

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF PLANNING**

**LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO 388  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14.12.2016**

**EVALUATION OF FLAGSHIP PROGRAMMES**

\*388 SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- a) Whether the government has carried out any evaluation of flagship programmes under implementation in the country and if so, the details there of;
- b) The details of funds allocated to various flagship programmes during the last three years; and
- c) Whether the funds allocated are lying unspent and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR MINISTRY OF PLANNING  
AND MINISTER OF STATE FOR MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND  
MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION**

**(RAO INDERJIT SINGH)**

(a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY OF THE LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. \*388 REGARDING EVALUATION OF FLAGSHIP PROGRAMMES BY SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI DUE FOR ANSWER ON 14.12.2016**

a). The Developing Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO), an attached office of the NITI Aayog has carried out evaluation of the following flagship programmes during the last three years (2013-14 to 2015-16).

1. Total Sanitation Campaign now part of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan which is implemented by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation;
2. Anganwadis Centre which is a component of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and is implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development;
3. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) now subsumed in Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gramz Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY, and is implemented by the Ministry of Power;
4. Backward Region Development Fund which was implemented by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. The BRGF Programme has been delinked from budgetary support of the Central Government with effect from the financial year 2015-16; and
5. Indira Awas Yojana (subsumed in Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana in June 2015) which is implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development.

These evaluation studies were conducted on random sample basis. The soft copies of these Evaluation Reports are available on NITI Aayog and Planning Commission websites. The key findings of the studies are attached as Annexure-I.

b). The statements of funds releases generated from the Public Finance Management System maintained by the Ministry of Finance for the years 2013-14 to 2015-16 are enclosed as Annexure-II.

c). The information is being collected and it would be submitted to the House later when received.

## **Annexure-I**

### **Major Evaluation Findings noticed during the studies on the Total Sanitation Campaign, Anganwadi Centres and Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana**

#### **1. Total Sanitation Campaign (now part of the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan)**

- i. People are aware of the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) and the relation between the water-borne diseases and Household (HH) level open defecation (OD) and toilet availability. With greater awareness, the HHs are likely to exhibit an improved sanitary and hygienic behavior, construct toilets and reduce OD.
- ii. Effect of incentive on HHs' toilet availability is also found to be positive and significant.
- iii. Gram Panchayat level institutional policy variables such as Role of Panchayati Raj Institutions, Village Level Water Sanitation Committee, Grievance Redressal Mechanism and Motivators (representing IEC initiatives) are significant in impacting the TSC objectives.
- iv. Other key variables such as education, family size and water availability that fall outside the scope of TSC also have a significant bearing on the success of TSC. Thus, a concerted effort is indicated from the several government agencies in this direction to make TSC a success.

#### **2. Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)**

- i. 41% of the AWCs have not adequate space for accommodation of children.
- ii. 13.7% of AWCs have no drinking water facility.
- iii. 71% of the AWCs are not visited by the Doctors for health checkups of the children.
- iv. 22.5% of the AWCs have no medicines for children.
- v. 24.3% of the AWCs are not maintaining proper records.
- vi. 51.8% of the AWCs are found in bad hygiene condition.
- vii. 60% of the AWCs are located in rented accommodation.
- viii. 77.4% of the children are found normal in the on-the-spot weight measurement carried out by the Evaluation Team during April 2014.
- ix. 17.6% of the children are found in moderately malnourished (MM Grade).
- x. 5% of the children are found in severely malnourished condition.

#### **3. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) now part of the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana:**

- i. The overall achievement of the scheme is 93.3% as far as the household electrification is concerned. It was noticed that the household electrification in all the sample districts on an average is over 80%.
- ii. Five out of the 15 sample States; AP, Haryana, HP, Karnataka and UP have achieved 100% in relation to the respective targets for electrification. In terms of the physical achievements of the coverage of villages, RGGVY has done reasonably well in sample States.
- iii. Regarding the intensification of electrified villages, the overall achievement does not appear satisfactory as it was noticed to be at 53%. However, spectacular progress has been reported from six States, Andhra Pradesh (98%), Gujarat (97%), Assam (93%), West Bengal (90%), Tamil Nadu (89%) and Bihar (85%). Poor progress is seen in Haryana (8%), Rajasthan (27%), Odisha (34%), Karnataka (38%), and HP (29%).
- iv. Power Supply Situation: Except for Madhubani of Bihar where power supply across villages varied within a range 3-5 hours, duration (in hours) of power supply was found to be higher than the expected (6 to 8 hours/day) in all other districts of sample States.

The quality of supply was also found to be generally satisfactory by the beneficiaries as mostly the voltage was of medium and scheduled power tripping for long hours was not very frequent. Voltage fluctuations were also within expected range in almost all the states.

#### **4. Backward Region Development Fund**

##### **i. Release and Utilization Ratios of the Development Grants**

The release of allocation of all the states was 64 per cent (during the period 2006-07 to 2009-10), which varied from year to year and across the states. None of the states was able to get more than 80 per cent of the allocation released. The overall utilization (of the total release of funds between 2006-07 and 2010-11) was merely 35.68 per cent. The states of Punjab, J&K, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Bihar, Haryana and Uttarakhand utilized more than 60 per cent of the released amount, whereas the states of Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh were also able to utilize more than 50 per cent of the released amount. In the rest of the states, the utilization ratio remained less than 50 per cent with the lowest being 20 per cent in Andhra Pradesh (AP),<sup>2</sup> Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Mizoram and Uttar Pradesh (UP).

##### **ii. Release and Utilization Ratios of the Capacity Building Grants**

Although the release of capacity building grants was irregular, both the release and utilization ratios of capacity building grants were better than those of development grants. The total release ratios of all the states were 34.12 per cent in 2006-07, 47.77 per cent in 2007-08, 53.43 per cent in 2008-09, 75.06 per cent in 2009-10, and 77.63 per cent in 2010-11. The trend shows an increase over the years.

##### **iii. Physical Progress of the Works**

In the surveyed states, the completed works constituted 61.61 per cent of the sanctioned works while the ongoing works constituted 23.42 per cent of the sanctioned works. About one-tenth of the sanctioned works were not started. The sector-wise distribution of the completed, ongoing and yet-to-start works shows that the completion ratio was relatively better in a few sectors than others. For example, out of the total works sanctioned for the welfare of the SCs and STs, 80.64 per cent were completed and 13.72 per cent were ongoing. Similarly, in the case of education-related works, 80.04 per cent were completed, and 12.06 per cent were ongoing. The completion ratio was also appreciable in the case of works related to sanitation, electrification, dairy and animal husbandry, drinking water supply, connectivity, the anganwadi centres, and women- and child-related works. On the other hand, the proportion of ongoing works was the highest in the case of agriculture and related infrastructural works, construction of checkdams and irrigation projects, general community assets, and the Gram Panchayat (GP) Bhavans.

##### **iv. Types of Assets Created**

Works undertaken included works related to agriculture and allied activities, construction of the health centres and anganwadi centres, dairy and animal husbandry, veterinary hospitals, roads, bridges, culverts, drainage systems, playgrounds, stadiums, checkdams, water conservation and harvesting works, tubewells and drinking water supply works, school buildings, additional classrooms, electrification works, Gram Vikas Kendras and GP Bhavans, etc. The nature of assets created varied in the rural and urban areas. While in the rural areas, the focus was more on roads, bridges, culverts, irrigation works, anganwadi centres, school, buildings, and health centres, in the urban areas, the focus was more on community halls, market sheds, public toilets, garbage collection bin, drainage, etc. However, the investment in productive assets was low. The greatest proportion of the works pertained to the provision of basic amenities like healthcare, education and drinking water, which are also covered under the various flagship programmes being executed by the Centre.

**v. Expenditure on Types of Assets**

The distribution of expenditure corresponds to the types of work undertaken. Nevertheless, some works are more cost-intensive than others. Of the total amount spent during reference period, about one-fourth was spent on the construction of roads, bridges, culverts and other projects related to connectivity. Another 31 per cent of the allocated amount was spent on building of the anganwadi and healthcare centres. The other works in order of importance were concerned with electrification (8.24 per cent), water supply (6.10 per cent), the GP Bhavans (6.91 per cent), and sanitation (5.43 per cent). Works related to sanitation, drainage and sewerage, which were mostly taken up by the ULBs, were also given priority in terms of expenditure. The expenditure on agriculture constituted only 0.98 per cent of the total expenditure, while the expenditure on the construction of hostels/buildings less than 1 per cent of the total expenditure.

**vi. Inter-se Allocation of Development Grant**

Following the BRGF Guidelines, most of the states have devised a formula indicating the distribution of BRGF grants between the ULBs and Panchayats, and also among the three tiers of Panchayats. However, most of the states have done it in a conventional manner without applying any appropriate criteria. Notwithstanding the formula, a deviation in the actual distribution was observed in a number of states. This was found more at the level of distribution between the ULBs and Panchayats than among the three tiers of Panchayats. Exceptions to the above were the state of Arunachal Pradesh, which had allocated the entire money to the rural Panchayats, and the states of Jharkhand and J&K which had not developed any formula.

**5. Indira Awas Yojana (subsumed in Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana in June 2015)**

**i. Demographic Details of IAY Beneficiary Households:**

Most of the households had men as head of the households and are of all the age groups. However, (18.65 %) of the households are headed by women. Bihar (8.9%), U.P (12.5%) had the least number of women as head of households. In about (83.4 %) of the households, the head of the households or their wives were the IAY beneficiaries.

**ii. Socio-economic Status:**

The Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Castes were the majority of the IAY beneficiaries except in Nagaland, where all the beneficiaries are Scheduled Tribes. Bihar has the highest percentage for the Scheduled castes (88.3%) and Kerala has the largest proportion of General category (41.7%). Differently abled beneficiaries constituted only about (0.24%) and were found distributed in Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan and U.P. Minority category beneficiaries constituted only (2.6%) and Assam had the highest (27.8%) minority beneficiaries followed by M.P. (1.3%). Majority of the IAY beneficiaries (73.9%) who were in below poverty line category had the BPL card. About (43 %) of the beneficiaries have identified them as labourers and about (2.2%) are unemployed.

**iii. Responsibility of Construction:**

Majority of the IAY houses have been constructed by the beneficiaries themselves (91.5 %). However (4.3 %) of the houses were constructed by Contractors, (0.8%) by NGO's, (6.12%) by Community based Groups and (0.44%) by relatives

**iv. Release of IAY funds and Completion of Construction Work:**

IAY beneficiaries (71.2 %) were ignorant about the stages of fund release and when to complete the house construction. Nagaland (100%), Bihar (99.4 %) followed by U.P (97.9

%) fared poor as far as ignorance was concerned. There had been a wide range of time period for the completion of the construction of the houses.

**v. Role of Panchayati Raj Institutions in the implementation of the Scheme:**

Almost all the beneficiaries who heard about IAY have learnt about the scheme from village panchayats. All the panchayat functionaries have been playing the role of informant with regard to the implementation of IAY scheme, which is a good aspect of the project.

**vi. Public amenities and facilities available:**

About (70 %) of IAY houses are located within a distance of 0.5 kilometers from the main village. In Punjab (99.2%) and Nagaland (100%) the distance from the main village was within 0.2 kms whereas in Karnataka (36.1%) and Orissa (28.3%) the distance was more than 1.6 kms. About (73 %) of IAY houses were within one km from the main road. Kerala (46.7%) and Assam (44.4%) had houses within 0.2 km whereas Nagaland (72.7%) and Uttarakhand (82.5%) had houses more than 1.6 km. Schools situated less than 1 kilometer distance of most of the IAY houses constitute (79.7 %). In Orissa (49.4%) and Karnataka (38.3%) schools were within 0.2 km whereas Kerala (18.3%) and Karnataka (9.4%) had schools within 1.6 km or more. Primary Health Centre is located at a distance below 1.5 kilometers for majority of the IAY households (65 %). In Karnataka (13.3%) and Orissa (16.7%) the PHC is less than 0.2 km, whereas in Nagaland (80.9%) and Uttarakhand (70.8%) the PHC is within 1.6 km or more. Drinking water is available for most of the households (81.09 %) within a distance of half a kilometer. Punjab (86.7%) and Kerala (80.8%) had this facility within 0.2 km whereas in Nagaland (43.9%) it is available within 1.6 km or more. Most of the houses (95.7 %) are constructed in the same location (at the same place or within 0.2 kilometers' distance from the old house) of the previous housing site especially Rajasthan (100%) and U.P. (99.2%). In Kerala (15%) and Punjab (9.2%) the distance is within 1.6 km or more.

**vii. Features and facilities of new IAY houses of the beneficiary households**

IAY beneficiaries have used all the locally available building materials for the construction of floor, wall and roof. Room, Kitchen, Store, Toilet & Bathroom have been the provisions available in IAY houses. Toilets were constructed separately and did not become the part of IAY houses. However, construction of sanitary latrines was taken up simultaneously as a compulsory part of the IAY houses. In Kerala (87.5%) and Uttarakhand (84.2%) had toilets constructed whereas in Nagaland (100%) and Bihar (99.4%) toilets were not constructed.

**viii. General quality of construction of IAY houses and level of satisfaction of IAY beneficiaries**

It has been found that majority of the IAY beneficiaries (about 86 %) have felt that the IAY houses are of good or of average quality. Gujarat (68.3%), Karnataka(63.8%), Kerala(82.5%), UP (95%) fared better. At least (14 %) of the IAY beneficiaries have commented that the houses are of poor quality and require improvements. Bihar (57.7%) scored the highest in this category. It has been found that disabled friendly design is adopted wherever applicable, especially with regard to the width of the door, placement of windows, placement of door knobs and handles, construction of ramp in place of stairs and design of sanitary latrine constructed. In Uttarakhand (12.5%) and M.P. (7.5%) had disabled friendly designs whereas Kerala, Nagaland, Punjab and Rajasthan scored nil. (Pg No.64 Tb No.4.22). It has been found that about (65.92 %) of the IAY beneficiaries are satisfied with the time taken for construction or up gradation of the IAY houses.

### Flagship Schemes Releases for FY 2013-14

(Rs. In crores)

| S.No | FlagShip Programme  | Scheme  | Releases  |
|------|---|---|-----------|
| 1    | Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)                                   | SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (SSA) [0279]  | 24,758.73 |
| 2    | Mid Day Meal (MDM)  | NATIONAL PROGRAMME NUTRITIONAL SUPPORT TO PRIMARY EDUCATION (MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME) [0280]    | 10,900.75 |
| 3    | National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)                          | NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION/ NATIONAL HEALTH MISSION (NRHM & NUHM) CENTRAL SECTOR [0392]  | 321.24    |
|      |   | FORWARD LINKAGES TO NRHM NEW INITIATIVES IN NE [0399]                                       | 55.47     |
|      |   | NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION CENTRALLY SPONSORED [0404]                                    | 17,468.64 |
|      |   | HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES (UNDER NRHM) [0142]  | 0.83      |
| 4    | Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)                  | ICDS (INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES) [1199]   | 16,247.08 |
| 5    | Total Sanitation Campaign                                     | CENTRAL RURAL SANITATION PROGRAMME [0242]   | 2,190.28  |
|      |   |   | -         |
| 6    | Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)                      | PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA (PMGSY) [0828]   | 9,804.98  |
| 7    | Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)                                      | RURAL HOUSING- IAY [0827]   | 12,975.26 |
| 8    | Rural Drinking Water - Accelerated Rural Water Supply (ARWSP) | NATIONAL RURAL DRINKING WATER PROGRAM [0241]  | 9,646.96  |
| 9    | National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)               | MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME [0822]                            | 32,763.68 |
| 10   | Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)              | Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) and Other Water Resources Programme [1361] | 4,630.00  |
| 11   | Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)      | Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) [1362]                             | 7,559.00  |
|      |   | ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES FOR JNNURM [1144]   | 0.04      |

|    |   |   |          |
|----|---|---|----------|
|    |   | ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES FOR JNNURM [1157]                             | 1.28     |
| 12 | RASHTRIYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA               | Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana RKVY [0053]                             | 7,048.42 |
| 13 | SUBSIDY FOR REC RGGVY POWER-[0749]          | SUBSIDY FOR REC RGGVY POWER-[0749]                                    | 2,938.52 |
| 14 | National Horticultural Mission              | NATIONAL HORTICULTURE MISSION [0047]                                  | 1,809.26 |
| 15 | National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) | National Social Assistance Programme including Anapurna (NSAP) [1365] | 9,046.39 |
| 16 | Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)          | Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) [1363]                             | 3,530.52 |
|    |   | Backward Regions Grant Fund Panchayati Raj [1367]                     | 2,800.00 |



## Flagship Schemes Releases for FY 2014-15

Rs. In Crores

| S.No | FlagShip Programme  | Scheme   | Releases  |
|------|---|--|-----------|
| 1    | Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)                                   | NATIONAL EDUCATION MISSION : SARVA SIKSHA ABHIYAN (SSA) [9164]   | 24,039.07 |
| 2    | Mid Day Meal (MDM)  | NATIONAL PROGRAMME OF MID DAY MEALS IN SCHOOLS [9165]            | 10,446.56 |
| 3    | Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)                  | UMBRELLA INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES ( ICDS) [9197]    | 16,627.50 |
|      | Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)                  | INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (ICDS) CS [9281]           | 29.41     |
| 4    | Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)                      | PRADHAN MANTRI GRAMIN SARAK YOJNA ( PMGSY) [9179]                | 9,959.58  |
|      | Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)                      | PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA CS [9220]                       | 4,228.67  |
| 5    | Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)                                      | PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJNA CS [9221]                              |           |
|      | Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)                                      | PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJNA [9180]                                 | 11,096.15 |
| 6    | Rural Drinking Water - Accelerated Rural Water Supply (ARWSP) | NATIONAL RURAL DRINKING WATER PROGRAMME [9150]                   | 9,301.07  |
|      |   | NATIONAL RURAL DRINKING WATER PROGRAMME CS [9277]                |           |
| 7    | National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)               | NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME (MGNREGA) CS [9219]   |           |
|      | National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)               | NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME(MGNREGA) [9178]       | 32,463.40 |
| 8    | Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)      | JAWAHARLAL NEHRU NATIONAL URBAN RENEWAL MISSION ( JNNURM) [9205] | 1,120.27  |
|      | Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)      | JNNURM FOR UT WITHOUT LEGISLATURE CS [9280]                      |           |
| 9    | RASHTRIYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA                                 | RASHTRIYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA (RKVY) [9145]                      | 8,433.22  |
| 10   | NIRMAL BHARAT ABHIYAN   | SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN [9151]                                     | 2,749.96  |
|      | NIRMAL BHARAT ABHIYAN   | SWATCH BHARAT ABHIYAN CS [9276]                                  |           |
| 11   | ACCELERATED IRRIGATION BENEFIT AND FLOOD MANAGEMENT           | ACCELERATED IRRIGATION BENEFIT PROGRAM (AIBP) CS [9282]          |           |
|      | ACCELERATED IRRIGATION BENEFIT AND FLOOD MANAGEMENT           | IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDIES [9202]                                 | 3,261.04  |

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|----|---|---|-----------|
| 12 | NATIONAL HEALTH MISSION                                   | NATIONAL HEALTH MISSION [9156]  | 17,873.04 |
|    | NATIONAL HEALTH MISSION                                   | NHM CS COMPONENT [9236]   | 154.20    |
| 13 | DEEN DAYAL UPADHYAYA GRAM JYOTI YOJANA (DDUGJY)-[9338]    | DEEN DAYAL UPADHYAYA GRAM JYOTI YOJANA (DDUGJY)-[9338]                                      | 500.00    |
| 14 | RAJIV GANDHI PANCHAYAT SASHASTRIKARAN YOJANA              | CAPACITY BUILDING : PANCHAYAT SASHAKTIKARAN ABHIYAN [9279]                                  |           |
|    | RAJIV GANDHI PANCHAYAT SASHASTRIKARAN YOJANA              | RAJIV GANDHI PANCHAYAT SASHASTRIKARAN ABHIYAN [9177]  | 482.53    |
| 15 | NATIONAL RURAL LIVELIHOOD MISSION (NRLM)                  | NATIONAL RURAL LIVELIHOOD MISSION - CASP(NRLM) [9181]                                       | 1,255.49  |
|    | NATIONAL RURAL LIVELIHOOD MISSION (NRLM)                  | NATIONAL RURAL LIVELIHOOD MISSION CS [9222]   | 758.26    |
| 16 | Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF)                         | BACKWARD REGION GRANT FUND (BRGF) ( STATE COMPONENT) [9206]                                 | 3,039.23  |
|    | Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF)                         | BACKWARD REGIONS GRANT FUND ( DISTRICT COMPONENT)(ACA) [9176]                               | 2,837.00  |
| 17 | National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)               | NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME ( NSAP) [9182]   | 7,083.70  |
|    | National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)               | NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME CS [9278]  | 0.10      |
| 18 | Integrated Watershed Management Program DPAP DDP IWDP DLR | PRADHAN MANTRI KRISHI SINCHAYEE YOJANA (PMKSY) [9223]                                       |           |
|    | Integrated Watershed Management Program DPAP DDP IWDP DLR | PRADHAN MANTRI KRISHI SINCHAI YOJANA (Watershed Development Works & NEERANCHAL)-CASP [9183] | 2,312.69  |

**Flagship Schemes Releases for FY 2015-16**

(Rs. In crores)

| S.No | FlagShip Programme  | Scheme   | Releases  |
|------|---|--|-----------|
| 1    | Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)                                   | NATIONAL EDUCATION MISSION : SARVA SIKSHA ABHIYAN (SSA) [9164]   | 21,577.69 |
| 2    | Mid Day Meal (MDM)  | NATIONAL PROGRAMME OF MID DAY MEALS IN SCHOOLS [9165]            | 9,112.24  |
| 3    | Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)                  | UMBRELLA INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES ( ICDS) [9197]    | 15,419.50 |
|      |   | INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (ICDS) CS [9281]           | 16.30     |
| 4    | Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)                      | PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA CS [9220]                       | 3,103.15  |
|      |   | PRADHAN MANTRI GRAMIN SARAK YOJNA ( PMGSY) [9179]                | 15,186.71 |
| 5    | Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)                                      | PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJNA [9180]                                 | 9,999.79  |
|      |   | PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJNA CS [9221]                              | 5.91      |
| 6    | Rural Drinking Water - Accelerated Rural Water Supply (ARWSP) | NATIONAL RURAL DRINKING WATER PROGRAMME [9150]                   | 4,263.92  |
|      |   | NATIONAL RURAL DRINKING WATER PROGRAMME CS [9277]                | 98.07     |
| 7    | National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)               | NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME (MGNREGA) CS [9219]   | 944.44    |
|      |   | NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME(MGNREGA) [9178]       | 36,267.83 |
| 8    | Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)      | JAWAHARLAL NEHRU NATIONAL URBAN RENEWAL MISSION ( JNNURM) [9205] |           |
|      |   | JNNURM FOR UT WITHOUT LEGISLATURE CS [9280]                      |           |
| 9    | RASHTRIYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA                                 | RASHTRIYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA (RKVY) [9145]                      | 3,939.97  |
| 10   | NIRMAL BHARAT ABHIYAN   | SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN [9151]                                     | 7,538.80  |
|      |   | SWATCH BHARAT ABHIYAN CS [9276]                                  | 158.72    |
| 11   | ACCELERATED IRRIGATION BENEFIT AND FLOOD MANAGEMENT           | IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDIES [9202]                                 | 2,637.57  |
|      |   | ACCELERATED IRRIGATION BENEFIT PROGRAM (AIBP) CS [9282]          | 0.01      |

|    |   |   |           |
|----|---|---|-----------|
| 12 | NATIONAL HEALTH MISSION                                   | NHM CS COMPONENT [9236]   | 376.10    |
|    |   | NATIONAL HEALTH MISSION [9156]  | 18,181.57 |
| 13 | Skill Development Mission                                 | SKILL DEVELOPMENT MISSION   | 121.89    |
|    |   | SKILL DEVELOPMENT MISSION CENTRAL SECTOR  | 1.92      |
| 14 | DEEN DAYAL UPADHYAYA GRAM JYOTI YOJANA (DDUGJY)-[9338]    | DEEN DAYAL UPADHYAYA GRAM JYOTI YOJANA (DDUGJY)-[9338]                                      | 4,500.00  |
| 15 | RAJIV GANDHI PANCHAYAT SASHASTRIKARAN YOJANA              | CAPACITY BUILDING : PANCHAYAT SASHAKTIKARAN ABHIYAN [9279]                                  | 183.88    |
| 16 | NATIONAL RURAL LIVELIHOOD MISSION (NRLM)                  | NATIONAL RURAL LIVELIHOOD MISSION - CASP(NRLM) [9181]                                       | 1,401.66  |
|    |   | NATIONAL RURAL LIVELIHOOD MISSION CS [9222]   | 968.77    |
| 17 | National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)               | NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME CS [9278]  | 3.09      |
|    |   | NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME ( NSAP) [9182]   | 8,514.20  |
| 18 | Integrated Watershed Management Program DPAP DDP IWDP DLR | PRADHAN MANTRI KRISHI SINCHAI YOJANA (Watershed Development Works & NEERANCHAL)-CASP [9183] | 1,513.32  |
|    |   | PRADHAN MANTRI KRISHI SINCHAYEE YOJANA (PMKSY) [9223]                                       | 10.90     |