cum- Executive officer of ZP; ZP President is the Chair of DRDA</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>DRDAs separate; ZP Chairman is made the Chairman and it is said that all Panchayats have access to the expertise of DRDA; there are other parallel bodies at district and village levels (Village Water and Sanitation Committees, Village Education Committees), with no linkage with Panchayats</td>
</tr>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>DRDA reportedly merged in 2003; however there are para-statals set up through multilateral funding as well as schemes of State and Union government</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>DRDA is separate</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>DRDA separate institution; Chaired by the District Collector; many parallel bodies like in village education committee, watershed Associations, village forests committees exists.</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>DRDA exists separately; President of ZP is the Chairman of DRDA</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>DRDAs separate; headed by ZP President; there are a few other parallel bodies</td>
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<td>No.</td>
<td>State/UT</td>
<td>Status and Details</td>
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<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>DRDA separate; ZP President is its chairperson; Van Panchayats, Village Education Committees are the other parallel bodies</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>DRDA merged; rechristened as DRDC of ZP;</td>
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<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Andaman and Nicobar</td>
<td>DRDA is separate; Out of three, only one ZP President is the Chair of DRDA;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>No DRDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>DRDA is separate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Daman and Diu</td>
<td>DRDA continues to function as a separate body and have not been merged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>DRDA is said to be merged; ZP President is the Chair; DRDA providing support to the ZP; other parallel bodies relate to Central schemes such as the SSA;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>DRDA is separate; Attempts are made to link other parallel bodies with Panchayats;</td>
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Functions of the District Rural Development Agency

> An effective delivery agency is necessary for the useful implementation of the programmes which is well designed, none of the anti-poverty programmes can have an impact unless they are implemented with clarity of purpose and commitment of the task. It is here that the DRDAs play a critical role. The DRDAs are overseeing the implementation of different programmes and ensuring that the necessary linkages are provided. To this end the DRDA is a supporting and facilitating organization and needs to play a very effective role as catalyst in the development process.

> The District Rural Development Agency is visualized as specialized and a professional agency capable of managing the anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development on the one hand and to relate effectively these to the overall effort of poverty eradication in the District. In other words, the DRDAs will continue to watch over and ensure effective utilization of the funds intended for anti-poverty programmes. It will need to develop a far greater understanding of the procedure necessary for poverty alleviation/ eradication. It
also needs to develop the capability to build synergies among different agencies involved for the most effective results. It will therefore need to develop distinctive capabilities rather than perform tasks that are legitimately in the domain of the panchayat raj institutions or the line departments. The roles of the DRDAs will, therefore, be the distinct from all the other agencies, including the Zilla Parishads.

➢ DRDAs must be more professional and should be able to interact effectively with various other agencies. They are expected to coordinate with the line department, the Panchayat Raj Institutions, the banks and other financial institutions. It is their ability to coordinate and bring about a convergence approach among different agencies for poverty alleviation and would set them apart.

➢ The DRDAs are expected to coordinate effectively with the Panchayat Raj they shall not perform the function of PRIs Institutions. Under any circumstances.

➢ Keeping this in view, the substantial investment that are being made in poverty alleviation programmes, the DRDAs shall ensure financial discipline in respect of the funds received by them, either from Central or State Governments. They shall also ensure that the accounts are properly maintained including in respect of the funds allocated to banks or implementing agencies in accordance with the guidelines of different programmes.

➢ The role of DRDA in terms of planning for effective implementation of anti-poverty programmes, coordinating with other agencies Governmental, non-Governmental agencies, technical and financial enabling the community and the rural poor to participate in the decision making process, overseeing the implementation to ensure adherence to guidelines, quality, equity and efficiency, reporting to the prescribed authorities on the implementation, and promoting transparency in decision making and implementation is very much appreciable.

➢ The DRDAs shall also coordinate and oversee the conduct of the BPL Census and such other surveys that are required from time to time.

➢ The DRDAs shall carry out / aid in carrying out action research/ or evaluation studies that are initiated by the Central/State Governments.
➢ The DRDAs should deal with the anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. Entrusting of any programme to the DRDAs other than anti-poverty programmes of the ministry or be it of any other ministry of Government of India or the respective State Government will have to obtain the approval of the secretary, Rural Development of the respective state, who should examine such request in consultation with the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. In such cases it must be ensured that adequate provision is made for requisite staffing needed for proper implementation of the programme.

Organizational Structure of the DRDAs

➢ Each district has its own District Rural Development Agency. Ordinarily it is a society and is registered under Societies Registration Act. In respect of such states where DRDAs do not exist a separate cell should be created in Zilla Parishad which maintains a separate identity and accounts, so that the accounts of functionality can be audited separately. This cell should be directly under the control of CEO or alternatively an officer who has the qualifications to be a project Director under any circumstances the accounts of DRDA should not be merged or amalgamated with those of the Zilla Parishads.

➢ The DRDA must have an appropriate staffing structure as well as suitable personnel policy. Keeping this in view it wants to be an effective agency in view of the rule and functions of the DRDA are entered. The staffing structure of DRDA must include positions for planning, for poverty alleviation, project formulation, social organization and capacity building, gender concerns, engineering supervision and quality control, project monitoring, accountancy and Audit Functions as well as evaluation and impact studies. The state government may modify the structure suitably but without altering the basic design to take care of the needs of individual districts keeping in view their size as well as specificity. However, this will also be subject to an overall ceiling of administrative costs admissible to the DRDAs in the state. By and large the staff appointed should be dedicated to DRDA related works and should not be frequently transferred.
Project Director

➤ Each DRDA should be headed by Project Director (PD), who should have the rank of an Additional District Magistrate. The project Director should preferably be a senior scale officer of All India Services or senior officer of the State Service, eligible for the appointment to the All India Services. He would be in overall charge of the activities of the DRDA and responsible for interaction with the District/State administration as well as with the Government of India. The PD should be exclusively work for DRDA.

➤ In some states such as Maharashtra, the CEO of Zilla Parishad is the Chairman of the Zilla Parishad, Government of India has suggested all the State Governments that the chairman, Zilla Parishad should be the chairman of the governing body of the DRDA. In the light of this, the CEO of Zilla Parishad of such states could be designated as the Project Director of the DRDA.

The Office of DRDA consists of the following wings.

i. Self employment wing

ii. Women's wing

iii. Wage employment wing

iv. Engineering wing

v. Accounts wing

vi. Monitoring and Evaluation wing and

vii. General Administration wing

A brief description for each of the wing is given here under

(i) Self Employment Wing:

➤ The self employment wing shall be headed by a project Officer. The Project officer of this wing usually be assisted by APOs in the field of planning, social mobilization, credit and technology. The project officer may be specifically responsible for any of these four functions. The APO (Planning) would look after the activity clusters, district/block, village group plan, guiding the BDO's and others in the plan preparation, planning for infrastructure including marketing infrastructure. He would coordinate with the district officers, the banks as well as other institutions in the district. The APO (Social Mobilisation) would look after the group formation, capacity building, monitoring of groups, release of
revolving funds and coordination. The APO, who should be from the commercial banking sector, would coordinate with the banks in all matters relating to credit including the interface between the bankers and the beneficiaries and beneficiary group, loan disbursements as well as loan recovery. The APO (Technology) would look after the issues concerning Technology Upgradation as well as transfer of technology.

The DRDAs would be drawing up project for specific activities under the self-employment programmes, it would be necessary to have suitable experts to oversee the successful implementation such projects. As part of the overall programme management, the DRDAs may take outside expert on a consultancy basis. Secretary, Rural development of each state should develop guideline for selection of consultants so as to avoid any wrong use of such provisions and to see that only those who have a proven practical expertise are engaged. Such experts to be engaged on project specific basis will function under the overall control and supervision of the Project Officer, self-employment programmes.

(ii) Women’s wing:

In order to ensure that women receive adequate attention in all the anti poverty programmes, a Women’s Cell should be set up in each of the DRDA. This cell would establish necessary synergy with departments such as Women and child Development, Education and health Departments to ensure that women not only receive their due share in the anti poverty programmes but are also able to receive benefits of other programmes. The Women’s wing will be headed by an Assistant Project Officer who will function under the overall coordination of the Project Officer of the self-employment wing.

(iii) Wage Employment Wing

The central concern of the DRDA in the wage employment programmes should relate to planning, monitoring and vigilance by a technical wing. The DRDA should not concern itself with the actual implementation and execution of works which can be done by the line department/ engineers or the Panchayat Raj Institutions. At the same time, the magnitude of the wage employment wing, with a Project Officer assisted by a small complement of staff.
(iv) Engineering Wing

A Watershed wing will be set up in the DRDA in all such districts where IWDP/DPAP/DDP is in operation. This wing should consist of a project Officer, assisted by a small complement of staff. This staff would be independent of the programme support in the form of PIAs or Watershed committees.

(v) Account Wing

Wherever it has not been done, the DRDA should shift over to commercial accounting systems from the existing government account system. They should publish an annual report along with the balance sheet. The accounts wing of the DRDA should be headed by a senior Accounts Officer, either on deputation or by engaging the services of chartered accountant. He should be supported by an accounts Officer each for self-employment programmes and wage employment programmes duly assisted by accountants. Wherever the Watershed Programmes assisted by accountants, wherever the watershed programmes (IWDP/DPAP/DDP) are under implementation, an additional post of Accounts Officer may be sanctioned. For Indira Awaas Yojana, one Accountant at the district level should be available to monitor the progress of the programmes and accounts.

(vi) Monitoring and Evolution Wing

There should be a separate Monitoring and Evaluation wing headed by a Project Economist and functioning directly under the supervision of the Project Director. Apart from monitoring the progress of all the programmes, this wing should also carry out evaluation/impact studies regularly by independent institutions/experts including NGOs. The cost of such studies will be met from the respective programme funds. These wings should too monitor issue relevant to poverty in the district.

(vii) General Administration Wing

1. Administrative costs were earlier admissible under different programmes. In order to enable the DRDAs to develop a proper personnel structure and to ensure its proper growth over years, the proactive of meeting the administrative costs as percentages of each programme allocation has been given up. It will, on the other hand, be taken up as new scheme called ‘DRDA Administration with effect from 1st April, 1999. This scheme will be funded on a 75:25 by the Central and State Government.
2. Till 31.3.1999, administrative costs of the DRDAs were being met by way of a part of the programme fund of IRDP, JRY, EAS, and DPAP and the like. Administrative costs earlier available under different programmes stand withdrawn from 1.4.1999 and provision of administrative support to the DRDAs will be only under the scheme of ‘DRDA Administration’.

3. Since the salary structure in different states the states may follow their own salary structure. However, the administrative cost ceiling fixed should be met entirely by the State Government.

4. A maximum of 30 per cent of the salary cost may be allocated towards contingencies inclusive of rents, POL, office expenses and the like.

5. The administrative cost per district is fixed as follows;
   Category a Districts (<6 blocks) Rs.46 lakhs per year.

6. The above limits will be applicable from the year 1999-2000. This ceiling will be raised every year, on a compounding basis, up to 5 per cent to set off the increases due to inflation and the like.

7. The state government is allowed a sum up to 10 per cent of the above costs to be calculated at 10 per cent of the total admissible cost to all the districts in the state.

**Personnel Policy of the DRDAs**

1. Currently, there is no uniform policy for engaging and or recruiting the staff by the DRDA. In many states, there is staff both directly recruited as well as on deputation. It is essential that prudent personnel policies are followed if the DRDA are to be a professional agency or are to perform the ranks expected of them. The following principles are laid down which must necessarily be followed.

2. As a matter of policy, the DRDA should not have any permanent staff. Taking employees on deputation to the DRDA for specific periods has the advantage of better choice of staff, flexibility in staffing pattern and of motivating the staff. The objective of strengthening of DRDA is to provide them with certain professional capacity and have a flexible standing pattern. To start with, DRDA shall no longer be allowed to make any direct recruitment. In respect of the staff that is currently borne on the DRDA, the State Rural Development Department should immediately draw up a 3-5 years plan for absorption of the staff into the line departments.
3. The Project Directors, Project Officers, APOs and all technical posts are to be manned by officer with proven capability and motivation and are selected in an objective manner by specific selection committees. The project directors should be selected by a Committee headed by the Chief Secretary/ Development Commissioner/ Additional. Chief Secretary of the state and with the Secretary (RD) being the member convener, similarly for officers at the level of APOs and other technical officers, there should be a selection Committee headed by secretary (RD) for other staff too, other than ministerial and lower rank, the rank selection should be by an appropriate selection Committee.

4. In selection of Project Directors and APOs, emphasis should be on selecting officers of young age. Indicatively, the PDs and APO should be more than 40-45 years of age and in any case not more than 50 years of age.

5. Lack of sufficient length of tenure to the project personnel has been a worrisome factor in the implementation of the anti-poverty programmes. In order to avoid this risk, it is necessary to insist on a minimum tenure and also ensure its compliance. The Project Directors, APOs and other technical staff must have a minimum tenure of 2-3 years and only under exceptional circumstances can they be shifted that too after recording the specific reason in writers. Any violation should mean suspension of funds to the concerned DRDA.

6. The Secretary, Rural Development of the state should be in overall charge of the Project Directors of DRDAs. To start with, after selection the posting orders of Project Directors (the project officers, APOs) should be issued by the secretary, Rural Development and not by any other department. The cadre controlling authority of the project Directors/ other officers may place the services of the concerned officers (after selection) at the disposal of the rural Development Department for appoint men tot the concerned posts. The Secretary, Rural Development should also be responsible for making in charge arrangement when Project Directors go on long leave. The Secretary, Rural Development should actively associate himself/herself in the training requirements of project Directors and other DRDA staff.

7. In order to make the DRDA a professional body, the officials and staff of DRDAs should be constantly trained in the general field of management of rural areas and poverty. The personnel to the posted to the DRDA should be given a pre-service training to orient them suitably to their tasks.
8. There should be a system of an annual-in-service-training where the officers could be given the updates about the relevant fields and which could afford them an opportunity of exchanging their experiences.

9. Suitable training programmes will be designed by the Ministry in consultation with professional institutes of the national importance. The State Government may also identify suitable state level institutions in consultation with the ministry of Rural Development.

**Financial Procedure**

1. The scheme of DRDA Administration shall be a centrally sponsored scheme. The funds required under this programme shall be shared between the Centre and the states in the ratio of 75:25. Funds will be released directly to the DRDAs, in accordance with guidelines under this programme.

2. The Centre will release funds in two installments.

3. Release of First Installment

4. The release of first installment can be made without any formal request if the second installment in the previous year has been released without any condition. If later installment was not released at all or released with some conditions, formal requests for release of first installment are required from the DRDAs after the conditions have been fulfilled/ reasons for non release of the second installment have been met. For the first year and the like 1999-2000 all the DRDAs will be released first installment on an ad-hoc basis

5. The release of the first installment should ordinarily be completed by the end of the second month of the financial year

6. Release of Second Installment

7. The quantum of the second installment shall be subject to actual requirement within the overall ceiling. The second installment of Central funds shall be released on the request of the DRDAs in the prescribed proforma on fulfillment of the following conditions:

8. Budget provisions for the current year may be indicated by the State Governments. The central release will not exceed it proportionately.

9. The state Government should have released its contribution during the previous year. Deficiency in release of its share will be deducted from the second
installment. Also the contribution of the State Government for the first current year should have been released.

10. Available funds including carry forward funds should have been utilized at least to 60 per cent.

11. The opening balance of the DRDAs should not exceed 15 per cent of the allocation of the year in which funds are being released. In case, the opening balance exceeded this limit, the central share of the amount by which it exceeds this limit, the central share of the amount which it exceeds this limit will be deducted at the time of release of second installment.

12. Audit reports, utilization certificates for the previous year should be furnished. This will not be required in the first year and the like 1999-2000

13. Any other terms and conditions imposed at the time of the last release should have been met.

14. The DRDA shall maintain the fund under the head ‘DRDA Administration’, in a separate bank account in any of the nationalized bank. Interests earned on the funds will necessarily be used only for admissible items of expenditure under DRDA administration. They shall not be used for any programme funding or non-admissible in terms of expenditure, such as construction of building and purchase of vehicles.

Maintenance of Accounts

Principles

Separate accounts shall be maintained of this scheme and each other scheme under which the DRDA receives funds. Such maintenance of accounts is governed by the principles that the expenditure incurred is not repugnant to the objective of the scheme and is made, in accordance with the prescribed procedures. DRDA accounts are to be maintained on double entry system. The accounting procedure for DRDAs has been described in detail in the Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development Publication entitled “Revised Accounting Procedure for District Rural Development Agencies/Societies” 1984 and subsequent instruction issued to be issued from time to time. Internal Audit Cells should be specifically charged with the responsibility of overseeing and the observance of these principles. One of the Accounts Officers should perform the role of internal audit.
Administration of DRDA

1. As indicated, there of DRDA is to perform tasks which are distinctly different from other institutions/ departments. However the DRDAs are very much a part of the district. They shall function accordingly.

2. The DRDA shall be registered society registered under a Societies Registration Act or a district cell in the Zilla Parishad having a separate identity. The Chairman of the Zilla Parishad shall be the chairman of governing body of the DRDA. The Executive and financial functions shall however lie with CEO, Zilla Parishad/District Collector who shall be designated as the Chief Executive Officer or Executive Director. It shall be his responsibility to ensure that the administration of DRDA and the programmes are conducted in accordance with the guideline. Whenever the Zilla Parishads are not in existence or are not functional the DRDAs would function under the Collector/District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner of district as the case may be.

3. The administration of the DRDA shall be carried out by a governing body. The Governing Body of the DRDA will provide policy directions, approve the annual plan and also review and monitor the implementation of the plan, including the different programmes. They shall give such directions to the DRDA as may be necessary from time to time. The Governing Body of the DRDA will meet once in a quarter.

4. The composition of the Governing body shall be as follows
   1. Chairman of Zilla Parishad Chairman
   2. All MPs and MLAs and MLCs of the District,
   3. 1/3rd of Panchayat Samiti Chairpersons to be nominated by rotation in alphabetical order for a tenure of one year, one of whom must belong to SC/ST and another woman.
   4. CEO of Zilla Parishad/District Collector-Chief Executive Officer/ Executive Director
   5. Head of the Central Cooperative Bank of the District
   6. Chairman Regional Rural Bank.
   7. District Lead Bank Officer
   8. Representatives of the Reserve bank of India at district level
   9. NABARD representative at district level
   10. General Manager, DIC
11. Representative of KVIB
12. District officer in charge of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Welfare
14. District officer dealing with welfare of the disabled
15. One representative from technical institutions
16. Two representatives of NGOs
17. Two representatives of the weaker section, one of whom may be drawn from SCs and STs
18. One representative of rural women
19. Project Director, DRDA – Member Secretary

Wherever the Zilla Parishads are not in existence, the state governments may nominate elected members of the state legislature from the districts concerned to act as Chairman of the Governing Bodies of the DRDAs.

Executive committee

5. All executives and financial powers of the DRDA shall be exercised by the executive committee as per a scheme of delegation of financial and executive powers to be determined by each State/UT Governments and this committee will be fully accountable in all matters of DRDA to the governing body as well as to the Government. The Executive Committee of DRDA shall be headed by the Chief Executive Officer/Executive Director and shall consist of all the District level officers and any other officer deemed necessary for planning and implementation of the anti poverty programmes. The Project Director DRDA will be Member Secretary of the EC.

6. The Executive Committee will meet at least once in a month.

DRDA – Innovation in administration

Soon After India achieved its independence, a vigorous search started for an alternative model to the development administration to cope with the growing needs of rural development on a gigantic scale in the country. Famous Etawah Pilot Project under Dr. Albert Mayer was earlier launched for the said purpose in 1946. This resulted in the first time in the concept of having a multi-purpose primary level worker at his village level to be called as Village level Worker. The second important outcome of the said project was the creation of Block as the basic unit of administration representing the
third tier of the decentralized district Administration. These innovative changes in the Independence period for the first time brought about a centralized District Administration after the colonial rule over.

Since the 50's, no serious efforts seem to have been able to bring about further charges in the District Administration until the Eighties. The multi-disciplinary anti-poverty programmes launched in the country required a more coherent team to function in a unified manner from a common form. Accordingly, the need for creating a nodal agency in the district level was felt acutely to accomplish the task. As one of the national policy, District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) were created in 1980 in every district of country to act as such nodal agencies for funding and funding out all the development programmes being implemented in the districts.

This was also necessitated because in the Block Administration had gained its functionality purpose over the years, a little change had taken place in the structure at the district level to meet the growing needs of an entrepreneurial administration to face the challenge of rural development. DRDAs were created for the purpose of allowing its flexibility and initiative in planning, decision-making, guiding, funding, implementation, monitoring, and the like which are much needed for carrying out various rural development programmes effectively and efficiently.

Organizational structure

The organizational structure of DRDAs as recommended under the national policy is very pragmatic and purposive. It is headed by a Project Director/Managing Director, and below him are placed 7 to 9 Assistant Project Officers drawn from various disciplines engaged in rural development, like agriculture, animal husbandry, credit monitoring, social forestry, accounts, fisheries and the like. The DRDAs are expected to function through the existing Block Administration headed by the Block Development Officers, which is their executing limb. Above the project Director/Managing Director, the DRDAs are headed by the district/Collector, which is ex-officio Chairman. The earlier managing Director has been redesignated as Director, self-employment, accounts and administration. The other induction has been that of the district Development officer as the Director of employment. Both the directors are ADMs rank and they are supposed to function under the managing Director. The Modified structure below the directors
continues to be the same as before. The organizational chart given below explains the structure well:

**ORGANISATIONAL CHART OF D.R.D.A**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chairman (District Collector)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Managing Director</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Director</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Administration and accounts and self employment)</td>
<td>Employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.P.O</td>
<td>A.P.O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(social)</td>
<td>(Accounts)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conduct business**

The board of management: in order to regulate the conduct of business of DRDAs under the national guidelines, the DRDAs have been registered as societies under the registration of societies Act, 1861. In accordance with the provisions of the said act, the DRDAs have their own byelaws and memorandum of association to regulate their functions. It has a board of management and also an executive committee to look after its working.

The board of management has around 43 members among whom all the district technical heads function as ex-officio members. Likewise, all the members of parliament and MLAs hailing from the District are also members of the said Board. Besides, some nominated members from the fields of social work, co-operatives, representatives of small and marginal farmers and one representative of SC/ST/Women are also there to safeguard the interests of their respective fields. The managing Director is the Member-Secretary to the board and the District Collector is the chairman.
The Board of Management is required to meet at least once in every quarter to review the performance in respect of the implementation of the various programmes through the DRDAs. All expenditure made by the DRDAs in respect of such programmes have to be laid before the Board of Management for its approval Annual budget and Annual Action Plan too have to be approved by the said Board. In fact, this is a forum to enlist the participation of the representatives of the people and the various government functionaries for the successful planning and implementation of the programmes.

The Executive Committee: The Executive Committee is a smaller committee of officials only. All the District Technical Heads are its members and the Managing Director is the Member-Secretary. The Chairman is the District Collector himself. This Committee is expected to meet at least once in a month and also at shorter intervals, if so required. The executive committee is supposed to devise suitable action for implementing various programmes as approved by the Board in its details. This is a useful forum to utilize expert services of the various District Technical Heads responsible for implementing Rural Development programme in their own disciplines.

Bankers' participation: In the Board, as in the case of Executive Committee, Bankers are adequately represented. The Lead Bank's highest authority in the district, the lead Bank Officer and representatives of some of the important participating banks are also Members of the aforesaid bodies. Their association is essential to enlist their support in the decision-making and obviously in its implementation, as the Bankers are an inseparable partners in the implementation of the poverty alleviation programmes.

DRDAs also interact with the Bankers at two other important for viz., the District Level Co-ordination Committee (DLCC) of Bankers and the Standing Committee of D.L.C.C. The meetings are presided over by the Chairman of the DRDA. The Lead Bank and representatives of all the participating banks in the District are members of the DLCC.

The Standing Committee is smaller body carved out of the DLCC to meet more frequently to look into the urgent matters of co-ordination and removing the hurdles in the implementation of the various programmes. The managing Director generally
poresides over the Standing Committee meeting. Yet another forum is called Unit-cost Sub-Committee of the DLCC which makes recommendations on the revision of the unit cost of various assets to be produced under the Poverty Alleviation Programmes, subject to the final approval of the DLCC, under the overall guidelines given by the NABARD.

ROLE OF DRDAs IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

The role of District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) is distinct from all the other agencies. The DRDA has traditionally been the principal organ at the district level to oversee the implementation of different anti-poverty programmes. None of the anti-poverty programmes can have impact unless they are implemented with clarity of purpose and a commitment to the task.

Thus, the DRDA is visualized as a specialized and professional agency capable of managing the anti-poverty programmes. With a view to gather support and resources required for poverty reduction effort in the district, the DRDAs must themselves be more professional and should be able to interact effectively with other agencies. Moreover, they are expected to coordinate with the line departments, the panchayati raj institutions, the bank and other financial institutions, the non-governmental organizations as well as the technical institutions. The DRDAs monitor closely the implementation through obtaining periodic reports as well as frequent field visits.

The purpose of the visit should be to facilitate the implementing agencies in improving implementation process besides ensuring that the quality of implementation of programme must be of high. The DRDAs shall oversee that the intended beneficiaries are receiving the benefits and also ensure that the benefits specifically earmarked for certain target groups like scheduled castes / scheduled tribes, women and disabled reach them as per the prescribed norms under the different programmes.

The DRDAs are to strive hard to promote transparency in the implementation of different anti-poverty programmes and their implementation. The DRDAs shall ensure financial discipline in respect of the funds received by them from Central and State Governments. They shall also ensure that the accounts are properly maintained in respect of funds allocated to implementing agencies or banks as per the guide lines of the respective programmes.
Involvement in planning

Thus, DRDAs involve in planning and effective implementation of anti-poverty programmes; coordinating with other agencies that is governmental, nongovernmental, technical and financial institutions for successful implementation; enabling the community and rural poor to participate in decision making process, overseeing the implementation to ensure adherence to guidelines, quality, quantity and efficiency; reporting to the prescribed authorities on the implementation; promoting transparency in decision making and implementation and maintaining proper accounts of the funds released for implementation of the programme.

In addition, the DRDAs shall coordinate and oversee the conduct of the Below the Poverty Line (BPL) survey and other surveys required from time to time. They shall also carry out evaluation studies that are initiated by central or state government.

In view of the role and functions of the DRDAs indicated above, the staffing structure of the DRDAs must include positions for planning, poverty alleviation, project formulation, social organization and capacity building, gender concerns, engineering supervision, quality control project monitoring, accountancy and audit functions as well as evaluation and impact studies. The staff appointed should be dedicated to DRDA related works.

Earlier, administrative costs were admissible under different programmes by way of a part of the programme fund of IRDP, JRY, EAS, DPAP and the like procedure was in operation till March 1999. From April 1999 onwards, a new centrally sponsored scheme for strengthening the DRDAS, keeping in view of the need for an effective agency at the district level to coordinate the anti-poverty effort, a separate budget provision for administrative costs has been formulated. With the introduction of the scheme of ‘DRDA Administration’ from April 1999, the administrative cost per district is fixed as follows:
Table 4.2 Fixation of administration costs for implementation of the schemes of DRDA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Admin. Cost/year (in Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category 'A' (up to 6 Blocks)</td>
<td>46 lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category 'B' (6 to 10 Blocks)</td>
<td>57 lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category 'C' (11 to 15 Blocks)</td>
<td>65 lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category 'D' (Above 15 Blocks)</td>
<td>67 lakhs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Data compiled from the official records of DRDA Kadapa.

The administrative cost ceiling fixed should be strictly adhered to and any increase over and above ceiling should be met by the state government. The ceiling will, however, be raised every year, on a compounding basis, up to 5 per cent to set off the increases due to inflation and the like. The state governments are allowed a sum up to 10 per cent of the above costs to be calculated at 10 per cent of the total admissible cost to all the districts in the State. A maximum of 30 per cent of the salary cost may be allocated towards contingencies contingencies inclusive of rents, POL, office expenses and the like.

It is essential that the prudent personnel policies are followed if the DRDA is to be a professional agency to perform its expected tasks. The following principles are laid down in this direction to follow.

In order to make the DRDA a professional body, the officers and staff of the DRDAs should be constantly trained in the general field of management of rural areas and poverty.

- As a matter of policy, the DRDAs should not have any permanent staff. Taking employees on deputation to the DRDAs for a specific period has the advantage like better choice of staff, flexibility in staffing pattern and motivation in the staff. The DRDAs shall no longer be allowed to make any direct recruitment. The state rural development department should draw up a 3-5 year plan for absorption of the staff that presently borne on the DRDA, into the line departments.
• The Project Directors should be selected by a committee headed by the Chief Secretary/Development Commissioner/Additional Chief Secretary of the state and with the Secretary (RD) being the member convener. Similarly, for officers at the level of APOs and other technical officers there should be a selection committee headed by the Secretary, Rural Development. For other staff too other than ministerial and lower rank, the selection should be by appropriate selection committees. The Project Directors and APOs should not be more than 40-45 years of age and in any case not more than 50 years of age. The PDs, APOs and other technical staff must have a minimum tenure of 2-3 years and only under exceptional circumstances can they be shifted that too, after recording the specific reasons in writing.

• The Secretary, RD of the state should be in over all charge of the Project Directors. After selection, the posting orders of the Project Directors should be issued by the Secretary, RD. The cadre controlling authority of PDs/other officers may place the service of the officer concerned (after selection) at the disposal of the Rural Development for appointment to the post concerned. The Secretary, RD should also make arrangements when PDs go on long leave. The Secretary, RD should actively associate himself in the training requirements of the PDs and the other DRDA staff.

• In order to make the DRDAs as professional bodies, the officers and staff of the DRDAs should be constantly trained in the general field of management of rural areas and poverty. The personnel to be posted to the DRDA should be given a pre-service training to orient them suitably to their tasks. The Ministry should design suitable training programmes in consultation with professional institutes of national importance. Similarly, the state governments may also identify suitable state level institutes duly consulting the ministry of rural development for imparting in service training.

The administration of the DRDA may be carried out by a governing body. It may provide policy direction, approve the annual plan and also review and monitor the implementation of the plan including the different programmes. The governing body of the DRDA may meet once in a quarter.
All executive and financial powers of the DRDA may be exercised by the executive committee as per a scheme of delegation of financial and executive powers to be determined by the State Government / Union Territories. The executive committee may meet at least once in a month. The Project Director, DRDA should be the Member – Secretary of the executive committee.

The scheme of 'DRDA Administration' has become a centrally sponsored scheme from 1st April, 1999. With the introduction of this new scheme, the administrative costs earlier available under different programmes stand withdrawn from 1st April, 1999. The provision of administrative support to the DRDAs is funded on a 75:25 by the central and state governments. The centres now provide funds directly to the DRDAs in two installments.

The release of the first installment is made without any formal request for the second installment of the previous year had been released without any condition. The quantum of the second installment is subjected to actual requirement within the overall ceiling and on the request of the DRDAs in the prescribed proforma on fulfillment of the following conditions.

- Budget provision for the current year may be indicated by the state governments. The central release does not exceed it proportionately.
- The state government should have released its share during the previous year. Deficiency in release of its share is deducted from the second installment. Also, the share of the state government for the first installment of the current year should have been released.
- At least 60 per cent of available funds including carry forward balances should have been utilised.
- The opening balance of the DRDA should not exceed 15 per cent of the allocation of the current year. In case, the opening balance exceeds this limit, the central share of the amount by which it exceeds this limit, is deducted at the time of release of the second installment.
- Audit reports and the utilization certificates for the previous year should be furnished.
- Any other terms and conditions imposed at the time of the last release should have been met.
The DRDA shall maintain a separate account in any of the nationalized bank under the head 'DRDA Administration'. Interest earned on the funds shall be utilized only on admissible items under DRDA Administration. Separate accounts shall be maintained for each schemes on double entry system, as per the detailed accounting procedure prescribed by the ministry of Rural Development in the publication entitled 'Revised Accounting Procedure for DRDAs/Societies 1984 and subsequent instructions issued thereon.

One of the accounts officers should undertake internal audit. Internal audit cell shall be specifically charged with the responsibility of overseeing and observance of the principles that the expenditure incurred is not repugnant to the objective of the scheme and is made in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

Annual Statement of Accounts

The Project Director should ensure that the annual accounts of the DRDA is to be prepared by a date not later than 30th June. He may have the accounts audited by a charted accountant or any other auditor appointed for the purpose after approval of the governing body. A copy of the audit report duly signed by the auditor along with the annual statement of accounts certified by the auditor and the chairman, DRDA thereon should be furnished simultaneously to the Ministry of Rural Development and the state government before 30th September. The DRDAs should also send a utilization certificate to the government of India along with annual accounts.

The utilization certificate must be prepared on the basis of receipts and payments accounts and opening and closing balance in both receipts and payments statement and utilization certificate must tally.

The controller and Auditor General has the right to conduct the audit of the accounts of the DRDA and for this purpose he shall have the right to access the books of accounts and other relevant records of the DRDA. For this purpose, a copy of the annual accounts along with audit report and the comments of the DRDA thereon shall be sent to the audit office nominated by the CAG. The accounts to the DRDA shall also be open to inspection by such individuals or parties as are nominated by the ministry of Rural Development at the level of government of India or at the state level.
The above provisions are in addition to the statutory requirements under relevant law under which the DRDAs are registered.

**Jawahar Gramya Samrudhi Yozana (JGSY)**

**Execution Procedure**

1. Entire allocation of funds would be spent by Grama Panchayat Only.
2. Grama Panchayat (G.P.) will prepare an Annual Action Plan for a year and is approved in the Grama Sabha. No project would be taken up outside the approved Annual Action Plan.
3. Out of total allocation G.P. will prepare action plan of 22.5 per cent for direct benefit to ST/SC. In no case this per cent can be reduced.
4. Gram Panchayat can spend 7.5 per cent or Rs.7,500/- which ever is less for administrative expenditure.
5. 15 per cent of total allocation, G.P. can take up maintenance of old assets.
6. 55 per cent towards creation of rural infrastructure.

**Beneficiary**

- All the rural poor enlisted in BPL list who seek employment can be included as beneficiary.
- BPL families of ST/SC and physically handicapped persons.

**Priorities of works to be taken up in JGSY**

- All types of productive assets Can be taken up under JGSY which would be benefited to community
- Infrastructure for SC/STs habitation (22.5 per cent of the fund)
- Infrastructure support for SGSY Swarojgaris.
- Infrastructure required for supporting agricultural activities.
- Community/Social Infrastructure for education health and roads.
- Other Infrastructure which impress welfare of the people.

**Restriction of works under JGSY**

- Building for religious purpose such as temple, mosque, gurudwara, churches, memorial statue and arch gates and the like
- Bridges.
• Building for higher-secondary schools and colleges.
• Desiltation of irrigation tanks.
• Black topping/cementing of roads other than the roads leading to the village.

Implementing Agency & Execution Procedure

• Each Gram Panchayat is an implementing agency for JGsy fund.
• GP will prepare Annual Action Plan for 125 per cent of previous year allocation and approve the same.
• Prior to this Palli Sabha in each revenue village will prepare the AAP., on priority basis.
• Palli Sabha of each revenue village will select Village Work Representative (VWR) for execution of project.
• Contractor or middle man has been banned.
• Sarapanch will issue work order
• Minimum daily wage rate will be paid to workers as prescribed by Government through Muster Roll.
• Payment will be made through cheque above Rs.500/-
• No work will be taken up outside the Annual Action Plan.

Employment Assurance Scheme

Creation of Employment opportunity has always been an important objective of development planning of Government. Relatively higher growth of population and labour force has led to an increase in the volume of employment and under employment from plan period to another. To mitigate such disparity employment assurance scheme has been launched since 1993 with its modification from 1.4.99. So it is a single wage employment scheme now on operation all over India.

Primary Objective

The primary aim of employment assurance schemes is to create durable community, social and economic asset for sustained employment and development.

Secondary Objective

Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) is created for additional wage employment opportunities during the period of acute shortage of wage employment through manual work for the rural able bodied adult person who needs employment.
Beneficiary

- The Rural poor who are in need of wage employment must be ready to come for unskilled work.
- Preference shall be given to SC/ST and parents of Child Labour with drawn from hazardous occupation who is below poverty line.
- Person who seeks employment will enroll his name in the G.P. and with the Sarapanch will issue EAS family card in his favour.

Programme Strategy

- EAS will be implemented through Zilla Parisad(Z.P.).
- Projects will be finalized by Zilla Parisad as per Annual Action Plan prepared every year.
- Where there is no Zilla Parisad a Committee comprising of MPs, MLAs and other public representative will select the projects.
- EAS can be implemented by Z.P. and Panchayat Samiti, when there is need for creating additional wage employment.
- 70 per cent of total allocation of funds will be released to Panchayat Samiti and 30 per cent will be released in Zilla Parisad, which shall be utilized in the areas suffering from endemic labour exodus and area of district.
- Only labour intensive works of productive nature that creates durable assets should be included in Annual Action Plan.
- Z.P./Panchayat Samiti are permitted to spend upto 15 per cent of fund for maintenance of assets created under the proposals.

Priorities of works to be taken

- Soil and moisture conservation.
- Minor Irrigation.
- Renovation of drinking water sources and augmentation of ground water.
- Water harvesting structure.
- Other returns of individual nature incidental to watershed development.
- Agricultural fields.
- Drainage works
- Forestry in community land.
Works not to be taken

- Building for religious purpose
- Monuments, memorials, Statutes, Idol, Arch Gates & welcome gates.
- Big Bridges.
- Building of Higher Secondary Schools and Colleges.
- Watershed development Programmes.

Executing Agency

Works under EAS are taken up after getting the technical and administrative approval from the competent authorities. Projects are executed through Village Work Representative (VWR) engaged by executing agency. Normally, Panchayat Samiti, other line department and credible NGOs are, selected as executing Agency. For execution of works, VWRs are selected in Palli Sabha of the village concerned, Panchayat Samiti issues work order in the name of the VWR, VWR will get skill wage towards his remuneration. Contractor or middle-man is not permitted to execute the works. VWRs will maintain muster roll for payment of wage to labour.

General

- Executing Agency will maintain asset register.
- 60:40 ratio is to be maintained for both wage and non-wage component.
- Display Board/Sign Board must be hung in the work site for better transparency.
- Minimum wage rate prescribed by Government is to be ensured by VWR and Executing Agency.
- Payment above five hundred must be paid through cheque only to VWR.
- Zilla Parishad/DRDA will supervise, monitor the progress of Work.
- Vigilance /Monitoring Committee consists at panchayat level may oversee the implementation of programmes.
- Any irregularities, if noticed may be brought to the notice of CEO and Project Director
**Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)**

Housing is one of the basic requirements for human survival. For a normal citizen owning a house provides sufficient economic security and status in society. IAY was a sub-scheme of JRY. Since 1st January 1996, it has been delinked from JRY and has been made an independent scheme.

**Objective**

The objective of IAY is primarily to help construction of fire proof dwelling units for members of SC/ST, Freed Bonded Labourers and also non SC/ST rural poor living below the poverty line by providing them 100 per cent free of cost.

**Target Group- (Beneficiary)**

- The following are the criteria followed for selecting the beneficiary under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY).
- He must belong to BPL family living in rural area.
- Person belonging to SC/ST category will be given preference.
- Freed Bonded Labourers.
- Non-SC/ST rural poor enlisted in BPL
- Widow or next to kin of defense personnel or Para military forces killed in action, subject to condition that:
  a) They reside in rural area.
  b) They are not covered any other shelter rehabilitation scheme.
  c) They are home less.
- Reservation of 3 per cent of fund under IAY for disabled person below poverty line.

**Procedure for selection of IAY beneficiary**

- Palli Sabha in each revenue village will prepare a list of beneficiary on priority basis.
- Gram shabha will approve the list prepared by the Palli Sabha.
- GP sends a copy of the approved list to Panchayat Samiti and DRDA.
- DRDA on the basis of allocation of funds fixes the target for each PS.
- PS decides the number of houses to be allotted in GP wise on the basis of priority list.
- At no stage priority list approved in Gram Sabha can be changed or altered.
Selection of beneficiary on priority basis

➢ Freed Bonded Labourer.
➢ SC/ST house holds.

a) SC/ST house hold victims of atrocities.

b) SC/ST destitute widows or unmarried women.

c) BPL house holds affected in natural calamities.
   • Non-SC/ST house holds.
   • Physically Handicapped.
   • Families/ Widows personnel defence services or Para military forces killed in action.

The benefits that are passed on the beneficiary under IAY

• The beneficiary will get Rs. 22000/- free of cost for construction of fire proof dwelling house.

• It includes facility of smoke less chulla and low cost sanitary latrine.

• Beneficiary choice is preferable but District adopted RCC building.

• Beneficiary himself will construct the IAY house in his own land.

• The system of Contractor or middle man has been banned.

• BDO will issue work order in the beneficiary wife’s name or in both.

To whom beneficiary will contact to get IAY house?

Person living under BPL family will contact with his Ward Member, Sarpancha or BDO concerned to get IAY house. He should participate in each Palli Sabha held in his village to include his name in priority list.

Water Shed development

Water shed development originally managed by national wasteland development board under Ministry of Environment and forest. It is now placed under Ministry of Rural Development and Department of Land Resources. The main objective of this programme for development of waste lands in non-forest areas checking of land degradation, putting such waste land into sustainable use and increasing bio mass, availability of fuel wood, fodder and restoration ecology and the like. Thus, the concept of watershed development is integrated with multi-disciplinary activities in the area. At present Ministry of Rural Development and Department of Land Resources, Government
of India funding watershed development programmes under D.P.A.P., D.D.P., and Integrated Wasteland Development Plan (I.W.D.P.) and the like. This programme is intended to take up in rain-fed and drought-prone areas especially predominated by SC/ST population and preponderance of wasteland.

Objectives

1. The basic objective of this scheme is to take up integrated wastelands development based on village/micro watershed plans. These plans are prepared after taking into consideration of the land capability, site condition and local need of the people.

2. The scheme also helps in the generation of employment in rural areas besides enhancing people participation in wasteland development programme at all stages. This leads equitable sharing of benefits and sustainable developments. Thus it aims at the capacity building and empowerment of village community and involvement of P.R.I.s and N.G.O.s in implementation, transfer of funds as well as decision making process at grass root level.

3. It covers management of natural resources like land, water, vegetative cover and raising land productives and mobilisation of human resources are the chief factors of water shed development programme.

Targeted persons

- Local resident inside of the watershed area.
- Poor families specially SC/ST persons in rain-fed areas where economic condition of the people is relatively less due to problems of less production, scanty rain and degradation of land.
- Members of SHG and UGs.
- Usufruct right given to landless persons out of common resource management.

Implementing Agency

Watershed development programme is generally sponsored by the Central Government and funds are released to ZP/DRDA for implementation of the programme. District level water shed development advisory committee in ZP/DRDA selects the Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs). It could be an autonomous Organisation, Public Sector Undertaking, Voluntary Organisation and Block development officer or any
Government Organisation specially dealing with land water and agriculture and the like. The P.I.A. remains in-charge of implementation of water shed projects.

Activities
The following major activities are taken up under the scheme:

- Soil and moisture conservation measures like terracing, bounding, trenching vegetative barriers and the like.
- Planting and sowing of multi purpose trees, shrubs, grasses leguas and pasture land development.
- Encouraging natural regeneration.
- Promotion of Agro-forestry and horticulture.
- Wood substitution and fuel wood conservation measures.
- Measures needed to disseminate technology.
- Training extension and creation of greater degree of awareness among the participants.
- Encouraging people's participation and community contribution.
- Community mobilization through self-help group (SHG) and Users Group.
- Afforestation
- Repair, restoration and up gradation of existing common property, assets and structures in water shed areas to obtain optimum and sustainable benefits from previous investments.
- Development of small water harvesting structures such as low cost farm ponds, Nalla Bunds, check dams and percolation tanks and the like.
- Development of Animal Husbandry and the like dairy, duckery, piggery and fisheries and the like.
- All these activities are to be covered up in the water shed areas within four years of Project period.

Swarnajayanti Gramya Swarojagar Yojana (SGSY)

The SGSY self employment programme has been launched by Government of India w.e.f. 1.4.1999 with a holistic approach by replacing schemes like Integrated Rural Development Project (IRDP), Training for Rural Youth and Self-Employment Programme (TRYSEM), DWCRA, Supply of Improved Toolkit to Rural Artisans (SITRA), MWS and Gramya Krushi Yojana and the like.
Objectives
The specific objectives of the SGSY are:

- Development of Micro-entrepreneurs by utilizing resource and services available in rural area.
- Formation of Self Help Groups (SHG) and User Groups (UG) to increase efficiency and self-sufficiency.
- Adoption of Key activities.
- Development of rural technology.

Beneficiary
BPL families are targeted people to be eligible to get this opportunity. The beneficiary is named as Swarojagary (self earning person).

Aim
- Uplift of BPL (Below Poverty Line) families in rural areas.
- To assist under bank credit and Government Subsidy.
- Each Swarojagary would get Rs.2000/- p.m., after repayment of Bank loan.

Selection of Swarojagary
- Assistance in group approach is preferable.
- Homogeneous BPL Swarojagary will form Self Help Group and User Group consisting 10 to 20 members.
- It can be male, female or mixed group.
- 50 per cent should be covered under female Swarojagary.
- Successful Self Help Group and User Group will be provided with Bank credit and subsidy.
- Physically Handicapped persons can form SHG consisting only 5 to 10 members.

Government Assistance
There is no limit of loan amount but certain limitations are provided for Government assistance. The subsidy amount may be allowed only after full payment of bank loan. The following are the criteria for subsidy:

1. For SC/ST Swarojagary: 50 per cent or Rs.10,000/- of loan amount whichever is less.
2. For general Swarojagary: 30 per cent or Rs.7500/- of loan amount whichever is less.
3. In case of SHG 50 per cent or Rs.1,25,000/- of loan amount which ever is less.
4. There is no limit in case of Irrigation sector in respect of Group finance.
### 4.3 Distribution of SGSY beneficiaries over a ten year period (1999-00 to 2008-09) and caste categories in Kadapa District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>OC</th>
<th>BC</th>
<th>SC</th>
<th>ST</th>
<th>MN</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1999-00</td>
<td>778 (32.63)</td>
<td>704 (29.33)</td>
<td>691 (28.98)</td>
<td>144 (6.04)</td>
<td>67 (2.82)</td>
<td>2344 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-01</td>
<td>1144 (31.04)</td>
<td>1451 (39.37)</td>
<td>905 (24.55)</td>
<td>100 (2.71)</td>
<td>86 (2.33)</td>
<td>3666 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td>1467 (39.57)</td>
<td>1333 (35.96)</td>
<td>677 (18.26)</td>
<td>130 (3.51)</td>
<td>100 (2.70)</td>
<td>3707 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>1519 (42.63)</td>
<td>1263 (35.43)</td>
<td>664 (18.61)</td>
<td>53 (1.48)</td>
<td>64 (1.80)</td>
<td>3553 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>1813 (46.18)</td>
<td>1404 (35.76)</td>
<td>555 (14.14)</td>
<td>47 (1.20)</td>
<td>107 (2.72)</td>
<td>3926 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>491 (25.91)</td>
<td>499 (26.02)</td>
<td>783 (40.82)</td>
<td>120 (6.26)</td>
<td>19 (0.99)</td>
<td>1918 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>1707 (46.10)</td>
<td>1503 (33.65)</td>
<td>645 (14.45)</td>
<td>162 (3.63)</td>
<td>97 (2.17)</td>
<td>4463 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>1443 (36.48)</td>
<td>934 (23.64)</td>
<td>714 (18.05)</td>
<td>334 (8.44)</td>
<td>531 (13.42)</td>
<td>3956 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>921 (25.93)</td>
<td>670 (18.86)</td>
<td>930 (26.18)</td>
<td>550 (15.49)</td>
<td>481 (13.54)</td>
<td>3552 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>910 (23.54)</td>
<td>671 (17.36)</td>
<td>1170 (30.26)</td>
<td>636 (16.45)</td>
<td>479 (12.39)</td>
<td>3866 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12549 (35.84)</td>
<td>10431 (29.78)</td>
<td>7734 (22.05)</td>
<td>2276 (6.50)</td>
<td>2031 (5.80)</td>
<td>35021 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>1234.90</td>
<td>1043.10</td>
<td>773.40</td>
<td>227.60</td>
<td>203.10</td>
<td>3502.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.F.*a</td>
<td>28.944</td>
<td>17.00</td>
<td>40.47</td>
<td>91.91</td>
<td>100.83</td>
<td>27.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T.Call</td>
<td>8.120**</td>
<td>8.545**</td>
<td>7.835**</td>
<td>3.441***</td>
<td>3.136**</td>
<td>14.455**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CGR</td>
<td>-0.35</td>
<td>-4.81</td>
<td>17.20</td>
<td>23.11</td>
<td>25.60</td>
<td>4.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.D</td>
<td>488.71</td>
<td>385.92</td>
<td>287.85</td>
<td>209.19</td>
<td>204.79</td>
<td>766.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source**: Official Records of the DERLA

**Note**: Figures in parentheses represent percentages in total

**Significant**

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**Fig. 4.1** Distribution of SGSY beneficiaries over a ten year period (1999-00 to 2008-09) and caste categories in Kadapa district

![Graph showing distribution of SGSY beneficiaries over a ten year period (1999-00 to 2008-09) and caste categories in Kadapa district](attachment:image.png)
Table 4.3 shows the distribution of beneficiaries of SGSY over ten years period from 1999-2000 to 2008-2009 and different caste categories. From the table it is clear that 12549 beneficiaries (35.83) have availed financial assistance extended by banks under SGSY Programme and are belong to OC category followed by 10431 beneficiaries (29.78 per cent) who have availed financial assistance belong to backward caste category, 7734 beneficiaries (22.05 per cent) belong to scheduled caste, 2276 beneficiaries (6.50 per cent) belong to scheduled tribes and 2031 beneficiaries (5.81 per cent) belong to minorities. In 2005-06 more number of beneficiaries have availed the financial assistance under SGSY programme given by the banks. The norm stipulated in the DRDA Act is that 50 per cent belong to SC, ST community should be given priority for the extension of the financial assistance for that matter any benefit from government must be passed on to the SC/ST communities but in no year the norm was fulfilled.

From the beneficiary analysis, it can be inferred that the percentage of beneficiaries belong to OC category is more than the beneficiary of other categories. In 2005-2006 highest number of beneficiaries was given financial assistance under SGSY Programme. The lowest number of beneficiaries have availed financial assistance in the year 1999-2000.

4.4 Loan and subsidy sanctioned to different caste categories under SGSY programme launched by DRDA Kadapa over a ten year period (1999-00 to 2008-09)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Caste</th>
<th>No. of Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Subsidy</th>
<th>Loan</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OC</td>
<td>12549 (35.83)</td>
<td>760.76(39.98)</td>
<td>1563.92 (41.71)</td>
<td>2324.68 (41.13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BC</td>
<td>10431(29.78)</td>
<td>573.95(30.16)</td>
<td>1127.96(30.09)</td>
<td>1701.91(30.11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>7734(22.09)</td>
<td>440.47(23.15)</td>
<td>805.07(21.47)</td>
<td>1245.54(22.04)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST</td>
<td>2276(6.50)</td>
<td>83.17(4.36)</td>
<td>163.45(4.36)</td>
<td>246.62(4.36)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MN</td>
<td>2031(5.80)</td>
<td>44.63(2.35)</td>
<td>88.97(2.37)</td>
<td>133.60(2.36)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>35021(100)</td>
<td>1902.98(100)</td>
<td>3749.37(100)</td>
<td>5652.35(100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source*: Official records of the DRDA.

*Note*: Figures in parenthesis represent percentages to total.
Table 4.4 Shows the loan and subsidy sanctioned to different caste categories by banks under SGSY programme. From the table it is clear that over a period more amount of loan Rs.1563.90 lakhs and more subsidy of Rs.760.76 lakhs was given to more number of beneficiaries belong to open category. Next in the order stood BCs, SCs, STs and minorities over a ten year period. The highest number of beneficiaries benefited out of this programme are belong to OC category over the same period and the lowest number of beneficiaries whoever benefited finically under SGSY programme belong to minorities.

From the foregoing analysis its can be concluded that huge amount of loan and subsidy was given to more number of beneficiaries belong to open category over a ten year period.

Relatively less amount of loan and subsidy was given to beneficiaries belong to minority category over a ten year period (1999-00 to 2008-09).
4.5. Distribution of beneficiaries over a ten year period (1999-00 to 2008-09) and sex in Kadapa district

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Percentage of male total</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Percentage of female total</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1999-00</td>
<td>921</td>
<td>38.60</td>
<td>1463</td>
<td>61.40</td>
<td>2384 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-01</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>18.50</td>
<td>3006</td>
<td>82.50</td>
<td>3686 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td>995</td>
<td>26.80</td>
<td>2712</td>
<td>73.20</td>
<td>3707 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>1025</td>
<td>28.80</td>
<td>2538</td>
<td>71.20</td>
<td>3563 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3926</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3926 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1918 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4463</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>4463 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3956</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3956 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3552</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3552 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3866</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3866 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3621</td>
<td>(10.34)</td>
<td>31400</td>
<td>(89.66)</td>
<td>35021 (100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\( t' call \) \( 11.58^{**} \) - \( 10.16^{**} \) - \( 14.46^{**} \)

| \( X \) | 905.25 | - | 3140 | - | 3502.10 |
|\( S.D \) | 156.40 | - | 977.52 | - | 766.16 |
|\( C.V% \) | 17.28 | - | 31.13 | - | 21.88 |
|\( CGR\% \) | 7.27 | - | 8.05 | - | 2.69 |

Source: Official records of the DRDA.
Note: Figures in parenthesis represent percentages to total
**: Significant

Table 4.5 shows the distribution of beneficiaries of SGSY programme over the years and sex. It is very clear from the table that roughly around 90 per cent of beneficiaries belong to the women category are benefited out of the SGSY programme over ten period. This is happened because since 1999-00 to 2002-03 more than 70 per cent of beneficiaries belong to the women category was benefited out of this SGSY programme. From 2003-04 to 2008-09 only women were given top priority for the inclusion of women in the beneficiary list of SGSY programme.
### 4.6 Distribution of beneficiaries of SGSY launched by DRDA over a ten year periodic 1999-00 to 2008-09 and Banking Institutions in Kadapa District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>RGB</th>
<th>AB</th>
<th>SyB</th>
<th>SBI</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1999-00</td>
<td>831(34.86)</td>
<td>161(6.75)</td>
<td>336(14.09)</td>
<td>878(36.83)</td>
<td>178(7.47)</td>
<td>2384(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-01</td>
<td>1332(36.14)</td>
<td>395(8.27)</td>
<td>457(12.40)</td>
<td>1408(38.20)</td>
<td>184(4.99)</td>
<td>3686(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td>1771(47.78)</td>
<td>338(9.12)</td>
<td>384(10.35)</td>
<td>1074(28.97)</td>
<td>140(3.86)</td>
<td>3707(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>1820(51.08)</td>
<td>201(5.64)</td>
<td>386(10.83)</td>
<td>908(25.47)</td>
<td>248(6.96)</td>
<td>3563(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>2148(54.71)</td>
<td>216(5.50)</td>
<td>482(12.28)</td>
<td>917(23.36)</td>
<td>163(4.15)</td>
<td>3926(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>835(43.53)</td>
<td>162(8.45)</td>
<td>317(16.53)</td>
<td>452(23.57)</td>
<td>152(7.92)</td>
<td>1918(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>2226(49.88)</td>
<td>257(5.76)</td>
<td>646(14.47)</td>
<td>1186(26.57)</td>
<td>148(3.32)</td>
<td>4463(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>2230(56.37)</td>
<td>164(4.15)</td>
<td>532(13.44)</td>
<td>913(23.08)</td>
<td>117(2.96)</td>
<td>3956(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>1874(52.76)</td>
<td>132(3.71)</td>
<td>374(10.53)</td>
<td>1036(29.17)</td>
<td>136(3.83)</td>
<td>3552(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>2430(62.86)</td>
<td>173(4.47)</td>
<td>718(18.57)</td>
<td>399(10.32)</td>
<td>146(3.78)</td>
<td>3866(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>17497(49.96)</td>
<td>2109(6.02)</td>
<td>4632(13.23)</td>
<td>9171(26.19)</td>
<td>1612(4.60)</td>
<td>35021(100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*: Official records of the DRDA.

** in parenthesis represent percentages to total

![Bar chart](image)

**Fig.4.3 Distribution of beneficiaries of SGSY launched by DRDA over a ten year periodic (1999-00 to 2008-09) in Kadapa District**

Table 4.6 shows the distribution of beneficiaries under SGSY Programme launched by DRDA over years and banks and it is clearly understood from the table that majority of the beneficiaries have availed the financial assistance extended by RRBs followed by SBI syndicate Bank, Andhra Bank and others. Year wise data show that more number of beneficiaries have availed the loan facility extended by banks together in 2005-06. Lowest number of beneficiaries have availed financial assistance under SGSY programme given by all banks in 2004-2005.
From the foregoing analysis it can be concluded that the RRB’s extended finance assistance to sizable number of beneficiaries followed by SBI, Syndicate Bank, Andhra Bank. In 2005-2006 more number of beneficiaries were identified and extended finance assistance by various commercial banks.

4.7 Distribution of beneficiaries of SGSY launched by DRDA over a ten year period

(1999-2000 to 2008-09) and revenue divisions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>KDP</th>
<th>JMD</th>
<th>RMT</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1999-00</td>
<td>1174(49.24)</td>
<td>531(22.28)</td>
<td>679(28.48)</td>
<td>2384(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-01</td>
<td>1576(42.76)</td>
<td>954(25.88)</td>
<td>1156(31.36)</td>
<td>3686(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td>1619(43.57)</td>
<td>1124(30.33)</td>
<td>964(26.00)</td>
<td>3707(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>1564(43.90)</td>
<td>982(27.56)</td>
<td>1017(28.54)</td>
<td>3563(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>1784(45.44)</td>
<td>992(25.27)</td>
<td>1150(29.29)</td>
<td>3920(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>1157(60.32)</td>
<td>761(39.68)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1918(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>1719(38.52)</td>
<td>1372(30.74)</td>
<td>1372(34.74)</td>
<td>4463(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>1635(41.34)</td>
<td>974(34.62)</td>
<td>1347(30.24)</td>
<td>3956(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>1418(39.92)</td>
<td>918(25.85)</td>
<td>1216(34.23)</td>
<td>3552(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>2094(54.16)</td>
<td>1289(33.34)</td>
<td>483(12.50)</td>
<td>3866(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>15740(44.94)</td>
<td>9897(28.26)</td>
<td>9384(26.80)</td>
<td>35021(100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

: Official records of the DRDA.
: Figures in parenthesis represent

Fig 4.4 Distribution of beneficiaries of SGSY launched by DRDA over a ten year period (1999-2000 to 2008-09) and revenue divisions

- Kadapa
- Anantapur
- Rayalaseema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Revenue divisions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1999-00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4.7 explains the distribution of beneficiaries of SGSY launched by DRDA over the years (1999-00 to 2008-09) and revenue divisions. From the table, it is clearly understood that majority of the beneficiaries were identified in Kadapa revenue division over the years (1999-2000 to 2008-09) for extending financial assistance. In the year 2005-06 more number beneficiaries were identified irrespective of revenue divisions.

From the foregoing analysis it can be inferred that more number of beneficiaries are found in Kadapa Revenue Division than in Jammala Madugu /Rajempeta over the period. In 2005-06 sizable numbers of beneficiaries were given financial assistance under SGSY Programme.

4.8 Distribution of loan and subsidy given to the SGSY beneficiaries launched by DRDA over a ten year period (1999-00 to 2008-09) in Kadapa District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Subsidy</th>
<th>Loan</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1999-00</td>
<td>131.955(30.50)</td>
<td>300.725(69.50)</td>
<td>432.680(100)</td>
<td>2384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-01</td>
<td>182.447(33.44)</td>
<td>363.185(66.56)</td>
<td>545.632(100)</td>
<td>3686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td>194.296(35.78)</td>
<td>348.655(64.22)</td>
<td>542.951(100)</td>
<td>3707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>196.776(34.91)</td>
<td>366.651(65.09)</td>
<td>563.427(100)</td>
<td>3563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>154.240(36.32)</td>
<td>270.140(63.68)</td>
<td>424.65(100)</td>
<td>3926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>177.763(49.99)</td>
<td>177.837(51.01)</td>
<td>355.6(100)</td>
<td>1918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>276.000(34.67)</td>
<td>519.500(65.63)</td>
<td>795.5(100)</td>
<td>4463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>148.943(28.45)</td>
<td>374.531(71.55)</td>
<td>523.474(100)</td>
<td>3956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>116.231(26.19)</td>
<td>327.521(73.81)</td>
<td>443.752(100)</td>
<td>3552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>254.321(33.33)</td>
<td>508.637(66.67)</td>
<td>762.958(100)</td>
<td>3866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1832.972(34.00)</td>
<td>3557.652(66.00)</td>
<td>5390.624(100)</td>
<td>35021</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Official records of the DRDA.
Note: Figures in parenthesis represent percentages to total.
Table 4.8 Shows the distribution of SGSY beneficiaries over the years and subsidiary and loan. In absolute terms the total assistance includes loan and subsidy extended to 35021 SGSY beneficiaries over ten year period is 53000624. Of which the loan amount given to the same beneficiary group under SGSY programme over ten year period is Rs.35,57652. Whereas the subsidy given to the same number of beneficiaries over the same period is Rs.18,32972.

4.9 Distribution of SGSY beneficiaries launched by DRDA over a ten year period (1999-00 to 2008-09) and sectors in Kadapa District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Agriculture</th>
<th>Animal husbandry</th>
<th>ISB</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1999-00</td>
<td>360(15.10)</td>
<td>912(38.26)</td>
<td>1112(46.64)</td>
<td>2384(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-01</td>
<td>260(7.05)</td>
<td>1726(46.83)</td>
<td>1700(46.12)</td>
<td>3666(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td>298(8.04)</td>
<td>1545(41.68)</td>
<td>1864(50.28)</td>
<td>3707(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>236(6.62)</td>
<td>714(20.04)</td>
<td>2613(73.34)</td>
<td>3561(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>102(2.60)</td>
<td>2182(55.58)</td>
<td>1642(41.82)</td>
<td>3926(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>382(19.92)</td>
<td>1079(56.26)</td>
<td>457(23.92)</td>
<td>1918(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>1038(23.26)</td>
<td>1802(40.38)</td>
<td>1623(36.36)</td>
<td>4463(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>537(13.57)</td>
<td>1743(44.06)</td>
<td>1676(42.37)</td>
<td>3956(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>324(9.13)</td>
<td>1438(40.48)</td>
<td>1790(50.39)</td>
<td>3552(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>366(9.46)</td>
<td>1968(50.91)</td>
<td>1532(39.63)</td>
<td>3866(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3903(11.15)</td>
<td>15109(43.14)</td>
<td>16009(45.71)</td>
<td>35021(100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Official records of DRDA
Note: Figures in parenthesis represent percentages to total
Table 4.9 shows the distribution of SGSY beneficiaries launched by DRDA over ten year period and sectors. It is understood from the table that a total of 35021 beneficiaries were benefited under SGSY programme over ten year period. Majority of these have opted business activities under ISB sector followed by animal husbandry and agriculture sector.

From the foregoing analysis, it can be inferred that the people belong to agricultural labour and non-agricultural labour were given more priority for the inclusion of people in the list of beneficiaries and people belong to rural artisans, marginal farmers and female farmers were given much priority for inclusion in the list of beneficiaries under SGSY programme.

4.10 Year wise category wise distribution of beneficiaries of SGSY launched by DRDA in Kasappa district over the years and the economic status of the beneficiaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>AI(%)</th>
<th>NAL(%)</th>
<th>MF(%)</th>
<th>SF(%)</th>
<th>RA(%)</th>
<th>Total number of beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1999-00</td>
<td>1559(65.40)</td>
<td>994(41.15)</td>
<td>748(14.47)</td>
<td>273(11.45)</td>
<td>1082(44.51)</td>
<td>2384(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-01</td>
<td>2418(65.60)</td>
<td>383(10.90)</td>
<td>462(12.51)</td>
<td>209(7.60)</td>
<td>143(3.80)</td>
<td>3606(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td>3526(68.14)</td>
<td>299(8.07)</td>
<td>428(11.49)</td>
<td>329(8.87)</td>
<td>127(3.41)</td>
<td>3707(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>2949(82.77)</td>
<td>32(0.90)</td>
<td>265(7.44)</td>
<td>329(6.62)</td>
<td>81(2.27)</td>
<td>3563(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>3157(63.31)</td>
<td>298(7.68)</td>
<td>29(0.56)</td>
<td>2(0.05)</td>
<td>3926(100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>382(19.92)</td>
<td>353(10.08)</td>
<td>23(0.23)</td>
<td>2(0.05)</td>
<td>1918(100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>989(22.16)</td>
<td>1770(39.66)</td>
<td>653(43.63)</td>
<td>840(18.82)</td>
<td>220(4.93)</td>
<td>4463(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>2034(51.41)</td>
<td>1849(46.74)</td>
<td>43(1.09)</td>
<td>300(7.66)</td>
<td>3956(100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>1767(49.74)</td>
<td>1747(49.18)</td>
<td>24(0.68)</td>
<td>130(3.37)</td>
<td>3552(100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>2179(56.36)</td>
<td>1434(37.09)</td>
<td>128(3.32)</td>
<td>651(16.68)</td>
<td>60(1.55)</td>
<td>3866(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1771(50.59)</td>
<td>12136(34.45)</td>
<td>2348(6.69)</td>
<td>2009(5.96)</td>
<td>742(2.11)</td>
<td>35021(100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Official records of the DRDA
Note: Figures in parentheses represent percentages to total
Fig 4.7 Year - category wise distribution of beneficiaries of SGSY
Launched by DRDA in Kudapa district over the years and the economic status of the beneficiaries

Table 4.10 shows the distribution of beneficiaries over ten year period i.e. 1990-2000, and the beneficiary category. Altogether 35021 beneficiaries were benefited over ten year period. In almost all years except in two years i.e. in 1999-2000 to 2004-05 the number of beneficiaries benefited is more than the average. More number of beneficiaries belong to agricultural labourers and fewer number of beneficiaries belong to rural artisans have been benefited over a 10 year period less number of beneficiaries.

From the table it is clear that the assistance was extended under SGSY programme to beneficiaries belong to various economic sectors.

Table 4.11 Shows the distribution of beneficiaries over the vectors and age ranges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the sector</th>
<th>Age Ranges</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18-25</td>
<td>26-33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>914(23.41)</td>
<td>1403(35.96)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal husbandry</td>
<td>4932(32.64)</td>
<td>5449(36.06)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISB</td>
<td>5038(31.47)</td>
<td>5413(33.81)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100884(31.08)</td>
<td>12265(35.02)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Official records of the DRDA
Note: Figures in parenthesis represent percentages to total
Table 4.11 explains the distribution of beneficiaries of SGSY Programme launched by DRDA over economic sectors and the age ranges. It is clear from the table that more number of people whose age is in between 18-25 years were identified as beneficiaries under SGSY programme.

It is clear from the table that more number of beneficiaries who have availed financial assistance extended by banks under SGSY Programme fall in the age group of 26-33 years followed by 18-25 years, 34-41 years (26.05 per cent) 42-49 years (5.67 per cent) and above 50 years (2.17 per cent).

From the above analysis it can be concluded that the financial assistance has been extended to youth only. Least priority was given to the people under SGSY Programme who attained the age of more than 50 years.

Summary

DRDA has become an autonomous agency having its own Governing Body registered under Society Registered Act XXI, 1960. The primary objective of DRDA Schemes is to professionalize the DRDAs so that they are able to effectively manage the anti poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development and interact effectively with other agencies. In 10 States/ UTs the DRDAs continue to be separate with the only linkage established with the ZPs is making the President of ZP the Chairperson of the DRDA. An effective delivery agency is necessary for the useful implementation of the programmes which is well designed, none of the anti-poverty programmes can have an impact unless they are implemented with clarity of purpose and commitment of the task. Each district has its own District Rural Development Agency. Ordinarily it is a society and is registered under Societies Registration Act. The organizational structure of DRDAs as recommended under the national policy is very pragmatic and purposive.
It is headed by a Project Director/Managing Director, and below him are placed 7 to 9 Assistant Project Officers drawn from various disciplines engaged in rural development, like agriculture, animal husbandry, credit monitoring, social forestry, accounts, fisheries and the like. From 2003-04 to 2008-09 only women were given top priority for the inclusion of women in the beneficiary list of SGSY programme. More number of beneficiaries have availed the loan facility extended by banks together in 2005-06. Lowest number of beneficiaries have availed financial assistance under SGSY programme given by all banks in 2004-2005. More number of beneficiaries are found in Kadapa Revenue Division than in Jammala Madugu/Rajempeta over the period. In 2005-06 sizable numbers of beneficiaries were given financial assistance under SGSY Programme.
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2. DRDA brochures, guidelines, Hand Book, By-laws.

3. SGSY guide lines.

4. EAS guide lines.

5. IAY guide lines.