

OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES

ON

BLOCK LEVEL PLANS

FOR

**INTEGRATED RURAL
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**



**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
APRIL 1982**

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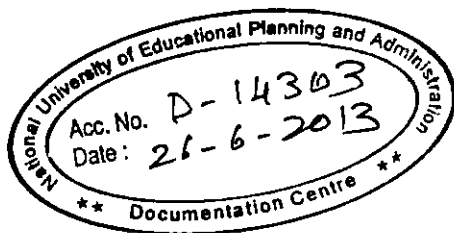


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FOREWORD

It has long been recognised that systematic local level planning for resource development and employment generation would be an essential step in any worth-while effort at the alleviation of rural poverty. The primary objective of the integrated rural development programme, now under implementation in all the development blocks in the country is the lessening of rural poverty and the need for adopting a sound methodology for implementing this programme has been felt for some time. In consultation with the Planning Commission, the state governments and other organisations involved in rural development, this Ministry has now finalised a set of operational guidelines for the formulation of block level plans under the IRD programme. I hope these guidelines, which appear in the following pages, would enable field officials to formulate effective plans for serving the rural poor.

India is a country of immense diversity and the programmes for rural development have necessarily to be drawn up in such a way that these produce the best results under the existing local conditions. It is not our intention to recommend a rigid methodology for every block and district in the country. These guidelines are in the nature of a broad-frame of reference to enable those who are engaged in the implementation of the IRD programme to draw up essentially sound and locally appropriate programmes and action plans. I hope the practitioners of local level planning would use these guidelines with adequate flexibility, improvisation and imagination.

Sd/- (S. C. VARMA)
Secretary

G.L. BAILUR
Joint Secretary (IRD)

D.O. No. S. 11011/52/80-IRD-III(II)
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Ministry of Rural Reconstruction
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Dated the 7th March, 1981.

DFAR SHRI,

The formulation of a set of operational guidelines for preparing block plans under IRD programme has been engaging the attention of this Ministry for sometime now. Based on the guidelines issued by this Ministry from time to time, the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, had formulated a plan for Amalapuram Block in Andhra Pradesh and had formulated a set of broad guidelines on the basis of the experience gained in the preparation of this plan. These guidelines were discussed in a seminar held at N.I.R.D. which was attended by, among others, representatives of the State Governments of Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana and few other States who had also prepared block plans. Based on these discussions, the drafts prepared by the Ministry and N.I.R.D. were amalgamated and a new set of draft guidelines was prepared. This was discussed in a seminar held in Delhi on 6th and 7th February, 1981 and the guidelines were further modified in the light of the suggestions received from officers attending the seminar.

2. These guidelines envisage preparation of a 5-year profile as well as annual action plan for each block. I enclose----- copies of the guidelines. These may kindly be circulated to the Project Officers of the district level agencies as soon as possible. Since conditions in rural areas in various parts of the country differ and the administrative capabilities and experience in preparation of such plans would be some what different in different parts of the country, these guidelines will have to be adapted to suit both the local requirements and capabilities. The guidelines are essentially in the nature of a model for enabling those who are engaged in the formulation and implementation of Integrated Rural Development to organise their ideas and action plans in a systematic manner and to implement the I.R.D. Programme having regard to the objectives and in accordance with a sound methodology. Since these are only "guidelines"; State Governments/Project Officers may make such modifications as are found necessary in the light of the local conditions and it is not necessary to write to this Ministry for changing any detail or to add

any step which may be essentially of a local nature. However, if the State Governments/Union Territories have any major modifications to suggest, which are of State-wide or national importance, we will be very happy to consider them and bring them to the notice of other States.

3. The Sixth Plan has now been formally endorsed by the National Development Council. We are already well into the second year of the plan. It is, therefore, absolutely essential that the perspective plans as well as the action plans under the I.R.D. are formulated with the highest priority by mobilising all available manpower and resources. A task of this nature which envisages decentralisation of the planning process to the block level cannot be achieved without the personal involvement of the senior officers at the state and the district level. The I.R.D. programme aims at enabling, on an average, 600 families in a block to go above the poverty line every year and formulation of a 5-year profile as well as annual action plan are essential instruments for achieving this objective.

4. The time schedule at Annexure I of the guidelines placed below, which has been finalised in the light of the observations made in the recent seminar, envisages that the first five steps of the block plan *viz.*, preparation of the 5-year perspective plan) will be completed in about 80 days. The preparation of annual action plan would take another 60 days. However, since some of the activities can be taken up simultaneously, it should be possible to prepare both the 5-year perspective plan as well as the annual action plan in about 4 months. Hence, if the task is initiated in right earnest in the first week of April, the 5-year plan should be ready by the end of May and the annual action plan should be ready by the end of July. Since the tempo of implementation is rather slow in these 4 months, it should be possible to pay exclusive attention to the preparation of block plans and aim at completing them by the end of July. These could be placed before the S.L.C.C. for their consideration in the meeting to be convened in August. A copy of the consolidated 5-year plan for the district may also be sent to this Ministry for information.

5. Ideally, a block plan should be based on a survey of all the households in the block and clusters should be selected on the basis of rational criteria based on hierarchy of services etc. as has been done in the Amalaparam block plan by N.I.R.D. It may not however, be possible to aim at such a comprehensive exercise in all the blocks at this stage. For the present, it is envisaged that plans based on the survey of all the households would be formulated only in those blocks where comprehensive household surveys have been initiated

for which an amount of Rs. 60,000/- was provided under the Scheme of Area Planning for full Employment.

6. In view of the urgency of the task, District Collectors and Project Officers may kindly be requested to hold orientation courses and training programmes for all the field functionaries for familiarising them with the operational aspects of formulating I.R.D. block plans. In case State Governments propose to hold a workshop of the Project Officers at the State-level for this purpose, officers of this Ministry will be glad to participate in them.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

(G. L. BAILUR)

OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES OF IRD BLOCKS PLANS

INTRODUCTION

The main objective of the IRD programme is to evolve an operationally integrated strategy which will aim, on the one hand, at increasing production and productivity in agriculture and other sectors and on the other, at the resource and income development of vulnerable sections of the population in all blocks of the country. Any developmental strategy which aims at improving the lot of the rural poor must aim at creating new productive assets for them. Thus, formulation of economically viable schemes to launch the prospective beneficiaries in economically viable activities would be the lynch-pin of this programme. Since the bulk of the rural poor are landless, a significant part of the activities for their benefit would have to be in the secondary and tertiary sector. Suitable support in terms of supply of raw materials, marketing facilities training and upgradation of skills will also have to be provided.

To achieve this objective, a five-year development profile or a perspective plan will be drawn up for each development block and would be aggregated at the district level, based on practical possibilities of development in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. This plan will be based on an assessment of the developmental assets of the blocks and will broadly deal with optimum utilisation of the ground and surface water, dairy, animal husbandry, fisheries, village industries, and activities in the tertiary sector. This plan will become the framework of action for the relevant sectoral schemes for raising the incomes of the identified target group. Based on this perspective plan, a programme of assistance to the poorest of the rural household will be drawn up in terms of the specific households and will be implemented on a phased basis. A household rather than individual approach will be followed implying that the economic uplift of the household will be sought through a package of activities involving all working members with particular attention being given to economic programmes for women. The 5-year perspective plan would provide a blue print for exploiting the available potential in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors, and would also identify gaps in the supporting infrastructure as well as spell out linkages for training and marketing for raising the incomes of the 'target group'.

These objectives are proposed to be achieved through initiating a process of planning at the block level. The block plan would seek to ensure optimum utilisation of local resources, integration of various on-going programmes being implemented by different departments and formulation of development plans with the objective of providing economically viable activities to the rural poor.

The objective of the IRD block plan would be to assist 3,000 families in a block to increase their income above the poverty line during the Sixth Plan period.

The IRD block plan will necessarily have to be integrated with the development programmes of other departments and it would eventually be a component of the comprehensive block development plan.

The IRD block plan will be in two stages :

- (i) A 5-year development profile or a perspective plan.
- (ii) An annual action plan.

The 5-year credit plan and annual credit plan will be a part of this plan.

The operational steps involved in preparation of block plans are explained in the following paragraphs :—

Before taking up the preparation of block plans, the Project Officer of the DRDA will convene a 2-day orientation workshop under the chairmanship of the Collector of the Agency in which the objectives of the IRD programme and the operational steps involved will be discussed with district-level officers of development departments, Block Development Officers, General Manager, DIC, representatives of the lead bank and other commercial as well as cooperative banks, representatives of other organisations viz., handloom corporations, scheduled caste corporations and other similar bodies. The schedule of operations will be finalised and specific responsibilities determined. The Block Development Officers, in turn, assisted by the project officers and members of his team will conduct similar workshops for the block level extension officers, village level workers, bank managers, and other functionaries concerned with IRD at the block level. The training schedule on IRD brought out by the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction as well as these guidelines may be used for this purpose.

PREPARATION OF 5-YEAR PERSPECTIVE PLAN

Step 1

The first step will be preparation of an inventory of local resources. This resource inventory will provide the basis for identifying the development potential and evolving suitable programmes for

assisting the rural poor through intergrated rural development. While for preparation of a comprehensive block plan, aimed at general development of the areas, inventory of various types of resources will be necessary. Since the objectives of the IRD block plan is limited to assisting the rural poor to raise their incomes above the poverty line, only such information which is directly relevant for this purpose should be collected. If information on some aspects is no available or is not considered relevant, having regard to the limited objectives of the block plan, preparation of the plan should not be held up on that account.

The inventory of local resources could be in 5 parts :—

- (i) population and human resources.
- (ii) area and location specific resource data.
- (iii) economic activities with details of institutions engaged in these activities.
- (iv) other infrastructure (location-specific).
- (v) social and institutional facilities alongwith location.

The schedule at proforma I may be used for this purpose. This schedule is rather elaborate and seeks to collect information which will be relevant for preparation of comprehensive development plan of the block. This schedule may be modified in the light of the local conditions and some columns which may be considered not relevant may be deleted.

Step 2

The second step will be review of all on-going programmes both plan and non-plan at the block level. Apart from the development programmes, the activities of voluntary agencies, cooperative institutions, State and Central sector projects which are relevant to the objectives of the IRD may also be reviewed.

After listing the various programmes of activities, an appraisal of these activities will be made with a view to assess the relevance of each of the schemes in the context of the needs of the target group. This analysis will also help in the identification of constraints encountered in the implementation of the on-going programmes. An illustrative form for reviewing the on-going programmes is given in proforma II.

For this purpose, assistance will have to be obtained from all the district officers dealing with the various sectors. The critical assessment should also bring out duplication, lack of coordination if any, and crucial infrastructural gaps. While the study may reveal

the need for either continuance of the scheme with or without modifications to suit the requirements, these views should be treated as purely advisory decisions will have to be taken in regard to the modification of the on-going programmes by the concerned authorities dealing with them.

Step 3

The analysis of local resources and review of the on going programmes will lead to the third step *i.e.* preparation of a perspective sector-wise 5-year block development plan. The perspective plan should indicate the magnitude and dimensions of the potential for development of various activities sector-wise. Proforma III may be used for this purpose.

The sectoral programmes which will form the core of the perspective plan have to be formulated carefully in consultation with the local heads of technical Departments, lead banks and other institutions like the KVIC, the DIC, etc. for the preparation of sectoral plans. Sub-groups may be constituted for each sector consisting of representatives of the bank, marketing organisation, DIC, district heads of the concerned department with the project Director or the technical expert in his team as the convenor.

The perspective block plans should be aggregated at the district level and should be discussed in a meeting of the governing body of the DRDA and approved by it.

Based on the perspective plan, sectoral projects (preferably for the period of the plan) for specific economic activities indicating the location, size of the programme (*e.g.* number of units to be set up), quantum of credit required, agencies for provision of support in terms of supply of inputs, technical supervision and guidance, credit & marketing, may be prepared. The representatives of the lead banks or other prominent banks in the area which have necessary technical expertise for preparation of such projects may have to shoulder the responsibility for formulation of such projects. However, the banks will have to be assisted by the technical experts of the Agency in the collection of data.

Step 4

The next step will be preparation of a credit plan based on the perspective plan referred to above. The guidelines issued by the RBI on the preparation of district credit plans and by ARDC on the preparation of block banking plans may also be taken into account while preparing the block credit plans. The schedule which has been

prescribed by the RBI for the preparation of the district credit plans at proforma IV may be used for this purpose. It will also be necessary to delineate the clusters at this stage with the assistance of banks and other officers at the block level. The credit plan will also indicate the area of operation of each bank branch and cluster of villages allotted to the branch and the quantum of credit support likely to be available from each branch for the allotted villages for various sectors/activities. The credit plan will give a broad indication of the type and magnitude of the activities envisaged, clusters indentified, and the quantum of credit likely to be provided by the branches of banks, clusterwise.

Step 5 : Selection of Clusters

Since about 3000 beneficiaries are expected to be assisted in phased manner, over a period of 5-years, it would be necessary to phase the implementation of the programme year-wise in selected clusters, the following general criteria may be kept in view :—

- (i) existence of programme-specific infrastructure.
- (ii) availability of credit institutions.
- (iii) present level of development in the area, the capacity to absorb credit to the extent envisaged.
- (iv) concentration of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other weaker sections below the poverty line.
- (v) any other specific criteria relevant for the purpose which will facilitate optimum utilisation of the resources and the effective implementation of the programme.

The clusters may be either spatial in terms of a number of contiguous villages or functional *i.e.* villages falling on milk routes etc. The availability of field functionaries like VLWs and their spread may also be taken into account while deciding on the number of clusters.

Step 6 : Annual Action Plan

The next task after the preparation of the perspective plan and selection of clusters will be to prepare an annual plan for the block, clusterwise. For this purpose, it will be necessary to undertake a survey of clusters of the families residing in the selected clusters. The survey may be conducted in all the clusters selected for the implementation of the programme during the year. If necessary, surveys of the households and clusters selected for implementation of the programme in the subsequent year may also be conducted in advance.

The household survey schedule at proforma V may be used for this purpose.

It will be desirable to aim at identification of at least double the number of families to be [eventually assisted since some of the identified families may be found to be in eligible being defaulters or for other reasons.

The assistance of District Statistical Officer may be taken for imparting training to the surveyers. The salient feature of the perspective plan and the scope for various types of economic activities as revealed by the resources analysis may be explained to the surveyers in the training session. The surveyors will also have to be given norms for various economic activities to enable them to make an assessment of the income of the beneficiaries. The schedule at proforma VI indicates the type of norms that have to be worked out for this purpose.

The preliminary survey may be confined to families owing or operating less than 5 acres of land and other families whose income prima facie is less than Rs. 3500 per annum. A simplified version of the survey schedule may be used for this purpose. The final selection will, however, be based on detailed household surveys and will be confined to those who are below the poverty line.

Following the household survey, the selected families below the poverty line should be classified in terms of per capita annual income as indicated in proforma VII. Generally the poorest among the poor should be selected for assistance. Bank Managers or their officers may be associated with the household survey and identification of beneficiaries, if possible. The final selection may be made in the meeting of the village council (Gram Sabha).

The household survey will indicate the asset position, present occupation and the preference for the scheme occupation of each household. The schedule at proforma VIII may be used for this purpose.

Step 7

The next step will be preparation of family plans. While the information collected through household surveys would indicate the preferences of the identified families, their preferences may not always be consistent with the resource position as revealed by the resource analysis indicated above. Hence, their preferences will have to be examined with reference to the available physical potential, facilities for training and availability of supporting infrastructure. It may be necessary in some cases to select the second or even third preference of the beneficiary having regard to the resource situation. The analysis of this nature should be carried out so as to match the preferences with the available resources. This may be done as indicated in proforma IX.

On the basis of this analysis, an income generation plan should be prepared for each family keeping in view not only the preferences of this family but also the feasibility and economic viability of the scheme. The scheme(s) to be suggested as well as total amount of investment for each family will depend upon the level of the per capita income of the family below the poverty line. Therefore, a package of activities of different types involving all working members and including assistance for upgradation and skills for the younger members and women under TRYSEM will have to be devised. It should be ensured that the schemes proposed would provide full employment to all the members of the family and also generate adequate additional income. The schedule at proforma X may be used for preparation of family-wise income generation Plans.

It may be ensured that the economic norms conform to those derived from the economics of the relative investments adopted by banks while financing them and these may be ascertained from the Banks operating in the district. If is any revision in the cost norm is considered necessary, the same may be placed before the State Level Committee constituted by the ARDC for the purpose.

The individual family plans of all the families for each cluster will become a cluster plan. The schedule at proforma XI may be utilised for preparation of cluster plans.

Step 8 : Preparation of Annual Credit Plans

The cluster plans will collectively become annual block plans and will also reflect the requirement and availability of both institutional credit and subsidies.

While estimating the credit requirements, the unit costs approved by ARDC and credit institutions may be adopted for the various investments. It will not only ensure that no delay is experienced in sanctioning the programme by ARDC but also that the full requirement of credit less subsidy will be available to the beneficiary.

The annual block plan will reveal the total credit which is to be mobilised during the year for various activities bank-wise. Proforma IV may be used for this purpose also.

Since the perspective credit plan is based on an overall assessment of local resources and provides only broad indicative figures of the requirements of credit, the annual credit plan based on individual family plans may not be fully consistent with the perspective credit plan.

Once the credit requirements are determined the programme will have to be allocated among the commercial and cooperative banks

in consultation with the banks on the basis of clusters of villages allocated under Step-5. In particular, weightage should be given to the branch network, technical staff available, schemes already sanctioned to banks in the concerned blocks, past experience etc., Details about the location of the branches and technical staff employed by the banks may be given. It is also necessary to ensure that programme is allocated in such a manner that banks have adequate business to appoint qualified technical staff. While it may not be possible to ensure this for each block, it can be taken care of while allocating the programme to for a number of adjacent blocks. On the basis of the programme allotted to each of the banks, separate statements should be enclosed indicating the 'purposewise allotment made among the banks and the bankwise statement indicating the total programme allotted to each of the banks. It should contain details relating to unit cost, subsidy available, the physical programme and financial assistance required year-wise and aggregate physical programme and financial assistance thereunder. These statements should be bifurcated into (I) programme to be refinanced by ARDC and (II) programme such as rural industries etc. for which resources would have to be met by banks from other sources.

Once the individual family plans are prepared, subsidy admissible to each family based on package of assistance and ceiling, if any, may be worked out and indicated. The amount of subsidy should also be determined on the basis of approved cost of individual investments adopted by ARDC/banks on the basis of such allocation of subsidy. A sector-wise classification of subsidy may be attempted as in proforma-XI

Step 9 : Plan Implementation

The project authorities have to fix responsibilities as also the time schedule of the various stages of the implementation of the plan.

For the speedy preparation of loan records and sanction of loans credit workshops may be conducted in each cluster. The date for this credit workshop should be fixed in consultation with the banks/cooperatives and communicated to the block/tehsil, revenue authorities and other institutions well in advance. On the appointed day, the selected beneficiaries will gather at a predetermined place for filling up the loan applications and complete other formalities required by the Financial Institutions. Since the revenue authorities will also be present, the necessary revenue records should be obtained on the spot. The other connected records *i.e.* No Due Certificate etc. should also be provided to the beneficiaries by the concerned

tehsil staff of the revenue and the development and cooperatives/banks. The loan records will be built up in accordance with the individual family plans prepared in proforma X.

Once the bank communicates the sanction of loans for the selected beneficiaries, the project authorities should deposit the subsidy component of the schemes drawn up for the families in the Banks/Cooperatives concerned and the beneficiary informed accordingly. The subsidy and the loan amount may be released simultaneously so that the amount of subsidy can be adjusted in the loan account immediately on the same day reducing the loan outstanding to that extent so that borrowers may not have to pay interest on the full amount of the bond.

Step 10 : Monitoring

For the purpose of monitoring, an Identity-cum-Monitoring Card (Vikas Patrika) may be got printed and distributed to the blocks. One copy each of the monitoring card has to be given to the beneficiary and financing institution, one copy to be kept at the block-level and the fourth copy to be maintained at the project-level. The responsibility for filling up of the monitoring card and its up-dating and inspection has to be determined by the project authorities and the BDO.

A monitoring schedule indicating the names of the offices responsible for monitoring the implementation of the programme and the days fixed for visits to the beneficiaries should also be drawn up. The responsibility for collection of data for assessing the impact of the programme in terms of increase in income of the families assisted should also be fixed.

The preparation of 5-year perspective plan as well as annual action plan will be the responsibility of the project officer of the DRDA and his team of experts. Sectoral components of the perspective plan will necessarily have to be finalised by the concerned technical experts in the DRDA. While the collection of data and preliminary analysis may be done by the block staff, the block plan will have to be finalised by the project officer, DRDA. The technical experts of the Agency may have to go to the blocks periodically either individually or in groups and finalise the sectoral components of the plan in consultation with the block development officer, bank managers and others concerned at the block level.

Wherever, panchayatiraj institutions are functioning at the block level, the block plans may be got endorsed by them.

It would be necessary to draw a time schedule for the various stages of plan mentioned above and also the responsibility of formulation of various functionaries. The schedule should also contain the responsibilities of all the concerned officers at various levels (wide Annexure I).

A village plan register indicating details of all the identified families and the development programmes drawn up for them with the assistance given under IRDP should be maintained at each village.

A list of those families who got assistance under IRDP may be made available to the Departments concerned to follow up these persons in respect of the services like Applied Nutrition, Compulsory Primary Education, Adult Education, Family Welfare, Children's & Women's programmes, Health, Housing etc. The household centred poverty alleviation strategy will thus come to consist of steps not only for the economic development of the families but also the education of the children, health and welfare of the vulnerable members of the families identified under the programme.

In brief, the Block Plan will have the following chapters :—

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| Chapter I | —Introduction |
| Chapter II | —Resource Analysis |
| Chapter III | —Five Year Perspective Plan—sectorwise alongwith names of the clusters selected for implementation of the Plan for five years. |
| Chapter IV | —Five Year Perspective Credit Plan |

The annual action Plan will consist of the following chapters :—

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| Chapter I | —Cluster-wise summary of the family plans based on identification of the families. |
| Chapter II | —Annual Credit Plan |
| Chapter III | —Implementation Schedule |
| Chapter IV | —Arrangements of Monitoring. |

ANNEXURE I

STAGES OF BLOCK LEVEL PLANNING & IMPLEMENTATION

| Sl. No. | List of activities | Responsibility to Execute | Support/ Assistance/ Guidance | Time for completion |
|---------|--|---|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Preparation of Resource Inventory | B.D.O. | P.O. & APOs | 30 days |
| 2. | Review of on-going programme | B.D.O. | P.O. & Dt. Officials of Planning Team. | |
| 3. | Resource analysis | P.O. | District officials, B.D.O. Planning Team. | 7 days |
| 4. | Preparation of 5-year Plan and identification of clusters | P.O. Planning Team | Distt. Officials | } 45 days |
| 5. | Preparation of credit plan, allocation of clusters and programme among the banks | P.O., Planning Team and Lead Bank | Managers of Bank | |
| 6. | Identification of beneficiaries by household survey | B.D.O. will use Village school Teachers, Village Officers, Statistical Assistants, etc. | P.O./APOs | 45 days |
| 7. | Preparation of family plans | BDO with assistance from VLW, Banks, Coop. officials. | APOs. | 15 days |
| 8. | Plan implementation | B.D.O. | P.O. APOs. | |

NOTE : The above stages can be completed in 120 days since some of the activities can be completed simultaneously, such as preparation of perspective plan household survey etc.

INVENTORY RESOURCES

1.1 Population

- i. Distribution of population with size (village-wise)
- ii. Age and sex composition of population;
- iii. Population growth;
- iv. Migration pattern if any; and
- v. Literacy and occupational structure.

Source : District Census hand book.

1.2 Area

- i. Area, administrative division, village etc.;
- ii. Land-use pattern;
- iii. Soil types;
- iv. Climate, rainfall and other meteorological data;
- v. Forest area;
- vi. Cultivated area, village-wise.

Source : (a) District Census hand book

(b) District Agriculture Office

1.3 Economic Activities :

This category includes all the sectors of economy as follows :

1.3.1 Agriculture

- i. Distribution pattern of agricultural area among cultivators (village-wise if available);
- ii Distribution pattern of agricultural labourers (village-wise if available);
- iii. Irrigation facilities and area irrigated (village-wise if available);
- iv. Irrigation potential, ground water, surface water, No. of wells, tube wells, pumping sets etc.;

- v. Cropping pattern under both irrigated and rainfed conditions (village-wise if available);
- vi. Marketing, processing and other activities with location;
- vii. Infrastructure for credit and supply of modern inputs like seed, fertiliser and pesticides with names and location of institutions ;
- viii. Extension services with location, training institutions with location;
- ix. Productivity and production.

Source : (a) Block office

[(b) District Agriculture office

1. 3. 2 Horticulture

- i. Spatial distribution of area under horticulture;
- ii. Area under different type of fruits and vegetables;
- iii. Production of different fruits and vegetables;
- iv. Marketing, processing and preservation facilities with names and location of Institutions;

Source : (a) Block office

(b) District Horticulture and Agriculture office.

1. 3. 3 Animal Husbandry

- i. Livestock population (category-wise);
- ii. Distribution of livestock, village-wise, of available;
- iii. Types of breed and volume of animal products like, milk, wool, mutton, beef, pork, hide and skin, egg and poultry;
- iv. Marketing and processing of animal products with names and location of Institutions; including location of cattle marketing;
- v. Veterinary services and natural as well as artificial insemination facilities with location of Centres.

Source : (a) Block office

(b) District Livestock office

1.3.4 Fisheries (If feasible in the Block)

- i. Rivers, tanks and ponds used for fisheries with location;
- ii. Supply of fish seed, volume and location;
- iii. Types of fish stocked and the production of fish;
- iv. Marketing and processing of fish with names and location of Institutions.

Source : (a) Block office

(b) District Fisheries Development Office.

1.3.5 Sericulture and other types of silk production (if prevalent in the Block)

- i. Spatial distribution of area under mulberry and other types of vegetation needed for rearing silk worms;
- ii. Families engaged in this occupation (village-wise, Centres of concentration) (Village-wise if available);
- iii. Production of cocoons;
- iv. Supply of cocoon seeds;
- v. Marketing and processing facilities with names and location of Institutions.

Source : (a) Block office

(b) District sericulture Development office and local office of the Central Silk Board.

1.3.6 Forestry

- i. Distribution of area under different types of forests range-wise if any;
- ii. Volume and value of forest products if any;
- iii. Marketing of forest products with names of Institutions if any.

Source : District Forest Office

1.3.7 Industries

Industries can be divided into three types, cottage or artisan industries, small industries and medium and large industries.

1.3.7.1 Cottage or artisan based industries : (including khadi & Village Industries)

- i. Spatial distribution of cottage industries classified under different categories like silk, cotton or wool-spinning and weaving, black-smithy, gold-smithy, carpentry, pottery, leather based activities, basket making and other manufacturing of servicing industries etc. (including all the Khadi and Village Industries);
- ii. Number of families or workers engaged in different types of household/cottage industries;
- iii. Source and quantum of raw-material used for different type of household/cottage industries;
- iv. Marketing and other infrastructural facilities available in the Block with names of Institution and their location including the Institutions run by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and State Khadi and Village Industries Board, State Handicrafts Board etc.

1.3.7.2 Small and Medium industries

- i. Spatial distribution under different categories like agro-based, animal product based, forest based, chemicals, mineral and other manufacturing industries with their installed as well as working capacity and location if available;
- ii. Capital and working investment pattern of available;
- iii. Employment (in case readily available);
- iv. Source and quantity of raw-material for different types of industries;
- v. Marketing, storage and transportation facilities for these industries with names of Institutions and their locations. The above details may be gathered only in case they are readily available. General information is sufficient.

Source (a) Block Office

(b) District Industries Office

(c) District Industries Centre (DIC)

1.3.8 Infrastructural facilities : They include—

- (a) Transportation;
- (b) Marketing;
- (c) banking;

- (d) electrification and
- (e) postal communication.

1.3.8.1 Transportation

- i. Mileage of rail, road, waterways and such other facilities;
- ii. Places connected by rail, road and waterways and frequency of services (general information is enough);
- iii. Length of roads surface treatment, such as NH, SH, DR, ZP, road panchayat road etc. and black topped etc. (general information is enough)

Source : (a) Regional Transport office

(b) Divisional Engineer—Roads and buildings.

1.3.8.2 Marketing

- i. Spatial distribution of markets under different categories like wholesale regulated market, retail daily market, weekly market etc. (general information is enough);
- ii. Category-wise volume of goods transacted in each Market (if available).

Source : District Marketing office.

1.3.8.3 Banks and other financial institutions (including Cooperatives)

- i. Spatial distribution of banks and other financial institutions, *i.e.* RRB, Cooperative Bank, PLDBS;
- ii. Volume of credit extended for different type of activities during the last one or two years and number or persons applied and received loans (if available);
- iii. Names of the adopted villages by banks.

Source : (a) District Lead Bank

(b) Banks in the area.

- iv. Financial position of PLDBS, recovery position, details of PAC Marketing Societies, Special type of Cooperative size operations and position of viability may be given.

1.3.8.4 Electrification

- i. Number of villages electrified;
- ii. Village-wise number of connections for different type of consumptions such as, commercial, agricultural and industrial (if readily available).

Source : Divisional Office SEB.

1. 3. 8. 5 Postal Communication •

- i. Spatial distribution of different type of postal facilities like SPO, BPO, Telegraph office and telephone booths.

Source : District Head Post and Telegraph Office.

1. 3. 9 Social Facilities

This includes Health and Medical Facilities, Education, Drinking Water Facilities, Sanitation etc.

1. 3. 9. 1 Health and Medical Facilities

- i. Spatial distribution of different types of medical facilities.

1. 3. 9. 2 Education

- i. Spatial distribution of different types of educational institutions including ITIs, vocational training institutions.

Source : (a) Block office

(b) District Education Officer

1. 3. 9. 3 Drinking water

- i. Village with protected water supply;
- ii. Villages with drinking water problem (if available)
 - (a) No water source
 - (b) Unhygenic water

Source : Local self-government Engineering Department Divisional Engineer-water supply.

NOTE : In addition to the source of information with respect to each item, District Statistical office/Assistant Director Planning at district level also provides information on most of these items.

2. 00 Other information of operational significance

- (1) Number and names of villages with ground water potential.
- (2) Number of villages electrified/to be electrified with names.
- (3) Names of villages covered by link routes under dairy programme

- (4) Names of villages with veterinary facilities.
- (5) Names of villages having mandies/markets.
- (6) Names of villages having cooperatives/banks.
- (7) Names of villages adopted by banks.
- (8) Names of villages identified as growth centres or focal points.
- (9) Names of villages having potential for cattle/sheep, poultry, piggery, sericulture etc.
- (10) Names of villages with concentration of rural industries.

PROFORMA II

PROFORMA FOR THE REVIEW OF ON-GOING PROGRAMMES

| Sl. No. | Names of the on-going programmes | Plan or non-Plan | Agency sponsoring | Other sectors with which the programme is related (specify) | Nature of beneficiaries | Specificity of the scheme to the block |
|---------|----------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|---|---|---|
| | | | | | A. All B. Certain Economic Groups (specify) C. Weaker Sections only | (i) Local resource based (ii) Provides local employment (iii) Boosts up local production (iv) Creates local assets generating multiplier effect (v) Any other reasons (specify) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

I. Agriculture :

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)

II. Minor Irrigation :

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|--------------------------------|-----|---|---|---|---|---|
| III. Animal Husbandry : | | | | | | |
| | (1) | | | | | |
| | (2) | | | | | |
| | (3) | | | | | |
| IV. Fisheries : | | | | | | |
| | (1) | | | | | |
| | (2) | | | | | |
| | (3) | | | | | |
| V. Sericulture : | | | | | | |
| | (1) | | | | | |
| | (2) | | | | | |
| | (3) | | | | | |
| VI. Industries : | | | | | | |
| | (1) | | | | | |
| | (2) | | | | | |
| | (3) | | | | | |
| VII. Services : | | | | | | |
| | (1) | | | | | |
| | (2) | | | | | |
| | (3) | | | | | |
| VIII. Other Schemes | | | | | | |
| | (1) | | | | | |
| | (2) | | | | | |
| | (3) | | | | | |

PROFORMA II—*contd.*

| Performance of the on-going programmes for the current year | | | | Constraints identified during the implementation | Suggestions for the removal of constraints and for improvement of the programme for the suc- cessful implementation of IRD. |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---|--|
| Physical Targets | Physical Achievements | Financial Targets | Financial Achievements | (i) Administrative (ii) Technological (iii) Institutional (iv) Socio-cultural (v) Any other (specify) | |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |

PROFORMA III

(RESOURCE ANALYSIS WITH REGARD TO THE PROGRAMMES)

| Name of the Programmes | Existing volume/No. of units of the activities | Potentiality to sustain the additional volume/No. of units of the activity | Gap between the potentiality to sustain additional volume/No. of units proposed volume/No. of units of activities | Scope and extent to which the potentiality can be increased | Action needed to increase development of the potentiality |
|-------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|
| I. Agriculture : | | | | | |
| | (1) | | | | |
| | (2) | | | | |
| | (3) | | | | |
| II. Minor Irrigation : | | | | | |
| | (1) | | | | |
| | (2) | | | | |
| | (3) | | | | |
| III. Animal Husbandry | | | | | |
| | (1) | | | | |
| | (2) | | | | |
| | (3) | | | | |
| IV. Fisheries | | | | | |
| | (1) | | | | |
| | (2) | | | | |
| | (3) | | | | |
| V. Sericulture : | | | | | |
| | (1) | | | | |
| | (2) | | | | |
| | (3) | | | | |

VI. Industries

(1)

(2)

(3)

VII. Services

(1)

(2)

(3)

VIII. Other Schemes

(1)

(2)

(3)

PROFORMA IV

BLOCK CREDIT PLAN

(Rupees in thousands)

| Sector/scheme | Total loan outstanding at the end of 1980 | L. | Bank 1 | | Bank 2 | | Bank 3 | | Bank 4 | | Bank 5 | | Total | |
|--|--|----|--------|----|--------|----|--------|----|--------|----|--------|----|-------|----|
| | | | OL | NL | OL | NL | OL | NL | OL | NL | OL | NL | OL | NL |
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | | | |
| A. Agriculture | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. 1 ST/Crop Loans | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. 2. Irrigation Loans | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1. Wells and Tube Wells | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2. Lift Irrigation Schemes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.3. Irrigation Tanks | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.4. Any other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. 3.5 Equipment Loans | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1. Diesel/Electric Engine & Pumps | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.2. Carts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

3-3. Bullocks

3-4. Other farm equipment

4. Land Development

4-1. Individual loans for
land development

4-2. Horticultural loans

4-3. Forestry Development

4-4. Other (specify)

B. Activities allied to Agricultures

B 1. Dairy
T/L
W/C

B 2. Poultry
T/L
W/C

B 3. Fishery

B 4. Sericulture
T/L
W/C

B 5. Other (Specify)
T/L
W/C

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|------|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. | Rural and Cottage Industries | | | | | | | |
| C 1. | Handlooms | | | | | | | |
| | T/L | | | | | | | |
| | W/C | | | | | | | |
| C 2. | Village oil Ghaani | | | | | | | |
| | T/L | | | | | | | |
| | W/C | | | | | | | |
| C 3. | Leather workers | | | | | | | |
| | T/L | | | | | | | |
| | W/C | | | | | | | |
| C 4. | Wood workers | | | | | | | |
| | T/L | | | | | | | |
| | W/C | | | | | | | |
| C 5. | Metal workers | | | | | | | |
| | T/L | | | | | | | |
| | W/C | | | | | | | |
| C 6. | Khadi | | | | | | | |
| | T/L | | | | | | | |
| | W/C | | | | | | | |
| C 7. | Household food processing units. | | | | | | | |
| | T/L | | | | | | | |
| | W/C | | | | | | | |
| C 8. | Coir Workers | | | | | | | |
| | T/L | | | | | | | |
| | W/C | | | | | | | |

C 9. Gur making

T/L
W/C

C 10. Other (Specify)

T/L
W/C

D. Other Industries

D 1. Specify

T/L
W/C

D 2. Specify

T/L
W/C

D 3. Specify

T/L
W/C

D 4. Specify

T/L
W/C

All others

1. C/L
T/L
W/C

2. C/L
T/L
W/C

3. C/L
T/L
W/C

4. C/L
T/L
W/C

PROFORMA IV—*contd.*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5. C/L T/L W/C | | | | | | | | |
| 6. C/L T/L W/C | | | | | | | | |
| 7. C/L T/L W/C | | | | | | | | |

Total :

OL—Total loans outstanding as at the end of 1980 (Target).

NL—New loans to be advanced or limits to be sanctioned during 1981—85.

W/C—Working Capital Finance.

C/L—Crop Loan.

T/L—Term Loan.

L—Leading limits envisaged on the basis of projects during 1981—85.

**INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT
BASELINE STUDY
HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE**

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1. State : | 2. Distt. |
| 3. Block : | 4. Village : |
| 5. House No. : | 6. Date of survey : |
| 7. Name of the Head of the Household : | |
| | 8. Caste : |
| | (a) Scheduled Caste : |
| | (b) Scheduled Tribe : |
| | (c) Backward Caste : |
| | (d) Other Castes : |
| 9. (a) Total no. of family members : | |
| (i) Below 14 years. | |
| (ii) Between 14—59 years. | |
| (iii) 60 years and above. | |
-

PROFORMA V—*contd.*

9. (b) Details of the earning members of the family (including Head of the Household) :

| Sl. No. | Name of the Member | Age | Sex | Literate*/ Illiterate | Main occupation | | Subsidiary occupation | |
|---------|--------------------|-----|-----|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | | | | Occupation | No. of days employed (approx) | Occupation | No. of days employed (approx) |
| 1. | | | | | | | | |
| 2. | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | | | | | | | | |
| 4. | | | | | | | | |
| 5. | | | | | | | | |
| 6. | | | | | | | | |
| 7. | | | | | | | | |
| 8. | | | | | | | | |
| 9. | | | | | | | | |
| 10. | | | | | | | | |
| 11. | | | | | | | | |
| 12. | | | | | | | | |

*If literate mention the level of education as follows :—

- (i) Primary
- (ii) Secondary
- (iii) Higher Education
- (iv) Professional/Technical Education.

10. (a) Particulars of Land owned (in hectares) :
- (i) Irrigated
 - (ii) Unirrigated
 - (iii) Homestead

 Total

10. (b) Leased in Land (in hectares) :
- (a) Irrigated
 - (b) Unirrigated

10. (c) Leased out Land (in hectares)
- (a) Irrigated
 - (b) Unirrigated

10. (d) Operational Holding (in hectares) :

Land owned 10(a)—Land leased in 10(b)
 --Leased out land 10(c)
 = operational
 holding 10(d)

- (a) Irrigated
- (b) Unirrigated

 Total

11. Cropping Pattern :

| Crop | Area (hectares) | Gross Value (Yield Rs.) | Cost of cultivation (Rs.) | Net income (Rs.) |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| I. KHARIF : | | | | |
| (a) | | | | |
| (b) | | | | |
| (c) | | | | |
| (d) | | | | |
| (e) | | | | |
| (f) | | | | |
| Total : | | | | |
| II. RABI : | | | | |
| (a) | | | | |
| (b) | | | | |
| (c) | | | | |
| (d) | | | | |
| (e) | | | | |
| (f) | | | | |
| Total : | | | | |
| III. SUMMER : | | | | |
| (a) | | | | |
| (b) | | | | |
| (c) | | | | |
| (d) | | | | |
| (e) | | | | |
| (f) | | | | |
| Total : | | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | |

12. Livestock and Birds :

| Sl. No. | Items | No. | Value (Rs.) | Cost of feed & maintenance (Rs.) | Gross income (Rs.) | Net income (Rs.) |
|---------|-----------------|-----|-------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. | Plough Blocks | | | | | |
| 2. | Cows | | | | | |
| 3. | (a) He-Calf | | | | | |
| | (b) She-Calf | | | | | |
| 4. | (a) He-buffalo | | | | | |
| | (b) She-buffalo | | | | | |
| 5. | (a) He-Calf | | | | | |
| | (b) She-Calf | | | | | |
| 6. | Sheep | | | | | |
| 7. | Goat | | | | | |
| 8. | Pig | | | | | |
| 9. | Poultry Birds | | | | | |
| 10. | Ducks | | | | | |
| 11. | Others | | | | | |
| Total : | | | | | | |

PROFORMA V—contd.

13. Other Assets :—

| Sl. No. | Item | No. | Value (Rs.) | Cost of maintenance | Gross income from hiring (Rs.) | Net Income (Rs.) |
|---------|------|-----|-------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. | | | | | | |
| 2. | | | | | | |
| 3. | | | | | | |
| 4. | | | | | | |
| 5. | | | | | | |
| 6. | | | | | | |
| 7. | | | | | | |
| 8. | | | | | | |
| 9. | | | | | | |
| 10. | | | | | | |

14. Income from non-farm activities (Refer column No. 10(b) for the members of the Family -----in non-farm activities :

| Activities : | No. of family members | Duration/ No. of days employed | Daily-wage Rate/ Salary (Rs.) | Net Annual Income (Rs.) |
|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

1. Agricultural Labour
2. Artisan Activities (specify)
3. Non-Agricultural Labour
4. Salaried Job
5. Self-Employment
6. Petty Trade
7. Others (Specify)

15. Net Annual Income :

- (a) Net-farm income as per col. 11
- (b) Net income from live stock and birds as per col. 12
- (c) Net income from other assets as per col. 13
- (d) Net income from non-farm activities as per col. 14

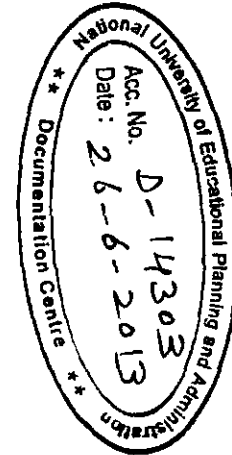
Total :

16. Per Capita Annual Income (Rs.)

Total net income as per col. 15 _____
number of members in the household.

17. Category of Household :

- (a) Agricultural Labour (AL)
- (b) Rural Artisan (RA)



PROFORMA V—*contd.*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (c) Non-Agricultural Labour (NAL) | | | | | |
| | (d) Marginal Farmer (MF) | | | | | |
| | (e) Small Farmer (SF) | | | | | |
| | (f) Service/Business (SB) | | | | | |

18. Indebtedness :

| Sl. No. | Source | Amount borrowed (Rs.) | Year of borrowing | Rate of interest | Purpose | Subsidy and margin money received |
|---------|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | | | | | | |
| 2. | | | | | | |
| 3. | | | | | | |
| 4. | | | | | | |
| 5. | | | | | | |
| 6. | | | | | | |

19. Schemes proposed : (Indicate preference—see check list) :

- (a) Programmes relating to Agriculture
- (b) Minor Irrigation
- (c) Animal Husbandry
- (d) Village Industries
- (e) Tertiary sector :
- (f) Others

20. Schemes proposed for training of adult members under TRYSEM :

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
HOUSEHOLD SURVEY
CHECK LIST

(Check List of Schemes)

SCHEMES :

I. Agriculture :

- 1. Soil and Water conservation :
- 2. Land Reclamation & Development :
- 3. Storage bins :
- 4. Agril. Implements :
- 5. Others (Specify) :

II. IRRIGATION :

- 1. Dug well :
- 2. Bore well :
- 3. Tubewell :
- 4. Renovation of old well :
- 5. Pump set :
- 6. Electric motors :
- 7. Diesel engine :
- 8. Other (Specify) :

III. ANIMAL HUSBANDARY :

- 1. Milch Animals
- (a) Cows

- (b) Buffaloes :
- 2. Sheep :
- 3. Goats :
- 4. Poultry Birds :
- 5. Pigs :
- 6. Plough bullocks :
- 7. Camel :
- 8. Other drought animals like :
- 9. Others (specify) :

IV. VILLAGE INDUSTRIES :

- 1. Khadi (cotton, woollen and silk) :
- 2. Processing of cereals and pulses :
- 3. Ghani oil :
- 4. Manufacture of cane-gur and Khandsari :
- 5. Palmgur making and other products :
- 6. Cottage match :
- 7. Non-edible oils and soap :
- 8. Handmade paper :
- 9. Bee-Keeng :
- 10. Village pottery :
- 11. Flaying, curing and tanning of hides and skins and ancillary industries connected with the same and cottage leather industry :
- 12. Fibre other than coir :

V. TERTIARY SECTOR (SERVICE/BUSINESS)

- 1. Bullock carts :
- 2. Camel cart—Drought animal Driven cart :
- 3. Repair and maintenance workshop :
- 4. Tailoring shop :
- 5. Shoe repair unit :
- 6. Spice grinding unit :
- 7. Rickshaw pulling :
- 8. Petty trade :
- 9. Washermen :
- 10. Barber shop :
- 11. Others (specify) :

VI. OTHERS :

- 1. Sericulture :
 - 2. Pisciculture :
 - 3. Agriculture :
 - 4. Others (specify) :
-

PROFORMA VI

NORMS FOR VARIOUS ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF THE FAMILIES :

1. Net annual income from 1 acre of wet land (under various major crops) : Rs.
2. Net annual income from 1 acre dry land (under various major crops) : Rs.
3. Net annual income from one cow or graded buffalo per year : Rs.
4. Net annual income from a local cow or local buffalo : Rs.
5. Net annual income from bullock : Rs.
6. Net annual income from bullock cart : Rs.
7. Net annual income from sheep unit : Rs.
8. Net annual income from goat unit : Rs.
9. Net annual income from poultry unit : Rs.
10. Similarly for Net annual income from leather, blacksmithy, carpentary, masonary, matweaving etc. : Rs.

N.B. The Project Officers may fix norms for various economic activities which are relevant for his district duly working out the average income of these activities in the selected areas. This has to be given to the Investigators before the conduct of the household survey.

PROFORMA VII

CATEGORISATION OF IDENTIFIED FAMILIES

- (1) Name of the Block
- (2) No. and names of villages in cluster
- (3) Total No. of House-hold in cluster of villages
- (4) No. of House-holds below poverty line in the cluster of villages
- (5) No. of House-holds above the poverty line in the cluster of villages
- (6) Total No. of the House-holds surveyed in the cluster of villages

| Category of House-holds by caste | 0-175 | 176-350 | 351-525 | 525-700 | above 700 | to below 700 | Grand Total |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| I. Scheduled Castes | AL | | | | | | |
| | R.A. | | | | | | |
| | N.A.L. | | | | | | |
| | M.F. | | | | | | |
| | S.F. | | | | | | |
| | TOTAL : | | | | | | |
| II. Scheduled Tribes | A.L. | | | | | | |
| | R.A. | | | | | | |
| | N.A.L. | | | | | | |
| | M.F. | | | | | | |
| | S.F. | | | | | | |
| TOTAL : | TOTAL : | | | | | | |
| | A.L. | | | | | | |
| | R.A. | | | | | | |
| | N.A.L. | | | | | | |
| | M.F. | | | | | | |
| | S.F. | | | | | | |
| | TOTAL : | | | | | | |

PROFORMA VIII

PROPOSALS BASED ON HOUSEHOLDS SURVEY

| Sl. No. | Name and Address of the Head of Family | No. of Members | Whether SF/MF, AI/RA | Caste SC/ST | Extent of land holding Acs. Dry/Wet | Occupations classification | Off farm annual net income | Annual family net income | Per capita net income | Schemes preferred by the family |
|---------|--|----------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
|---------|--|----------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|

PROFORMA IX

MATCHING OF THE SCHEME PROPOSED BY THE FAMILIES WITH RESOURCES POTENTIAL

| Names of Programmes | No. suggested by the families | No. feasible as per resource analysis (vide Proforma -III) |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| I. Agriculture : | | |
| i. | | |
| ii. | | |
| iii. | | |
| II. Minor Irrigation : | | |
| i. | | |
| ii. | | |
| iii. | | |
| III. Animal Husbandry : | | |
| i. | | |
| ii. | | |
| iii. | | |
| IV. Fisheries : | | |
| i. | | |
| ii. | | |
| iii. | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| V. Sericulture : | | |
| i. | | |
| ii. | | |
| iii. | | |
| VI. Industries : | | |
| i. | | |
| ii. | | |
| iii. | | |
| VII. Services : | | |
| i. | | |
| ii. | | |
| iii. | | |
| VIII. Other Schemes : | | |
| i. | | |
| ii. | | |
| iii. | | |

PROFORMA X

FAMILY-WISE PROJECT REPORT

(Performa based on household survey and Proforma IX)

| Name and address of the Head of the Family | No. of Family Members | Names and estimated cost of proposed schemes (Rupees) | Cost | | Anticipated income(Rs.) | | | Annual repayment of loan (Rs.) | Period of repay- ment (years) | Per Capita income at the end of III Year (Rs.) | Addi- tional assets created |
|---|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|----------------------------|------------|-------------|---|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| | | | Subsidy/ Loan(Rs.) | | I. Yr. | II. Yr. | III. Yr. | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 2. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 3. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 4. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 5. | | | | | | | | | |

PROFORMA XI

CLUSTER PLAN

| Name of the Sector | Items/Projects preferred by the beneficiary household | | No. of projects that can be sustained by the available potentiality in the sector | Available infrastructure | Addl. requirement of infrastructure | Subsidy component institution | Credit agency from financial institution | Credit for each activity |
|--------------------|--|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | Name of the item | No. of households category-wise | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. Agriculture | (i) Land Development (ii) Farm impliments a. b. c. d. e. f. | | | | | | | |

- (iii) Irrigation facility
 - a. construction of well with pumpsets
 - b. pumpsets
 - c. energising the pumpsets
 - d. others
- (iv) Other items directly related to agriculture

2. Animal Husbandry

- (i) Milch/animals
- (ii) Sheep/Goats
- (iii) Poultry farming
- (iv) Pigery

3. Fisheries

- i. Boats
- ii. Nets and other equipments

4. Horticulture

- iii. Fruit Plantation

**5. Household/
cottage
artisan activities**

- i. Sericulture
 - a. cocoon rearing
 - b. spinning wools
 - c. looms
 - ii. cotton/woollen looms
-

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

- iii. ginning machines
- iv. spinning wheels
- v. dying material
- vi. artisan activities.
 - a. tools for blacksmithy
 - b. tools for carpentry
 - c. tools for masonry
 - d. tools for pottery
 - e. tools for leather work
 - f. tools and equipment for tailoring
 - g. others.

6. Small Industries

- i.
- ii.
- iii.
- iv.
- v.

7. Tertiary Sector Activities

- i. Cycle Rickshaw
- ii. Bullock cart
- iii. Handcart.
- iv. Cycles
- v. Others
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.

