

E.C. NO.1419

SEVENTH REPORT

**ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
(2004-2005)**

(FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA)

**MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)**

**COUNCIL FOR ADVANCEMENT OF PEOPLE'S ACTION AND
RURAL TECHNOLOGY (CAPART)**

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Presented to Lok Sabha on 26th April, 2005

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

April 26, 2005/Vaisakha 6, 1927(S)

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COMPOSITION OF THE ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
(2004-2005)

Shri C. Kuppusami - Chairman

Members

2. Shri A. Sai Prathap
3. Shri B. Vinod Kumar
4. Prof. Chander Kumar
5. Shri Lalmuni Chaubay
6. Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury
7. Shri Anant Gudhe
8. Shri Jai Prakash
9. Shri N.N. Krishnadas
10. Shri Samik Lahiri
11. Shri Bhartruhari Mahatab
12. Shri Sunil Kumar Mahato
13. Shri Sanat Kumar Mandal
14. Shri Zora Singh Mann
15. Shri Prabodh Panda
16. Shri Mahendra Prasad Nishad
17. Shri Sukhdeo Paswan
18. Shri Annasaheb M.K. Patil
19. Shri Harikewal Prasad
20. Prof. M. Ramadass
21. Shri K.S. Rao
22. Shri Iqbal Ahmed Saradgi
23. Shri Jyotiraditya Madhavrao Scindia
24. Shri Manabendra Shah
25. Shri Laxman Singh
26. Shri Sartaj Singh
27. Shri M.A. Kharabela Swain
28. Shrii Akhilesh Yadav
29. Shri V. Kishore Chandra Deo
30. Shri Vijay Krishan

Secretariat

1. Shri John Joseph - Additional Secretary
2. Smt. P.K. Sandhu - Joint Secretary
3. Shri A.K. Singh - Principal Chief Parliamentary
Interpreter
4. Shri B.D. Swan - Deputy Secretary
5. Shri Cyril John - Under Secretary
6. Smt. Manju Chaudhary - Assistant Director

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Estimates Committee, having been authorised by the Committee to submit the report on their behalf present this Seventh Report on the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) – ‘Council for Advancement of People’s Action and Rural Technology’.

2. The subject ‘Council for Advancement of People’s Action and Rural Technology’ was selected for detailed examination by the Estimates Committee (2002-2003). The Estimates Committee examined every aspect of the subject by calling for detailed written information and taking evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) and CAPART on 27.8.2004, 28.8.2004 and 16.11.2004. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the Officers of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) and CAPART for placing before them detailed written notes on the subject and for furnishing information desired in connection with the examination of the subject. The Committee also appreciate the frankness with which the officers shared their views, perceptions and constraints with the Committee.

3. The Committee would also like to express their gratitude to the Estimates Committee 2002-2003 and 2003-2004 for the able guidance and right direction provided by them in obtaining information for indepth and comprehensive study of the subject.

4. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 19th April, 2005.

5. The Report consists of five chapters. The Committee have inter-alia made the following important observations/recommendations :-

- (i) There is an urgent need for the Government to review the overall functioning of CAPART and restructure the organisation in such a manner that it fulfills its aims and objectives.
- (ii) Ministry/CAPART should work out a formula to provide assistance to VOs to develop rural technology for the States in proportion to their rural population and incentives should be given to VOs to motivate them to work in the rural areas of those States which have received lesser assistance from CAPART.
- (iii) A suitable mechanism be evolved to ensure that no grants may be sought by members serving on Committees of CAPART for NGOs with which they are associating in their official capacity till such time they are serving on the Committees.
- (iv) The Regional Committees of CAPART should be strengthened with adequate manpower, delegation of powers, etc.
- (v) There is need to fix the tenure of the Director General for a minimum period of three years in order to ensure continuity and for formulating a long term vision for the Council.
- (vi) CAPART should identify those areas of activities in keeping with its aims and objectives which are not being

undertaken by other agencies and formulate and orient its operations on the basis of the 'Vision Statement'.

- (vii) Furnishing of Utilisation Certificates by the Voluntary Organisations within the time-frame should be made mandatory and its compliance monitored scrupulously.
- (viii) Projects of innovative and integrated nature which lead to creativity and capacity building of the rural community should be identified and assisted under the PC scheme.
- (ix) More and more Young Professionals (YPs) should be encouraged to set up VOs in unreached rural areas so that the services of voluntary organisations are available to all regions of the country.
- (x) More and more VOs which have experience in disability development programmes should be encouraged to come forward for the upliftment/rehabilitation of extremely vulnerable people with disability in rural areas.
- (xi) Rural Technology Division in CAPART be further strengthened and qualified personnel with adequate experience be inducted immediately for timely and expeditious appraisal and advancement of technology and related projects.
- (xii) A Panel including a representative from the Ministry should be set up to review the entire list of Institutional Monitors and Evaluators and retain only eligible institutions and individuals. The procedure should be streamlined in such a manner as to eliminate any

loophole for corruption in the process of evaluation and monitoring of projects.

6. For facility of reference, the observations/recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold type in the body of the report and have also been reproduced in consolidated form in the Appendix.

NEW DELHI;
April 25, 2005
Vaisakha 5 ,1927(S)

C. KUPPUSAMI,
Chairman,
Committee on Estimates.

CHAPTER I

A. Historical Background

The Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) was formed in September, 1986 by the amalgamation of the People's Action in Development India (PADI) and Council for Rural Technology (CART). Since the objective of these two organisations were complementary and there were convergence of objectives and activities, resulting in duplication and overlapping, it was thought proper

that these two organisations should be merged. It is a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and operates as an autonomous body under the aegis of the Ministry of Rural Development with Headquarters at New Delhi. It has nine Regional Committee Offices in various parts of the country. The mandate of CAPART is to encourage, promote and assist voluntary action in rural development with particular emphasis on persons Below Poverty line (BPL), Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other disadvantaged groups of the society and to provide appropriate technological inputs in the rural development programmes for the eradication of rural poverty. During the nineteen years of its existence CAPART has become one of the major funding agencies for the voluntary sector in the field of rural development and has supported around 12000 voluntary organizations in the country. The assistance provided to the voluntary organizations is diverse in aspects ranging from drinking water, sanitation, watershed development, income generation activities for rural poor and women, social forestry and housing to disability. In the field of rural technology, it strives to create a scientific temper in the country to disseminate and encourage the adoption of appropriate technologies. For this purpose, the Council has helped in the setting up of a number of Technology Resource Centres (TRCs). The Council works with voluntary organizations with the objective of achieving people's participation, empowerment and social mobilization through various activities.

While aiming at integrated development of rural areas, the main thrust of the council's support has been for funding location specific solutions through empowerment and mobilization of the rural poor and dissemination of appropriate rural technologies.

B. Aims and Objectives

The aims and objectives of CAPART are:-

- i) to encourage, promote and assist voluntary action in the implementation of projects for the enhancement of rural prosperity;
- ii) to strengthen and promote voluntary efforts in rural development with a focus on injecting new technologies to support such development;
- iii) to act as the national nodal point for coordination of all efforts at generation and dissemination of technologies relevant to rural development in its wider sense;
- iv) to act as a catalyst for development of technology appropriate for the rural areas, by identifying and funding research and development efforts and pilot projects by different agencies and institutions particularly Voluntary Organisations;
- v) to act as a conduit for transfer of appropriate technology to Government Departments, public sector undertaking, cooperative societies, voluntary agencies and members of public to encourage adoption of modern techniques and appropriate technology in rural development;
- vi) to act as a clearing house of information and data bank;

- vii) to disseminate knowledge on rural technology to manufacturers of machinery tools, equipment and spare parts so that large scale production of technically improved machinery etc. is carried out in the private cooperative and public sectors;
- viii) to promote, aid, guide, organize, plan, undertake, develop, maintain and coordinate projects/schemes aimed at all round development, creation of employment opportunities, promotion of self-reliance, generation of awareness, organisation and improvement in the quality of the life of people in rural areas in general and of the economically and socially handicapped sections in particular;
- ix) to assist and promote programmes aimed at conservation of the environment and natural resources;
- x) to strengthen existing institutions of research and development or set up institutions, so that national level institutions on matters of purely or largely rural interest are built up;
- xi) to collaborate with other institutions, associations and societies in India or abroad including concerned international agencies and constituents of the UN system interested in similar objectives;
- xii) to conduct or sponsor training programmes, conferences, lectures and seminars on rural development activities of particular interest to women, with an accent on improved

technologies appropriate to their role in rural development;

- xiii) to conduct or sponsor training programmes for trainers, particularly in the voluntary sector, so that improved technology is disseminated to participants in development of rural areas;
- xiv) to conduct or sponsor training programmes/seminars, workshops and meetings to promote interaction between government agencies and voluntary agencies working in the field of rural development and technology;
- xv) to carry out research studies, survey, evaluation and the like on the use of appropriate technology and to offer fellowships, scholarships and prizes in furtherance of the objectives of the society;
- xvi) to prepare, print and publish paper, periodicals, monographs and books in furtherance of the objectives of the society.

Commenting on objectives of CAPART, a representative of CAPART stated during the course of oral evidence as under:-

“Objectives of CAPART are to promote and assist voluntary action for rural prosperity, to promote dissemination and promotion of appropriate technologies for rural development, to act as a national nodal point for generation and dissemination of rural technologies, to focus on conservation of environment and natural resources management.

The other objectives are to network with national and international institutions for promotion of voluntary

action, to create the necessary synergy and to promote and support peoples' participation through voluntary action in the capacity building.”

A representative of CAPART also stated as under:-

“Their special focus is on the backward regions and chronically drought prone areas inaccessible and far off areas. Apart from implementing some infrastructure development or income generation or employment generation activities, it is done in such a manner that the community also gets capacitated for future in due course”.

When the Committee wanted to know the reasons for decreasing trend in the number of BPL beneficiaries, a representative of the organisation stated that the mandate of CAPART was to encourage, promote and assist voluntary action in rural development with particular emphasis on persons below poverty line (BPL), scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other disadvantaged groups of the society and to provide appropriate technological inputs in rural development programmes for the eradication of rural poverty. But the number of beneficiaries identified by CAPART is decreasing year after year. For instance, in 1998-99, it was 4,49,158, in 1999-2000 it was 31,520, in 2000-2001 it was 1,00,895, in 2001-2002 it was 1,39,491 and the figure for 2002-2003 was 3,28,000 which is cumulative and year-wise break-up has not been given. To a specific query as to why was the number of beneficiaries selected coming down and whether it was difficult to identify eligible beneficiaries or they were unable to reach the office or the mother agencies were unable to identify

them, Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) in their note furnished to the Committee stated as under:-

“CAPART’s shift from its policy and decrease in the number of straight jacketed projects sanctioned to the voluntary organizations may be the main reason for the decrease in the number of beneficiaries. Most of the projects supported by CAPART follow area based approach and therefore, the number of beneficiaries may increase or decrease depending upon the population in the area covered.”

On being asked about the number of beneficiaries in different States, Ministry of Rural Development in their note furnished to the Committee stated that the number of beneficiaries vary from State to State. For instance in West Bengal, there were as many as 24,92,008 beneficiaries, in Andhra Pradesh it was 9,39,847 beneficiaries, in Goa there was no beneficiary at all and in Punjab there were only 432 beneficiaries.

During evidence the Committee wanted to know about the wide variation among the various regions getting benefits from CAPART. The Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development stated during the course of oral evidence as under:-

“.....At present, there is no principle for allocation of a certain number of projects to a State. The National Standing Committee takes up the projects as they come at the central level, and at the regional level, the Regional Committees themselves take up these schemes. They are the people who sanction the projects.”

C. Restructuring of CAPART

The Review Committee set up in 2002 under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Rural Development inter alia made the following recommendations:-

- (i) CAPART should operationalise the recently adopted 'Vision Statement' specifying strategies for achievement of its long, medium and short-term goals. These strategies if pursued with vigour by CAPART shall help shed its current image of being limited to a funding agency for voluntary organisations.
- (ii) CAPART should undertake a detailed exercise to identify those areas of activities that are not already being addressed by other agencies or line-departments to avoid overlapping of the activities and multiplicity of the implementing agencies.

During evidence the Committee wanted to know whether Ministry propose to make any change in the present network of CAPART for better functioning and co-ordination. In reply, the Director General, CAPART stated as under:-

“A Committee was set up under the Secretary, RD, which interviewed a lot of people, and also worked with the representatives of scientific organisations in the country. After working together, they came out with the Report. The main features of this Report relate to what CAPART should be doing for the future, that is, CAPART's vision statement. So, it is said that it should not present itself as only funding agency in the VO sector, but it should create a niche for itself by adopting flagship replicable programmes. As I said, we should do pilot-based programmes which can be replicated. Secondly, they said that there should be strong linkages with stakeholders, with agencies in HRD institutions and technology based institutions. CAPART should work with them and also with the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). This is another

suggestion which is made by them in the overall policy of CAPART. Then, another suggestion was regarding identification of core areas not already being addressed by other agencies. That called for innovation, and have prospects for universal replicability. Again, another one was regarding establishing and strengthening the functioning of complementary institutional networking at all levels, and focus on conversions of programmes and services under implementation by voluntary organisations.”

The Committee desired to know about on the follow up action taken by the Ministry/CAPART on the recommendations made by the Review Committee. The Secretary, Ministry of

Rural Development (Department of Rural Development stated in reply as under:-

“.....the Government has accepted this report, in principle, and we hope that in the coming year, we will be able to implement all the recommendations putting together the CAPART and the Ministry.”

To a further specific query, DG CAPART stated as under:-

“.....the recommendation of the association of experts, technologists, scientists in the National Scientific Committee on watershed has already been implemented.

D. Organisational Set up

Organisational set up of the Council consists of the following bodies:-

i) **General Body:**

It functions under the Chairmanship of President of CAPART and has the following powers and functions:

- a) To give overall policy guidance and directions for efficient functioning of the society, approve the annual budget of the Society drawn by the EC to be submitted to the Government of India for sanction of Government grants;
- b) to consider the balance sheet and audited accounts for the previous year;
- c) to consider the annual report prepared by the EC;
- d) to add and amend the rules of the society with the approval of Government of India and
- e) to frame bye-laws not inconsistent with these rules for the regulation of business of the society with the approval of Government of India, etc.

ii) **President**

Union Minister/Minister of State (IC), in charge of the Ministry is the ex-officio President of the Society. The President presides over the Annual General Meeting and Special General Meeting of the Society. The President shall have the authority to cause to review periodically the work and progress of the Society with a view to ensuring that the activities of the Society are carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Memorandum of Association and Rules (MoAR).

iii) **Vice-President**

MOS/Deputy Minister in the Ministry is the ex-officio Vice-President of the Society. If there are two or more such Ministers, one of the Ministers/Dy. Ministers nominated by the President shall be the ex-officio Vice-President of the Society. The Vice-President shall exercise such powers and perform such other duties as the President may deem fit to delegate to him.

iv) **Executive Committee :**

The Executive Committee shall have a membership of not less than fifteen and not more than twenty-five members nominated by the President of the Society from amongst the members of the General Body for the same duration for which the General Body is constituted provided that the Financial Adviser of the Ministry dealing with the subject in the Government of India shall be one of the members.

The Executive Committee shall exercise all executive and financial powers of the Society, subject to such directions, as may be issued by the Government of India.

The EC has the powers to prepare and execute detailed plans and programmes for the furtherance of the objects of the Society. In addition to this the EC

- consider the annual and supplementary budgets placed before it,

- prepare annual report and accounts of the Society for the consideration of the General Body,
- create posts and appoint such staff as may be required for the efficient management of the affairs of the Society subject to the approval of Government of India and regulate the recruitment and conditions of the service of the officials,
- has powers to receive and to have custody of the funds of the Society and to manage the properties of the Society,
- incur expenditure, subject to provisions of the approved budget.
- Enter for, and on behalf of the Society into agreement including those containing arbitration clauses, etc.
- appoint boards, Standing Committees, Sub-Committees and panels, consisting of persons who may or may not be members of the Society or employees of the Council.

(v) **Chairman**

The Minister of State who is the ex-officio Vice-President of the Society shall be the ex-officio Chairman of the EC. The Chairman shall preside over the meetings of the EC and shall see that the affairs of the Society are run efficiently and in accordance with the provisions of the

MoAR. The Chairman may in writing delegate such of the powers, as he may consider necessary to DG. The Chairman shall take decisions on all such matters which he thinks are of sufficient importance and urgency and cannot await being placed before the next meeting of the EC and which he anticipates would get the approval of the Committee in its next meeting.

(vi) **Vice-Chairman**

The Secretary to the Government of India of the Ministry/Department dealing with the Society shall be the ex-officio Vice-Chairman of the EC. The Vice-Chairman shall exercise all powers and discharge such duties and responsibilities as may be delegated to him by the Chairman of the EC. In addition, Secretary to the Government of India, Drinking Water Scheme of the Ministry is ex-officio second Vice-Chairman of the EC. However, the President of the Society may at any time appoint a person as the Second Vice-Chairman of the EC who shall hold office during the pleasure of the President. The Vice-Chairman shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties and responsibilities as may be delegated to him by the Chairman.

(vii) **Director General**

DG is the principal Executive Officer of the Society. He is appointed by the EC with the prior approval of the Government of India and is governed by such terms and conditions of service as the EC may determine from time

to time with the approval of the Government of India. DG is responsible for the proper administration of the affairs and funds of the Society, prescribing the duties for all employees, exercising supervision and disciplinary control over the work and conduct of all employees of the Society as well as coordinating and exercising general supervision over all the activities of the Society and carrying out all acts required to institute, conduct, defend, compound or abandon any legal proceedings by or against the Society or otherwise concerning the affairs of the Society.

In the absence of the DG on long leave, deputation in India or abroad or at the time of laying down office, arrangements to look after his duties may be made by the Chairman of the EC. DG may in writing delegate such of his powers as he may consider necessary to any officer below him.

(viii) F&A Committee

There is a Standing Committee on Finance & Appointments comprising of DG, CAPART being the Chairman alongwith Joint Secretary, MoRD dealing with the Society and two members of the EC. The Standing Committee is a recommendatory body to the EC and is responsible to scrutinize the accounts and the budget estimates of the Society and to consider proposals for new expenditure on account of the major works and purchases, to scrutinize re-appropriation statement and

audited accounts, to review the finances of the Society from time to time, to consider qualifications and recruitment rules for the various posts in the Society, to advise the Society in all personnel matters including recruitment and promotions, to recommend the policy with regard to such financial and personnel matters, to give advice and make recommendations to the EC on any financial and administrative question affecting the affairs of the society.

(ix) National Standing Committees :

There are four NSCs namely on Rural Technology, Watershed and Water Resource Management, People's Cooperation and Marketing, Communication, HRD and Monitoring and matters of interest to the Voluntary Sector, for the effective discharge/sanctioning of the project proposals in CAPART Headquarters. The Committee have the authority to consider projects for sanction with an outlay of upto Rs. 1.00 crore. The project involving more than Rs. 1.00 crore will be considered by the Committee and referred to the EC with its recommendations for decision.

D. Regional Committees

On the Regional set up of CAPART, Ministry of Rural Development in their note furnished to the Committee stated as under :-

“As on date, the Council have nine Regional Committees, namely Ahmedabad, Bhubneswar, Chandigarh, Dharwad,

Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow and Patna. The broad geographical coverage of the RCs is as under:-

Name of the RCs	Geographical coverage
Ahmedabad	Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Daman & Diu, Dadar and Nagar Haveli, Chhatisgarh
Bhubneswar	West Bengal, Orissa, Andaman & Nicobar Islands
Chandigarh	Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Chandigarh and Punjab
Jaipur	Delhi and Rajasthan
Guwahati	Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Sikkim, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura and Meghalaya
Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry
Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal
Patna	Bihar and Jharkhand
Dharwad	Karnataka, Kerala, Goa and Lakshadweep

The Regional Committees are empowered to consider and sanction project proposals upto an outlay of Rs. 20 lakh in accordance with the guidelines and procedure prescribed by the CAPART Headquarters. Chairman of the Regional Committees presides all the meetings of the Regional Committees and DG or his nominee is required to attend the meeting of the RCs. The minutes of the proceedings of all the meetings of the RCs and resolutions passed are circulated by the Member Convenors who are invariably Officers of the Society and the minutes are placed before the next meeting of the Committee for its confirmation. The RCs have the powers to approve the Annual Budget of the RCs prepared by the MC (Member Convenor), which is submitted to the Headquarters for approval. The Administrative and Financial Powers of the RCs are exercised by the MCs to the extent of delegation made to them and the MCs are responsible for the correctness, regularity and propriety of the decisions taken by them. The monitoring of the projects sanctioned by the RCs is

held with the assistance of panel of experts/monitors empanelled by the Headquarters.”

According to the Policy guidelines both Regional Committees and National Standing Committees comprise representatives from experienced voluntary organisations.

The Review Committee set up in 2002 had recommended that considering the fact that programmes are being implemented by multiple agencies like State Governments, DRDAs, Panchayat Raj institutions and others, the coordination and convergence of programmes could be achieved through adequate representation of these bodies in the Committees of CAPART.

Asked to furnish the number and dates of meetings of the General Body, the Executive Committee and the F&A Committee held in the last five years, Ministry of Rural Development furnished the following statement:-

S.No.	Name of Committee	No. of sittings	Date of Meetings
1.	General Body	4	03.05.1999 05.08.2000 30.10.2001 30.01.2003
2.	Executive Committee	8	03.05.1999 17.01.2000 24.03.2000 05.08.2000 01.02.2001 14.09.2001 22.03.2002 29.01.2003
3.	F&A	10	26.02.1999 10.01.2000 16.03.2000 08.09.2000 19.7.2000 30.08.2000 29.01.2001 02.07.2001 18.11.2002 28.01.2003

Ministry of Rural Development in a note furnished to the Committee also stated that during last five years four meetings of the General Body were held on 3.5.1999, 5.8.2000, 30.10.2001 and 30.01.2003.

During evidence , the Committee pointed out that one of the function of General Body is to approve the Annual Budget of the Society and asked how could the Society get the approval of the Annual Budget in the year 2002 as no meeting was held in that year. In reply, Director General, CAPART stated that the approval was got in the next meeting. It was post facto approval.

To a further query about the shifting of dates of the meetings to various months, a representative of CAPART stated as under:-

“There is a provision in Memorandum of Association and Rules that in cases of emergency and pending meeting of the Executive Committee or the General Body, the Chairman or the President, that is the Hon’ble Minister of Rural Development is authorized and competent to approve any project proposal or any issue which can subsequently be ratified in the Executive Committee or the General Body. So we have been making use of this emergency provision and depending upon the convenience of the Hon’ble Minister, we are convening the meeting of the General Body.”

While supplementing, the Secretary of the Ministry stated as under:-

“.....the hon. Minister presides over the General Body. So subject to his convenience the meetings are cancelled and it does sometimes become difficult for us In fact I had appeared before another hon. Committee on Petitions, CAPART has been even delaying the laying of annual report and accounts before the Parliament. We have undertaken that in future CAPART will ensure that their meetings are held in time and the accounts are finalised and Auditors’ Report is

obtained and given so that it can be placed in the Parliament.”

The Committee further queried as to how often the General Body is expected to meet to which the representative of CAPART replied as under:-

“It is expected to meet at least once in a year. It can also meet twice a year. It involves a huge expenditure as 100 members will have to be flown down and with a small budget, we have specifically restricted the meeting to one or at the most twice.”

Asked about the reasons as to why the meeting of the General Body, the Executive Committee and the F&A are not being held regularly the Director General, CAPART stated during evidence as under:-

“Some of the Committee meetings have been organised as and when the agenda material was available and there was a need to call the meeting. Undoubtedly, we could have more meetings. But I will have to look at the reasons why over the years, in which periods the meetings have not been held so regularly as they should have been. Basically the general reason has been that the agenda was not adequate. They felt that they can have only two meetings in that year, they need not call it every quarter and so on. I will have to look at the files and find out the details. Maybe, the Chairman did not call the meeting of the Executive Committee. May be, he postponed it. There may be some elections.”

In a note furnished to the Committee, Ministry further stated that the Committee meetings are organised as and when adequate agenda material is available as otherwise it will result in avoidable administrative expenses. Adequate material is

available for placing before the NSCs and RCs after the proposals are desk appraised, evaluated in the field and found suitable for consideration. Regarding Executive Committee meetings, these are organised when sufficient items requiring approval are available and the Chairman, Executive Committee/President, General Body gives dates convenient to him for chairing the meetings.

E. Staff Strength

The Committee was apprised that the total sanctioned staff strength of CAPART was 186 and actual strength as on 17.11.04 was 160. There were 26 vacant posts.

During the course of oral evidence, a representative of CAPART stated as under:-

“There is under-staffing in strategic areas, both in the Regional Centres as well as in the Head Office. Since there is a ban on creation of posts, we have the same set of people or the staff created in 1986 though our work has phenomenally expanded. We have moved into many new innovative areas. So the process of recruitment of staff has not kept up with the increased needs of the organisation. If we are to work as a social laboratory, we need to experiment constantly, need to validate and try to test new ideas for which we need very high level of professionals. We are lacking in it. There is also a need for associating more professionals in subject matters or specialists in new areas particularly in disability, water management and rural technology. These are three highly specialized areas where we need to have high level of specialists. We do not have them now. But efforts are on to convince the Government that they should give us this staff in these core areas.”

A representative of CAPART also stated during oral evidence as under:-

“Originally the staff was sanctioned only for the Head Office. It was only from 1995 onwards that the Regional Centres were set up. CAPART had to spread their staff very thinly and no new staff have been created. They are managing with the nine Regional Centres with the staff which were there in the mid 1986 onwards. As a result the Regional Centres are not adequately manned and also the Head Office has been running short of resources by deploying staff to the Regional Centres.”

The Committee desired to know about the terms and conditions of service of Director General, CAPART. In reply, Director General, CAPART stated as follows:-

“The Director Generals who hold this post are mostly from Indian Administrative Service. Shri Raman Dutta was there nearly about three and a half years ago, served for a long period. This was followed by a Punjab Cadre Officer. He served for a little over a year and the present Director General has put in more than a year and a half.”

CHAPTER II

A. Financial Position

Budget allocation from Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India is the main source of funds for CAPART. Apart from this, some amounts are also available from the Ministry of Agriculture and foreign funding agencies.

A statement showing the Budgetary Allocations received by CAPART from the Ministry in the last five years is given below :-

Amount in crores

Year	Budget	Receipts	Actual expenditure*
1999-2000	30.00	31.55	35.44
2000-2001	30.00	29.65	43.61
2001-2002	30.00	30.00	44.44
2002-2003	30.00	30.00	58.79
2003-2004	50.00	50+21. 46**	67.83

*Excess amount has been met out of available fund of earlier years during 1999-2000 to 2002-2003. The amount is underutilized during 2003-2004 due to code of conduct by Election Commission. Further, substantial amount was received at the fag end of the financial year.

**As against the budget allocation of Rs 50 crore, an additional amount of Rs 21.46 crore was received by CAPART towards the end of the financial year.

Source and utilization of foreign funds

amount in crores

Year	Source	Amount Received	Amount Utilized	Amount Renewal
1999-2000	Danida	-	0.88	-
	UNDP	0.58	0.44	-
2000-2001	Danida	-	0.09	-
	UNDP	1.83	0.96	-
2001-2002	Danida	-	0.01	0.86
	UNDP	2.23	2.28	-
2002-2003	Danida	-	0.01	0.80
	UNDP	1.30	1.32	-
2003-2004	Danida	-	0.01	0.20
	UNDP	0.50	0.72	-

The Department have also stated that CAPART's expenditure for the year 2003-2004 was Rs 67.83 crore against the total release of Rs. 71.46 crore.

On being asked about the variations between the amounts sanctioned and the amounts released, Ministry of

Rural Development in their post evidence reply stated as follows:-

“The sanctioned amount is released in instalments during the duration of the project period and the duration of each project varies from project to project. Further, instalments of sanctioned projects are not released in case of NGOs which are under Funding Restrictions Category. In some cases the projects are terminated midway and the sanctioned amount is not released. In some cases project duration also gets extended for the reasons beyond the control of the organisation.”

B. Utilisation Certificate

When the Committee wanted to know as to whether Voluntary Organisations furnish Utilisation Certificates to CAPART and to what extent UCs have been received from VOs during 2003-2004, they were informed that Voluntary Organisations(VOs) furnish Utilization Certificates to CAPART for the amounts released to them and CAPART furnishes UC to the Ministry for the entire amount received from the Ministry. CAPART has received UCs for Rs. 10.03 crore during 2003-2004. When asked about the guidelines laid by CAPART for furnishing Utilization Certificate, they stated that CAPART stresses on the Voluntary Organisations for furnishing utilization certificate after the release of second installment to them indicating the item-wise utilization of funds duly certified by chartered accountants.

CHAPTER III

A. Implementation of Schemes

Government's decision to support voluntary organizations from the Seventh Plan period onwards was based on the realisation that VOs not only provide a new model and approach to rural development but also secure the involvement of families living below the poverty line in the development effort. The Seventh Plan document had a section captioned 'On Involvement of Voluntary Agencies' which spelt out (i) the role of voluntary agencies in rural development, (ii) the criteria/suggestion for identifying voluntary agencies in rural development, and (iii) the areas in which voluntary organizations can make a contribution.

In a note furnished to the Committee, Ministry of Rural Development stated as under:-

"CAPART supported various projects namely CRSP, OB, DWCRA, ARWSP, ARTS, PC, IRDP, Panchyati Raj, Social Forestry, Watershed, Disability and Media upto 1998-99. From 1999-2000 only 5 schemes are supported by CAPART which are PC, ARTS, OB, Watershed and Disability."

They were asked about the reason for discontinuing some of the schemes/projects which were implemented by CAPART before 1999-2000. In their reply furnished to the Committee, the Ministry stated as under:-

"The people's participation and voluntary action in the implementation of the straight jacketed schemes was not

achieved as expected. There were shortcomings in implementation of straight jacketed schemes Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and Central Rural Sanitation Programme (ARWSP and CRSP) like inadequate participation by the beneficiaries in the matter of maintenance of the latrines and hand pumps, installation of hand pumps favourable to a few households, provision of individual latrines to some ineligible households, use of latrines for other purposes, etc. There was duplication in the implementation of the programmes as all these programmes were also implemented by the State Governments.”

In a note furnished to the Committee, Ministry of Rural Development further stated that an expenditure of Rs. 78.72 crore and 61.70 crore was incurred on ARWSP and CRSP schemes upto March, 1999.

Elaborating further during the course of oral evidence, Director General, CAPART stated as under:-

“The main schemes of CAPART are those schemes which are done with Public Cooperation. Then comes Organisation of the Beneficiaries. They entertain projects, proposals on Rural Technology, Watershed Development and Disability Action. These are major schemes of CAPART under which they entertain projects, proposals directly from the voluntary organizations without there being any interference, between CAPART and the voluntary sector. The voluntary organizations need not come through the state Government because that way it saves a lot of time and it attracts voluntary action much faster.”

B. Public Cooperation Scheme

Public Cooperation (PC) is one of the oldest schemes of CAPART, which had its focus on income and employment

generation for the weaker sections, especially the historically disadvantaged strata like SCs, STs, OBCs, differently abled, women, etc. Until 31st March, 1999 PC was one of the most sought after schemes by the voluntary sector under which a wide variety of projects in sectors such as agriculture, animal husbandry, minor irrigation, post-harvest processes, fisheries, artisanal activities, horticulture handicrafts and so on were covered.

On being asked whether any review of the performance of CAPART has been done, it was stated in a written reply that during the year 1998-99, the performance of CAPART was comprehensively reviewed by the Ministry of Rural Development and it was decided that Governmental schemes such as CRSP, ARWSP, DWCRA and JRY, etc. which were also being implemented through CAPART, will be withdrawn. It was also decided that most of the activities which were supported under these schemes would henceforth be supported under the PC scheme. One of the major reasons for this change was that the Ministry felt that the Governmental schemes do not afford much scope for the social engineering and mobilization skills of the voluntary sector. Rather, 'contractor type' NGOs with 'target oriented' approach had been tapping bulk of CAPART resources under various schemes. In view of this, it was decided that Public Cooperation scheme will be so designed as to make it participatory with focus on harnessing the collective energies of the stake holders with an empowerment perspective thereby making Public Co-operation

as a process-oriented programme as against a stereotyped and target-oriented one.

When asked about the aims and objectives of the Public Cooperation Scheme, Ministry in their note furnished to the Committee stated as under:-

“Projects of innovative and integrated nature only are considered under this scheme which result in harnessing the collective energies and creativity of the rural community and lead to capacity building and enhancement of life.”

When the Committee asked as to how it is ensured that projects of innovative and integrated nature which contribute to the socio economic development of rural poor are funded through Public Cooperation, CAPART in their note stated as under:-

“Only such projects which are based on social engineering skills of the NGOs for mobilizing community support for creation of sustainable livelihood security systems, are supported under the PC scheme. Routine activities i.e., mere distribution of assets like cattle, houses, etc. are not supported under PC scheme. Similarly, stand alone activities without the necessary backward and forward linkages, i.e., tailoring centres, etc. are also not supported.”

CAPART funded 94 voluntary organizations under PC Scheme in the last five years and the total number of projects was 98. Total amount sanctioned under this scheme for this period was Rs. 16,26,43,061.2 and released amount was 8,68,50,328.

In a note furnished to the Committee, CAPART stated that 44 Voluntary Organisations were put under Funding Assistance Stopped/Black list agencies etc. during the last five years.

C. ORGANISATION OF BENEFICIARIES

OB is a funding scheme of CAPART whereby BPL Category and other disadvantaged strata of the rural areas are made aware of their economic and political rights enabling them to become empowered citizens of the country. In addition, the scheme is also intended to address such a social, economic or environmental issue that may have become one of the most prominent reasons of their backwardness. The projects under OB are also expected to create awareness and mobilise the target group around the selected burning issue of the area.

The labour class in urban areas fight for their rights by making unions. However, no such platform is available to the poor in the rural areas. OB scheme has been designed to organise the BPL strata of the rural areas through the medium of social awareness so that they could collectively raise their voice and fight for the protection of their rights. In other words the main objective of OB is to organise the BPL strata for struggle and social justice.

Objective

- i. To provide support to community/groups consisting of the poor people who wish to organise themselves or have organised themselves, either on their own or due to the efforts of a Voluntary Organisation for a cause which is sufficiently just or serious and sustain their

campaign/struggle for betterment of their economic status and social power.

- ii. To increase the awareness of the people and to empower them so as to be able to get what is rightfully theirs in terms of scheme, rights and legal entitlements.
- iii. To increase their bargaining power by supporting active networking amongst similar campaigns in the region/country.
- iv. To protect and support the interests of SC/ST, women, landless labourers, bonded labourers, physically handicapped persons and other disadvantaged sections of the society.
- v. To fight legal battles to secure justice for a large number of poor and exploited people, including legal counseling and assistance for the poor litigants.

Asked as to how it is ensured that programmes under the OB Scheme actually benefit the target group which are most disadvantaged and oppressed sections of the society, Ministry of Rural Development in a note furnished to the Committee stated as under:-

“The target group/beneficiaries of the programmes under OB Scheme are only those who are most disadvantaged and oppressed sections of the society. CAPART has inbuilt system to ensure that the programmes under the scheme are sanctioned for the benefit of these people only. The project proposals submitted by the Voluntary Organisations are sanctioned only after conducting desk appraisals of the projects at the office. The projects sanctioned are appraised/evaluated at regular intervals [Pre-funding, Mid-term, Post-evaluations]. The project evaluations are conducted by the independent monitors who are empanelled by CAPART. During field evaluation, project

evaluators go to the project area and interact with the beneficiaries and find out whether the programme has been undertaken and whether they have been benefited out of the programme.”

Aims and Objectives of OB Scheme

1. Aware the villages about their rights in Panchayati Raj Schemes.
2. Awareness about ‘Development Money’ with the local MLAs/MPs for creating infrastructure in their constituency.
3. Aware about the land-laws and its reforms.
4. Providing Legal-aid facilities on a continuous basis.
5. Aware them about right of information.
6. Advocacy about the co-operative movement and formation of Self Help Groups.
7. Aware them about the programmes and schemes in local Post-Offices and Banks.
8. Aware them about the various development programmes and schemes of local block/district/Government.
9. Aware them about scientific re-utilisation of various wastes available in villages.
10. Organise community to keep the hygienic environment (Sanitary and waste water disposal systems)
11. Advocacy on to use safe-drinking water various methods of purification of water can be appraised.
12. Create awareness related to non-farm/farm-based income-generating activities with their latest technical knowledge.
13. Aware the community
14. Apprise the community about the various potential trades/technical areas and the centers where the training are being imparted.
15. Organising the society against social evils.
16. Organising the community to retain social values.

17. Advocacy and encourage the village community related to child-education including girls.
18. Advocacy also needs to discourage the community regarding killing of unborn girls and its impact at a later stage.
19. Apprise the society about to care the health of women specially who are pregnant.
20. Encourage community about afforestation.
21. Advocacy to apprise villagers to use of non-conventional energy sources.
22. Advocacy against establishment of a factory/industry emerging toxic and harmful products and by-products.
23. To proper utilization (not exploitation) of local natural resources say minerals/mines.
24. Encourage the society for revival of traditional health practices and plantation of herbal medicines.
25. Advocacy on the issue of revival of traditional water-management systems and its better utilization (water-harvesting structures).
26. Organise the village community to prepare themselves against natural calamities i.e., drought, floods, cyclones, fires, earthquake etc.
27. Encourage villagers to revive the traditional method to solve the community level issues only through open-discussions and discussions based upon consensus.

Given below is the year-wise consolidated list of beneficiaries as on 5th November, 2004 against which sanctions have been made in OB Scheme by CAPART since April, 1999:-

Financial Year	SC	ST	General	OBC	BPL	Women	Disabled	Others	Total
1999-2000	1,749	2,201	6,660	1,515		689		4,320	17,134
2000-2001	16,693	10,335	5,170	749		12,499	78	46,234	91,758
2001-2002	1,499	560	4,454	480	1	3,750		12,060	22,804
2002-2003	1,223	61	4,778	10,070	665	2,482		12,371	31,650
2003-2004	3,426	553	13,222	8,415	8,271	2,496		8,114	44,497
2004-2005	30	30	50			250		3,220	3,580
Total	24,620	13,740	34,334	21,229	8,937	22,166	78	86,319	2,11,423

The State wise details of the projects under OB Scheme, amount sanctioned and released since 1999 is as under:-

State	No. of Projects	Sanction Amount(Rs.)	Release Amount(Rs.)
Andhra Pradesh	97	11396696	9559847
Assam	6	361455	361455
Bihar	61	3346958	2506657
Chandigarh	1	238000	126500
Delhi	1	95000	95000
Gujarat	4	765625	765625
Haryana	52	3156090	2907090
Himachal Pradesh	22	2235010	2039710
Jammu & Kashmir	6	365975	254475
Jharkhand	13	1331742	914167
Karnataka	9	395500	144500
Kerala	4	110000	55000
Madhya Pradesh	1	1618940	809470
Maharashtra	4	110500	79580
Manipur	1	93100	38000
Meghalaya	1	16000	16000
Orissa	66	3071307	2147255
Punjab	4	185900	161900
Rajasthan	2	345000	90000
Tamil Nadu	40	6173810	3585616
Uttar Pradesh	55	1899270	1459270
Uttaranchal	4	223000	211000
West Bengal	39	1578652	1055484

D. Watershed Development

Watershed development projects have been taken up under different programmes launched by the Government of India. The Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and the Desert Development Programme (DPP) adopted the Watershed approach in 1987. The Integrated Wasteland Development Projects Scheme (IWDP) taken up by the National Wasteland Development Board in 1989 also aimed at developing wastelands on a watershed basis. This programme has been brought under the administrative jurisdiction of the Department of Wastelands Development now redesignated as Department of Land Resources in the Ministry of

Rural Development. The fourth major programme based on the watershed concept is the National Watershed Development Programme in Rainfed Areas (NWDPA) under the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Watershed Conservation and Development Division was started in CAPART in the year 1995-96 with the following objectives:-

- (i) To promote sustainable economic development of the community which is directly or indirectly dependent on the watershed through:
 - (a) Sustainable utilization of the watershed's natural resources like land, water, grass, forests etc. that will mitigate the adverse effects of drought and prevent further ecological degradation.
 - (b) Employment generation and development of the human and natural resources of the village in order to promote income generation activities.
- (ii) To encourage restoration of ecological balance in the village through:
 - (a) Sustained community action for the operation and maintenance of assets created and further development of the potential of the natural resources in the watershed.
 - (b) Simple, easy and affordable technological solutions and institutional arrangements that

make use of, and build upon, local technical knowledge, materials and traditions.

- (iii) Special emphasis to improve the economic and social conditions of the resource-poor and the disadvantaged sections of the watershed community such as the asset less and the women through:
 - (a) More equitable distribution of the benefits of land, water resources and biomass development.
 - (b) Greater access to income generating opportunities and focus on human resource development.

On being asked about the objective of Watershed Development Programme, the representative of CAPART stated as under:-

“Under Watershed development, the idea is basically to create water and food security, developing wasteland, ecological development, environmental protection combined with income and employment generation locally so that the food and water insecurity is removed, particularly the ground water is charged, *in situ* moisture conservation is ensured and the livelihood support systems of the people are further strengthened locally. This is one of the flagship programmes of CAPART. Again, Sir, here the emphasis is on enhancement of biomass, productivity of ecosystem and poverty alleviation. We have seven mother NGOs which are known as support voluntary organisations. They train the small voluntary organizations on how to make projects on watershed development and how to implement projects. Our projects range from 1000 to 2500 hectares and the cost per hectare is Rs. 6000 for different types of

treatment activities like check dams, sub-surface dams, nala plugging, gali-plugging, afforestation. These various types of activities we implement under this watershed programmes.

This is one of the check dams being constructed in Gujarat under the Watershed programme. This is of a very participatory nature. So far we have sanctioned Rs. 43.76 crore under Watershed and 440 projects are taken up so far. Some have been implemented completely. At the moment, out of these 440. we have 240 on-going projects. It is expected that 2.17 lakh hectares will be treated in next four to five years when these Watershed projects are completed.”

The Committee desired to know about the method of selection of Watersheds Projects. In reply, it has been stated that a watershed is geo-hydrological unit or an area that drains at a common point. In the villages selected for intervention, watersheds totaling approximately 1000 to 2500 hectares shall be identified and selected by the VO in consultation with the villagers from the watershed area. The total size of the watershed has been fixed keeping an average norm in view. The calculation of the workload and expenses of a Programme Implementation Agency (PIA) have been worked out keeping this factor in mind. However under special circumstances/exceptional cases an area less than 1000 hectares may be considered. Consideration of such proposals will greatly depend on special justification provided by the VO and the concerned SVO.

The following criteria may be used in the selection of

watersheds:-

- (a) Ones which have acute shortage of water, especially drinking water.
- (b) Watersheds which have a large population of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes dependent on it.
- (c) Critical watersheds which have undergone heavy soil erosion and have a preponderance of wastelands and highly degraded land.
- (d) Those which have a preponderance of common lands.
- (e) Where actual wages are significantly lower than the minimum wages.
- (f) Those contiguous to another watershed which has already been developed/may be selected for conservation.
- (g) Watersheds which had been previously taken up for comprehensive development/treatment works. However, if the specific area of the watershed now identified had not previously benefited from any development works, even though it was a part of a larger watershed taken up under any of the earlier programmes, it may be selected for a project now.
- (h) Five hundred hectares is a general norm and if on actual survey, a watershed is found to have less or more area, it may be taken up for conservation, keeping in view that the total area to be developed by a PIA is 1000 to 2500 ha.
- (i) Where public participation and commitment, individually and collectively, is available to carry out the precepts and objectives of this scheme.

The cost per hectare is Rs. 6000 in the plain areas and

Rs. 7,500 in the hilly regions because in the hilly regions, the labour is expensive. The cost of single structure should not exceed Rs. 5,00,000 in plain and Rs. 7,00,000 in hilly areas. The upper limit of a project is Rs. 1.5 crore. The cost of renovation should not exceed 20% of the total activity cost. 239 projects are being implemented under the new guidelines.

During oral evidence, the representative of CAPART stated that watershed development projects are implemented at the village level. They need not be of very high technical nature because the rural people themselves implement these projects with the help from some engineers or some agricultural experts. One single structure should not cost more than five lakh of rupees because large area of 2000-2500 hectare is to be covered. In the hilly areas, single structure may be check dam, farm pond, retaining well or something like that.

A representative of CAPART also stated as under:-

“We initially take any organisation in our fold under track B, we do not insist on a detailed action plan; we only have an introduction. We insist on application and profile. We confirm its credibility. We have these evaluators, who have to give us report within 45 days, and desk appraisers. We only know the preliminaries about the organisation before we put it on track B. Once its progress report is made to NSC, subsequently it is upgraded to track A.

Some of the organisations which have already got training and experience of implementing many projects, they can straightaway be put under track A, a fast track system. We have also that system with us. Then, the consent of villagers, projects costs etc. and other responsibility is collective, where the VO has to go to villagers and sit with

them. Only then, we see the report which is duly signed by villagers or Gram Sabha because we insist of Gram Sabha's or panchayat's resolution. After that, we put it under tract A. In track A, these are the major activities which are done-community mobilization, formation of watershed groups and we make user groups for irrigation, hand-pumps and may be for a local forest or pasture and self-help groups are also made.”

In a note furnished to the Committee regarding remedial measures taken by CAPART to ensure that there are no irregularities in the implementation of the watershed programme, Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) stated as under:-

“Utmost care is being taken to avoid any possibility of irregularities by involving the local villagers and panchayat in all aspects of the watershed programme. In order to ensure people's participation and involvement of different village agencies each voluntary organisation (Project Implementation Agency) carries out its duties through a team designated as the watershed conservation team. During the course Participatory Rural Appraisal, the watershed conservation team members should identify community leaders, opinion makers and village youth who can be involved in organizing locally self help groups and the user groups.

For each earthwork/activity the concerned Watershed Conservation team members will identify a group of people (user groups) who may be affected. These user groups meet regularly at least once in a month and all members ensure voluntary donation/contribution for the related project work/activity in terms of cash, kind, labour. These user groups submit their record regularly to the Watershed Conservation Team (WCT).

The villagers of the watershed area in their first general body meeting elect nine representatives from among themselves giving adequate representation to the Self Help Groups and User Groups as members of the Watershed Committee. The Gram Panchayat and the WCT are requested to nominate one member each as their representatives. The Watershed Committee account is operated jointly by the voluntary organisation and one member from the village.

In addition to the above, a three-tier monitoring system is strictly followed in respect of each project proposal. 5 voluntary organizations are playing vital roles in selection of potential voluntary organizations, their capacity building, preparation of Action Plan, its implementation and periodic evaluation. In brief, the scheme is implemented with close collaboration and coordination of villagers and Gram Panchayat with their intensive participation, which ensures smooth implementation of project without any possibility of irregularity.”

E. Support Voluntary Organisations

CAPART's Watershed programme places a central and unique emphasis on capacity building. In order to achieve this goal, it was decided to identify and provide assistance to experienced voluntary organisations who would in turn act as Support Voluntary Organisations (SVOs) for the CAPART programme. The roles and responsibilities of SVOs have been defined over a period of time and presently can be summed up broadly as under:-

- Promotion of the CAPART watershed programme among prospective partner VOs through promotional workshops. CAPART agreed to provide financial support for such workshops. Such

promotional efforts would help identify promising partners for CAPART. SVOs were considered ideally suited for this role being VOs themselves and because of their close contact with the field.

- Training of WCT members of selected PIAs (Programme Implementing Agency) through intensive Basic Training Courses and several specialized training courses. With this, it became essential for each partner VO to have their teams undergo the Basic Training Course at the SVO. Only after their team obtained training certificates from the SVO would the PIA be able to graduate to the next stage.
- Field based technical and logistical (hand-holding) support to PIAs until the execution of the action plan was completed.
- To act as institutional monitors for the CAPART watershed programme and undertake evaluations if and when desired by CAPART.

To a further query, it has been stated that the following seven SVOs have been formed in the country so far:-

1. AGRAGAMEE, Orissa
2. Peermade Development Society, Kerala
3. People's Science Institute, Uttaranchal
4. Development Support Centre, Gujarat
5. AFARM, Maharashtra
6. Samaj Pragati Sahyog, Madhya Pradesh

7. Hindi Swaraj Trust, Maharashtra

When asked about the functions of SVOs, it has been stated that the main functions of SVOs are to (a) conduct 4 number of workshops per year to select potential VOs (b) to impart basic training of 45 days to voluntary organizations (c) to monitor and evaluate the credential of voluntary organisations (d) support the voluntary organizations in preparation and implementation of Action Plan in Watershed Development Projects.

In a note furnished to the Committee, Ministry of Rural Development stated that there are no constraints in identifying more number of SVOs to support the programme. CAPART's National Standing Committee on Watershed and Water Resource Management has constituted a Committee comprising DDG(A)/HOD(WSD), Chairman National Standing Committee and a member of NSC in its 37th meeting held on 28th November, 2003 for the selection of new Support Voluntary Organisation (SVOs), which is under process.

F. Young Professionals Scheme

The Committee desired to know about the scheme. It has been stated that YP Scheme was introduced in 1988 with the main objective of sensitization of young post graduates to rural development work through NGOs/ DRDAs/CAPART and introducing professionalism and building capacity amongst the Organisations working in the field of rural development. Till date

CAPART has recruited 568 YPs and at present 166 YPs are working under this scheme from which 26 are working in Head Office, 27 in RCs, one in Ministry (in Marketing Cell) and 112 in DARDs/VOs.

During evidence, the Committee desired to know about the method of selecting eligible students, a representative of CAPART stated as under:-

“CAPART has identified some institutions in the country like Tata Institute of social work, IRMA in Baroda, National Institute of Forestry FRI, Dehradun and Xavier Institute of Management in Labour and Social Services in Ranchi and Bhubneshwar all over the country. When the students are in their final year, a team goes there and it interacts with the faculty and the students and then selects the eligible students.

After selection they are provided orientation training for 15 days including field exposure in reputed voluntary organizations and are placed with NGOs/VOs working in the rural areas and DRDAs on cost sharing basis. In order to encourage YPs to work in development sector interested YPs are provided the grant with maximum ceiling of Rs 5 lakh under Starter Package, to set up Voluntary Organisations for creating infrastructure, office and administrative expenses and stipend for YP and if two YPs jointly set up a VO then budget ceiling is Rs 6,20,000/-. YPs can avail starter package after completion of their tenure and before completion of 5 years from their date of entitlement.”

Asked about the induction of these young professionals in the Ministry or CAPART, the witness stated as under:-

“They are not given jobs like that. They are just taken for three year term to learn how to do rural work and to work

in NGO and to promote voluntarism and to work in voluntary organizations. A basic training is given through CAPART so that after three years, they leave the organisation and go into the world. Many of them are taken by voluntary organizations. They get jobs. Then after a good training with CAPART, they go out. Every year we make a recruitment of about 60 such young students.”

G. Disability Action Scheme

The Disability Action Division was set up in the year 1995 in CAPART. The aim of this division was to change the development paradigm from one of charity to that of empowerment. The promulgation of the “Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1996 mandates that 3 per cent of the total Government expenditure on poverty alleviation should go to people with disabilities. The 1991 round of the Sample Survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation estimated that people with visual, communication and locomotor disabilities number at least 14.56 million, or 1.9% of the total population of India. This figure covers only people who are “profoundly disabled”, and does not include those with moderate to mild disabilities, who could, with a little effort, be integrated into efforts for rural development. Also not included in this figure are people with mental disabilities, and those affected by leprosy and deteriorating neuro-muscular conditions (e.g., muscular dystrophy, motor neurone disease, Parkinson’s disease and senile dementia). A separate Sample Survey of

Mental Retardation estimated that 3% of all children aged 0 to 14 are developmentally delayed. However, this figure once again excluded children with learning disabilities (e.g. dyslexia), or those referred to as slow learners. Again, about 5% to 10% of the general population of India are estimated to suffer from mental disorders of varying types and degrees of severity. Village level surveys in different parts of the country indicate that 4%-10% of the population are persons with disabilities.

Ministry of Rural Development in a note furnished to the Committee stated as under;-

'India was the first country in South Asia to become a signatory to the Proclamation on the full participation and equality of people with disabilities in the Asian and Pacific Region at the inception of the Asia and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 1993-2002. The proclamation makes special mention of the need to improve the living conditions of persons with disabilities in rural areas. During the intervening period from 1995-2003, the Division has supported 129 projects involving a range of activities that have attempted to address disability as a development and human rights concern. Capacity building and awareness raising on disability issue among people with disability and their communities have been the main focus of the projects sanction.

So far CAPART has identified VOs which have some experience in the field of disability development programmes to act as facilitation centers to impart training in CBR to the workers engaged with the VOs and also to help the VOs in formulation of suitable project proposals."

The Ministry also stated that during the period from 1993

to 2002 an amount of Rs. 7,08,99,464 was sanctioned for projects under Disability Action Scheme and Rs. 4,93,68,796 released.

They also stated that eleven workshops are proposed to be organised in different parts of the country to propagate the Disability Action Scheme of CAPART and thereby help the VOs in formulating need based realistic project proposals aiming at integrating the persons with disability in the mainstream development paradigm.

H. Advancement of Rural Technology Schemes

The Mandate of CAPART with respect to Rural Development is to coordinate all efforts towards advancement of technology relevant to rural areas except for sectors being dealt with by ICAR and its sister organizations. The broad objective of the Council under this is development and dissemination of rural technology. The thrust is to promote innovative rural technologies in the villages especially those catering to disadvantaged sections of the society. As a medium-term goal, the Council proposes to establish/strengthen technology development and dissemination centers in major sectors of sustainable natural resource management and rural development, namely, water, energy, earth, technology for rural artisans, processing of agro-forestry produce, etc. to ensure rural industrialization and self-employment in the villages. Projects aimed at conducting need-based study, survey and adaptive research, development, administration and dissemination of appropriate technologies

amongst the poor are funded under the Rural Technology Scheme.

During the course of evidence, the representatives of CAPART stated as under:-

“There are some of the decentralized technologies. Out of 74 technologies, 23 technologies are being dealt with by regional committees. They are authorized to entertain projects. These are the main technologies – organic farming technique using indigenous varieties of seeds and various composting methods, nursery raising including green house techniques, bamboo cultivation and bamboo handicrafts training and marketing roof water and water harvesting using Ferro cement tanks hydraulic ramp and random rubber block Ferro cement roofing and fish segregation devices. These are some of the very popular technologies under which we are entertaining projects because they directly enhance the quality of life and income of the rural poor.

There are some other technologies like organic leather tanning, agri-film lining and ponds, sustainable harvesting and semi-processing of medicinal and aromatic plants and then of bio-mass mushroom farming, saline water testing, honey keeping and solar lantern and solar cooker. Then we have processing and preservation of foods and vegetables and red crape pottery technology. These are some of the very popular technologies.”

Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) in their note furnished to the Committee stated that it is maintaining a data bank of 74 listed technologies for rural areas. As against the 74 rural technologies, CAPART has covered 33 Rural Technologies and sanctioned 1933 projects with CAPART’s assistance of Rs 96.13 crore.

The Review Committee, set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary (RD) has also observed that though Department of Science and Technology have developed 50 to 60 technologies through a process of intensive field studies for identifying the requirements, only 5 to 7 technologies were being implemented through VOs for a number of reasons like lack of awareness of available technologies, inadequate capability of the VOs for the implementation of most technologies and the unwillingness of voluntary organizations to undertake implementation of new technologies. The review Committee further stated that they were informed that while the Department of Science and Technology had submitted 79 projects for the approval of the CAPART only 26 projects could be sanctioned by CAPART due to shortage of competence to scrutinize the project in CAPART.

I. Technology Research Centres

A programme of setting up of Technology Research Centres (TRCs) was initiated by CAPART under this scheme. These are Voluntary Organisations equipped with laboratory facilities and who have received annual grants from CAPART for development of appropriate technology and dissemination of the same through a network of small Voluntary Organisations within their area of operation.

During the course of evidence a representative of CAPART informed the Committee as follows:-

“...CAPART today has 22 Technology Research Centres which are excellent mother NGOs and their mandate is

basically to train new Voluntary Organisations in using technology and how they will introduce technology whereby people can have a better livelihood and better running capacity”.

While going through the report of the Review Committee the Committee observed that the target of CAPART is to set up at least one Technology Research Centre in every State and at the rate of 5 TRCs every year, eventually about 100 TRCs all over the country.

The DG, CAPART, stated during the course of oral evidence as under:-

“...CAPART is trying to function through these organizations, supporting their workshops and training programmes of these 22 TRCs that we have, the Planning Commission has asked us to increase this. They say that it is not just enough. But we are not picking them up in a hurry. We need to be very sure that the organisation merits selection by CAPART.”

Commenting on TRCs, the DG, CAPART stated during evidence that they have recently entered into a MoU with IIT, Delhi. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Department of Bio Technology have up scaled these existing technologies and designs giving a further fillip to rural development efforts and wide dissemination of approved technology. The idea is that these institutions are highly specialized institutions in some technologies.

The DG, CAPART also stated that CAPART is in the process of entering into a MoU with some institutions like the National Institute of Designs, IIT, Khadagpur and ICAR, etc. to

further help them in upgrading the technologies and dissemination thereof.

CHAPTER IV

A. Voluntary Organisations (VOs)

Formal voluntary effort is a relatively new concept in our country and was officially accepted as an instrument of development in the 1980s and embodied in the Seventh Five Year Plan document. CAPART became a major funding agency for voluntary organisations associated with rural development. VOs which have been registered under the Societies Registration Act or Indian Trust Act or Religious and Charitable Trust Act are eligible for CAPART support. Any of the VOs falling under the above categories and having 3 years registration and audited accounts can submit project proposals directly to CAPART as per the scheme guidelines. In case of first timer VOs to CAPART, they are required to approach the respective RC office. If the project proposal is found as per the norms and guidelines, it is got appraised before according sanction. The RC/NSC sanctions the proposal. Release of funds is generally done in installments. Second and subsequent installments are released after mid-term evaluation and final evaluation is conducted after completion of the project.

Minimum requirements of VOs to apply for a CAPART Project are :-

1. Be registered under the Societies' Registration Act, 1860 or a State Amendment thereof, the Indian Trust Act, 1882 or the Religious' and Charitable Institutions Registration Act, 1920.
2. Have a bank or post office account for the last three years.
3. Be working with beneficiaries in rural areas.
4. Have a proven track record of working with peoples' participation. VOs with limited experience must first apply to the RCs for a project of less than Rs. 10 lakh.
5. Not have been put on the list of organizations under funding restrictions.
6. Not have more than three ongoing projects with CAPART.

Regarding norms for selecting VOs and mechanism available with CAPART for verifying the authenticity of voluntary organizations, Ministry of Rural Development in a note furnished to the Committee stated as under:-

“The genuineness, capability, credibility and element of people's participation of the VO are ensured by CAPART through verification of the necessary documents, previous record and pre-funding evaluation by an independent monitor before sanctioning any project.

When the Committee asked as to how it is ensured that people's participation is there in the projects chosen for providing support by CAPART, Ministry in their note furnished to the Committee stated as under:-

“CAPART insists that the proposals submitted by the voluntary organizations are need based and are prepared in consultation with the target groups for whom these are prepared. The fact whether the people’s participation is there in the projects chosen by the voluntary organizations is verified by CAPART through the project evaluators who are deputed for conducting pre-funding appraisal before these are sanctioned. These project evaluators interact with the target group/beneficiaries and find out whether the project is prepared in consultation with them and to what extent they have been participating in the implementation of the programme. Apart from this there is an element of people’s participation by way of contribution to the cost of the project either in the shape of cash or kind i.e., by contributing their labour in the implementation of the project.”

When the Committee asked about the reasons for decrease in the number of voluntary organizations supported over a period of time, Ministry in their post evidence reply stated as under:-

“Earlier VOs felt that once the minimum conditions are fulfilled, assistance from CAPART could be claimed as a matter of right. Consequently, mushrooming of VOs has taken place in various parts of the country and there are instances of misutilisation of funds and evidence of an unhealthy trend of emergence of contractor type VOs with the sole objective of taking up physical work and little concern for promoting community and social effort. In order to rectify the trends effectively and remove other imbalances, only VOs with proven track record in mobilizing people’s participation, particularly the rural poor and other weaker sections of the society and capable of developing appropriate rural technology and

serving as agents of change now qualify for CAPART' assistance. Accordingly CAPART has modified the guidelines. There has been a shift from achieving financial and physical targets to sustainability and capacity building in rural areas and implementation of innovative and integrated projects and in development and dissemination of appropriate rural technology. This shift in the procedure is the reason for decrease in the number of organizations supported by CAPART over a period of time."

In their post evidence reply furnished to the Committee, Ministry of Rural Development stated that till October, 2004, 294 voluntary organizations were blacklisted and 1400 voluntary organizations were put under Further Assistance Stopped Category.

On being asked, the Director General, CAPART stated during the course of oral evidence as under:-

"The negative image which I am getting which most of you would also be aware of is the type of voluntary organizations which get into our net for assistance and do not do the job, but siphon the money. What are we to do? We are clear that over a period of time the checks and balances which we have introduced will take care of that problem prima facie. It is not that anybody would walk into CAPART's office, get the money and go away. The experience of the last few years has taught us that at every stage, we have to have checks and balances so that the valuable money of the Government given to the voluntary organisation or the NGO organisation is not misused or mis-utilised or frittered away. What are we doing? We ensure that only well-qualified NGOs who satisfy the criteria that we have prescribed come and

apply for assistance. If they do not satisfy them, in the pre-funding stage itself, the application is rejected. But nuance to this arrangement which I am thinking of is one of classifying NGOs, rating NGOs so that good NGOs come forward to get assistance and the ones which are doubtful do not even come and waste our time and we do not even, by mistake, come forward to assist them. We want to ensure that.

The Second stage is, even if that organization is not at all to be doubted and the bonafides are correct, we would like to ensure that the projects they propose are the ones which fall within our framework. For that purpose we do pre-funding desk analysis or study. Then only we take a decision whether to fund it or not. After the first stage funding is over we ensure there is a mid-term study or appraisal by another agency, not the agency which was involved in pre-funding study or analysis. Lastly, even after the project is satisfactorily completed, we engage institutional monitors to give reports on the kind of work done as far as good NGOs or good action is concerned. In regard to those who have not utilized the money we do what is called stopping the fund, FAS, Further Assistance Stopped. In regard to such categories if we notice there is a malafide action on their part, we want to ensure that cases are registered and authority's assistance is sought for recovering the money. Right now the system that we have developed is, up to Rs. 25,000 or below if a particular NGO has not accounted for the money received, we ensure that by persuasion the amount is recovered because the cost of litigation will be much more than Rs. 25,000. But in regard to all other cases where the amount outstanding is above this limit, we ensure that strong action is taken with the help of the district authorities, police or other law enforcing agencies.

The hon. Member of Parliament's suggestion that we do not involve or inform the District Magistrates or SDOs is valid in this context because any DM or SDO can take the

plea that at the time of sanction they were not involved or informed what was the point in asking them to chase these very fellows about whose credentials they do not know anything. We agree, Sir, that this is a kind of lacuna which we should plug. But the outstandings are there and it is a matter of concern. We want to see how these outstandings are reduced. In this process we would like to see that the vigilance officer and his team at my disposal are all put to the maximum work to achieve this purpose. I thought I may cover these four areas and place them before you.”

During the course of oral evidence, the Committee asked about the action taken/initiated to recover the money from the defaulters voluntary organisations. A representative of CAPART stated as under:-

“I admit that there are a large number of cases where due to black-listing the amount stands un-recovered and unaccounted for. The number of such black-listed cases over a period of time is 294. But with regard to cases where we have filed FIR for recovering the amount is 166. The hon. Member is correct, where large sums are involved, we are very slow. That is his point. FIR lodging arrangement, technique or mechanism has been devised very recently. Only since last one year or so lodging FIR in order to recover the amount has been introduced as a mechanism. We will see to it that in these cases not only FIRs stand filed but further follow up action is also taken by the police authorities by way of investigation, filing of charge sheet and placing before the courts concerned. We will pursue the matter.

But in regard to these cases also, I noticed that in the last five or six years the number of such non-recoveries is coming down. The cases of huge amount largely relate to the period before 1995. I am not explaining away the situation. Kindly do not misunderstand me. I only saw that with regard to these

cases of past 1995, the kind of schemes and the type of framework within which CAPART functioned also perhaps helped in the kind of situation that we witness today.

What was the situation? We used to help a number of beneficiary oriented programmes based on individual cases. So an amount was given to a number of beneficiaries in large numbers. We have given the figures since 1995 or so. After the policy guidelines were revised and specific schemes and categories of schemes which were entrusted for CAPART to be implemented. We noticed locking of funds, non-accounting of funds, non-recovery of funds is gradually coming down. I would like to assure the hon. Member and also the Ministry that we will do everything in our power to see that positive progress is made in bringing down these amounts which are outstanding and wherever we fail, we will see to it that the law takes its own course and we would also see to it that in future the kind of mechanism that we have is fully strengthened to see that only genuine and really genuine voluntary organizations receive our assistance and there is no misuse of government money.”

The Committee observed that some times the Voluntary Organisations which have been put under black listed category or payment stopped category, later submit project proposals using different names and registration numbers and asked Ministry as to what precautionary measures have been taken or are proposed to be taken to check such practice. The Ministry in a note furnished to the Committee stated as under:-

“Generally, it is not feasible to find out whether a black listed organisation has reapplied for funds with a different name and registration number and as a precautionary measure, CAPART has stipulated that the photographs of

the chief functionary and other executive members of the voluntary organisation are to be supplied alongwith the project proposals.”

During oral evidence, a representative of CAPART stated

that there are 294 black listed organizations which have misappropriated about Rs. 3 crore and Rs. 7 crore partly. So the total misappropriation is about Rs. 10 crore. For the recovery of the amount, CAPART has started filing of FIRs against all the black listed organizations who have misappropriated more than Rs. 25,000. In total 166 FIRs have been filed by CAPART against 294 black listed voluntary organisations. A Statement giving state-wise list of blacklisted organisations and action taken against them is given in Annexure II.

In this connection, the Director General, CAPART stated as under:-

“This system was introduced only 4 years before. Earlier people received money on the goodwill and goodness. Then we realized that the goodness alone will not work and we will have to work differently. We had started going through the prescribed law as per the Cr.PC (Criminal Penal Code) or whatever it is. Now I noticed that we have been able to recover over the last few months alone Rs. 21.27 lakh from various places. We will keep that pressure. But it is far less. It is not 10% of the total amount which is outstanding. An amount of Rs. 6 crore and odd is outstanding. There, we assure you and that lead to a period prior to 1995. So, the credentials of these societies are such that some might have disappeared or dissolved. But we are pursuing and will ensure that in the long run arm of law catches them so

that nobody can get away by misusing Government money and remain complacent. We will ensure it. ”

The Committee asked about the names of the officers who were responsible for sanctioning the funds to the black listed organizations and the action taken against those officers. CAPART in a statement furnished to the Committee stated that fifty officers were involved and the main charges were :

1. Pre-mature black listing of VOs.
2. Release of funds to black listed VOs.
3. Identification of VO and beneficiaries was not verified according to guidelines.
4. No action was taken to close the projects.
5. No action initiated to call for the progress report.
6. No follow-up which initiated to call for monitor's report.
7. No action initiated to recover the money.
8. Project approved before the voluntary organisation completed three years of registration.
9. Did not check out whether the revolving fund is kept in the joint account of CAPART and voluntary organisation.

As regards action taken against the officers, a representative of CAPART stated that minor penalty of 'censure' was imposed. In some cases, one or two increments were stopped and in some cases penalty of reduction of pay by

one or two stages and that too for specified period of one or two years was imposed.

The Committee asked about the reasons for leakage of funds and the steps taken by CAPART to arrest the leakage. Ministry of Rural Development in a note furnished to the Committee stated as under:-

“When there were no systems in place for funding VOs, CAPART took up the role of a pioneer in the country. Prior to 1995, sanction of funds was made by individual officers and prior to 1997, it was not mandatory in CAPART to conduct pre-funding appraisal before sanctioning the project and mid-term evaluation before the release of second and subsequent instalments. These were the reasons for leakage of funds. CAPART developed procedures/systems for examining and appraising the technical and financial viability of projects proposed by the VOs on the basis of its past experience and after learning from the mistakes. Further, in order to enhance transparency and decentralization in the sanctioning of project, CAPART has set up Regional Committees for processing and sanctioning of project proposals up to a limit of Rs. 25 lakh. It has set up National Standing Committees for each functional area, e.g. Watershed Development, People’s Cooperation etc. for larger projects. Both the RCs and NSCs comprise representatives from experienced VOs, eminent individuals, State RD Secretaries, etc. This methodology to promote group evaluation as projects are appraised, sanctioned and evaluated essentially by people from the voluntary sector with CAPART officials in the supporting role as catalysts. CAPART has also set up panel of expert project evaluators, spread through the country for field evaluation of projects. It has been made mandatory to conduct mid-term evaluation before releasing the second instalment and post evaluation after the completion of the project. These systems have proved helpful in arresting the leakage of funds to a great extent.

Wrong reporting by independent monitors about the credibility of the VO and implementation of the programmes also led to leakage of funds in some cases. In order to avoid these instances, it has been decided to put more emphasis on empanelment of institutional monitors.”

Asked as to how it is ensured that the proposals of the VOs are genuine, Ministry of Rural Development in their post evidence reply furnished to the Committee stated as under:-

“CAPART has a system of getting the credibility of the VO and its office bearers verified through field evaluation by the independent monitors before the project proposal is approved by the sanctioning committee. Further, the representatives of the voluntary organizations of the region who are on CAPART’s different sanctioning committees also give their opinion about the credibility and capacity of the voluntary organizations. In so far as the genuineness of the proposals are concerned, the evaluators interact with the target group (beneficiaries) of the project and the local people, panchayat, etc. to ensure the genuineness and need of the project.”

B. Monitoring and Evaluation

Quality of projects implemented depends upon close monitoring and timely mid course corrective measures. In order to ensure that the objective of the projects have been achieved, CAPART is following a three-tier system of monitoring in each project proposals as follows:-

Pre-funding Appraisal : After Desk appraisal and before consideration/sanction of the project proposal.

Mid-term evaluation : Before release of second and subsequent instalments of fund, and

Post Evaluation : After receipt of completion report, audited statement of accounts and Utilisation Certificate.

However as per policy guidelines, CAPART has made it mandatory to conduct Impact Assessment Studies for all cases where voluntary organizations have been given assistance of more than Rs. 1.00 crore in a period of 4 years or Rs. 50 lakh for a single project.

Asked about the criteria followed for selection and empanelment of Project Evaluators and Institutional Monitors by CAPART for evaluation and monitoring of projects, Ministry of Rural Development in their post evidence reply stated as under:-

“CAPART is having system of empanelling Institutes of repute as well as Educational and Research Institutions working in the Rural Sector, as institutional Monitors in order to utilise the expert manpower available in various fields for effective implementation of the projects funded by CAPART. It includes Support Voluntary Organisations (SVOs) working under CAPART.”

(i) Institutional Monitors

There are **38** institutions empanelled for monitoring work.

The basic guidelines for empanelment of Institutional Monitors are as follows:

1. The Institution/Organisation should be a National level

Institute/Organisation of repute.

2. The Institute/Organisation should have worked in rural sector for at least three years, Institutes of Rural Management, Social Sciences, any other field/s which may be relevant to the rural sector.
3. The Institute/Organisation should have expertise in specific rural, technical or social sector.
4. An SVO/TRC of CAPART.

Apart from the above general guidelines all individuals of the Institutes who wish to be empanelled as institutional monitors are required to fulfill the eligibility conditions as laid down for empanelment of FCEs of CAPART.

(ii) Procedure of Empanelment of Monitors/FCEs:

Every person who wishes to be empanelled in the CAPART panel of Facilitator-cum-Evaluators(FCE) has to submit the bio-data (duplicate) in a prescribed form through the respective Member Convenors of Regional Committees of the concerned States. The credentials of the persons are reviewed by the Empanelment Committee, which thereafter decides about Empanelment. Anyone who wishes to be empanelled as an FCE should fulfill the following minimum eligibility criteria namely :

1. Should be at least 30 years and not more than 65 years of age.
2. Should be at least a graduate from a recognised university.
3. Should have relevant experience in rural development sector.
4. Should be willing to take up any type of assignment entrusted to him.
5. Should not have a past criminal record.

However mere fulfillment of the above eligibility criteria does not entitle a candidate to be empanelled. The Empanelment Committee takes the final decision of empanelment and the decision of the Committee is final unless otherwise stated by the Committee.

The performance of each FCE is reviewed from time to time, and he can be de-listed even before the completion of the term of three years if his performance is not found satisfactory.

In the Tata Consultancy Report (CAPART-VO-Interaction-VOs' Standpoint), it has been observed :-

“Improper selection of monitors and corrupt practices associated with them are the most common problems faced by the VOs.....”

In a reply furnished to the Committee, Ministry of Rural Development also stated as under:-

“CAPART has no system of overall evaluation of the programme and overall assessment of villages and beneficiaries required to be assisted. However, the beneficiaries required to be assisted in a particular village are assessed by the NGO in consultation with the Panchayats and Block Development Officers. Regarding the evaluation of the programme, each project is evaluated on a four tier basis i.e., before sanction, mid-term appraisal and after completion by the independent monitors apart from the evaluation at desk level in the office.”

CHAPTER V

A. Marketing

Ministry of Rural Development and CAPART direct major part of their efforts towards income generation activities through production of marketable goods in rural areas. To provide these goods marketing outlets and to make their presence felt in urban markets, marketing division of CAPART decided to give this work of rural artisans distinct identity under the name of "Gram Shree". Gram Shree which literally means 'wealth of villages' provides an opportunity to rural producers to sell their products directly in major markets, to interact with the buyers, to study and comprehend the latter's tastes, preferences and choices. Thus, it helps them to upgrade and adjust their products and marketing skills and provide a better service to the consumer while benefiting from a larger marketing opportunity.

CAPART Hqs. organises Gram Shree Melas in the State capitals. All the Regional Committees of CAPART organise the Gram Shree Melas at regional levels thus providing an extension to the work being carried on by the Hqs. Regional Committees organize Melas for the CAPART Supporting Voluntary Organisations (CSVOs) at a small level promoting the rural products brought by the CSVOs. CAPART has so far organised 150 Melas.

The Council also organizes a large exhibition, 'SARAS' during the India International Trade Fair in Pragati Maidan every year for promoting products of the rural poor produced under the income generation schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development and CAPART. More than 1000 producers from all the States and Union Territories of India participate in the exhibition. SARAS results in not only direct sale of rural products but also in firm orders from various buyers including exporters. CAPART organised four exhibitions of SARAS so far.

CAPART also participates in the International events. The main objectives of participation in the international fairs is to provide exposure at the international level to the products made by the rural artisans presently produced under the "Swarn Jayanti Swarojgar Yojana" keeping in mind the success experienced after holding 'SARAS' exhibitions at IITF, Pragati Maidan. CAPART participated in 3 International fairs so far.

In addition to the above, CAPART also participates in the exhibitions organised by others like Swadeshi Melas, etc, in which rural producers are deputed to exhibit and sell their products.

On asking as to how many Gram Shree Melas were organised by CAPART in each of the last five years and that amount spent on such melas, CAPART furnished the following statement:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	No. of Melas	Locations	Total Expenses	Total Sales	Sales per Mela
1998	16	Pune, Hyderabad, Calcutta, Guwahati, Udaipur, Jamshedpur, Bhubaneshwar, Gangtok, Tirupati, Manali, Laddakh, Hyderabad, Shimla, New Delhi, Jammu, Bombay	99.33	489	30.56
1999	10	Ludhiana, Jaisalmer, Lucknow, Jamshedpur, Guwahati, Sibsagar, Mandi, Vijayawada, Punchkola, Ooty	90.91	235.02	23.50
2000	6	Trivandrum, Mandi, Guntoor, Jamshedpur, Amritsar, Keylong	32.26	161	26.83
2001	6	Bangalore, Gangtok, Warrangal, Leh, Mumbai, Guwahati	50.56	128.00	21.33
2002	4	Mumabi, Chennai, Ahmedabad, Guwahati	33.27	116.0	29.0

During the course of oral evidence the Committee asked CAPART about the criteria for holding Gram Shree Melas and the efforts being made to ensure that these Melas are held in different parts of every state to help the rural artisans. The Ministry in a note furnished to the Committee stated as follows:-

“Gram Shree Melas are organised by CAPART in different parts of the country throughout the year at national level, state level and rural areas. CAPART Head Office organizes about twelve melas each in State Capitals. All the State capitals are covered in the course of time. Nine Regional Offices of CAPART organize three melas each under their respective jurisdiction in places other than State capitals. It is ensured that CAPART Gram Shree Melas are organised in different corners of India synchronizing with popular fairs and events of the

regions to get an opportunity for the artisans to sell their rural produce through such exhibitions in rural and urban areas.

CAPART organize SARAS during IITF at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi in collaboration with Ministry of Rural Development. SARAS was awarded “Gold Medal” by ITPO for the best display during IITF in the year 2001-2002.

Keeping in view the starvation deaths and lack of marketing opportunities for the handloom producers of AP, CAPART organised a theme Mela of handloom in Warangal for these producers.

After the devastating earthquake of Gujarat, as a result of which artisans were reduced to penury, the Division supported Rural Enterprise Summit organised by CII at Ahmedabad to assist the artisans to sell their crafts.”

In the post evidence reply furnished to the Committee, Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) stated as under:-

“It is desirable to establish stall/outlets in major cities on permanent basis to provide continuous marketing support to facilitate rural producers to market their produce. So far, CAPART has not established any such permanent establishments/centres in cities/towns for facilitating such an endeavor. However, such provision is being thought of and the Council is planning on this aspect for incorporating permanent rural marketing outlets in urban locations. The Council would seek the advice of its newly constituted Marketing Advisory Committee in this regard, during its next meeting for providing further in/outs on this aspect and the modus operandi to be adopted by CAPART towards establishing and maintaining such rural marketing outlets in urban destinations.”

During the course of evidence the Committee enquired from CAPART as to what steps have been taken to ensure that talented rural artisans are not deprived of the opportunity to participate in such Melas. Ministry stated in their post evidence reply as under:-

“New participants are being offered the opportunity to participate in melas/exhibitions, for ensuring support to the needy and the poor rural artisans. CAPART has a norm of including one-third new participants in every mela and exhibition.”

B. Publicity and Media

The Media Division of CAPART was set up to meet the information needs of both voluntary organizations and in-house requirements of the Headquarters and the Regional Committees. The Media Division of CAPART functions primarily as a support division for dissemination of information about CAPART to the grass root voluntary organisations.

When asked about the steps taken by Ministry to publicize its projects and programmes among voluntary organizations, local bodies, people's representatives and the general public, CAPART in a note furnished to the Committee stated that the following steps have been taken by the Council to publicize its projects and programmes among voluntary organizations, local bodies, people's representatives and the general public :-

1. Print Media:

A bi-monthly Newsletter (English-Hindi) is published by CAPART, which provides coverage of various happenings in Regional Centres and Headquarters(Delhi). The Council also publishes a quarterly magazine-People's Action, which is a forum for the voluntary sector. Various issues on development-related themes like environment, people's movement, education, etc are published. The magazine is presently circulated to over 3000 voluntary agencies in India. It is also widely circulated amongst policy makers and decision-makers.

An electronic magazine 'People's Action.com' has also been launched.

2. Films:

The Council has produced nearly 100 films on successful VO's and appropriate technology. Films are distributed to the VO's at a nominal rate and a catalogue of film containing a brief synopsis of each film has also been developed.

3. Workshops, Seminars and Conferences:

The Council sponsors VO's to conduct workshops, seminars and conferences especially focusing on project formulation, capacity building and rural development schemes of Government. For example a workshop was conducted by the National Union of Journalists, on Development Journalism at Hissar in 2002.

4. Facilitation Centre:

22 VO's have been identified and designated to work as CAPART Facilitation Centres. They work in close collaboration with concerned RC's and are responsible for conducting workshops, seminars in order to orient grassroot VO's about CAPART schemes.

5. Vikalp Fellowship Programme:

This is an effort to provide exposure to the urban youths regarding problems in rural areas and functioning of VO's. This exposure trip is sponsored by Council every year for 40 students (in a batch of 20 each) from remote areas. Last year it had proven to be very successful with Seva Mandir, Udaipur hosting the programme for the students of Jharkhand.

The present arrangement has, so far, proved to be very satisfactory one. CAPART felt that in order to reach an ever-wider audience, its Films should be aired on the Doordarshan.

C. Involvement of peoples representatives in the rural areas in the implementation of CAPART's projects

On the issue of transparency and accountability in CAPART, during the course of oral evidence, the representatives of CAPART stated as under:-

“We have taken some steps to ensure transparency and accountability in this organisation. Different Parliamentary Committees from time to time have been giving us the benefit of their advice and guidance and based on those suggestions, over the years, we have implemented these steps. We have started endorsing a copy of the sanctioned projects to the concerned MP and the MLA of the area to keep them in the picture so that they could also keep an eye on the projects being implemented in their areas in order to enable them to give

the benefit of their guidance and experience in the matter. We also are endorsing a copy to the concerned District Collector and the Panchayat.”

The Director General, CAPART added as under:-

“.....Now, what I propose to do is to see that not only the future projects but also the list of the projects sanctioned up-to-date is furnished to the hon. Members, District Magistrates and the representatives of the area concerned. As far as Members of Parliament are concerned, I would write a personal letter to them informing them with regard to the projects and areas where these things have been sanctioned. In addition to this, in future, we will ensure that the copies of the sanction letters are endorsed to them.

There was a related point with regard to informing the District Magistrates or the Sub-Divisional Officers and making them aware of the CAPART related projects. Since direct assistance is given to the voluntary organisations or NGOs by CAPART, a very legitimate point has been raised regarding some kind of a communication gap or lack of knowledge on the part of District Magistrates about the schemes being implemented by CAPART through them. This is a lacuna which we hope to rectify by the communication arrangement which we will introduce. At the same time, I would also like to assure the hon. Members that, in future, we will ensure that the District Magistrates, the Zila Parishads, the Sabhapatis are fully kept informed about the various schemes and projects sanctioned in their respective areas by organizing meetings, interaction sessions, review meetings with them. A number of them are being planned in the coming months. We will see that, in future, they are also actively involved.”

Observations/Recommendations of the Committee

1. The Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) was established in 1986 by merging two organisations in existence at that time, viz. The People's Action in Development (India) (PADI) and the Council for Advancement of Rural Technology (CART). The main aims and objects of the Council are : to encourage, promote and assist voluntary action in the implementation of projects for the enhancement of rural prosperity; to strengthen and promote voluntary efforts in rural development with the focus on injecting new technological inputs in this behalf; and to act as the national nodal point for the coordination of all efforts at the generation and dissemination of technologies relevant to rural development in its wider sense. At a point of time when formal voluntary effort was a relatively new concept in the country, CAPART took up the role of a pioneer in funding voluntary organisations for sustainable development in the rural areas. The Council works with Voluntary Organisations (VOs) with the objective of achieving people's participation, empowerment and social mobilisation through various activities. In a period of almost two decades since its inception, CAPART has become one of the major funding agencies for the voluntary sector in the field of rural development and has supported around 12000 voluntary organisations in the

country involving an amount of about Rs. 783 crore. After going into the functioning of CAPART, the Committee are of the view that there is sufficient scope for improvement in several spheres of working of the Council. These aspects have been dealt with by the Committee in detail in the subsequent paragraphs of the Report.

2. CAPART was established in 1986 as a sequel to the thinking prevalent in the country at that time regarding the role and contribution that the voluntary sector could make in the field of social and rural development and the need for a facilitation institution and environment for this purpose. This was also envisaged in the 7th Five Year Plan Document (1985-90) which emphasised that voluntary agencies could supplement Government efforts with the added advantage of being flexible and better placed to mobilise and organise the poor. They could activate the delivery system at the grass roots level to respond to the felt needs and be the eyes and ears of the people at the village level. Further they could mobilise financial resources from within the community and train cadres of grass roots level functionaries to promote professionalised voluntarism. According to the Committee, the rationale for setting up CAPART would be justified only if the services provided by the Council make a conceptual and qualitative difference from what was thus far being done by the Government agencies and contractors and encourage and

promote voluntary action in rural development. The Committee are not satisfied with the impact that CAPART has been able to make in providing appropriate technologies and inputs in rural development programmes for eradication of rural poverty. Having gone into the working of CAPART, the Committee are of the view that there is an urgent need for the Government to review the overall functioning of CAPART and restructure the organisation in such a manner that it fulfills its aims and objectives purposefully. The functioning of CAPART needs to be reviewed keeping in view the mandate given to it to encourage, promote and assist voluntary action in rural development with particular emphasis on persons below poverty line (BPL), Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other disadvantaged groups of the society. The Committee expect the Government to set up a High Powered Committee to review the working of CAPART, take prompt corrective measures to regulate its functioning and apprise them of the follow up action taken thereon.

3. According to CAPART, the special focus of the Council is on the backward regions and chronically drought prone, inaccessible and far off areas. However, the Committee are deeply concerned to note that there has been considerable decline in the number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) beneficiaries of CAPART schemes over the years. From 4,49,158 BPL beneficiaries in 1998-99 the

number went down to 31,520 in 1999-2000, 1,00,895 in 2000-01 and 1,39,491 in 2001-02 and 3,28,218 in 2002-03 (which includes cumulative number of BPL beneficiaries for the schemes). The contention of CAPART that the decrease in the number of BPL beneficiaries is on account of a shift in its policy and decrease in the number of straight jacketed projects sanctioned to the voluntary organisations is not convincing. The argument that the projects supported by CAPART follow area based approach and therefore, the number of BPL beneficiaries may increase or decrease depending upon the population in the area covered also does not carry weight. Another disturbing trend that has come to the notice of the Committee is the disproportionate variation in the number of BPL beneficiaries from one State to the other. For instance, in West Bengal there were as many as 24,92,008 BPL beneficiaries and in Andhra Pradesh 9,39,847 BPL beneficiaries, in Sikkim there were 125, in Andaman & Nicobar 280, in Meghalaya 540, etc. BPL beneficiaries as on 5th October, 2004. According to the Ministry there is no system of allocation of specific number of projects to a particular State. As per the existing procedure followed by CAPART, those States with more number of voluntary organisations will derive greater benefit from the schemes implemented by CAPART and other States will be deprived of the same. However, CAPART being the nodal agency to encourage, promote and assist voluntary action in rural

development, the Committee are of the firm view that benefits of the Council should be available to all the regions in the country. The imbalance needs to be rectified by adopting appropriate policy measures. The Committee recommend that Ministry/CAPART should work out a formula to provide assistance to VOs to develop rural technology for the States in proportion to their rural population and incentives should be given to VOs to motivate them to work in the rural areas of those States which have received lesser assistance from CAPART. They also express their anguish at the decline in the number of BPL beneficiaries identified by CAPART year after year and desire that all out efforts should be made by CAPART to reach out to the maximum number of people Below Poverty Line.

4. The Committee note that some of the main functions as conferred upon the General Body of CAPART by the Memorandum of Association/Rules include approval of Annual Budget of the Council, considering the balance sheet and audited accounts of the previous year and the Annual Report prepared by the Executive Committee. The Committee note with concern that during the last five years only four meetings of the General Body were held on 3.5.1999, 5.8.2000, 30.10.2001 and 30.12.2003 and no meeting was held at all in the year 2002. The Committee are distressed to note that the meetings of the General

Body are not held regularly in spite of the provision that the General Body is expected to meet at least once in a year. The Committee also note that meetings of the Executive Committee, Finance and Appointment Committee, National Standing Committees and Regional Committees are also not held at regular intervals. The reasons for such irregular meetings are stated to be the huge expenditure involved in travel, want of adequate agenda and availability of a provision that under Memorandum of Association/Rules that authorises the Chairman or the President of the Council to approve in cases of an emergency any project/proposal or any issue which can subsequently be ratified by the Executive Committee and the General Body. The Committee do not agree with this view as they consider that approval of the Annual Report, Annual Budget, etc. are substantive issues which require approval of the wider body annually. The Committee have taken a serious note of the tendency prevalent in CAPART to resort to frequent use of emergency provisions available in the Memorandum of Association and Rules to get projects/proposals approved by the Chairman or the President and then later get it ratified by the Executive Committee or the General Body. The Committee recommend that CAPART should not indulge in such practices and a provision be incorporated in the Memorandum of Association/Rules in this regard. They also recommend that the Annual Report and Audited

Accounts of CAPART should be laid in Parliament in time in order to ensure compliance of administrative and financial accountability to the Legislature.

5. The Committee note that the Review Committee set up in 2002 had recommended that considering the fact that programmes are being implemented by multiple agencies like State Governments, DRDAs, Panchayat Raj Institutions and others, better coordination and convergence of programmes should be achieved through adequate representation of these agencies in the Committees of CAPART. The Committee are of the view that having representatives of State Governments, DRDAS, Panchayat Raj Institutions, etc. on the Committees of CAPART will go a long way in creating synergy for channelising funds for need based projects and thus avoid duplication. They desire that the proposal should be considered seriously and the action taken thereon be intimated to the Committee.

6. The non-official members nominated by the President of CAPART to the General Body, etc. are drawn from NGOs, Experts and Institutional Heads. The Committee feel that there are chances of undue favour being shown in sanctioning the projects of those VOs whose representatives are on CAPART's Committees as Members. They may take advantage of their membership

to secure grants for their own organisations. The Committee also note that the Review Committee on restructuring of CAPART had recommended that no grants may be sought by members serving on Committees of CAPART for NGOs with which they are associating in their official capacity till such time they are serving on the Committees. The Committee, therefore, recommend that a suitable mechanism be evolved to implement the recommendations of the Review Committee.

7. The Committee note that there are nine Regional Committees, namely (i) Ahmedabad covering Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh , Maharashtra, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Chhatisgarh, (ii) Bhubneshwar covering West Bengal, Orissa and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, (iii) Chandigarh covering Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Chandigarh and Punjab, (iv) Jaipur covering Delhi and Rajasthan, (v) Guwahati covering all North Eastern States, (vi) Hyderabad covering Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry, (vii) Luchnow covering Uttar Pradesh and Uttranchal (viii) Patna covering Bihar and Jharkhand and (ix) Dharwad covering Karnataka, Kerala, Goa and Lakshadweep. The Committee have gathered an impression that the Regional Committees are not sufficiently equipped with the required manpower, etc. to discharge their responsibilities effectively. With the jurisdiction of Regional Committees extending to a number

of States, the representatives of VOs have to travel from distant places to pursue the project proposals. Moreover, monitoring of the projects approved by Regional Committees also becomes difficult. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Regional Committees should be strengthened with adequate manpower, delegation of powers, etc. The possibility of establishing more Regional Offices should also be got examined. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken by the Ministry in this regard.

8. The Committee are constrained to note that although CAPART needs highly specialised personnel to carry on its operations, the Council has been managing with the same set of personnel available since 1986. The shortage of qualified personnel at the Headquarters and Regional Offices seems to be a major constraint in further strengthening and consolidating the operations of CAPART. There is need for deploying the services of professionals especially to deal with matters like disability, water management and rural technology. Despite the prevailing restrictions on new recruitment, a methodology should be worked out by which people with the required expertise are available with the Council for carrying on its operations effectively. It is also found that there is no continuity in the post of Director General of CAPART as the incumbents have been changing after a

period of one to three years. There is a need to fix the tenure of the Director General for a minimum period of three years in order to ensure continuity and for formulating a long term vision for the Council. The Committee expect the Government to take appropriate measures in regard.

9. The Committee note that as on date the actual staff strength of CAPART is 160 as against the sanctioned strength of 186. There are as many as 26 positions lying vacant, some of them for years together in a Council already crippled with shortage of qualified personnel. As a result of shortage of manpower, not only have the operations at Headquarters of the Council been affected, but also the impact is even more severe in the Regional Offices. It is intriguing to find that whereas on the one side CAPART is facing shortage of qualified personnel, on the other side no sincere efforts seem to have been made to fill up the existing vacancies. The Committee deprecate the negligent attitude of the Government and recommend that prompt action be taken for filling up the existing vacancies in CAPART.

10. The Committee note that a Review Committee under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Department of Rural Development was set up in 2002 to look into the functioning of CAPART. The Committee had

recommended that CAPART should operationalise its 'Vision Statement' which specified strategies for achieving long, medium and short-term goals. The Review Committee had felt that by pursuing those strategies, CAPART could come out of its image of being limited to a funding agency for voluntary organisations. The Review Committee had also recommended that CAPART should undertake a detailed exercise to identify those activities that are not already being addressed by other agencies or line departments to avoid overlapping of activities and multiplicity of implementing agencies. The Committee have gathered an impression that CAPART has not been able to keep pace with the rapidly changing scenario in rural technology and development. If this is really so achieving the aims and objectives of the Council will continue to remain a distant dream. It is astonishing that even at a time when CAPART is going to complete two decades of its existence, no long, medium and short-term goals have been set by the Council to achieve its mandate. The Committee recommend that CAPART should identify those areas of activities in keeping with its aims and objectives which are not being undertaken by other agencies and formulate and orient its operations on the basis of the 'Vision Statement'. They also desire that the recommendations of the Review Committee which have been accepted in principle by the Government should be

implemented expeditiously and the Committee be apprised of the same.

11. CAPART relies for funds mainly on budget allocations from the Ministry of Rural Development and some amount made available by the Ministry of Agriculture and foreign funding agencies. Against the receipt of Rs. 31.55 crore, Rs. 29.65 crore, Rs. 30 crore, Rs. 30 crore and Rs. 71.46 crore in the years 1999-2000 to 2003-2004 respectively, the actual expenditure was Rs. 35.44 crore, Rs. 43.61 crore, Rs. 44.44 crore, Rs. 58.79 crore and Rs. 67.83 crore. It is surprising to see the wide variations in receipt and actual expenditure by CAPART. It is stated that the excess amount spent during 1999-2000 to 2002-2003 was met out of available funds of earlier years. In 2003-2004 the amount allocated has not been fully utilised. One of the reasons advanced for the variations between receipt and expenditure is that funds are released by CAPART depending on the progress in the projects for which the amounts are sanctioned. The Committee also note that Voluntary Organisations do not furnish Utilisation Certificates in time. For instance, although the actual expenditure in 2002-2003 was Rs. 58.72 crore and in 2003-2004 Rs. 67.83 crore, CAPART received Utilisation Certificates for only Rs. 10.03 crore during the year 2003-2004. The situation, to say the least, is very alarming. The Committee are deeply concerned about the wide variations

in receipt and expenditure and under-utilisation of funds in the previous years. As project proposals and projections for budget are drawn up well in advance, effective planning, implementation and monitoring of projects and programmes should be ensured by CAPART so that it is able to make optimum use of allocations received annually . Furnishing of Utilisation Certificates by the Voluntary Organisations within the time-frame should be made mandatory and its compliance monitored scrupulously.

12. Upto 1998-99, CAPART had taken up a number of schemes for implementation, viz. Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP), Organisation of Beneficiaries (OB), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Appropriate Rural Technology (ARTs), Public Cooperation (PC), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Panchayati Raj, Social Forestry, Watershed, Disability and Media. From 1999-2000 the major schemes supported by CAPART are PC, ARTs, OB, Watershed and Disability. The reason for discontinuing some of the schemes was the less than expected participation of the people in the implementation of straight jacketed schemes. Besides other factors, there was also duplication in the implementation of programmes as many of the programmes were also being implemented by the State Governments. According to CAPART under

the present schemes, they entertain project proposals directly from the Voluntary Organisations without any interference.

13. Public Cooperation (PC) Scheme is one of the oldest schemes of CAPART which had its focus on income and employment generation for the weaker sections, especially the disadvantaged strata like SCs, STs, OBCs, differently abled, women, etc. In 1998-99 it was decided that PC scheme will be so designed as to make it participatory with focus on harnessing the collective energies of the stake holders with an empowerment perspective thereby making PC as a process oriented programme as against a stereotyped and target-oriented one. CAPART funded 94 voluntary organisations under PC Scheme in the last five years and the total number of projects was 98. Out of the total amount of Rs. 16,26,43,061 sanctioned under the scheme only an amount of Rs. 8,68,50,328 was released. Another astonishing fact that has emerged is that out of 94 voluntary organisations funded under the scheme, 44 have been put under Assistance Stopped/Black Listed Category during the last five years. The Committee are very unhappy about the implementation of PC, which was one of the most sought after schemes of CAPART. The figures showing variation in sanction and release of funds, the number of voluntary organisations put under Assistance Stopped/Black Listed

Category, etc. are glaring examples of the state of affairs in CAPART in the implementation of important schemes. The Committee cannot but express their displeasure about the implementation of PC Scheme. They recommend that only voluntary organisations with proven record and social engineering skills should be engaged by CAPART. The Committee also desire that only projects of innovative and integrated nature which lead to creativity and capacity building of the rural community should be identified and assisted under the PC scheme. Steps should also be taken to make the maximum utilisation of the funds sanctioned under the scheme.

14. Organisation of Beneficiaries(OB) is a funding scheme of CAPART whereby BPL category and other disadvantaged strata of the rural areas are made aware of their economic and political rights enabling them to become empowered citizens of the country. The project proposals submitted by VOs are sanctioned by CAPART after conducting desk appraisals of the projects. From the year-wise list of beneficiaries of OB Scheme furnished by CAPART, it is seen that out of a total number of 2,11,423 beneficiaries in the years from 1999-2000 to 5th November, 2004, only 8,937 are BPL category, 78 disabled, 24,620 from SC and 13,740 from ST category. From the data one gathers an impression that the Scheme has failed to provide benefit to the targeted groups such as BPL

category and other disadvantaged strata of the rural areas. While expressing their displeasure regarding the failure of CAPART in the implementation of the Scheme, the Committee desire that it should make conscientious efforts to identify and cover the targeted groups under OB Scheme.

15. Another scheme, Watershed Development, is one of the flagship programmes of CAPART for creating water and food security, developing wasteland and achieving ecological development, environmental protection combined with income and employment generation locally. So far an amount of Rs. 43.76 crore has been sanctioned for 440 projects, of which 240 are ongoing projects. It is expected that 2.17 lakh hectares of land will be treated in the next four to five years through the implementation of these projects. According to the Committee the performance of Watershed Development Programme which was started in 1995-96 has been quite tardy and unimpressive. The ongoing maintenance of areas treated under Watershed Development Programme also does not seem to have been ensured. The Committee desire that Ministry should review the implementation of Watershed Development Programme and issue necessary directions for the proper implementation of the projects so as to help in promoting sustainable economic development of the rural community.

16. Support Voluntary Organisations (SVOs) play an important role in implementing the Watershed Development Projects through promotional efforts which help to identify promising partners for CAPART. The SVOs also monitor and evaluate the credentials of voluntary organisations and support voluntary organisations in preparation and implementation of action plan in Watershed Development Projects. The Committee note that only seven such mother SVOs have been identified so far in the country. CAPART's National Standing Committee on Watershed and Water Resource Management had constituted a Committee on 28th November, 2003 for selection of new SVOs. The Committee expect CAPART to expedite the matter and identify more mother SVOs for effective implementation of Watershed Development Programme.

17. The Committee note that the Young Professionals (YP) Scheme was introduced in 1988 with a view to inducting professionalism and building capacity among the organisations working in the field of rural development. The process of selection of 60 young professionals is done through campus interviews in a number of institutions. After training, they are placed with NGOs/VOs for three years. Thereafter interested YPs are given grant of upto Rs. 5 lakh to set up Voluntary Organisation. While

appreciating the scheme, the Committee recommend that more and more YPs should be encouraged to set up VOs in unreached rural areas so that the services of voluntary organisations are available to all regions of the country.

18. The Committee note that Disability Action Division (DAD) was set up in CAPART in the year 1995. Though India was the first country in South Asia to sign the Proclamation of Full Participation and Equality of People with Disabilities in Asia and Pacific Region at the inception of the Asia and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons 1993-2002, much is required to be done for the upliftment of people with disabilities, that range from 4% to 10%, especially in rural areas. The Committee are distressed to note that during the Decade, CAPART could support only 129 projects and an amount of Rs. 4,93,68,796 only was released out of the total sanctioned amount of Rs. 7,08,99,464. The Committee recommend that CAPART should make concerted efforts to implement the Disability Action Scheme in letter and spirit. More and more VOs which have experience in disability development programmes should be encouraged to come forward for the upliftment/rehabilitation of extremely vulnerable people with disability in rural areas.

19. The key mandate of CAPART with respect to rural development is to promote innovative rural technologies in

the villages, especially those catering to disadvantaged sections of the society. According to the Review Committee Report although the Department of Science had presented 79 projects developed through a process of intensive field studies for the approval of CAPART, only 26 projects could be sanctioned by CAPART due to non availability of expertise in CAPART to scrutinise the projects. It is also seen that despite maintaining a data bank of 74 listed technologies for rural areas, CAPART has covered only 33 rural technologies and sanctioned 1933 projects with an assistance of Rs. 96.13 crore. The Committee are quite disappointed with the performance of CAPART in the area of Advancement of Rural Technology Schemes and recommend that the Rural Technology Division be further strengthened and qualified personnel with adequate experience be inducted immediately for timely and expeditious appraisal and advancement of technology and related projects.

20. CAPART provides annual grant to Technology Research Centres (TRCs), which are VOs equipped with laboratory facilities for development of appropriate technology and dissemination of the same through a network of small VOs within their areas of operation. Presently, there are 22 TRCs set up in the country. According to the Review Committee set up to go into the functioning of CAPART, its objective is to set up at least

one TRC in every State at the rate of five TRCs every year. The goal set for the future by the Review Committee is to set up a TRC in every district. The Planning Commission has also recommended that the number of TRCs should be increased. On the other hand it is surprising to note that the Review Committee had found out that only 13 TRCs were functional. From the data available with the Committee, it is quite evident that neither are all the 22 TRCs fully functional nor is the target of setting up 5 new TRCs every year being met. However, it is encouraging to note that CAPART is now stated to be entering into MoU with IITs, ICAR, National Institute of Design, etc. to further upgrade the technologies and designs and help their dissemination. The Committee stress that CAPART should achieve the target set by the Review Committee for setting up new TRCs and take immediate steps to upgrade the functioning and standards of the existing TRCs.

21. CAPART has become a major funding agency for Voluntary Organisations associated with rural development. It is distressing to note that till October, 2004, there were as many as 294 VOs which were blacklisted and 1400 VOs which were placed under Further Assistance Stopped Category. An amount of Rs. 10 crore is outstanding for recovery by CAPART from such VOs. The system quite recently developed by CAPART is to

recover from the VOs amount upto Rs. 25,000 by persuasion and to file FIR in case of amount exceeding this. FIRs have been filed in respect of 166 cases. The DG, CAPART conceded that most of the cases involving huge amounts relate to pre-1995 period. The witness also admitted before the Committee : “Only since last one year or so lodging FIR in order to recover the amount has been introduced as a mechanism”. The Committee take very serious note of such an indifferent attitude on the part of Council in such serious matters. It is quite evident that the process of recovery and filing of FIRs, etc. was set in motion only after the Committee took up the subject for examination. The Committee place on record their displeasure for the inaction on the part of CAPART to initiate action against the defaulting VOs and pursue recovery of the dues. Even at this stage it is essential for CAPART to pursue earnestly each case so that the amount is actually recovered. The Committee also recommend that discretionary powers of the President/DG to sanction projects/write off the dues should be discontinued. The Committee would like to be apprised of the follow up action taken in this regard and the progress made by CAPART in the recovery of outstanding dues.

22. Yet, another area of concern is the rampant corruption which had been prevalent in CAPART over the years that almost went unchecked. It is surprising to note

that about fifty officials of CAPART were found responsible for sanctioning the funds to the blacklisted organisations, but only minor penalty of censure was imposed in a number of cases. In some cases, one or two increments were stopped and in some other cases penalty of reduction of pay by one or two stages and that too for specified period of one or two years was imposed. The Committee deprecate such laxity on the part of CAPART that tantamount to aiding and abetting malpractices among the officials. In the circumstances stated above, the Committee strongly recommend that an in-depth and thorough enquiry into the matter by a suitable agency, preferably outside CAPART/Ministry, be initiated. The rules and guidelines should be made more stringent to avoid recurrence of such instances in CAPART. It should also take measures to ensure that only VOs with proven track record are chosen for future projects. The Committee would await the action taken in this regard.

23. With a view to ensuring that the objectives of the projects are achieved, CAPART follows a three-tier system of monitoring of projects, viz. pre-funding approval, mid-term evaluation and post-evaluation. Impact Assessment studies are also done in those cases where VOs have been given assistance of more than Rs. 1 crore in a period of four years or Rs. 50 lakh for a single project. For this purpose, Project Evaluators and Institutional

Monitors are empanelled by CAPART. According to CAPART, there are 38 institutions empanelled as Institutional Monitors and 590 individuals empanelled as Facilitators-cum-Evaluators. From the list of Evaluators furnished to the Committee, it is found that a number of them do not have specific qualifications or relevant experience in rural development. It is not surprising that Tata Consultancy Report had pointed out that “improper selection of monitors and corrupt practices associated with them are the most common problems faced by the VOs”. The Committee, therefore, recommend that a Panel including a representative from the Ministry should be set up to review the entire list of Institutional Monitors and Evaluators and retain only eligible institutions and individuals. The procedure should be streamlined in such a manner as to eliminate any loophole for corruption in the process of evaluation and monitoring of projects. The Committee would like to be apprised of the follow-up action taken in this regard.

24. With a view to providing marketing outlets to the goods produced through income generation activities and to make their presence felt in urban markets, CAPART Headquarters has been organising ‘Gram Shree Melas’ in different State Capitals and Regional Committees have been organising similar melas at regional levels. The Council also organises the exhibition, called ‘SARAS’

during the India International Trade Fair in Pragati Maidan. In addition to this, CAPART has participated in three International Fairs. The Committee stress that it should be made mandatory during such melas that at least half of the entrants should be new artisans from the rural areas in order to ensure that talented new artisans are not deprived of the opportunity to market their products. The Committee are also of the firm view that an organisation like CAPART should set up, in a phased manner, a marketing complex like 'Delhi Haat' in the national capital and permanent showrooms similar to those of State Emporiums at Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi at the State Capitals to provide ongoing marketing outlets and exposure to rural artisans. This recommendation should be examined at the Ministry and CAPART levels and the decision taken be intimated to the Committee.

25. With a view to publicising its projects and programmes among voluntary organisations, local bodies, people's representatives and the general public, the Media Division of CAPART has been publishing a bi-monthly newsletter and a quarterly magazine, 'People's Action'. Besides organising workshops, seminars, etc., the Council has also produced nearly 100 films on successful VOs and appropriate technology. In order to ensure transparency and accountability of functioning of the Council, the Committee were informed that steps are being taken to

furnish to people's representatives like MPs and MLAs information regarding existing projects in their respective areas and also to endorse copies of sanction letters of projects in future so that they could also follow up the projects in their respective constituencies. To bridge the communication gap between CAPART and the local bodies it was also stated that steps would be taken to keep DMs, SDMs, Zila Parishads, etc. informed about various schemes and projects being undertaken in their respective areas through interaction sessions. The Committee also desire that information regarding CAPART funded projects in each District should be furnished to the Vigilance and Monitoring Committee of the District. The Committee suggest that CAPART's newsletter and magazine be circulated among people's representatives and other agencies involved in rural development. Steps should be taken to promote the films produced by CAPART among VOs and the rural masses. They also trust that people's representatives and local bodies will henceforth be kept informed about CAPART's schemes and projects in their respective areas.

NEW DELHI;
April 25, 2005
Vaisakha 5,1927(S)

C. KUPPUSAMI,
Chairman,
Committee on Estimates.

Vacancy position as on 17.11.2004

Sl. No.	Name of the post & pay Scale	Vacancy Position	Remarks
1.	Joint Director (12000-16500/-)	ONE	(Vacant from 31.8.2000) Ministry of information and Tech provide JD on deputation basis. Reply is awaited.
2.	LIO (Rs.10000-325-15200/-)	ONE	(Vacant from 24.03.2000) Post is required to be filled up on p working in the feeder grade is not yet eligible for the promotion
3.	Chief Administrative Officer (Rs.10000-325-15200/-)	ONE	(Vacant from 03.06.2004) Proposal to fill up the post is under p
4.	Dy. Director (Rs.10000-325-15200/-)	ONE	(Vacant from 19.03.2004) Recommendations of DPC has been l
5.	System Manager (Rs.10000-15200/-)	ONE	(Vacant from 04-01-2001) Ministry of information and Tech provide SM on deputation basis.
6.	Assistant Director (Rs.8000-275-13500/-)	TWO	(Vacant from 07.05.2003) Recommendation of DPC has been k
7.	Accounts Officer (Rs.7450-11500/-)	TWO	(Vacant from 05.08.2000 & 01.04.2004) Against both the posts CA working on contact basis as there is no eligible candidates a
8.	Programmer (Rs.5500-175-9000/-)	ONE	(Vacant from 11.09..2002)
9.	Research Assistant (Rs.5500-175-9000/-)	FOUR	(Vacant from 22.12.2002) Two posts vacant since 9.7.2004) Ad likely to filled up shortly.
10.	Personal Assistant (Rs.5500-175-9000/-)	TWO	(Vacant from 24.06.2002, 2.8.2002) Necessary Requisitions Exchange for nomination of suitable candidates.
11.	Accountant (Rs.4000-6000/-)	TWO	(Vacant from 20.10.1998) Promotional post. However, a propos the competent authority to adjust one UDC against the post aft who is presently working as DTP Operator-cum-Designer on de
12.	Stenographer Gr. III (Rs.4000-6000)	TWO	(Vacant from 1.8.2002) Posts advertised and applications h nominations form the Employment Exchange. Selection pro shortly.
13.	Editor (Rs.8000-13500/-)	ONE	(Vacant from 21.1.2004) Post of Editor has been advertised and
14.	LSC (Rs.3050-4590/-)	THREE	(Vacant from 09.2.1996) under surrender
15.	Technician (Rs.2550-3200)	ONE	(Vacant from 07.11.1995)
16.	Safaiwala (Rs.2550-3200)	ONE	(Vacant from 4.4.1996)

STATEMENT SHOWING STATE-WISE LIST OF BLACK LISTED ORGANISATIONS AND ACTION TAKEN AGAINST THEM

Andhra Pradesh

S. No.	VOs Name & Address	File No.	Date	Status
1.	Brighter Integrated Rural Development Society 1/180-4, Lal Bahadur Nagar, Dist. Anantapur, A.P.	701-88/92-ARWSP	03/03/94	The matter was reported to S.P. Dist. Anantapur on 18/04/2000
2.	Velankhanni Social and Educational Society	402-190/95-96-552 CRSP	04/08/2003	Letters sent to the VO in Feb 2004 to SP, DC & action for lodging FIR initiated by RC
3.	Rural Awakening & Development Organization Sai Nagar, Dist. Anantapur, A.P.	8.44(4C - 1440)/91 -TM	31/01/95	Action has been taken by RC for filing FIR dated 8/4/2004
4.	Rural Education Agriculture & Community Health Society 16 – 3218 A, Dharmavaram, Dist. Anantpur, A.P.	701 – 7/93 – CRSP	10/01/92	Action has been taken by RC for filing FIR dated 8/4/2004
5.	Talamarla Integrated Rural Development & Social Educational Society Talamaria, Sathya Sai Taluk, Dist. Anantapur, A.P.	101 – 16/89 – IRDP	13/10/2000	Action has been taken by RC for filing FIR dated 8/4/2004
6.	Young Evangelistic Society 12/742 Sai Nagar, Dist. Anantapur, A.P.		31/01/95	Action has been taken by RC for filing FIR dated 8/4/2004
7.	Cuddapah District Gram Seva Samiti 13/310, Hazi Rahamthulla Street, Dist Cuddapah, A.P.	701 - 20/90 - APWS - RW – CAPART	03/07/92	FIR has been lodged against the VO to SP Dist Cuddapah on 05/02/2004.
8.	Cuddapah District Harijana Christava Venukabadina Jathula Vimochana, S 21/46 Seven Roads, Dist. Cuddapah, A.P.	501 – 13/81 PC	25/08/92	FIR has been lodged against the VO to SP Dist Cuddapah on 05/02/2004.
9.	Downtrodden Development Society Village Thoorpuppali, Elimaripuram, Dist. Cuddapah, A.P.	1101 – 17/93 – JRY – HSG – CAPART	04/10/01	FIR has been lodged against the VO to SP Dist Cuddapah on 05/02/2004.
10.	Girijana labour Welfare Contact Society Railway Kodur, Dist. Cuddapah, A.P.	1301 – 41/92-TMC-GLWCS	26/6/92	FIR has been lodged against the VO to SP Dist Cuddapah on 05/02/2004.
11.	Jyoti Mahila Mandali Kodur (P) TQ. Dist. Cuddapah, A.P	Not Known	26/07/93	FIR has been lodged against the VO to SP Dist Cuddapah on 05/02/2004.
12.	Multipurpose Social Development Society Village Gundlapalli, Duggannagaripalli TQ. Pulivendala, Dist. Cuddapah, A.P.	501 – 2/8-PC	19/01/02	FIR has been lodged against the VO to SP Dist Cuddapah on 05/02/2004.

13.	Navjeevan Rural Development Society 9-237, Akkayapalli, Road Mariapuram, Dist. Cuddapah, A.P.		26/06/1992	FIR has been lodged against the VO to SP Dist Cuddapah on 05/02/2004.
14.	Rayalaseema Nellore and Prakasam Districts Weaker Sections Rur Hazi Ramthula St. Distt. Cuddapah. A.P.		26/06/1992	FIR has been lodged against the VO to SP Dist Cuddapah on 05/02/2004.
15.	Rural Labour Welfare Board Dist. Cuddapah, A.P.	101-17/88-IRDP	08/11/1989	FIR has been lodged against the VO to SP Dist Cuddapah on 05/02/2004.
16.	Social Service Society Ramachandrapuram, Devarajupalli TQ Kamlapuram PO Appayapalli, Distt. Cuddapah A.P.	101-5/88-IRDP	11/07/1992	FIR has been lodged against the VO to SP Dist Cuddapah on 05/02/2004.
17.	Social Welfare Society for Rural Communities Muddanur, R.S. Dist Cuddapah A.P.	801-9/92-DWCRA	27/07/1992	FIR has been lodged against the VO to SP Dist Cuddapah on 05/02/2004.
18.	Society for Promotion of Health Education Rehabilitation & Ed 3/958 Y.M.R. Co-operative Colony, Proddalur TQ Dist Cuddapah, A.P.	8.44(4.C-1791)/ 91-TM	31/1/1995	FIR has been lodged against the VO to SP Dist Cuddapah on 05/02/2004.
19.	Shri Lakshmi Harijana Mahila Mandali, Nallajerla, Bommuru, Rajamundry Rural Distt. East Godavary, A.P.		4/8/2003	Action has been taken by RC for filing FIR on dated 8.4. 2004
20.	Shri Laxmi Harijan Mahila Mandali, Amberapeta, Bhimabola Mandal, Dist. West Godavari			Action has been taken by RC for filing FIR dated 8.4. 2004
21.	Nirmala Weaker Section Mahila Mandali Kothapet, Gunturuvari Thota, Dist. Guntur, A.P.		22/08/1994	Decision taken in Mar 2001 on file to call the file no. 701-81/91 and 701/35/93 from concerned division. Action to be taken.
22.	Artisans (India) International Foundation B-50, S.B.H. Colony, Saidabad, Hyderabad A.P.	0802-0080/96-97 IGP – DWCRA/ SSZ	04/08/2003	FIR was filed at Saidabad Police Station. Hyderabad Dist. A.P. on 16.06.04.
23.	Rural Development & Integrated Social Evolution Society 3-6-551/1, Himayat Nagar, Dist. Hyderabad A.P.		14/08/1992	The matter is discussed with DGP, Hyderabad relation to recovery of grant on dated 16.06.04.
24.	Society for Natural Studies 206, Khanapuram Haveli, Industrial Area, Dist. Khamma, A.P.	801-7/89 DWCRA	04/10/1993	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on dated 8.4.04
25.	Divya Jyoti Mahila Mandali 1-9-31, Main Bazar,	(a) 801-105/92 DWCRA	06/04/1995	The matter is discussed with DGP, Hyderabad relation to

	Allagadda, Distt. Kurnool, A.P.	(b) 901-116/ 92 08 ORP		recovery of grant on dated 16.06.04
26.	Rural People Development Society Koyyalagudem Vill., Chowtuppal Mandal, Nalgonda, A.P.	1101-8/93-JRY	12/10/2000	The matter is discussed with DGP, Hyderabad relation to recovery of grant on dated 16.06.04
27.	Collective Rural Operation of the Poor 2-86, C/O Pothedar, Narsimhulu, APSED Sub Station Pargi, Dist. Ranga Reddy	0402-0406/97- 98 – RSP/SSZ	04/08/2003	Filed FIR at Parigi Police Station, R.R. Dist. A.P on 18/06/04 (copy of FIR yet to receive)
28.	Ambedkar Yuvajana Sangham Gandhinagar Nidadavalu, W.G. Distt. A.P.		04/08/2002	Action has been taken by RC for filing FIR dated 8/4/2004
29.	Arundhatee Yuvajana Sangham Bayyanagudem, Koyyalagudem-Mandal, Dist. – West Godavari, A.P.		17/11/1994	No further action is needed because the founder of the VO is acting as a social worker according to SP, West Godavari, Eluru
30.	Arya Chandra Handicrafts Artisans and Social Welfare Association Madepalli, Eluru Rural Mandal, Dist. West Godavari, A.P.		04/08/2003	Action initiated for lodging of FIR by RC on 8/4/2004
31.	Joint Effort of suppressed upliftment services 36 th Ward Pedapadu Road Near R.C.M. Church, Eluru, W.G. Dist. A.P.	402-61/95-96	04/08/2003	Action has been taken by RC for filing FIR dated 8/4/2004
32.	Paschim Godawari Zila Adi Andhra Christian Association Bhimadole, West Godavari, A.P.	CSR/APR/10/ 96-97	04/08/2003	Action for lodging FIR initiated by RC on dated 8/4/2004
33.	Health and Welfare Service Centre, Vill. Gaddipadu, Pedakakni Mandal, Dist. Guntur	901-9/94-ORP	09/06/1995	Not assisted by CAPART
34.	Kishan Development Society, Peddanapalli, B Sittypali, Chilamathur, Dist. Anantapur	101-80/92	07/08/2002	Letter has been sent to DC & SP on 5/2/2004
35.	Nagamani Film and TV Training Institute of Acting, Madadam, Mangalagiri (SO), Dist. Guntur		03/03/1994	Fund not assisted by CAPART

ASSAM

S. No.	VOs Name & Address	File No.	Date	Status
1.	Swahid Kanaklata Silpa Kala Mendra, PO-Kawripathar, Dist. Sonitpur	503-2/92-PC	24/12/1996	FIR lodged and the no. is P.S.C./No.-13/02 dated 20/2/2002

BIHAR

S. No.	VOs Name & Address	File No.	Date	Status
1.	Akhil Bharatiya Dalit Vikas Parishad, Anisabad, Patna	1304-2/92 TMC	30/6/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 26/2/2004
2.	Akhil Bharatiya Gramin Vikas Seva Parishad, Goshala Road, PO Mokama, Patna	804-05/92 DWCRA	24/3/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 26/2/04
3.	Akhil Bharatiya Samajik Artik Evam Shaikshik Vikas Sansthan, 209 Ashina Tower, Exh. Road, Patna	804-186/92 DWCRA	24/3/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 26/2/04
4.	Akhil Bharatiya Samajik Pratishthan Parishad, Kila Road Patna	804-102/91 DWCRA	1/5/95	Document has been sent to DC, SP on 3/2/04 for filing FIR
5.	All India Rural Research Centre, Beli Road, Patna	804-166/92 DWCRA	30/6/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 26/2/04
6.	All India Society for Research in Rural Area, North Krishnapuri, 10 Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, Patna	804-187/92 DWCRA	30/6/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 26/2/04
7.	Amba Samajik Vikas Sansthan, Hazi Ganj, Patna City, Patna	904-26/93OB	1/05/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 26/2/04
8.	Bharat Mahila Vikas Sansthan, Urdu Bazar, Darbhanga	804-29/93 DWCRA	3/06/94	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 26/2/04
9.	Bhartiya Gramin Kalyan Parisad, Parsi Mohala Mukama, Patna	104-87/92 IRDP	24/3/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 26/2/04
10.	Bhartiya Gramin Yuva Vikas, Jhauganj, Patna City, Patna	804-71/92 DWCRA	1/5/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 26/2/04

11.	Bhartiya Mahila Vikas Sangh, AT Bazifpur Road, PO RS Barh, Dist. Patna	904-21/93 ORP	28/07/94	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 26/2/04
12.	Bhartiya Samajik Samta Nyay Parishad, DB Road, PO/Dist. Saharsa.	804-155/92 DWCRA	6/6/95	Document has been sent to DC, SP on 3/2/2004 for filing FIR
13.	Bihar Gramin Seva Parishad, Gaushala Road, PO- Mokama, Dist. Patna	804-93/91 DWCRA	24/03/95	
14.	Bihar Mahila Pargatisheel Kendra, Pragati Niketan , Mahatma Gandhi Nagar, Patna	804-20/91 DWCRA	24/3/95	Document has been sent to DC, SP on 3/2/2004 for filing FIR
15.	Bihar Nagrik Seva Parishad, VPO- Sabalpur, Dedarganj, Dist. Patna	804-168/92	24/3/95	Document has been sent to DC, SP on 3/2/2004 for filing FIR
16.	Bihar Paramparik Urja Vikas Sansthan, Opp. Hathwa Market, Bani Road, Dist. Patna	704-9/89 ARWSP	30/6/95	
17.	Bihar Pragatisheel Mahila Utthan Seva Kendra, Dariba Bad, Badaru Road, Serma Patna City	504-3/93 PC	1/05/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 26/2/04
18.	Bihar Samaj Kayan Vikas Parishad, AT/PO Mukama, Dist. Patna	804-22/87 DWCRA	24/3/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 26/2/04
19.	Bihar Seva Chetna Niketan, Kachahari Road, PO/Dist. Nawada	804-100/91 DWCRA	1/02/94	Document has been sent to DC, SP on 3/2/2004 for filing FIR
20.	Darbhanga Zila Khadi Gramodyog Sangha, H.O-Bet Road, PO-Laheriya Saray, Dist. Darbhanga	104-4/88/IRDP	10/8/90	Document has been sent to DC, SP on 3/2/2004 for filing FIR
21.	Desh Bhakti Chetna Parishad, Mohalla Purandarpur, GPO-Patna	8.44 4C1105) 90TM	30/6/95	Likely to be De-listed from BLA category
22.	Dr. Ambedkar Gramabhimukh Vikas Sansthan, Farsi Mohalla, Mukama, Patna	8.44(4C- 2787)/92TM	24/3/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 26/2/04
23.	Dr. Ambedkar Samaj Kalyankari Yojana Samitii, Goshala Road, PO- Mokama, Dist. Patna	804-83/92 DWCRA	24/3/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 26/2/04
24.	Gramin Vikas Evam Anusandhan Kendra, AT Bajitpur, PO RS Barh, Dist. Patna	804-121/92 DWCRA	28/7/94	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 26/2/04
25.	Guru Govind Singh Mahila Vikas Parishad, Harimandir Gali, Dist. Patna	804-101/92 DWCRA	24/3/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 26/2/04

	Patna			
26.	Guru Nanak Mahila Shilp Kala Kendra, Harimandir Gali, Dist. Patna Sahib	8.44(4C-1068)/TM	24/3/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 26/2/04
27.	Harijan Girijan Alpsankhayak Utthan Parishad, Faarri Mohalla, PO-Makam, Dist. Patna	804-118/92 DWCRA	24/3/95	Document has been sent to DC, SP on 3/2/2004 for filing FIR
28.	Hind Seva Sadan, Chamdoriya, Kachighat, Patna City, Dist. Patna	1304-16/92 TMC	24/3/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 26/2/04
29.	Indira Antyodaya Gramabhimukh Prashikshan Kendra, Dak Bunglow Road, Mokama, Dist. Patna	804-160/92 DWCRA	24/3/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 26/2/04
30.	Jai Prabha Gramabhimukh Antyodaya Vidyapeeth, AT/PO Mokama, Dist. Patna	804-10/88 DWCRA	24/3/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 26/2/04
31.	Jai Prabha Gramin Chetna Vikas Samiti, Chomoriya, Patna City, Dist. Patna	104-78/92 IRDP	1/5/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 26/2/04
32.	Jan Vikas Parishad, Haru Napur Colony, Sector-1, PO-Phulwari Shariff, Patna	704-1/87 CRSP	28/2/92	Document has been sent to DC, SP on 3/2/2004 for filing FIR
33.	Jan Vikas Samiti, Phulwari Shariff, Patna	704-1/87 CRSP	28/2/92	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 26/2/04
34.	Janabhimukh Vikas Sansthan Vill. – Chattipar, PO- Khusharupur, Dist.. Patna	704-210/92 CRSP	30/6/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 26/2/04
35.	Kamla Nehru Samaj Kalyan Kendra, Goplanganj, Shosha Ram, Dist. ROhtas	704-101/92 CRSP	18/1/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 26/2/04
36.	Kanta Gramin Vikas Sansthan, RS Barh, Dist. Patna	804-54/88 DWCRA	7/7/94	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 26/2/04
37.	Kasturba Pratisthan Mahila Silai Centre, Vill. Neura, Bihta, Dist. Patna	704-3/92 CRSP	24/3/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 26/2/2004
38.	Koshikanchal Audyoggik Vikas Parishad, AT/PO-Sharda Nagar, Ward No. 1, Dist. Saharsa	704-47/92 CRSP	6/6/95	Document has been sent to DC, SP on 3/2/2004 for filing FIR.
39.	Lohiya Seva Parishad, Doctor Toli, Mokama, Dist. Patna	804-178/92 DWCRA	24/3/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 26/2/04
40.	Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Ashram Seva Parishad, Killa Road, Dist. Patna	8.44 (4C-2790)/ 92 TM	1/5/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 26/2/04

41.	Mahila Mandal, Lalookar, Rupan Bhavan, Bihar Sharif, Dist. Nalanda		28/8/89	Not assisted by CAPART.
42.	Mata Jan Kalyan Pragatisheel Vikas Parishad, Bela Moni, Hathidah, Dist. Patna	704-180/92 CRSP	24/3/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 26/2/04
43.	Md. Dr. Zakir Hussain Samajik Adhyayan Vikas Chetna Parishad, Ward No. 4, Mokama, Dist. Patna	804-68/DWCRA	24/3/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 26/2/04
44.	Narayani Mahila Silai Katai Prashikshan Kendra, Purba Gali, Patna City, Dist. Patna	804-165/92 DWCRA	24/3/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 26/2/04
45.	Nav Chetna Samiti, AT/PO Barhna Road, Barh, Dist. Patna	504-8/88 PC	7/7/94	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 26/2/04
46.	Parivartan Samajik Vikas Sansthan, Pharsi Mohalla, Mokama, Dist. Patna	504-17/93 PC	25/3/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 26/2/04.
47.	Patliputra Bal Mahila Kalyan Sansthan, Killa Road, Dist. Patna	804-77/92 DWCRA	1/5/95	Document has been sent to DC, SP on 3/2/2004 for filing FIR.
48.	Patliputra Gramin Seva Vikas Pratisthan, Hajiganj, Patna City, Dist. Patna	104-86/92 IRDP	1/5/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 26/2/04.
49.	Pidit Shoshit Harijan Evam Adivasi Kalyan Sansthan, B-31, Vijay Nagar, (Hanuman Nagar), Dist. Patna.	704-2/93CRSP	30/6/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 26/2/04
50.	RACHNA, Boring Road, Chauraha, Dist. Patna	8.44(4C-2280)/91	1/5/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 26/2/04.
51.	Ramwati Prashikshan Kendra, Saitara, Katihar, Dist. Khagariya.	904-76-OB	24/6/94	Funds not assisted by CAPART
52.	Rashmi Rathi Nav Chetna Samiti, HQ. Rashmi Jyoti Bhawan, New Jakkanpur, GPO – Patna.	1204-180/93/SAT	3/6/95	Mis utilized funds has been refunded by the VO.
53.	Rashtriya Manav Kalyan Samiti, Vill. Sinuar Gopal, PO Laheria Sarai, Dist. Darbahanga	704-65/94-95 ARWSP	27/3/95	Not assisted by CAPART.
54.	Roopa Mahila Prashikshan Sansthan, AT/PO Buniyadganj, Manpur, Dist. Gaya	704-50/91 CRSP	12/8/94	Document has been sent to DC, SP on 3/2/2004 for filing FIR.
55.	Samajik Shaikshanik Vikas Kendra, AT/PO Pathrahi, RS Jhanjharpur, Dist. Madhubani.	1304-12/93 TMM	28/1/2000	Writ petition filed by the VO in High Court Patna.
56.	SAMARPIT AT Paschim Palli, PO/Dist. Kishanganj.	904-111/94-95ORP	21/6/96	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 26/2/2004
57.	Savodaya Ashram, Balavapur, Asthawanm Dist. Nalanda	704-57/93	28/8/89	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 26/2/2004
58.	Shri Rajendra Samaj Seva Sansthan, Khajpura, PO Bihar Veterinary College, Dist. Patna	8-44(4.C-2722)92TM	24/3/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 26/2/2004
59.	Veer Kunwar Singh Samajik Jagriti Parishad, Chamoriya, Patna City, Dist. Patna	804-73/92 DWCRA	1/5/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 26/2/2004

60.	Vinoba Gramabhimukh Chetna Kendra, Bahadur Shah Road, Mangal Talab, Patna City, Dist. Patna	804-161/92 DWCRA	24/3/95	Document has been sent to DC, SP on 3/2/2004 for filing FIR.
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DELHI

S. No.	VOs Name & Address	File No.	Date	Status
1.	Vikas Educational And Social Welfare Society, 456/S-1, Vikas Puri, New Delhi.	705-34/93-94 CRSP	26/8/96	Mis utilized funds has been refunded by the VO
2.	Sanchetna, 237 Sector III, RK Puram, New Delhi.	924-48/86 OB	8/5/91	No need for filing FIR. Very few amounts are to be recoverable
3.	All India Association for Social Welfare of Down Trodden, 10/111, Khichripur, Delhi.	924-23/86 OB	28/12/92	Documents sent to the Addl. DCP, Delhi for filing FIR on dated 8/8/2003
4.	Samaj Sudhar Society, F-18, Dharmapura, Najafgarh, New Delhi	705-33/93 CRSP	29/10/96	Mis utilized funds has been refunded by the VO
5.	Gram Bharati Seva Ashram, Chandra Tilak House, Indira Marg, East Babarpur, Delhi	1124-46/92 RLEGP	28/12/92	Not assisted by CAPART
6.	Children and Widow Women Welfare Society, P-49/1(X-103/4, Gali No. 2), Gali No. 17, Brahmपुरi, Delhi	724-66/91 ARWSP	10/10/94	Documents sent to the Addl. DCP, Delhi for filing FIR on dated 8/8/2003
7.	Bharat Seva Samiti, Opp. Nagar Nigam Primary School, Sadatpur Karawal Nagar Road, Delhi	105-2/89IRD P	25/6/90	Documents sent to the Addl. DCP, Delhi for filing FIR on dated 8/8/2003
8.	North India Welfare Society, 279/1, Block X Gali No. 4, Brahmanपुरi, Delhi	705-5/93	10/10/94	Documents sent to the Addl. DCP, Delhi for filing FIR on dated 8/8/2003
9.	Summer Field Education Society, H. No. (31 Gali No. 13-14) X-159, X-Block, Gali No. 9, Brahmपुरi Delhi	705-30/93-94 CRSP	10/10/94	Documents sent to the Addl. DCP, Delhi for filing FIR on dated 8/8/2003
10.	Lalit Koshi Seva Ashram, 77 Bank Colony, Nand Nagari, Delhi	705-11/93 ARWSP	10/10/2000	Documents sent to the Addl. DCP, Delhi for filing FIR on dated 8/8/2003
11.	All India Samajotthan Samiti, A-3-51/1, LIG, Rohini, Sector 7, Delhi	724-8/87 CRSP	10/4/92	Mis utilized funds has been refunded by the VO

HARYANA

S.No.	VOs name & Address	File No.	Date	Status
1.	Shaheed Club Vil./PO Sanjarwas, Distt. Bhiwani, Haryana	708-5/93 ARWSP	11/7/2000	RC has been instructed for filing

				FIR on 2/4/2004
2.	Anil Gramodyog Mandal , House of Satpal S/o Sarda Ram, Vil. Bari, VPO – Thanser, Khurukshetra, Dist.	PC/HAR/18/1/2000	4/8/2003	FIR filed by RC, Chandigarh
3.	Anjum Udyog Mandal, Banso Gate, Karnal	PC/HAR/18/8/99	4/8/2003	FIR filed by RC, Chandigarh
4.	Mahila Pragati Mandal, Vill/PO Kirdan, Dist. Hissar	408-2/94-95CRSP	6/1/2004	
5.	Hindustan Processing Cereal and Pulses Gramodhyog Institute, Banso Gate, Dist. Karnal	708-7/88	15/1/93	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 2/4/2004
6.	Kausik Grama Udyog Mandal, Jogi Dass Building, Chaura Bazar, Karnal	ARWSP/HAR/2/98-99 PC/HAR/18/31/99	4/8/2003	FIR filed by RC, Chandigarh
7.	Khadi Seva Niketan, Chamanlal S/o Sh. Teluram, Vill/PO Tundla, Dist. Karnal	708/17/93 ARWSP PC/HAR/18/4/2000	4/8/2003	FIR filed by RC, Chandigarh
8.	Rastriya Khadi Gram Udyog Mandal, Vill Rawar, Dist. Karnal	PC/HAR/18/31/2000 ARTS/HAR/18/2/2000	4/8/2003	FIR filed by RC, Chandigarh
9.	Saraswati Khadi Gramodyog Samiti, Vil. Ranwar, Karnal	PC/HAR/18/57/20 02	4/8/2003	FIR filed by RC, Chandigarh
10.	The Pawan Gramodyog Mandal, Vil. Jani, PO – Nelokheri, Dist. Karnal	PC/HAR/18/8/2000	4/8/2003	FIR filed by RC, Chandigarh
11.	Dehat Vikas Kendra, Dogda Ahir, Kas Khand Kanina, Dist. Mahendergarh,	907-7/90-OB	10/4/92	FIR has been filed to local DC and SP on 5/2/2004
12.	Karan Khadi Gramodyog Samiti, Vil. Kabari, Block- Panipat	PC/HAR/18/34/1999	4/8/2003	FIR filed by RC, Chandigarh
13.	Banjar Bhum Sudhar Mandal, 19/563, Delhi Road, Sonapat Stand, Dist. Rohtak			
14.	Gulia Gramodyog Sangh, Vil./PO Jahangiripur, Teh Jahajjar, Dist. Rohtak	708-3/87-RW-LCS	17/10/89	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 2/4/2004
15.	Lok Seva Dal, 137, Poo Chand Health Club, M.T. Dist. Rohtak	508-28/93-PC	9/8/96	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 2/4/2004
16.	Rathi Gramodyog Sangh, 10- A, MIE, Bahadurgarh, Dist. Rohtak	808-19/90-DWCRA	14/9/94	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 2/4/2004
17.	Rural Development and Research Centre, Delhi Road, Sonapat Stand, Dist. Rohtak		8/1/92	Not assisted by CAPART
18.	Social Welfare and Society for Weaker Communities, 246 Bhola Niwas, Circular Road, Jhajjar, Dist. Rohtak	108-11/93-IRDP	18/3/2001	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 2/4/2004
19.	Women Social Welfare Society, 798/27, Medical	510-4/95-96-PC	19/6/2000	Not assisted by CAPART

	Crossing, Model Town, Dist. Rohtak			
20.	Saraswati Educational Association, 484/18, Shivaji Park, Dist. Gurgaon	709-19/92-CRSP	29/10/96	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 2/4/2004

KERALA

S.No.	VOs name & Address	File No.	Date	Status
1.	Bapuji Sevak Samaj, PO-Chakkupallam, Kumily, Dist. Idduki	512-7/92 PC	9/4/94	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 25/3/2004
2.	P Kunjam Pillai Memorial Mahila Samajam, PO Aduthala, Dist. Kollam.	812-2/90/DWCRA	8/10/93	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 8/4/2004.
3.	Thrikkadavoor Fish Cultivating Society, Kureepuzha, PO Perinad, Dist. Quilon	512-8/85-PC	28/9/89	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 8/4/2004

KARNATAKA

S.No.	VOs name & Address	File No.	Date	Status
1.	A NEED, Chikka Kurungoda, TQ Ganribidanur, Dist. Kolar	1111-24/92-JRY	30/10/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 25/3/2004.
2.	Adarsh Rural Development Society, Vil. Mittemari, TQ Bagepally, Dist. Kolar	111-9/88-IRDP	30/10/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 25/3/2004.
3.	Amar Association, Veerandahalli Extn., Gauri Bindpur, Dist. Kolar	711-2/92CRSP	30/10/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 25/3/2004.
4.	Bhagya Jyoti Education Trust, Ratna Niwas, 11-889/6, Ramanagar, Gulbarga, Dist. Bidar	1111-6/90- HOUSING	30/10/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 25/3/2004
5.	CHETNA, C/O Bodanna Fort, Gauribidanur, Dist. Kolar	911-19/87OB	30/10/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 25/3/2004
6.	Chinthalu Education and Rural Development Society, PO Ramapatna, Chikkaballapur TQ., Dist. Kolar	111-5/88-IRDP	30/10/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 25/3/2004
7.	Harijana Girijan Kalyan Samiti,	910-28/93-ORPP	30/10/95	RC has been instructed

	Gudibanda, Dist. Kolar			for filing FIR on 25/3/2004
8.	Janardan Khadi and Gramodyog Industries Assn., Nandanazanam Mittahalli; Chintamani, Dist. Kolar	610-5/93-JRY	25.9.01	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 25/3/2004
9.	Karthik Fondation, K.P. Temple Street, Gauribidnaur, Dist. Kolar	711-33/93-94-CRSP	30/10/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 25/3/2004
10.	Khadi Gramodyog Vikas Mandal, Malagur K.R. Pet TQ, Dist. Mandya	711-7/91 CRSP	3/3/94	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 25/3/2004
11.	Kumar Gramodyog Sangh, PO Thirumani, Via Persandra, Dist. Kolar	111-4/89IRDP	24/9/92	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 25/3/2004
12.	Mahalakshmi Mahila Mandal Via Peresandra, Diabanda, Dist. Kolar, Karnataka	910-14/89-OB	4/8/2003	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 25/3/2004
13.	Lakshmi Narayan Rural Development Society Ramaswamyalli, Bahepally TQ. Distt. Kolar Karnataka	111-5/89-IRDP	30/10/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 25/3/2004
14.	Mamta Religious Association Nilugomba, P.O. Hampasandra, TQ. Gudibanda Distt. Kolar, Karnataka	1111-15/89-Housing	30/10/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 25/3/2004
15.	Mysore Socail Education Centre, AT/PO Magadi, Distt. Bangalore, Karnataka	111-10/88IRDP	22/9/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 25/3/2004
16.	Nalanda Education And Economic Development Society, Beedagena Halli, PO Doddamarli, Chiickballapur Distt. Kolar, Karanataka	1210-35/90SAT	30/10/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 25/3/2004
17.	Sacred Rural Development Society Bagepalli, Distt. Kolar, Karnataka	610-13/88 Hosuing	30/10/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 25/3/2004
18.	Shanthala Mahila Mandal Chickballapur Taluk. Distt. Kolar, Karnataka	1111-68/92-JRY	30/10/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 25/3/2004
19.	Shri Maruti Gramodyog Sangha Dodda Chinnahali, Oorgaeom, KGF, Distt. Kolar, Karnataka	111-9/91-IRDP	14/9/94	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 25/3/2004
20.	Shri Venkateshwara Silk Khadi Gramodyog Sangha PO Gunlakothur, Taluk Gauribidanur, Distt. Kolar, Karnataka	610-16/88 Housing	30/10/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 25/3/2004
21.	Tripathi Welfare Soceity Chowtathimmanahalli, PO Guidbanda, Distt. Kolar, Karnataka	8.44(4C -939)/90 TM 1210-31/90SAT	30/10/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 25/3/2004

MANIPUR

S.No.	VOs name & Address	File No.	Date	Status
1.	Uneven Rural Development Organisation, H.Q Thoubal Bazar, Dist. Thoubal	715-54/93-94 CRSP	8/5/96	The blacklisting was done from F.N. Manipur/95/4/PC/2/CAPART/2202. This file is not showing in PIMS.
2.	Maram Khunon Women Society, TM School, Katommei, PO –Senapati, Dist. Imphal	*715-1/93-CRSP *715-6/93ARWSP	5/9/94	FIR lodged. The FIR No. is 2(4)03SPT-PS
3.	All Manipur Mushroom Growers' Association, Mushroom House, Post Box No. 36, Dist. Imphal	No	18/1/92	File not available with MED.
4.	Sapermeina Women Society, Vill. & PO Sapermaina, Sadar Hills, Dist. Senapati	614-8/92/JRY	11/10/2000	A FIR lodged in 4.4.03 by MED fer. Recovery of Rs. 376500. The FIR no. is 15(4)2003G-SPM-PS and a letter for de registration of VO sent to Registrar on 7.5.2004.
5.	Banghringlon Christian Women Society, Chandel, Office cum Rest House, AR Ex-Servicemen Association, Dist. Imphal	0518-0068/95/96-PAP/NEZ	4/10/01	Action initiated by RC for filing FIR.
6.	Tamei Area Tribal Development Association, Taloulonag Village, PO Tamei, Dist. Tamenglong	*614-10/93-RLEGP	11/10/2000	Matter is being pursued with Police and DRDA by RC
7.	Women Community Welfare Association, Sega Road, Khwariakpam Leikai, Dist. Imphal	715-85/93-94-CRSP	5/7/96	In June, 2004 RC has informed that the matter is being pursued with the VO who has requested for more time.
8.	South Eastern Child Care Centre, Khanarok, B.P.O. Keirao Wangkhem	*715-2/89-CRSP/RW(CRSP/Masn/145/88-89)	2/7/96	In June, 2004 RC has informed that the matter is being pursued with the VO who has requested for more time.

MAHARASHTRA

S.No.	VOs name & Address	File No.	Date	Status
1.	Social Economic Assistance for Rural and City Habitant, 1/A, Prince of Wales Drive, Dist. Pune.	913-27/94-95CRSP	30/8/96	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 25/3/2004
2.	Shri Yoganand Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Partur, Dist. Jalna	814-12/89	12/10/93	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 25/3/2004
3.	Gayatri Education Society, 89 East Wardhaman Nagar, Dist. Nagpur	514-4/88PC	19/5/92	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 25/3/2004
4.	Madhubani Kushth Rog Nirmulan Sansthan, Jambhulghat, TQ Chimur, Dist. Chandrapur	814-28/88	15/6/90	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 25/3/2004

MIZORAM

S.No.	VOs name & Address	File No.	Date	Status
1.	Centre for Development of Rural Areas, T-14 Thikhuahtlang, PB No. 121, Dist. Aizawl	CRSP/MIZ/2/95-96PC	11/1/2002	A comprehensive evaluation was conducted in June, 2003. The monitor has recommended that the VO should refund Rs. 27202 (Rs. 17727+9478) against piggery project and housing. Further decision has to be taken by MED.
2.	Samaritan Society of Mizoram, Bungk-awn, Dist. Aizawl,	PC/MIZ/16/98-99 (0520/0001/98-99/PAP/NEZ)	4/10/2001	The PFA report was negative stating that VO had furnished

				<p>forged RC. On the basis of the report and subsequent enquiry the VO was placed under BLA.</p>
3.	<p>Mizoram Buddhist Development Welfare Association, Vill. Tablabagh, PO-Demagiri Tlabung</p>	CRSP/MIZ/1/95-96	11/1/2002	<p>Presently the case is with CBI the file has been sent to them. On examining the PIMS, it appears that both the files are one and the same.</p>

MADHYA PRADESH

S.No.	VOs name & Address	File No.	Date	Status
1.	Abhay Shiksha Prasar Samiti, AT/PO Gughra, Dist. Jabalpur	813-09/91DWCRA	28/3/90	Not assisted by CAPART
2.	Adarsh Gramin Seva Samiti, Dist. Bhopal	8-1/89 ADMN	31/12/99	Not assisted by CAPART
3.	Banvasi Adivasi Utthan Seva Samiti, Sohagi, Dist. Reeva	513-8/93PC	22/8/94	The letter has been sent to local DC & SP on dated 4/2/04 for filing FIR
4.	Chambal Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Ganeshpura, Dist. Gwalior	813-4/87	30/5/90	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 21/4/2004
5.	Lok Kalyan Samiti, C-8, Kaushal Nagar, Dist. Gwalior	713-2/88CRSP	11/10/2000	The letter has been sent to local DC & SP on dated 4/2/04 for filing FIR
6.	Madhya Bharati, B-36, Kamla Nagar, Dist. Gwalior	612-2/87LREGP	26/9/89	The letter has been sent to local DC & SP on dated 4/2/04 for filing FIR
7.	Manav Vikas Samiti, Ganeshpura, Dist. Morena	713-10/88	30/5/90	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 21/4/2004
8.	Priya Samajik Kalyan Seva Samiti, House of Lamte, 203, Ansar Colony, MIG Behind Police Station, Indore	116-7/97-98IRDP	25/2/2000	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 21/4/2004
9.	Resource Development Institute, 1100 Qtrs Area, Dist . Bhopal	12-94/85/MLG	20/10/92	The letter has been sent to local DC & SP on dated 4/2/04 for filing FIR
10.	Satpurda Integrated Rural Development Institution, E- 7/60, Ashok Housing Society, Shahpura, Bhopal	613-22/85RLEGP	11/10/2000	The letter has been sent to local DC & SP on dated 4/2/04 for filing FIR
11.	Self Employed Women Association, Gandhi Bhawan,	713-12/89-CRSP	12/10/2000	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on

Shyamal Hill, Dist. Bhopal		21/4/2004
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NAGALAND

S.No.	VOs name & Address	File No.	Date	Status
1.	Tening Youth Association, Tening Town, PO Kohima Post Box No. 168, Distt. Kohima, Nagaland – 797001	717-194-95-ARWS-RW- CAPART	23/4/96	FIR No. 0027/04 Police Station (south), Kohima on 8/5/04
2.	Children Welfare Society PB No. 284, Kohima 73, East View, D-Block Distt. Kohima, Nagaland –797001	9.....517-6/93/PC (PC/NAG/20/93-94) 2)717-6/93-CRSP-RW- CAPART (CRSP/NAG/14/93-94)	23/4/96	FIR No. 0027/04 Police Station (south), Kohima on 8/5/04
3.	Western United Club	717-11/94-95-ARWS- RW-CAPART	23/4/96	Police Station (South) Kohima on 8/5/04
4.	Wisemen's Fellowship Enterprise, PB No. 283, Kohima, Dist. Kohima, Nagaland-797001	717-6/94-95-ARWS-RW- CAPART	23/4/96	The complaint delivered at the Police Station (South), Kohima in person by Mr. Hutovi Swu, YP on 4/6/04
5.	Centre for Rural Upliftment, PB No. 287, Kohima-Imphal Road, CRU Building, Kohima, Distt. Kohima, Nagaland	717-10/94-95-ARWS- RW-CAPART	16/10/2000	FIR No. 0027/04 Police Station (South) Kohima on 8/5/04
6.	Study and Action for Comprehensive Development , PB No. 26, Dimapur Dist, Dimapur, Nagaland – 797112	727-3/92-CRSP-RW- CAPART	19/9/2000	The SP Dimapur was met by Mr. Swu, YP at the Dimapur Police Station for filing FIR. It was informed that the complaint was already received and a letter was sent to the Director, MED.
7.	Lovitso Welfare Society Village Viswema, Dist. Kohima, Nagaland	321-1/95- 96/SFD/2559/517	3/6/96	FIR has been lodged on 6/2/2004 at the Police Station Kohima
8.	Zricon Club Lirie Colongy, Kohima	Nagaland-95-6-JRY (H)- 2/CAPART	2/7/96	FIR has been lodged on 6/2/2004 at the Police Station Kohima

9.	Likya Women Society, Likya Colony, Workha Town Workha/Forest Colony, PB No. 213, Dist. Dimapur	517-6/94-95PC	3/6/96	FIR has been lodged on 6/2/2004 at the Police Station Kohima.
10.	Association of Tribal Welfare Development , PB No. 117, Woodlands Mansion, Naharbari, Dist. Dimapur	616-2/94-95JRY	4/10/2001	FIR has been lodged on 6/2/2004 at the Police Station Kohima

ORISSA

S.No.	VOs name & Address	File No.	Date	Status
1.	Abaj Adivasi Harijan Seva Sangha, Santhasara, PO Santhapur, Via Gondia, Dis. Dhenkanal	718/5/92ARWSP	11/10/2000	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 16.6.2004.
2.	Community Action for Rural Development, AT/PO Santala, Dist. Dhenkanal	617-4/87RLEGP	25/8/92	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 16.6.2004.
3.	Manav Sambhal Vikas Samiti, Buddheshawari Colony, Dist. Bhubaneshwar	518-18/93PC	6/1/97	Document has been sent to DC, SP on 7.2. 2004 for filing FIR
4.	Rajiv Gandhi Youth Club, New Danapashi, Dist. Dhenkanal	718-22/92ARWSP	18/3/2002	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 16.6.2004.
5.	Shri Aurbindo Pathagar, AT/PO Barada, Via/Dist. Dhenkanal	718-25/93CRSP	5/7/96	Document has been sent to DC, SP on 7/2/2004 for filing FIR.
6.	Yug Shakti Palli Unnayan Club, Vill. Baidya Kateni, PO Lan. Dist. Dhenkanal		22/11/94	Fund not assisted by CAPART.

RAJASTHAN

S. No.	VOs Name & Address	File No.	Date	Status
1.	Chetna Public School Shiksha Samiti, B-22, Sanjay Colony, Behru Nagar, Jaipur	712-19/91CRSP	18/1/96	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 21/4/2004
2.	Gramin Vikash Society, Samogar Khareri, The Bayana, Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan Lapawali, Hindaun City, Sawai Madhopur	721-36/93-ARWSP	12/10/94	The letter has been sent to local DC&SP on dated 4/2/04 for filing FIR
3.	Gandhi Yuva Mandal, Baman Baroda, Gangapur City, Sawai Madhopur	920-12/92-ORP 920-20/94-95ORP	22/11/94	Not assisted by CAPART
4.	Narottam Vidya Mandir Backside of Kotwali, Dist. Bharatpur	721-7/90-ARWSP-RW	23/3/92	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 21/4/2004
5.	Akhil Bhartiya Vikas Sansthan, Near New Hospital, Hinduan City, Sawai Madhopur	721-3/92-RA	12/10/94	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 21/4/2004
6.	Kishori Shiksan Evam Prashiksan Audyogik Sansthan, Kumavhaheeri, Block Nagar, Dist. Bharatpur	920-14/92-OB	24/6/94	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 21/4/2004
7.	Rural Education Development Society, 154 Nasiya Colony, Gangapur City-32201	721-20/93 ARWSP	21/4/95	The letter has been sent to local DC&SP on dated 4/2/04 for filing FIR
8.	Child Home Public School Shiksha Samiti, Plot No. 2, Barket Nagar, Kisan Marg, Jaipur	721-4/91 ARWSP	23/7/94	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 21/4/2004
9.	Adarsh Bal Vidya Mandir, Krishna Colony, Hinduan City, Dist. Sawai Madhopur	721-1/90	12/10/91	The letter has been sent to local DC&SP on dated 4/2/04 for filing FIR
10.	Shri Tilak Balika Modern Shikha Samiti, 396-Dhru Marg, Gurunanakpura, Adarsh Nagar, Jaipur	721-20/91-CRSP	29/6/94	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 21/4/2004
11.	Gandhi Nav Yuvak Mandal, The Ganga Nagar City, Dist. Sawai Madhopur	721-17/92 ARWSP	22/11/94	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 21/4/2004
12.	Gandhi Shiksha Sansthan Samiti, Ward No. 17, Gangapur City, Dist. Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan	721-13/90-ARWSP	13/9/93	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 21/4/2004
13.	Victoria Montessory Social Shiksha Samiti, D-16 Ramnagar (Nahri Ka Naka Puro) Dist. Jaipur	721-19/91CRSP 721-2/91-CRSP	18/1/96	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 21/4/2004
14.	Nav Jeevan Education and Evangelical Society, Station Road, Gangapur City, Rajasthan, District – Swai Madhopur	821-16/88-DWRCA	6/12/93	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 21/4/2004
15.	Sarvajanik Vikas Sewa Sansthan, Near Bawadi Barmer, (Lapawali, Hinduan, Swaimadhopur)	721-3/88 ARWSP	4/5/92	The letter has been sent to local DC & SP on dated 4/2/04 for filing FIR

16.	Adarsh Bal Vidya Mandir Society, Ward No. 3, Khairahiganj, Dist. Alwar	8.44(4C-1786)/91	12/10/91	The letter has been sent to local DC & SP on dated 4/2/04 for filing FIR
17.	Rural Development Society, Vill/PO Jatav Basti, Layawali, via Hindon City, Dist Sawai Madhopur	920-1/94-95 ORP	12/10/94	The letter has been sent to local DC & SP on dated 4/2/04 for filing FIR
18.	Gramin Mewar Seva Samiti Vill/PO Verur (Nagar) Dist. Bharatpur, Rajasthan	721-13/92	4/4/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 21/4/2004
19.	Rajasthan Mahila Bachchey Vikas Samiti, Bharatpur	721-33/93-94 CRSP	12/1/94	Not Assisted by CAPART
20.	Navodaya Samaj Kalyan Vikas Samiti, 38 Arya Nagar, Dist. Alwar	1125-22/95-96 JRY	19/7/96	Not Assisted by CAPART
21.	Rajasthan Gramin Vikas Samiti, Rewari Walen Ki Gali, Kakwadi Bazar, Rajgarh, Dist. Alwar	121-3-93-IRDP	11/1/96	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 21/4/2004
22.	Nehru Vidya Mandir Samiti Mathura Gate, Dist. Bharatpur	721-16/88/CRSP	21/3/94	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 21/4/2004
23.	Rural Development Society, Vill Samogar, Khareri, The Banaya, Samogar, Khareri, The Banaya, Dist. Bharatpur	821-18/89 DWCRA	12/10/94	The letter has been sent to local DC & SP on dated 4/2/04 for filing FIR
24.	Rajasthan Mahila Bal Vikas Samiti, Gher Kote, Bhaniya Kumhare Gate, Dist. Bharatpur	721-33/93-94CRSP	15/11/94	Not Assisted by CAPART
25.	Adarsh Bal Vidya Mandir Samity Ward No. 2, Mahashay Colony, Kedliganj, Dist. Alwar	721-4/91 ARWSP	12/10/94	The letter has been sent to local DC & SP on dated 4/2/04 for filing FIR

TAI ML NADU

S. No.	VOs Name & Address	File No.	Date	Status
1.	Weal Organization Vill. Chathirapatti, PO Poovarassakudi, Dist-Pudukattai, T.N	1222-55/90-SAT	18/1/92	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 8/4/2004
2.	Raja Educational And Charitable Trust, Raja Nagar, Vadakkangulam, Tirunelveli Kattabomman Dist.	722-54/94-95-ARWSP	11/10/2000	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 8/4/2004
3.	Suchetna Kripalani Rural Development Centre, 3/128, Main Road, Sikkal, Dist Ramanathapuram	822-11/89-DWCRA	17/11/94	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 8/4/2004
4.	Selvam Educational and Charitable Trust, 4/59, Anbu Street, Ponnappandar Colony, Nagercoil, Dist. Kanyakumari	722-53/94-95-ARWSP	12/10/2000	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 8/4/2004

5.	Village Development Organization, Adamangalam Podur, Polur TQ, Thiruvannmalai, Sambhhuvarayar	922-51/OB- CAPART	29/11/94	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 8/4/2004
6.	Society for Action in Rural Development, 11/B1, Sukur Street, Polur, TSR Dist.	CRSP/TND/14/8/94	4/8/2003	FIR has been lodged to local SP on dated 9/2/2004

UTTARANCHAL

S. No.	VOs Name & Address	File No.	Date	Status
1	Mahila Vikas Sansthan, 68/3, Chandra Nagar, Distt. Dehradun	124-13/88 IRDP	13/08/2002	Letter has been sent to SP and DC on 4/02/2004 for filing FIR

WEST BENGAL

S. No.	VOs Names & Address	File No.	<u>Date</u>	<u>Statu</u> s
1.	Asha Welfare Society, VPO-Ganesh Nagar, South 24 Parganas	623-51/93-JRY	19/8/2002	Mis utilized funds has been refunded by the VO
2.	Bayar Singh Sibajee Sangha, VPO-Taldi, South 24 Parganas	725-49/88 CRSP	14/9/94	Document has been sent to DC, SP on 6/2/2004 for filing FIR
3.	Jan Kalyan Brotochari Sanstha, Vill. Morjada, PO-Hotar, South 24 Parganas	1325-136/92	18/10/94	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 16/6/2004
4.	Kaliganj Block Gramin Khudra And Kutir Silpa Jankalyan Samiti, AT- Dangapara, PO-Devagram	623-3/92 RLEGP	11/10/2000	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 16/6/2004
5.	Management Society of Dr. Ambedkar-Abasik Shiksha Niketan, PO Karpana Bhati, Bhatar, Dist. Burdwan	1125-10/92 JRY	20/8/96	Not Assisted by CAPART
6.	Matangini Seva Sangha, Vill. LalmahanChak PO-Purba Chandrapur, South 24 Parganas	1225-157/93 SAT	18/1/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 16/6/2004

7.	Nari O Shishu Kalyan Samiti, Ganesh Nagar, Via Namkhana, Dist South 24 Parganas	525-2/91 PC	17/7/96	Mis utilized funds has been refunded by the VO
8.	Rural Poor People Welfare Association, 4 Sankari Pukur, Nichu Colony, PO-Sripally, Dist. Burdwan	1125-30/89 JRY	8/9/94	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 16/6/2004
9.	Sevak Samiti, Atal Bihari Jan Bhawan, Vill. Kismat Dewan Chak, PO Chawka, Via Khirpai, Dist. Midnapore	725-6/90 CRSP	14/9/94	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 16/6/2004
10.	Unemployed Young Worker Society, 4, Shankeri Pukur(nichu Colony) PO- Sripalli, Dist. Burdwan	1125-19/92 RLEGP	8/9/94	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 16/6/2004
11.	Vivekananda Child Welfare Home, AT/PO Kakdwip, Dist. 24 Parganas	825- 16/88DWCRA	18/7/96	Mis utilized funds has been refunded by the VO

UTTAR PRADESH

S. No.	VOs Name & Address	File No.	<u>Da</u> <u>te</u>	<u>Sta</u> <u>tus</u>
1.	Adarsh Gramodyog Seva Sansthan, Vill. Sambhal, Dist. Moradabad	MED/ MIRBD/2002-03 CAPART/10NGOs	04/08/03	Letter has been sent to SP and DC on 4/02/2004 for filing FIR
2.	Adarsh Gramodyog Vikas Sansthan, Guyya Talab, Dist. Rampur	124-34/88/IRDP	21/08/90	Letter has been sent to SP and DC on 4/02/2004 for filing FIR
3.	Akhil Bharatiya Kalyan Parishad, AT/PO Arhera, Dist. Agra	622-14/93 JRY	17/12/93	Letter has been sent to SP and DC on 4/02/2004 for filing FIR
4.	Akhil Bharatiya Mahila Evam Bal Utthan Samiti, Kamta Prasad Ki Gali, Baslignj, Dist. Mirzapur	724-53/90CRSP	13/8/2002	Letter has been sent to SP and DC on 4/02/2004 for filing FIR
5.	Anjana Samaj Kalyan Samiti, AT/PO Pratapur, Dist. Firozabad	824-28/92 DWCRA	6/6/95	Letter has been sent to SP and DC on 4/02/2004 for filing FIR
6.	Arjunwahi	724-39/93 CRSP	15/11/94	Letter has

	Audyogik Vikas Seva Sansthan, Shiyadeeh, Dist. Allahabad			been sent to SP and DC on 4/02/2004 for filing FIR
7.	Arya Gyanodaya Vidya Mandir Trust, C-44, Jalvayu Vihar, Sector-21, Noida, Ghaziabad	824-201/93 DWCRA	7/9/94	Letter has been sent to SP and DC on 4/02/2004 for filing FIR
8.	Bharatiya Gramodaya Vikasa Samiti, Jwalanagar, Dist. Rampur	924-52/86	11/2/92	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 19/03/2004
9.	Bharatiya Gramya Vikas Society, Vill. Jamaraon, PO Harauni, Dist. Lucknow	724-63/90 ARWSP	9/6/94	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 19/03/2004
10.	Bharratiya Mahila Vikas Sansthan, Dhanoura, Dist. Moradabad	622-1/87	14/9/94	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 19/03/2004
11.	Bharatiya Vikas Sansthan, Purdil Nagar, Dist. Aligarh	824-162/91	5/4/93	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 19/03/2004
12.	Bhawani Shiksha Samiti, Vill/PO Chinaulti, Dist. Lucknow	824-15/87	9/6/94	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 19/03/2004
13.	Child And Women Educational Development Society, 2E-1824, Rajajipuram, Dist. Lucknow	824-12/90 DWCRA	16/2/93	Letter has been sent to SP and DC on 4/02/2004 for filing FIR
14.	Deepak Gramodyog Sansthan, Vill. Tiwaya, Tiwaya PO, Saharanpur	MED/CAPART/10NGOs MRBD/2002-03	4/8/03	Letter has been sent to SP and DC on 4/02/2004 for filing FIR
15.	Forestry And Rural Development Organization, 9 State Bank Colony, Dist. Muzaffarnagar	524/30/89PC	27/7/2000	Letter has been sent to SP and DC on 4/02/2004 for filing FIR
16.	Gram Vikas Sanstha, AT/PO Pawasara, Dist. Bulandshahar	1224-194/93SAT	23/694	Letter has been sent to SP and DC on 4/02/2004 for filing FIR

17.	Gramin Vikas Mandal, AT Shahpur Jainpur, PO-Arnawali, Bholia Road, Dist. Meerut	124-21/88IRDP	9/12/92	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 19/03/2004
18.	Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Vill/PO Mirliha, Dist. Agra	824-160/88 DWCRA	21/5/91	Letter has been sent to SP and DC on 4/02/2004 for filing FIR
19.	Gramodaya, Vill. Tehri PO-Singha, Dist. Deoria	724-98/90 ARWSP	19/9/2000	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 19/03/2004
20.	Gramodaya, C-21, Lohiya Nagar, Dist. Gaziabad	124-22/88IRDP	12/1/93	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 19/03/2004
21.	Gramodaya Vikas Mandal, 147, Rambagh, Surajkund, Dist. Meerut	824-25/87DWCRA	19/8/92	Letter has been sent to SP and DC on 4/02/2004 for filing FIR
22.	Gramodyog Seva Sadan, Rudrayan, Sarnabal, Dist. Moradabad	MED/CAPART/10NGOs MRBD/2002-03	4/8/2003	Letter has been sent to SP and DC on 4/02/2004 for filing FIR
23.	Gramodyog Seva Sansthan, Kaili Patraji, PO Rudayan, Dist. Moradabad	MED/CAPART/10NGOs MRBD/2002-03	4/8/2003	Letter has been sent to SP and DC on 4/02/2004 for filing FIR
24.	Indrani Gramin Viikas Samiti, Mohalla Patla, Dist. Rampur	124-9/88IRDP	9/3/92	Letter has been sent to SP and DC on 4/02/2004 for filing FIR
25.	Jagdev Seva Sansthan, Vill. Deoria Khas, PO/Dist. Deoria	8.44(4.C-2415)/91	8/10/92	Letter has been sent to SP and DC on 4/02/2004 for filing FIR
26.	Jai Bharat Nursery School Samiti, Gosai Talab, Civil Lines, Dist. Mirzapur	724-155/92ARWP	11/10/2000	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 19/03/2004
27.	Jai Ma Padmavati Kalyan Samiti, 332 Hanuman Garh, Dist. Firozabad	124-107/92IRDP	19/3/94	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 19/03/2004
28.	Jan Kalyan	ART806/93	18/1/95	Letter has

	Sansthan, Baldev Bhawan, Jalkal Verad, Dist. Deoria			been sent to SP and DC on 4/02/2004 for filing FIR
29.	Jan Udyog Gramin Vikas Kalyan Samiti, Ambedkar Colony, Dist. Firozabad	724-76/90ARWSP	22/9/94	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 19/03/2004
30.	Kala Niketan Mahila Evam Bal Kalyan Samiti, Vill. /PO Itagaon, Dist. Lucknow	724-72/91-CRSP	9/6/94	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 19/03/2004
31.	Khadi Gramodyog Seva Sadan, AT/PO Khempur, Dist. Rampur	724-31/89CRSP	10/2/92	Mis-utilised funds has been refunded by the VO
32.	Khadi Gramodyog Vikas Samiti, Vill. Salkana PO Chaukini Dist. Moradabad	824-54/86	15/10/97	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 19/03/2004
33.	Lakshmi Vikashit Seva Sansthan, Vill/PO Jogia, The Hathras, Dist. Aligarh	724-36/92CRSP	18/10/94	Letter has been sent to SP and DC on 4/02/2004 for filing FIR
34.	Mahila Evam Bal Kalyan Samiti, PO – Naini Lar, Dist. Deoria	1224-127/92-SAT	23/2/92	Letter has been sent to SP and DC on 4/02/2004 for filing FIR
35.	Manav Kalyan Samaj Utthan Sansthan, Sukhdev Nagar Colony, Sonkh Road, Dist. Mathura	PC/Misc/RH/MONITORS/2000	11/1/2002	
36.	Mitrapal Khadi Gramodyog Seva Sansthan, AT/PO Nandrauli, Dist. Badaun	MED/CAPART/10NGOs MRBD/2002-03	4/8/03	Letter has been sent to SP and DC on 4/02/2004 for filing FIR
37.	Nutan Gram Vikas Samiti, AT/PO Gohawar, Dist. Bijnour	124-68/91IRDP	11/10/2000	Mis-utilised funds has been refunded by the VO
38.	Phool Gamodyog Sansthan, Vill. Khelia, Rehra,	MED/CAPART/10NGOs MRBD/2002-03	4/8/93	Letter has been sent to SP and DC

	Dist. Moradabad			on 4/02/2004 for filing FIR
39.	Pragati Seva Sansthan, 151 Boarding House, Dist. Hardoi	724-26/90	25/3/92	Letter has been sent to SP and DC on 4/02/2004 for filing FIR
40.	Pushpa Vikas Samiti, 45E, Civil Lanes, Dist. Badaun	124-37/90IRDP	24/8/92	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 19/03/2004
41.	Raja Chet Singh Shiksha Sansthan, J 12/78 A, Nati Imali, Dist. Moradabad	724-34/89CRSP	24/2/92	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 19/03/2004
42.	Rural Reforms, Sagar Sarai Kumar Kunj, Dist. Moradabad	824-130/93DWCRA	10/10/94	Letter has been sent to SP and DC on 4/02/2004 for filing FIR
43	Sahyog Gramdoyog Vikas Sansthan, C 100, Gandhi Nagar, Dist. Moradabad	724-23/88CRSP	29/9/92	Letter has been sent to SP and DC on 4/02/2004 for filing FIR
44.	Serve India, 51 Kailash Puri, Dist. Meerut	12-123/86-FUND	15/2/90	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 19/03/2004
45.	Sharda Seva Samiti Chirgoda, PO Kindarpatti, Dist. Deoria	8.44(4.C-1391)/91	23/2/92	Letter has been sent to SP and DC on 4/02/2004 for filing FIR
46.	Shri Durga Devi Seva Samiti, Paliaraisingh, PO Toriya, Dist. Hardoi	824-88/88DWCRA	28/12/89	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 19/03/2004
47.	Tara Devi Shiksha Samiti, Nehru Nagar, Dist. Deoria	724-85/90ARWSP	23/2/92	Funds not assisted by CAPART.
48.	Shri Vidyanath Vidyalaya Samiti, D-428, Rajajipuram, Dist. Lucknow	824-138/88DWCRA	6/9/94	Mis-utilised funds has been refunded by the VO
49.	Vikas Sansthan, Rakaba, Amila, Dist. Mau	ARTS/660/92	27/3/95	Letter has been sent to SP and DC on 4/02/2004 for filing FIR
50.	Vinoba Adarsh	513-9/93PC	22/8/94	Letter has

	Shiksha Samiti, Vinoba Nagar, Nai Bazar, Naini, Dist. Allahabad			been sent to SP and DC on 4/02/2004 for filing FIR
51.	Vishnu Swarg Ashram, Rasulpur Dhatra, PO – Sambhal, Via Sarayatareen, PO Sherpur, Dist. Moradabad	MED/CAPART/10NGOs MRBD/2002-03	4/8/03	Letter has been sent to SP and DC on 4/02/2004 for filing FIR
52.	Vivek Sadhna Mandir, Vill/PO- Gahmar Patti, Chaudhary Rai Dist. Ghazipur	ARTS/619/92	17/6/96	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 19/03/2004
53.	Vivekananda Sansthan, Bisheswar Ashram, Akbarpur, Dist. Faizabad	ARTS/556/92/1	10/4/95	Letter has been sent to SP and DC on 4/02/2004 for filing FIR
54.	Youth Association for Rural Development, Vill. Behta, Dist. Bulandshahar	524-56/90PC	26/10/960	Mis-utilised funds has been refunded by the VO
55.	Yuva Evam Bal Vikas Samiti, Ram Gulam Tola, Dist. Deoria	ARTS/806/93	18/1/95	RC has been instructed for filing FIR on 19/03/2004

MINUTES OF SITTING OF THE ESTIMATES COMMITTEE (2004-2005)

THIRD SITTING

**The Committee sat on Monday, the 27th September, 2004
from 1500 to 1700 hours.**

Present

Shri C. Kuppusami - Chairman

Members

2. Shri B. Vinod Kumar
3. Shri Jai Prakash
4. Shri Bhartruhari Mahatab
5. Shri Sanat Kumar Mandal
6. Shri Prabodh Panda
7. Shri Harikewal Prasad
8. Prof. M. Ramadass
9. Shri K.S. Rao
10. Shri Laxman Singh
11. Shri M.A. Kharabela Swain

Secretariat

1. Shri A.K. Singh - Principal Chief Parliamentary Interpreter
2. Shri Cyril John - Under Secretary
3. Smt. Manju Chaudhary - Assistant Director

Witnesses

CAPART

1. Smt. Komal Anand, Director General, CAPART
2. Shri V. Subramanian, Additional Secretary & Financial Advisor, Ministry of Rural Development.
3. Dr. P.V. Thomas, Chief Economic Adviser, Ministry of Rural Development.
4. Shri A.K. Angurana, Deputy Director General, CAPART
5. Shri A. Bhattacharyya, Deputy Director General, CAPART
6. Shri R.P. Meena, Chief Vigilance Officer, CAPART

2. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of CAPART on the subject 'Council for Advancement of Peoples' Action and Rural Technology (CAPART)'. The evidence was not concluded.

3. A verbatim record of the proceedings was kept.

The Committee then adjourned

**MINUTES OF SITTING OF THE ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
(2004-2005)**

FOURTH SITTING

**The Committee sat on Tuesday, the 28th September, 2004
from 1100 to 1300 hours.**

Present

Shri C. Kuppusami - Chairman

Members

2. Shri B. Vinod Kumar
3. Shri Anant Gudhe
4. Shri Jai Prakash
5. Shri Samik Lahiri
6. Shri Bhartruhari Mahatab
7. Shri Sanat Kumar Mandal
8. Shri Prabodh Panda
9. Shri Sukhdeo Paswan
10. Shri Annasaheb M.K. Patil
11. Shri Harikewal Prasad
12. Prof. M. Ramadass
13. Shri K.S. Rao
14. Shri Iqbal Ahmed Saradgi
15. Shri Laxman Singh
16. Shri Sartaj Singh
17. Shri M.A. Kharabela Swain
18. Shri Vijay Krishan

Secretariat

1. Smt. P.K. Sandhu - Joint Secretary

2. Shri A.K. Singh - Principal Chief Parliamentary **Interpreter**
3. Shri Cyril John - Under Secretary
4. Smt. Manju Chaudhary - Assistant Director

Witnesses

CAPART

1. Smt. Komal Anand, Director General, CAPART
2. Dr. P.V. Thomas, Chief Economic Adviser, Ministry of Rural Development
3. Shri A.K. Angurana, Deputy Director General, CAPART
4. Shri A. Bhattacharyya, Deputy Director General, CAPART
5. Shri R.P. Meena, Chief Vigilance Officer, CAPART

2. **The Committee took further evidence of the representatives of CAPART on the subject ‘Council for Advancement of Peoples’ Action and Rural Technology (CAPART)’. The evidence was concluded.**

3. A verbatim record of the proceedings was kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

**MINUTES OF SITTING OF THE ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
(2004-2005)**

EIGHTH SITTING

**The Committee sat on Tuesday, the 16th November, 2004
from 1500 to 1635 hours.**

Present

Shri C. Kuppusami - Chairman

Members

2. Shri Chander Kumar
3. Shri Lalmuni Chaubay
4. Shri Anant Gudhe
5. Shri Jai Prakash
6. Shri Samik Lahiri
7. Shri Bhartruhari Mahatab
8. Shri Sanat Kumar Mandal
9. Shri Prabodh Panda
10. Shri Annasaheb M.K. Patil
11. Shri Harikewal Prasad
12. Prof. M. Ramadass
13. Shri Laxman Singh
14. Shri M.A. Kharabela Swain
15. Shri V. Kishore Chandra S Deo
16. Shri Vijoy Krishna

Secretariat

1. Shri A.K. Singh - Principal Chief Parliamentary Interpreter
2. Shri Cyril John - Under Secretary

Witnesses

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

1. **Shri M. Shankar** - **Secretary(RD)**

CAPART

1. **Shri L.V. Saptharishi** - **Director General**
 2. **Shri A.K. Angurana** - **Dy. Director General**
 3. **Shri A. Bhattacharyya** - **Dy. Director General**
3. **The Committee took evidence of the representatives**

of Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) on the subject 'Council for Advancement of Peoples' Action and Rural Technology (CAPART)'. The evidence was concluded.

4. A verbatim record of the proceedings was kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

**MINUTES OF SITTING OF THE ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
(2004-2005)**

FOURTEENTH SITTING

The Committee sat on Tuesday, the 19th April, 2005 from 1500 to 1620 hours.

Present

Shri C. Kuppusami - Chairman

Members

2. Shri B. Vinod Kumar
3. Prof. Chander Kumar
4. Shri Lalmuni Chaubay
5. Shri Anant Gudhe
6. Shri Jai Prakash
7. Shri Samik Lahiri
8. Shri Bhartruhari Mahatab
9. Shri Sanat Kumar Mandal
10. Shri Zora Singh Mann
11. Shri Prabodh Panda
12. Shri Sukhdeo Paswan
13. Shri Harikewal Prasad
14. Prof. M. Ramadass
15. Shri K.S. Rao
16. Shri M.A. Kharabela Swain

Secretariat

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|---|
| 1. | Shri John Joseph | - | Additional Secretary |
| 2. | Shri A.K. Singh | - | Principal Chief Parliamentary Interpreter |
| 3. | Shri B.D. Swan | - | Deputy Secretary |
| 3. | Shri Cyril John | - | Under Secretary |
| 4. | Smt. Manju Chaudhary | - | Assistant Director |

2. The Committee considered the draft Report on Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) – ‘Council for Advancement of People’s Action and Rural Technology (CAPART)’ and adopted the same with some modifications/additions as given in the Annexure.

3. The Committee authorised the Chairman to finalise the Report in the light of verbal and other consequential changes, if any, arising out of factual verification by the Ministry and present the same to the House.

The Committee then adjourned.

ANNEXURE

Amendments/Modifications made by the Estimates Committee in the Draft Report on Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) – ‘Council for Advancement of People’s Action and Rural Technology (CAPART)’

Para No.

Amendments/Modifications

2

For The overall..... dismal.
Substitute Having gone into the working of CAPART, the Committee are of the view that there is an urgent need for the

Government to review the overall functioning of CAPART and restructure the organisation in such a manner that it fulfills its aims and objectives purposefully.

2

For The Committee.....thereon.
Substitute The Committee expect the Government to set up a High Powered Committee to review the working of CAPART, take prompt corrective measures to regulate its functioning and apprise them of the follow up action taken thereon.

3

Delete in Goa there was no beneficiary at all and

3

After policy measures.
Insert The Committee recommend that Ministry/CAPART should work out a formula to provide assistance to VOs to develop rural technology for the States in proportion to their rural population and incentives should be given to VOs to motivate them to work in the rural areas of those States which have received lesser assistance from CAPART.

4

For The Committee.....regard.
Substitute The Committee recommend that CAPART should not indulge in such practices and a provision be incorporated in the Memorandum of Association/ Rules in this regard.

6

Delete and to check

the guidelines.

21

After actually recovered.

Insert The Committee also recommend that discretionary powers of the President/DG to sanction projects/write off the dues should be discontinued.

25

After interaction sessions

Insert The Committee also desire that information regarding CAPART funded projects in each District should be furnished to the Vigilance and Monitoring Committee of the District.

