

# **CHAPTER - I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **Introduction**

Border Area Development Programme (BADP) had been started by the Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India during VII Five Year Plan in Western Region of India. During the VIII FYP, the programme was extended to the States that had an international border with Bangladesh. During the IX FYP, the programme was further extended to the States having international border with Myanmar, China, Bhutan and Nepal. At present, BADP covers 362 blocks located along the international border in 96 border districts of 17 States that share an international land border with India's neighbouring countries.

### **1.2 Objectives of BADP**

The main objective of the programme is to meet the special developmental needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international border and to saturate the border areas with essential infrastructure through convergence of BADP/Central/State//Local schemes and through a participatory approach. The specific objectives of the programme are:-

- balanced development of sensitive border areas through adequate provision of infrastructure; and
- promotion of a sense of security amongst the local population.

### **1.3 Coverage of Border Area Development Programme**

Punjab has 553 KM long international border with Pakistan that spreads along 4 districts, viz., *Ferozepur*, *Gurdaspur*, *Amritsar* and *Tarn Taran* (the last was created in April 2006). As many as 19 blocks in the State of Punjab (*Attari* block included in 2010-11), with an aggregate geographical area of 6369.82 Sq.km, are being covered under Border Area Development Programme (**Table 1.1**).

**Table 1.1: Coverage of Border Area Development Programme in Punjab**

<b>Name of District</b>	<b>Number of Blocks</b>	<b>Name of Blocks</b>	<b>Villages covered</b>	<b>Population (2001 Census)</b>	<b>Area (Sq. km)</b>	<b>Border Length (km)</b>
Amritsar	3	Ajnala Attari Chogawan	360	3,94,429	1193.18	109.36
Ferozepur	6	Fazilka Ferozepur Guru Harsahai Jalalabad Khuian Sarvar Mamdot	629	7,94,016	3066	246.21
Gurdaspur	7	Bamial Dera Baba Nanak Dina Nagar Dorangla Kalanaur Narot Jaimal Singh Gurdaspur	733	5,86,239	1288.21	98.72
Tarn Taran	3	Bhikhiwind Gandiwind Valtoha	148	2,44,920	822.43	98.71
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1870</b>	<b>20,19,604</b>	<b>6369.82</b>	<b>553.00</b>

Source: Annual Plan 2011-12, Govt. of Punjab

#### **1.4 Problems at Border Areas in Punjab**

(i) The Border districts in Punjab have economically suffered a lot because of three wars with Pakistan during the post-independence era, long spells of cross-border terrorism and internal disturbances during the last quarter of the twentieth century. The border areas also lagged behind industrially as no heavy industry could come up due to their proximity to the international border and uncertainties and security threats.

(ii) Farmers living in border areas face acute hardships as they are barred from cultivating tall crops like sugarcane, cotton, etc. which would earn them better income. The problems are compounded owing to inadequate access to their farm lands and restricted movements at 'zero line' due to trans-border illicit activities like drug trafficking, smuggling, illegal crossing, etc. and erection of fencing along the international border.

(iii) Two rivers – the *Ravi* and the *Satluj* - and their tributaries and distributaries pass through the border Districts of Punjab causing damage to the crops particularly during the *Rabi* season. These rivers and rivulets also create restricted surface transport and communication in the border areas.

(iv) Border areas lag behind in basic amenities of education, health, sanitation, potable drinking water, transportation, roads, etc. The lack of environment for development of industries and marketing infrastructure has further accentuated the difficulties of the people in the border areas.

#### **1.5 Funding of BADP**

The Border Area Development Programme is a 100% centrally funded Area Programme. Funds are provided to the States as Special Central Assistance for execution of the approved schemes on a 100% grant basis and allocated amongst the 17 beneficiary States on the basis of (a) length of international border; (b) population of border blocks; and (c) area of border blocks. Each of these criteria is given equal weightage. The distribution of BADP fund among districts and blocks is generally done as per methodology given in *Annexure I*.

The border block is the spatial unit for the programme and all schemes are implemented within the border blocks only. The funds received from Govt. of India are allocated among the 6 border districts of Punjab on the basis of the criteria adopted by Govt. of India for distribution of funds amongst eligible States.

Funds are generally released to States in two installments – the first installment of 90% is released on receipt of the schemes approved for the year by the State Level Screening Committee and the balance 10% is released when 70% of the funds, released during the preceding year, have been utilized.

## **1.6 Activities / Areas covered under BADP**

The broad guidelines of the scheme have indicated an illustrative list of eligible and ineligible activities for consideration under BADP. Major sectors considered for support under BADP scheme are Education, Health, Agriculture, Infrastructure, Social Sector and Miscellaneous Activities, a list of which is indicated in **Box 1.1**.

### **Box 1.1 – Broad Activities Eligible for Grants under BADP Scheme**

**Education:** school building, hostels, library, playground

**Health:** Building, basic equipment like X-Ray, ECG machines, equipment for dental clinic, pathological labs, etc.

**Agriculture:** Construction of *pucca* irrigation channels (*khals*), lift irrigation, animal husbandry, dairying, pisciculture, social forestry, soil conservation, etc.

**Infrastructure:** Construction / improvement of roads, approach roads, provision of civic amenities like electricity, water, pathways, foot bridges, rural toilets, bus stands, solar street lights, etc.

**Social Sector:** Community halls, *Anganwadis* Centres, common shelter Centres, etc.

**Miscellaneous:** Development of Model villages, E-chaupals/agri shops/mobile media vans/market yards, and cluster approach wherever feasible.

### **1.6.1 Progress under BADP during 2007-08**

During 2007-08, an amount of Rs.1870 lakh was sanctioned under normal BADP schemes and the entire amount was released by 31.3.2009. As per the actual fund distribution, as can be seen from **Table 1.2**, *Gurdaspur* district had received Rs.427.723 lakh, representing 23% of the total allocated fund under BADP in Punjab during 2007-08, whereas the three other districts had shared the rest with Rs.839.03 lakh (45%) to *Ferozpur* district, Rs.345.72 lakh (18%) to *Tarn Taran* district and Rs.257.53 lakh (14%) to *Amritsar* district.

**Table 1.2 : District-wise Allocation of BADP Fund in Punjab during 2007-08**

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	District	Funds Sanctioned (% share in total)	Funds Utilized Up to 31/03/2009	Percentage Utilization
1	Amritsar	257.53 (14)	257.53	100
2	Ferozepur	839.03(45)	839.03	100
3	Gurdaspur	427.72(23)	427.72	100
4	Tarn Taran	345.72(18)	345.72	100
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1870.00 (100)</b>	<b>1870.00</b>	<b>100</b>

NB: Figures in Brackets indicate percentages.

Source: *Annual Plan 2011-12, Govt. of Punjab*

### **1.6.2 Progress under BADP during 2008-09**

During 2008-09, an amount Rs.2218.00 lakh was allocated in the 4 districts in the same proportion as what was in the previous year. The detail of funds sanctioned under normal BADP schemes during 2008-09 is given **Table 1.3**.

**Table 1.3 : District-wise Allocation of BADP Fund in Punjab during 2008-09**

(Rs. in lakh)

SN	District	Funds Sanctioned (% share in total)	Funds Utilized Up to 31/03/2010	Percentage Utilization (%)
1	Amritsar	305.46 (14)	305.46	100
2	Ferozepur	995.16(45)	995.16	100
3	Gurdaspur	507.32(23)	507.32	100
4	Tarn Taran	410.06(18)	410.06	100
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2218.00(100)</b>	<b>2218.00</b>	<b>100</b>

NB: Figures in Brackets indicate percentages.

Source: *Annual Plan 2011-12, Govt. of Punjab*

# CHAPTER - II

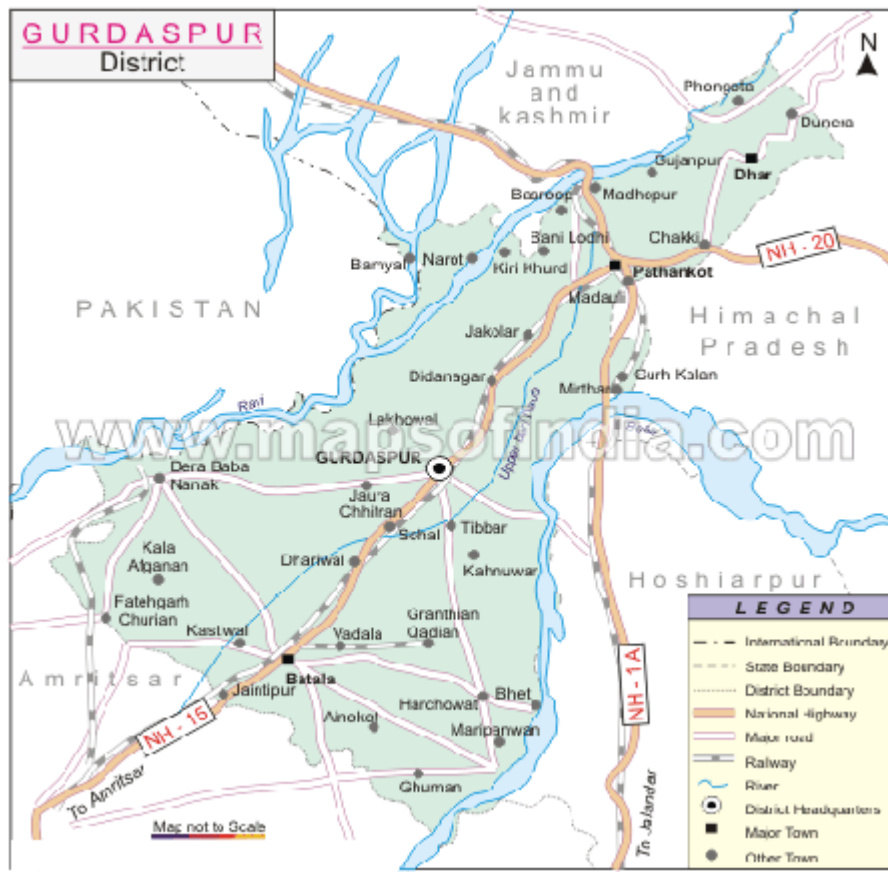
## OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the major objectives of the study, nature of data collected and approach and methodology followed for the conduct of study.

### Objectives of the Study:

The Planning Department, Govt. of Punjab has assigned the study to NABCONS for verification and evaluation of the infrastructure created under BADP grant assistance, particularly in *Gurdaspur* district of Punjab (**Map 2.1**). *Gurdaspur* is one of the four districts where BADP is under implementation and this district has accounted for 23% share of the grant assistance under the fund.

**Map 2.1: Gurdaspur District in Punjab**



## **2.2.1 Approach and Methodology of Study**

### **2.2.1 Sampling Method and Sample Size**

The verification and evaluation of projects were done by selecting samples through stratified random sampling covering all the blocks and activities.

BADP is being implemented in seven border blocks of Gurdaspur district. All the seven blocks were covered in the study and sample projects were chosen from each block.

As per the terms of reference of the study assigned by the Planning Department, the sample projects were selected from the projects sanctioned only during 2007-08 and 2008-09. It was also appropriate to study the infrastructure created during these two years as there is invariably some time lag between construction and generation and delivery of the intended benefits and this time lag has to be allowed to lapse to make an appropriate verification and evaluation of its impacts.

While selecting the sample projects, care had been taken -

- to select most appropriate and representative sample projects,
- to cover all broad sectors and almost every sub-sector in each sector,
- to cover all dimensions of projects like low cost as well high cost projects, and
- to cover the entire spread of the projects like every block and from villages at 'zero point' to interior villages.

The distribution of sample projects of the study has been given in **Table 2.1**. The number of the randomly selected projects from the five major sectors was 83 that represented 45% of the total projects. This included 53 samples from 2007-08 (43% of total projects sanctioned during 2007-08) and 30 from 2008-09 (49% of total projects sanctioned during 2008-09). Sample projects consisted of 45 projects under infrastructure, 17 under education, 11 under social infrastructure, 24 under health infrastructure and 6 projects under agriculture sector. The sample projects also included varieties of activities under each sector; for example, construction of classrooms, boundary wall, library, etc. under education sector; construction of Janj Ghar, community centre, Gymnasium, sports stadium, etc. under social sector; cleaning of irrigation channels, desilting of village ponds, construction of retaining walls, etc. under agriculture sector; construction of black top (metalled) road, brick-packed approach pavement/road, installation of solar lights, etc. under

infrastructure and construction of public health center, boundary wall of public health center, providing X – ray machine, etc. under health sector.

**Table 2.1: Activity-wise Distribution of Sample Projects**

(No. of Projects)

Sector	2007-08		2008-09		Total	
	Total Projects	Sample Projects	Total Projects	Sample Projects	Total Projects	Sample Projects
Education	15	8 (53)	16	9(56)	31	17 (55)
Health	6	3 (50)	1	1 (100)	7	4 (57)
Agriculture	15	6 (40)	0	0 (0)	15	6 (40)
Infrastructure	72	28 (39)	34	17 (50)	106	45 (42)
Social	14	8 (57)	10	3 (30)	24	11 (46)
<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>53 (43)</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>30 (49)</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>83(45)</b>

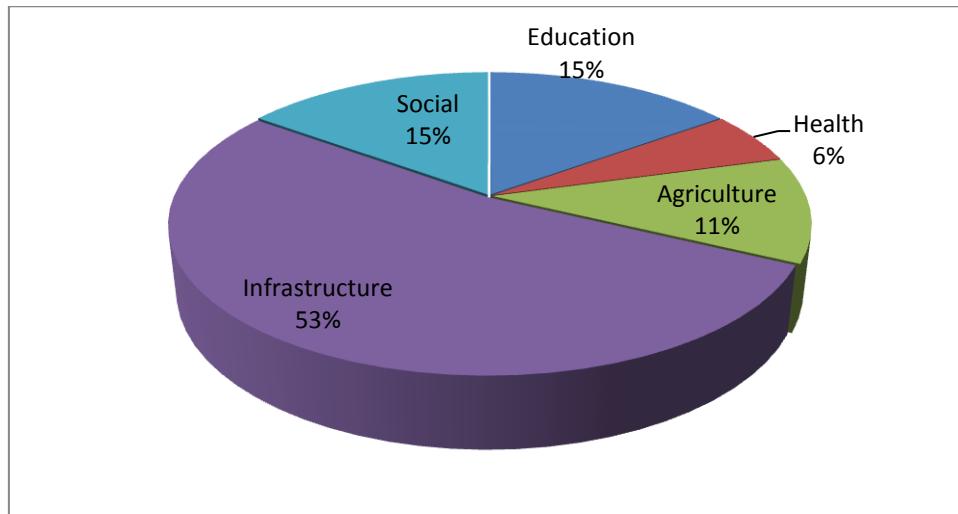
*Figures in brackets indicate percentage to respective totals.*

Out of the randomly selected 53 samples of the BADP projects sanctioned during 2007-08, 52% were related to Infrastructure sector, 15% were from Social sector activities and 15% projects were from Education sector and 11 projects were from were Agricultural projects (**Figure 2.1**).

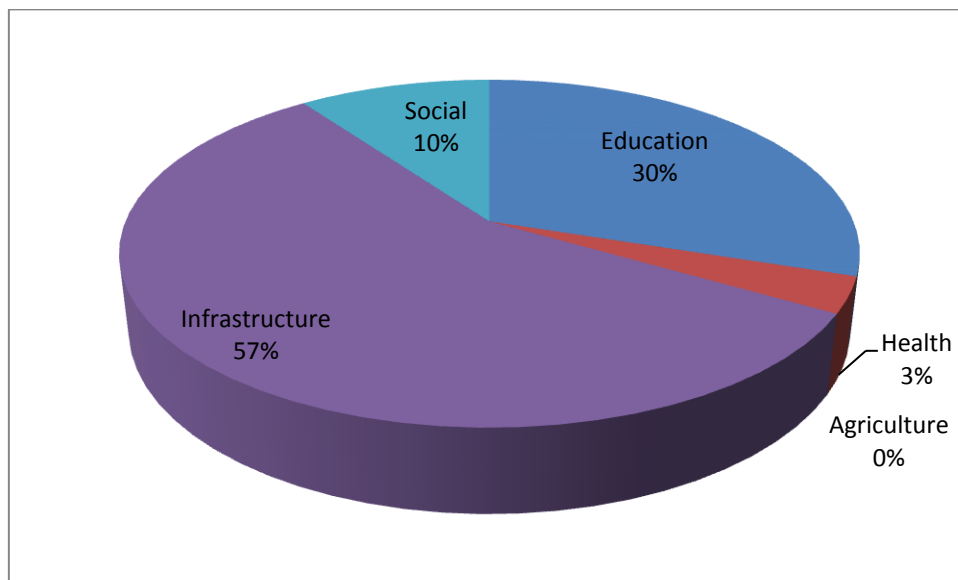
The representation of the sample projects was commensurate with the absolute distribution of projects. From the sample projects financed during 2008-09, 57% were from infrastructure, 30% educational projects, 10% social projects, 3% from health sector and nil projects from Agricultural projects (**Figure 2.2**).



**Figure 2.1: Percentage distribution of Sample projects sanctioned during 2007-08**



**Figure 2.2: Percentage distribution of Sample projects sanctioned during 2008-09**



So far as Block-wise distribution of sample projects is concerned, as can be seen from **Table 2.2**, a sample size of 17 projects form *Gurdaspur* block, 16 from *D B Nanak*, 14 from *N J Singh*, 9 from *Bamial*, 8 from *Dinanagar* and 7 projects from *Dorangla* block were selected. The year-wise and block-wise distribution of the

projects had been made according to the number of projects sanctioned in the respective block.

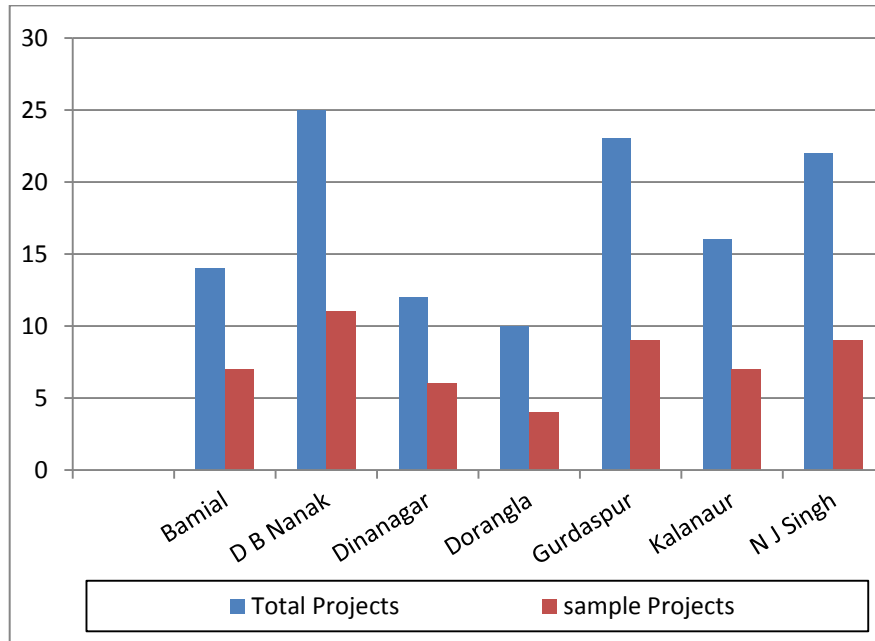
**Table 2.2: Block-wise Distribution of Sample Projects**

(No. of Sample Projects)

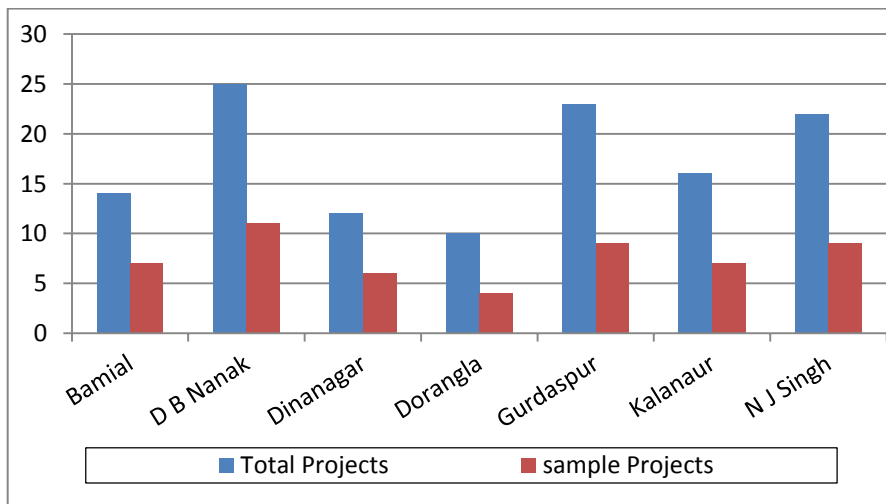
Blocks	2007-08		2008-09		Total	
	Total Projects	Sample Projects	Total Projects	Sample Projects	Total Projects	Sample Projects
Bamial	14	7 (50)	3	2 (67)	17	9 (53)
D B Nanak	25	11 (44)	12	5(42)	37	16 (43)
Dinanagar	12	6 (50)	6	2 (33)	18	8 (44)
Dorangla	10	4 (40)	6	3 (50)	16	7 (44)
Gurdaspur	23	9 (39)	15	8 (53)	38	17 (45)
Kalanaur	16	7 (44)	11	5 (45)	27	12 (44)
N J Singh	22	9 (41)	8	5 (63)	30	14 (47)
<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>53 (43)</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>30 (49)</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>83 (45)</b>

Care had been taken to select proportional representative sample projects across activities as well as across blocks. **Figure 2.3** and **Figure 2.4** show the pattern of selection of sample projects across different blocks from among the projects sanctioned under BADP during 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively.

**Figure 2.3 : Total Projects and Sample Projects financed during 2007-08**



**Figure 2.4 : Total Projects and Sample Projects Financed during 2008-09**



So far as financial coverage of the sample projects is concerned, the selected projects accounted for 57% of the BADP grant sanctioned in *Gurdaspur* district during the two years collectively and year-wise as well. Infrastructure activities

accounted for the largest number of projects (106 projects) and, thus, the sample representation of these activities was maximum with 45 projects and 34% of financial sanction for the sector. Financial representation of projects is the minimum at 3% for the health sector projects in which only a few public health centers have been constructed. Activity-wise financial representation of sample projects has been given in **Table 2.3**.

**Table 2.3: Financial Coverage of Sample Projects**

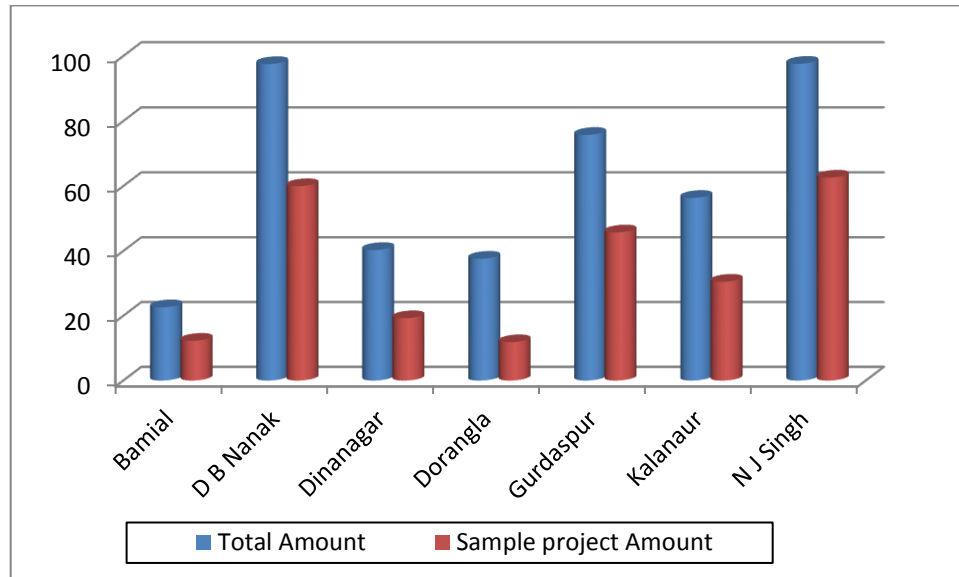
(Rs. in lakh)

Sector	2007-08		2008-09		Total	
	Total Projects	Sample Projects	Total Projects	Sample Projects	Total Projects	Sample Projects
Education	18.18	10.18 (56)	133.01	92.13 (69)	151.19	102.31 (68)
Health	16.61	13.58 (82)	8.8	8.8 (100)	25.43	22.38 (88)
Agriculture	41.32	11 (27)	0	0 (0)	41.32	11 (27)
Infrastructure	306.72	181.36 (59)	305.78	160.27 (52)	612.90	341.63 (56)
Social	44.89	26 (58)	59.73	30 (50)	104.62	56 (54)
<b>Total</b>	<b>427.72</b>	<b>242.12</b> <b>(57)</b>	<b>507.32</b>	<b>291.20</b> <b>(57)</b>	<b>935.04</b>	<b>533.32 (57)</b>

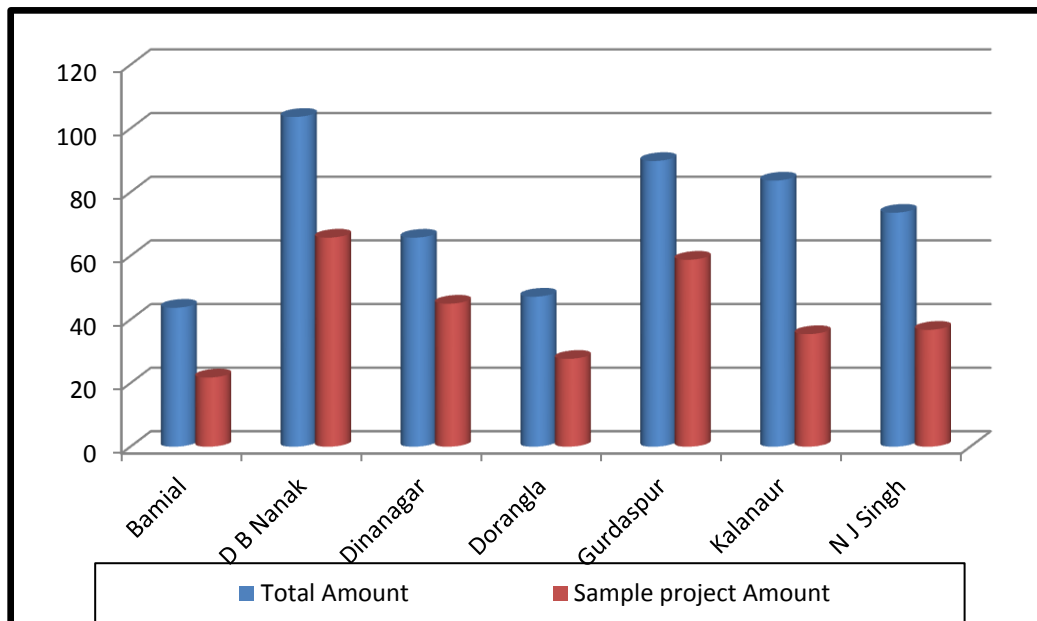
*NB: Figures in Brackets indicate Percentage to respective Totals.*

As can be seen from **Figure 2.5** and **2.6**, the sample projects represented an adequate proportion of the total grant released under BADP in the border district of *Gurdaspur* to enable NABCONS to draw conclusive inferences.

**Figure 2.5: Financial Representation of Sample Projects from 2007-08**



**Figure 2.6 : Financial Representation of Sample Projects from 2008-09**



Details, activity-wise and block-wise, of the distribution of sample projects are given in *Annexure 2.1*. As can be seen from the *Annexure*, there has been an appropriate representation of the sample projects in each sector and in every block.

### **2.2.2 Collection of Data**

Both primary and secondary data had been collected on the progress and implementation aspects of BADP scheme in *Gurdaspur* district. Secondary data had been collected from the published / recorded statements and documents at the Office of District Planning Board, Gurdaspur; Annual Plan 2011-12 document of Government of Punjab and websites like [www.pbplanning.gov.in](http://www.pbplanning.gov.in). Primary data had been collected for each selected project through onsite visit to the project by the study team. Information was collected based on a pre-designed schedule as given in **Annexure 2.2**. Benefits generated from the projects had been ascertained from the immediate beneficiary groups and stakeholders like the implementing agency/department, *Sarpanch* of the village, teachers, doctors, farmers, villagers, etc.

## CHAPTER III

### IMPLEMENTATION OF BADP SCHEMES

#### 3.1 Distribution of Projects

##### 3.1.1 Activity-wise Distribution of Projects

BADP grant was utilized to develop various infrastructures under five broad sectors - Education, Health, Agriculture, Infrastructure and Social sectors. During 2007-08, BADP grant of Rs.427.72 lakh was allocated which was utilized to create 122 different projects in *Gurdaspur* district. Infrastructure sector is the single largest activity accounting for 59% of projects sanctioned involving 71% of grant assistance sanctioned during 2007-08 and 56% of projects involving 60% of the grant assistance sanctioned during 2008-09. Agricultural projects, which mainly included desilting of wastewater pond, construction of retaining walls of ponds and cleaning of irrigation channels, account for 12% of projects and 9% of grant assistance during 2007-08 and no project was sanctioned under Agriculture sector under BADP grant during 2008-09. As can be seen from **Table 3.1**, a negligible amount was sanctioned under BADP in both the years for health sector in the border areas.

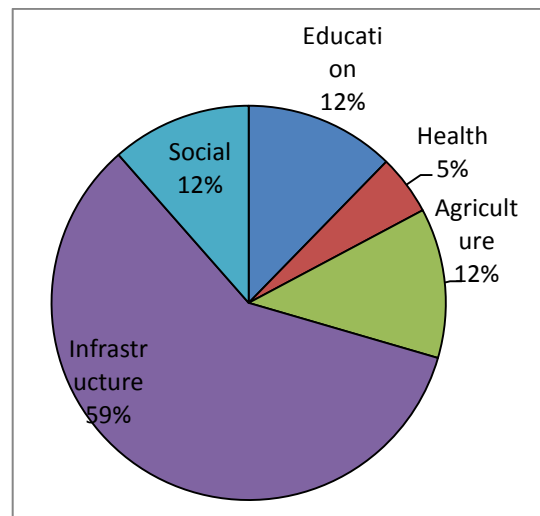
**Table 3.1: Sector-wise Distribution of BADP Projects in Gurdaspur District**

Sector	2007-08				2008-09			
	No of Projects	%	Amount (Rs. Lakh)	%	No of Projects	%	Amount (Rs. Lakh)	%
Education	15	12.29	18.18	4.25	16	26.23	133.01	26.22
Health	6	4.92	16.61	3.88	1	1.64	8.8	1.73
Agriculture	15	12.29	41.32	9.66	0	0	0	0
Infrastructure	72	59.02	306.72	71.71	34	55.74	305.78	60.28
Social	14	11.48	44.89	10.59	10	16.39	59.73	11.77
<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>427.72</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>507.32</b>	<b>100</b>

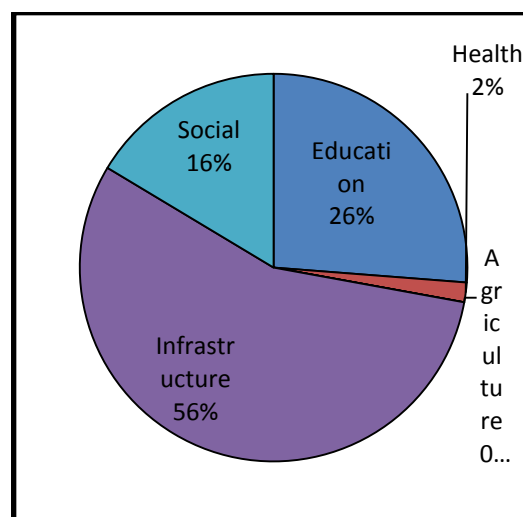
**Figure 3.1** and **3.2** portray the distribution of BADP projects across five broad activities sanctioned during 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively. As can be seen from the figures, the number of the projects sanctioned was the highest under infrastructure that included construction of roads, approach roads, link roads, drinking water supply, etc. These infrastructures have enhanced connectivity in the

border villages and to the Border Out Posts that facilitated maintaining security in the border area against cross-border illicit trafficking of drugs and cross-border terrorisms. The education sector, which included construction of rooms in govt. schools, library room and construction of boundary wall, etc., accounted for 12% of the projects in 2007-08 and 16% of the projects sanctioned during 2008-09. Social sector could receive 11% of grant during 2007-08 and 12% during 2008-09 in BADP programme of *Gurdaspur* district. Health sector received negligible amount in *Gurdaspur* district (4% during 2007-08 and 2% during 2008-09). Agriculture sector received 10% grant during 2007-08 but no grant was sanctioned during 2008-09 for agriculture sector.

**Figure 3.1: Sector-wise Distribution of BADP projects sanctioned during 2007-08**



**Figure 3.2: Sector-wise Distribution of BADP projects sanctioned during 2007-08**





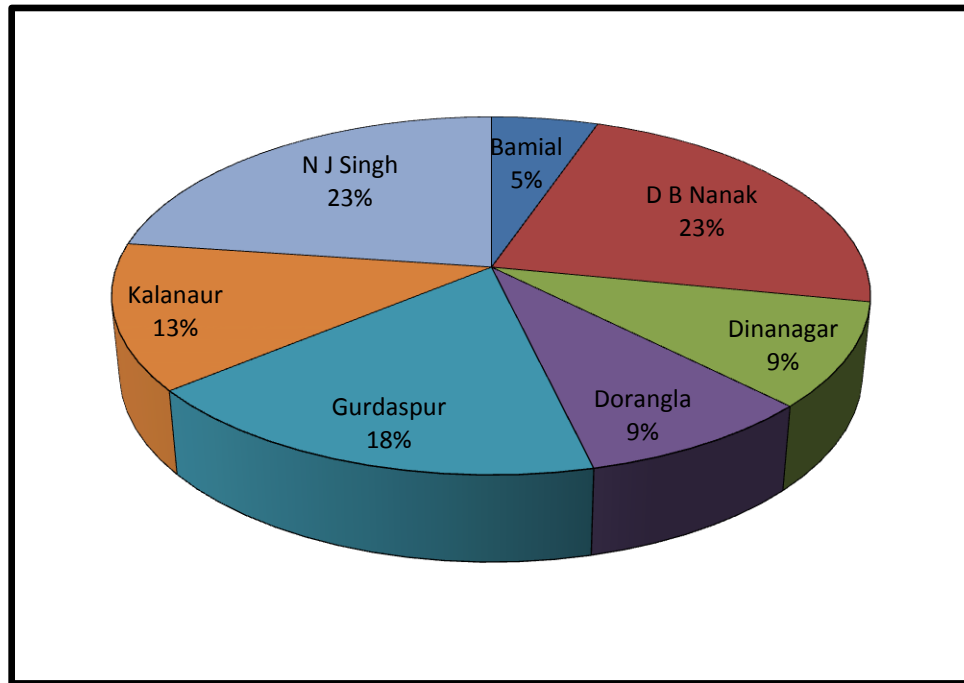
### 3.1.2 Block-wise Distribution of Projects

The BADP scheme is being implemented in seven blocks of Gurdaspur district. The grant assistance is allocated among the blocks based on population and area as indicated in **Annexure 1**. Among the blocks, *D B Nanak* and *N J Singh* have received maximum share of grant receiving 23% each during 2007-08. During 2008-09 also, *D B Nanak* received maximum share of grant (20% of total grant), followed by *Gurdaspur* which received 18% of total allocation of grant. On the other hand, *Bamial* received minimum share of grant, i.e., 5% during 2007-08 and 9% during 2008-09. The allocation of grants among the blocks of course is done based on border length and population in border areas among the blocks.

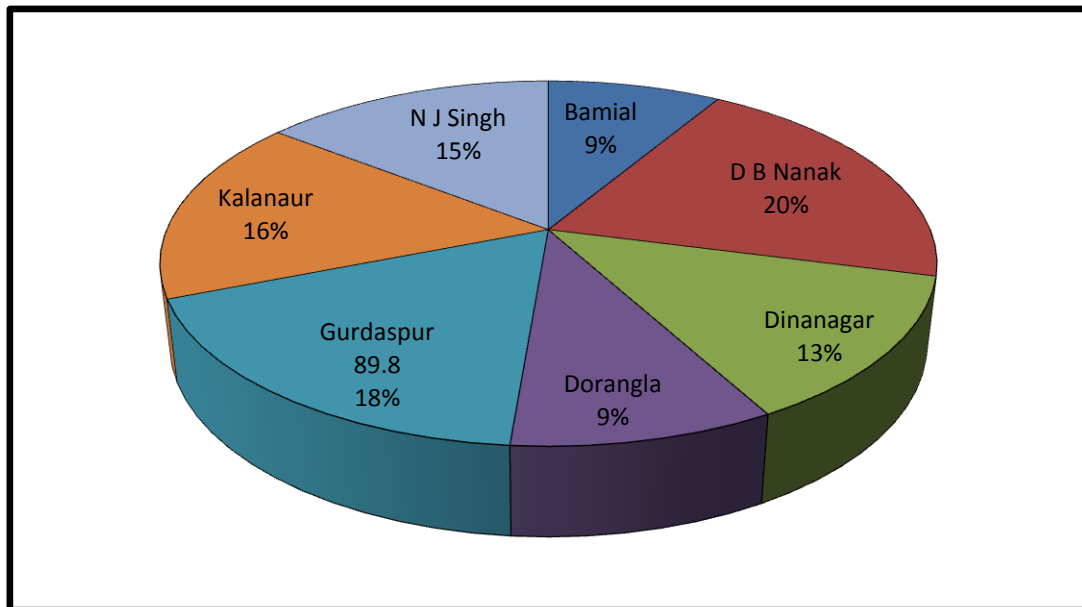
**Table 3.2: Block-wise Distribution of BADP Scheme in Ferozepur District**

Blocks	2007-08				2008-09			
	No. of Projects	%	Amount (Rs. lakh)	%	No. of Projects	%	Amount (Rs. lakh)	%
Bamial	14	11.48	22.62	5.29	3	4.92	43.71	8.62
D B Nanak	25	20.49	97.53	22.80	12	19.67	103.65	20.43
Dinanagar	12	9.84	40.3	9.42	6	9.84	65.73	12.96
Dorangla	10	8.20	37.59	8.79	6	9.84	47.21	9.31
Gurdaspur	23	18.85	75.73	17.71	15	24.59	89.8	17.70
Kalanaur	16	13.11	56.35	13.17	11	18.03	83.66	16.49
N J Singh	22	18.03	97.6	22.82	8	13.11	73.56	14.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>427.72</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>507.32</b>	<b>100</b>

**Figure 3.3: Block-wise Distribution of BADP grants sanctioned during 2007-08**



**Figure 3.4: Block-wise Distribution of BADP grants sanctioned during 2008-09**



## **3.2 Implementation of Projects**

### **3.2.1 Implementing Agencies**

The District Planning Department is the nodal Department for sanctioning and monitoring of the projects at the district level. BADP scheme is being implemented mainly through Block Development and Panchayat Officer (BDPO) of the respective Block. BDPO acts as the nodal agency for implementation of the most of the projects at the Block level. Besides this, the Executive Engineer - Buildings and Roads (Xen B & R), Pathankot and Gurdaspur division, Executive Engineer - Water Supply and Sanitation, Executive Engineer – Drainage Division, *Gurdaspur*, Sarpanch Gram Panchayat have also implemented various projects under their jurisdiction. Projects with low cost were executed by the Gram Panchayats while those with larger costs were executed by the Xen PR or Xen B & R or other agencies. The District Planning Board is the nodal Department for monitoring of the scheme at the district level.

### **3.2.2 Implementation**

During interaction with the implementing agencies while conducting the onsite inspection of sample projects, it was observed that the small projects with minimum technological requirements for executing the projects were given to Gram Panchayats while other projects were executed mainly by the concerned State Govt., agencies. Projects through Panchayat are being implemented by directly awarding the work order whereas for other agencies, projects are awarded through tendering process. A meeting is held at the district level under the leadership of Collector while planning for the next year. List of the proposed projects are invited through various departments with recommendations of local MLA with cost estimates. The projects are screened as per BADP guidelines and compiled and sent to State level Screening Committee and then to GoI for approval and allotment of funds. After receipt of sanctions of projects, District Planning Department submits bills to treasury and a first installment (90%) is released to the implementing agencies for implementation of the projects. The concerned Collector reviews the progress of the projects in regular monthly meetings. After implementation of the projects, Utilization Certificate is issued by the Implementing agency to the District Planning Department.

In the whole process, District Planning Department is not actively involved in the selection and field monitoring of the projects during execution. A pre-selection field visit of the proposed site of the project will ensure better appraisal before sanctioning of the projects. Field monitoring of these projects during execution may also be done by the Planning Department during the implementing process. To

achieve the same, if required, Planning Department may be strengthened with technical manpower and suitable infrastructure to facilitate the same.

Execution of projects by Gram Panchayat in certain cases was observed to be delayed mainly due to delayed receipt of grant assistance, non-availability of suitable land for executing the projects, funds crunch (in some cases, projects had been constructed in sizes larger than what could be accommodated within the grant with anticipation that funds would be generated from other sources to complete the project but the same could not be raised).

### **3.3 Impact of Projects**

The landscape of the *Gurdaspur* district has varied topography comprising the hilly tract, undulating plan, the flood plains of the *Ravi* and the *Beas* and the upland plain. Border areas have typical problems with various disadvantages including lack of marketing of farm produce, shortages of farm labour and absence of heavy industries. In such a scenario, the BADP funds could construct some infrastructure that could generate localized benefits. The projects installed under the BADP fund have resulted in immediate benefits for the residents of the concerned villages and the user-groups while also generating indirect benefits to certain extent depending on the nature of the infrastructure created. A more detailed analysis of impact of the programme has been assessed in the subsequent paragraphs based on the information gathered from the beneficiary groups of the sample projects.

#### **3.3.1 Education Sector Infrastructure**



**Room of Govt. Middle School, Thanewal**

**Building of Govt. S.S. School (Girls), Babehali**

Under Education Sector, BADP grant has been utilized mostly for construction of classrooms in gov. schools. One project for construction of library and a few for construction of boundary wall have also been implemented. In all such cases, the

infrastructure created facilitated the schools to hold classrooms and deliver better education facilities to the students. Further, some of the schools have been upgraded to High Schools and Senior Secondary Schools although such schools do get funds from Education Department and other programmes for building infrastructure. Small amounts of BADP fund in such schools would not create useful infrastructure. However, in a few cases as observed during the onsite visits to sample projects, the projects were left incomplete for want of funds. For example, construction of room in Village *Kotli Jawahar* in *Bamial* Block is not completed (installation of doors & windows, wall plastering and flooring is yet to be completed). Similarly, the side walls of staircase in case of Govt. S.S.. School (Girls), village *Babehali* has not been provided which is risky for students to climb the staircase.



**Construction of room for Govt. primary school, Village: *Kotli Jawahar*, Block: *Bamial***

### **3.3.2 Health Sector Infrastructure**



**Construction of Civil Dispensary Building, Village: *Talwandi Virk* Block *Gurdaspur***



**Construction of Mini Public Health Centre Building, Village: *Dalam*, Block: *Dera Baba Nanak***

Primary health care is one of the basic necessities and BADP fund had been utilized for only 6 projects (construction of public dispensary, providing x-ray machines, boundary wall & earth filling works) during 2007-08 and only one project in 2008-09 for construction of civil dispensary in village *Talwandi Virk*. Allocation of grant assistance for development of infrastructure for health facilities was relatively poor during both the years. Rural areas of Gurdaspur district face hardships in reaching towns/cities for better health facilities due to relatively poor commuting facilities from villages and lesser developments in border areas. More funds may be considered for development of health infrastructure. There was no allocation of BADP grants for health sector in *Bamial, Dinanagar, Dorangla & Kalanaur* blocks during 2007-08 and no grant was sanctioned to health sector except one project in *Gurdaspur* block during 2008-09. The mini public health centre building constructed in village *Dalam (B D Nanak block)*, though completed in all respect and handed over by implementing agency to user agency, is lying locked and utilized. Usage of infrastructure may be insisted upon for providing the benefits of infrastructure created to the villagers.

### 3.3.3 Agriculture Infrastructure



**Desilting/Excavation of village Pond - *Chak Amir, Block Bamial***



**Construction of retaining wall of pond, Village *Chaniewal, Block Dera Baba Nanak***

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for the people of border area as industries fight shy of these areas due to inadequate forward/backward linkages and security concerns. Agricultural marketing infrastructure, storage facilities and irrigation support are the infrastructure required in this region. Further, under

agriculture sector, the main works implemented are desilting of village waste ponds, drainage channels for wastewater disposal to village pond and construction of retaining walls of village ponds to protect the cropped land area from flooding, etc. The desilting of village pond (*chappar*) has been useful to provide increased storage for village waste water thereby providing better sanitation in the village. It is an infrastructure project rather than agricultural project. The allocation of funds for agriculture remained low at Rs.41.322 lakh (10%) of total grant sanctioned during 2007-08 and there were no allocation at all for agriculture projects during 2008-09. There were no allocation at all under this sector in *Dinanagar, Dorangla, and Gurdaspur* blocks in any of the year under consideration. As such desilting of ponds have been included in ineligible activities as per the guidelines applicable w.e.f. 2008-09.



**Desilting & Retaining wall of pond, Village: *Miani Jhabelan* Block: *Dinanagar***

In one case, (Desilting & Retaining wall of pond at village *Miani Jhabelan* in *Dinanagar* Block), the construction of retaining wall of village wastewater pond has not yielded any benefit since there is no drain to carry the village waste water to this pond.

### **3.3.4 Infrastructure Sector**

Among all sectors, infrastructure sector has received the maximum amount of BADP funds during both the years (72% fund allocation during 2007-08 and 60% funds allocation during 2008-09). The major activities covered under infrastructure are roads, including metalled link roads and approach road for BOPs, cement concrete flooring, brick-packed roads, drinking water supply, culverts, installation of solar lights, protection measures for soil conservation on river (*dariya*) bank, etc.



**Construction of 4 ways of village deras**  
**Village: *Rauwal* Block: *Dera Baba Nanak***



**Construction of link Road in area of BOP Metla**  
**under 49 Bn. Village: *Metla* Block: *Dera Baba Nanak***

Rural roads have claimed a large chunk of the funds flow under BADP. These roads have certainly established all-weather safe communication and surface transport facilities in border areas as also have facilitated better connectivity to market centers that, in turn, has enabled the farmers to sell their farm produce with greater ease. The roads have also benefited small farmers who were earlier using animal-driven carts for transport of farm inputs to farmlands and agricultural produce to market centers. Tractors and harvesters could reach the farmland easily because of improved rural roads developed under BADP at many places. Moreover, the road network facilitated and enhanced mobility of Border Security Forces in border areas patrolling against illicit trafficking of drugs, smuggling, infiltration and cross-border anti-national activities. Roads and culverts were also constructed along the fencing lines to facilitate the BSF to reach from the Border Out Posts to the watch points on the fencing lines and gates on the international border.

Rural connectivity is a major infrastructural requirement for development of rural areas. Not only do roads facilitate connecting the hinterlands to market centers but they also connect the rural people with necessary support services like health, higher education, etc. through better linkages with Block and District Head Quarters, Bus Terminus, Railway Stations and, above all, to the mainland. BADP grant has been utilized to the maximum extent for construction and development of infrastructure. The quality and utility of sample projects is satisfactory.





**Installation of solar light in Fish Park, Gurdaspur**

In one project (Installation of solar light in Fish Park, *Gurdaspur*), the investment has not yielded the desired benefits since all of the solar lights were defunct due to maintenance issues. The batteries of these solar lights were installed at 2 feet height on the light poles and have been stolen.

### **3.3.5 Social Infrastructure**



**Construction of Community centre Village: *Wadala Bangar*, Block: *Kalanaur***

**Construction of Community Centre, Village: *Chhina Bhet* Block: *Gurdaspur***

The social infrastructure created with BADP support are mainly Community Hall, providing gymnasium facility at Red Cross treatment centre, *Janj Ghar*, etc. Further, the infrastructure like the Community Hall is being used by the rural residents to hold Social, community and family programmes and functions. These

community halls are being maintained by Gram Panchayat. In certain sample cases, Community Halls were constructed in school premises since the Panchayat could not offer any other piece of land for its construction. These community hall are mainly used for educational purposes. As such, useful infrastructure for the community has been created under the component.

Overall, the infrastructure created under BADP has positively contributed to the quality and utility of the total infrastructural facilities available to the people of the area.

## **CHAPTER- IV**

### **OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **4.1 General Observations**

##### **4.1.1 Design & Technical Specifications**

It was observed that in almost all the cases, the amount allotted/sanctioned (Adm Approval), technical sanction & amount utilized was exactly the same which is improbable without either changing the quantity/volume of the assigned work or changing the scope/design/ technical specifications of the sanctioned work.

Grant under BADP was allocated to projects without any detailed pre-assessment of costs and any approved design of proposed structures. It was generally sanctioned as lump sums without any estimate, technical specification and plan of work to be executed. The allocated amount sometimes fell short to complete the project. Further, in the absence of an approved design, the Gram Panchayats/executing agencies tended to create large-sized or best possible asset which led to shortage of funds and made it difficult to complete the projects. Example are the room in a Govt. School in village *Kotli Jawahar, Bamial*, (left incomplete), construction of link road in area of BOP *Chandu wadala* under 49 Bn BSF and construction of link road in area of BOP *Metla* under 49 Bn BSF (both the roads sanctioned during 2007-08 and completed with additional sanction of grant during 2008-09). In view of this field experience, it is recommended that while sanctioning a project, it may be ensured that the project should have an appropriate design and the grant amount is sanctioned based on the detailed cost estimates at approved rates for the infrastructure/ activity so that no project remains incomplete.

##### **4.1.2 Identification of Projects on Ground**

Most of the projects undertaken with BADP grant support are visible but there is no signboard or any other landmark indicating the start and end of a particular project on the site. Since similar types of projects had been executed under different schemes along with these projects, it was, therefore, not possible to exactly differentiate & identify the location & details of these projects. However, the projects had been verified with the available records. It is recommended that proper boards displaying the fact of the project having been constructed with BADP grant support, together with the associated details, may be installed at a suitable location at the project site.

### **4.1.3 Constraints of Space for Physical Infrastructure**

Non-availability of appropriate land in village for the project often acted as a hindrance for execution of the sanctioned projects. Several community centers have been constructed in the school premises since no exclusive suitable piece of land was available for the construction of community centers. Similarly there was a delay of few months in construction of roads, brick pack pavements, etc. due to non-availability of land for the same.

### **4.1.4 Need-based Projects**

Most of the projects sanctioned under BADP grants are need-based and useful for communities at large in all the sectors. However, a few projects, e.g., solar lights in fish park, *Gurdaspur*, have not been able to provide desired benefits to the public since the batteries of all the solar lights were not in place. It was gathered from the discussions with visitors of the park that the batteries had been stolen which had made the solar lights in fish park defunct.

### **4.1.5 Handing over the Infrastructure to User Agency**

It was observed during onsite inspection of the BADP works that projects were handed over to the user agencies and are yielding the desired results. However, certain community halls constructed in school premises were being used for education purpose by the school and not for the intended purpose. In such cases, the name of work should have been changed to construction of rooms for Govt. School instead of construction of Community Center. However, most of the projects are of public infrastructure nature and are open to communities/public.

### **4.1.6 Quality Control & Monitoring**

It was noticed that only 2 or 3 JEs (Junior Engineers) were available in each block to provide technical support, a number considered inadequate to supervise all the works being carried out in a block. It is recommended that more technical field should be provided at village & block level to maintain quality standards. It is also recommended that Planning Department may also have some technical staff to do pre-appraisal and monitoring of the projects during implementation. District-level monitoring Committee may periodically verify the uses of the assets created under BADP scheme which will be helpful in putting the projects to appropriate uses. District Administration may take necessary action to fruitfully use the infrastructure created. It is self-evident that infrastructure left unused not only damages the assets but also restricts the benefit flow of such assets to the general public.

#### **4.1.7 Timely Release of Grant Assistance**

BADP grant is generally made available to executing agencies only towards the end of the year, which delays completion of projects and submission of Utilization Certificate (UC). Unless UC is submitted, grant for the next year is also not made available and the cycle of delay continues. In order to execute the projects on time, the grant may be released in first quarter of the year so that the projects would be completed and UC would be submitted by the end of March every year.

#### **4.1.8 Maintenance & Running Cost**

Under BADP, the projects are completed and handed over to the user-agencies. The responsibility of maintenance mainly rests with the user-agencies. As such no provision had been made for repair and maintenance of the projects. However, some of the Gram Panchayats are maintaining these assets from their own sources, especially the desilted waste water ponds. The provision for maintenance of assets was not provided for in the guidelines applicable for projects for the year 2008-09. This provision has now been added in the updated guidelines for the maintenance of assets created under BADP subject to the condition that such expenditure can be made only after three (3) years from the date of issue of completion certificate in respect of the asset. (State Governments can spend not more than 15% fund of the allocation of the State for this purpose). It is recommended that funds for maintenance of assets should be made available to the user/implementing agency, as per requirements.

#### **4.1.9 Priority Areas**

Activities like mobile dispensaries, public libraries, veterinary services, health infrastructure, use of improved seeds & fertilizers, drinking water, solar streetlights, etc. may get more allocation of BADP grant.

**4.1.10 Management Information System:** It was observed that data pertaining to BADP were available at District & Block level but the MIS originating from the village level were yet to be operational.

**4.1.11 Convergence of Centrally-sponsored Schemes:** It has been observed that the principle of convergence of Centrally/State-sponsored schemes had been followed at large. For instance, all the road projects under BADP were either approach road to a particular destination from the existing road or the missing link to connect the existing roads to make it a through road.

**4.1.12 Non-Permissible projects:** All the projects are permissible as per Guidelines BADP. However, desilting of ponds in village has been included in the ineligible item in guidelines applicable w.e.f. 2008-09 and no such project was

sanctioned during 2008-09. Construction of boundary wall has also been included in ineligible item w.e.f. 2008-09 BADP guidelines but in case of Construction of Building of Govt. Middle School, Village: *Thanewal* Block *Gurdaspur* and Village: *Hardo Bathwala (Bhatta Colony)* Block *Gurdaspur*, boundary wall had been constructed along with the school room.

#### **4.2 Allotment of Funds during 2007-08 and 2008-09.**

Out of Rs.427.72 lakh allotted to *Gurdaspur* District, Rs.97.53 (23% of total allocation) and Rs.97.6 lakh (23% of total allocation) were sanctioned for *D B Nanak* and *N J Singh* respectively. It is felt that instead of covering all villages of a block under BADP, villages within 10 Km of international border may only be considered for BADP grant. The distance of project site/villages from international border is being mentioned in the proposals submitted to State Level Screening Committee but the same is not mentioned in the Quarterly Progress Reports. It is recommended that distance from international border may also be mentioned in the progress reports available on the website.

*Kalanaur* and *Gurdaspur* blocks received 13% and 18% of grant allocation during 2007-08 and 16% and 18 % during 2008-09 respectively. *Bamial*, block received least amount of grant during both the years, i.e. 5% in 2007-08 and 9% during 2008-09. *Dorangle* and *Dinanagr* blocks received 9% each in 2007-08 and 9% and 12 % respectively during 2008-09.

Infrastructure sector is the single largest activity accounting for 59% of projects sanctioned involving 71% of grant assistance sanctioned during 2007-08. During 2007-08, Social sector received 11 % of funds during 2007-08, followed by Agriculture (10%), health (4%) and education (4%).

During 2008-09 as well, Infrastructure sector received the maximum allocation, i.e. Rs.305.78 lakh (60% of the total allocation), followed by social (12%), education (26%), and health (4%). No fund was allocated for agriculture sector during 2008-09. As indicated above, the health and education sector could receive the least share of grant. It is recommended that a balance may be maintained in sector-wise sanction of grant since health and education are as important as infrastructure and others sectors.

## ANNEXURE - I

### Methodology of Distribution of Outlay among Border Districts and Border Blocks

(i) **Total Population** = P1, Population of District P1 D1 & Population of Block P1 B1

(ii) **Total Area** = P2, Area of District=P1 D2 & Area of Block = P2 B2

(iii) **Total Length of International Border** = P3,

Length of international border of District = P3 D3,

Length of International Border of Block = P3 B3

Step 1:- Divide the total allocation equally among P1, P2 and P3

Step 2:- Funds allocated above this basis be F1, F2 & F3

Step 3:- For distribution among district

(a) On the basis of Population =  $\frac{P1 D1}{P1} \times F1 = A$

(b) On the basis of Area =  $\frac{P2 D2}{P1} \times F2 = B$

(c) On the basis of Length =  $\frac{P3 D1}{P3} \times F3 = C$

(d) Total allocation of the District (D) = A + B + C

Step 4 For distribution among Blocks

**Total allocation of the District (B) =  $\frac{P1 B1}{P1 D1} \times A + \frac{P2 B2}{P2 D2} \times B + \frac{P3 B3}{P3 D3} \times C$**

*Source: Annual Plan 2011-12, Govt. of Punjab*

## ANNEXURE 2.1

Sector	2007-08						2008-09						Total					
	Total Projects	sample Projects	%	Total Amount	Sample project Amount	%	Total Projects	sample Projects	%	Total Amount	project Ar	%	Total Projects	sample Projects	%	Total Amount	project Ar	%
<b>Bamial</b>																		
Education	4	2	50	4.00	2.00	50	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	4	2	50	4.00	2.00	50
Health	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
Agriculture	2	1	50	4.85	2.00	41	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	2	1	50	4.85	2.00	41
Infrastructure	7	3	43	12.77	7.27	57	2	2	100	38.71	16.78	43	9	5	56	51.48	24.05	47
Social	1	1	100	1.00	1.00	100	1		0	5.00	5.00	100	2	1	50	6	6.00	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>22.62</b>	<b>12.27</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>43.71</b>	<b>21.78</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>66.33</b>	<b>34.05</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>DB Nanak</b>																		
Education	1	1	100	1.00	1	100	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	1	1	100	1.00	1.00	100
Health	4	1	25	8.88	5.85	66	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	4	1		8.88	5.85	66
Agriculture	5	2	40	17.27	6	35	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	5	2	40	17.27	6.00	35
Infrastructure	14	6	43	69.38	46.11	66	12	5	42	103.65	65.74	63	26	11	42	173.03	111.85	65
Social	1	1	100	1.00	1	100	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	1	1	100	1.00	1.00	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>97.53</b>	<b>59.96</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>12.00</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>103.65</b>	<b>65.74</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>201.18</b>	<b>125.7</b>	<b>365.2627</b>
<b>Dinanagar</b>																		
Education	1	1	100	1.68	1.68	100	3	1	33	51.00	40.00	78	4	2	50	52.68	41.68	79
Health	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0.00	0		0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
Infrastructure	11	5	45	38.62	17.57	45	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	11	5	45	38.62	17.57	45
Social	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	3	1	33	14.73	5.00	34	3	1	33	14.73	5.00	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>40.30</b>	<b>19.25</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>65.73</b>	<b>45.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18.00</b>	<b>8.00</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>106.03</b>	<b>64.25</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Dorangla</b>																		
Education	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	4	2	50	38.88	20.00	51	4	2	50	38.88	20.00	51
Health	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0		0.00	0.00	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
Infrastructure	8	3	38	31.20	10.32	33	2	1	50	8.33	7.65	92	10	4	40	39.53	17.97	45
Social	2	1	50	6.39	1.50	23	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	2	1	50	6.39	1.50	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>37.59</b>	<b>11.82</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>47.21</b>	<b>27.65</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>84.80</b>	<b>39.47</b>	<b>47</b>



Gurdaspur																			
Sector	2007-08						2008-09						Total						
	Total Projects	sample Projects	%	Total Amount	Sample project	%	Total Projects	sample Projects	%	Total Amount	project Ar	%	Total Projects	sample Projects	%	Total Amount	project Ar	%	
Education	1	1	100	2.00	2.00	100	8	5	63	41.00	30.00	73	9	6	67	43.00	32.00	74	
Health	1	1	100	4.73	4.73	100	1	1	100	8.80	8.80	100	2	2	100	13.53	13.53	100	
Agriculture	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	
Infrastructure	12	3	25	39.00	23.00	59	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	12	3	25	39.00	23.00	59	
Social	9	4	44	30.00	16.00	53	6	2	33	40.00	20.00	50	15	6	40	70.00	36.00	51	
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>75.73</b>	<b>45.73</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>89.80</b>	<b>58.80</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>165.53</b>	<b>104.53</b>	<b>63</b>	
<b>Kalanaur</b>																			
Education	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	
Health	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	
Agriculture	2	1	50	3.49	1.00	29	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	2	1	50	3.49	1.00	29	
Infrastructure	13	5	38	46.36	23.00	50	11	5	45	83.66	35.44	42	24	10	42	130.02	58.44	45	
Social	1	1	100	6.50	6.50	100	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	1	1	100	6.50	6.50	100	
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>56.35</b>	<b>30.50</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>11.00</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>83.66</b>	<b>35.44</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>140.01</b>	<b>65.94</b>	<b>47</b>	
<b>N J Singh</b>																			
Education	8	3	38	9.50	3.50	37	1	1	100	2.13	2.13	100	9	4	44	11.63	5.63	48	
Health	1	1	100	3.00	3.00	100	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	1	1	0	3.00	3.00	0	
Agriculture	6	2	33	15.71	2.00	13	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	6	2	33	15.71	2.00	13	
Infrastructure	7	3	43	69.39	54.09	78	7	4	57	71.43	34.66	49	14	7	50	140.82	88.75	63	
Social	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.00</b>	<b>9.00</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>97.60</b>	<b>62.59</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>8.00</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>73.56</b>	<b>36.79</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>171.16</b>	<b>99.38</b>	<b>58</b>	
<b>Total</b>																			
Education	15	8	53	18.18	10.18	56	16	9	56	133.01	92.13	69	31	17	55	151.19	102.31	68	
Health	6	3	50	16.61	13.58	82	1	1	100	8.8	8.8	100	7	4	57	25.41	22.38	88	
Agriculture	15	6	40	41.32	11	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	6	40	41.32	11.00	27	
Infrastructure	72	28	39	306.72	181.36	59	34	17	50	305.78	160.27	52	106	45	42	612.50	341.63	56	
Social	14	8	57	44.89	26	58	10	3	30	59.73	30	50	24	11	46	104.62	56.00	54	
<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>427.72</b>	<b>242.12</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>61.00</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>507.32</b>	<b>291.20</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>935.04</b>	<b>533.32</b>	<b>57</b>	

## **ANNEXURE 2.2**

### **Inspection /Evaluation of BADP Projects in Gurdaspur District of Punjab undertaken by NABCONS**

Sl. No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Field visit: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Name of the Work:-</b>	
<b>1. Project Details</b>	
Location of project	
a. Brief description of works	
b. Implementing Department / Agency (PWD / Panchayat/RWD/ Industries, Others - Pl. specify)	
c. Name with designation of the officer presently in charge	
d. Type of Project (Road, Building, Bridge, Agriculture, Power Supply, Drinking water, Sanitation, Education, etc.)	
<b>2. Project Particulars - Physical</b>	
a. Date of Commencement	
b. Date of Completion	
c. Target for completion by	
d. Delay in Completion, if any	
e. Reasons for delay, if any	
f. No. of villages/towns benefited	
g. Names of the benefiting villages/ towns:	
h. Total population benefited	

i. Nature of benefits/Impact (cropping pattern change, drudgery reduction, health, education, sanitation, distance reduction, marketing, etc.)	
<b>3. Project Particulars - Financial</b>	
a. Date of sanction	
b. Sanctioned Cost of the Work	
c. Technical approval	Date                      Amount
d. Administrative approval	Date                      Amount
e. Execution of work (tendering/work order/department)	
f. Expenditure incurred	
g. Reasons for variation in cost, if any	
<b>4. Status of Project</b>	
a. Whether completed in all respect	
b. Utilization certificate submitted	
c. Present condition of the work	
d. Monitoring/Inspection Carried out by department/agency	
e. Any other information/comments	

**5. OTHER INFORMATION:**

Constraints in implementation, if any	
Factors/difficulties hampering full realization of intended benefits, if any	
Deviation in implementation of planned work, if any.	
Quality of assets	
Maintenance of assets	
Usage of assets	
User fee, if any	
People's view about the project	
Areas of concerns, if any	
Suggestions, if any	