

Performance of Mission Antyodaya Gram Panchayats

- A Quick Mid-term Assessment study to track the progress



Centre for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj
Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India
Rajendranagar, Hyderabad - 500 030

Performance of Mission Antyodaya Gram Panchayats

– A Quick Mid-term Assessment Study to track the Progress



**Centre for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj
Rajendranagar, Hyderabad – 500 030**

September, 2018

Study teams

Dr G Venkata Raju, Dr Hemanth Kumar and Dr Anuradha	-	Andhra Pradesh
Dr Murugesan and Mr. Hari Prasad	-	Tamil Nadu
Mr. Santanu Bhowmick	-	Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha & MP
Mr. Govind Kumar	-	Gujarat & Haryana
Dr. Rajkumar Pammi	-	Karnataka
Dr. Lohidas and Dr. Manikandan A D	-	Kerala
Ms. Khushboo Ahire and Mr. Jitendar	-	Maharashtra
Dr. Rajeshwar	-	Telangana
Dr. Prabakara Reddy	-	Punjab
Dr. Atungbou	-	Tripura
Mr. Dambarudhar Garada and Dr. Muttanna	-	Uttar Pradesh

Project Directors

Dr G Venkata Raju
Dr Vanishree Joseph

CONTENTS

	Page No
Acknowledgements	
Executive Summary	i - vi
1. Background, Objectives and Methodology	1 - 4
2. Overall Progress of Mission	
Antyodaya Gram Panchayats pairs	5 - 54
3. Comparative Account of Performance of Mission Antyodaya Gram Panchayats	55 - 206
4. Summary of Findings on Success of Village Development	207 - 219
Annexures	220 - 225
Tables	226 - 292
Figures	

Annexures

	Page No
Annexure – 1 List of 120 Mission Antyodaya GPs scored more than 80 score	220 - 222
Annexure – 2 Frequency Distribution of Gram Panchayats of 15 States selected for MA study	223
Annexure – 3 List of Sample Mission Antyodaya Gram Panchayat Pairs Identified in 15 States	224 - 225

List of Tables

	Page No
Andhra Pradesh	
2.1.1 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Kajuluru – G.Moolapalem GP Pair in East Godavari District	226
2.1.2 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Ampolu – Thirlangi GP Pair in Srikakulam District	227
2.1.2 (A) Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Thirlangi GP villages (2) in Srikakulam District	228
2.1.3 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Kambavalasa – Palem GP Pair in Vizianagaram District	229
2.1.3 (A) Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Kambavalasa GP villages (2) in Vizianagaram District	230
2.1.3 (B) Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Palem GP villages (4) in Vizianagaram District	231
2.1.4 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Chennugaripalle – Nalisettipalle GP Pair in Chittoor District	232
2.1.5 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Khajipet – Sannupalle GP Pair in Y.S.R. Kadapa District	233
2.1.6 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Veludurthi –Mettupalle GP Pair in Kurnool District	234
2.1.7 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Vaddali – Lothu Gedda GP Pair in Visakhapatnam District	235
2.1.7 (A) Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Lothu Gedda GP villages (10) in Visakhapatnam District	236 - 239
Bihar	
2.2.1 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Pandual – Sagarpur GP Pair in Madhubani District	240
2.2.1 (A) Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Sagarpur GP villages (3) in Madhubani District	241
Gujarat	
2.3.1 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Panthawada – Choudungri GP Pair in Kantha District	242
2.3.2 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Gadhula – Bhadi GP Pair in Bhavnagar District	243
Haryana	
2.4.1 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Barwasani – Pinana GP Pair in Sonipat District	244
Jharkhand	
2.5.1 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Gopalpur – Ghatshila GP Pair in East Singhbhum District	245
2.5.1 (A) Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Ghatshila GP villages (2) in East Singhbhum District	246
Karnataka	
2.6.1 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Koujalagi – Lolatur GP Pair in Belagavi District	247
2.6.1 (A) Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Lolatur GP villages (2) in Belagavi District	248

2.6.2 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Nelyady – Shirady GP Pair in Dakshin Kannada	249
2.6.3 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Hulkoti – Harlapur GP Pair in Gadag District	250
2.6.4 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Gujjadi – Ullur GP Pair in Uduppi District	251

Kerala

2.7.1 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Thuravoor – Thycattussery GP Pair in Alappuzha Dist	252
2.7.2 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Pattanakkad - Mararikulam North GP Pair in Alappuzha District	253
2.7.3 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Kanjikuzhi - Aryad GP Pair in Alappuzha District	254
2.7.4 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Puthenvelikkara - Kunnukara GP Pair in Ernakulam District	255
2.7.5 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Vadakekkara - Alangad GP Pair in Ernakulam District	256
2.7.6 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Avoly - Asamannoor GP Pair in Ernakulam District	257
2.7.7 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Vechoor - Kuruthode GP Pair in Kozhikode District	258

Madhya Pradesh

2.8.1 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Baktra - Anwalighat GP Pair in Sehore District	259
2.8.1 (A) Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Anwalighat GP villages (2) in Sehore District	260

Maharashtra

2.9.1 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Bela - Whilewada GP Pair in Bhandara District	261
2.9.2 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Knamwargram - Sawli GP Pair in Wardha District	262
2.9.3 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Chandrapur - Dadh Khurd GP Pair in Ahmednagar District	263
2.9.4 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Parinche - Salavade GP Pair in Pune District	264
2.9.5 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Tehare - Belgaon GP Pair in Nashik District	265

Odhisa

2.10.1 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Rusipada - Ramdaspur GP Pair in Cuttack District	266
2.10.1 (A) Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Rusipada villages (2) GP in Cuttack District	267
2.10.1 (B) Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Ramdaspur GP villages (5) in Cuttack District	268 & 269

Punjab

2.11.1 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Bhandal – Bhakhariwal GP Pair in Gurudaspur District	270
2.11.2 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Usmanpur – Bains GP Pair in Nawanshahr District	271
2.11.3 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Jadla – Bhangal kalan GP Pair in Nawanshahr District	272
2.11.4 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Mana Singh Wala – Kakar GP Pair in Ferozepur District	273

Tamil Nadu

2.12.1 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Kambalapatti – Paduvampalli GP Pair in Coimbatore District	274
2.12.2 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Ichipalayam – Pudur GP Pair in Erode District	275
2.12.3 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Periyapatti – Virum-ampalayam GP Pair of Tirupur District	276
2.12.4 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Adiyannuthu – Noothalapuram GP Pair in Dindigul District	277
2.12.5 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Achundanayal – Ilamanoor GP Pair in Rmamanathapuram District	278
2.12.6 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Amaravathiputhur – P.Muthupattinam GP Pair in	

Sivaganga District	279
2.12.7 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Virichiyur- Sukkampatti GP Pair in Madurai District	280

Telangana

2.13.1 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Tellapur - Wadakpalle GP Pair in Sangareddy District	281
2.13.2 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Konaimakula - Shapur GP Pair in Warangal Rural District	282
2.13.3 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Kondamadugu - Uppalaphad GP Pair in Yadadri District	283

Tripura

2.14.1 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Kalachari - Kulai RF Extension GP Pair in Dhalai District	284
---	-----

Uttar Pradesh

2.15.1 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Utwara-Madak GP Pair in Aligarh District	285
2.15.2 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Sirsa - Akouni GP Pair in Gonda District	286
2.15.3 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Lalaganj- Savaralala GP Pair in Basti District	287
2.15.3 (A) Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Savaralala GP villages (3) in Basti District	288
2.15.4 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Banpur – Korma GP Pair in Basti District	289
2.15.4 (A) Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Korma GP villages (3) in Basti District	290
2.15.5 Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Gana – Chakiya GP Pair in Basti District	291
2.15.5 (A) Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Chakiya GP villages (3) in Basti District	292

List of Figures

	Page No
Andhra Pradesh	
2.1.1 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Kajuluru – G.Moolapalem GP Pair in E G District	5
2.1.2 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Ampolu – Thirlangi GP Pair in Srikakulam District	6
2.1.3 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Kambavalasa – Palem GP Pair in Vizianagaram District	7
2.1.4 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Chennugaripalle – Nalisettipalle GP Pair in Chittoor District	8
2.1.5 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Khajipet – Sannupalle GP Pair in Y.S.R. Kadapa District	9
2.1.6 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Veludurthi –Mettupalle GP Pair in Kurnool District	9
2.1.7 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Vaddali – Lothu Gedda GP Pair in Visakhapatnam District	10
Bihar	
2.2.1 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Pandual – Sagarpur GP Pair in Madhubani District	11
Gujarat	
2.3.1 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Panthawada – Choudungri GP Pair in Kantha District	12
2.3.2 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Gadhula – Bhadi GP Pair in Bhavnagar District	13
Haryana	
2.4.1 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Barwasani – Pinana GP Pair in Sonipat District	14

Jharkhand

2.5.1 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Gopalpur – Ghatshila GP Pair in East Singhbhum District	15
--	----

Karnataka

2.6.1 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Koujalagi – Lolatur GP Pair in Belagavi District	16
2.6.2 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Nelyady – Shirady GP Pair in Dakshin Kannada	17
2.6.3 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Hulkoti – Harlapur GP Pair in Gadag District	18
2.6.4 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Gujjadi – Ullur GP Pair in Uduppi District	19

Kerala

2.7.1 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Thuravoor – Thycattusery GP Pair in Alappuzha District	19
2.7.2 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Pattanakad - Mararikulam North GP Pair in Alappuzha Dist	20
2.7.3 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Kanjikuzhi - Aryad GP Pair in Alappuzha District	21
2.7.4 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Puthenvelikkara - Kunnukara GP Pair in Ernakulam District	22
2.7.5 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Vadakekkara - Alangad GP Pair in Ernakulam District	22
2.7.6 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Avoly - Asamanoor GP Pair in Ernakulam District	23
2.7.7 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Vechoor - Kuruthode GP Pair in Kozhikode District	24

Madhya Pradesh

2.8.1 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Baktra - Anwalighat GP Pair in Sehore District	25
---	----

Maharashtra

2.9.1 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Bela - Whilewada GP Pair in Bhandara District	25
2.9.2 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Knamwargram - Sawli GP Pair in Wardha District	26
2.9.3 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Chandrapur - Dadh Khurd GP Pair in Ahmednagar District	27
2.9.4 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Parinche - Salavade GP Pair in Pune District	28
2.9.5 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Tehare - Belgaon GP Pair in Nashik District	29

Odisha

2.10.1 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Rusipada - Ramdaspur GP Pair in Cuttack District	30
--	----

Punjab

2.11.1 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Bhandal – Bhakhariwal GP Pair in Gurudaspur District	31
2.11.2 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Usmanpur – Bains Pair in Nawanshahr District	32
2.11.3 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Jadla – Bhangal Kalan GP Pair in Nawanshahr District	33
2.11.4 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Mana Singh Wala – kakar GP Pair in Ferozepur District	34

Tamil Nadu

2.12.1 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Kambalapatti – Paduvampalli GP Pair in Coimbatore Dist	35
2.12.2 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Ichipalayam – Pudur GP Pair in Erode District	36
2.12.3 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Periyapatti – Virum-ampalayam GP Pair of Tirupur District	37
2.12.4 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Adiyanthu – Noothalapuram GP Pair in Dindigul District	38

2.12.5 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Achundanayal – Ilamanoor GP Pair in Ramanathapuram District	39
2.12.6 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Amaravathiputhur –P.Muthupattinam GP Pair in Sivaganga District	40
2.12.7 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Virichiyur- Sukkampatti GP Pair in Madurai District	41

Telangana

2.13.1 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Tellapur - Wadakpalle GP Pair in Sangareddy District	42
2.13.2 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Konaimakula - Shapur GP Pair in Warangal Rural District	43
2.13.3 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Kondamadugu - Uppalaphad GP Pair in Yadadri District	43

Tripura

2.14.1 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Kalachari - Kulai RF Extension GP Pair in Dhalai District	44
---	----

Uttar Pradesh

2.15.1 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Utwara - Madak GP Pair in Aligarh District	45
2.15.2 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Sirsa - Akouni GP Pair in Gonda District	46
2.15.3 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Lalaganj– Savaralala GP Pair in Basti District	47
2.15.4 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Banpur – Korma GP Pair in Basti District	48
2.15.5 Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya in Gana – Chakiya GP Pair in Basti District	49

Acknowledgements

This study was entrusted by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. We would like to thank Secretary to the Ministry of Rural Development, Shri. Amarjeet Sinha IAS, for his invariable support and motivation to conduct this study. His direction to the secretaries of all sample states regarding this research study, has helped us to collect required information. Shri. Sanjeev Kumar IAS, Additional Secretary to the Ministry of Rural Development has guided us in each and every stage of the study. Their continuous support throughout the research is remarkable and we thank them immensely for providing us an opportunity to pursue this research of national importance. We thank our Director General, Dr. W. R. Reddy IAS for his insight, guidance and expertise that greatly facilitated us to complete the research. He is our source of inspiration for swift action and concrete decision to move forward fearlessly and complete the research within stipulated time. Our colleagues from National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj deserve appreciation for providing us the field reality in the form of data collection and complete the report within short span of time. In spite of the rough weather and floods in some part of the country, the study team have done meticulous work and reached every nook and corner to gather data. We are indebted to their strenuous effort and arduous task.

The cooperation rendered by the Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj of the study states is highly appreciated. They made arrangements for the field visits and coordinated with the District level officers. We thank them profoundly. We are also grateful to block, district and state level Rural Development and Panchayati Raj officials who were part of this research for sharing their pearls of wisdom with us during the course of this research. Various sectoral departments have also furnished data upon our request without any hindrance. We owe our deep gratitude to them also. Last but not least we would like to express our gratitude to all the Gram Panchayat Presidents, PRI functionaries, SHG members, community based organizations and people of the Gram Panchayat for their kind cooperation and endowing us with the required information to track the process and progress happened in the Mission Antyodaya Gram Panchayats. Without them this work would not have been possible. They spared their valuable time with us keeping aside their busy schedule and patiently helped us to record all the information required for this study. They are the real change makers at the grassroots and all the credits go to them for making India to progress towards eradicating poverty. Finally we thank each and every one who are directly and indirectly involved in this research project.

Dr G Venkata Raju
Dr Vanishree Joseph

Executive Summary

In order to ensure convergence of various government interventions of different Ministries with improved accountability for achieving saturation, Gram Panchayat Mission Antyodaya (MA) has been launched. It is a State - led initiative for transforming lives and livelihoods of rural people in a phased manner. In its first phase, MA has targeted 1,00,00,000 households in 5,000 rural clusters or 50,000 Gram Panchayats in 1,000 days on measurable effective outcomes considering the need of optimizing the efforts through inter-sectoral approach. Out of the 50,000 GPs allocated to 35 States / UTs on the basis of deprivation and populations size, the States / UTs have identified the GPs based on potential of social capital and community action. For these Mission Antyodaya GPs, the data with regard to 37 indicators connected to six key parameters such as (i) irrigation, (ii) infrastructure, (iii) economic development & livelihoods, (iv) health, nutrition, sanitation, (v) women empowerment and (vi) financial inclusion were collected and uploaded through the baseline survey conducted in August 2017. The scores obtained by GPs are different as the performances are different; 120 GPs of 15 states have scored higher than 80 (out of 100). In view of this, Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) desires to know the processes and progress made in 120 GPs of Mission Antyodaya which scored more than 80 points and also in comparison with the low performing GPs of the concerned state.

In this regard, at the instance of MoRD, National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR) has taken up the study in all 15 states which have GPs scoring more than 80 marks comparing with GPs which scored less from the same state / district with the objectives (i) to find out the progress and processes under taken in MA GPs (ii) to evaluate/compare the inter-se performance of parameters in the high performing Panchayats and their performance with that of the low performing Panchayats and (iii) to document and map the successful cases, underlying factors and reasons to scale/replicate the success in other Panchayats.

The study has been designed to cover 50 High Performing Mission Antyodaya Gram Panchayats (HP-MAGPs) and 50 Low Performing Mission Antyodaya Gram Panchayats (LP-MAGPs). The selection of sample 50 HP-MAGPs from the 15 states was done based on the criteria -- in proportion to the GPs from the sample states with minimum of one GP from state. As far as the selection of sample 50 LP-MAGPs of the 15 states is concerned, the matching GP preferably with less than 50 score has been taken in to consideration. Care has been taken in identification of LP-MAGPs for matching with the characteristics of HP-MAGPs with regard to (i) natural resources (ii) distance from urban local bodies (iii) market access (iv) connecting road network (v) industrial development, etc. As such, 50 Pairs of GPs were identified to undertake the study in 15 states in consultation with District

Panchayat Office. A total of 16 study teams with faculty and consultants as team leaders / superiors had been deployed for each team to cover 3 – 4 GP pairs with the support of two assistants in the field; one of them was the person already trained / used in the baseline survey. The same GP schedule that had been used for baseline study was used to understand / check the current status / progress of indicators' performance by collecting primary data (quantitative and qualitative) at GP level. In addition, Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with functionaries and elected representatives were conducted at GP level to have feedback on availability / improvement of indicator based services and to know the opinion on performance with reasons for achievements / shortfalls through a checklist. Analysis of data was undertaken to assess key variables / changes perceived at outcome level with regard to six key parameters and 37 indicators. The report contains four chapters; first chapter on background, objectives and methodology, second chapter on overall progress of the MAGPs, third chapter on comparative account of key parameters and indicators of the MAGPs and the fourth and last chapter on summarisation of factors and underlying reasons for success of village development.

As noticed in the beginning of study, there are cases of some distortions. Assigning of weightages to the indicators happened to be not exact; in some cases it was low reporting and in some cases it was high reporting of scores. It requires validation of indicators and tracking systems in order to ensure continuous and effective monitoring. However, these differences have been rectified and updated during the study for the sample GPs and reported the progress with correct figure of score against the indicator / key parameter.

This study has tracked the progress made with regard to six parameters in Mission Antyodaya Gram Panchayats and explored the reasons for high performance. Convergence and accountability factors have been examined while analyzing reasons which contributed to the high performance of some Gram Panchayats. Several major factors are identified for the best performance. **Active social participation is the key factor**, found to be crucial compared to the GP with poor community participation. Collective decision is the key for any good cause. Due to active participation of community as an entity, many things could be possible for village development. This active participation had happened in the high performing GPs which resulted in addiction-free GPs, reducing pollution, etc apart from many village development activities made possible in effective manner. This participation happened through teachers, youth, retired officials, educated sections and other who have commitment. The efforts and commitment of village president is seen different from GP to GP. It is apt to attribute that the **leadership role is a significant contributor** for high performance GPs which happened as a result of conducting gram sabhas regularly, taking decisions with peoples participation, etc. Primarily, villagers would like to see the effective leadership in terms of implementation of development activities in a transparent manner. Leaders who have taken decisions in

consultation with the other functionaries results in to success in most cases. Effective functioning of panchayats executive body was main reason in many cases with able leadership of the village president concerned. As a result of that many villages have achieved the target of toilet construction in order to ensure open defecation free villages. Participation and acceptance of the community, though it is voluntary but becomes mandatory by the high performing GPs whereas this effort is weak in most of the low performing GPs.

Apart from the leadership qualities of elected representatives efficient gram panchayat officials with a will to involve in village development are seen in high performing GPs. **Effective functioning of PRI functionaries** with apt response is noticed to be very important driving force for the better performance of GPs in orderly manner. It is important to note that almost all the infrastructural facilities like construction of roads, availability of piped water, schools and health care centre through Government administrative system using exclusively allotted funds. As confirmed by the village elders, the role of local government officials and gram panchayat members play a crucial role in the process of bringing and maintaining such basic infrastructural facilities at village level appropriately. The HPGP through its efficient members, has moved to e-governance which paved way for success in creating awareness about various social issues and making every transaction of GP in more transparent manner.

Though the role of sectoral departments are not uniform across the GPs (high and low performing), the interest paid by individuals (officials) with regard to the subject concerned is noteworthy. Hence, **effective functioning of Sectoral department** functionaries has gained prominence in village development. Usually, the representative officials of the sectoral departments are stationed at block level. However, the attendance / association of officials of sectoral department like agricultural, horticultural, fisheries animal husbandry, etc with important meetings at low performing GPs is poor compared to the prominence given to the high performing GPs. As a result of that even most of the Gram Panchayat presidents of low performing GPs are not aware of the officials concerned to any particular sectoral department. This results in poor evaluation of the natural resources available at GP level and also in making the plans prepared appropriately for the utilization of these resources. The prime duty of making the availability of technical services particularly in the field of agriculture, horticulture, livestock management, etc is still a dream for most of the deprived people belonging to the GPs that are not rated well in performance.

High level of **awareness on government schemes** among all is seen evident in well performing GPs. Because of the high educational status and social background, the public representatives are capable of utilizing the opportunities well. They are aware of the various government schemes for the benefit of village as well as deprived people. In general, the public representatives belonging to well performing GPs are active in

participation and keen in knowing the govt policies, strategies, programmes, schemes, etc. Most of them have undergone good number of capacity building trainings and still they are eager to participate if they get an opportunity. Such enthusiasm is lacking in most of the people in low performing GPs.

Apart from these factors having an **advantage of GP village being a single unit** is also a major contributor for progress. Single Gram panchayat village has greater advantage than the GP with more number of villages. Except one or two HP-MAGPs, most of the LP-MAGPs have more than two villages / hamlets under main village (GP). Allocation of funds in accordance with the population size of the GP is not in preference to the GPs having more hamlets; less population with more number of GPs (LP-MAGPs) are getting less funds against the requirement of development needs. For example, the total length of road network of a GP covering all hamlets requires more funds than the GP with less total length of roads in a single unit of GP. **Locational advantage and better access to opportunities** like proximity to urban and plain areas, tourist spots have also played a significant role in high performing GPs. Development of infrastructure, industrialization and urbanisation have been made possible due to nearest location of the village to city. Because of the good road connectivity, access to specialised healthcare and higher education facilities made possible. As good infrastructural facilities with amenities are accessible, villagers do not prefer to migrate.

Other than these, **collaborative institutional support from outside** extended by some organizations is mainly focused on high performing GPs than low performing GPs. This is again the matter of choosing the GP which is convenient to the institution concerned than the GP which is on demand. Adoption of villages by individual and organisations is seen better for the development of villages. Their contributions are observed on particular aspect of development. This emphasizes the need of collaborating organisations to choose GPs based on the actual need / scope of outcome level performance. Through this effort, it is possible that GPs which are not well equipped would be able to get required support. It has been observed that the functionaries of well performing GPs are looking for using technology for overcoming the problems most economical manner and deliver the services in better manner. Therefore, **appropriate use of technology** has served as the contributing factor for high performing panchayats. Less use of paper, partial implementation of digital payments, solar based infrastructure, etc are picking up in high performing GPs. Awareness on use of existing technology is made available to the GPs through various IEC means. Solar plant, chilling unit, e-governance, smart PDS are some of the initiatives taken with the help of technology and these are followed well in HPGPs than in the LPGPs.

Better access to officials matters the most in implementation of programmes speedily and effectively. Due to better amenities at nearby town and cities, officials are preferring to stay and operate from there in order to avail the education and medical facilities on

demand. This result in poor coordination at GP level (LP-MAGP) compared to the availability of particularly PRI functionaries, in well performing GPs. In some instances, due to proximity of some well performing GPs with nearby towns and cities, the officials working in cities prefer to stay in nearby GPs. As a result of that these GPs are flourishing well with the settlement of migrated population thereby strengthening the GP status economically. In these village, implementation of government schemes are done speedily and timely. People of these panchayats are quite aware of government plans and programmes. They participate in decision making and gram sabha meetings because of increased accountability. All government schemes are implemented effectively and timely in order to avoid unnecessary complaints by the people.

Funds are primary requirement for any function in the Panchayats. To sustain and maintain the facilities created and to initiate new projects, finance is needed. Fourteenth Finance Commission has come to its rescue with its allocation of funds. Although the **allocation of FFC grants** are as per the population size, the utilisation of funds was seen appropriate in well performing GPs. As a result of that most of the HP-MGPs received performance grants which happened to be used for further developmental activities. Though the allocation of FFC funds is in accordance with the population, the distribution and utilisation of these funds is concentrated in HP-MAGP which is single unit of GP. In the case of LP-MAGP, the FFC funds were utilised mostly for main village in the GP and the development needs of other villages have been neglected as the funds are meagre in proportion to the requirement of total demand. **Access and exploring of various financial sources from sectoral departments** is also the initiative of the high performing GPs. HP-MAGP Panchayat Raj functionaries have successfully undertaken many water conservation methods such as chain check dams, water retention in well etc., due to which agriculture has flourished and made the village prosperous. Use of solar handpumps and lamps are also promoted in the households in the village. Water conservation methods are adopted to maintain the greenery in the surrounding by using water retention methods. For these activities, sectoral department funds are utilized. Likewise, **Fund from CSR** has also played an important role in the development of some HP-MAGPs. CSR activities of the corporate sector can be more appropriate if they integrate their activities with the Gram Panchayats which are not well equipped with the facilities.

Generally, the decision of convergence of funds at the time of planning stage itself is common. In view of the growing instances of decentralized planning with people participation in GPs, some of the well performing villages are serious about **exploring convergence opportunities at the time of implementation** also when they really feel about the need of financial constraints. Most of the convergence happened with MGNREGA funds only that to for the construction of solid waste management units. This

has happened as result of issuance of guidelines to fill the gap of funds with the provision of MGNREGS. Similar efforts are required to be in place for other schemes with required provisions. Performances of well performing GPs are good in respect of **grabbing opportunities of Own Source Revenue (OSR)** compared to the Low performing GPs. The generation of funds under this category is made possible in different ways in different GPs based on the locally available resources. Baring few instances of efforts, exploring to generate OSR in low performing GPs is very poor. For independent functioning as an institution of local self-government, efforts should be made to generate its own source of revenue. In this context, the accountability of PRIs is crucial in order augment own source revenue to provide public services. Formulation of viable Gram Panchayat Development Plan with the powers of financial autonomy need to be strengthened.

The status of **GPDP based planning and use of Plan Plus** is more or less similar in all GPs. But the awareness is comparatively seen well in high performing GPs. In depth interaction with PRI functionaries revealed that in some villages, GPDP preparation was done in a routine manner of collection of the views from a few elders at the instance of officials. Real participation of people and gram sabha approval was not the occurrence in finalizing the village plan. In very rare cases only, GPs are looking from the angle of implementation of GPDP plan. But, some well performing GPs are aware of the importance of GPDP as serious as the GP in other development activities of the village. In addition, any such best practice being followed in village plan preparation could be a model for the planning and its implementation. Besides micro plans which are based on basic needs, macro level planning at district / state level based on the resources and demand is also required to be strengthened in order to have firmness on the results to be achieved at output and outcome level with indicators for effective monitoring of progress on performance of Gram panchayats.

1. Background, Objectives and Methodology

Background

Mission Antyodaya (MA) is an accountability and convergence framework for transforming lives and livelihoods on measurable effective outcomes considering the need of optimizing the efforts through inter-sectoral approach. In this direction, MA is intended to converge the various government interventions already in implementation through different Ministries with Gram Panchayats as the basic unit for planning by pooling resources - human and financial – towards ending multi-dimensional deprivation at household level on saturation mode. It is a State - led initiative for rural transformation to make a real difference based on measurable outcomes to the lives of 1,00,00,000 households in 5,000 rural clusters or 50,000 Gram Panchayats in 1,000 days (MoRD, 2018) in its first phase.

Accordingly, 50,000 GPs have been allocated to 35 States / UTs on the basis of deprivation and populations size and issued suitable guidelines by Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD). In turn, the States / UTs have identified the GPs based on the criteria – ODF villages, Day-NRLM, Mission Water conversation, SAGY, Rurban clusters, crime / dispute free, dedicated Pradhan, SC/ST population, interest of states, etc. For this purpose, 37 indicators with regard to six key parameters such as (i) infrastructure, (ii) economic development & livelihoods, (iii) health, nutrition, sanitation, (iv) women empowerment and (v) financial inclusion have been identified for tracking the mitigation of losses sustained by deprivation for which base line data was collected in the month of October 2017. The GP wise data collected by the respective states have been uploaded and provisional ranks have been assigned based on the performances of GPs. This was made available through a robust MIS*.

As per the aggregate of baseline survey, 120 GPs of 15 states have scored higher than 80 (out of 100) Annexure 1. It shows that these villages have considerably addressed the challenges in water conservation, sanitation, road, electricity, internet, infrastructure, banking facilities, etc. Frequency distribution of Gram Panchayats covering a total of 35,923 GPs of these 15 States further indicates (Annexure 2), the performances (Number) of GPs and minimum & maximum scores of GPs differ in great extent. While Kerala state with 44 score, the state of Uttar Pradesh has 8 being the lowest score. As such, there is wide variation of GP scores and the number of GPs with regard to the utilization of human and financial resources in different states.

* <https://missionantyodaya.nic.in/preRankingReportOfGramPanchayat.html>

In view of this, Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) desires to know the assessment of the processes and progress made in 120 GPs of Mission Antyodaya which scored more than 80 scoring points and also in comparison with the low performing GPs of the concerned state. Towards this end, in order to measure the interim progress made in these Gram Panchayats, the study has been commissioned. National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR) has taken up the study in 15 states with the following objectives.

Objectives of the Study

In order to assess the high and low performances of Mission Antyodaya GPs in comparison, the study proposes

- i. To find out the progress and processes under taken in MA GPs
- ii. To evaluate/compare the inter-se performance of parameters in the high performing Panchayats and their performance with that of the low performing Panchayats
- iii. To document and map the successful cases, underlying factors and reasons to scale/replicate the success in other Panchayats.

Keeping the above objectives in view, the study has been designed to (i) provide analytical information after thorough examination of the process followed and progress made in mobilisation and convergence of the resources and (ii) difficulties faced and lessons learnt by GPs in different situations in the direction of achieving the objectives of Mission Antyodaya.

Methodology

This is a status / comparative study on 50 high performing and 50 low performing GPs of Mission Antyodaya. Out of the 120 GPs scored more than 80 out of 100 points from 15 states, 50 GPs were taken up for study as High Performing Mission Antyodaya GPs (HP-MAGPs) by selecting one GP from one district. As far as the number of GPs per state is concerned, more sample GPs from the state which has more well –performing GPs out of the 15 states has been the criteria for coverage as the focus of study is more on the comparison of performance of GP pair.

As far as the selection of 50 low performing GPs (LP-MAGPs) of the 15 states is concerned, the matching GP preferably with less than 50 score has been taken in to consideration. For the purpose of identification of nearest / possible comparison low performing GP with that of the HP-MAGPs of the district / state, the criteria such as (i) natural resources (ii) distance from urban local bodies (iii) market access (iv) connecting road network (v) industrial development, etc. had been followed. This facilitated to

identify suitable / nearest 50 comparison GPs (low performing) matching with the characteristics of the 50 high performing GP of the state / dist concerned. As such, a total of 100 GPs (50 pairs of GPs) were used for sampling as stated below.

120 GPs (> 80 score) under Mission Antyodaya				Sampling (MAGPs – No)		
S.No.	State Name	Dists (No)	GPs (No)	High	Low	Total
1	Telangana	4	5	3	3	6
2	Andhra Pradesh	10	40	7	7	14
3	Karnataka	5	6	4	4	8
4	Kerala	4	12	7	7	14
5	Tamil nadu	13	29	7	7	14
6	Haryana	1	1	1	1	2
7	Gujarat	2	2	2	2	4
8	Punjab	3	6	4	4	8
9	Uttar Pradesh	3	7	5	5	10
10	Odisha	1	1	1	1	2
11	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	1	1	2
12	Maharashtra	6	7	5	5	10
13	Tripura	1	1	1	1	2
14	Bihar	1	1	1	1	2
15	Jharkhand	1	1	1	1	2
	Total (15 states)	56	120	50	50	100

The same GP schedule that had been used for baseline study was used to understand / check the current status / progress of indicators' performance by collecting primary data (quantitative and qualitative) at GP level. In addition, Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were conducted at GP level to have feedback on availability / improvement of indicator based services and to know the opinion on performance with reasons for achievements / shortfalls. For this purpose, a checklist was framed with suitable questions for obtaining qualitative aspects of information duly meeting the requirement of objectives of the study. While conducting the FGDs, care was taken to observe proportionate representation of all sections which include representatives of concerned departments. Qualitative information with regard to availability / improvement (before / baseline and after) of indicator-wise services / performance was gathered through FGDs. With reference to secondary data, state offices and GPs have been contacted for gathering required information with document support.

Depending on the number of GPs to be covered from each state (out of the total of 15 states), a total of 16 study teams with faculty and consultants as team leaders / superiors had been deployed for each team to cover 3 – 4 GP pairs. Each team leader was given the support of two Assts in the field, one of them was the person already trained / used in the baseline survey. The identification of LP-MAGP matching with the characteristics of the HP-MAGP was undertaken in consultation with the Panchayati raj functionaries at district / field level. The list of sample GP pairs (HP-MAGPs & LP-MAGPs) is furnished in Annexure – 3.

The quantitative primary data collected along with qualitative information gathered through the FGD was used mainly to assess key variables / changes perceived at outcome level with regard to (i) infrastructure, (ii) economic development & livelihoods, (iii) health, nutrition, sanitation, (iv) women empowerment and (v) financial inclusion and submitted the findings in the report.

The report is divided in to 4 chapters including the present introductory chapter (Background, Objectives and Methodology). Chapter two presents the overall progress of the GP pairs (HP-MAGPs and LP-MAGPs) which includes the justification on characteristics of low performing GP matching with high performing GP. In-depth discussion is reported with regard to key parameters wise indicators in the chapter three. In the fourth and final chapter factors and underlying reasons are highlighted while summarising the findings of the study.

2. Overall Progress of Mission Antyodaya Gram Panchayats

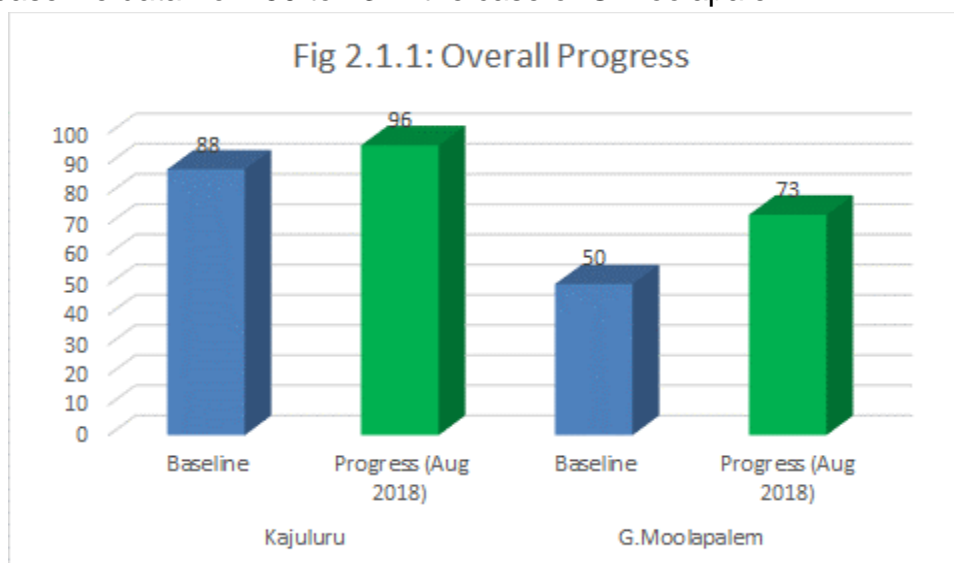
This chapter explains about the selection of High Performing Mission Antyodaya Gram Panchayat (**HP-MAGP**) and Low Performing Mission Antyodaya Gram Panchayat (**LP-MAGP**) in the 15 States of study area as per the criteria explained in the previous chapter. Also, this chapter deals with overall progress of comparable GP pairs. While comparing the progress, the status of Mission Antyodaya data (Oct 2017) has been taken as baseline in reporting the current progress.

2.1 Andhra Pradesh

2.1.1 Kajuluru – G.Moolapalem GP pair in East Godavari District

Kajuluru is a HP-MAGP with baseline score of 88 and **G. Moolapalem** is the comparable LP-MAGP with the score of 50. Both the Gram Panchayats are located in plain terrain area. The Net sown area of Kajuluru and G.Moolapalem is 1141 ha and 1042 ha respectively and are dependent on the river Godavari for irrigation. Both the Gram Panchayats are located on downstream of the river Godavari. Paddy and Sugarcane are the major crops grown here. Because of these similarities, these two Gram Panchayats are selected for comparison.

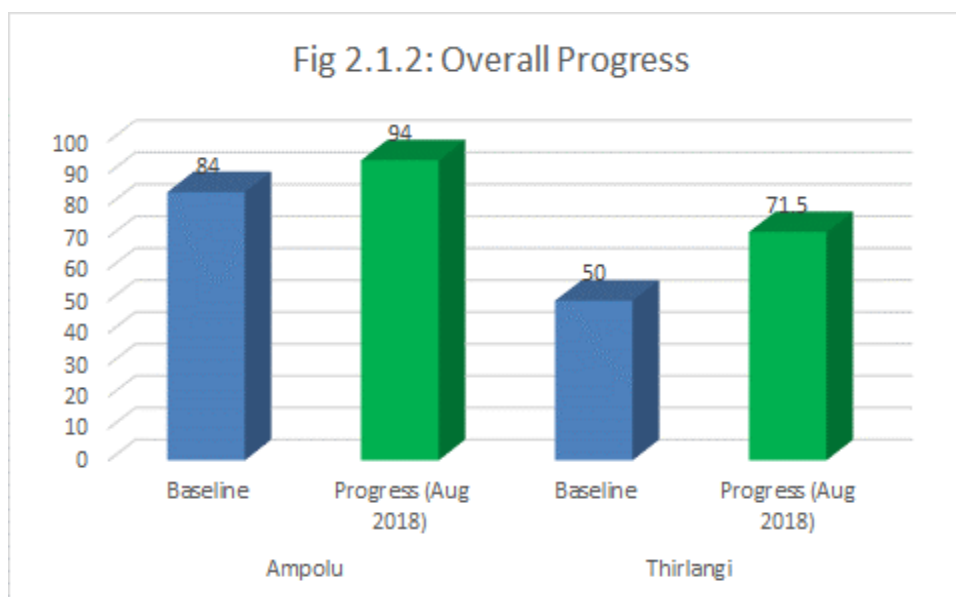
Kajuluru is one of the populous and biggest GP in East Godavari District. As per the baseline data the village has total population of 10,938 comprising 3450 households. From the base line data, there is an increase of score from 88 to 96. Almost all the facilities are available in this GP at present. The total population of **G.Moolapalem** GP is 3761 of 1095 Households with almost equal proportion of male and female. The performances of the two GPs against the baseline data and benchmarks set for each indicator are furnished in the table 2.1.1. The below graph shows that an increase in its performance from the baseline data from 50 to 73 in the case of G Moolapalem.



2.1.2 Ampolu – Thirlangi GP pair in Srikakulam District

Ampolu is the HP-MAGP with baseline score of 84 and Thirlangi is the LP-MAGP with 50 score. Both the Gram Panchayats are geographically located in plain terrain with intense irrigation channels from Vamsadhara river. They depend on those channels for agriculture. Moreover, they have parallel connectivity to the national high way 16 and have similar access to the nearby urban areas.

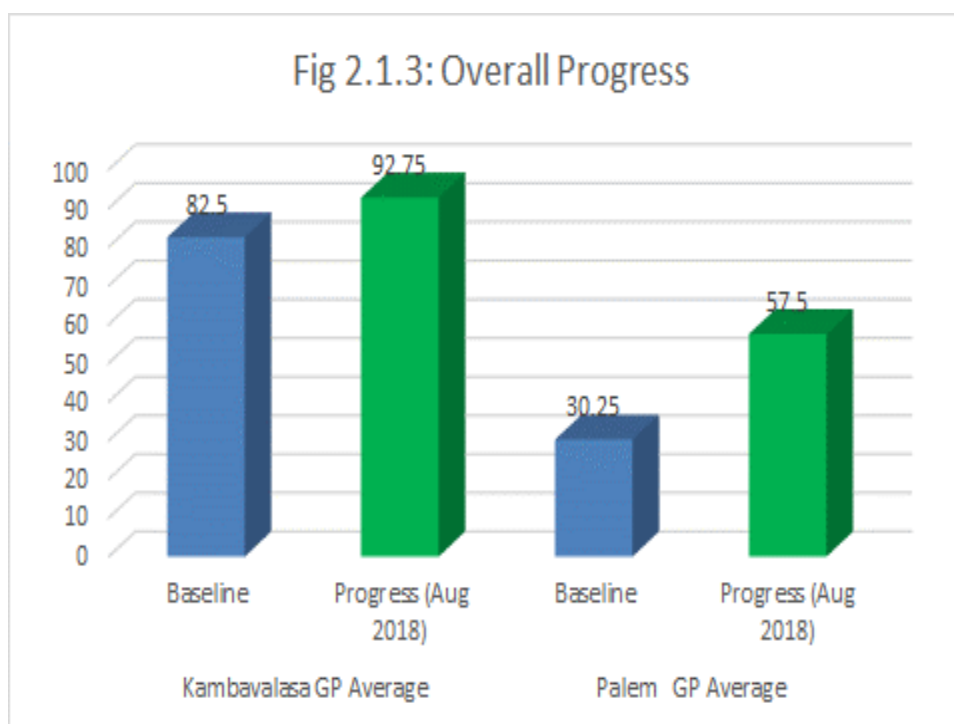
Ampolu is one of the biggest GP villages in Srikakulam District. As per the baseline data, the village has total population of 9,767 comprising 3255 households approximately with dominance of male (5027) over female (4740). **Thirlangi** has two villages namely Thirlangi and Veeraramakrishnapuram. The total population of GP is 4,367 of 856 Households with almost equal proportion of male and female. The performances of the two GPs against the baseline data and benchmarks set for each indicator are furnished in the table 2.1.2. Table 2.1.2 (A) shows the progress of Mission Antyodaya in Thirlangi GP villages namely Thirlangi and Veeraramakrishnapuram. From the graph below, it can be noticed that there is considerable increase in the overall scores of GPs; Ampolu raised its score from 84 to 94 and Thirlangi from 50 to 71.5.



2.1.3 Kambavalasa - Palem GP Pair in Vizianagaram District

In Vizianagarm District, the District Panchayat officer of Komarada Block facilitated to identify the matching Gram Panchayats. Kambavalasa is the HP-MAGP with baseline score of 83 and Palem is the LP-MAGP with 30 as the score. These two GPs are dependent upon Janjhavathi Reservoir Project for their irrigation as well as on the canals of Nagavali and Champavathi rivers. They primarily depend on agriculture for their livelihood.

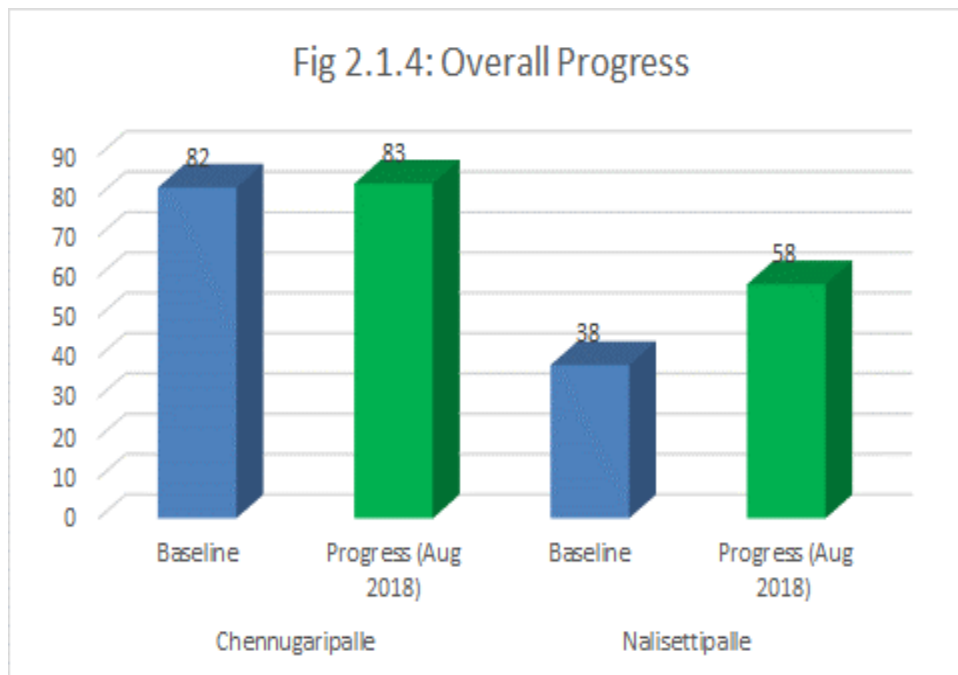
Kambavalasa belongs Komarada Block, Vizianagaram District. As per the baseline data (Oct, 2017), the village has total population of 2232 comprising 545 households with almost equal proportion of male and female. **Palem** has a total number of four villages namely Palem, Ravi Kona, Marriguda and Pujariguda. The total population of this GP is 1582 of 428 Households with dominance of Female (835) over male (747). The performances of the two GPs against the baseline data and benchmarks set for each indicator are furnished in the table 2.1.3. Table 2.1.3 (A) & (B) shows the progress of Mission Antyodaya in Kambavalasa GP villages (Kambavalasa and Konavalasa) and Palem GP villages (Palem, Ravi Kona, Marriguda and Pujariguda) in Vizianagaram District. From the graph below, it can be noticed that there is considerable increase in the overall scores of GPs; Kambavalasa raised its score from 82.5 to 92.75 and Palem from 30.25 to 57.5.



2.1.4 Chennugaripalle – Nalisettipalle GP Pair in Chittoor District

The criteria for the selection of high and low performing Gram Panchayats pair (Chennugaripalle and Nalisettipalle) in Chittoor district is because of its similarity in agricultural cropping pattern (as the prime occupation), market accessibility and both are nearer to the urban periphery with good road connectivity. These criteria are confirmed with the District Panchayat Officer, Chittoor and other staff of the district while choosing the pair. Based on the baseline survey 2017, **Chennugaripalle** (HP-MAGP) and **Nalisettipalle** (LP-MAGP) high and low performing GPs on an average which scored 82 and 38 out of 100 respectively.

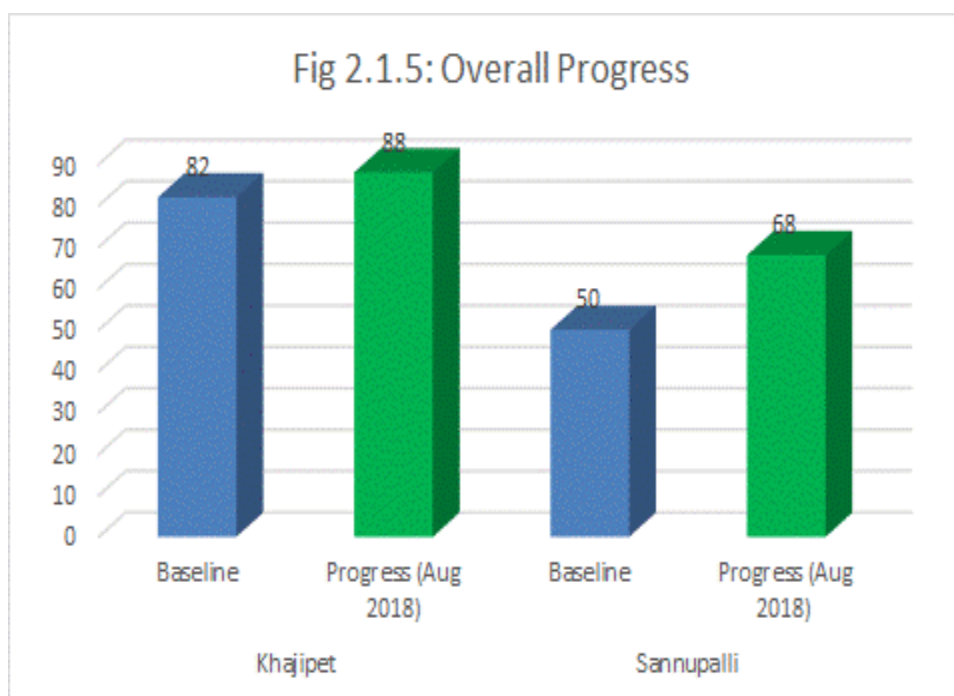
Chennugaripalle GP has a total of 9 habitations namely, Chennugaripalli, Chennugaripalli H/W, Gollapalli, B.K Lakshminagar, BK Bangla, Mallammanama Palli, Manipireddi Pall, Manipireddy palli H/W and Chennugaripalli B.C. Colony. These habitations are within 1.5 km periphery of the main Gram Panchayat Chennugaripalli. The village has a total population of 1581 comprising of 673 males and 908 females. The total households in the Gram Panchayat are 414. Out of 414 HHs, 55.5 per cent and 44.5 per cent of HHs were engaged in farm and non-farm sectors respectively. **Nalissettipalle** has a total number of four habitations namely Nalissettipalli, Narasimhanapalli, Kottagollapalli and Karnammandlavuru. The total population of the GP is 1844 (of 400 HHs) with 944 male and 900 female. The performances of the two GPs against the baseline data and benchmarks set for each indicator are furnished in the table 2.1.4. From the graph below, it can be noticed that there is marginal increase in the overall scores of Chennugaripalle from 82 to 83 and considerable increase in the score of Nalissettipalle from 38 to 58.



2.1.5 Khajipet – Sannupalle GP pair in Y.S.R. Kadapa District

Khajipet (HP-MAGP) and **Sannupalle** (LP-MAGP) Gram Panchayats are selected as high performing and low performing Mission Antyodaya Panchayats in Y.S.R. Kadapa. Agriculture is the prime occupation in both these GPs with good access to market facilities. Based on baseline survey 2017, Khajipet and Sannupalle, have scored 82 and 50 out of 100 respectively.

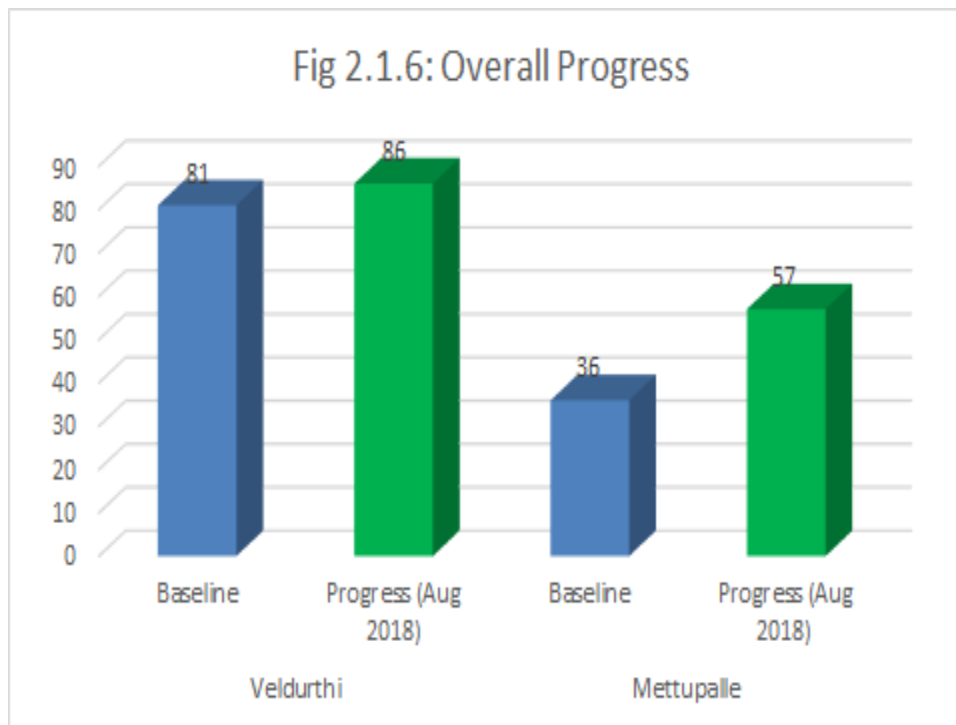
Khajipet Gram Panchayat has a total of 13 habitations namely viz., Khajipet, K. Agraharam, Khajipet Sunkesula, Bhisuvaripalle, K. Sunkesula Harijanawada, Shankaraiah Kottala, K. Sunkesula Malawada, Chearlepalle, Nandipadu, Siddanthipuram, K. Buddiapalle, Perareddy Kottalu and Engineer. These habitations are within 2 km periphery from the main Gram Panchayat Khajipet. The village has a total population of 11658 comprising of 5802 males and 5856 females. The total household in the Gram Panchayat are 2915. Out of 2915 HHs, 65.2 per cent and 34.8 per cent of HHs were engaged in farm and non-farm sectors respectively. **Sannupalle** has a total of 2 habitations namely Sannupalle and Miduthuru. The total population of GP is 2654 (of 671 HHs) with 1288 males and 1366 females. The performances of the two GPs against the baseline data and benchmarks set for each indicator are furnished in the table 2.1.5. From the graph below, it can be noticed that there is considerable increase in the overall scores of GPs; Khajipet raised its score from 82 to 88 and Sannupalle from 50 to 68.



2.1.6 Veludurthi – Mettupalle GP pair in Kurnool District

Veludurthi (HP-MAGP) has scored 81 and its comparable Mettupalle (LP-MAGP) has scored only 36. These two GPs are selected as a pair for comparison because of its similarity in the size of population, livelihood activities, geographical condition and access to market. These selection criteria are confirmed with the District Panchayat Officer, Kurnool and other staff of the district. The performances of GPs have been examined comparatively in order to understand the convergence and accountability concerns.

Veludurthi Gram Panchayat has a total population of 14835 comprising of 7267 males and 7568 females. The total household in the Gram Panchayat are 3148. Out of 3148 HHs, 66.7 per cent and 33.3 per cent of HHs were engaged in farm and non-farm sectors respectively. **Mettupalle** GP has a single habitation; the total population of GP is 1511 (of 368 HHs) with 772 males and 739 females. The performances of the two GPs against the baseline data and benchmarks set for each indicator are furnished in the table 2.1.6. From the graph below, it can be noticed that there is considerable increase in the overall scores of GPs; Veldurthi raised its score from 81 to 86 and Mettupalle from 36 to 57.

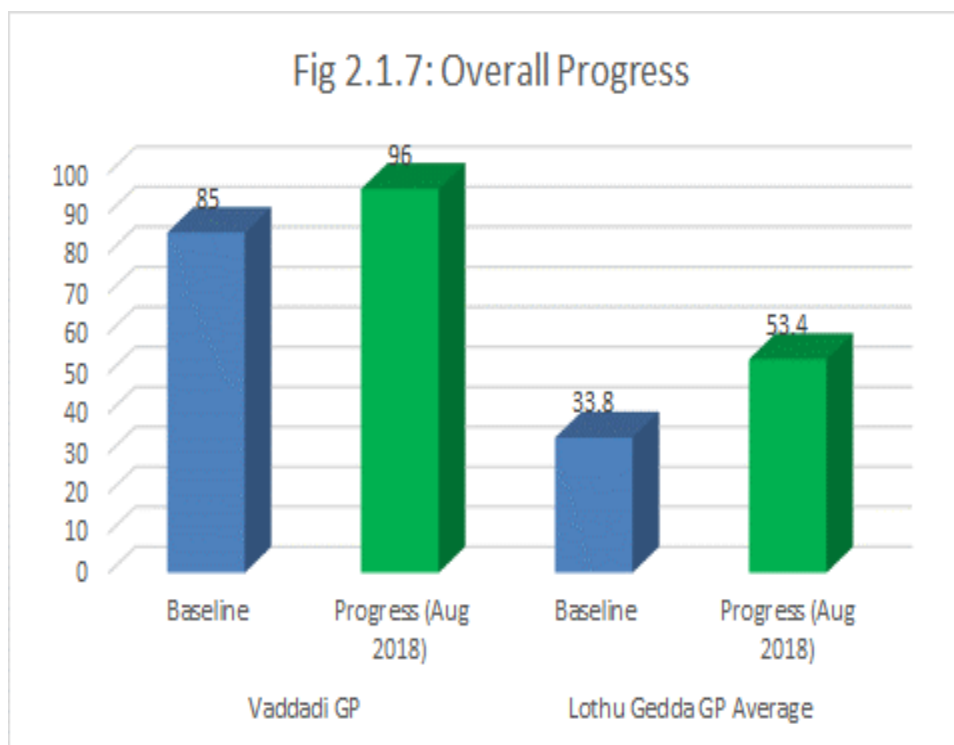


2.1.7 Vaddali – Lothu Gedda GP pair in Visakhapatnam District

In consultation with Addl. District Panchayat officer, Visakhapatnam and his staff, comparison pair of two Mission Antyodaya villages has been identified - Vaddadi (HP-MAGP) with baseline score of 85 and Lothu Gedda (LP-MAGP) with 33.8 score. Both the villages are geographically located in tribal region with tribal products for weekly marketing.

Vaddadi is one of the main entrance GP village for Visakhapatnam agency area. As per the baseline data (Oct, 2017), the village has total population of 10,523 comprising 2500 households approximately with almost equal proportion of male and female. It has no hamlets / small villages. **Lothu Gedda** GP has a total of village of 10 villages namely Lothugedda (GP), Godugulametta, Jangampakalu, Bandabayalu, Cherapalle, Domalagondhi, Cherukumpakalu, Lingalagudi, Meduru and Kolanubanda. The total population of GP is 4,933 (of 1227 Households) with dominance of male (2630) over

female (2303). The performances of the two GPs against the baseline data and benchmarks set for each indicator are furnished in the table 2.1.7. Table 2.1.7 (A) shows the progress of Mission Antyodaya in Lothu Gedda GP villages (10) in Visakhapatnam District. From the graph below, it can be noticed that there is considerable increase in the overall scores of GPs; Vaddadi raised its score from 85 to 96 and Lothu Gedda from 33.8 to 53.4.



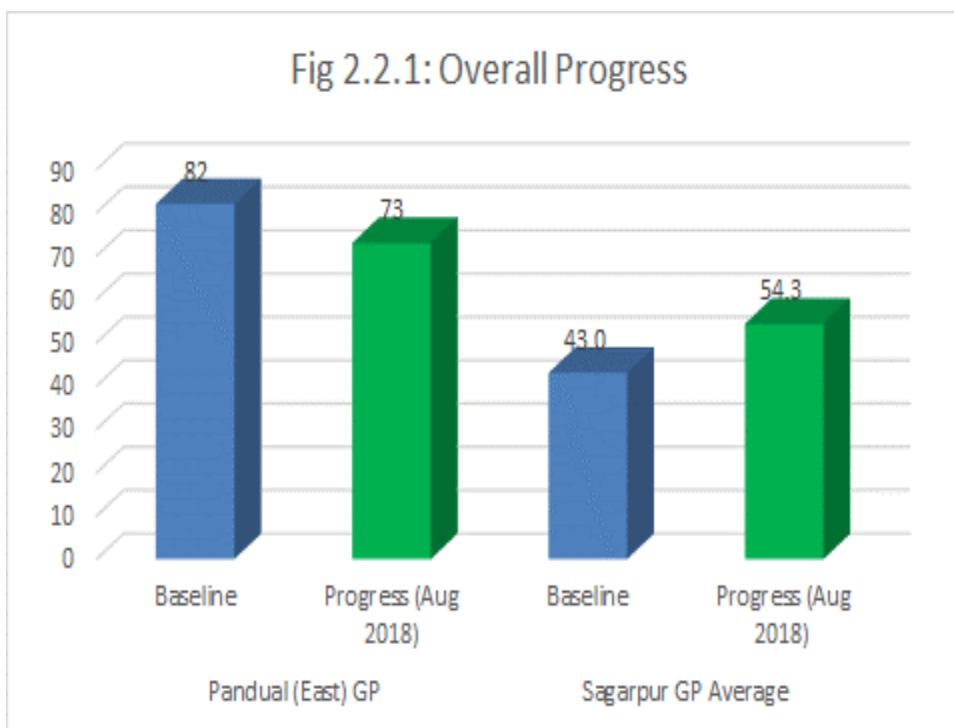
2.2 Bihar

2.2.1 Pandual - Sagarpur GP pair in Madhubani District

After the detail discussion with the concerned district and Block level officials, the Low performing Gram Panchayat (LP-MAGP) has been identified with keeping in view of the nature of High performing GP of the concerned state and district. Pandual (East) (HP-MAGP) with baseline (2017) score of 82 and Sagarpur is (LP-MAGP) with baseline of 43 score. The matching parameters which considered for the selection of the matching pair was based on their location near to the state highway which connects to the Capital city of Patna.

Pandual is situated in Pandaul Block of Madhubani district in Bihar. The Gram Panchayat office and its villages are located near (2 k.m.) to the main road. As per the baseline data (Oct, 2017), the GP has total population of 35957 out of which 18736 are males and 17221 are females. Average Sex Ratio of Pandaul is 919 which are higher than Bihar state average of 918. **Sagarpur**, as per the baseline (Oct 2017) the total number of population of Sagarpur GP is 16040 out of which 8268 are males and 7772 are females

in 3277 households. Female Population is 49.5%. Male literacy rate is 55.4% and the Female Literacy rate is 23.1% only. This Gram Panchayat Sagarpur has three revenue villages namely Sagarpur, Mohanbariam, and Ajodhya. The performances of the two GPs against the baseline data and benchmarks set for each indicator are furnished in the table 2.2.1. Table 2.2.1 (A) shows the progress of Mission Antyodaya in Sagarpur GP villages (Sagarpur, Mohanbariam, and Ajodhya). From the below graph, Pandual (East) has lost a total of 8 score from the 2017 baseline as the GP score was 82 and now the updated score is 73. On the other side, Sagarpur has increased its score in all parameters and now the updated score of this Panchayat is 54.3 against the baseline score of 43.



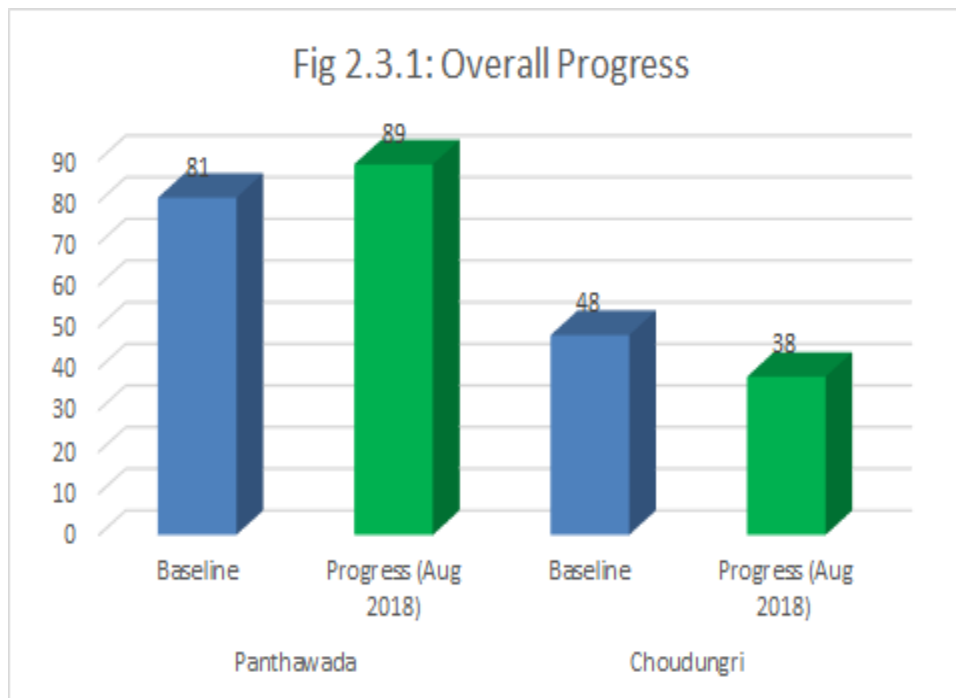
2.3 Gujarat

2.3.1 Panthawada – Choudungri GP pair in Kantha District

Under Mission Antyodaya 2017 Survey, **Panthawada** Gram Panchayat in Dantiwada Block in Bansa Kantha District, is one of the HP-MAGP which scored 81 and **Choudungri** Gram Panchayat is selected as LP-MAGP which has scored 48. Both these Gram Panchayats share the same major irrigation source that is Dantiwada Dam water. Both Panchayat are situated 25-30 KM away from Palanpur Head quarter of Bansa Kantha Dist.

Panthawada Gram Panchayat has total population around 12,405 comprising 1956 households as per the base line data of Mission Antyodaya 2017. Whereas **Chodungri** Gram Panchayat which is 10 Km away from **Panthawada** Panchayat, has a total

population of 1013 that comprises of 168 household. Since 90 % of total population of this GP is directly or indirectly depended on agriculture. Agriculture labourers constitute two third of total population. When the water level in the dam increases, Chodungari Panchayat gets submerged. This often leads to the migration of people from this Panchayat to urban areas in search of livelihood options. The performances of the two GPs against the baseline data and benchmarks set for each indicator are furnished in the table 2.3.1. From the graph below, it can be noticed that there is considerable increase in the overall scores of Panthawada from 81 to 89 but in the case of Chodungari it has decreased from 48 to 38.

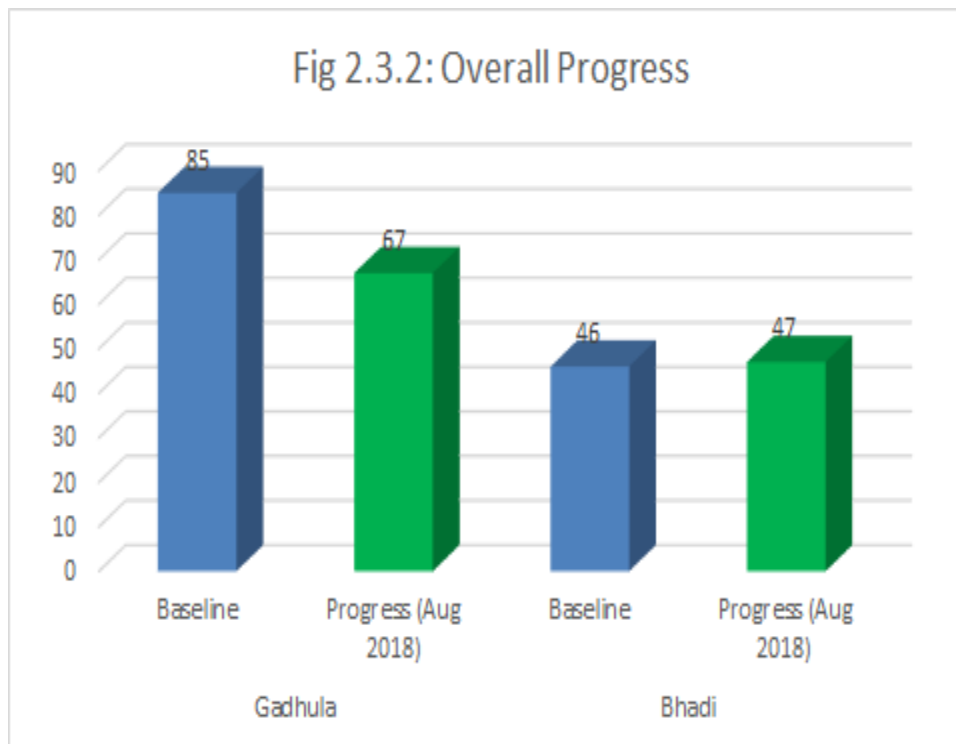


2.3.2 Gadhula – Bhadi GP pair in Bhavnagar District

In discussion with Director DRDO, Block Development officer and other staff, the commonality for choosing Gadhula and Bhadi Gram Panchayats is found that they have similar size of population and also located at main Highway. **Gadhula** (HP-MAGP) has scored 85 and **Bhadi** (LP- MAGP) scored only 46 in MA 2017 survey.

Gadhula GP is well connected with Block and District Head Quarters hence mobility becomes very easy for the Villagers to access services. Everyday labour and small business people go to Bhavnagar for their livelihood. Bhavnagar has a big market as well as a port so people get work daily. Total population of this GP is 1211 which comprises of 227 HHs. This GP has total 615 Ha of land and 473 ha of land is under cultivation. Only 300 Ha is irrigated. Gadhula slowly is moving towards non-farm work and getting different livelihood options. **Badhi** GP is situated on Highway connecting to Mahuva and

Bhavnagar. Total population of Badhi is 2010, comprising 560 HHs. Total net sown area of this Panchayat is 530 Ha and only 150 Ha of the land is irrigated. That means more land are dependent on rainfall. People of this Panchayat are still follow traditional agriculture method of cultivation. The performances of the two GPs against the baseline data and benchmarks set for each indicator are furnished in the table 2.3.2. From the graph below, it can be noticed that there is considerable decrease in the overall scores of **Gadhula** from 85 to 67 but in the case of **Bhadi**, there is marginal increase to 47 from 46.



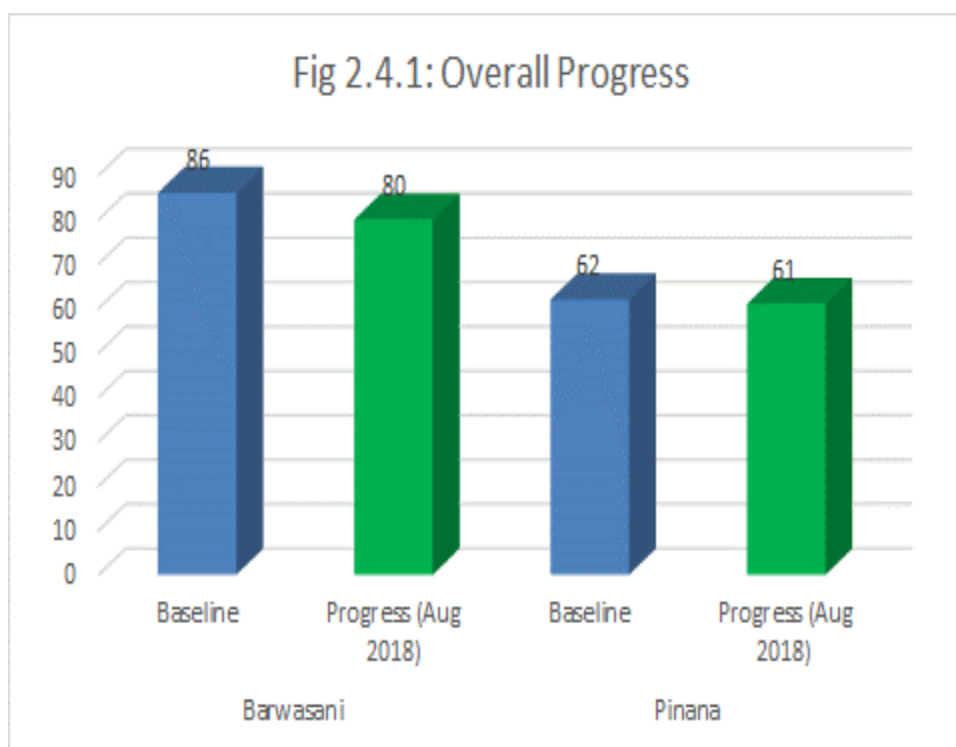
2.4 Haryana

2.4.1 Barwasani – Pinana GP pair in Sonipat District

In discussion with Additional Deputy Commissioner, District Development and Panchayat officer of Sonipat District, the matching Gram Panchayats were identified. Barwasani GP of Sonipat Block in Haryana which scored 86 considered for HP-MAGP and Pinana GP which scored 62 was selected as LP-MAGP because of their similarities in geographical location, population and road connectivity.

Barwasani GP is very nearer to Sonipat district headquarter i.e only 6 km (SH11) and 61 km from New Delhi (SH11). As per the baseline survey data, total population of GP is 5860 comprising total 1650 HH. Total male & female population is 3150 and 2710 respectively. That means male are 17% more than female in this panchayat. Only 35 %

of total population are depending upon Agriculture. In Agriculture, total net sown area is 733 Ha. Major crop of this Panchayat are wheat, rice and bajara. Wheat variety of this panchayat is famous that contribute to measurable income to the villagers. Other sources of income of villagers are giving vehicle on rent for travel and farm work as well. Agriculture labourer are also earning income through working in others' land. Major non-farm activities are like renting flat/apartment in Delhi, running shops, vehicle on rent other. **Pinana** GP is located on 26 km north from Sonipat District Headquarter. SH11 divide this Pinana GP like Barwasani GP. As per the baseline survey, total population of the GP is 5725 comprising 972 HH. Primary livelihood source is agriculture. There are more agricultural labours than cultivators in this Panchayat. Out of 972 household, 729 HH (75%) are directly engaged in farm sector. Out of 729 HH, 259 HH (36%) are Farm labourers and they do not possess any cultivable land.

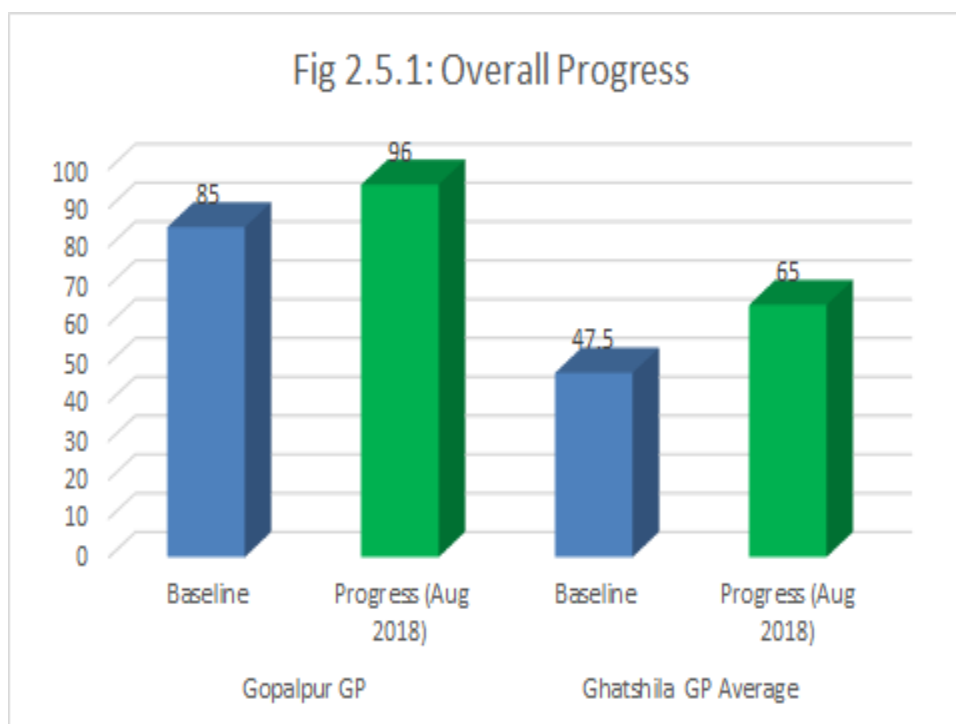


2.5 Jharkhand

2.5.1 Gopalpur – Ghatshila GP pair in East Singhbhum District

After the detail discussion with the concerned district and Block level officials, low performing Gram Panchayat (GP) has been identified with keeping in view of the characteristics of high performing GP of the concerned state and district. Gopalpur is the HP-MAGP with baseline (2017) score of 85 and Ghatshila is LP-MAGP with baseline of 47.5 score. The matching parameters which considered for the selection of these two GPs are their proximity to the National Highway and their access to facilities in the nearby urban area. Dependency on agriculture is less in both the Gram Panchayats.

Gopalpur is located in Ghatshila Tehsil of East Singhbhum district in Jharkhand. It is situated 3 km away from sub-district headquarter Ghatshila and 45km away from district headquarter Jamshedpur. The Gram Panchayat office and the village is located near (1 k.m) to the main road. As per the baseline data (Oct, 2017), the GP has total population of 1120 out of which 500 male and 620 from 55 household. As per the updated information (Aug 2018) total population of the Panchayat is 6400 out of which 3345 are male, 3055 are female from 1244 household. **Ghatshila** is located in Ghatshila Tehsil of East Singhbhum District in Jharkhand. It is situated 4 km away from sub-district headquarter Ghatshila and 55km away from district headquarter Jamshedpur and 170 k.m. from the Ranchi city. The Low performing GP has two revenue villages namely Ghatshila and Amianagar. As per the baseline (Oct 2017) the total population of the GP was 4804 out of which 2445 male and 2359 female with 882 households. As per the latest information (Aug 2018) total population of the Panchayat is 6495 out of which 3261 males, 3234 females and 1449 household. The performance of the two GPs against the baseline data and benchmarks set for each indicator are furnished in the table 2.5.1. Table 2.5.1 (A) shows the progress of Mission Antyodaya in Ghatshila GP villages (Ghatshila and Amianagar). It is revealed from the below graph that the **Gopalpur** has increase of score from 85 to 96 and **Ghatshila** has increased its score in all parameters and now the updated score of the Panchayat is 65.00 from 47.5.

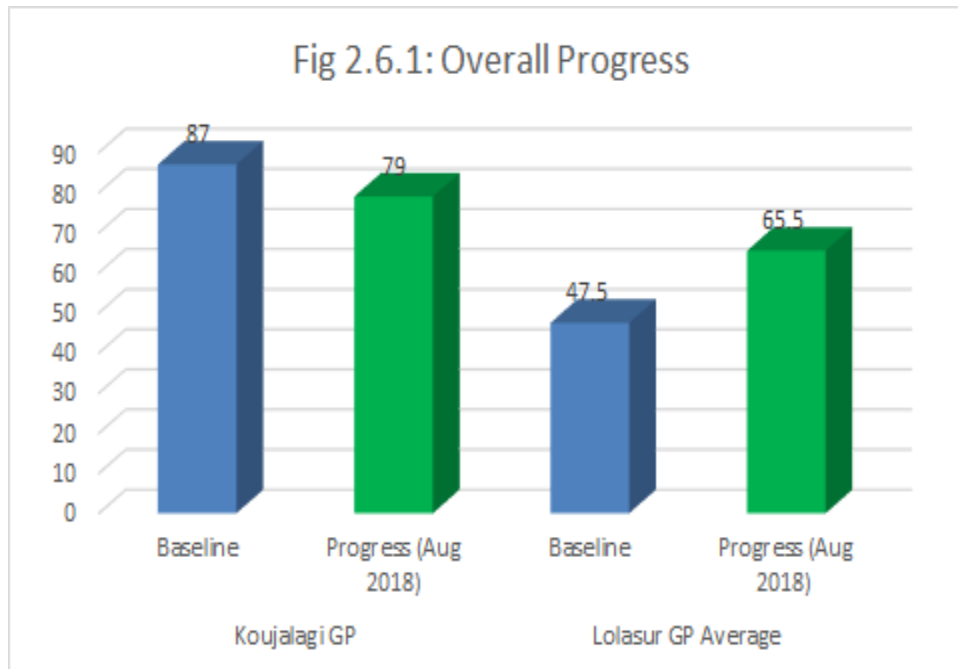


2.6 Karnataka

2.6.1 Koujalagi – Lolatur GP pair in Belagavi District

Koujalagi GP is the HP-MAGP with baseline score of 87 and Lolatur Gram Panchayat is the LP-MAGP with 47.5 score. Both the villages are geographically located with a distance of 22 KM in Gokak Block with similarities of irrigated area and type of crops.

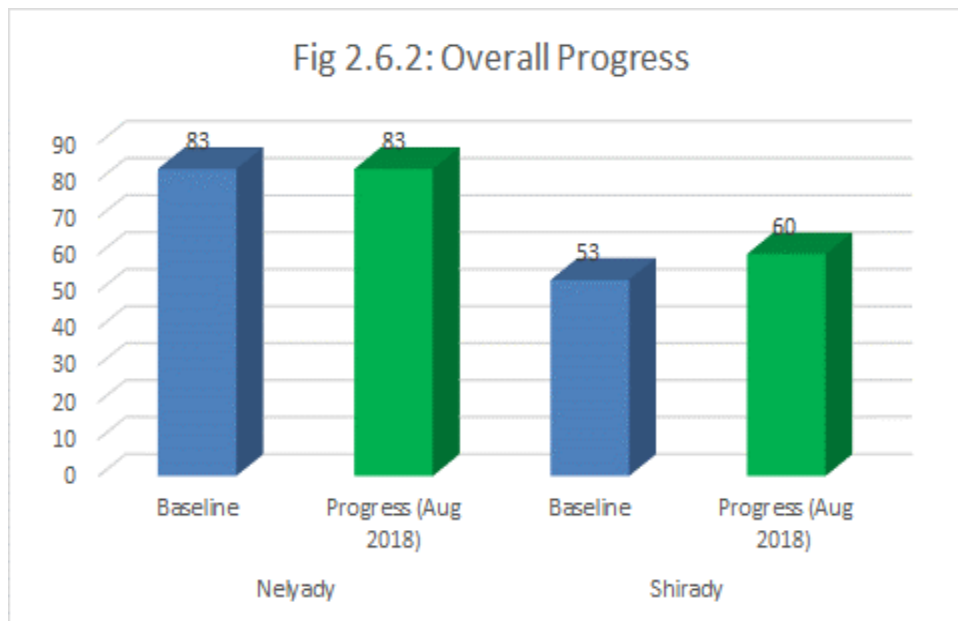
Koujalagi is situated at boarder area of the district and it is very far from district headquarters at a distance of 107 KM. As per the baseline data (Oct, 2017), the village has total population of 11489 comprising 1812 households with a proportion of male 5878 and female 5611. It has no hamlets /small villages. **Lolatur** has a total of 6977 population with proportion of male 3580 and female 3397. The performances of the two GPs against the baseline data and benchmarks set for each indicator are furnished in the table 2.6.1. Table 2.6.1 (A) shows the progress of Mission Antyodaya in Lolatur GP villages (Lolatur and shinglapur) in Belagavi District. From the graph below, it can be noticed that there is considerable increase in the overall scores of Lolatur GP (LP-MAGP) raised its score from 47.5 to 65.5 and Koujalagi (HP-MAGP) GP has decline of score from 87 to 79.



2.6.2 Nelyady – Shirady GP pair in Dakshin Kannada district

In consultation with the State Nodal Officer, who is Nodal Officer for Mission Antyodaya GPs in Karnataka State and District MGNREGS officer Dakshin Kannada and his staff, comparison pair of two Mission Antyodaya Gram Panchayats has been identified for the progress study. **Nelyady GP** is HP-MAGP with baseline score of 83 and **Shirady** is the LP-MAGP with 53 score. Both the villages are geographically located with a distance of 15 Km with more or less similar characteristics.

Nelyady GP is situated very close to National Highway from Bangalore to Goa. As per the baseline data (Oct, 2017), the village has total population of 5504 comprising 1152 households approximately with almost equal proportion of male and female. It has no hamlets / small villages. **Shirady** has a total of 4508 population with equal proportion of male (2224) over female (2284). The performances of the two GPs against the baseline data and benchmarks set for each indicator are furnished in the table 2.6.2. From the graph below, it can be noticed that there is considerable increase in the overall scores of Shirady GP which has raised its score from 53 to 60 and Nelyady with the same score as it was earlier.

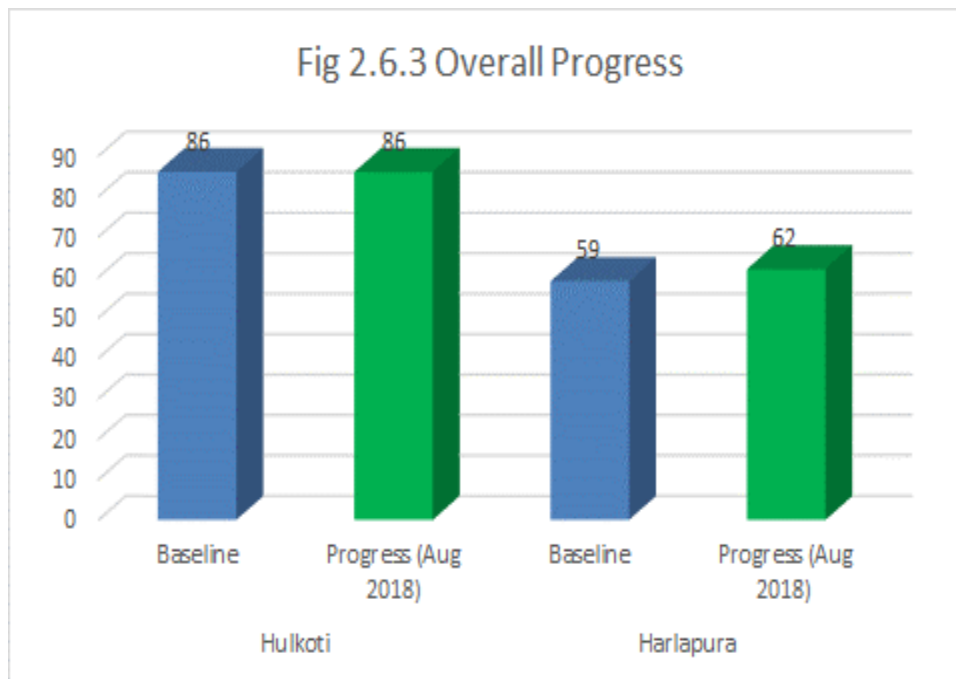


2.6.3 Hulkoti – Harlapur GP pair in Gadag District

In consultation with the State Nodal Officer MGNREGS (who is also the Nodal Officer for Mission Antyodaya GPs in Karnataka State), District MGNREGS officer of Gadag, Executive Officer, Block Officials like Assistant Director and his staff, comparison pair of two Mission Antyodaya Gram Panchayats has been identified for the study. Hulkoti Gram Panchayat is the HP-MAGP with baseline score of 86 and Harlapur Gram Panchayat is the LP-MAGP with 59 score. The topography of the both GPs are same and they are dependent on agriculture.

Hulkoti is situated very close to the district headquarters (10 KM) and also National Highway passing through the GP, which is from Bangalore to Hyderabad. As per the baseline data (Oct, 2017), the village has total population of 11794 comprising 2733 households with major proportion of male 6078 and female 5716. It has no hamlets / small villages. As per the baseline data (Oct, 2017), **Harlapur** has total population of 4714

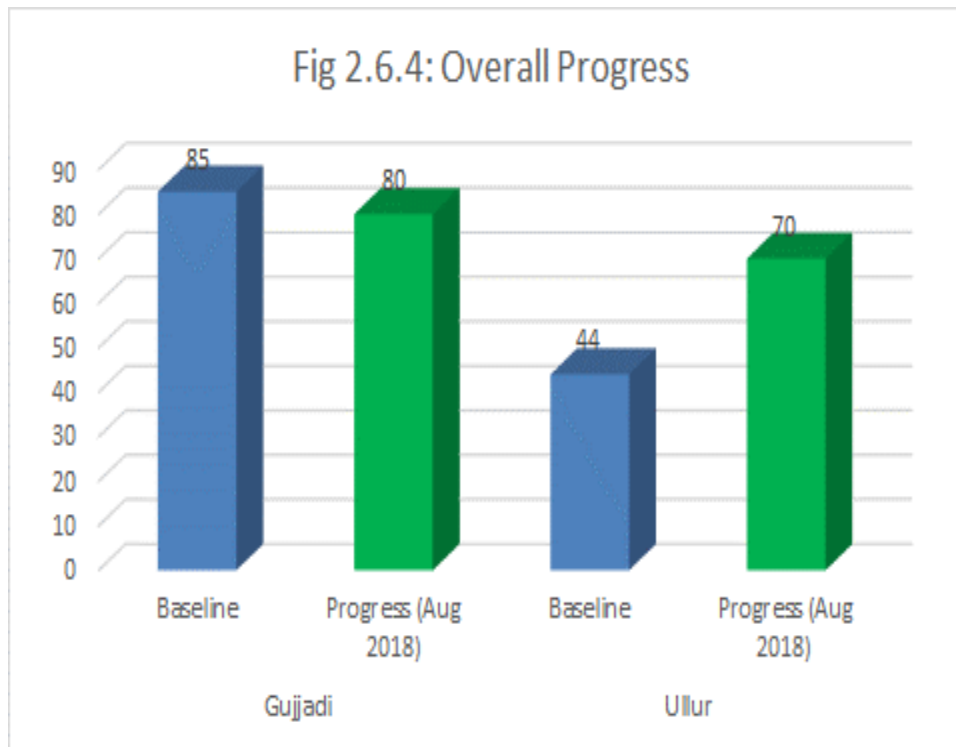
comprising 996 Households with a proportion of male (2406) and female (2308). It was located little far away from the district and block headquarters. The performances of the two GPs against the baseline data and benchmarks set for each indicator are furnished in the table 2.6.3. From the graph below, it can be noticed that there is considerable increase in the overall scores of Harlapur GP from 59 to 62 and Hulkoti GP noticed the same score as it was earlier.



2.6.4 Gujjadi – Ullur GP Pair in Uduppi District

Gujjadi Gram Panchayat is the HP-MAGP with baseline score of 85 and Ullur Gram Panchayat is the LP-MAGP with 44 score and both the villages are located between foothills of Western Ghats in east and Arabian sea in the west. Areca nut and rubber cultivation are intense in these two panchayats. Moreover the terrain is also similar.

Gujjadi is situated close to National Highway and Arabian Sea in the west. As per the baseline data (Oct, 2017), the village has total population of 6847 comprising 1100 households approximately with proportion of male 2972 and female 3875. It has no hamlets / small villages. **Ullur** is situated in foothills of Western Ghats and it is one of the remotest locations of the Kundapura block and there is no public transportation facility. As per the baseline data (Oct, 2017), this GP has a total of 3630 population with almost equal proportion of male (1767) over female (1863). The performances of the two GPs against the baseline data and benchmarks set for each indicator are furnished in the table 2.6.4. From the graph below, it can be noticed that there is major increase in the overall scores of Ullur GP from 44 to 70 and Gujjadi GP noticed the decline in score from 85 to 80 due to less irrigated area.

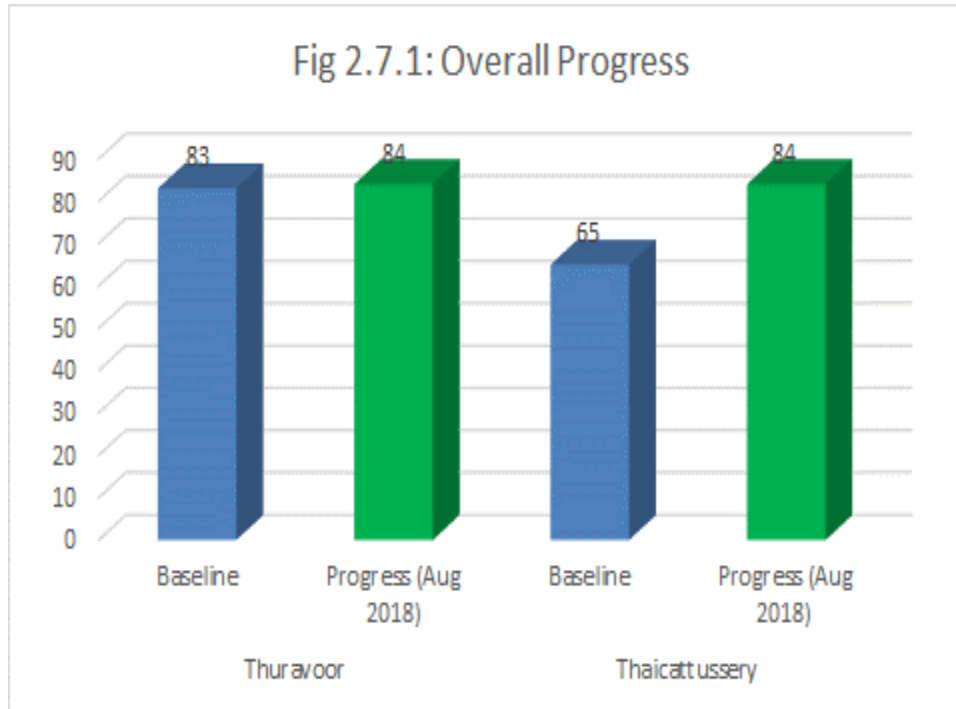


2.7 Kerala

2.7.1 Thuravoor – Thycattussery GP pair in Alappuzha District

Thuravoor is the HP-MAGP with a baseline score of 83 and Thycattussery is the LP-MAGP with 65 as the baseline score. Both the GPs are comparable in terms of population, area under irrigation, net sown area and topography.

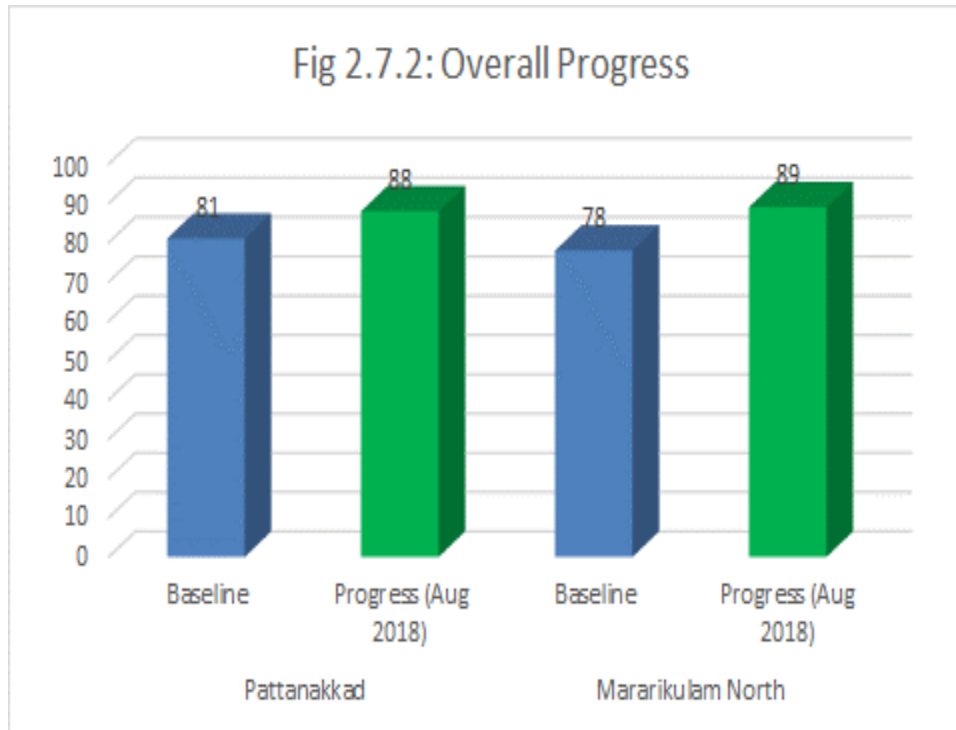
As per the baseline data (Oct, 2017), **Thuravoor** has total population of 28,802 comprising 6966 households approximately with almost equal proportion of male and female. It is a highly populated village with one hamlets. **Thycattussery** has the total population of 25,006, comprising 8563 households approximately with almost equal proportion of male and female. The performances of the two GPs against the baseline data and benchmarks set for each indicator are furnished in the table 2.7.1. From the graph below, it can be noticed that there is considerable increase in the overall scores of GPs; Thuravoor raised its score from 83 to 84 and Thycattussery increased its score from 65 to 84.



2.7.2 Pattanakkad – Mararikulam North GP pair in Alappuzha District

In consultation with the Project Director of District Poverty Alleviation Unit and his staffs, Alappuzha district, a comparative pair of two Mission Antyodaya villages has been identified. Pattanakkad is the HP-MAGP with baseline score of 81 and Mararikulam North is the LP-MAGP with 78 score. Both the GPs are located in coastal area. These two GPs are comparable in terms of number of wards, total area, and total households.

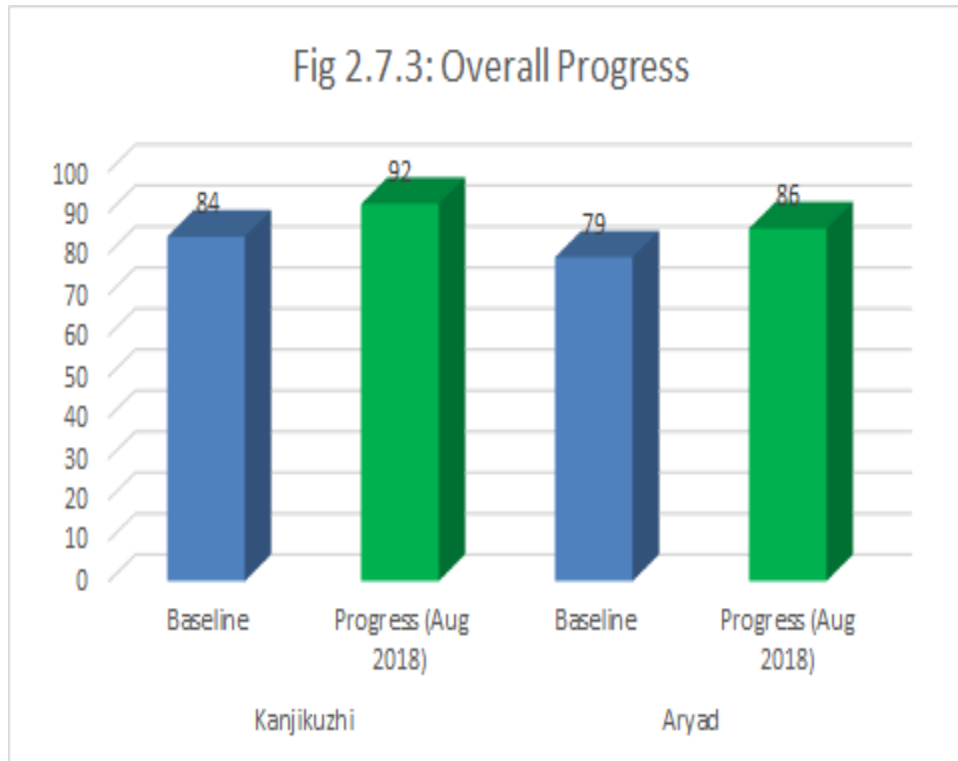
As per the baseline data (Oct, 2017), **Pattanakkad** has total population of 31,546 comprising 8000 households approximately with almost equal proportion of male and female. **Mararikulam North** has total population of GP is 31,322, comprising 7747 households approximately with almost equal proportion of male and female. The performance of the two GPs against the baseline data and benchmarks set for each indicator are furnished in the table 2.7.2 From the graph below, it can be noticed that there is considerable increase in the overall scores of GPs; Pattanakkad raised its score from 81 to 88 and Mararikulam North increased its score from 78 to 89.



2.7.3 Kanjikuzhi – Aryad GP Pair in Alappuzha District

Kanjikuzhi is the HP-MAGP with a baseline score of 84 and Aryad is the LP-MAGP with 79 score. Both the GPs are comparable in terms of population, total number of SHGs, total households, and total unirrigated area.

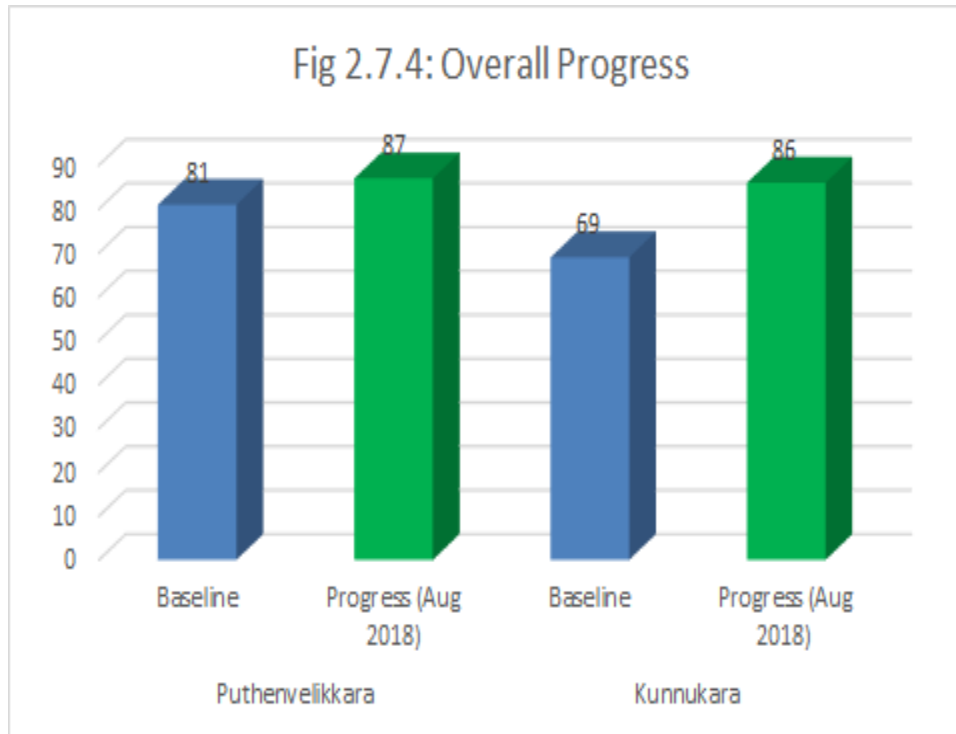
As per the Development Report (2017-2018), **Kanjikuzhi** has total population of 29,951 comprising 8516 households approximately with almost equal proportion of male and female. It has no hamlets. Whereas **Aryad** has the total population of GP is 30,983, comprising 9041 households approximately with almost equal proportion of male and female. The performance of the two GPs against the baseline data and benchmarks set for each indicator are furnished in the table 2.7.3. From the graph below, it can be noticed that there is considerable increase in the overall scores of GPs; Kanjikuzhi raised its score from 84 to 92 and Aryad increased its score from 79 to 86.



2.7.4 Puthenvelikkara – Kunnukara GP pair in Ernakulam District

In consultation with the Assistant Development Commissioners (ADC) **District Poverty Alleviation Unit** and their staffs, Ernakulam district, a comparative pair of two Mission Antyodaya villages has been identified. Puthenvelikkara is the HP-MAGP with a baseline score of 81 and Kunnukara is the LP-MAGP with 69 score. Both the GPs are comparable in terms of population, total area and topography.

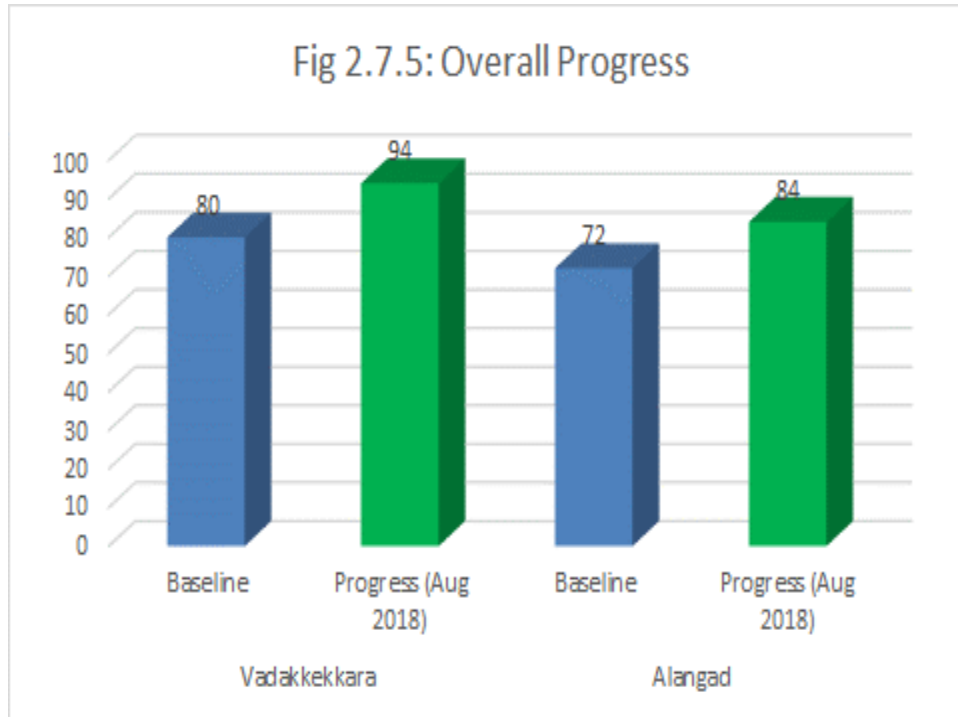
As per the Draft Development Report (2018-2019), **Puthenvelikkara** has total population of 27,315 comprising about 8400 households approximately with almost equal proportion of male and female. It has no hamlets. **Kunnukara** has the total population of 21,765, comprising 7500 households approximately with almost equal proportion of male and female. The performances of the two GPs against the baseline data and benchmarks set for each indicator are furnished in the table 2.7.4. From the graph below, it can be noticed that there is considerable increase in the overall scores of GPs; Puthenvelikkara raised its score from 81 to 87 and Kunnukara increased its score from 69 to 86.



2.7.5 Vadakkekara – Alangad GP pair in Ernakulam District

Vadakkekara is the HP-MAGP with baseline score of 80 and **Alangad** is the LP-MAGP) with 72 score. Both the GPs are comparable in terms of population and number of wards. Both of these GPs have regular market.

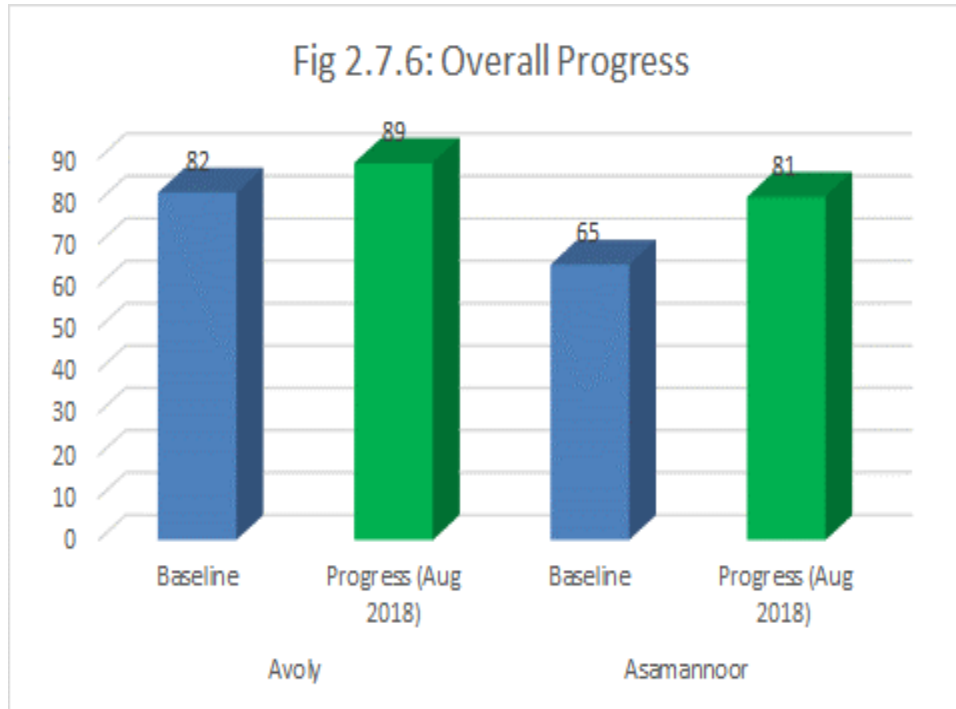
Vadakkekara has the total population of 32,745 comprising about 8450 households approximately with almost equal proportion of male and female. It has no hamlets. As per the base line survey (2017), the total population of **Alangad** is 30,600, comprising about 8000 households approximately with almost equal proportion of male and female. The performances of the two GPs against the baseline data and benchmarks set for each indicator are furnished in the table 2.7.5. From the graph below, it can be noticed that there is considerable increase in the overall scores of GPs; Vadakkekara increased its score from 80 to 94 and Alangad increased its score from 72 to 84.



2.7.6 Avoly – Asamannoor GP pair in Ernakulam District

Avoly is the HP-MAGP with a baseline score of 82 and Asamannoor is the LP-MAGP with score of 65. Both the GPs are comparable in terms of population dependent on farm based livelihoods. Population size and total geographical area are also similar.

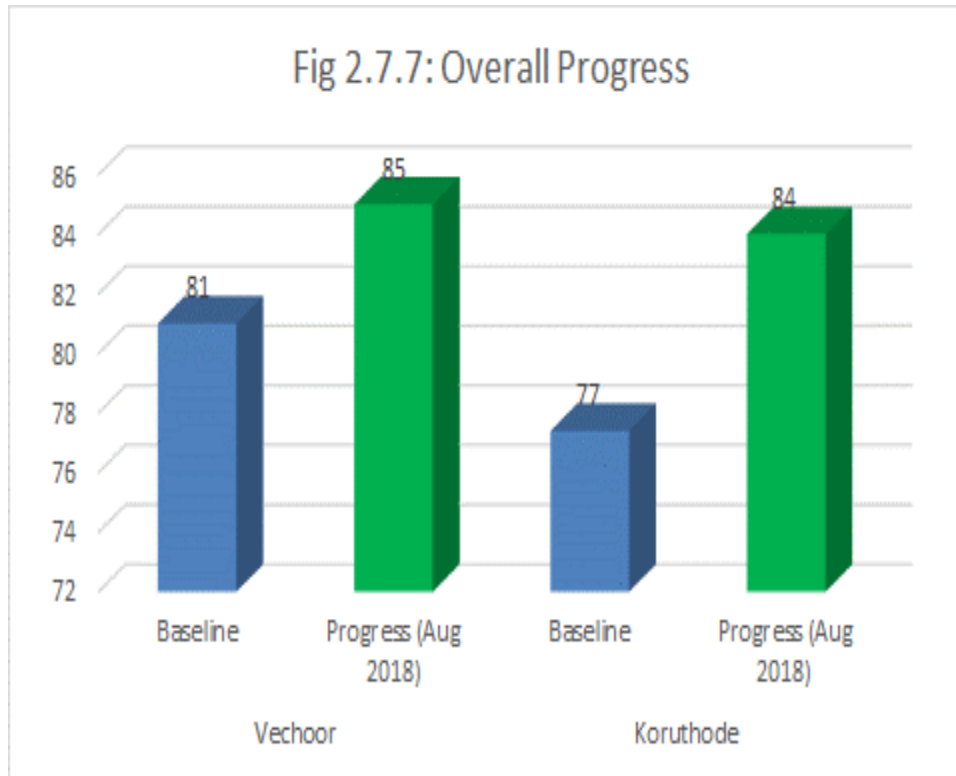
Avoly GP has a total population of 20,000 comprising about 5750 households approximately with almost equal proportion of male and female. Whereas **Asamannoor** has the total population of GP is 19,311, comprising about 6080 households approximately with almost equal proportion of male and female. The performances of the two GPs against the baseline data and benchmarks set for each indicator are furnished in the table 2.7.6. From the graph below, it can be noticed that there is a considerable increase in the overall scores of the two GPs; Avoly raised its score from 82 to 89 and Asamannoor increased its score from 65 to 81.



2.7.7 Vechoor – Kuruthode GP pair in Kozhikode District

Vechoor is the HP-MAGP with baseline score of 81 and Koruthodu is the LP-MAGP with 76.7 score. Both the GPs are comparable in terms of net sown area and area under irrigation.

As per the base line survey (2017), **Vechoor** has total population of 17,482 comprising about 4168 households approximately with almost equal proportion of male and female. It has no hamlets. **Koruthodu** has the total population of GP is 36,411, comprising 13576 households approximately with almost equal proportion of male and female. The performances of the two GPs against the baseline data and benchmarks set for each indicator are furnished in the table 2.7.7. From the graph below, it can be noticed that there is considerable increase in the overall scores of GPs; Vechoor raised its score from 81 to 85 and Koruthodu increased its score from 77 to 84.



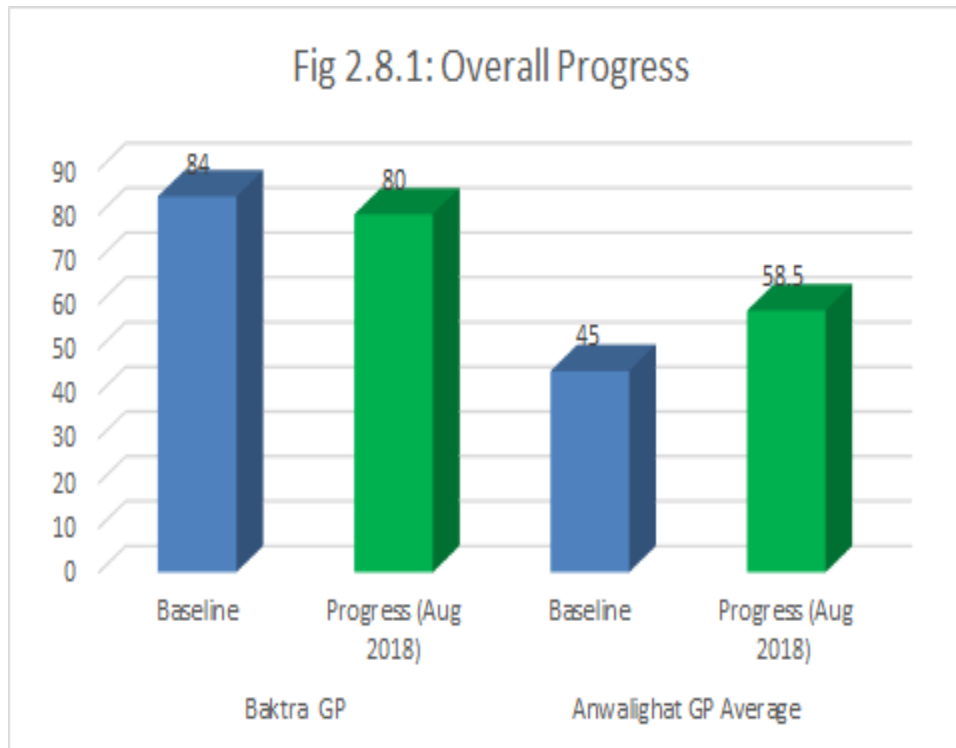
2.8 Madhya Pradesh

2.8.1 Baktra - Anwalighat GP Pair in Sehore District

After the detail discussion with the concerned district and Block level officials the Low performing Gram Panchayat (GP) has been identified. Baktra is the HP-MAGP with baseline (2017) score of 84 and Anwalighat is the LP-MAGP with 45 score. Selection of these two GPs was based on the availability of road connectivity to the nearest urban facility and majority of people in both villages involved in agriculture.

Baktra is situated in Budni Tehsil of Sehore district in Madhya Pradesh. The Gram Panchayat office and its villages are located nearer (1/2 k.m.) to the main road which connected with the capital city of the state. The GP is located 70 km away from the Capital city Bhopal and 70 k.m. from the District headquarter Sehore. Hoshangabad is nearest town to Baktra which is approximately 58 km away from the Panchayat area. As per the baseline data (Oct, 2017), the GP has total population of 6, 357 out of which 3374 male and 2983 female were there with 1223 household. The village Panchayat has only one village named Baktra and no other hamlets/small villages. **Anwalighat** has two revenue villages namely Awalighat and Pangra. The Village Panchayat is located in Budni Block, Reheti Tehsil of Sehore district in Madhya Pradesh, India. It is situated 50 km away from the Block head quarter and 150 k.m .away from district headquarter Sehore. Reheti is a nearest town to Anwalighat and Pangra villages which is approximately 16 km and 14 km away from the both the villages respectively. The total population of the GP was 1887 out

of which 1005 male and 882 female with 371 households. The performance of the two GPs against the baseline data and benchmarks set for each indicator are furnished in the table 2.8.1. Table 2.8.1 (A) shows the progress of Mission Antyodaya in Anwalighat GP villages (Awalighat and Pangra) in Sehere District. Graph below shows that there is increase of score in Anwalighat from 45 to 58.5 and in the case of Baktra the score has come down from 84 to 80.

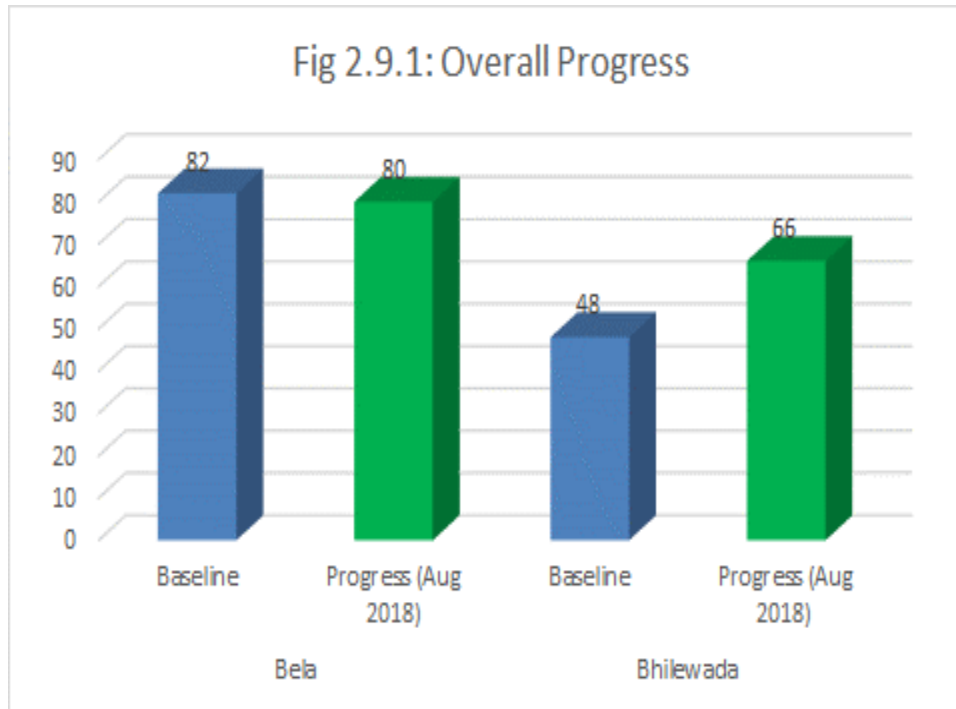


2.9 Maharashtra

2.9.1 Bela – Bhilewada GP pair in Bhandara District

After consulting to District Mission Manager, low performing GP was selected from Bhandara district that is Whilewada with similarities of economies of these two GPs - agriculture, dairy, transport and service sectors.

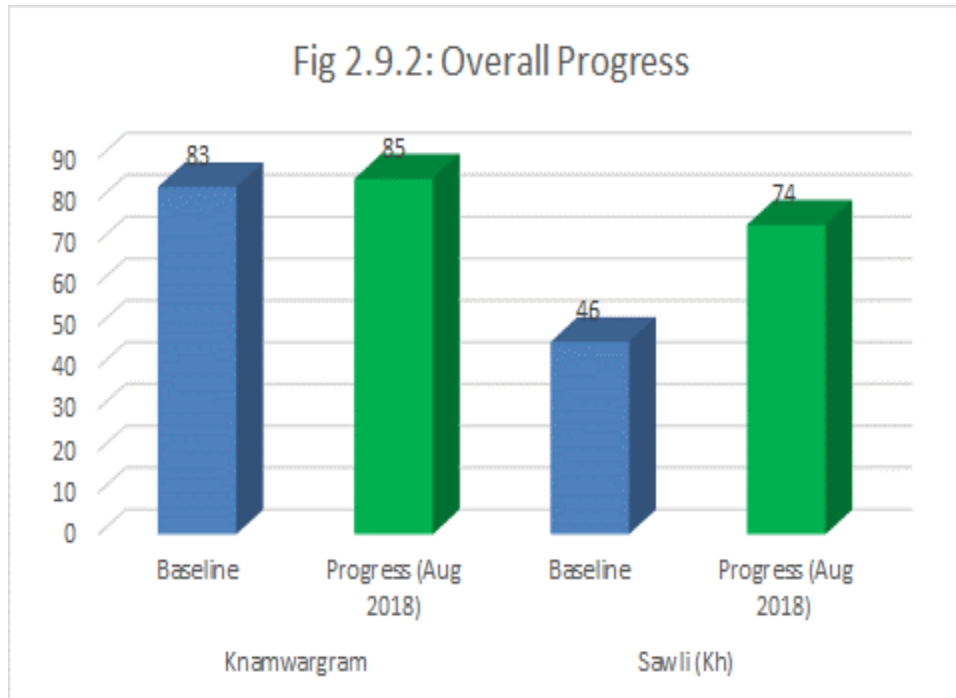
Bela is the HP-MAGP it has many basic facilities which are taken into consideration under Mission Antyodaya to measure the progress. This panchayat is located nearby district head quarter (that is Bhandara). **Bhilewada** is the LP-MAGP. Table 2.9.1 shows the key parameter wise indicators progress. The below graph shows overall progress of both the GPs; there is marginal reduction of Bela score from 82 to 80. In the case of Whilewada GP which has increased from 48 to 66.



2.9.2 Knamwargram – Sawli GP pair in Wardha District

After consultation with District Mission Manager and Block Mission Managers, low performing Gram Panchayat was selected on the basis of its location, population size, caste composition, economic activities and distance from the city. In details, the Sawli Khurd is located nearby (nearly 1 km away) National Highway-6 and the population of this village is 1512 (Baseline 2017). The people of this village dependent on multiple economic activities like agriculture, dairy, transport and service and the location of this village from tehsil is just 10 km. All these characteristic is almost similar to high performing GP that is Kannamwar Gram. The Knamwargram GP is also located on the main road of Karanja tehsil around 16 km away. According to 2017 baseline survey the total population of this village was 1503.

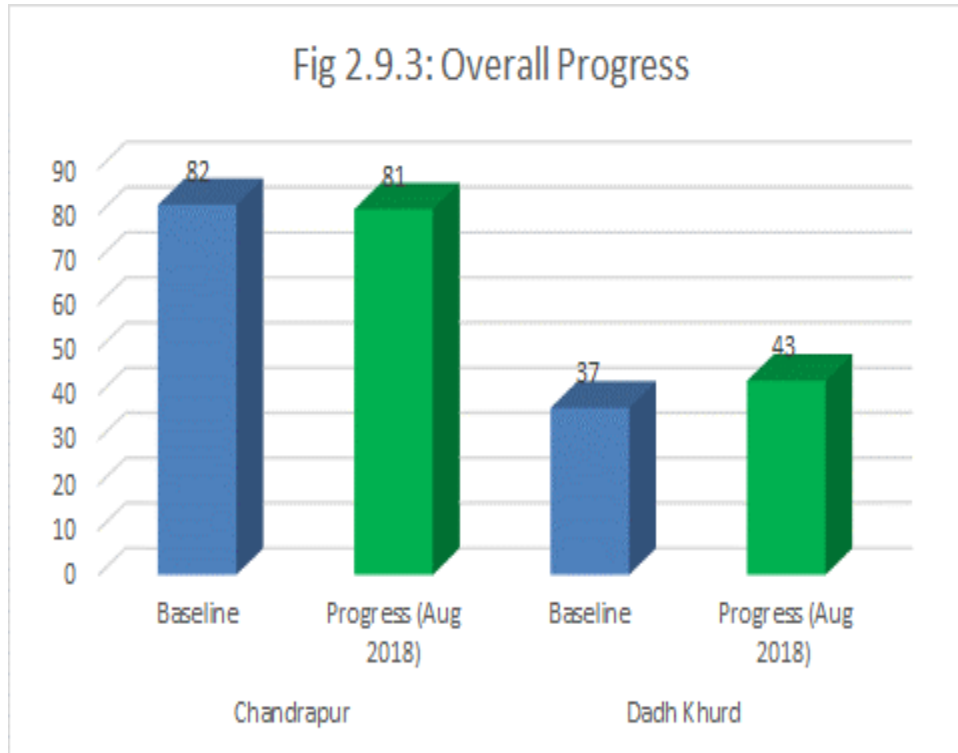
Knamwargram is the HP-MAGP which has improved with 2 points from 83 to 85 as compared to 2017. The main reason is that this Panchayat has most of the basic facilities which are taken into consideration by Mission Antyodaya to look at the progress. The executive Panchayat body is also quite active of this Panchayat because people of this Panchayat do not intervene unnecessarily for developmental works. **Sawli Khurd** is the LP-MAGP which has shown some improvement in many developmental indicators compared to the last one year. This GP has improved remarkably with 28 points. In 2017 the total score of this GP was 46 points which has increased up to 74 points in this year (2018). The details of progress against key parameter –wise indicators are furnished in the table 2.9.2. The below graph shows that better performance of LP-MAGP compared to the previous year base line data.



2.9.3 Chandrapur - Dadh Khurd GP pair in Ahmednagar District

Chandrapur is the HP-MAGP of Rahata block which scored 82 and Dadh Khurd in Sangamner block is the LP-MAGP which scored 37 have been selected in Ahmednagar for this study. Both the gram panchayats are selected with similar geographical conditions and resources such as irrigated land. Zila Parishad Chief Executive Officer (ZPCEO) was contacted prior to initiating the study. Necessary information about the study on process and progress of mission antyodaya programme was provided to him and low performing gram panchayat was finalised based on the discussions.

The total population of **Chandrapur** gram panchayat is 1530, consisting 850 male and 680 female populations. The total no. of households in the village is 248 spread across 316.73 hectares area. Whereas the population of **Dadh Khurd** is 2566, with 1324 male and 1242 female population. The village has 100 percent backward castes population. The total area of the village is 457.91 hectares. The details of progress against key parameter –wise indicators are furnished in the table 2.9.3. Following graph clearly depicts the change in performance scores of Chnadrapur and Dadh Khurd GPs. Chnadrapur has secured score of 81, with previous baseline score of 82, in various parameters like infrastructural, economic development and livelihood, health, nutrition and sanitation, women empowerment and financial inclusion parameters as listed in the mission antyodaya programme. Dadh Khurd Gram Panchayat, in Sangamner block has secured 43 score from 37 of earlier baseline study. However, comparatively, the low score was mainly due to the absence of basic infrastructural facilities and having negligible financial inclusion and women empowerment initiatives.

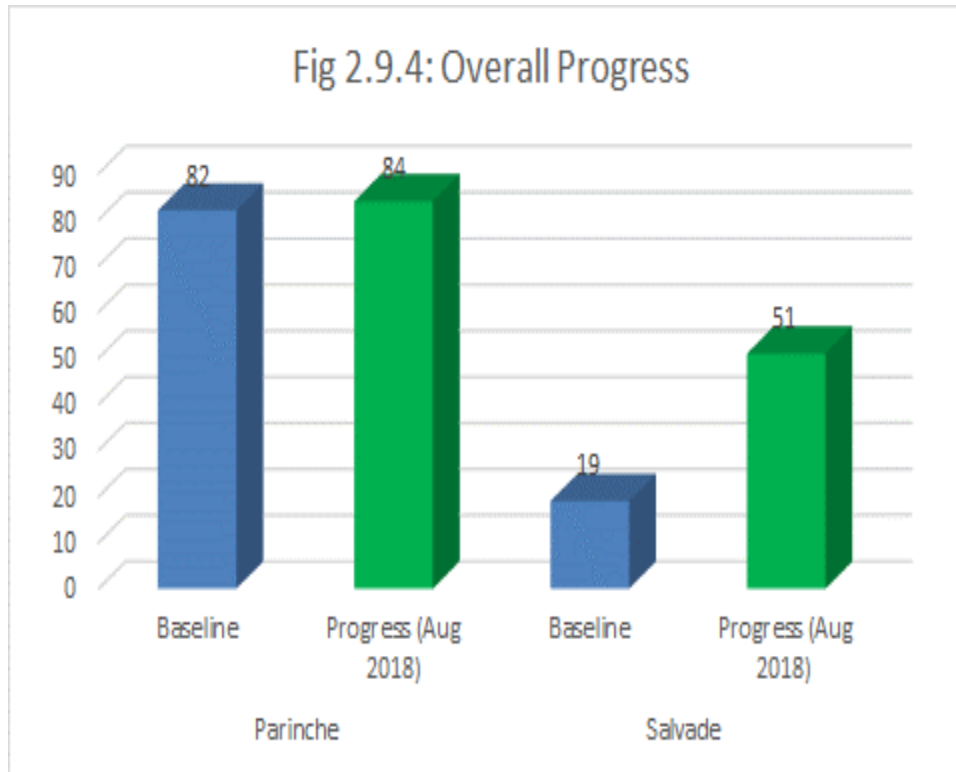


2.9.4 Parinche - Salavade GP pair in Pune District

Parinche is the HP-MAGP of Purandar block which has scored 82 and **Salavade** in Bhor block is the LP-MAGP which has scored 19 have been selected. Both the gram panchayats are selected as being geographically located in the same region.

Parinche is a very near and well-connected village to the city- Saswad. It has an advantage of having some tourist places such as Purander fort and Bhuleshwar temple. The village consists of 721 households. It has a population of 3093, amongst which 1620 are males and 1473 are females. The revenue is regularly paid by the villagers for various developmental activities carried out at gram panchayat. The total area of the village is 3246.77 hectares. **Salavade** GP is quite far off from the block Bhor (29 KM) and Pune (around 35 KM). The total geographical area of the village is 409 hectares, having 135HHs in total. Salavade has 750 people residing in it, amongst which 353 are males, and 397 are females. The village population is lesser largely due to the migration of people to the urban areas in the search of income generation activities.

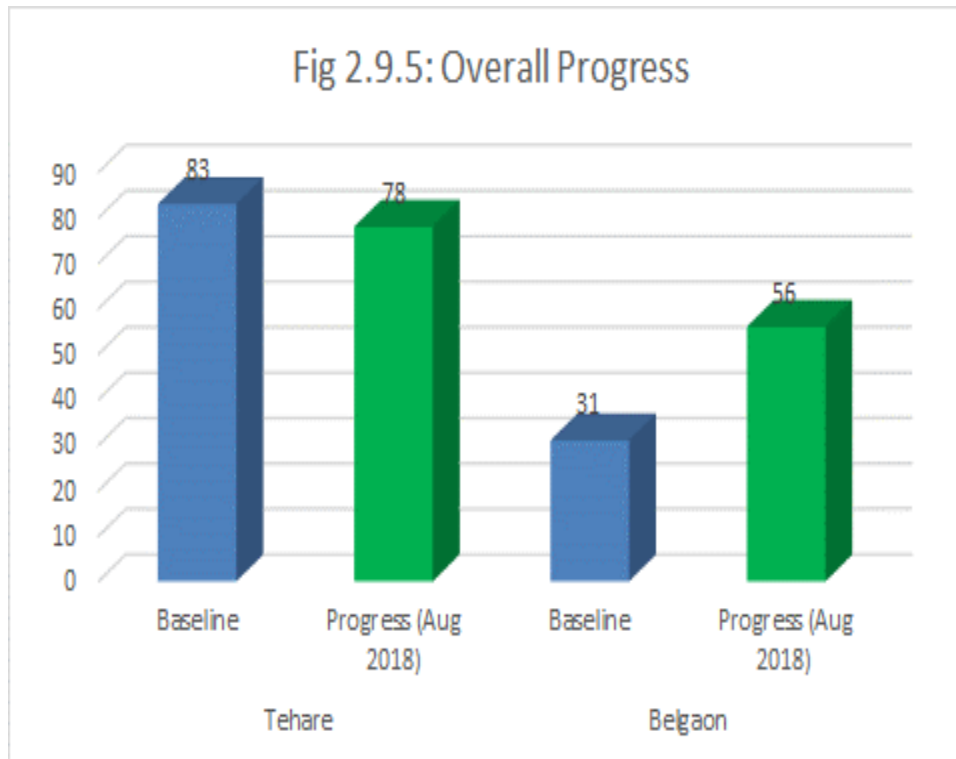
The performance of the two GPs against the baseline data are presented in the table 2.9.4. The following graph clearly depicts the increase in performance scores, Parinche has raised from 82 to 84, whereas Salavade GP has a significant raise of score from 19 to 51.



2.9.5 Tehare and Belgaon GP Pair in Nashik District

Tehare is the HPGP which has scored 82 and **Belgaon** GP is the LPGP in Malegaon block which scored 37 have been selected. Both the gram panchayats are selected for similar geographical conditions and resources such as irrigated land.

Tehare is a well-connected village to the sub-district headquarter Malegaon. It has a locational advantage of being near to tourist places such as Shirdi Sai temple. The village consists of 1475 households. It has a population of 5479, amongst which 2838 are males and 2641 are females. This GP consists of small clusters namely, Bellar vasti, Pandhari vasti, Shivneri nagar, and Padwal vasti. The revenue is regularly paid by the villagers for various developmental activities carried out at gram panchayat. **Belgaon** is comparatively far away (16 KM) from the sub-district headquarter Malegaon. The GP has 235 HHs in total, with 1754 people residing in it, amongst which 890 are males, and 850 are females. The performances of the two GPs against the baseline data are presented in the table 2.9.5. The following graph clearly depicts the change in performance scores of the GPs over a year of mission antyodaya baseline study (2017) where Tehare (HP-MAGP) has lowered from 83 to 78, whereas Belgaon GP (LP-MAGP) has a significant raise in score- from 31 to 56.



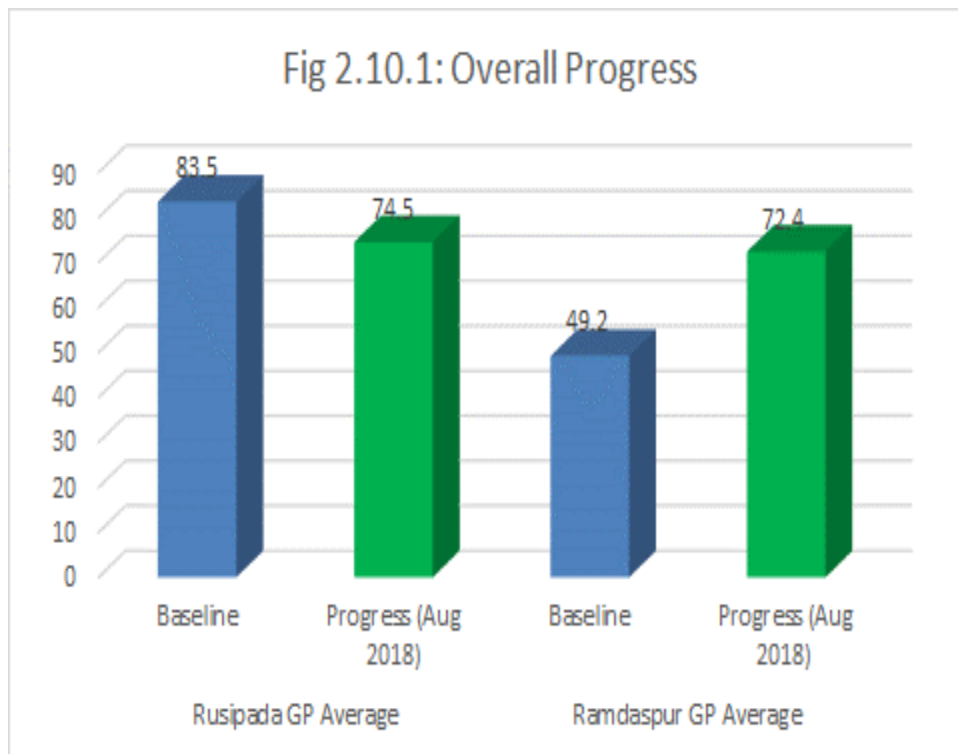
2.10 Odisha

2.10.1 Rusipada – Ramdaspur GP pair in Cuttack District

Rusipada is the HP-MAGP with baseline (2017) score of 83.5 and **Ramdaspur** is the LP-MAGP with baseline of 49.2 score. The matching parameters which considered for the selection of the Low Performing GP in respect to High performing GP is - Both the Gram Panchayat office is located in near to the main road and people from both the Gram Panchayat are able to access basic necessary facilities to run their daily life. Rusipada GP is Located from 15 k.m. away from the Block office Narsinghpur and Ramdaspur GP located from 8 k.m. away from the Block office Baranga. Agriculture is the primary occupation and for irrigation they depend upon Monsoon.

Rusipada is situated in Narsinghpur Block of Cuttack district in Odisha. The GP is located 85 k.m. towards west from District headquarters Cuttack, 12 k.m. from Narasinghpur, 81 KM from State capital Bhubaneswar Rusipada and its postal head office is Kanpur. Rusipada Village's total population is 2262 and number of houses are 513. Female Population is 47.2%. Village literacy rate is 77.3% and the Female Literacy rate is 32.9%. The GP constitute with two revenue villages namely Haripur and Rusipada. **Ramdaspur** is located in Barang Tehsil of Cuttack district in Odisha. It is situated 10 km away from sub-district headquarter Barang and 25km away from district headquarter Cuttack and 45 k.m. from the Bhubenswar city. Cuttack is nearest town to Ramadaspur which is approximately 25 km away. The Low performing Gram Panchayat Ramdaspur has 5

revenue villages namely Ratagaralenka Sahi, Govindpur, Arilo, Ramadaspur and Padmalavanagar. As per the baseline (Oct 2017) the total population of the GP was 6159 out of which 3231 male and 2928 female with 1296 households. The performances of the two GPs against the baseline data and benchmarks set for each indicator are furnished in the table – 2.10.1. Table 2.10.1 (A) & (B) show the progress of Mission Antyodaya in Rusipada villages (Haripur and Rusipada) GP and Ramdaspur GP villages (Ratagaralenka Sahi, Govindpur, Arilo, Ramadaspur and Padmalavanagar). It is revealed from the below graph that Ramdaspur has increase its score in all parameters and now the updated score of the Panchayat is 72.4 which is very close to the present score 74.5 of high performing GP.

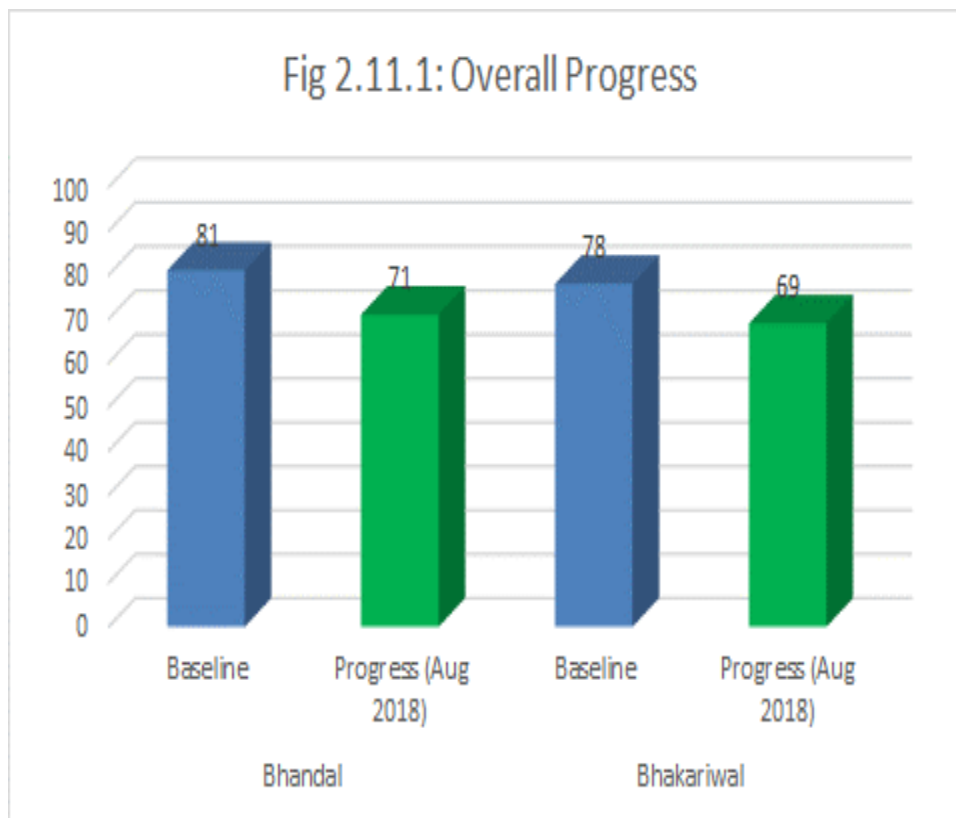


2.11 Punjab

2.11.1 Bhandal – Bhakhariwal GP pair in Gurdaspur District

Bhandal (score 81) and **Bhakhariwal** (Score 78) are selected for the study from Gurdaspur district. While both the GPs are predominantly agricultural and people get employment from farm sector there is some employment generation from non-farm sector too. Migration to Canada is also common among the villagers of both the GPs. Key parameter wise progress shown that though **Bhandal** secured a score of 81 but got declined to 71 during the study period. **Bhakhariwal** registered a decline in overall progress from a score of 78 to 69 due to slow progress in Health, Nutrition and Sanitation, Women Empowerment and financial inclusion areas. The reason is that the women

empowerment initiative is yet to take place. The performances of the two GPs against the baseline data and benchmarks set for each indicator are furnished in the table – 2.11.1. As per the below graph, in both the cases of GPs, the performances are low during the study compared to the baseline.

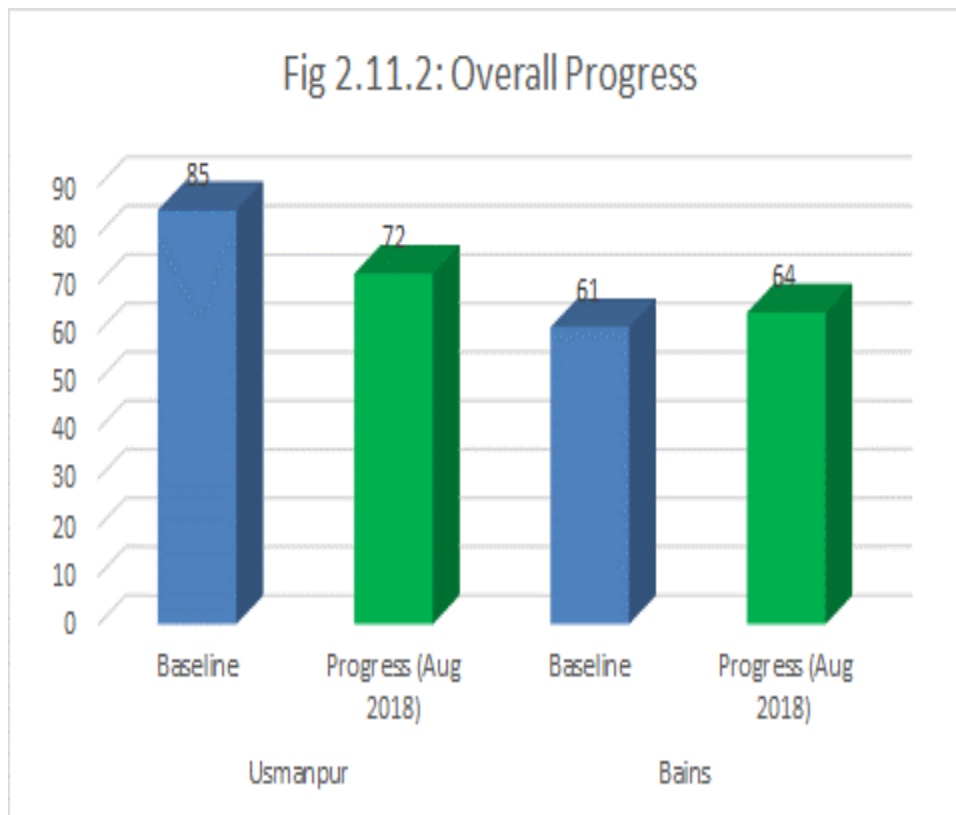


2.11.2 Usmanpur – Bains GP pair in Nawanshahr District

Usmanpur (with a score of 85) and **Bains** (with 61 score) have been considered for study from Nawanshahr district. Usmanpur GP is taken up based on the high score reported in the website of Mission Antyodaya and the Panchayat Sarpanch is unanimously elected. **Bains** is selected after discussion with the DDPO in the district which is relatively with low score in terms of performance. Lands are irrigated through canals in both the GPs and they are agriculturally prosperous.

Usmanpur is a classic example of convergence and accountability as the Panchayat team and the people are working together towards development and achieved substantial progress already before the baseline data collection. The people in the village are aware of utility of collective action and extended their cooperation to the Panchayat. However, it has shown a decline from a score of 85 to 72. The reason is that they have undertaken infrastructure development especially provision of basic civic amenities including one

marriage hall prior to baseline data collection. Besides, there is progress in terms of women empowerment and financial inclusion which is a welcome feature. **Bains**, on the other hand has registered progress with a score of 64 from 61 during the period under consideration which is mainly due to infrastructure development (47 to 50). More importantly, it became possible because of Panchayat's determination to adopt the pro-poor and development oriented approach in the last year and consequently it has been able to take up infrastructure related activities. The performances of the two GPs against the baseline data and benchmarks set for each indicator are furnished in the table – 2.11.2. As per the below graph, in the case of Usmanpur the performance has come down to 72 from 85 and in the case of Bains there is slight improvement raising score from 61 to 64.

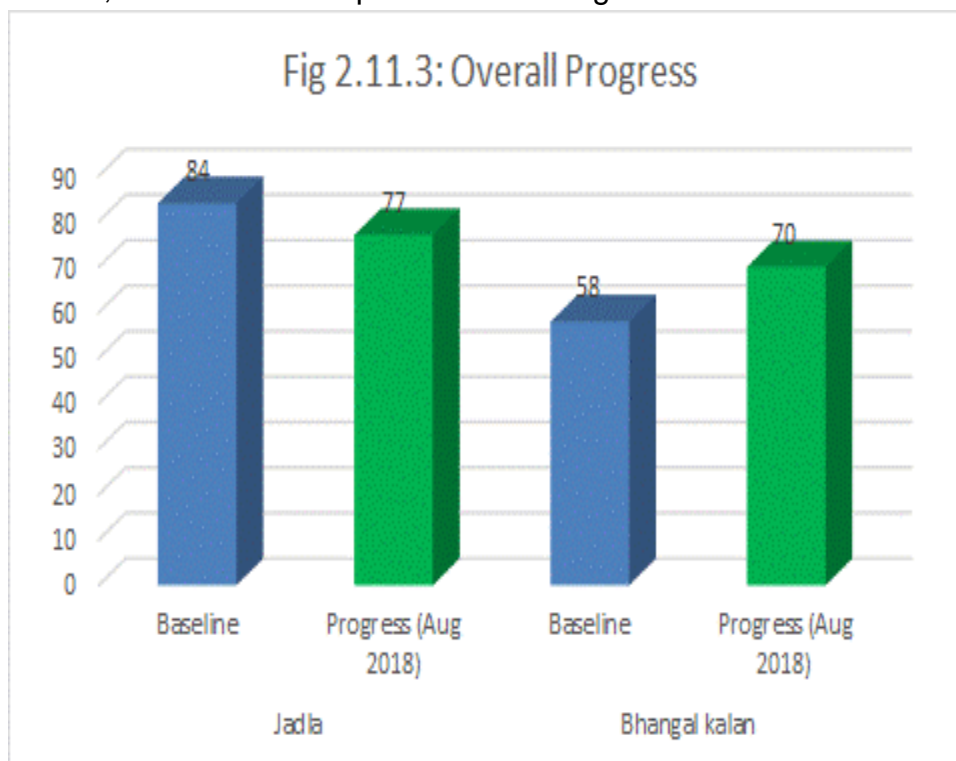


2.11.3 Jadla – Bhangal Kalan GP pair in Nawanshahr District

Jadla HP-MAGP (with a score of 84) and **Bhangal Kalan LP-MAGP** (score of 58) have been taken for study from Nawanshahr district. Both of them depend upon agriculture as their main source of livelihood and have good irrigation facility covering all the agricultural land within their GPs.

Jadla has registered a score of 77 recently as against earlier 84 due to low progress in infrastructure, health, nutrition and sanitation among others. The reason for the low progress under infrastructure is understandable as it has already achieved considerable progress in the last year just before the baseline collection. But, the progress under

health, nutrition and sanitation has declined marginally is a cause for concern. However, women empowerment and financial inclusion have shown reasonable improvement because of SRLM efforts in the district. **Bhangal Kalan** on the other hand, improved from 58 to 70 during the period under consideration (baseline to August 2018) under infrastructure, health, nutrition and sanitation areas which is due to the initiative of Gram Panchayat and participation of people. As a matter of fact, Nawanshahr district is relatively advanced in terms of development compared to other districts hence the GPs are also doing well. The performances of the two GPs against the baseline data and benchmarks set for each indicator are furnished in the table – 2.11.3. As per the below graph, in the case of Jadla the performance has come down to 77 from 84 and in the case of Bhangal kalan, there is some improvement raising score from 58 to 70.

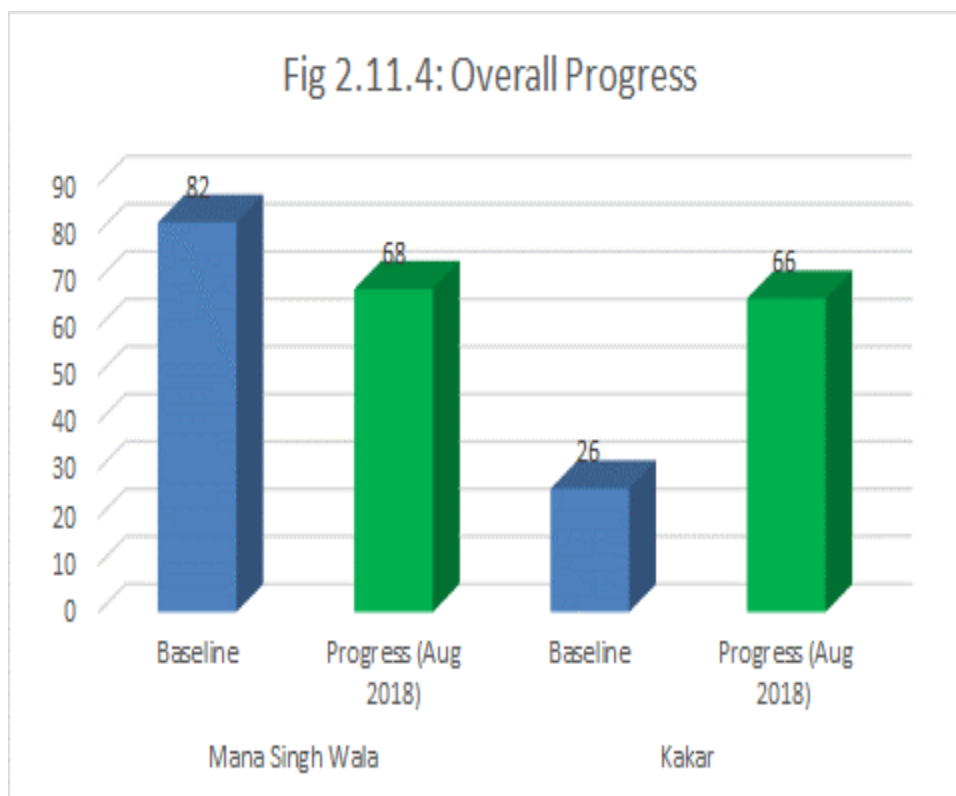


2.11.4 Mana Singh Wala– Kakar GP pair in Ferozepur District

Mana Singh Wala HP-MAGP (with a score of 82) and **Kakar (LP-MAGP)** (with a score of 26) have been considered for the study from Ferozepur district. Both the GPs are dependent on agriculture and have similar topography.

Mana Singh Wala, has registered a decline in progress from a score of 82 to 68 which is due to slow progress in infrastructure development. The reason cited is that the term of Panchayat's body is over and they are waiting for the next elections which are going to take place in October 2018. **Kakar** on the other hand, has improved tremendously from a score of 26 to 66 which is again due to infrastructure development, health, nutrition and sanitation and economic development etc. However, women empowerment and financial

inclusion is nil or marginal. It is yet to pick up in the GP. It was reported that the staff of SRLM are going to be recruited soon to assign the responsibility of organisation of poor women into SHGs, bank linkage etc. The performances of the two GPs against the baseline data and benchmarks set for each indicator are furnished in the table – 2.11.4. As per the below graph, in the case of Mana Singh Wala, the performance has come down to 68 from 82 and in the case of Kakar, there is considerable improvement raising score from 28 to 66.



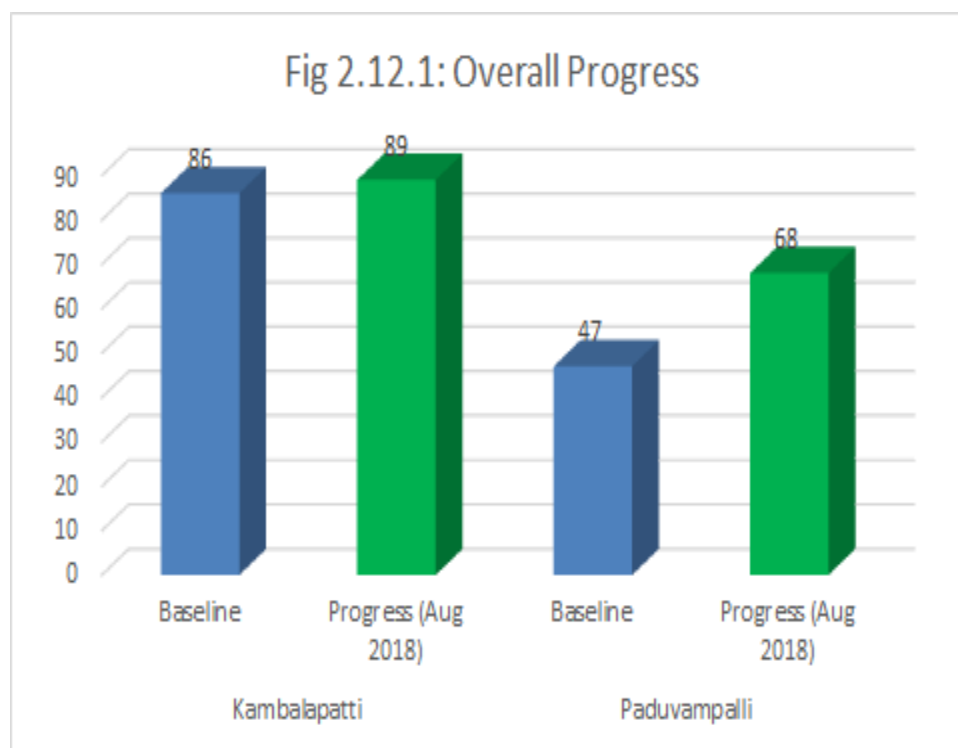
2.12 Tamil Nadu

2.12.1 Kambalapatti – Paduvampalli GP pair in Coimbatore District

As required for the quick assessment study for mission antyodaya from Coimbatore district a pair of high performing and low performing Gram Panchayats (GP) has been identified. **Kambalapatti** Panchayat which has scored 86 in the mission antyodaya has been the HP-MAGP against Paduvampalli Gram Panchayat which has scored 41 in the same district being the LP-MAGP. Both the Gram Panchayats were chosen particularly due to their similar geographical and demographic characteristics.

Kambalapatti has secured high score of 86 (Baseline data), 91 (Progress data) in the basic, infrastructural, economic development and livelihood, health, nutrition and sanitation, women empowerment and financial inclusion parameters as listed in the mission antyodaya programme. The updated total population of the village is 5783,

consisting 2879 male and 2904 female population. The total number of households in the village is 1641 spread across 1073.3 hectares area. The total irrigated area is 679.89 hectares. This gram panchayat has ten hamlets with well road connectivity. **Paduvampalli** has secured low score of 41(Baseline data), 68 (progress data) mainly due to lack basic infrastructural facility, financial inclusion and women empowerment initiatives. Total population of the village is 6552, with 3289 males and 3263 female population. The total area of the village is 1472.17 hectares from which 562.91 hectares are net sown area. The details of performances of these two GPs are furnished in the table 2.12.1. According to the assessment, it is observed that the performance score of Kambalapatti has increased from 86 to 91. Similarly, in case of paduvampalli the score has increased from 41 to 68.

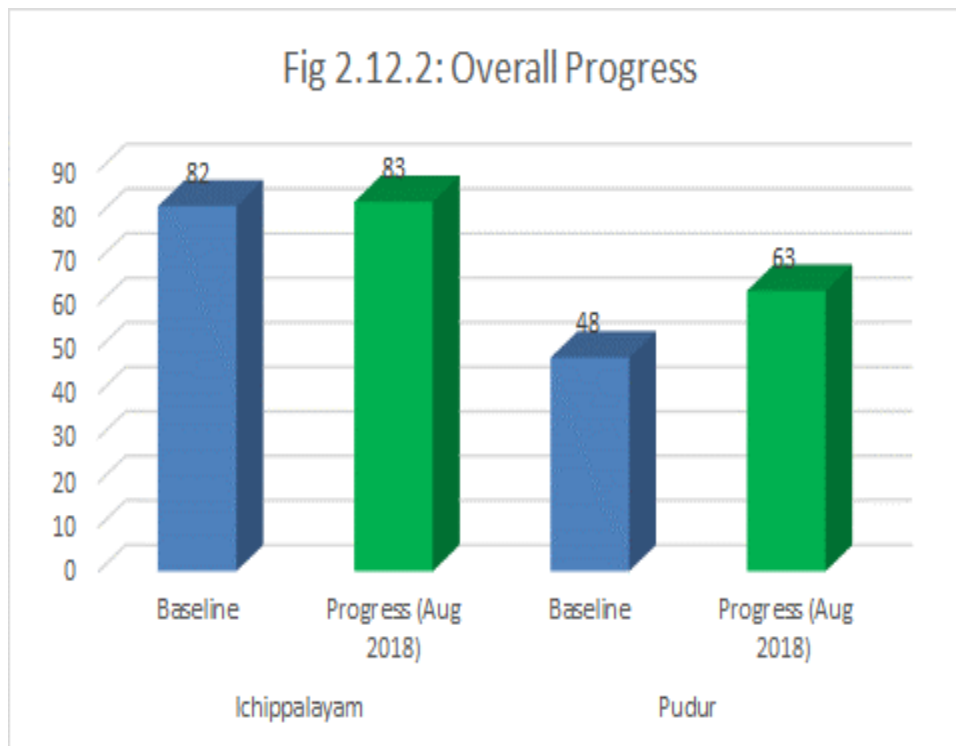


2.12.2 Ichipalayam – Pudur GP pair in Erode District

Ichipalayam (HP-MAGP) and **Pudur** (LP-MAGP) Gram Panchayats are chosen as a pair in Erode District Ichipalayam panchayat which has scored 82 against Pudur gram panchayat which has scored 48 as the low performing Panchayat.

Ichipalayam gram panchayat of Kodumudi Block has secured score of 82 (Baseline data), 83 (Progress data) in the basic, infrastructural, economic development and livelihood, health, nutrition and sanitation, women empowerment and financial inclusion parameters as listed in the mission antyodaya programme. The updated total population of the village is 5712, consisting 2903 male and 2809 female population. The total number

of households in the village is 2339 spread across 1527.02 hectares area. The total irrigated area is 427.5 hectares. This gram panchayat has ten hamlets with well road connectivity. **Pudur** gram panchayat of Ammapet block has secured low score of 48 (Baseline data), 63 (progress data) mainly due to lack basic infrastructural facility, financial inclusion and women empowerment initiatives. Total population of the village is 853, with 401 males and 452 female population. The total area of the village is 304.775 hectares from which 210.62 hectares are net sown area, and 157.35 hectors are irrigated. The details of performances of these two GPs are furnished in the table 2.12.2. According to the assessment, it is observed that the performance score of Ichipalayam has increased from 82 to 83. Similarly, in case of Pudur score has increased from 48 to 63.

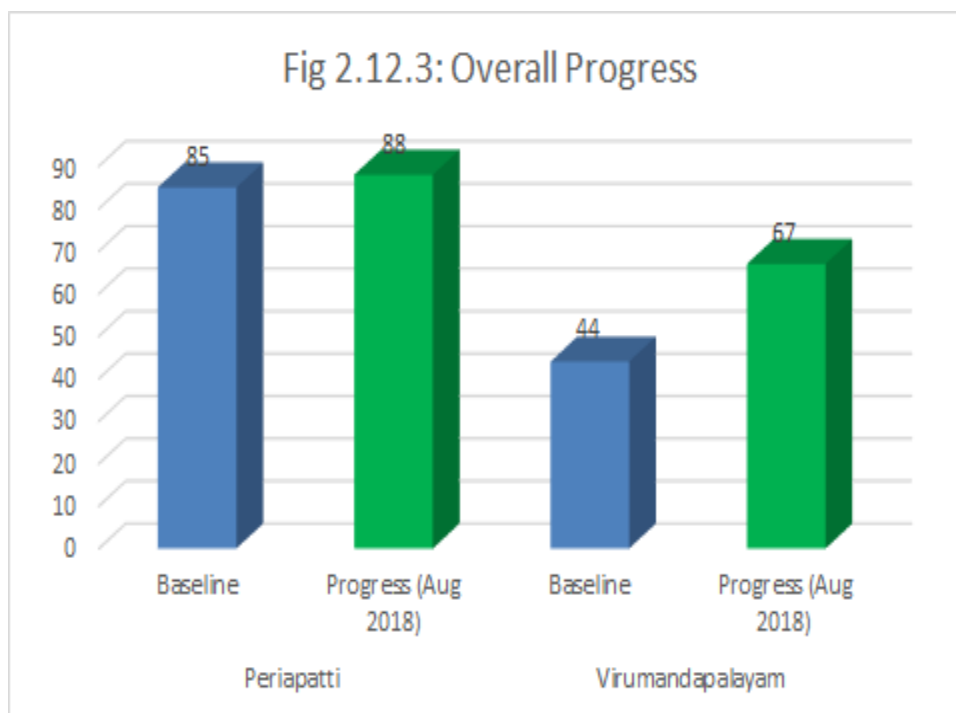


2.12.3 Periyapatti – Virumandampalayam GP pair in Tirupur District

Periyapatti Gram Panchayat which has scored 85 in the mission Antyodaya has been selected as HP-MAGP against Virumandampalayam Gram Panchayat which has scored 44 is selected as LP-MAGP in the same block. Both the Gram Panchayat's were chosen particularly due to their similar geographical and demographic characteristics.

Periyapatti has higher score of 85 (Baseline data), 88 (Progress data) in the basic, infrastructural, economic development and livelihood, health, nutrition, sanitation, women empowerment and financial inclusion parameters as listed in the mission Antyodaya programme. The updated total population of the village is 3154, consisting 1568 male and 1511 female. The total number of households in the village is 1060 spread across 1183.49 hectares area. The total irrigated area is 182.02 hectares. The gram panchayat has four

hamlets with appropriate road connectivity. **Virumandampalayam** has secured low score of 44 (Baseline data), 65 (progress data) primarily due to lack of basic infrastructural facilities, poor rate of financial inclusion and less women empowerment initiatives. Total population of the village is 4778, with 2458 male and 2320 female. The total households in the village are 1328 spread across 21 hamlets. The total area of the village is 1048.33 hectares out of which 609.79 hectares are net sown area. The details of performances of these two GPs are furnished in the table 2.12.3. According to the assessment study, it is noticed that the performance score of Periyapatti has increased from 85 to 88. Similarly, in case of Virumandampalayam score has increased from 44 to 67.

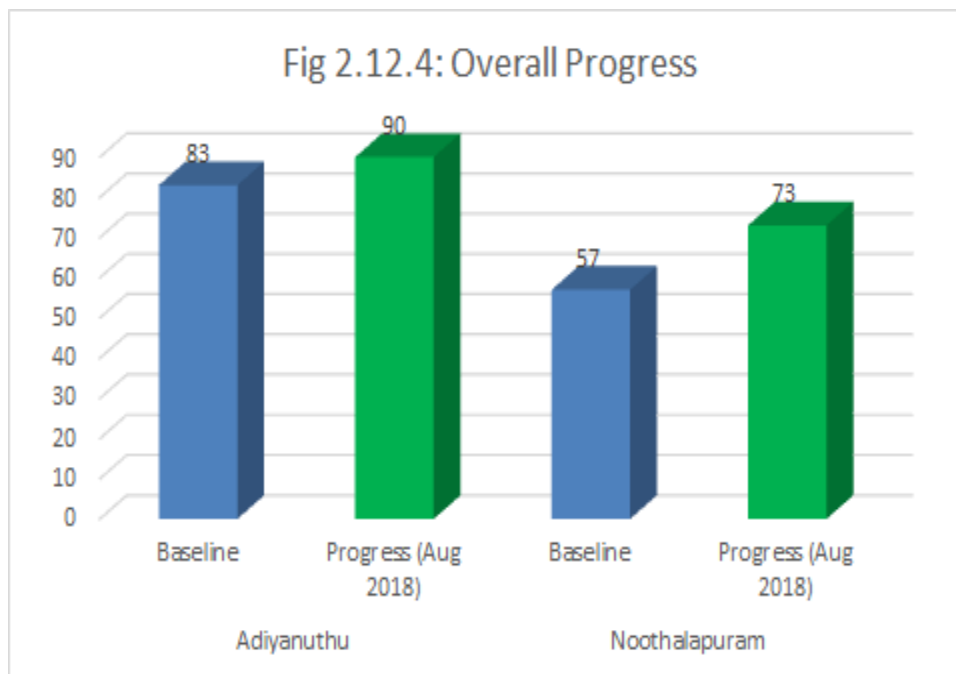


2.12.4 Adiyanthu – Noothalapuram GP pair in Dindigul District

Adiyanthu Gram Panchayat which has scored 83 in the mission Antyodaya has been selected as HP-MAGP against **Noothalapuram** Gram Panchayat which has scored 57 is selected as LP-MAGP in the same district. Both the Gram Panchayats were chosen particularly due to their analogous geographical, ecological and demographic characteristics.

Adiyanthu has higher score of 83 (Baseline data), 90 (Progress data) in the basic, infrastructural, economic development and livelihood, health, nutrition, sanitation, women empowerment and financial inclusion parameters as listed in the mission Antyodaya programme. The updated total population of the village is 19185, consisting 9623 male and 9562 female. The total number of households in the village is 6148, and the GP spread across 2392.08 hectares area. The total irrigated area is 429.5 hectares. The

gram panchayat has 29 sub villages or hamlets with appropriate road connectivity. **Noothalapuram** in Nilakottai block has secured low score of 57 (Baseline data), 73 (progress data) primarily due to lack of irrigation facilities, basic infrastructural facilities, poor rate of financial inclusion and less women empowerment initiatives. Total population of the village is 5429, with 2202 male and 3227 female. The total households in the village are 1438 spread across 3 hamlets. The total area of the village is 1304.44 hectares out of which 748.9 hectares are net sown area, in this total 252.04 is under irrigation and remaining unirrigated, depends on rain. The details of performances of these two GPs are furnished in the table 2.12.4. According to the assessment study, it is noticed that the performance score of Adiyannuthu has increased from 83 to 90. Similarly, in case of Noothalapuram score has increased from 57 to 73.

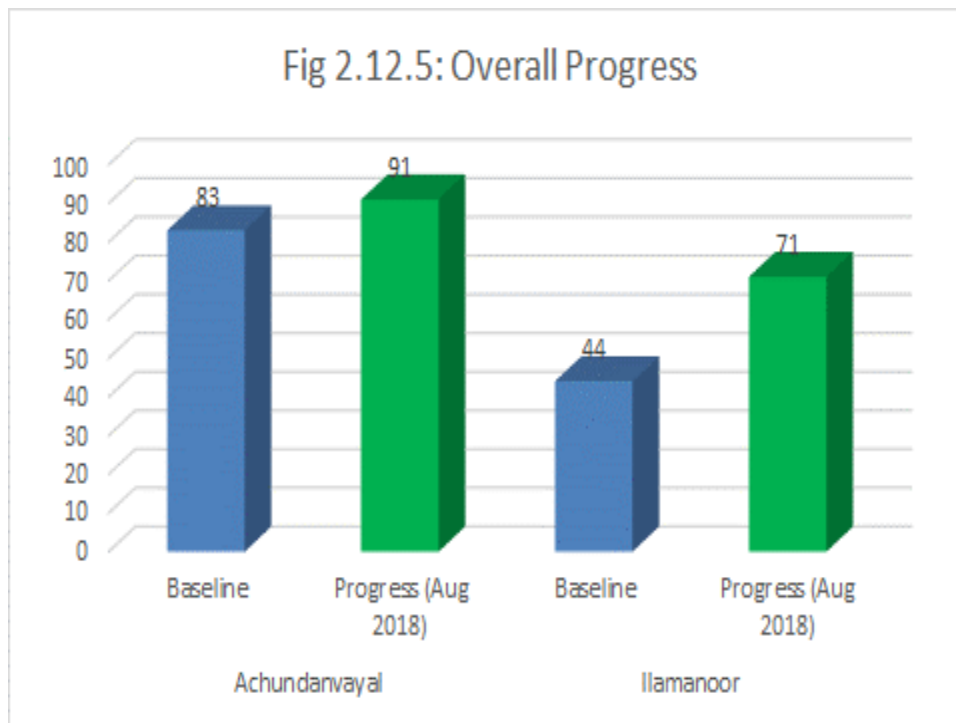


2.12.5 Achundanayal – Ilamanoor GP pair in Rmamanathapuram District

Achundanayal Gram Panchayat which has scored 83 in the mission Antyodaya has been selected as HP-MAGP against **Ilamanoor** Gram Panchayat which has scored 44 is selected as LP-MAGP in the same district. Both the Gram Panchayat's were chosen particularly due to their similar geographical, ecological and demographic characteristics.

Achundanayal Gram Panchayat of Ramanathapuram has achieved higher score of 83 (Baseline data), 91 (Progress data) in the basic, infrastructural, economic development and livelihood, health, nutrition, sanitation, women empowerment and financial inclusion parameters as listed in the mission Antyodaya programme. The updated total population of the village is 2945, consisting 1476 male and 1462 female. The total number of households in the village is 1062, and the GP spread across 578.04 hectares area. The

total irrigated area is 135.34 hectares. The gram panchayat has 4 hamlets with appropriate road connectivity. **Ilamanoor** Gram Panchayat, in Nilakottai block has secured low score of 57 (Baseline data), 73 (progress data) primarily due to lack of irrigation facilities, basic infrastructural facilities, poor rate of financial inclusion and less women empowerment initiatives. Total population of the village is 1469, with 711 male and 758 female. The total households in the village are 646 spread across 4 hamlets. The total area of the village is 1644.60 hectares out of which 847.23 hectares are net sown area, in this total 110.96 is under irrigation and remaining unirrigated depending on rain. The details of performances of these two GPs are furnished in the table 2.12.5. According to the assessment study, it was noticed that the performance score of Achundanayal has increased from 83 to 91. Similarly, in case of Ilamanoor the score has increased from 44 to 71.

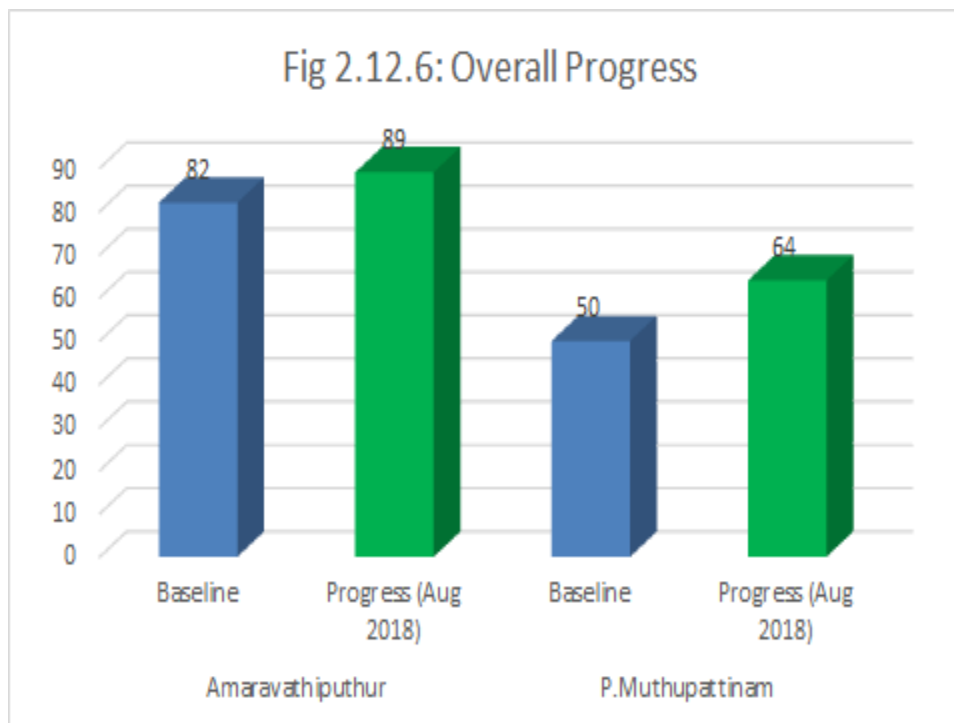


2.12.6 Amaravathiputhur – P.MuthupattinamGP pair in Sivaganga District

Amaravathiputhur Gram Panchayat which has scored 82 in the mission Antyodaya has been selected as HP-MAGP against **P.Muthupattinam** GramPanchayat which has scored 50 is selected as LP-MAGP in the same district. Both the Gram Panchayat's were chosen particularly due to their similar geographical, ecological and demographic characteristics. During the field visit, existing information available on mission Antyodaya portal about the 2017 baseline survey of gram panchayats was verified and updated.

Amaravathiputhur has achieved higher score of 82 (Baseline data), 89 (Progress data) in the basic, infrastructural, economic development and livelihood, health, nutrition,

sanitation, women empowerment and financial inclusion parameters as listed in the mission Antyodaya programme. The updated total population of the village is 4489, consisting 1752 male and 2746 female. The total number of households in the village is 1671, and the GP spread across 1659.635 hectares area. The total irrigated area is 55.8 hectares. The gram panchayat has 3 hamlets with appropriate road connectivity. **P.Muthupattinam** in Sakkotai block has secured low score of 50 (Baseline data), 64 (progress data) primarily due to lack of irrigation facilities, basic infrastructural facilities, poor rate of financial inclusion and less women empowerment initiatives. Total population of the village is 1128, with 570 male and 558 female. The total households in the village are 435 spread across 2 hamlets. The total area of the village is 683.89 hectares out of which 314.38 hectares are net sown area, in this total 111.45 is under irrigation and remaining unirrigated depending on rain. The details of performances of these two GPs are furnished in the table 2.12.6. According to the assessment study, it was noticed that the performance score of HP-MAGP **Amaravathiputhur** has increased from 82 to 89. Similarly, in case of LP-MAGP **P.Muthupattinam** the score has increased from 50 to 64.

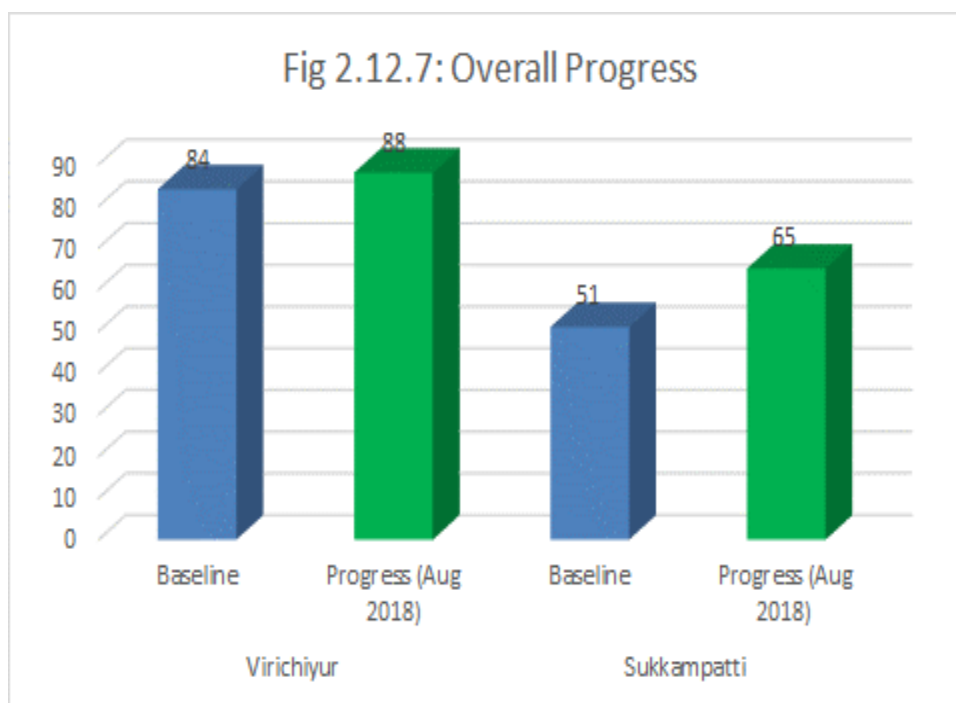


2.12.7 Virichiyur – Sukkampatti GP pair in Madurai District

Virichiyur Gram Panchayat which has scored 84 in the mission Antyodaya has been selected as HP-MAGP against **Sukkampatti** Gram Panchayat which has scored 51 is selected as LP-MAGP in the same. Both the Gram Panchayat's were chosen particularly due to their similar geographical, and demographic characteristics.

Virichiyur Gram Panchayat of Madurai has achieved higher score of 84 (Baseline data), 88 (Progress data) in the basic, infrastructural, economic development and livelihood, health, nutrition, sanitation, women empowerment and financial inclusion parameters as listed in the mission Antyodaya programme. The updated total population of the village is 5218, consisting 2560 male and 2658 female. The total number of households in the village is 1353, and the GP spread across 484.32 hectares area. The total irrigated area is 92.56 hectares. The gram panchayat has 3 hamlets with appropriate road connectivity.

Sukkampatti Gram Panchayat, in Kottampatti block has secured low score of 51 (Baseline data), 65 (progress data) primarily due to lack of irrigation facilities, basic infrastructural facilities, poor rate of financial inclusion and less women empowerment initiatives. Total population of the village is 1150, with 578 male and 572 female. The total households in the village are 482. The total area of the village is 233.85 hectares out of which 85.35 hectares are net sown area, in this total 23.5 is under irrigation and remaining unirrigated depending on rain. The details of performances of these two GPs are furnished in the table 2.12.7. According to the assessment study, it was noticed that the performance score of **Virichiyur** has increased from 84 to 88. Similarly, in case of **Sukkampatti** the score has increased from 51 to 65.



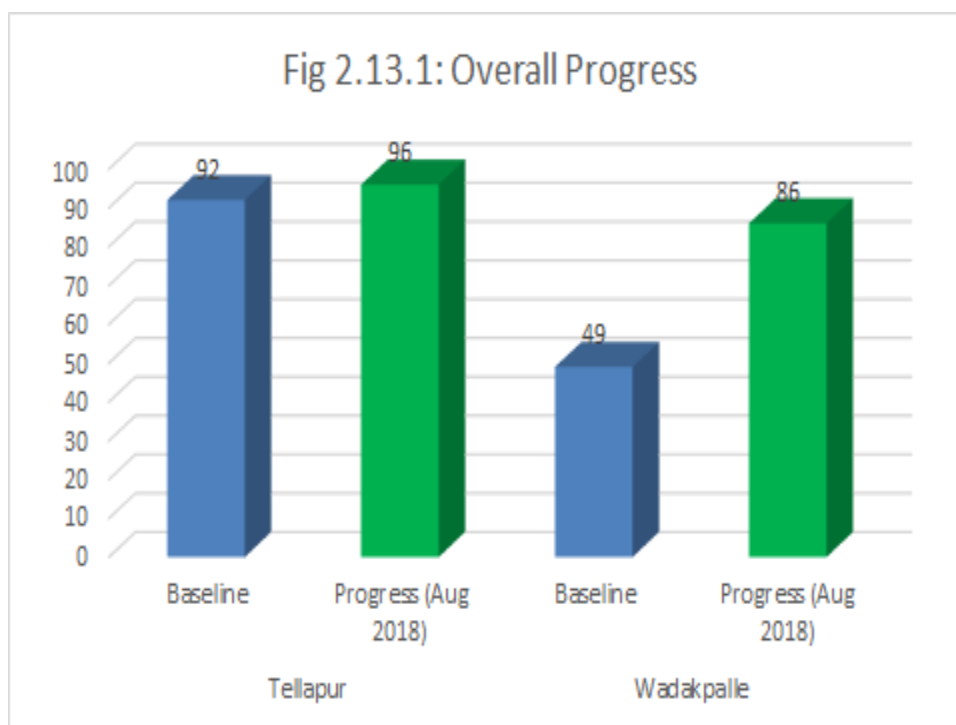
2.13 Telangana

2.13.1 Tellapur – Wadakpalle GP pair in Sangareddy District

As per the score available in the Mission Antyodaya website the high performance GP is identified and in consultation with District Panchayat officer and Administrative Officer of Sangareddy District, the low performance GP is identified. **Tellapur** GP is the HP-MAGP

with rank 1 and baseline score of 92 and **Wadakpalle** is the LP-MAGP with rank 43 and baseline score of 49. Both the villages are under the residential area zone with connectivity of outer ring road.

Tellapur GP is very near to Hyderabad city about 10 km. As per the survey of 2017, the baseline data of the village total population is 4621 comprising 2783 households with the male population 2224 and female population 2397. **Wadakpalle** GP has a total population of 1307 comprising 249 households with the male population of 670 and 637 female population. The performance of the two GPs against the baseline data and progress set for each indicator are furnished in the table 2.13.1. The below graph indicates that there is considerable growth on the score of Low performing GP.

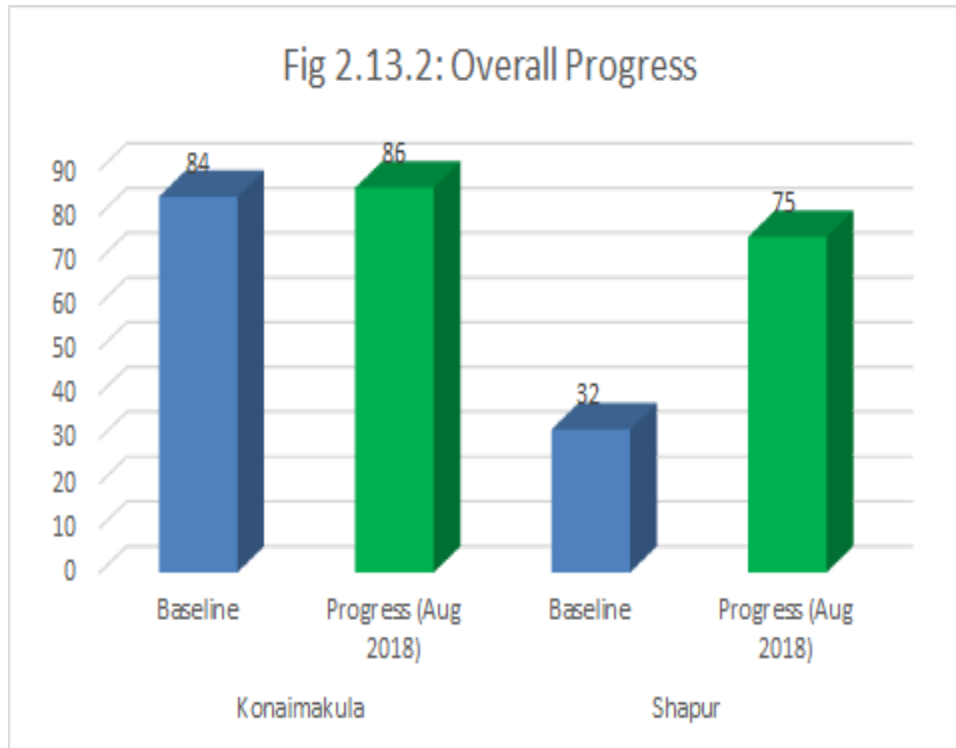


2.13.2 Konaimakula – Shapur GP pair in Warangal Rural District

Konaimakula GP is the HP-MAGP of Mission Antyodaya village with rank 7 and baseline score is 84 and **Shapur** is the LP-MAGP of Mission Antyodaya village with rank 60 and baseline score is 32. In both the GPs, agriculture is based on canal irrigation, open and bore wells and the rest by rain fed. Commercial crops like cotton, maize and rice are the main crops in both the GPs.

Konaimakula GP is very near to the Warangal city about 5 km. As per the survey of 2017, the baseline data of the village total population of GP is 984 comprising 263 households with the male population of 481 and 503 female population. **Shapur** has a total population of 1391 comprising 381 households with the male population of 706 and 685 female

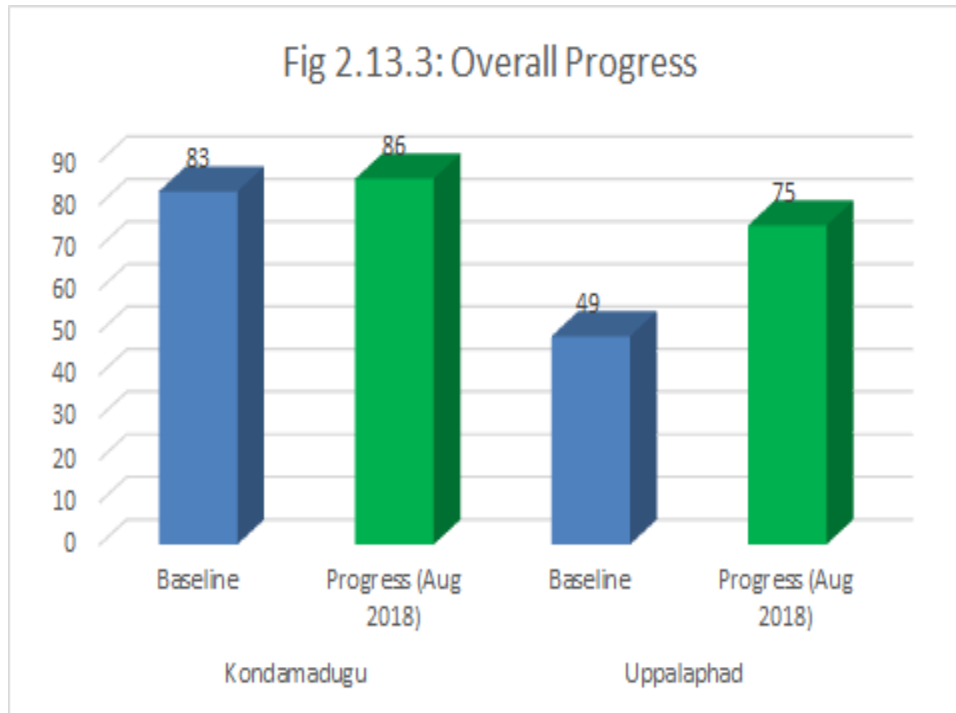
population. The performances of the two GPs against the baseline data and progress set for each indicator are furnished in the table – 2.13.2. From the below graph, it can be noticed that there is a slight increase in Konaimakula High Performance GP from 84 to 86 and Shapur Low Performance GP has considerably raised its score from 32 to 75.



2.13.3 Kondamadugu – Uppalaphad GP pair in Yadadri District

As per the scores available in the Mission Antyodaya website, **Kondamadugu** GP is the HP-MAGP of Mission Antyodaya village with rank 9 and baseline score is 83 and **Uppalaphad** is the LP-MAGP of Mission Antyodaya village with rank 43 and baseline score is 49. In both the GPs major cultivation is based on open and bore wells and the rest by rain fed. Commercial crops like cotton and paddy are the main crops in both the villages.

Kondamadugu GP is very near to the Yadadri District about 35 km. As per the survey of 2017, the baseline data of the village total population of GP is 984 comprising 263 households with the male population of 481 and 503 female population. **Uppalaphad** GP has a total population of about 800 comprising 300 households with the male population of 450 and 350 female population. The performance of the two GPs against the baseline data and progress set for each indicator are furnished in the table – 2.13.3. From the graph below, there is considerable improvement in the score of Low performing GP.

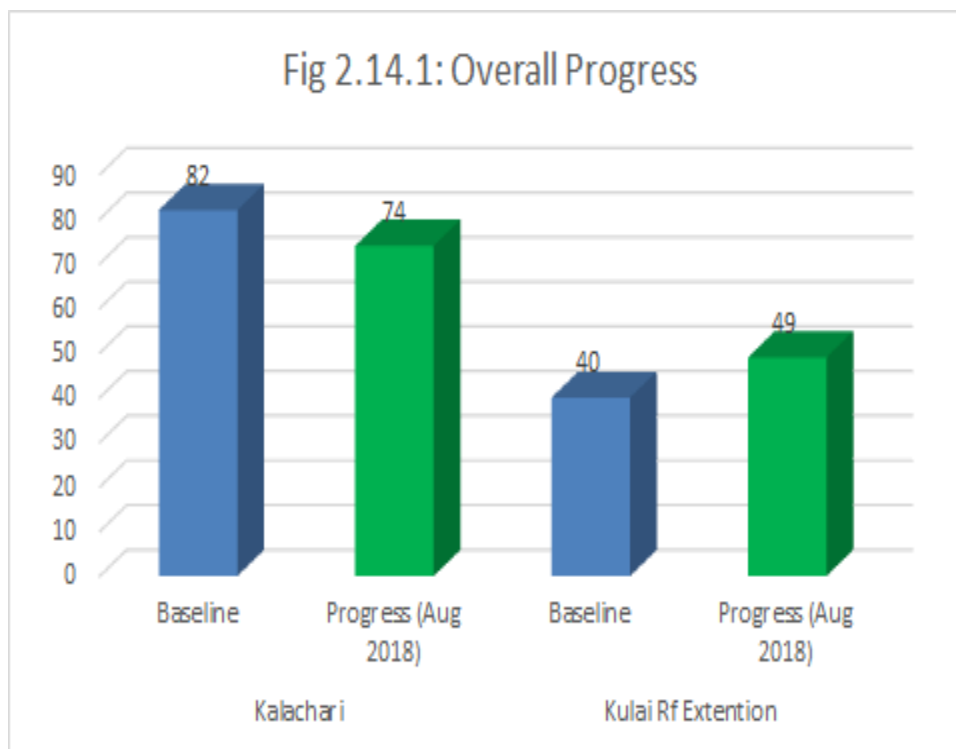


2.14 Tripura

2.14.1 Kalachari – Kulai Rf Extension GP pair in Dhalai District

Kalachari is the HP-MAGP of Mission Antyodaya village with baseline score of 82 and **Kulai RF Extension** is the LP-MAGP with 40 score. Hill and Pain area are part of these two Panchayats and they have similar cultivation pattern and irrigation facilities. Dairy farming is also an upcoming activity in these two Panchayats.

Kalachari is a non-tribal area dominated mostly by the Bengali speaking population which falls under Durgachowmuhani block. Total household of the Kalachari Gram Panchayat is 715 with a population of 2887. Of the total population, 1399 (48.45%) male and 1495 (51.78%) female respectively. **Kulai RF Extension** is a tribal Gram Panchayat with a total population of 3480 in a 777 household. Of the total population, 1695 (48.70%) male and 1785 (51.29%) female. This panchayat is dominated by Reang Tribal with 99% and 1% belong to other communities. All the modern facilities are available at the district head quarter, Ambassa 15km distance and through NH44. Performances of the two GPs against the baseline data and benchmarks set for each indicator are furnished in the table – 2.14.1. From the graph below, it can be noticed that there is considerable decrease and rise in the overall scores of GPs; The score of **Kalachari** has fallen in its score from 82 to 74 and **Kulai RF Extension** has increased its score from 40 to 49.



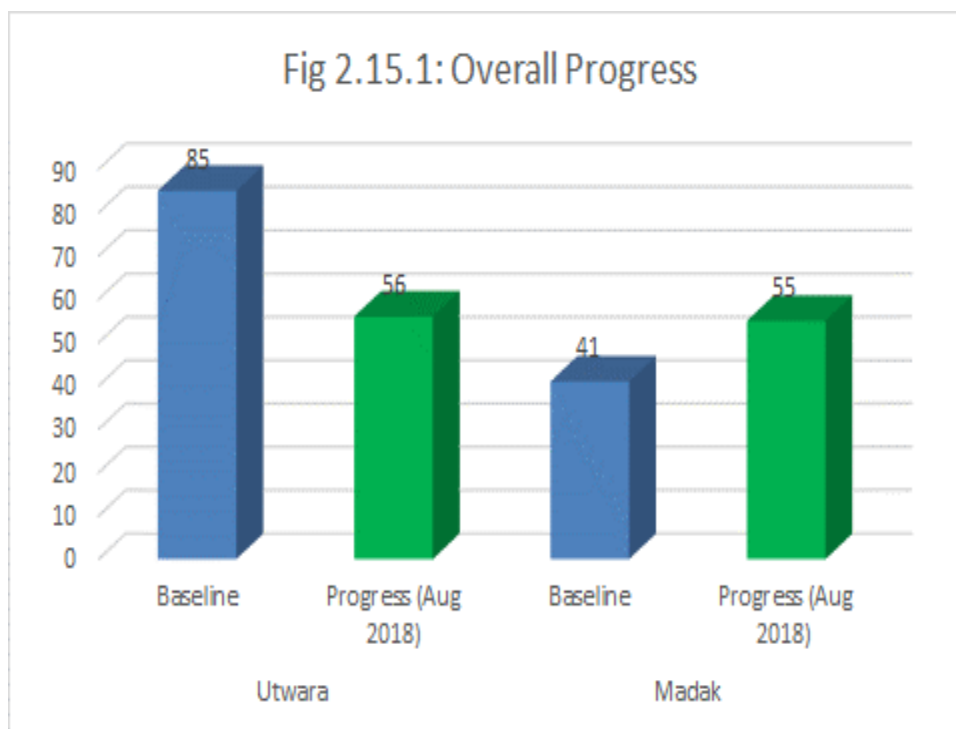
2.15 Uttar Pradesh

2.15.1 Utwara - Madak GP pair in Aligarh District

Utwara is the HP-MAGP with baseline score of 85 and **Madak** is the LP-MAGP with 41 score. Both the Gram Panchayts have more or less same size and composition of population. They are located 8-10 km away from the Block. The nearest market for agriculture commodities for the both the GPs are Tappal. The cropping pattern in both GPs is Rice-wheat system, cotton, Pigeon pea, Sorghum, Bajra and vegetables like tomato and potato.

As per the mission antyodaya baseline survey (Oct, 2017), **Utwara** has total population 2,113 comprising 356 households approximately with almost equal proportion of male and female. In 2018 the population has increased to 2,163 comprising 400 households with 1168 male and 995 female population. Total area is 545.07 hectares with net sown area about 490.86 hectares. The total irrigated land is 490.86 hectares. The cropping pattern in Utwara village is Rice-wheat system, potato, pigeon pea, cotton, Sorghum and Bajra. Whereas **Madak** has total population 2,519 comprising 480 households approximately with almost equal proportion of male and female. In 2018 the population increased to 2,549 comprising 500 households with 1369 male and 1180 female population. Total area is 304.38 hectares with net sown area about 277.14 hectares. The total irrigated land is 277.14 hectares and the cropping patterns in Madak village are Rice-wheat system, Pigeon pea, cotton, potato and Sorghum. The performances of the two

GPs against baseline data and benchmark set for each indicator are furnished in the table 2.15.1. From the graph below, **Utwara** shown the decline in score from 85 to 56 and **Madak** increased score of 55 from 41.

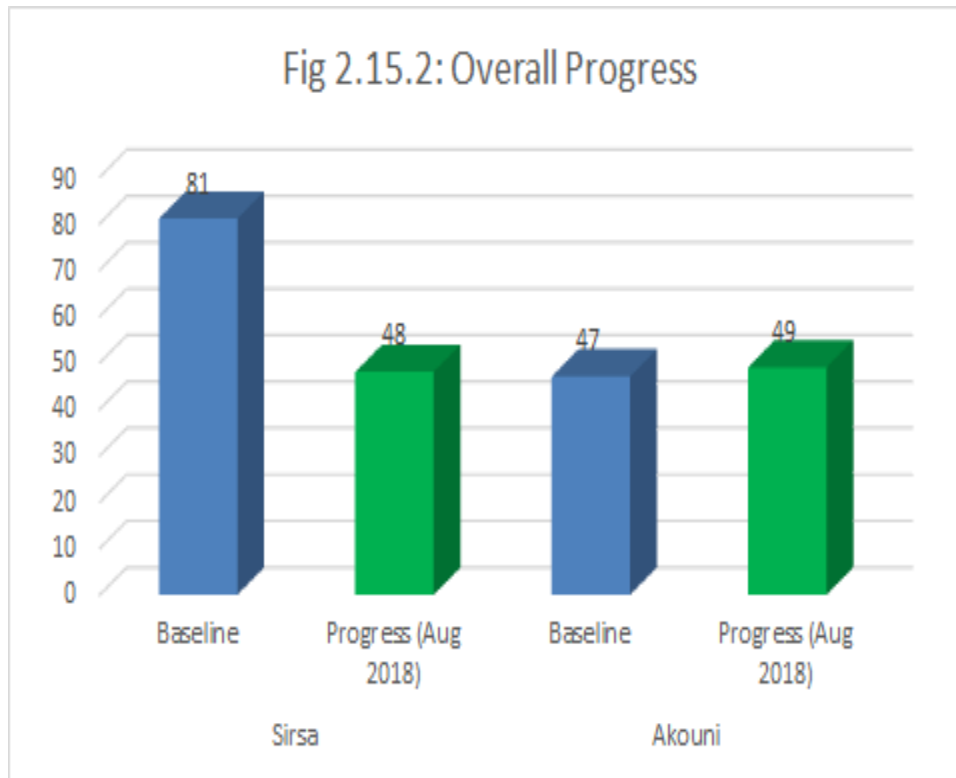


2.15.2 Sirsa - Akouni GP pair in Gonda District

Sirsa is the HP-MAGP with baseline score 81 and **Akouni** is the LP-MAGP with 47 score. They are located in different blocks of the Gonda district. They are located in plain terrain and cultivation pattern is also same. Since there is no perennial source of water, they both depend on rain and other source for irrigation.

Sirsa has total population 3,768 comprising 551 households approximately with almost equal proportion of male and female. In 2018 the population increased to 3,848 comprising 606 households with 1905 male and 1863 female population. The village has five hamlets. Total area is 229.79 hectares with net sown area about 127.87 hectares. The total irrigated land is 97.75 hectares and village has 30.12 hectares un irrigated land. The cropping pattern in Sirsa village is Rice-wheat system, Sugar cane, Red gram, cotton, Sorghum and Bajra. **Akouni** has total population 3,222 comprising 591 households approximately with almost equal proportion of male and female. In 2018 the population has increased to 3,925 comprising 650 households with 2032 male and 1893 female population. The village has four hamlets. Total area is 669.76 hectares with net sown area about 609.25 hectares. The total irrigated land is 378.98 hectares and village has 220.27 hectares unirrigated land. The cropping pattern in Akouni village is Rice-wheat system, Sugar cane, cotton, Red Gram and Sorghum. The performances of the two GPs against baseline data and benchmark set for each indicator are furnished in the table

2.15.2. From the graph below, it can be noticed that there is very low present score of 48 compared to the baseline score of 81 in the case of high performing GP.

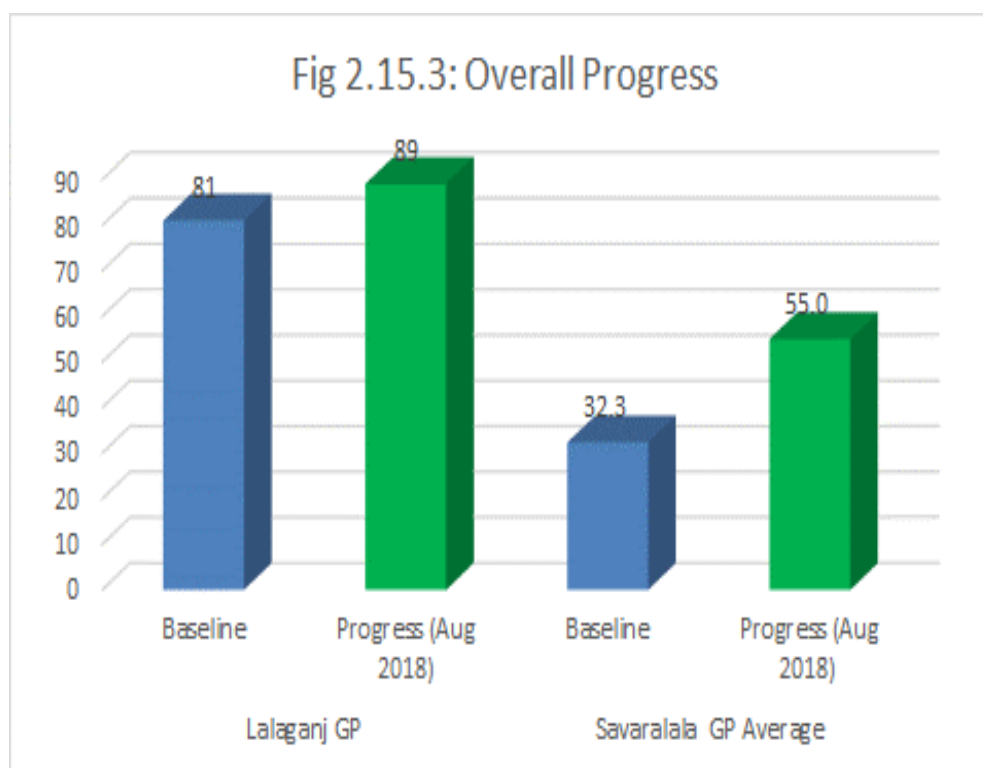


2.15.3 Lalaganj – Savaralala GP pair in Basti District

Lalaganj is the HP-MAGP with the score of 81 and Savaralala is the LP-MAGP (score 47) chosen as a pair in Basti district. Eventhough both the GPs depend on agriculture, they don't have irrigation facility and hence they depend on rain and borewell. Nan-farm activities are recently gaining momentum in these GPs.

Lalaganj is situated adjacent to the district head quarter and accessible to well road connectivity. As per the baseline data (Oct, 2017), the Panchayat has total population of 4,236 comprising 700 households. Out of the total population males constitute 2210 whereas females constitute 2026 . The Panchayat is a single unit of village and does not have hamlets/revenue village. The Panchayat is having diverse population comprises all communities. Unlike Lalaganj Gram Panchayat, **Savaralala** has a total 3 revenue village namely, Kuwan Gaon, Saveralala, Dighita. The total population of the GP is 2567 out of which 1298 are males and 1269 females. Saveralala village constitute the largest village as it comprises 1782 population out of the total population of the GP and the smallest is Dighita village which is having 113 population out of the total population of the GP. As it is a small panchayat having access to market and a market complex, it generates quite less amount of revenue than the high performing GP. The performance of the two GPs

against the baseline data and benchmarks set for each indicator are furnished in the table 2.15.3. Table 2.14.3 (A) shows the progress of Mission Antyodaya in Savaralala GP villages (Kuan Gaon, Saveralala, Dighita). From the graph below, it can be noticed that there is considerable increase in the overall scores of GPs; Lalganj raised its score from 81 to 89 and Savaralala from 32.3 to 55.

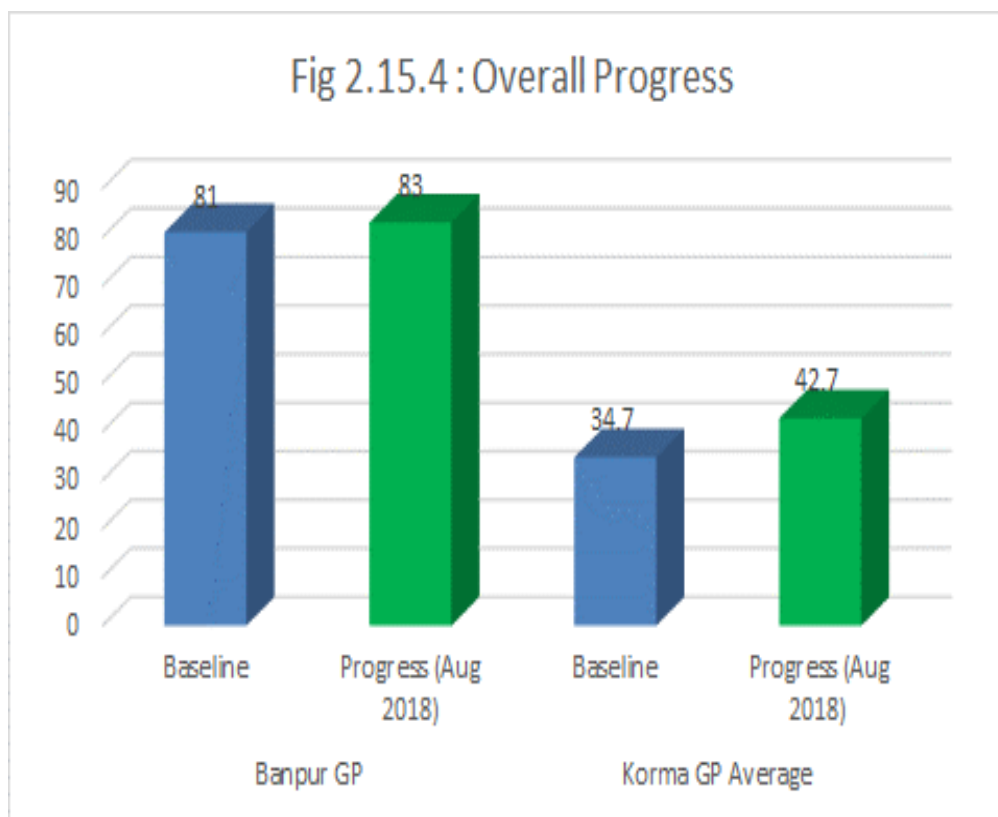


2.15.4 Banpur – Korma GP pair in Basti District

As per the base line survey data **Banpur** panchayat (**HP-MAGP**) score 81 and **Korma (LP-MAGP)** score 34.7. Common features of both these panchayats are female headed Panchayat. The geographical location of these panchayat is same as both are well connected and accessible to other facilities as well.

Banpur Panchayat has concentration of 6635 total population out of which men constitute 3615 and women constitute 3020. The socio-economic and political landscape is quite good because of its geographical location and development of key infrastructure facilities. Whereas in the case of **Korma** compared to Banpur, majority of the population of the Gram Panchayat depends on Agriculture while some of them are working in unorganised sector as well. The development scenario of the panchayat is quite low as compared to Banpur Panchayat. As per the development indicators the panchayat is lagging behind because of the lack of infrastructure development facilities. The performance of the two GPs against the baseline data and benchmarks set for each indicator are furnished in the table 2.15.4. Table 2.15.4 (A) shows the progress of

Mission Antyodaya in Korma GP villages (3) in Basti District. From the graph below, it can be observed that there is considerable increase in the overall scores of GPs; Banpur (HP-MAGP) raised its score from 81 to 83 and Korma (LP-MAGP) from 34.7 to 42.7.

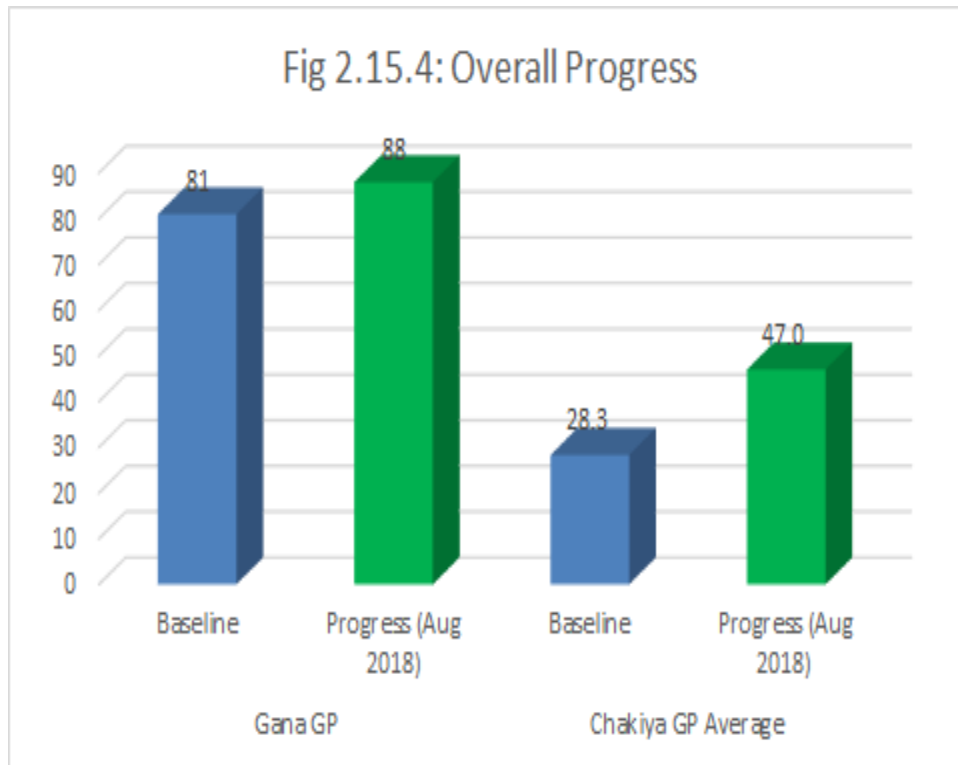


2.15.5 Gana - Chakiya GP pair in Basti District

Gana with the score of 81 has been chosen as the HP-MAGP and **Chakiya** with the score of 28.3 has been chosen as the LP-MAGP. They have similar geographical features with abundant natural resources. Both these GPs are faraway from the urban areas and located quite interior in the remote area.

Though **Gana** is located at distance from the headquarters it is well accessible through public transport facilities and have good connectivity with other parts of the district. As per the baseline data (Oct, 2017), the Panchayat has 1940 as the total population. Out of which male population constitute 1013 whereas female constitute 927. Though the Panchayat does not have a big market which attracts for business but it has its pond and other natural resources which generate revenue for the panchayat. In the case of **Chakiya** compared to Gana, the panchayat comprises of three revenue villages namely Brarwalia, Chakia and Pandia. The total population of the GP is 4550 out of which 2500 are males and 2050 are females. Pandia village constitute the largest village as it comprises 2050 total population out of the total population of the Panchayat. The performance of the two GPs against the baseline data and benchmarks set for each

indicator are furnished in the table 2.15.5. Table 2.15.5 (A) shows the progress of Mission Antyodaya in Chakiya GP villages (Brarwalia, Chakia and Pandia) in Basti District. From the graph below, it can be observed that there is considerable increase in the overall scores of GPs; Gana (HP-MAGP) raised its score from 81 to 88 and Chakiya (LP-MAGP) from 28.3 to 47.



3. Comparative Account of Performance of Mission Antyodaya Gram Panchayats

In this chapter, the performance and progress of GP pairs with regard to 6 key parameter areas (Area irrigated, Infrastructure, Livelihoods and Economic Development, Health, Nutrition and Sanitation, Women Empowerment and Financial Inclusion) have been discussed. The factors and underlying reasons in utilisation of human and financial resources are highlighted for achievement or shortfall. The state-wise and GP pair –wise details are as follows.

3.1 Andhra Pradesh

3.1.1 Kajuluru – G.Moolapalem GP Pair in East Godavari District

As stated in the table, the status of 6 key parameters of the two GPs studied have shown progress from the base line data.

Key Parameter-wise Progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	Total score
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Kajuluru	Baseline	4	58	4	18	4	0	88
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	61	4	18	6	3	96
G.Moolapalem	Baseline	4	30	0	13	3	0	50
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	44	0	17	5	3	73

The overall progress of Kajuluru GP records the growth of 9.1 per cent and G.Moolapalem GP with 46 per cent when compared to the baseline status of respective GPs. The contribution for progress is mainly from the improvement in the status of key parameters such as infrastructure, health, nutrition and sanitation and financial inclusion. A comparative account of status / findings of the each key parameter are as hereunder:

Irrigated area:

Kajuluru GP has about 1141 ha of area under cultivation. Almost 95 per cent of the crop has the support of Godavari canal irrigation and the rest is by rain fed, bore well and tank. Paddy, groundnut and sugarcane are the primary crops in addition to some proportion of Tobacco and Vegetables. In **G.Moolapalem GP** the cultivable land is about 1042 ha. Like Kajuluru GP, agriculture depends on Godavari canal irrigation and the rest by other sources. The kind of cultivation is also as similar as Kajuluru such as paddy, groundnut and sugarcane in addition some proportion of tobacco and vegetables.

Infrastructure:

In **Kajuluru GP** the development of infrastructure is mainly related to farm based activities. About 95 per cent of the HHs dependent on farm and the remaining on non-farm activities. It has three banks with ATM facility namely Andhra Bank, South Indian Bank and Karur Vysya Bank. In addition to that, Primary Agriculture Cooperative Society (PACS) operates banking services with ATM for farmers. This GP has good road network for public transport to the nearest urban places – Kakinada (22 Km) and Yanam (15 Km). All the internal roads are cement concrete. Super Markets and weekly markets are available. Nearly 15-20 surrounding villagers take part in retail and wholesale trade mainly on vegetables especially onion. Cattle shandy also takes place every week. With regard to internet facilities, most of the House Holds have internet facilities and private café are also available. Supply of essential commodities is through PDS shops. There is no shortage of electricity and supply is there for 24 hours. Three health centres under private and one under Government are there for the delivery of health services. As far as the animal care is concerned, one hospital exists under Government. Open pucca drainage system covers the entire village for channelling and disposal of domestic waste. Piped drinking water with RO purified system covers 100 per cent population. Landline and mobile services of all service providers are available. LPG is available at all houses. Some of the farmers who reside nearer to the cattle field operate biogas plants also. This GP has one primary school, one high school and one junior college under Government. Under private sector, three schools up to high school, junior college and Degree College exist. In **G.Moolapalem GP**, all House Holds are engaged either in farm or non-farm activities. Electricity supply is continuous. It is available for 24 hours in a day. Public transport is available as there is well laid road network and also parallel connectivity is there to the national high way 216. So, vehicle movement is almost equal to the NH. All the internal roads are cement concrete. Drainage is open pucca cement canal system. Supply of essential commodities happens through PDS. GP has piped drinking water and there is no landline service for communication network. All HHs have LPG for cooking purpose, however a few of them use fire wood which is available at no cost. Primary and High school are located at G.Moolapalem.

Economic Development:

In **Kajuluru GP**, Soil testing Centre (Sub centre) is located within the GP. Two private seed centres and one Government supply centre is sufficient to provide required quantity of paddy seeds to the farmers. Two fertiliser shops in the GP exist under private sector. Contrarily, no soil testing centre, no seed centre and no fertiliser shop is there in **G.Moolapalem GP**.

Health, nutrition and sanitation:

In **Kajuluru GP**, recently solid waste management unit is constructed. MGNREGA fund is utilised to construct this unit. This shows that convergence of activities from different schemes has taken place with the initiation of Mission Antyodaya. Community gas or recycling of waste system is prevalent in the GP. This is ODF Gram Panchayat. Anganwadi centers in this GP cater to cover the total requirement of 461 children. Total immunization has happened in this village so far. While stating the reasons for success of this, ANM informs that the regular meetings are the key for this success. They meet the expectant mothers and children at three levels. first level meeting at Hospital on every Wednesday , second level on every month under PMMVY programme and the third level of monthly meeting at Anganwadi Centre and they ensure the health of the mother and child are safe. **G.Moolapalem GP** also has waste disposal system, bio-gas and recycling of waste. This is also ODF Gram Panchayat. Anganwadi centers in this GP cater to cover the total requirement of 461 children and achieved 100 per cent immunisation.

Women empowerment:

There are 283 SHGs in **Kajuluru GP**. Recently two groups have been formed because some new entrants to the village. The SHG women are engaged in business activities and only 40 per cent of them are into agriculture producer groups. Most of the self-employment activities receive financial support from Government. About 80 per cent (53 SHG groups) of women are covered under SHGs. In **G.Moolapalem GP**, producer groups are formed with the help of agri extension worker. Livestock extension worker at GP takes care of the health of buffalos, cows, goats, etc. Since the hamlets under this GP are located at far, these village level technical workers are unable to cover the needs of all the agri and livestock farmers.

Financial inclusion:

In **Kajuluru GP**, all SHG groups have availed bank loans. Since most of the SHGs have been existing for a long time, the members of those SHGs have started individual businesses and are successful in their endeavour. Whereas in **G.Moolapalem GP**, more than 80 per cent SHGs have taken loans from banks and their activities are yet to pickup momentum.

3.1.2 Ampolu – Thirlangi GP Pair in Srikakulam District

As stated in the table, the status of 6 key parameters with regard to the two GPs studied have been compared along the base line information.

Key Parameter-wise Progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	Total score
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Ampolu	Baseline	4	53	4	18	5	0	84
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	58	4	18	7	3	94
Thirlangi	Baseline	0	41.5	0.5	5	3	0	50
	Progress (Aug 2018)	3	47	0.5	12	6	2	71.5

The overall progress of Ampolu GP records the growth of 11.9 per cent and Thirlangi GP with 43 per cent when compared to the baseline status of respective GPs. A comparative account of status / findings of the each key parameter are as hereunder.

Irrigated area:

In **Ampolu GP**, about 1265 ha of area is under cultivation. Almost 80 per cent of the crop has the support of canal irrigation (Vamsadhara channel) and the rest by rain, bore well and tank. Paddy, groundnut and sugarcane are the major crops in addition to some proportion of mirchi, millets and vegetables. In **Thirlangi GP**, about 2486 ha of area is under cultivation. Almost 70 per cent of the crop has the support of canal irrigation (Gottabarrage left main canal). Paddy and groundnut are the major cultivation in addition to some proportion of pulses, mirchi, millets and vegetables.

Infrastructure:

Ampolu GP has Andhra bank with ATM facility. All the internal roads are cement concrete. No market facility is available in this GP. About 6 months back, fibre grid operations were started in the village for network services at HH level in addition to the two private internet cafes. All the Government offices have network connections including

Gram Panchayat office. Supply of essential commodities is through three PDS shops. No shortage of electricity is there. One ITI institute is functional under private sector. One sub centre for delivering health services under Government is available. As far as the animal care is concerned, one Veterinary hospital is there. Drainage is available to dispose the waste. Piped drinking water with purified system covers 100 per cent population. Landline and mobile services of almost all service providers are available. LPG is also available in all households. This GP has two primary Schools and one high school run by the Government. Under private sector, one school up to higher secondary level is there. Nearest intermediate, degree, engineering and PG college is located at Gujarathipet (6 Km) and Srikakulam (12 km). The availability of infrastructure facility in **Thirlangi GP** is less in comparison with HPGP. No banking and ATM service is available. There is no internet cafe and access to the internet facility through other sources is also not there. About 6 months back, fiber cable was laid in all the two villages of GP but yet to be operationalized. Supply of electricity is there continuously without frequent power cut. This GP is situated 6 km away from highway and well connected with road network for public transport to nearest urban places –Tekkali (3 Km) Palasa (32 Km), Narasannapeta (30 Km) and Srikakulam (54 Km). All the internal roads are cement concrete. Drainage is open pucca cement canal system. Market facility is not available and supply of essential commodities happens through PDS. Households have piped water supply and telephone facility is available with the help of all service providers. All HHs have LPG for cooking purpose. Primary and middle schools are located at Thirlangi, and the nearest high school, Junior, degree and PG college is located at Tekkali (03 Km). No vocational training centres are there in the GP. PHC-Subcentre and Vet clinic are located in Thirlangi.

Economic development:

In **Ampolu GP**, Soil testing Centre is located at Srikakulam which is nearest (8 Km) Municipality. One Government seed supply Centre (Cooperative) cater the need of farmers by providing paddy seeds to the them. One private fertiliser shop is there in the GP. Contrarily in **Thirlangi GP**, Soil testing Centre is located at Tekkali which is nearest town (3kM) and but, no fertiliser shop. Farmers who need farm inputs and others services should go to the nearest town –Tekkali (3 KM). One Private Seed supply centre sells seeds to the farmers.

Health, nutrition and sanitation:

In **Ampolu GP**, construction work is going on for Solid Waste management. In addition to the Panchayat funds, MGNREGA scheme is supportive for this unit. Recycling of waste system is available in this GP. This is ODF Gram Panchayat. MPDO and Panchayat Secretary had taken special efforts to ensure the construction and usage of toilets by

villagers. Each HH secure latrine facility for their own family purpose. Four Anganwadi centers in this GP cater to cover the total of 265 children. Immunization is covered in total. In **Thirlangi GP**, construction work is going on for Solid Waste management and no bio-gas or recycling of waste is available at present. Only Thirlangi village in this GP is ODF. One Anganwadi center covers the total requirement of 55 children. One hundred per cent coverage of immunisation is there with MCTC card.

Women empowerment:

There are 242 SHGs in **Ampolu GP**. Three groups have been formed recently. Producer groups were also formed. **Thirlangi GP** – 80 per cent of women are covered under SHGs. Only recently few of the SHGs have taken initiative to form the producer group.

Financial inclusion:

In **Ampolu GP**, all SHG groups have availed bank loans. Most of them are old groups which started individual businesses and are successful in their business activities. Whereas in **Thirlangi GP**, less than 80 per cent SHGs have taken loans from banks.

3.1.3 Kambavalasa - Palem GP Pair in Vizianagaram District

As stated in the table, the status of 6 key parameters with regard to the two GPs studied has been different compared to the base line information.

Key Parameter-wise progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					Total score
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Kambavalasa GP Average	Baseline	4	78	6	27	8	0	123
	Progress (Aug 2018)	6	88.5	0	27	10	2.5	140
Palem GP Average	Baseline	7	86	0	7.75	0	0	101
	Progress (Aug 2018)	13	113	2	31.25	17.25	9.75	186

The overall progress of Kambavalasa GP records the growth of 13.8 per cent and Palem GP with 84.4 per cent when compared to the baseline status of respective GPs. The contribution of progress is mainly from the improvement in the status of key parameters such as infrastructure, health, nutrition and sanitation and financial inclusion. A comparative account of status / findings of the each key parameter are as hereunder.

Irrigated area:

In **Kambavalasa GP**, about 155 ha of area are under cultivation. Almost 70 per cent of the crop has the support of canal irrigation and the rest by rain fed, bore well and tank. Paddy is the major crop grown here. In **Palem GP**, about 441 ha of area are under cultivation. Almost 75 per cent of the crop has the support of canal irrigation and the rest by rain fed, bore well and tank. Paddy is cultivated as major crop.

Infrastructure:

The development of infrastructure in **Kambavalasa GP** is mainly related to farm based activities. About 75 per cent of the HHs dependent on farm and the remaining on non-farm activities. Primary Agriculture Cooperative Society operates banking services for farmers and an ATM is operated by a Private bank (4 Km). All the internal roads are cement concrete. Supply of essential commodities is through PDS shops. No frequent powercuts are there with the availability of electricity atleast for 18 hrs in a day. Weekly market is the largest of the region at Kambavalasa (Rajyalaxmipuram) junction. ITI is functional under private sector. One sub centre is there for delivering health services. As far as the animal care is concerned, one clinic exists under Government. Open pucca drainage system covers the entire village for channelling and disposal of domestic waste. Piped drinking water with RO purified system covers 100 per cent population. Mobile network is available through various service providers. LPG is the cooking fuel for all the households. This GP has primary and one Middle school run by the Government. In **Palem GP** nearest bank is located in the vicinity of 10 Km and no ATM facility. Internet facility is also not available in this GP. Electricity supply is continuous. Auto rickshaws serve as a connecting link for the commuters to go to nearest places and market since there is no market facility. All the internal roads are cement concrete. Drainage is open pucca cement canal system. Supply of essential commodities happens through PDS. All villages have piped drinking water; and only mobile communication is available. All HHs have LPG for cooking purpose, however a few them use fire wood which is available at no cost. Primary school and Middle school exist only in Palem. Nearest High school and Junior college is at Komarada (15 Km). No vocational training centre is there in the GP. PHC and Vet clinic are located in GP head quarters. One sub centre is located in Palem village of GP.

Economic Development:

In **Kambavalasa GP**, Soil testing Centre is located at Parvathipuram 12 Km away from the GP. PACS supply sufficient quantity of paddy seed and Fertilizers to the farmers. Contrarily, no soil testing centre, no seed centre and no fertiliser shops are available in **Palem GP**. Farmers who need farm inputs and services should go to the nearest town – Parvathipuram (25 Km). For any technical assistance, block level agri officer at Komarada (15 KM) is the source of support. As a result of that farmers could not get required information when they face any crisis like diseases of crops and pest issues.

Health, Nutrition and sanitation:

In **Kambavalasa GP**, construction work is going on for Solid Waste management. In addition to that MGNREGS is providing its supportive for the construction of solid waste management unit and recycling of waste system in the GP. This is ODF Gram Panchayat. Each HH has secured latrine facility for their own family use. Two Anganwadi centers in this GP cater to cover the total requirement of 59 children. Active ANMs are an asset to this GP who ensure 100 per cent coverage of immunization and Mother and Child care. In **Palem GP**, no community waste disposal system and no bio-gas or recycling of waste is available. This is because of non-availability of land and hamlets under this GP since all the hamlets are located far apart from each other. Out of four villages, 3 villages (Palem, Ravokonda, Marriguda) are ODF. Palem and Marriguda villages have Anganwadies. The link workers will take care of the children of other villages and bring them to the nearest Anganwadi and drop them back to the respective villages at the end of the day. It has achieved 100 per cent immunisation. No stunted child is recorded in the GP.

Women empowerment:

There are 64 SHGs in **Kambavalasa GP**. Producer groups are also formed. About 80 per cent women are covered under SHGs in **Palem GP**. Producer groups are formed. Since they are at nascent stage their business activities are yet to get accelerated.

Financial inclusion:

In **Kambavalasa GP**, all SHG groups have availed bank loans. Most of them have started individual businesses and are successful in their Business. Whereas in **Palem GP**, more than 80 per cent SHGs have taken loans from banks.

3.1.4 Chennugaripalle – Nalisettipalle GP Pair in Chittoor District

As stated in the table, the status of 6 key parameters with regard to the two GPs studied have been different compared to the base line information.

Key Parameter-wise Progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	Total score
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Chennugaripalle	Baseline	3	52	4	18	5	0	82
	Progress (Aug 2018)	3	50	4	18	5	3	83
Nalisettipalle	Baseline	4	22	0	7	5	0	38
	Progress (Aug 2018)	3	34	0	13	5	3	58

The overall progress of Chennugaripalle GP records the growth of 1.2 per cent and Nalisettipalle GP with 52.6 per cent when compared to the baseline status of respective GPs. The contribution of progress is marginal in case of Chennugaripalle whereas it is more in case of Nalisettipalle and mainly from the improvement of the status of key parameters such as infrastructure, health, nutrition and sanitation and financial inclusion. A comparative account of status / findings of the each key parameter are as hereunder.

Irrigated area:

In **Chennugaripalle GP**, the area under cultivation is 504 ha (Net sown Area). More than 65 per cent of the crop has the support of canal irrigation. Groundnut, sugarcane and vegetables are major. In **Nalisettipalle GP**, total area available for cultivation is 875 ha. Out of which 600 ha is covered under irrigation. Bore wells and Tanks are the sources of irrigation. Paddy, horticultural crops and vegetables, etc are the crops grown here.

Infrastructure:

Chennugaripalle GP is located nearer to the Pakala town (3 km distance) and well connected with road and transport. There is no ATM facility in the GP however Bank and ATM facilities are available within the periphery of 3 Km in Pakala town. All the internal roads are cement concrete. Weekly markets are held regularly in and around Chennugaripalle. Nearly 15 surrounding villagers take part in retail and wholesale trade mainly on vegetables, homemade products, poultry, cattle etc. The GP has network

connection. Supply of essential commodities is through two PDS shops. Supply of electricity for domestic as well as for other sector is ensured. Vocational educational centre is not accessible to the GP dwellers. Sub Centre is available for delivering health services. Transport and Post Office facility is available in the village. Open pucca drainage system covers the entire village for channelling and disposal of domestic waste. Piped drinking water with RO purified system covers 100 per cent population. Landline and mobile services of almost all service providers are available. LPG is the cooking fuel for HH level. This GP has two Primary and one Upper Primary School under Government. Nearest degree college is located at Pakala. The availability of infrastructure is less in **Nalisettipalle** when compared with HPGP. There is no bank, ATM, PHC, veterinary clinic and internet services available in Gram Panchayat. However, Mee-Seva public utility delivery system is available in the village. Electricity supply is ensured in the Gram Panchayat. Public transport is available as there is well laid road network. All the internal roads are cement concrete. Open Pucca drainage system is partially covered. Availability of PDS for supply of essential commodities is in operation in the GP. Of the 4 villages of the GP, 3 villages have piped drinking water facility and CC road connectivity. Majority of the HHs have LPG for cooking purpose, however a few of them use fire wood. Primary and Middle schools are located within Nalisettipalle GP.

Economic development:

In **Chennuvaripalle GP**, though soil testing centre is located in Pakala, Agricultural Officer (AO) facilitates the soil testing activity in the GP. The availability of Government seed centre is in Pakala and the same is access to the farmers in GP by AO. There are number of fertiliser shops in Pakala under private sector. Contrary to Chennugaripally, there is no soil testing centre, seed centre and fertiliser shop available in **Nalisettipalle**. Farmers, to access these services, have to visit Chittoor district headquarters (11 Km), however, Mandal Level AO at Tavanam Palle is at help.

Health, Nutrition and Sanitation:

In **Chennugaripalle GP**, it is observed that best practice is followed from Waste to Wealth. The Gram Panchayat has constructed Solid Waste Management Unit wherein segregation of all kinds of waste including preparation of compost is also taking place. In addition to the Panchayat funds, the Gram Panchayat dovetailed the funds of SBM and MGNREGA for maintenance of this unit. No community gas or recycling of waste system is practiced in the GP. This is ODF Gram Panchayat. As informed by Village Secretary, Pradhan had taken special efforts to ensure the construction IHHL and usage of toilets by villagers. In the case of villagers who do not have space for construction, GP has provided land for individual units at common place. Six Anganwadi centers are functioning to cover the total requirement of children (0-6 age group). 100 per cent coverage of

immunisation is observed and proper record is also maintained with regards to MCTC card. The ICDS staff and workers including ANM are regularly monitoring the Anganwadi as well as health and nutritional aspects of the children. No children are categorised as stunted category as per ICDS records. In **Nalisettipalle GP**, community waste disposal system or recycling of waste is not practiced due to lack of awareness and mobilisation. Though it is declared ODF GP, some of the habitations are still practicing open defecation and the same is confirmed during focus group discussions. Out of 4 villages, 3 villages have Anganwadi. 100 per cent immunisation and BMI is ensured due to high awareness and motivation levels of ICDS staff and Anganwadi teachers. No stunted children are record in the GP.

Women empowerment:

There are 31 SHGs in Chennugaripalle GP. It is observed that these SHGs are self sufficient and maintaining alternative livelihoods such as dairy, small ruminants, nursery and vegetable cultivation apart from agriculture. One veterinary clinic exists in the village. This unit serves the purpose of neighbouring villages also. In Nalisettipalle GP 45 SHGs are promoted and all are functioning. Further these SHGs are federated into 2 Village Organisations.

Financial inclusion:

In Chennugaripalle GP, all 31 SHGs are linked to the Bank and at present 3-4 Bank linkage transactions are practiced. **CIF under NRLM has supported these SHGs.** All 31 SHGs are federated to VO and linked to Streenidhi bank. Whereas in **Nalisettipalle GP** all 45 SHGs formed are linked to Bank.

3.1.5 Khajipet and Sannupalle Gram Panchayats in Y.S.R. Kadapa district

As stated in the table, the status of 6 key parameters with regard to the two GPs studied have been different compared to the base line information.

Key Parameter-wise Progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	Total score
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Khajipet	Baseline	4	52	4	18	4	0	82
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	54	4	18	5	3	88
Sannupalle	Baseline	3	37	3	6	1	0	50
	Progress (Aug 2018)	3	43	0	15	4	3	68

The overall progress of Khajipet GP records the growth of 7.3 per cent and Sannupalle GP with 36.0 per cent when compared to the baseline status of respective GPs. The contribution of progress is marginal in case of Khajipet whereas it is more in case of Sannupalle and mainly from the improvement of the status of key parameters such as infrastructure, health, nutrition and sanitation and financial inclusion. A comparative account of status / findings of the each key parameter are as hereunder.

Irrigated area:

In **Khajipet GP**, the area under cultivation is 1116 ha (Net sown Area). More than 68.8 per cent of the crops have the support of canal irrigation and the rest by rainfed, borewell and tank. Paddy, sunflower, cotton, chillies, groundnut and turmeric are major crops. In **Sannupalle GP**, total area available for cultivation is 665 ha. out of which 422 ha are covered under irrigation. Bore wells and Tanks are the sources of irrigation. Paddy, vegetables and horticultural crops are grown here.

Infrastructure:

Khajipet GP is located nearer to the Highway and well connected with road and transport. About 65.2 per cent of the HHs dependent on farm and the remaining are in non-farm activities. Financial and marketing facilities are accessible to the Gram Panchayat. There are three banking services such as State Bank of India, Syndicate Bank and Andhra Pragathi Gramena Bank are available for various financial needs of the villagers. At present there are 3 ATM service points which are accessibility to the villagers for financial transactions. All the internal roads are cement concrete. Weekly markets are held regularly. The GP has network connection. Supply of essential commodities is through 6

PDS shops. Supply of electricity for domestic as well as for other sectors is ensured. Primary Health Centre is operating for delivering health services. Transport and Post Office facility is available in the village. Partly open and closed pucca drainage system covers the entire village for channelling and disposal of domestic waste. Piped drinking water with RO purified system covers 100 per cent population through Munapaka Water Scheme. Landline and mobile services of almost all service providers are available. LPG is the cooking fuel for HH level. This GP has one Degree and Junior college. There are two High Schools for both boys and girls are functioning with 100 per cent enrolment. Apart from these, two schools under private management are also functioning in the Gram Panchayat. In contrast, the infrastructure development in **Sannupalle** GP, majority of HHs is engaged in farm activities. No ATM and internet services are available in Gram Panchayat. Electricity supply is ensured in the Gram Panchayat. Public transport is available as there is well laid road network. All the internal roads are cement concrete. Open Pucca drainage system is partially covered. Availability of PDS for supply of essential commodities is operated in the GP. The GP has piped drinking water facility and CC road connectivity. Majority of the HHs have LPG for cooking purpose. Primary and Middle schools are there in Sannupalle GP. Nearest Junior college is at Khajipet. Only Sub Health clinic is accessible in the GP and not PHC.

Economic development:

In **Khajipet GP**, though soil testing centre is located in Mydukur and Chennuru. Agricultural Officer (AO) facilitates the soil testing activity in the GP. The availability of Government seed centre is in Khajipet Town. There are number of fertiliser shops in Khajipe. On contrary to HP-MAGP there is no soil testing centre, seed centre and fertiliser shop available at **Sannupalle** (Miduthuru). To get access to these services farmers have to visit Khajipet, Eтуру or Chennuru.

Health, nutrition and sanitation:

In **Khajipet GP**, it is observed that best practice is followed from Waste to Wealth. More than Rs. 1.5 lakh is also earned during 2017-18 by up-cycling the waste to wealth. The Gram Panchayat has constructed Solid Waste Management Unit wherein segregation of all kinds of waste including preparation of compost is also taking place. In addition to the Panchayat funds, the Gram Panchayat dovetailed the funds of SBM and MGNREGA for maintenance of this unit. No community gas or recycling of waste system is practiced in the GP. This is ODF Gram Panchayat. Sixteen Anganwadi Centers are functional to cover the total requirement of children (0-6 age group). 100 per cent coverage of immunisation is observed and proper record is also maintained with MCTC card. The ICDS staff and workers including ANM are regularly monitoring the Anganwadi as well as health and nutritional aspects of the children. No children are categorised under stunted category as per ICDS records. In **Sannupalle (Miduthuru) GP**, community waste disposal system or

recycling of waste is not practiced due to lack of awareness and mobilisation. Though it is declared ODF GP, some of the habitations are still practicing open defecation and the same is confirmed during focus group discussion. Two Anganwadi centres are there and 100 per cent immunisation had taken place. No stunted children are recorded in this GP also.

Women empowerment:

There are 209 SHGs in **Khajipet GP**. It is observed that these SHGs are self sufficient and maintaining alternative livelihoods such as dairy, small ruminants, nursery and vegetable cultivation apart from agriculture. In Sannupallee GP, 17 SHGs are promoted and all are functioning. Further these SHGs are federated into one Village Organisation.

Financial inclusion:

In **Khajipet GP**, all 209 SHGs are linked to the Bank and at present 6-7 bank linkage transactions are being maintained. CIF under NRLM is supporting these SHGs. All the 209 SHGs are federated to six VOs and one MMS linked to Streenidhi bank. Whereas in **Sannupalle GP** all 17 SHGs are linked to Bank and 4th linkage transactions are maintained at present.

3.1.6 Veludurthi -Mettupalle GP Pair in Kurnool District

As stated in the table, the status of 6 key parameters with regard to the two GPs studied have been different compared to the base line information.

Key Parameter-wise Progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					Total score
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Veldurthi	Baseline	0	54	4	18	5	0	81
	Progress (Aug 2018)	0	59	4	15	5	3	86
Mettupalle	Baseline	4	22	0	9	1	0	36
	Progress (Aug 2018)	0	35	3	13	3	3	57

The overall progress of Veldurthi GP records the growth of 6.2 per cent and Mettupalle GP with 58.3 per cent when compared to the baseline status of respective GPs. The contribution of progress is marginal in case of Veldurthi whereas it is more in case of Mettupalle and mainly from the improvement of the status of key parameters such as infrastructure, health, nutrition and sanitation and financial inclusion. A comparative account of status / findings of the each key parameter are as hereunder.

Irrigated area:

In **Veldurthi GP**, the area under cultivation is 1865 ha (Net sown Area). The support of irrigation is very minimal (10.8 Per cent) and the most of the cultivated area is under rainfed (89.2 Per cent). Jowar, cotton, groundnut, castor and redgram are major crops in addition some proportion of Horticulture crops are also sown. In **Mettupalle GP**, total area available for cultivation is 1440 ha. and all the cultivable land is under rainfed. Groundnut, onion, tomato, chillies and redgram and horticultural crops are grown.

Infrastructure:

Veldurthi GP is located nearer to the Highway and well connected with road and transport. The development of infrastructure in Veldurthi is mainly related to farm as well as non-farm based activities. About 67.7 per cent of the HHs are dependent on farm and the remaining are in non-farm activities. Financial and marketing facilities are accessible to the Gram Panchayat. There are two banking services and two ATMs such as State Bank of India and Andhra Pragathi Gramena Bank to serve the financial needs of the villagers. All the internal roads are cement concrete. Weekly markets are held regularly in Veldurthi. Nearly 5 surrounding villages take part in retail and wholesale trade mainly on vegetables, homemade products, poultry, cattle etc. Supply of essential commodities is done through 10 PDS shops. Supply of electricity for domestic as well as for other sectors is ensured. Primary Health Centre is operational. Transport and Post Office facility is available in the village. Partly open and closed pucca drainage system covers the entire village for channelling and disposal of domestic waste. Piped drinking water with RO purified system covers 70 per cent population. Landline and mobile services of almost all service providers are available. LPG is the cooking fuel for HH level. This GP has High School for both boys and girls with 100 per cent enrolment. Apart from these, one school under private management is also functioning in the Gram Panchayat. In contrast, the infrastructure development in **Mettupalle GP**, majority of HHs is engaged in farm activities. No ATM is available in Gram Panchayat. Electricity supply is ensured and Public transport is available as there is well laid road network. All the internal roads are cement concrete. Open Pucca drainage system is partially covered. Availability of PDS for supply of essential commodities is there in the GP. The GP has piped drinking water facility. Majority of the HHs have LPG for cooking purpose. Primary and Middle schools

are there in Mettupalle GP. Nearest Junior college is at Peapully. No vocational training centre is available in this GP. Sub Health clinic is available in the GP.

Economic Development:

In **Veldurthi GP**, though soil testing centre is located in Kurnool, Agricultural Officer (AO) facilitates the soil testing activity in the GP. The availability of Government seed centre is in Kurnool Town and the same is access to the farmers in GP by AO. There are number of fertiliser shops in Veldurthi run by private sector. On Contrary in Mettupalle there is no soil testing centre, seed centre and fertiliser shop available. To access to these services farmers have to visit Peapully.

Health, Nutrition and Sanitation:

In **Veldurthi GP** Solid Waste Management Unit is constructed recently, wherein segregation of all kinds of waste including preparation of compost is also taking place. No community gas or recycling of waste system is practiced in the GP. Though the GP has declared ODF Gram Panchayat, more or less 500 HH have not constructed IHHL toilets. Twelve Anganwadi Centers are there. 100 per cent coverage of immunisation is observed and proper record is also maintained. Though ICDS staff and workers including ANM are regularly monitoring the Anganwadi as well as health and nutritional aspects of the children, 45 children are stunted and out of 45 children, 31 children are severely undernourished. In **Mettupalle GP**, community waste disposal system or recycling of waste is not practiced due to lack of awareness. Though it is declared ODF GP, some of the habitations are still practicing open defecation. Two Anganwadi centres are functioning and 100 per cent immunisation is achieved. No stunted children are recorded in the GP.

Women empowerment:

There are 310 SHGs in Veldurthi GP. It is observed that these SHGs are self sufficient and maintaining alternative livelihoods such as small ruminants, nursery and vegetable cultivation apart from agriculture. Fifteen VOs and one MMS are formed and functioning well. Though Veterinary unit is not exists, Gopala mitra / Pashu Mitra volunteers extending the veterinary services to the villagers. In **Mettupalle GP**, there 17 SHGs are promoted and all are functioning.

Financial inclusion:

In **Veldurthi GP**, all 310 SHGs are linked to the Bank and at present 5th bank linkage transactions are there. CIF under NRLM has supported these SHGs. All the 310 SHGs are federated to 15 VOs and one MMS linked to Streenidhi bank. Whereas in **Mettupalle GP** out of 17 SHGs formed, only 15 SHGs are linked to Bank and 4th linkage transactions are maintained at present.

3.1.7 Vaddali – Lothu Gedda GP Pair in Visakhapatnam District

As stated in the table, the status of 6 key parameters with regard to the two GPs studied has been different compared to the base line information.

Key parameter wise Progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	Total score
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Vaddadi	Baseline	3	58	4	15	5	0	85
	Progress (Aug 2018)	3	63	4	18	7	3	98
Lothu Gedda GP	Baseline	0	23.6	0	5.9	4.3	0	33.8
	Progress (Aug 2018)	1	35.9	0	9.9	3.8	2.8	53.4

The overall progress of Vaddadi GP records the growth of 15.3 per cent and Lothu Gedda GP with 58 per cent when compared to the baseline status of respective GPs. The contribution of progress is mainly from the improvement of the status of key parameters such as infrastructure, health, nutrition and sanitation and financial inclusion. A comparative account of status / findings of the each key parameter are as hereunder.

Irrigated area:

In **Vaddadi GP**, about 1200 ha of area is under cultivation. Almost 70 per cent of the crop has the support of canal irrigation and the rest by rain fed, bore well and tank. Paddy and sugarcane are chief crops in addition some proportion of vegetables. In **Lothu gedda GP**, agriculture depends mainly on rain fed irrigation which covers almost 80per cent of the cultivated area. Bore wells and lift irrigation (2-3 lifts) are the other sources of irrigation for remaining cultivated area. Coffee, fruit bearing trees, vegetables, etc are the crops grown.

Infrastructure:

The development of infrastructure in **Vaddali GP** is mainly related to farm based activities. About 75 per cent of the HHs are dependent on farm and the remaining on non-farm

activities. It has two banks with ATM facility namely SBI and IOB. In addition, Primary Agriculture Cooperative Society operates banking services for farmers and an ATM by a Private bank. This GP is situated on highway well connected with road network for public transport to nearest urban places – Anakapalli (24 KM), Narsipatnam (40 KM) and Visakhapatnam (60 KM). All the internal roads are cement concrete. Sunday is the day for weekly market. Nearly 50 surrounding villagers take part in retail and wholesale trade mainly on vegetables, cattle, Onions, etc. About 6 months back, fibre grid operations started for in the village for network services at HH level in addition to the two private internet cafes. All the Govt offices have network connections including Gram Panchayat office. Supply of essential commodities is through 5 PDS shops. No shortage of electricity as this met with 24 hrs supply. Two ITIs are functional under private sector. One PHC and 3 sub centres for delivering health services. One under private and one under Govt sector, Ayurveda clinics are operational. As far as the animal care is concerned, two hospitals exist – one under Govt and one under Visakha Diary – with sufficient medical and para medical staff. Open pucca drainage system covers the entire village for channelling and disposal of domestic waste. Piped drinking water with RO purified system covers 100 per cent population. Landline and mobile services of almost all service providers are available. LPG is the cooking fuel for HH level. Some farmers who reside nearer to the cattle field operate biogas plants. This GP has 4 primary schools and one high school under Govt. Under private sector, three schools up to high school and one junior college exist. Nearest degree college is located at Chodavaram (10 KM). In contrast, the infrastructure development in **Lothu Gedda GP**, all HHs are engaged either in farm or non-farm activities. About 15 years back, there was a SBI bank operational in the village. After the bank was blasted by naxalites there is no restoration of banking services. No ATM and no internet services are available. About 3 months back, fiber cable was laid in all 10 villages of GP but yet to be operationalized. Electricity supply is not continuous. It is available for 5 – 8 hrs in a day depending on the seasons. Public transport is available as there is well laid road network. All the internal roads are cement concrete. Drainage is open pucca cement canal system. Weekly market is the largest of the region at Lothu Gedda junction. Supply of essential commodities happens through PDS. Of the 10 villages of the GP, only 6 villages have piped drinking water; other villagers such as Godugulametta, Cherapalle, Domalagondhi and Cherukumpkalu depend on gravity and bore water. No landline service for communication network. BSNL tower exist in GP for mobile communication. Jeo tower is yet to function which was set up recently. All HHs have LPG for cooking purpose, however a few of them use fire wood which is available at no cost. Primary schools are located at Lothu gedda, Cherapalle, Domalagondhi, Cherukumpkalu and Meduru. Middle and higher secondary schools exist only in Lothu Gedda. Nearest Junior college is at Chintapalli, block Hqs (15 KM). No vocational training centres in the GP. PHC and Vet clinic are located in GP HQs. One sub centre is located in Bandabayulu, a village of GP.

Economic Development:

In **Vaddadi GP**, Soil testing Centre is located at Anakapalli which is the nearest (20 Km) Municipality; all the farmers' fields have been covered and farmers are now adopted to use fertilisers judiciously. Two private seed centres and one Govt supply sufficient quantity of paddy seed to the farmers. Two fertiliser shops in the GP exist under private sector. Contrarily, no soil testing centre, no seed centre and no fertiliser shop in **Lothu Gedda GP**. The farmers who need farm inputs and services should go to the nearest town – Anakapalli (80 Km) and Narsipatnam (60 Km). For any technical assistance, block level agri officer at Chintapalli (15 Km) is the source. As a result of that farmers could not get required input support for the crop diseases faced by some farmers.

Health, nutrition and sanitation:

In **Vaddadi GP**, construction work is going on for Solid Waste management. In addition to the Panchayat funds, MGNREGA scheme is supportive for this unit. No community gas or recycling of waste system in the GP. This is ODF Gram Panchayat. As informed by Village Secretary, Pradhan had taken special efforts to ensure the construction and usage of toilets by villagers. In the case of villagers who do not have space for construction, GP has provided land for individual units at common place. Each HH secure latrine facility for their own family purpose. Eight Anganwadi centers in this GP cater to cover the total requirement of 236 children. 100 per cent coverage of immunisation with MCTC card. While stating the reasons for success of this, ANM informs the regular meetings are the key – first level meeting at Hospital level on every Wednesday , second level on every month under PMMVY programme and the third level of monthly meeting at Anganwadi Centre with pregnant women. In **Lothu Gedda GP**, no community waste disposal system and no bio-gas or recycling of waste due to non-availability of land and scattered villages. All the villages in GP are ODF. Out of 10 villages, 6 villages have Anganwadies. The link workers will take care of the children of other villages bring them to the nearest Anganwadi and drop them back to the respective villages at the end of day. Achieved 100 per cent immunisation (MCTS acrds). No stunted children record in the GP.

Women empowerment:

There are 212 SHGs in **Vaddadi GP**. Out of 6 groups have been formed recently as result of new entrants of village. No producer groups formed as all are engaged in individual business. As informed by Agri extension worker, she has to cover two more villages outside GP. About 70 per cent of the HHs depends on agriculture as main activity and almost equal number have livestock units either in the form of dairy or goatery. One vet clinic exists in the village. This unit serves the purpose of neighbouring villages also. Most of the self-employment activities receive financial support from Government. About 70 -

80per cent women covered by SHGs in **Lothu Gedda GP**. No producer groups were formed. Agri Extension worker, meets the requirement of about 500 farmers, is positioned at Cherapalle , one of the villages of GP. Livestock extension worker at GP takes care of the health care of buffalo, cows, goats, etc. Because of distantly located villages, these village level technical workers are unable to cover all the needs of agri and livestock farmers.

Financial inclusion:

In **Vaddadi GP**, all SHG groups have availed bank loans. Most of them are old groups which started individual businesses and are successful in their endeavour. Whereas in **Lothu Gedda GP**, more than 80per cent SHGs have taken loans from banks.

3.2 Bihar

3.2.1 Pandual - Sagarpur GP Pair in Madhubani District

Key Parameter-wise progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					Total score
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Pandual (East)	Baseline	4	56	4	18	0	0	82
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	53	2	9	2	3	73
Sagarpur GP Average	Baseline	1.667	34	0	6.666667	0.667	0	43
	Progress (Aug 2018)	2.333	40	1.333333	8	1.333	1.33	54.3

From the above table it can be understood that there is a decline in score because of the non-availability of certain infrastructure parameters in HP-MAGP. The GP has also not shown any significant change in other parameters like Economic Development and Livelihood, Health, Nutrition and Sanitation and Women Empowerment. So as a result

eight points have been reduced from the baseline 2017 score. On the other side LP-MAGP has shown its progress from 2017 baseline (score 34) and the present score is 54.3. The above table clearly indicates that the GP has gained its major score under the key parameter of infrastructure and very minimal progress has been noted in women empowerment and financial inclusion parameter.

Area Irrigated:

The **Pandual (East) GP** has 60 per cent Un- irrigated land and 40 per cent irrigated land as reported by the GP Mukhiya and Block development officer. Majority of the villagers are involved in agriculture and allied activities. In Low performing **GP Ramdaspur**, agriculture is the main profession since more than 65 per cent people are involved in the agriculture and allied activities. It is reported here that 50 per cent agriculture land are unirrigated and agricultural activities depend on seasonal rains and other 50 per cent are irrigated by individual initiatives by digging one's own bore wells.

Infrastructure:

As reported, 60 per cent people of **Pandual (East) Gram Panchayat** are involved in farm based activities and rest are involved in non-farm activities like cattle rearing. The nearest bank (within 2 k.m.) of the Panchayat is Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank and the distance of ATM is 3 k.m from the GP. The village has all weather connected road. As mentioned by the Mukhiya of the Panchayat that all internal village roads are CC. Buses, Autos are accessible for villagers of the Panchayat within 3.5 k.m. The daily market of the village located within 3 k.m. and weekly twice (Tuesday and Monday) there is a market in the adjacent area of the panchayat. Cooperatives are there and it used to procure paddy and wheat from the village with standard rate of the government. No system is in place for household level pipe water connection and as of now Hand pump are there for villagers. The state government had just now initiated Har Ghar Nal Jal Yozona and under this scheme every household will get the piped water connection in near future. Ninety nine per cent households have mobile facilities and 60 per cent people have LPG connection and some of them still prefer to use traditional Chulla for cooking. The post office is being operated in a rented house in the Panchayat area. There are eight Primary schools (1st to 5th) and two Middle Schools in the Panchayat. All the three Primary school have no pucca building. In the context of Low performing **GP Sagarpur**, it is reported that 65 per cent people are dependent on agriculture and some people used to go to Patna for work. The nearest banks of the GP are SBI, UCO and Bank of Borada and ATMs are also there within 2 k.m. The GP and its villages are located near to the state highway which connects with the capital city Patna. Villagers are depended on public and private transport both like Bus, Auto, Rickshaw, tempo etc. It reported by the BDO that 70 per cent household have electricity connection and people used to get uninterrupted electric supply for more than 18 hours. Villagers have access for regular market at 'Sakri' which is located at a distance of 3 k.m. of the Panchayat. As of now all villagers are dependent on Hand pump for drinking water. As "Har Ghar Nal Jal Yozona" already started its work so the Panchayat

is expecting that with 1 month the supply of water will begin. Two middle schools (1st to 7th), one Primary school (1st to 5th), one High school (8th to 12th for girls) are there in the Panchayat area. Exclusive boys high school is there at Pandual. The village has 50 per cent area covered under drainage having both open and closed drainage facility.

Economic development:

In **Pandual (East) GP** no center is there for soil testing but farmers used to get the soil health card. Seed center and fertilizer shops are there at Pandaul. Low performing **Sagarpur GP** also experience the same kind of situation.

Health, nutrition and sanitation:

In **Pandaul (East) Gram Panchayat** eight Anganwadi centers are there out of which two have their own building. Total 417 children (0-3 years) are there in the whole GP area but only 320 children got registered under the AWC and they are utilising the services. All children got immunization from the government and out of 320 children 17 children are underweight. Nine Anganwadi centers are there in **Sagarpur Village Panchayat**. There are 711 Children (0-3 year's age) in whole GP, out of which 364 are registered under the AWC for all services and all children are getting regular immunization. The village Panchayat is still constructing toilet for achieving ODF and no effort is made for community waste disposal and bio gas.

Women empowerment:

In **Gopalpur GP** 57 SHGs are functioning under the Block NRLM unit (Bank A/c opened- 57, Cash Credit linkages (CCL)- 47 (Rs. 50000 first dose), SHGs women Member- 670, Initial capital fund (ICF) received by -56 SHGs (@ Rs. 15000 per group), Total Village organization (VO)-4, 3 VO received Health Risk Fund (HRF) Rs. 50,000 and Food security fund (FSF) Rs. 1,00,000). No producer group is there in the panchayat. In **Sagarpur GP** 94 SHGs are functioning under the NRLM unit of the block out of which 94 have bank account, 1st CCL received by 89 SHGs, 2nd CCL 58 SHGs, 3rd CCL 1 SHGs, ICF- 85 SHGs, RF- 85, VO-5, Producer group-1, FSR-5, HRF-14, Microenterprise- 325 SHGs members, Furniture shop- 15, Poultry farm-46. SHGs also involved in toilet construction and till date they have constructed 525.

Financial inclusion:

In **Pandaul (East) GP** total 57 SHGs are there and out of which 47 SHGs received Cash Credit Loan (CCL) from the bank. In **Sagarpur GP** 94 SHGs are there and out of which 89 groups received CCL from the Bank.

3.3 Gujarat

3.3.1 Panthawada - Choudungri GP Pair in Kantha District

The growth of Panthawada from baseline survey is 9.9 per cent. This growth took place due to shift in their livelihood opportunity. Number of stunted children became nil so overall growth of this Panchayat has increased. But in Chodungri GP Growth rate is down by 20 per cent. It is because number of kachha houses are still in large number and these families do not participate in the Panchayat development activities. They migrate continuously and so there is not sustainable education and health for this population of the Panchayat.

Key Parameter-wise Progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					Total score
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Panthawada	Baseline	4	58	4	14	1	0	81
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	63	4	17	1	0	89
Choudungri	Baseline	2	35	0	9	2	0	48
	Progress (Aug 2018)	2	30	0	6	0	0	38

Irrigated area:

In Panthawada Gram Panchayat nearly 1359.83 ha of land is irrigated. Potato and oil seed are the major crop of this Panchayat. Best varieties of potato and oil seed are available here, that's why there are three big Potato cold storage units available. Almost 60 per cent of total irrigated area is irrigated by bore and canal. Other areas are rain fed areas. **Choudungri GP**- There are 466.5 ha of land are under set sown area in which only 266.4 ha of land is irrigated and rest 200.1 ha of land is un-irrigated. Most of the land submerged if Dam water is released more. Potato is also major crop here.

Infrastructure:

The development of infrastructure in **Panthawada GP** is like more or less urban area, because 50 per cent of the population is engaged in non-farm sector. This Panchayat has six Bank branches of different banks. And there are two ATMs available. Panchayat is well connected with Dantiwada Block (23 Km) and headquarter Palanpur (48 Km). Govt. Buses and Private vehicles are available for the regular transport from Panthawada GP. Panchayat has regular market where all necessary things are available. Panchayat has internet facility at private place and also at Gram Panchayat office. Panchayat has primary, high and secondary schools and there is a separate high school for girls. Post office is also available here. One of the important infrastructure is Health centre. This Panchayat has two PHCs one is under Govt. and another is under trust. Veterinary Clinic is also present in this GP. One ITI in this Panchayat provides six different braches for better skill and job opportunity to youths. In contrast, the infrastructure development in **Chodungri GP**, almost HHs are engaged in farm. Banking and ATM facilities are not available. State highway is near to this village so connectivity with other panchayat and block is there and for transportation only Govt. Bus service is there. Electricity supply is not continuous. It is available for 10-12 hrs in a day but it is longer in night shift (7 pm to 3 am). PDS and Post office services are available for the villagers. More than 80 per cent habitations are enjoying piped tap water. There is no internet facility and LPG supply is available only in 56 per cent of the household. Number of Kachha house is more. There are only two primary schools available in this panchayat. So for high school they go to other panchayat that is 3 km away from this village. There is no PHC or CHC and no veterinary clinic for cattle.

Economic Development:

In **Panthwada GP**, Soil testing center is available within the Panchayat. Farmers are getting information about their soil health in soil health card. Fertilizer shop and seed shops are also available here. Contrarily, no soil testing centre, no seed centre and no fertiliser shop in **Chodungri GP**. The farmers who need farm inputs and services should go to the nearest town – Dantiwada (8km).

Health, Nutrition and Sanitation:

In **Pathwada GP**, there is no initiative taken for the proper disposal of community waste also there is no community biogas or recycle of waste management. This panchayat is ODF. Panchayat has well functional Aganwadis. There are in total nine Aganawadis and all are functional. In **Chodungri GP**, there is no initiative taken for the proper disposal of community waste also there is no community biogas or recycle of waste management. Village is ODF. There are two aganwadis in this GP. One is constructed under CSR fund given by Reliance. Another one is Government funded. Both of them reported that there

are no stunted children in their Aganwadis. They also provide services to lactant mothers and pregnant women.

Women Empowerment:

There are 120 SHGs in **Panthawada GP**. But, not even a single producer group. In this GP 620 HH got agriculture extension services till date as per extension worker and agriculture department. Other than this, total of 518 HH got livestock extension services and milk production is second main occupation of people. GP has its own collection and chilling center facilitated through cooperative. In Chodungari GP, there are only 11 SHGs formed recently under SRLM initiative.

Financial Inclusion:

In **Panthawada**, only 1 SHG got loan from bank and there is no further progress. In **Chodungari** no SHG received loan. At present there are 11 SHGs in Chodungri but these SHGs are not functioning.

3.3.2 Gadhula - Bhadi GP Pair in Bhavagar District

As stated in the table, the status of 6 key parameters with regard to the two GPs studied have been different compared to the base line information.

Key Parameter-wise Progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					Total score
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Gadhula	Baseline	4	49	4	18	7	3	85
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	50	0	11	2	0	67
Bhadi	Baseline	1	33	0	11	1	0	46
	Progress (Aug 2018)	1	33	0	12	1	0	47

Gadhula GP has shown drastic decrease in current score compared to baseline data. The major change happened in the area of Women empowerment and financial inclusion. There is no progress in SHG formation and no extension work is done. Also Village waste disposal system is now non-functional so overall performance of the GP has come down. **Badhi GP** got some betterment in Anganwadi facilities for their children and increased its score in the same. This GP is taking initiation in non-farm livelihood works by getting training support from Bhavnagar. Youths are getting opportunity in sports and skill based work for progressive future. A comparative account of status / findings of the each key parameter are as hereunder.

Irrigated area:

Gadhula GP has 300 Ha of irrigated land. These people are depended on bore well, and it covers 63.5 per cent of total net sown areas. Other areas are rainfed. **In Bhadi GP**, large size of land is unirrigated, only 150Ha of total net sown 530Ha are irrigated i.e. only 28 per cent land are irrigated.

Infrastructure:

The development of infrastructure in **Gadhula GP** is mainly related to farm based activities. About 65 per cent of the HHs is dependent on farm and the remaining on non-farm activities. It has one bank without ATM facility. This GP is situated on highway well connected with road network for public transport to nearest urban places – Shihore (27 km), and Bhavnagar (45 Km). All the internal roads are cement concrete. Regular market is available. PDS system, Public Transport (Bus), Piped water and electricity are available. More than 80 per cent of total HHs are using clean energy. GP has Primary School and they are trying to get fund to start High School. There is no vocational training institute in the village. Panchayat has one CHC and also having drainage facility in the village. Gadhula is not having Veterinary Clinic and they go to Sanosara GP for services like Post office, Market, High school, and Bank or ATM facility and Vocational institute. **Bhadi GP's** 90 per cent of total HHs are engaged in Farm sector directly. There is no bank and No ATM in this Panchayat. Bank and ATM are available at 3km from the Panchayat. It has pucca cement road and transport facility, Electricity facility, Tap water, Mobile, Primary School and also closed drainage facilities are also available. But, this GP is lacking behind in internet services, Post office, PHC/CHC, PDS system, and also veterinary clinic.

Economic Development and Livelihood:

Gadhula GP lacks Soil testing centre, Govt. Seed centre, and Fertilizer shop. Villagers go to Sanosara GP (GP) or Shihor Block HQ or Bhavnagar Dist HQ to purchase seeds and fertilizer. They get Soil testing facility at Bhavnagar. Gadhula GP Economic development is based on agriculture development, thus Gadhula GP income is highly depended on Agriculture sector.

This Gram panchayat is raising its income source though entering into local market. Villagers are selling their local produce like vegetables, foods items, and cereals in the near Sanosara GP. They get income from casual labour in the village and also outside mostly at Bhavnagar. Same situation is there is **Bhadi GP** also.

Health, Nutrition and Sanitation:

In Gadhula GP, there is no community based waste disposal system, but people do their own waste disposal system, in which they keep their waste from cattle and use in their field. Also they dispose daily waste at one place. Gadhula is ODF Gram Panchayat. There is no Biogas or other recycle of waste system in this Gram Panchayat. There are two Aganwadis with 38 children. All children are immunised and only one child is stunted under 0-3 years. **Bhadi GP**, has also no waste disposal system and Biogas. This village is also ODF but they didn't get any certificate for this. As per the decision taken in the Gram sabha no one go for open defecation in this village. There are total two Aganwadi in this village, where one Aganwadi is funded by Reliance CSR fund for its building cost and another one is by the Government.

Women empowerment:

In Gadhula GP only 22 women are under SHG and hence there is no lateral work for their further livelihood. **In Bhadi GP** six SHGs are formed.

Financial inclusion:

In Gadhula GP and Bhadi GP the SHGs have not received any bank loan.

3.4 Haryana

3.4.1 Barwasani - Pinana GP Pair in Sonipat District

As stated in the table, the status of 6 key parameters with regard to the two GPs studied has been different compared to the base line information.

Key Parameter-wise Progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					Total score
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Barwasani	Baseline	4	59	4	18	1	0	86
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	60	1	13	2	0	80
Pinana	Baseline	4	48	1	9	0	0	62
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	42	1	12	2	0	61

The overall progress of **Barwasani GP** records show that there is growth in Infrastructure only however, there is declination in economic development and health, Nutrition and Sanitation. In women empowerment the GP has performed well. In **Pinana GP**, growth didn't take place in the last one year. Although this GP has performed good in Health, nutrition and Sanitation there is a slight decline in the overall score. A comparative account of status / findings of the each key parameter are as hereunder.

Irrigated area:

In **Barwasani GP**, about 733 ha of area are under cultivation. Here 100 per cent land are irrigated because there is a canal passing through this GP and so farmers get water on time. As wheat, Rice and bajara are the major crops of this panchayat. In **Pinana GP**, 764ha land is available for cultivation out of total 960 ha of Land. 720 ha of land is irrigation facilities others are rain fed. This GP also uses Canal and Bore well for irrigation. Wheat is the major crop here followed by Rice.

Infrastructure:

Barwasani GP is very near to Sonipat District (6Km) and also near to Delhi (70 Km) it becomes easy to get connected. Real estate business is booming in this locality. Also some of them have opted for renting vehicles in Sonipat and Delhi and they shifted from agriculture to service sector. So in this process currently more than 65per cent of total population are out from agriculture as the main source of income. Consequently, other infrastructure development have also taken place. Here, Bank, Post Office, PHC and

Veterinary Clinic are available. Dysfunctional ATM is located here. All road inside the GP are cemented and connected with the main road. Electricity is available for more than 12 hrs in a day. PDS System is also available. For communication people use their own mobile phones. Earlier people were not using LPG gas in large number in this GP but after Ujawala Yoajana, number has increased. Panchayat has regular market facility also. Barwasani GP has Primary and Secondary and Sr. Secondary School. There are vocational courses available for girls and boys. Drainage facility is available in the village but this drainage are open and there is no maintenance for these drainage. **In Pinana GP**, 75 per cent of total population are engaged in farm sector and this population constitute cultivators and farm labourers. This Panchayat is 21 Km away from Sonipat District Headquarter and 93 km from Delhi. Haryana Grameen Bank is available here but there is no ATM. Panchayat has all weather road connected with main road. These road are cemented roads. People use Govt. Buses for transport. Electricity, Piped water, Post Office Primary School, CHC and Drainage facilities are available in the GP. But there is no Vocation education centre, market, Internet café and telephone service. More than 80 per cent of total HH are using LPG and also getting PDS service in the Village. These people are also having problem in getting clean drinking water and water for domestic use. They get water by walking 3 km away from their home. In this way everyday they expend 3-4 hours to collect water only.

Economic Development:

In **Barwasani GP**, Soil testing Centre is located at Sonipat. They also get seed from Sonipat only. There is one Private fertilizer shop in this GP. There is no soil testing centre, seed centre and fertiliser shop in **Pinana GP**. Farmers who need farm inputs and services should go to the nearest town – Sonipat (21 Km).

Health, Nutrition and sanitation:

In **Barwasani GP**, There is no Solid Waste management. No community gas or recycling of waste system in the GP. This is ODF Gram Panchayat. As informed by Village Secretary and Sarpanch, Aganwadi workers and School teacher aslo had taken special efforts to ensure the construction and usage of toilets by villagers. Seven Anganwadi centers in this GP cater to cover the total requirement of 294 children under 0-3 year in this Panchayat. There is 100per cent coverage of immunisation. Only two children are identified as stunted. In **Pinana GP**, no community waste disposal system and no bio-gas or recycling of waste is available. All the villages in GP are ODF. There are six Aganwadis and 207 children under 0-3 years, out of which seven children are stunted.

Women empowerment:

There are only 61 HH mobilised to form SHGs in **Barwasani GP**. These Household also started doing business by forming Producer Group. **In Pinana GP**, only 10HH are under

SHG under NRLM programme in this Panchayat. And the same no. of HH is in Producer group. Also there very less coverage of HH under agriculture extension and livelihood extension work.

Financial inclusion:

In **Barawasani GP**, and **Pinana GP**, No SHG has got Loan.

3.5 Jharkhand

3.5.1 Gopalpur - Ghatshila GP Pair in East Singhbhum District

Key Parameter-wise progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					Total score
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Gopalpur	Baseline	3	58	4	15	5	0	85
	Progress (Aug 2018)	3	63	4	18	5	3	96
Ghatshila GP Average	Baseline	0.4	7.5	0.1	1.1	0.4	0	9.5
	Progress (Aug 2018)	0.8	9.4	0.1	2	0.3	0.4	13

The above table shows that the HP-MAGP and LP-MAGP have increased it score from the baseline survey.

Area Irrigated:

It reported by the secretary and village Panchayat president of **Gopalpur GP** that nearly 30per cent people may involve in agricultural activities in the village. And based on the net sown area 80 per cent agricultural land are irrigated. In Low performing **GP Ghatshila**, 25 to 30 per cent people are involved in agriculture. Irrigation facility is availed from the river Subarnarekha River which passes through the village Panchayat.

Infrastructure:

Gopalpur Gram Panchayat have access to basic infrastructure facilities like Bank, ATM, all weather connected road, internal cc road in villages and transportation. It shared that domestic electric facility has covered 90per cent households of the GP but frequent load shedding is a major problem. People said that that on an average more than 17 hours people used to get supply of electricity and in summer the situation gets worse with frequent power cut. There are three PDS shops in the Panchayat area. All PDS shops are digitized and without the thumb impression of concerned beneficiary no material can be sold/ distributed. Regular market is there in the village Panchayat area within 1.5 k.m., another market Moubhander is located nearly 3 k.m. where people used to go to access for weekly market. More than 65per cent (830 hh covered) household of the village Panchayat covered with pipe water supply, each HH need to pay monthl Rs 62 as the water tax. 99 per cent household has access of mobile phone facilities and 70per cent household are holder of LPG. No Primary Health center is there and ANM used to visit AWC of the village to provide required services. Two private nursing homes are there within 5 k.m. of the Village Panchayat and within 3 k.m. one government hospital is located. No veterinary centre is there in the village panchayat. In the context of Low performing **Ghatshila GP** it revealed that people of the GP have access to infrastructure facilities like Bank, ATM, and Private/public transport like Bus, Auto, Rickshaw, and Train. 90 per cent households have electricity connection and they are getting uninterrupted electric supply for >18 hours. In addition, street light (Solar) is installed by TATA Steel Company as part of their CSR activities in the GP area. The Gram Panchayat is connected with all-weather road and internal CC road are also there. 60per cent households have piped water connection in the village Panchayat. Eighty five per cent household has LPG connection but majority of them use traditional Chula. One high School, four of Primary schools are there in the vicinity of the village Panchayat. The Primary Health centre is there and it is located within 2 k.m. of the Gram Panchayat . There is no Veterinary centre. PDS shops are there and all PDS are run by SHGs.

Economic Development and Livelihood:

In **Gopalpur GP** there is no centre for soil testing in the panchayat area but farmers are getting necessary support and services. There is no government seed centre but fertilizer shop is there In the vicinity of the GP. In **Ghatshila GP**, there is no center available in Panchayat area for soil testing but fertilizer shops and, government seed centers are there.

Health, sanitation and nutrition:

Till date the **Gopalpur GP** has not achieved the ODF status and no system as been set up for the community waste management. There are 4 AWC in the Gopalpur GP and 2 of them have own building. Total 292 no of children (0-3 years) are there in the GP area

out of which 281 children got registered in these centers and all are getting necessary immunization from the center and 31 children found underweight. **Ghatshila GP** has six Centre and 2 centres have their own building. Rest of the AWC are running in rented house. In total 315 children are there with 62 pregnant women and 52 lactating mothers. All children of the village are registered in their respective AWC and getting regular immunization from the centre and one child reported as underweight.

Women Empowerment:

The High performing **GP Gopalpur** has 36 SHGs (35 SHGs having Bank Account, 444 women members, 22 SHGs received Revolving Fund (RF), Community Investment Fund (CIF)-14 SHGs, Cash Credit Loan (CCL)- 16 (1st dose), Bank Sakhi-1) 2 Village Organization (VO). The Low performing **GP Ghatshila panchayat** has two revenue village and in Aminagar village 12 (12 SHGs having Bank Account, 148 women members, 7 SHGs received RF, CIF-0 SHGs, CCL- 2(1st dose), Bank Sakhi-1) 1 VO. In other Village Ghatshilla has 22 SHGs. (17 SHGs having Bank Account, 308 women members, 17 SHGs received RF, CIF-0 SHGs, CCL- 17 (1st dose), Bank Sakhi-1) 1 VO.

Financial Inclusion:

In Gopalpur GP total 36 SHGs are there and out of which 16 SHGs received Cash Credit Loan (CCL) from the bank. In **Ghatshila GP** area, out of the 33 groups 19 SHGs received CCL from the Bank.

3.6 Karnataka

3.6.1 Koujalagi - Lolatur GP Pair in Belagavi District

As stated in the table, the status of 6 key parameters with regard to the two GPs studied has been different compared to the base line information.

Key Parameter-wise progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					Total score
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Koujalagi	Baseline	4	60	4	18	1	0	87
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	52	2	15	4	2	79
Lolasur GP Average	Baseline	3	34	0.5	10	0	0	47.5
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	47.5	0.5	10	2.5	1	65.5

The overall progress of Koujalagi GP reduced its score and observed negative growth rate and Lolasur GP noticed positive growth rate when compared to the baseline status of respective GPs. The contribution of progress is mainly from the improvement of the status of key parameters such as infrastructure, health, nutrition and sanitation. A comparative account of status / findings of the each key parameter are as hereunder.

Irrigated Area:

Koujalagi GP is having more than 4975 Ha of Irrigated Area out of 5842.57 Ha. In **Lolasur GP**, more than 100 per cent of the total area is having irrigation facility. River Ghata Prabha is the main source of water.

Infrastructure:

The development of infrastructure in **Koujalagi GP** is mainly related to farm based activities. About 55 per cent of the HHs is dependent on farm and the remaining on non-farm activities. It has Karnataka Grameen Vikas Bank. This GP is having IDFC bank ATM facility and they are providing bank correspondence services to bank mitras. This GP is situated on state highway and well connected with road network for public transport to nearest urban places. 90per cent of the GP internal roads are cement concrete. Public Transportation facility is available (KSRTC) along with other private facilities. This GP is having 04 common private internet cafes. All the Govt offices have network/internet connections including Gram Panchayat office. No shortage of power/electricity for more than 23 hours a day because this GP covers under “Nirantara Vidyut Scheme”. Supply of

essential commodities is through 04 PDS shops in the GP. Friday is the day for weekly market. Piped drinking water covers 75per cent of the Households and remaining are using open well and other sources. Both land line and mobile phone services are available in this GP. 75 per cent of the Households are using LPG and remaining still using firewood as fuel for their cooking. 40 per cent of the households are waiting to get the pucca houses under centre/state schemes. One post office is available in this GP. This GP has 07 Primary Schools, 01 High School, 1 PUC College and 01 Residential School under Government; 05 Primary Schools and 04 High Schools under Private sector are available in this GP. Vocational colleges/centres are available at a distance of 25 Km at Gokak. RUDSETI is located at Belagavi. Primary Health Centre is located within GP; in addition PHC 02 sub-centres are also providing services to the GP People; Community Health Centre is located at a distance of 30 Km at Mudalagi. Government veterinary clinic is available in this GP and 60per cent of the GP is covered with open Pucca drainage system. In contrast, the infrastructure developments in **Lolasur GP**, majority 50per cent of the Households are engaged in Non-farm activities. Bank and ATM facility is not available in this GP and those services are located at a distance of 4Km. All weather road connectivity was well laid. 75per cent of the village internal roads are cement concrete. Public transportation facility was also extended by KSRTC and private transportation is also available for the public in this GP. No internet cafe in the village but GP is having internet connection facility. This GP is covering under Nirantara Vidyut Scheme; more than 23 hours electricity supply is available for the village. Supply of essential commodities happens through 03 PDS shops. There is no weekly market facility within the GP; they have to go for 04 KM for weekly market. 80per cent of the GP is covered with piped drinking water and remaining 20per cent households are depending up on the open wells and hand pumps. The village is having mobile services facility and no land line facility. More than 80per cent of the HHs are using LPG for their cooking, remaining few HHs yet to get LPG connections. Still 20per cent HHs are living in kutcha roof and they yet to get under PMAY/state housing scheme. 02 Post offices are available in this GP, 02 middle schools, 02 urdu schools and 04 Kannada Schools are available in this GP. ITI is located at a distance of 04 KM and RSETI is located at Belagavi. 02 sub centres are available in this GP and No veterinary clinic facility in this GP. The entire GP has 50 per cent open Pucca drainage facility.

Economic Development:

In Koujalagi GP, Soil testing Centre is located at Gokak which is nearest (08 Km); Agriculture Department Rythu Sampark Kendra, which provides seeds to the farmers within the GP. 04 Fertilizer shops in the GP exist under private sector. Contrarily, no soil testing centre, no seed centre and no fertiliser shop in Lolasur GP. Farmers who need farm inputs and services should go to the nearest town – Gokak (05 KM). For any technical assistance, block level agriculture officer at Gokak (5 KM) is the source.

Health, Nutrition and sanitation:

In **Koujalagi GP**, Household waste is being handled by the GP. One vehicle with 11 persons are there to collect the waste from households. At present there is no community waste segregation system but GP has identified land for waste segregation under MLA funds. No community Gas or recycling of waste system in the GP. This is ODF Gram Panchayat but as informed by the Village members of the GP still 20per cent of the people are going open defecation every day. A total of 15 Anganwadi centers in this GP cater to 2309 children. 100per cent coverage of immunisation with card and only 09 children out of 2309 are identified as stunted growth at stage one as per the ICDS records. In **Lolasur GP**, no community waste disposal system and no bio-gas or recycling of waste unit. This GP has not declared as Open Defecation Free. 09 Anganwadies with 685 children are registered under ICDS. As per the ICDS records all are immunized and achieved 100per cent immunisation. 21 children are recorded as stunted growth in this GP.

Women empowerment:

171 SHGs both men and women covering under NRLM and SDMET-NGO in **Koujalagi GP**; more than 1800 HHs are covered under this SHG fold. No producer Group activities in this GP but individual households are engaged in Broom Sticks Production, Carpentry works, vegetable production and other activities. About 602 HHs mobilised into 64 SHGs in **Lolasur GP**. No producer group is formed in this GP. More than 25per cent of the Households are getting services of Agriculture Extension worker and also more than 25per cent Households are getting the services of Livestock extension worker at GP.

Financial inclusion:

In **Koujalagi GP**, 127 SHG groups have availed bank loans out 176 groups and most of them are old groups which started individual businesses and are successful in their endeavour. Whereas in **Lolasur GP**, out of 64 Groups only 19 SHGs availed loans from banks.

3.6.2 Nelyady - Shirady GP Pair in Dakshin Kannada

As stated in the table, the status of 6 key parameters with regard to the two GPs studied has been different compared to the base line information.

Key Parameter-wise Progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	Total score
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Nelyady	Baseline	1	54	4	18	6	0	83
	Progress (Aug 2018)	1	57	4	13	5	3	83
Shirady	Baseline	4	37	0	9	3	0	53
	Progress (Aug 2018)	3	41	0	13	3	0	60

The overall progress of **Nelyady GP** remains the same growth rate and **Shirady GP** indicates the positive growth rate when compared to the baseline status of respective GPs. The contribution of progress is mainly from the improvement of the status of key parameters such as infrastructure, health, nutrition and sanitation. A comparative account of status / findings of the each key parameter are as hereunder.

Irrigated Area:

Nelyady GP is having more than 880 Ha of Irrigated Area out of 1768.28 Ha of Total Area and also net area increased from 775 Ha to 883.40Ha. Paddy, Arikenut, coconut, rubber, pepper, pineapple and banana are major crops. In **Shirady GP**, more than 50per cent of the total area is having irrigation facility. Out of total 1812 Ha of net shown area, 1043 Ha is having irrigation facility; remaining land is under rain fed agriculture.

Infrastructure:

The development of infrastructure in **Nelyady GP** is mainly related to farm based activities- About 55per cent of the HHs is dependent on farm and the remaining on non-farm activities. It has four nationalized banks with ATM facility namely Canara, Corporation Bank, Federal Bank and DCCB. In addition, three Cooperative Societies operates banking services for farmers and an ATM by a Private bank. This GP is situated

on highway well connected with road network for public transport to nearest urban places – Mangalore (28 KM), Goa (87 KM) and Bangalore (130 KM). 80per cent of the GP internal roads are cement concrete. Public Transportation facility is available (KSRTC) and other private facilities. One common private internet cafes is available within the GP. All the Govt offices have network/internet connections including Gram Panchayat office. No shortage of power/electricity for more than 20 hours a day. Supply of essential commodities is through 01 PDS shops. Wednesday is the day for weekly market. Piped drinking water with RO purified system covers 80per cent Households. Some of the Households in the GP still they are using open well water for drinking. Most of the Households are using mobile services and land line facility is available in the GP. 10per cent of the total households are using firewood as fuel for their cooking and yet to get LPG Connection. 15per cent of the Houses are having kachha roof, due to near sea location and geographical situation, all the roofs of the houses are semi pucca. One post office is available in this GP. This GP has One UPS, one HPS and 02 Primary Schools under Government. Under private sector 2 Degree Colleges and 01 Pre University College exists. RUDSETI is located at Dakshin Kannada (24KM) and one ITI college functions in this GP. Primary Health Centre is located within GP; in addition PHC is providing Dental care and Eye Clinic facilities to the GP People with the help of local people/donors financial support. One government veterinary hospital is available in this GP under government and open Pucca drainage system covers 60 per cent of the GP. In contrast, the infrastructure development in **Shirady GP**, majority 90per cent of the Households are engaged in farm activities, about 10per cent only engaged in non- farm activities. There was a Vijaya bank operational in the village and a canara bank ATM facility is also available. All weather road connectivity was well laid. Only 10per cent of the village internal roads are cement concrete. Public transportation facility was also extended by KSRTC and also private transportation available for the public. There was no internet cafe centre in the village but GP is having internet connection facility. Only 5-6 hours of electricity supply is available for the village, it is not continuous and it is depending on the season. Supply of essential commodities happens through one PDS shop. There was no weekly market facility within the GP; they have to go for 10 KM for weekly market. Only 20per cent of the GP is covered with piped drinking water and remaining are depending up on the open wells and hand pumps. The village is having both land line and mobile services facility. 85per cent of the HHs are using LPG for their cooking, remaining few HHs yet to get LPG connections. Still 50 HHs are living in kutcha roof and they are yet to get under PMAY scheme. Post office is available in this GP, 03 primary schools and one aided high school is available. ITI was located at a distance of 12 Km and RSETI was located about a distance of 50KM. Primary Health Centre and veterinary clinic facility is available within the GP. No vocational training centres in the GP. There was no pucca draining facility, entire GP is having open kutcha drainage facility.

Economic Development:

In **Nelyady GP**, Soil testing Centre is located at Oppinangadi which nearest; Agriculture department Rythu Kendra which provides seeds to the farmers. Contrarily, no soil testing centre, no seed centre and no fertiliser shop in **Shirady GP**. The farmers who needs farm inputs and services should go to the nearest town – oppinangadi (30 KM). For any technical assistance, block level agriculture officer at Puttur (25 KM) is the source.

Health, Nutrition and sanitation:

In **Nelyady GP**, 30per cent of the waste was handled by the GP. There was no community waste disposal system. In addition to the Panchayat funds, MGNREGA scheme is supportive for construction of pits. No community gas or recycling of waste system in the GP. There are 10 Individual Bio Gas Units in this GP. This is ODF Gram Panchayat and it was declared in the year 2012. As informed by Village members of the GP and Secretary, community had taken special efforts to ensure the construction and usage of toilets by villagers. Each HH secure latrine facility for their own family purpose. Nine Anganwadi centers in this GP cater to cover a total of 341 children. 100per cent coverage of immunisation with card and only 02 children out of 341 are identified as stunted growth at stage one. In **Shirady GP**, no community waste disposal system and no bio-gas or recycling of waste unit. This GP is Open Defecation Free. 06 Anganwadies with 88 children were registered. As per the ICDS records all are immunized and achieved 100per cent immunisation. Two children recorded as stunted in the GP.

Women empowerment:

There are 31 SHGs in **Nelyady GP** are engaged in individual activities. About 540 families are involved in Coco, Rubber, Dairy and Arikeanut farming. One cooperative milk society is available in this GP. More than 700 HHs getting services of Agriculture Extension worker. About 366 HHs mobilised into 29 SHGs in **Shirady GP**. No producer groups were formed. More than 25per cent of the Households are getting services of Agriculture Extension worker and more than 25per cent Households are getting Livestock extension worker at GP.

Financial inclusion:

In **Nelyady GP**, all SHG groups have availed bank loans. Most of them are old groups which started individual businesses and are successful in their endeavour. Whereas in **Shirady GP**, out of 29 Groups only 02 SHGs availed loans from banks.

3.6.3 Hulkoti - Harlapur GP Pair in Gadag District

As stated in the table, the status of 6 key parameters with regard to the two GPs studied has been different compared to the base line information.

Key Parameter-wise Progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					Total score
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Hulkoti	Baseline	0	59	4	18	5	0	86
	Progress (Aug 2018)	1	62	4	15	4	0	86
Harlapura	Baseline	0	48	0	9	2	0	59
	Progress (Aug 2018)	0	48	1	10	3	0	62

The overall progress of **Hulkoti GP** remains the same growth rate and **Harlapur GP** with 5.1 when compared to the baseline status of respective GPs. The contribution of progress is mainly from the improvement of the status of key parameters such as infrastructure, health, nutrition and sanitation. A comparative account of status / findings of the each key parameter are as hereunder.

Irrigated Area:

Hulkoti GP is having more than 1800 Ha of Area out of 2000 Ha of Net Shown area depending on rain. This GP is totally dependent on rainfed farming. Only 96 Ha area comes under irrigation and remaining area is under rainfed agriculture. This GP soil condition is suitable for Mango and Cashew crops. In **Harlapur GP**, more than 90per cent of the total agriculture cropped area is under rainfed farming. More than 5600 ha of land is under rainfed farming; only 6.07 ha land is having irrigation facility.

Infrastructure:

The development of infrastructure in **Hulkoti GP** is mainly related to farm based activities. About 70per cent of the HHs is dependent on farm and the remaining on non-farm activities. It has five banks namely Syndicate bank, Bank of Baroda, Corporation Bank, KVGB and Agriculture Cooperative bank with three ATMs namely Axis Bank, Bank of

Baroda and Syndicate Bank. This GP is situated on highway well connected with road network for public transport to nearest urban places. 85per cent of the GP internal roads are cement concrete and remaining 15per cent is under progress. Public Transportation facility is available (KSRTC) and other private facilities too. Three common private internet cafes is available within the GP. All the Government offices have network/internet connections including Gram Panchayat office. No shortage of power/electricity. More than 23 hours a day power supply is available. This GP is under Nirantara Vidyut Scheme. Supply of essential commodities is through 01 PDS shops. Wednesday is the day for weekly market in GP. This GP is having full pledged pucca marketing complex facility for weekly market. Entire GP is covering Piped drinking water and 07 RO plants (water purified system) covers 80per cent of the Households. GP Installed RO plants across the GP and providing 20 Lit @ Rs.2/-. Some of the Households in the GP they are using tap water for drinking. All Households are using mobile services and land line facility is also available in the GP. 10per cent of the total households are using firewood as fuel for their cooking and yet to get LPG Connection. 180 Houses are having kachha roof and they are waiting for sanction under Housing scheme. Post office is available in this GP. This GP has 05 Primary Schools, 02 High Schools, 1 Upper Primary School, 1 CBSE School, 1 ITI Diploma College, 1 Engineering College and 2 PUC colleges are available within the GP under Government and private. SBI-RUDSETI is located at within GP (2KM) and one ITI college is functions in this GP. One Primary Health Centre, two sub-centres are located within GP; in addition District Hospital is located at a distance of 10 KM. Government veterinary Clinic is available in this GP. This GP is having underground drainage facility. The entire village is covered with a distance of 52 KM underground pipeline connected with all the wards and households. This GP is having Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) and they are daily recycling 1 lakh litres of waste water and they are using it for agriculture very systematically. In contrast, the infrastructure development in **Harlapur GP**, majority 90per cent of the Households are engaged in farm activities, about 10per cent engaged in non- farm activities. There was a Syndicate bank operational in the village and ATM facility is also available. All weather road connectivity was well laid. 80per cent of the village internal roads are cement concrete. Public transportation facility extended by KSRTC and private transportation is also available for the GP. There was one internet cafe centre in the village and GP is having internet connection facility. More than 23 hours of electricity supply is available for the village. Supply of essential commodities happens through one PDS shop. There was weekly market facility on every Wednesday within the GP. Only 50per cent of the GP is covered with piped drinking water and remaining are depending up on the open wells and hand pumps. The village is having only mobile services facility, no land line facility. 450 HHs are using LPG for their cooking and remaining 800 HHs still depending on firewood and local dung cakes for their cooking as fuel. Still 241 Houses are having kutchha roof and waiting to get under PMAY/State scheme. Post office is available in this GP, 01 lower primary schools, one upper primary

schools and one high school is available within this GP. ITI was located at a distance of 18 KM and RSETI was located about a distance of 58 KM. sub-centre facility is available in the village and Primary Health Centre located at a distance of 8 KM. veterinary clinic facility is available within the GP. No vocational training centres in the GP. 60per cent of the GP is covered with open pucca draining facility and remaining is having open kutch drainage facility.

Economic Development:

In **Hulkoti GP**, KVK Soil testing Centre is located within the GP and it provides seeds to the farmers. In addition Agriculture department also providing seed to the farmers. This GP is having one cooperative society and it is providing fertilizers to the farmers. Two fertiliser shops in the GP exist under private sector. Contrarily, no soil testing centre, no seed centre in **Harlapur GP**. The soil testing facility is available at a distance of 18 KM located at Gadag. The farmers who needs farm inputs and services should go to the nearest town – Lakkundi (8 KM). For any technical assistance, block level agriculture officer at Gadag (18 KM) is the source. As a result of that farmers could not get required input support for the crop diseases faced by some farmers.

Health, Nutrition and sanitation:

In **Hulkoti GP**, Household waste was handled by the GP. The GP is identified 3 acres of land for establishment of community waste segregation and recycling unit within the GP. At present Individual Waste Collection system is available at GP level. There is no community bio-gas plant but 10 units of individual Households are using Bio-gas for their cooking. This GP was declared ODF in the year 2014, all the households are having Individual Household Latrine. Eleven (11) Anganwadi centers exist in this GP. All centres are covering a total of 353 children. 100per cent coverage of and only 07 children out of 353 are identified as stunted growth at first stage as per ICDS records. In **Harlapur GP**, no community waste disposal system and no community bio-gas or recycling of waste unit. This GP is Open Defecation Free. 05 Anganwadi centres with 243 children were registered. As per the ICDS records all are immunized and achieved 100per cent immunisation. Six children out of 243 recorded as first stage stunted growth in the GP.

Women empowerment:

There are 118 SHGs in **Hulkoti GP**; mobilized 1640 HHs. No Producer group Activities; only individual activities. Households are involved in Mango, Cashew production and marketing activities. KVK Rythu Sampark Kendra Providing the Extension services to the farmers. More than 75per cent Households are getting the services of Agriculture Extension worker in this GP. More than 1300 Households are getting the services of

livestock extension worker. About 75per cent of the HHs depends on Agriculture as main activity and almost equal number have livestock units in the form of dairy. About 534 HHs mobilised into 46 SHGs in **Harlapur GP**. No producer groups were formed. More than 60per cent of the Households are getting services of Agriculture Extension worker and more than 40per cent Households are getting Livestock extension worker services at GP.

Financial inclusion:

In **Hulkoti GP**, only 24 SHG groups have availed bank loans, whereas in **Harlapur GP** out of 46 Groups 39 SHGs availed loans from banks.

3.6.4 Gujjadi - Ullur GP Pair in Udupi District

As stated in the table, the status of 6 key parameters with regard to the two GPs studied has been different compared to the base line information.

Key Parameter-wise Progress									
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters						Total score
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion		
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100	
Gujjadi	Baseline	4	58	4	14	5	0	85	
	Progress (Aug 2018)	3	57	1	12	4	3	80	
Ullur	Baseline	4	34	0	4	2	0	44	
	Progress (Aug 2018)	2	48	1	13	3	3	70	

The overall progress of **Gujjadi GP** noticed negative growth rate based on the baseline information and present status information and **Ullur GP** with when compared to the baseline status of respective GPs. The contribution of progress is mainly from the improvement of the status of key parameters such as infrastructure, health, nutrition and sanitation. A comparative account of status / findings of the each key parameter are as hereunder.

Irrigated Area:

Gujjadi GP is having only 89.35 Ha of area is under Irrigated out of 705.39 Ha of Total Area and 256 Ha of area comes under net shown area; remaining land is under rain fed agriculture. In **Ullur GP**, 581.78 Ha of area is having irrigation facility, out of total 740.4 Ha of area comes under net shown area; remaining land is under rain fed agriculture. The total area of the GP is 2266.13 Ha.

Infrastructure:

The development of infrastructure in **Gujjadi GP** is mainly related to non-farm based activities- About 60per cent of the HHs is dependent on non-farm and the remaining on farm activities, most of the households are dependent on sea fishing. It has Syndicate bank with ATM facility. This GP is connected with all weather roads and it is situated on National Highway well connected with four lines road network for public transportation to nearest urban places- Mangalore (18 Km), Goa (52 Km) and Bangalore (165 Km). 75per cent of the GP internal roads are cement concrete. Public Transportation facility is available (KSRTC) and other private facilities too. Common private internet cafes are available within the GP. All the Govt offices have network/internet connections including Gram Panchayat office. No shortage of power/electricity, supply for more than 22 hours a day and this GP comes under “Nirantara Vidyut Scheme”. Supply of essential commodities is through 02 Public Distribution shops. Thursday is the day for weekly market. Piped drinking water with RO purified system covers 80per cent Households in the GP. Some of the Households in the GP still they are using open well water for drinking. Most of the Households are using mobile services and land line (BSNL) facility is also available in the GP. 10per cent of the total households are using firewood as fuel for their cooking and yet to get LPG Connection. 60per cent of the Houses are having handmade tiles roof, due to sea near location and permission problems. Post office is available in this GP. This GP has One High Schools, two Upper Primary Schools and Primary Schools are available in this GP. ITI and RUDSETI are located at Brahmavar (35KM). Primary Health Centre located at a distance of 08 KM and Community Health Centre is located at a distance of 18 KM. One government veterinary hospital is available in this GP under government and open Pucca drainage system covers 90 per cent of the GP. In variation, the infrastructure development in **Ullur GP**, majority 70per cent of the Households are engaged in farm activities, about 30per cent only engaged in non- farm activities. There is no bank facility available within the GP and the facility was at a distance of 6KM at Shankarnarayan. No Bank Correspondence facility and No ATM facility. All weather road connectivity was well laid. Only 40per cent of the village internal roads are covered with cement concrete. No KSRTC Public transportation facility, public depending on private Autos, Jeeps and other means for their day to day requirement. There was no internet cafe centre in the village but GP is having internet connection facility. More than 20 hours

a day electricity supply is available for the village and its covers under “Nirantara Vidyut Scheme”. One Public Distribution Shop is available to Supply of essential commodities through PDS shop. There was no weekly market facility within the GP; they have to go for 07 KM for weekly market. Only 30per cent of the GP is covered with piped drinking water and remaining are depending up on the open wells/ streams and hand pumps. The village is having both land line and mobile services facility. 75per cent of the HHs (683) are using LPG for their cooking, remaining few HHs yet to get LPG connections. Still 20per cent HHs are living in kutchha roof and they yet to get under PMAY scheme. Sub-Post office is available in this GP. One Upper primary school (1-8) available in this GP and high school is available at a distance of 5 KM (Siddapur). ITI was located at a distance of 40 KM (Brahmavar) and RSETI was located about a distance of 45 KM. There is Sub-centre and Primary Health Centre within the GP. Sub-Centre is located at Khaligand (4KM) Primary Health Centre was located at Siddapur. No veterinary clinic facility within the GP and it was located at Siddapur (5 KM). No vocational training centres in the GP. GP is having 65per cent coverage of open Pucca drainage facility and remaining open kutchha.

Economic Development:

In **Gujjadi GP**, Soil testing Centre is located at Kundapura which is nearest (15 KM); Agriculture department seed centre which provides seeds to the farmers, it was located at a distance of 15 Km from GP which is nearest. Kalpa Wrusha Society provides the services of fertilisers in the GP. Contrarily, no soil testing centre and the facility was available at a distance of 30 Km in Ullur GP; State Agriculture University located at Kundapura provides the soil testing services to the farmers of the GP. Agriculture cooperative society is available within the GP and its provides the seeds to the farmers. No fertiliser shop facility in Ullur GP. The farmers who needs farm inputs and services should go to the nearest town – Siddapur (5 Km). For any technical assistance, block level agriculture officer at Kundapura (35 Km) is the source. As a result of that farmers could not get required input support for the crop diseases faced by some farmers.

Health, Nutrition and sanitation:

In **Gujjadi GP**, no community waste disposal system and no community bio-gas plan in place. This Gram Panchayat is Open Defecation Free. Each HH secure latrine facility for their own family purpose. Four Anganwadi centers in this GP cater to cover a total of 225 children. 100per cent coverage of immunisation with card and only 10 children out of 225 are identified as stunted growth at stage one and two. In **Ullur GP**, no community waste disposal system and no bio-gas or recycling of waste unit. This GP was declared Open Defecation Free in the year 2016. 05 Anganwadies with 179 children were registered. As per the ICDS records all are immunized and achieved 100per cent immunisation. Only one child recorded as stunted in the GP.

Women empowerment:

There are 33 women SHGs in **Gujjadi GP**, about 275 HHs are folded in this SHG network. There are 25 men groups consisting of 375 Households involved in fishing as a group livelihood activity in this GP. More than 150 HHs are getting the services of Agriculture Extension worker. About 400 HHs are getting services of livestock extension worker. About 195 HHs mobilised into 18 women SHGs in **Ullur GP**. No producer groups formed in this GP. More than 420 Households are getting services of Agriculture Extension worker and more than 45per cent Households are getting Livestock extension worker services at GP.

Financial inclusion:

In **Gujjadi GP**, all 33 women SHG groups have availed bank loans. Most of them are old groups which started individual businesses and are successful in their endeavour; whereas in **Ullur GP** also all 18 women Groups availed loans from bank.

3.7 Kerala

3.7.1 Thuravoor - Thycattusery GP Pair in Alappuzha District

As stated in the table, the status of 6 key parameters with regard to the two GPs studied have been different compared to the base line information.

Key Parameter-wise Progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					Total score
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Thuravoor	Baseline	1	57	4	18	3	0	83
	Progress (Aug 2018)	1	57	2	18	3	3	84
Thaicattusery	Baseline	3	52	0	7	3	0	65
	Progress (Aug 2018)	2	61	2	13	4	2	84

The overall progress of GP records the growth of 1.2 per cent for **Thuravoor** and 29.2 per cent for **Thycattussery** when compared to the baseline status of respective GPs. The contribution of progress is mainly from the improvement of the status of key parameters such as infrastructure, health, nutrition and sanitation and financial inclusion. A comparative account of status / findings of the each key parameter are as hereunder.

Irrigated area:

In **Thuravoor** GP, about 1100 ha of area is under cultivation. About 31 percent of the total area of the panchayat is irrigated. Owing to the high precipitation rate in Kerala, the region has generally been regarded as water surplus. Apart from rivers, backwaters, ponds and wells contribute to the water resource. The major sources of irrigation in the panchayat are wells (dug wells and tube wells / bore wells), ponds / tanks and other sources. Minor and lift irrigation also contribute to irrigated area. Paddy, coconut and banana are main crops. In addition vegetables are also being cultivated. In **Thycattussery** GP, 700 ha of area are under cultivation. About 50 percent of the total area of the panchayat is irrigated, which forms 680 ha. Owing to the high precipitation rate in Kerala, the region has generally been regarded as water surplus. Apart from rivers, backwaters, ponds and wells contribute to the water resource. The major sources of irrigation in the panchayat are wells (dug wells and tube wells / bore wells), ponds / tanks and other sources. Minor and lift irrigation also contribute to irrigated area. Paddy, coconut and banana are chief crops in addition some proportion of vegetables are also being cultivated.

Infrastructure:

The development of infrastructure in **Thuravoor** GP is good. The majority of people depend on farm based activities. About 60per cent of the HHs is dependent on farm and the remaining on non-farm activities. This Gram Panchayat has both nationalised as well as corporate banks and also ATM facilities. It has three banks with ATM facility viz, South Indian Bank, Canara Bank and Federal Bank. In addition, some financial institutions are also there like Govt. Servants bank, rural housing co-operative samgh, etc. This GP is well connected with road network for public transport to nearest urban places – Kochi (25 KM). There are some cement concrete internal roads. GP has a regular market. Villagers participate in retail and wholesale trade mainly on vegetables, fruits, etc. All the panchayat officers have network connections including in the Panchayat office. There are private internet cafes in the GP. There are about 15-20 ration shops (one per ward) for supply of essential commodities. No shortage of electricity as this met with 24 hrs supply. This GP has a PHC and its sub-centers and ayurveda and homeopathy clinic are available for delivering health services. All these are under public sector. Government is paying salary to staffs in public health centres. As far as the animal care is concerned, one veterinary

hospital is working under government with sufficient medical and para medical staff. This Panchayat is helping to develop infrastructure and also in the procurement of medicines for veterinary hospital. Entire village is covered by open pucca drainage system for channelling and disposal of domestic waste. Piped drinking water facility covers almost all area of the panchayat. Landline and mobile services of almost all service providers are available. More than 90 percent of households avails LPG. The Ujwala scheme has helped to increase the coverage of LPG. The number of kutcha households is very low due to the intervention of PMAY, LIFE mission scheme, etc. This Panchayat has LP, UP, High schools and senior secondary schools. Panchayat is helping to develop infrastructure, smart class room, sanitation facilities, furniture, etc, in the schools. The development of socioeconomic infrastructure in **Thycattussery** GP is good. But, the majority of people rely on farm based activities and remaining on non-farm activities. This Gram Panchayat has both nationalised as well as corporate banks and also ATM facilities. It has three banks with ATM facility namely, State Bank of India, Canara Bank and Federal Bank. This GP is well connected with road network for public transport to nearest urban places – Kochi (30 KM). There are cement concrete internal roads. GP has a regular market. Villagers participate in retail and wholesale trade mainly on vegetables, fruits, etc. All the panchayat officers have network connections including in the Panchayat office. There are some private internet cafes in the GP. Each ward has at least one ration shop. Thus, there are about 15-18 ration shops (one per ward) for supply of essential commodities. No shortage of electricity as this met with 24 hrs supply. This GP has a PHC and its sub-centers and also ayurveda and homeopathy clinics are available for delivering health services. All these are under public sector. Government is paying salary to staffs in the public health centres. As far as the animal care is concerned, one veterinary hospital is working under government with sufficient medical and para medical staff. This Panchayat is helping to develop infrastructure and also in the procurement of medicines for veterinary hospital. Entire village has covered by open pucca drainage system for channelling and disposal of domestic waste. Piped drinking water facility covers almost all area of the panchayat. Landline and mobile services of almost all service providers are available. More than 90 percent of households avails LPG. The Ujwala scheme has helped to increase the coverage of LPG. The number of kutcha households is very low due to the intervention of PMAY, LIFE mission scheme, etc. Panchayat has LP, UP, High schools and higher secondary schools. Panchayat is helping to develop infrastructure, smart class room, toilets, furniture, etc, in the schools. There is a huge difference between these two with respect to annual income generated from own sources. This is clearly visible /reflected in their overall performance.

Economic development:

In **Thuravoor**, there is no soil testing Centre but, they do soil testing with the help of mobile soil testing unit from the block. Thuravoor is mainly a rain-fed area. Thus, farmers

depend on rain for cultivation. Farmers are following intensive farming activity. There are seed and fertilisers shops in the panchayat. Besides, agriculture office engaged in the sale of quality assured seeds and fertilisers to farmers. Plan fund is being used for this. Similarly, there is no soil testing centre in **Thycattussery** mainly due to lack of money. This Panchayat has seed centre and fertiliser shop. Farmers will purchase seeds and fertilisers from both public and private shops. Farmers do soil testing with the help of mobile soil testing unit from block panchayat. Farmers depend on rain for cultivation. Farmers are following intensive farming activity.

Health, nutrition and sanitation:

In Thuravoor, construction work is going on for Solid Waste management. In addition to the Panchayat funds, funds from MGNREGA and SBM schemes have contributed to the creation of the mechanism. There is no community bio gas or recycling of waste system in the GP. This is ODF Gram Panchayat. This Panchayat has given toilets to 315 households. As informed by Panchayat secretary, the construction of toilets is very difficult in remote areas where some works delayed. There are 27 anganwadi centers in this GP cater to cover the total requirement of 800 children. Almost all children were immunised. There are 18-20 ASHA workers and all are serious and active. The majority of anganwadis have own building and good infrastructure. A few anganwadis does not have own building and are working in rented space by paying Rs. 750/- per month. ICDS will pay this amount. Almost all anganwadi going children are healthy. Adolescence girls are getting nutritional foods from anganwadis. In **Thycattussery** GP, the community waste disposal system is working well. However, there is no bio-gas or recycling of waste due to non-availability of land and also funds in this GP. All the villages in GP are ODF. This Panchayat has helped financially to construct 245 individual households latrines. There are 22 anganwadi centers in the GP and having about 450 children in the age group of 0-3 years. Almost all children were immunised. There are 18 ASHA workers (one per ward) and all are serious and active. The majority of anganwadis have own building and good infrastructure. A few anganwadis does not have own building and are working in rented building by paying Rs. 750/- per month. ICDS will pay this amount. Almost all anganwadi going children are healthy. Adolescence girls are getting nutritional foods from anganwadis.

Women empowerment:

There are 358 SHGs in **Thuravoor**. Out of these, some groups have been formed recently. Since the majority of people depend on agriculture and allied activities, there are produces groups like padashekhara samithi, an organisation of paddy producers. More than fifty percent of households covered under SHGs. SHG women are engaged in income generating activities through micro enterprises. There are 229 SHGs in **Thycattussery**. Out of these, some groups have been formed recently. Since the majority

of people depend on agriculture and allied activities, there are produces groups like padashekhara samithi, an organisation of paddy producers. More than fifty percent of households covered under SHGs in this GP. SHG women are engaged in income generating activities through micro enterprises like tailoring, catering services, hotel, etc.

Financial inclusion:

In **Thuravoor**, about 90 percent of SHG groups have availed bank loans. Most of them are old groups which started individual businesses and are successful too in their endeavour. Whereas in **Thycattussery** GP, about 80per cent SHGs have taken loans from banks. This is because of some SHGs are formed recently.

3.7.2 Pattanakkad - Mararikulam North GP Pair in Alappuzha District

As stated in the table, the status of 6 key parameters with regard to the two GPs studied has been different compared to the base line information.

Key Parameter-wise Progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					Total score
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Pattanakkad	Baseline	0	62	4	15	0	0	81
	Progress (Aug 2018)	0	62	2	18	3	3	88
Mararikulam North	Baseline	4	56	4	14	0	0	78
	Progress (Aug 2018)	2	59	2	18	5	3	89

The overall progress of GP records the growth of 8.6 per cent for **Pattanakkad** and 14.1 per cent for **Mararikulam North** when compared to the baseline status of respective GPs. The contribution of progress is mainly from the improvement of the status of key parameters such as infrastructure, health, nutrition and sanitation and financial inclusion. A comparative account of status / findings of the each key parameter are as hereunder.

Irrigated area:

In **Pattanakkad** GP, about 1280 ha of area is under cultivation. About 16 percent of the total area of the panchayat is irrigated (250 ha). Owing to the high precipitation rate in Kerala, the region has generally been regarded as water surplus. Apart from rivers, backwaters, ponds and wells contribute to the water resource. The major sources of irrigation in the panchayat are wells (dug wells and tube wells / bore wells), ponds / tanks and other sources. Minor and lift irrigation also contribute to irrigated area. Paddy, coconut and banana are main crops. In addition vegetables are also being cultivated. In **Mararikulam North** GP, 1000 ha of area is under cultivation. About 50 percent of the total area of the panchayat is irrigated (800 ha). Owing to the high precipitation rate in Kerala, the region has generally been regarded as water surplus. Apart from rivers, backwaters, ponds and wells contribute to the water resource. The major sources of irrigation in the panchayat are wells (dug wells and tube wells / bore wells), ponds / tanks and other sources. Minor and lift irrigation also contribute to irrigated area. Paddy, coconut and banana are chief crops in addition some proportion of vegetables also being cultivated.

Infrastructure:

The development of infrastructure in **Pattanakkad** GP is good. The majority of people depend on non- farm based activities. About 30per cent of the HHs is dependent on farm and the remaining on non-farm activities. This GP has both nationalised and corporate banks. It has four banks with ATM facility viz, State Bank of India, and District Co-operative Bank. In addition, some financial institutions are also there like Kerala state Financial Corporation (KSFE). This GP is well connected with road network for public transport to nearest urban places – Kochi (30 KM) and Kottayam (40 KM). There are some cement concrete internal roads. GP has a regular market. Villagers participate part in retail and wholesale trade mainly on vegetables, fruits, etc. All the panchayat officers have network connections including in the Panchayat office. There are private internet cafes in the GP. There are about 20 ration shops (one per ward) for supply of essential commodities. This GP is blessed with no shortage of electricity as this met with 24 hrs supply. The GP has a PHC and its sub-centers and also ayurveda and homeopathy dispensaries are available for delivering health services. All these are under public sector. Government is paying salary to staffs in public health centres. As far as the animal care is concerned, one veterinary hospital is working under government with sufficient medical and para medical staff. Panchayat is helping to develop infrastructure and also in the procurement of purchasing medicines for veterinary hospital. Entire village has covered by open pucca drainage system for channelling and disposal of domestic waste. Piped drinking water facility covers almost all area of the panchayat due to the intervention of Japan Drinking Water scheme and own scheme of the GP. Landline and mobile services of almost all service providers are available. About 80 percent of households

avails LPG. The Ujwala scheme has helped to increase the coverage of LPG. The number of kutcha households is very low due to the intervention of PMAY, LIFE mission scheme, etc. Panchayat has LP, UP, High schools and senior secondary schools. Nearest college is 14 kms away. Panchayat is helping to develop infrastructure, smart class room, sanitation facilities, furniture, etc, in the schools. The development of socioeconomic infrastructure in **Mararikulam North** GP is good. But, the majority of people rely on farm based activities and remaining on non-farm activities. GP has 8 banks. Of these, three banks have ATMs. This GP is well connected with road network for public transport to nearest urban places – Kochi (40 KM) and Kottayam (45 KM). There are cement concrete internal roads. GP has a regular market. Villagers take part in retail and wholesale trade mainly on vegetables, fruits, etc. All the panchayat officers have network connections including in the Panchayat office. There are some private internet cafes in the GP. Each ward has at least one ration shop. Thus, there are about 18 ration shops for supply of essential commodities. Villagers are blessed with no shortage of electricity as this met with 24 hrs supply. This GP has a PHC and its sub-centres and also ayurveda and homeopathy dispensaries are available for delivering health services. This GP has 7 PHC sub-centers. All these are under public sector. Government is paying salary to staffs in the public health centres. As far as the animal care is concerned, one veterinary hospital is working under government with sufficient medical and para medical staff. Panchayat is helping to develop infrastructure and purchasing medicines for veterinary hospital. Entire village covered by closed pucca drainage system for channelling and disposal of domestic waste. Piped drinking water facility covers almost all area of the panchayat. Panchayat water scheme has played a critical role in extending water connections to SC/ST colonies. Landline and mobile services of almost all service providers are available. More than 95 percent of households avails LPG. The Ujwala scheme has helped to increase the coverage of LPG. The number of kutcha households is very low due to the intervention of PMAY, LIFE mission scheme, etc. Panchayat has LP, UP, High schools and higher secondary schools and college. Panchayat is helping to develop infrastructure, smart class room, toilets, furniture, smart anganwadi, etc, in the schools. There is a huge difference between the annual budget allocation between Pattanakkad and Mararikulam North panchayats. This is clearly visible /reflected in their overall performance.

Economic development:

In **Pattanakkad**, there is no soil testing centre but, they do soil testing with the help of mobile soil testing unit from the block. Pattanakkad is mainly in a rain-fed area. Thus farmers depend on rain for cultivation. Farmers are following intensive farming activity. There are seed and fertilisers shops in the panchayat. Besides, agriculture office engaged in the sale of quality assured seeds and fertilisers to farmers. Plan fund is being used for this. Similarly, there is no soil testing centre in **Mararikulam North** mainly due to lack of money. But they do soil testing with the help of mobile soil testing unit. In this GP, there

are seed and fertiliser shops. Farmers will purchase seeds and fertilisers from both public and private shops. Farmers do soil testing with the help of mobile soil testing unit from block panchayat. Farmers depend on rain for cultivation. Farmers are following intensive farming activity.

Health, nutrition and sanitation:

In **Pattanakkad**, construction work is going on for Solid Waste management. In addition to the Panchayat funds, SBM scheme is also contributing to this mechanism. No community bio gas or recycling of waste system in the GP. This is ODF Gram Panchayat. Panchayat has given toilets to 231 households. There are 30 anganwadi centers in this GP cater to cover the total requirement of 482 children. Almost all children were immunised. There are about 20 ASHA workers and all are serious and active. The majority of anganwadis have own building and good infrastructure. A few anganwadis do not have own building and are working in rented building by paying Rs. 750/- per month. ICDS will pay this amount. Almost all anganwadi going children are healthy. Adolescence girls are getting nutritional foods from anganwadis. 15 anganwadis are converted into smart anganwadis. In **Mararikulam North** GP, community waste disposal system is working well. However, there is no bio-gas or recycling of waste due to non-availability of land and also funds in this GP. All the villages in GP are ODF. Panchayat has provided financial assistance to construct individual household toilets. There are 25 anganwadi centers in the GP and having about 850 children in the age group of 0-3 years. Almost all children were immunised. There are about 18 ASHA workers and all are active. The majority of anganwadis have own building and good infrastructure. A few anganwadis do not have own building and are working in rented space by paying Rs. 750/- per month. ICDS will pay this amount. Almost all anganwadi going children are healthy. Adolescence girls are getting nutritional foods from anganwadis.

Women empowerment:

There are 372 SHGs in **Pattanakkad**. Out of these, some groups have been formed recently. Although, the majority of people depend on non agriculture activities, there are produces groups like padashekhara samithi, an organisation of paddy producers. More than 40 percent of households are mobilised under SHGs. SHG women are engaged in income generating activities through micro enterprises. There are 325 SHGs in **Mararikulam North**. Out of these, some groups have been formed recently. Since the majority of people depend on agriculture and allied activities, there are produces groups like padashekhara samithi, an organisation of paddy producers. More than sixty percent of households covered under SHGs in this GP. SHG women are engaged in income generating activities through micro enterprises like tailoring, catering services, bakery making, etc.

Financial inclusion:

In **Pattanakkad** GP, about 80 percent of SHG groups have availed bank loans. Most of them are old groups which started individual businesses and are successful in their endeavour. Whereas in **Mararikulam North** GP, all SHGs have taken loans from banks.

3.7.3 Kanjikuzhi - Aryad GP Pair in Alappuzha District

As stated in the table, the status of 6 key parameters with regard to the two GPs studied has been different compared to the base line information.

Key Parameter-wise Progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					Total score
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Kanjikuzhi	Baseline	4	57	4	18	1	0	84
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	60	2	18	5	3	92
Aryad	Baseline	4	53	4	18	0	0	79
	Progress (Aug 2018)	2	58	2	18	3	3	86

The overall progress of GP records the growth of 9.5 per cent for Kanjikuzhi and 8.9 per cent for Aryad when compared to the baseline status of respective GPs. The contribution of progress is mainly from the improvement of the status of key parameters such as infrastructure, health, nutrition and sanitation and financial inclusion.

A comparative account of status / findings of the each key parameter are as hereunder.

Irrigated area:

In **Kanjikuzhi** GP, about 1250 ha of area is under cultivation. About 400 ha area of the panchayat is irrigated. Owing to the high precipitation rate in Kerala, the region has generally been regarded as water surplus. Apart from rivers, backwaters, ponds and wells contribute to the water resource. The major sources of irrigation in the panchayat are wells (dug wells and tube wells / bore wells), ponds / tanks and other sources. Minor and

lift irrigation also contribute to irrigated area. Paddy, coconut and banana are main crops. In addition vegetables are also being cultivated. In **Aryad** GP, 350 ha of area is under cultivation. About 50 percent of the total area of the panchayat is irrigated (800 ha). Owing to the high precipitation rate in Kerala, the region has generally been regarded as water surplus. Apart from rivers, backwaters, ponds and wells contribute to the water resource. The major sources of irrigation in the panchayat are wells (dug wells and tube wells / bore wells), ponds / tanks and other sources. Minor and lift irrigation also contribute to irrigated area. Paddy, coconut and banana are chief crops in addition some proportion of vegetables are being cultivated.

Infrastructure:

The development of infrastructure in **Kanjikuzhi** GP is good. The majority of people depend on non-farm based activities. About 20 per cent of the HHs is dependent on farm and the remaining on nonfarm activities. This Gram Panchayat has both nationalised as well as corporate banks and also ATM facilities. It has five banks. There are five ATMs in this GP. In addition, some financial institutions are also there like Kerala state Financial Corporation (KSFE). This GP is well connected with road network for public transport to nearest urban places – Kochi (40 KM) and Kottayam (40 KM). There are some cement concrete internal roads. GP has a regular market. Villagers participate in retail and wholesale trade mainly on vegetables, fruits, etc. All the panchayat officers have network connections including in the Panchayat office. There are private internet cafes in the GP. There are about 20 ration shops (one per ward) for supply of essential commodities. This GP is blessed with no shortage of electricity as this met with 24 hrs supply. This GP has a PHC and its sub-centers and ayurveda and homeopathy dispensaries are available for delivering health services. There are five PHC sub centers. All these are under public sector. Government is paying salary to staffs in public health centres. As far as the animal care is concerned, one veterinary hospital is working under government with sufficient medical and para medical staff. Panchayat is helping to develop infrastructure and also procurement of purchasing medicines for veterinary hospital. Entire village covered by closed pucca drainage system for channelling and disposal of domestic waste. Piped drinking water facility covers almost all area of the panchayat due to the intervention of Japan Drinking Water scheme and own scheme of the GP. Landline and mobile services of almost all service providers are available. About 70 percent of households avails LPG. The Ujwala scheme has helped to increase the coverage of LPG. The number of kutchha households is very low due to the intervention of PMAY, LIFE mission scheme, etc. Panchayat has LP, UP, High school and senior secondary schools. There are two private colleges. Panchayat is helping to develop infrastructure, smart class room, sanitation facilities, furniture, etc, in the schools. There is no vocational educational school in this GP. The development of socioeconomic infrastructure in **Aryad** GP is good. But, the majority of people rely on non-farm based activities and remaining on farm activities. This

Gram Panchayat has both nationalised as well as corporate banks and also ATM facilities. GP has five banks. Of these, four banks have ATMs. This GP is well connected with road network for public transport to nearest urban places – Kochi (55 KM) and Kottayam (45 KM). There are cement concrete internal roads. GP has no regular market. Villagers have to travel 2 KM to take part in retail and wholesale trade mainly on vegetables, fruits, etc. All the panchayat officers have network connections including in the Panchayat office. There are some private internet cafes in the GP. Each ward has at least one ration shop. Thus, there are about 13 ration shops for supply of essential commodities. No shortage of electricity as this met with 24 hrs supply. This GP has a PHC and its sub-centers and also ayurveda and homeopathy dispensaries are available for delivering health services. All these are under public sector. Government is paying salary to staffs in the public health centres. As far as the animal care is concerned, one veterinary hospital is working under government with sufficient medical and para medical staff. Panchayat is helping to develop infrastructure and purchasing medicines for veterinary hospital. Entire village covered by open pucca drainage system for channelling and disposal of domestic waste. Piped drinking water facility covers almost all area of the panchayat. Panchayat water scheme has played a critical role in extending water connections to SC/ST colonies. Landline and mobile services of almost all service providers are available. More than 90 percent of households avails LPG. The Ujwala scheme has helped to increase the coverage of LPG. The number of kutcha households is very low due to the intervention of PMAY, LIFE mission scheme, etc. Panchayat has LP, UP, High schools and higher secondary schools. Nearest college is 6 KM is away. Panchayat is helping to develop infrastructure, smart class room, toilet, furniture, etc, in the schools. No vocational educational schools in this GP.

Economic development:

In **Kanjikuzhi**, there is no soil testing centre but, they do soil testing with the help of mobile soil testing unit from the block. Kanjikuzhi is located in rain-fed area. Thus, farmers depend on rain for cultivation. Farmers are following intensive farming activity. There are seed and fertilisers shops in the panchayat. Besides, agriculture office engages in the sale of quality assured seeds and fertilisers to farmers. Similarly, there is no soil testing centre in **Aryad** mainly due to lack of money. But they do soil testing with the help of mobile soil testing unit. In this GP, there are seed and fertiliser shops. Farmers will purchase seeds and fertilisers from both public and private shops. Farmers do soil testing with the help of mobile soil testing unit from block panchayat. Farmers depend on rain for cultivation. Farmers are following intensive farming activity. Besides, agriculture office engages in the sale of quality assured seeds and fertilisers to farmers.

Health, nutrition and sanitation:

In **Kanjikuzhi**, construction work is going on for Solid Waste management. In addition to the Panchayat funds, SBM scheme is also supportive for this mechanism. No community bio gas or recycling of waste system in the GP. This is ODF Gram Panchayat. Panchayat has given individual household latrines. There are 30 anganwadi centers in this GP cater to cover the total requirement of 865 children. Almost all children were immunised. There are about 20 ASHA workers and all are active. The majority of anganwadis have own building and infrastructure. A few anganwadis does not have own building and are working in rented building by paying Rs. 750/- per month. Almost all anganwadi going children are healthy. Adolescence girls are getting nutritional foods from anganwadis. In **Aryad** GP, construction work is going on for Solid Waste management. However, there is no bio-gas or recycling of waste due to non-availability of land and also funds in this GP. All the villages in GP are ODF. Panchayat has provided financial assistance to construct individual household latrines. There are 29 anganwadi centers in the GP and having about 500 children in the age group of 0-3 years. Almost all children were immunised. There are about 13 ASHA workers and all are active. The majority of anganwadis have own building and good infrastructure. A few anganwadis have no own building and are working in rented building by paying Rs. 750/- per month. Almost all anganwadi going children are healthy. Adolescence girls are getting nutritional foods from anganwadis.

Women empowerment:

There are 350 SHGs in **Kanjikuzhi**. Out of these, some groups have been formed recently. Although, the majority of people depend on non agriculture activities, there are produces groups like padashekhara samithi, an organisation of paddy producers. More than 40 percent of households are mobilised under SHGs. SHG women are engaged in income generating activities through micro enterprises. There are 320 SHGs in **Aryad**. Out of these, some groups have been formed recently. Since the majority of people depend on agriculture and allied activities, there are produces groups like padashekhara samithi, an organisation of paddy producers. More than sixty percent of households covered under SHGs in this GP. SHG women are engaged in income generating activities through micro enterprises like tailoring, catering services, bakery making, etc.

Financial inclusion:

In **Kanjikuzhi** GP, about 85 percent of SHG groups have availed bank loans. Most of them are old groups which started individual businesses and are successful in their endeavour. Whereas in **Aryad** GP, about 92per cent SHGs have taken loans from banks. Assistant Secretary and CDS will together work for getting bank linkage in the GP.

3.7.4 Puthenvelikkara - Kunnukara GP Pair in Ernakulam District

As stated in the table, the status of 6 key parameters with regard to the two GPs studied has been different compared to the base line information.

Key Parameter-wise Progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	Total score
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Puthenvelikkara	Baseline	4	57	3	13	4	0	81
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	57	4	13	6	3	87
Kunnukara	Baseline	2	52	4	11	0	0	69
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	55	4	18	3	2	86

The overall progress of GP records the growth of 7.4 per cent for **Puthenvelikkara** and 24.6 per cent for **Kunnukara** when compared to the baseline status of respective GPs. The contribution of progress is mainly from the improvement of the status of key parameters such as infrastructure, health, nutrition and sanitation and financial inclusion. A comparative account of status / findings of the each key parameter are as hereunder.

Irrigated area:

In **Puthenvelikkara** GP, as per the base line survey about 250 ha of area is under cultivation and 200 ha area of the panchayat is irrigated. Owing to the high precipitation rate in Kerala, the region has generally been regarded as water surplus. Apart from rivers, backwaters, ponds and wells contribute to the water resource. The major sources of irrigation in the panchayat are wells (dug wells and tube wells / bore wells), ponds / tanks and other sources. Minor and lift irrigation also contribute to irrigated area. Paddy, coconut and banana are main crops. In addition vegetables are also being cultivated. In **Kunnukara** GP, as per the base line survey about 141 ha of area is under cultivation. The total area of the panchayat irrigated is 80 ha. Owing to the high precipitation rate in Kerala, the region has generally been regarded as water surplus. Apart from rivers,

backwaters, ponds and wells contribute to the water resource. The major sources of irrigation in the panchayat are wells (dug wells and tube wells / bore wells), ponds / tanks and other sources. Minor and lift irrigation also contribute to irrigated area. Paddy, coconut and banana are chief crops in addition some proportion of vegetables are also being cultivated.

Infrastructure:

The development of infrastructure in **Puthenvelikkara** GP is good. As per the base line survey, about 25per cent of the HHs is dependent on farm and ten percent of HHs dependent on non-farm activities. This GP has both nationalised and corporate banks. GP has five banks. There are five ATMs in this GP too. In addition, some financial institutions are also there like Kerala state Financial Corporation (KSFE). This GP is well connected with road network for public transport to nearest urban places - Kochi (45). There are some cement concrete internal roads. This GP has a regular market. Villagers participate in retail and wholesale trade mainly on vegetables, fruits, etc. All the panchayat officers have network connections including in the Panchayat office. There are private internet cafes in the GP. There are about 17 ration shops for supply of essential commodities. No shortage of electricity as this met with 24 hrs supply. This GP has a PHC and its three sub centers and also homeopathy dispensary is also available for delivering health services. All these are under public sector. Government is paying salary to staffs in public health centres. As far as the animal care is concerned, one veterinary hospital is working under government with sufficient medical and para medical staff. Panchayat is helping to develop infrastructure and purchasing medicines for veterinary hospital. Entire village covered by closed pucca drainage system for channelling and disposal of domestic waste. Piped drinking water facility covers almost all area of the panchayat due to the intervention of Japan Drinking Water scheme and own scheme of the GP. Landline and mobile services of almost all service providers are available. About 90 percent of households avails LPG. The Ujwala scheme has helped to increase the coverage of LPG. The number of kutcha households is very low due to the intervention of PMAY, LIFE mission scheme, etc. Panchayat has LP, UP, High school and senior secondary schools. Panchayat is helping to develop infrastructure, smart class room, sanitation facilities, furniture, etc, in the schools. No vocational educational schools in this GP. Nearest vocational education facility is available 5-10 KM away. The development of socioeconomic infrastructure in **Kunnukara** GP is good. But, the majority of people rely on non-farm based activities and remaining on farm activities. This GP has both nationalised and corporate banks. GP has seven banks. Of these, three banks have ATMs. This GP is well connected with road network for public transport to nearest urban places – Kochi (40 KM). There are cement concrete internal roads. GP has regular market. Villagers participate in retail and wholesale trade mainly on vegetables, fruits, etc. All the panchayat officers have network connections including in the Panchayat office.

There are some private internet cafes in the GP. Each ward has at least one ration shop. Thus, there are about 15 ration shops for supply of essential commodities. This GP is blessed with no shortage of electricity as this met with 24 hrs supply. This GP has a PHC and its sub-centers and also ayurveda and homeopathy dispensaries are available for delivering health services. PHC has a few sub-centers. All these are under public sector. Government is paying salary to staffs in the public health centres. As far as the animal care is concerned, one veterinary hospital is working under government with sufficient medical and para medical staff. Panchayat is helping to develop infrastructure and also procurement of purchasing medicines for veterinary hospital. Open pucca drainage system covers the entire village for channelling and disposal of domestic waste. Piped drinking water facility covers almost all area of the panchayat. Panchayat water scheme has played a critical role in extending water connections to SC/ST colonies. Landline and mobile services of almost all service providers are available. More than 90 percent of households avails LPG. The Ujwala scheme has helped to increase the coverage of LPG. The number of kutcha households is very low due to the intervention of PMAY, LIFE mission scheme, etc. Panchayat has LP, UP, High schools and higher secondary schools. Panchayat is helping to develop infrastructure, smart class room, toilet, furniture, etc, in the schools. This GP has vocational educational facility.

Economic development:

In **Puthenvelikkara**, there is no soil testing centre but, they do soil testing with the help of mobile soil testing unit from the block. Puthenvelikkara is located in rain-fed area. Thus, farmers depend on rain for cultivation. Farmers are following intensive farming activity. There are seed and fertilisers shops in the panchayat. Besides, agriculture office will sell seeds and fertilisers to farmers. Similarly, there is no soil testing centre in **Kunnukara** mainly due to lack of money. But they do soil testing with the help of mobile soil testing unit. In this GP, there are seed and fertiliser shops. Farmers will purchase seeds and fertilisers from both public and private shops. Farmers do soil testing with the help of mobile soil testing unit from block panchayat. Farmers depend on rain for cultivation. Farmers are following intensive farming activity.

Health, nutrition and sanitation:

In **Puthenvelikkara**, some initiatives were taken up for Solid Waste management. In addition to the Panchayat funds, SBM scheme is also supportive for this unit. No community gas or recycling of waste system in the GP. This is ODF Gram Panchayat. Panchayat has given toilets to households. There 30 anganwadi centers in this GP cater to cover the total requirement of 908 children. Almost all children were immunised. There are about 17 ASHA workers and all are active. The majority of anganwadis have own building and infrastructure. A few anganwadis have no own building and are working in rented building by paying Rs. 750/- per month. Almost all anganwadi going children are

healthy. Adolescence girls are getting nutritional foods from anganwadis. In **Kunnukara** GP, construction work is going on for Solid Waste management. However, there is no bio-gas or recycling of waste due to non-availability of land and also funds in this GP. All the villages in GP are ODF. Panchayat has provided financial assistance to construct individual household toilets. There are 22 anganwadi centers in the GP and having about 845 children in the age group of 0-3 years. Almost all children were immunised. There are about 15 ASHA workers and all are active. The majority of anganwadis have own building and good infrastructure. A few anganwadis does not have own building and are working in rented building by paying Rs. 750/- per month. Almost all anganwadi going children are healthy. Adolescence girls are getting nutritional foods from anganwadis.

Women empowerment:

There are 297 SHGs in **Puthenvelikkara**. Out of these, some groups have been formed recently. Although, the majority of people depend on non agriculture activities, there are produces groups like padashekhara samithi, an organisation of paddy producers. More than 40 percent of households are mobilised under SHGs. SHG women are engaged in income generating activities through micro enterprises. There are about 210 SHGs in **Kunnukara**. Out of these, some groups have been formed recently. Since the majority of people depend on agriculture and allied activities, there are produces groups like padashekhara samithi, an organisation of paddy producers. More than sixty percent of households covered under SHGs in this GP. SHG women are engaged in income generating activities through micro enterprises like tailoring, catering services, bakery making, etc.

Financial inclusion:

In **Puthenvelikkara** GP, about 95 percent of SHG groups have availed bank loans. Most of them are old groups which started individual businesses and are successful in their endeavour. Whereas in **Kunnukara** GP, about 95per cent SHGs have taken loans from banks. Assistant Secretary and CDS will together work for getting bank linkage in the GP.

3.7.5 Vadakekkara-Alangad GP Pair in Ernakulam District

As stated in the table, the status of 6 key parameters with regard to the two GPs studied has been different compared to the base line information.

Key Parameter-wise Progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					Total score
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Vadakkekara	Baseline	3	55	4	14	2	2	80
	Progress (Aug 2018)	3	64	4	18	2	3	94
Alangad	Baseline	4	58	4	4	1	1	72
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	57	4	13	3	3	84

The overall progress of GP records the growth of 17.5 per cent for **Vadakkekara** and 16.7 per cent for **Alangad** when compared to the baseline status of respective GPs. The contribution of progress is mainly from the improvement of the status of key parameters such as infrastructure, health, nutrition and sanitation and financial inclusion. A comparative account of status / findings of the each key parameter are as hereunder.

Irrigated area:

In **Vadakkekara** GP, as per the base line survey about 780 ha of area is under cultivation and 575 ha area of the panchayat is irrigated. Owing to the high precipitation rate in Kerala, the region has generally been regarded as water surplus. Apart from rivers, backwaters, ponds and wells contribute to the water resource. The major sources of irrigation in the panchayat are wells (dug wells and tube wells / bore wells), ponds / tanks and other sources. Minor and lift irrigation also contribute to irrigated area. Paddy, coconut and banana are main crops. In addition vegetables are also being cultivated. In **Alangad** GP, as per the base line survey (2017), about 1840 ha of area is under cultivation. The total area of the panchayat irrigated is 2400 ha. Owing to the high precipitation rate in Kerala, the region has generally been regarded as water surplus. Apart from rivers, backwaters, ponds and wells contribute to the water resource. The major sources of irrigation in the panchayat are wells (dug wells and tube wells / bore wells), ponds / tanks and other sources. Minor and lift irrigation also contribute to irrigated

area. Paddy, coconut and banana are chief crops in addition some proportion of vegetables are also being cultivated.

Infrastructure:

The development of infrastructure in **Vadakkekkara** GP is good. As per the base line survey, about 25per cent of the HHs is dependent on farm and 50per cent dependent on non-farm activities. This GP has both nationalised and corporate banks. It has banks and ATM facilities in this GP. In addition, some financial institutions are also there like Kerala state Financial Corporation (KSFE). This GP is well connected with road network for public transport to nearest urban places - Kochi. There are some cement concrete internal roads. This GP has a regular market. Villagers participate in retail and wholesale trade mainly on vegetables, fruits, etc. All the panchayat officers have network connections including in the Panchayat office. There are private internet cafes in the GP. There are about 20 ration shops (one per ward) for supply of essential commodities. This GP is blessed with No shortage of electricity as this met with 24 hrs supply. This GP has a PHC and its sub centers and also has ayurveda and homeopathy dispensaries are available for delivering health services. All these are under public sector. Government is paying salary to staffs in public health centres. As far as the animal care is concerned, one veterinary hospital is working under government with sufficient medical and para medical staff. This Panchayat is also helping to develop infrastructure and purchasing medicines for veterinary hospital. Entire village is covered by closed pucca drainage system for channelling and disposal of domestic waste. Piped drinking water facility covers almost all area of the panchayat due to the intervention of Japan Drinking Water scheme and own scheme of the GP. Landline and mobile services of almost all service providers are available. About 90 percent of households avails LPG. The Ujwala scheme has helped to increase the coverage of LPG. The number of kutcha households is very low due to the intervention of PMAY, LIFE mission scheme, etc. Panchayat has LP, UP, High school and senior secondary schools. Panchayat is helping to develop infrastructure, smart class room, sanitation facilities, furniture, etc, in the schools. GP has a vocational educational institution. The development of socioeconomic infrastructure in **Alangad** GP is good. The majority of people in this GP rely on non-farm based activities and remaining on farm activities. This GP has both nationalised and corporate banks. This GP has seven banks. Of these, two banks have ATMs. This GP is well connected with road network for public transport to nearest urban places – Kochi. There are cement concrete internal roads. GP has regular market. Villagers participate in retail and wholesale trade mainly on vegetables, fruits, etc. All the panchayat officers have network connections including in the Panchayat office. There are some private internet cafes in the GP. Each ward has at least one ration shop. Thus, there are about 20 ration shops for supply of essential commodities. No shortage of electricity as this met with 24 hrs supply. GP has a PHC and six sub-centers. This GP has also ayurveda and homeopathy dispensaries for delivering

health services. All these are under public sector. Government is paying salary to staffs in the public health centres. As far as the animal care is concerned, one veterinary hospital is working under government with sufficient medical and para medical staff. Alangad Panchayat is also helping to develop infrastructure and also procurement of medicines for veterinary hospital. Entire GP has covered by both closed and open pucca drainage system for channelling and disposal of domestic waste. Piped drinking water facility covers almost all area of the panchayat. Panchayat water scheme has played a critical role in extending water connections to SC/ST colonies. Landline and mobile services of almost all service providers are available. More than 95 percent of households avails LPG. The Ujwala scheme has helped to increase the coverage of LPG. The number of kutcha households is very low due to the intervention of PMAY, LIFE mission scheme, etc. This Panchayat has LP, UP, High schools and higher secondary schools. Panchayat is helping to develop infrastructure, smart class room, toilets, furniture, etc, in the schools. This GP has vocational educational facility.

Economic development:

In **Vadakkekara**, soil testing centre is good. They do soil testing in this GP. Vadakkekara is located in rain-fed area. Thus, farmers depend on rain for cultivation. Farmers are following intensive farming activity. There are seed and fertilisers shops in the panchayat. Besides, agriculture office are being engaged in the sale of quality assured seeds and fertilisers to farmers. Similarly, there is no soil testing centre in **Alangad** mainly due to lack of money. But they do soil testing with the help of mobile soil testing unit. In this GP, there are seed and fertiliser shops. Farmers will purchase seeds and fertilisers from both public and private shops. Farmers do soil testing with the help of mobile soil testing unit from block panchayat. Farmers depend on rain for cultivation. Farmers are following intensive farming activity.

Health, nutrition and sanitation:

In **Vadakkekara**, some initiatives were taken up for waste management. In addition to the Panchayat funds, SBM scheme is also supportive for this mechanism. There is no community bio gas or recycling of waste system in the GP. This is ODF Gram Panchayat. Panchayat has given toilets to individual households. There are 25 anganwadi centers in this GP cater to cover the total requirement of about 840 children. Almost all children were immunised. There are about 20 ASHA workers and all are active. The majority of anganwadis have own building and infrastructure. A few anganwadis does not have own building and are working in rented building by paying Rs. 750/- per month. Almost all anganwadi going children are healthy. Adolescence girls are getting nutritional foods from anganwadis. In **Alangad** GP, construction work is going on for waste management. However, there is no bio-gas or recycling of waste due to non-availability of land and also funds in this GP. All the villages in GP are ODF. The Panchayat has provided financial

assistance to construct individual household latrines. There are 22 anganwadi centers in the GP and having about 1540 children in the age group of 0-3 years. Almost all children were immunised. There are about 20 ASHA workers and all are active. The majority of anganwadis have own building and good infrastructure. A few anganwadi does not have o own building and are working in rented space by paying Rs.750/- per month. Almost all anganwadi going children are healthy. Adolescence girls are getting nutritional foods from anganwadis.

Women empowerment:

There are about 365 SHGs in **Vadakkekara**. Out of these, some groups have been formed recently. Although, the majority of people depend on non agriculture activities, there are produces groups like padashekhara samithi, an organisation of paddy producers. More than 50 percent of households are mobilised under SHGs. SHG women are engaged in income generating activities through micro enterprises. There are about 210 SHGs in **Alangad**. Out of these, some groups have been formed recently. Since the majority of people depend on agriculture and allied activities, there are produces groups like padashekhara samithi, an organisation of paddy producers. More than 40 percent of households covered under SHGs in this GP. SHG women are engaged in income generating activities through micro enterprises like tailoring, catering services, bakery making, etc.

Financial inclusion:

In **Vadakkekara** GP, about 95 percent of SHG groups have availed bank loans. Most of them are old groups which started individual businesses and are successful in their endeavour. Whereas in **Alangad** GP, about 95per cent SHGs have taken loans from banks. Assistant Secretary and CDS will together work for getting bank linkage in the GP.

3.7.6 Avoly - Asamannoor GP Pair in Ernakulam District

As stated in the table, the status of 6 key parameters with regard to the two GPs studied has been different compared to the base line information.

Key Parameter-wise Progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					Total score
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Avoly	Baseline	4	58	4	14	1	1	82
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	58	4	18	2	3	89
Asamannoor	Baseline	1	54	2	4	4	0	65
	Progress (Aug 2018)	1	56	4	13	4	3	81

The overall progress of GP records the growth of 8.5 per cent for **Avoly** and 24.6 per cent for **Asamannoor** when compared to the baseline status of respective GPs. The contribution of progress is mainly from the improvement of the status of key parameters such as infrastructure, health, nutrition and sanitation and financial inclusion. A comparative account of status / findings of the each key parameter are as hereunder.

Irrigated area

In **Avoly** GP, as per the base line survey about 370 ha of area is under cultivation and 125 ha area of the panchayat is irrigated. Owing to the high precipitation rate in Kerala, the region has generally been regarded as water surplus. Apart from rivers, backwaters, ponds and wells contribute to the water resources. The major sources of irrigation in the panchayat are wells (dug wells and tube wells / bore wells), ponds / tanks and other sources. Minor and lift irrigation also contribute to irrigated area. Paddy, coconut and banana are main crops. In addition vegetables are also being cultivated. In **Asamannoor** GP, as per the base line survey (2017), about 1085 ha of area is under cultivation. The total area of the panchayat irrigated is 270 ha. Owing to the high precipitation rate in Kerala, the region has generally been regarded as water surplus. Apart from rivers, backwaters, ponds and wells contribute to the water resource. The major sources of irrigation in the panchayat are wells (dug wells and tube wells / bore wells), ponds / tanks and other sources. Minor and lift irrigation also contribute to irrigated area. Paddy, coconut and banana are chief crops in addition to vegetables are also being cultivated.

Infrastructure

The development of infrastructure in **Avoly** GP is good. As per the base line survey, about 70 per cent of the HHs is dependent on farm and 30per cent dependent on non-farm activities for their livelihoods. This Gram Panchayat has both nationalised as well as corporate banks and also ATM facilities. In addition, some financial institutions are also there like Kerala State Financial Corporation (KSFE). This GP is well connected with road network for public transport to nearest urban places - Kochi. There are some cement concrete internal roads. The GP has a regular market. Villagers participate in retail and wholesale trade mainly of vegetables, fruits, etc. All the panchayat officers have network connections including in the Panchayat office. There are private internet cafes in the GP. There are about 15 ration shops (one per ward) for supply of essential commodities. No shortage of electricity. This GP has a PHC and its sub centers and ayurveda and homeopathy clinics are also available for delivering health services. All these are under public sector. Government is paying salary to staffs in public health centres. As far as the animal care is concerned, one veterinary hospital is working under government with sufficient medical and para medical staff. This Panchayat is also helping to develop infrastructure and also in the procurement of medicines for veterinary hospital. Entire village is covered by closed and pucca drainage system disposal of domestic waste. Piped drinking water facility covers almost all area of the panchayat due to the intervention of Japan Drinking Water scheme and own scheme of the GP. Landline and mobile phone services of almost all service providers are available. About 90 percent of households avail LPG. The Ujwala scheme has helped to increase the coverage of LPG. The number of kutcha households is very low due to the intervention of PMAY, LIFE mission scheme, etc. Panchayat has LP, UP, High school and senior secondary schools. Panchayat is helping to create infrastructure, smart class room, sanitation facilities, furniture, etc, in the schools. GP has vocational educational institution. The development of socioeconomic infrastructure in **Asamannoor** GP is good. Majority of people in this GP rely on farm based activities (90per cent) and remaining on non-farm activities (10per cent) for their livelihoods. This Gram Panchayat has both nationalised as well as corporate banks and also ATM facilities. This GP is well connected with road network for public transport to nearest urban places – Kochi. There are cement concrete internal roads. GP has regular market. Villagers participate in retail and wholesale trade mainly of vegetables, fruits, etc. All the panchayat officers including the Panchayat Office have network connection. There are some private internet cafes in the GP. Each ward has at least one ration shop. Thus, there are about 15 ration shops (one per ward) for supply of essential commodities. The GP enjoys the luxury of 24 hrs uninterrupted power supply. GP has a PHC and three sub-centers. This GP also has ayurveda and homeopathy clinics for delivering health services. All these are under public sector. Government is paying salary to staffs in the public health centres. As far as the animal care is concerned, one veterinary hospital is working under

government with sufficient medical and para medical staff. Asamannoor Panchayat is also helping to construct infrastructure and purchasing medicines for veterinary hospital. GP has both closed as well as open drainage system covering the entire village for disposal of domestic waste. Piped drinking water facility covers almost all area of the panchayat. Panchayat water scheme has played a critical role in extending water connections to SC/ST colonies. Landline and mobile services of almost all service providers are available. More than 80 percent of households avails LPG. The Ujwala scheme has helped to increase the coverage of LPG. The number of kutcha households is very low due to the intervention of PMAY, LIFE mission scheme, etc. Panchayat has LP, UP, High schools and higher secondary schools. Panchayat is helping to develop / create infrastructure, smart class room, toilet, furniture, etc, in the schools. This GP has vocational educational facility.

Economic development:

In **Avoly**, there is no soil testing centre. But, they do soil testing with the help of mobile soil testing unit. Acidity is a major problem in the panchayat. Avoly is mainly a rain-fed area. Thus, farmers depend on rains for cultivation. Farmers are following intensive farming activity. There are seed and fertilisers shops in the panchayat. Besides, agriculture office engages in the sale of quality assured seeds and fertilisers to farmers. Similarly, there is no soil testing centre in **Asamannoor** mainly due to lack of money. But they do soil testing with the help of mobile soil testing unit. Acidity is a main problem in this panchayat too. In this GP, there are seed and fertiliser shops. Farmers will purchase seeds and fertilisers from both public and private shops. Farmers do soil testing with the help of mobile soil testing unit from block panchayat. Farmers depend on rain for cultivation. Farmers are following intensive farming activity.

Health, nutrition and sanitation:

In **Avoly**, some initiatives were taken up for waste management. In addition to the Panchayat funds, funds from SBM schemes have contributed to the creation of the mechanism. There is no community bio-gas or recycling of waste system in the GP. This is a ODF Gram Panchayat. All households have individual household latrines. 20 anganwadi centers exist in this GP to cater to the requirement of 618 children. Almost all children were immunised. There are about 20 ASHA workers and all are serious and active. The majority of anganwadis have own building and infrastructure. A few anganwadis don't have own building and are working in rented space by paying Rs. 750/- per month. Almost all children going to anganwadi are healthy. Adolescent girls are getting nutritious food from anganwadis. In **Asamannoor** GP, construction work is going on for waste management. However, there is no bio-gas or recycling of waste due to non-availability of land and also funds in this GP. All the villages in GP are ODF. Panchayat has provided financial assistance to construct individual household toilets. There are 22

anganwadi centers in the GP and having about 610 children in the age group of 0-3 years. Almost all children were immunised. There are about 20 ASHA workers and all are active. The majority of anganwadis have own building and good infrastructure. A few anganwadi does not have own building and are working in rented building by paying Rs.750/- per month. Almost all anganwadi going children are healthy. Adolescence girls are getting nutritional foods from anganwadis.

Women empowerment:

There are about 169 SHGs in **Avoly**. Out of these, some groups have been formed recently. Although, majority of people depend on non agriculture activities, there are producer groups like padashekhara samithi, an organisation of paddy producers. More than 50 percent of households are mobilised under SHGs. SHG women are engaged in income generating activities through micro enterprises. There are about 174 SHGs in **Asamannoor**. Out of these, some groups have been formed recently. Since a majority of people depend on agriculture and allied activities, there are producer groups like padashekhara samithi, an organisation of paddy producers. More than 40 percent of households covered under SHGs in this GP. SHG women are engaged in income generating activities through micro enterprises like tailoring, catering services, bakery making, etc.

Financial inclusion:

In **Avoly** GP, about 95 percent of SHG groups have availed bank loans. Most of them are old groups which are engaged in individual income generating activities and are successful too in their endeavour. Whereas in Asamannoor GP, all SHGs have taken loans from banks. Assistant Secretary and CDS work together for getting bank linkage in the GP.

3.7.7 Vechoor - Kuruthode GP Pair in Kottayam District

As stated in the table, the status of 6 key parameters with regard to the two GPs studied has been different compared to the base line information.

Key Parameter-wise Progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					Total score
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Vechoor	Baseline	4	57	1	12	7	0	81
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	57	1	13	7	3	85
Koruthode	Baseline	3	57	1	14	2	0	77
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	57	1	16	4	2	84

The overall progress of GP records the growth of 4.9 per cent for **Vechoor** and 8.5per cent for **Koruthodu** when compared to the baseline status of respective GPs. The contribution of progress is mainly from the improvement of the status of key parameters such as infrastructure, health, nutrition and sanitation and financial inclusion. A comparative account of status / findings of the each key parameter are as hereunder.

Irrigated area:

In **Vechoor** GP, as per the base line survey about 2095 ha of area is under cultivation and 2090 ha area of the panchayat is irrigated. Owing to the high precipitation rate in Kerala, the region has generally been regarded as water surplus. Apart from rivers, backwaters, ponds and wells contribute to the water resource. The major sources of irrigation in the panchayat are wells (dug wells and tube wells / bore wells), ponds / tanks and other sources. Minor and lift irrigation also contribute to irrigated area. Paddy, coconut and banana are main crops. In addition vegetables are also being cultivated. In **Koruthodu** GP, as per the base line survey about 2764 ha of area is under cultivation. The total area of the panchayat irrigated is 2689 ha. Owing to the high precipitation rate in Kerala, the region has generally been regarded as water surplus. Apart from rivers, backwaters, ponds and wells contribute to the water resource. The major sources of irrigation in the panchayat are wells (dug wells and tube wells / bore wells), ponds / tanks and other sources. Minor and lift irrigation also contribute to irrigated area. Paddy,

coconut and banana are chief crops in addition some proportion of vegetables are also being cultivated.

Infrastructure:

As per the base line survey, about 50per cent of the HHs is dependent on farm and 50per cent dependent on non-farm activities in **Veechor**. This GP has both nationalised and corporate banks. This GP has banks and ATMs. In addition, some financial institutions are also there like Kerala state Financial Corporation (KSFE). This GP is well connected with road network for public transport to nearest urban places. There are some cement concrete internal roads. GP has a regular market. Villagers participate in retail and wholesale trade mainly on vegetables, fruits, etc. All the panchayat officers have network connections including in the Panchayat office. There are private internet cafes in the GP. There are about 15 ration shops for supply of essential commodities. No shortage of electricity as this met with 24 hrs supply. This GP has a PHC and its sub centers and also ayurveda and homeopathy dispensary are available for delivering health services. All these are under public sector. Government is paying salary to staffs in public health centres. As far as the animal care is concerned, one veterinary hospital is working under government with sufficient medical and para medical staff. Panchayat is helping to develop infrastructure and also procurement of medicines for veterinary hospital. Entire GP covered by closed and open pucca drainage system for channelling and disposal of domestic waste. Piped drinking water facility covers almost all area of the panchayat due to the intervention of Japan Drinking Water scheme and own scheme of the GP. Landline and mobile services of almost all service providers are available. About 90 percent of households avails LPG. The Ujwala scheme has helped to increase the coverage of LPG. The number of kutchha households is low due to the intervention of PMAY, LIFE mission scheme of the State, etc. Panchayat has LP, UP, High school and senior secondary schools. Panchayat is helping to construct infrastructure, smart class room, sanitation facilities, furniture, etc, in the schools. Nearest vocational education center is about 5 KM away from the GP. The development of socioeconomic infrastructure in **Koruthodu** GP is good. But, the majority of people rely on farm based activities and remaining on non-farm activities. This GP has both nationalised and corporate banks. The GP has banks and ATMs. This GP is well connected with road network for public transport to nearest urban places. There are cement concrete internal roads. This GP has regular market. Villagers take part in retail and wholesale trade mainly on vegetables, fruits, etc. All the panchayat officers have network connections including in the Panchayat office. There are some private internet cafes in the GP. Each ward has at least one ration shop. Thus, there are about 15 ration shops for supply of essential commodities. This GP is blessed with no shortage of electricity as this met with 24 hrs supply. GP has a PHC and its sub-centers. And also ayurveda and homeopathy dispensaries are available for delivering health services. All these are under public sector. Government is paying salary to staffs

in the public health centres. As far as the animal care is concerned, one veterinary hospital is working under government with sufficient medical and para medical staff. Panchayat is helping to develop infrastructure and procurement of medicines for veterinary hospital. The entire GP has covered with open pucca drainage system for channelling and disposal of domestic waste. Piped drinking water facility covers almost all area of the panchayat. Panchayat water scheme has played a critical role in extending water connections to SC/ST colonies. Landline and mobile services of almost all service providers are available. A vast majority of households avails LPG. The Ujwala scheme has helped to increase the coverage of LPG. The number of kutcha households is very low due to the intervention of PMAY, LIFE mission scheme of the Kerala government, etc. Panchayat has LP, UP, High schools and higher secondary schools. The Panchayat is helping to develop infrastructure, smart class room, toilet, furniture, etc, in the schools. This GP has vocational educational facility.

Economic development:

In **Vechoor**, there is no soil testing centre. The nearest soil testing facility is available 10 KM away. Vechoor is located in rain-fed area. Thus, farmers depend on rain for cultivation. Farmers are following intensive farming activity. There are seed and fertilisers shops in the panchayat. Besides, agriculture office engaged in the sale of quality assured seeds and fertilisers to farmers. Similarly, there is no soil testing centre in **Koruthodu** mainly due to lack of money. The nearest soil testing facility is available 10 KM away. In this GP, there are seed and fertiliser shops. Farmers will purchase seeds and fertilisers from both public and private shops. Farmers do soil testing with the help of mobile soil testing unit from block panchayat. Farmers depend on rain for cultivation. Farmers are following intensive farming activity.

Health, nutrition and sanitation:

In **Vechoor**, some initiatives were taken up for Waste disposal. In addition to the Panchayat funds, SBM scheme is supportive for this waste disposal mechanism. No community gas or recycling of waste system in the GP. This is ODF Gram Panchayat. Panchayat has given toilets to individual households. There are about 20 anganwadi centers in this GP cater to cover the total requirement of 517 children. Almost all children were immunised. There are about 15 ASHA workers and all are active. The majority of anganwadis have own building and infrastructure. A few anganwadi does not have own building and are working in rented building by paying Rs. 750/- per month. Almost all anganwadi going children are healthy. Adolescence girls are getting nutritional foods from anganwadis. In **Koruthodu** GP, construction work is going on for waste disposal. However, there is no bio-gas or recycling of waste due to non-availability of land and also funds in this GP. All the villages in GP are ODF. Panchayat has provided financial assistance to construct individual household toilets. There are about 20 anganwadi

centers in the GP and having about 333 children in the age group of 0-3 years. Almost all children were immunised. There are about 15 ASHA workers and all are active. The majority of anganwadis have own building and good infrastructure. A few anganwadi does not have own building and are working in rented building by paying Rs. 750/- per month. Almost all anganwadi going children are healthy. Adolescence girls are getting nutritional foods from anganwadis.

Women empowerment:

There are about 184 SHGs in **Vechoor**. Out of these, some groups have been formed recently. Although, the majority of people depend on non agriculture activities, there are produces groups like padashekhara samithi, an organisation of paddy producers. More than 74 percent of households are mobilised under SHGs. SHG women are engaged in income generating activities through micro enterprises. There are about 205 SHGs in **Koruthodu**. Out of these, some groups have been formed recently. Since the majority of people depend on agriculture and allied activities, there are produces groups like padashekhara samithi, an organisation of paddy producers. More than 63 percent of households covered under SHGs in this GP. SHG women are engaged in income generating activities through micro enterprises like tailoring, catering services, bakery making, etc.

Financial inclusion:

In **Vechoor** GP, about 83 percent of SHG groups have availed bank loans. Most of them are old groups which started individual businesses and are successful in their endeavour. Whereas in **Koruthodu** GP, about 69per cent SHGs have taken loans from banks. Assistant Secretary and CDS will together work for getting bank linkage in the GP.

3.8 Madhya Pradesh

3.8.1 Baktra - Anwalighat GP Pair in Sehore District

Key Parameter-wise progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	Total score
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Baktra	Baseline	3	61	4	11	5	0	84
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	61	2	13	0	0	80
Anwalighat GP Average	Baseline	3.5	27.5	0	12.5	1.5	0	45
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	38.5	0	14	2	0	58.5

The above table shows that **Baktra** (HP-MAGP) is not able improve its infrastructure facility. On the otherside **Anwalighat** (LP-MAGP) has shown 30 per cent increase. Parameter-wise discussion in comparison with both the HP-MAGP and LP-MAGP is provided hereunder:

Area Irrigated:

It is reported by the secretary and village Panchayat president of the Baktra Gram Panchayat that all agricultural land is covered by irrigation. The Narmada River is passing through the Gram Panchayat irrigating its land. Majority of the villagers are involved with agriculture and allied activities. In low performing GP also Agriculture is the main profession as there are more than 70 per cent of people are involved in the agriculture and allied activities. The government is facilitating for the betterment of farmers by supplying subsidized electricity for agriculture. During cultivation the electricity department used to supply electricity uninterruptedly to farmers on rotation basis.

Infrastructure:

Baktra GP has sound infrastructure facilities like connectivity of roads, key services like Bank, Post office, ATM, Common services centers, electric facilities (Domestic and agriculture), Public Distribution system, Piped Water supply to individual house, PHC, Veterinary Clinic etc. But the village Panchayat also need support for the construction of

Pucca house to eligible beneficiaries as PMAY (G) scheme has not covered all eligible households of the village Panchayat. It is explored from the Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) that 70per cent areas of the village panchayat have drainage facilities but need improvement. Almost all households have pipe water connection. Villagers shared that every household has electricity connection and daily more than 20 hours they are getting uninterrupted supply. No vocational or ITI, RESETI and DDU-GKY training center is there in the GP. In the context of Low performing GP infrastructure facilities of the village is not impressive like banking facilities with ATM. So, in absence of Bank one Bank Sakhi deployed in the area and he/she will provide necessary services to the villagers. Other infrastructure facilities are not so impressive. All houses have electricity connection and more than 22 hours of uninterrupted electricity supply is there. Regular market facilities are not there but some shops are there in village and it fulfils the daily basic requirement. Weekly (Sunday) market has been set up at Mardanpur which is located within 3 k.m. of the Panchayat area. In the entire village Panchayat nearly 70per cent households have pipe water connection in their house . All households have mobile facility and 40 per cent of the household are having LPG connection. The village panchayat is located in the bank of river Narmada. Boat services are there in the river for connecting people from two sides.

Economic Development and Livelihood:

In **Baktra GP** it is found that farmers have received soil health card in the current year and previous year but soil testing center is not there in the village panchayat. The Village Level Agricultural Worker is very active as he has lot of interest to provide need based services in that area. Apart from the government linked seed center and fertilizer shops it found that nearly 30 fertilizer shops and some seed shops are running as private initiatives. Cooperatives are very active in the village panchayat area and it is providing lot of services (KCC, Seed, and Fertilizer etc.) to farmers. In **Awanlighat GP** there is no center available in Panchayat to test the soil. In Mardanpur, another village, one agriculture based cooperative has been established named- Sewa Sahakari Samiti which is situated 3 Km distance from both the villages. The cooperative society used to help farmers by providing seeds, fertilizers and need based loan. It is reported by the village based extension workers that soil health cards are distributed to 108 farmers; wheat seed distributed to 50 farmers; and paddy seed distributed to 24 farmers of the Gram Panchayat.

Health, Nutrition and Sanitation:

The Panchayat sweeper used to collect the waste from the market area or from certain areas of villages and used to dump in selected dumping place in **Baktra** (HP-MAGP). No system is in place for community bio gas or any other similar system which may recycle

waste. After implementing the SBM-G the village got status of ODF and it seems that the village is still sustaining with the status of ODF. The dynamic GP President made lot effort to make the GP clean and they successfully achieved the ODF status. The village panchayat has 5 Anganwadi Centers with 258 children in the age group of 0-3 years. 4 children reported as underweight so more than 98per cent children have common growth status. All children got registration in their nearest AWC and all of them received regular immunization and other required services from the center. In **Anwalighat GP** it is reported that no system is there for the Community waste disposal. In Pangra revenue village 28 Household installed Bio Gas with the support from the government. The village achieved ODF status. Two Anganwadi Center (one in each revenue village) are there in the village Panchayat and these centres are providing required services to the targeted community. All children in the age group of 0-3 years are registered in their nearest AWC and all of them are immunized and no stunted children found in those centers except 5 children reported underweight.

Women Empowerment:

Twelve SHGs have been formed in **Baktra** village panchayat and 132 women members are there. SHGs women are involved with business or other livelihood activities at individual level but no group activities are reported. It is a concern that none of the SHGs accessed bank loan/ Cash Credit Linkages (CCL) from the Bank. The Block NRLM officials shared that people of the village Panchayat have sound economic status so they are not interested to join or to form SHG. No women based producer groups (Agriculture and non-agriculture) are functioning in the area but lot of households are getting benefitted from the livestock and agriculture extension workers. Concerned officials from both the departments are very active and they are implementing all government programmes successfully in the village. Contrarily, in **Anwalighat** Gram Panchayat, 198 household are involved in various SHGs activities. It is reported by the block level NRLM officials that 8 SHGs received revolving fund, 7 SHGs received Community Investment Fund (CIF) from the government and 2 SHGs accessed Cash Credit (CC) Loan and they are doing livelihood activities.

Financial Inclusion:

It is noted that agriculture based cooperatives are very active in **Baktra GP** in providing lot of need based services to farmers. One village level organization has been set up under the intervention of National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) where 7 SHGs are linked with it, 4 SHGs are linked with the Cluster Level Organization. Out of 12 SHGs 10 SHGs able to open their bank account, 7 SHGs received revolving fund, 5 SHGs received CIF and no SHGs able to access CCL from the Bank. One beneficiary each received help from the Chief Minister Financial Welfare Scheme and Chief Minister Self Employment Scheme. 4 SHGs family are involving them in grocery shop business and 3 SHGs

household are doing business as a street vendor. Low performing GP **Anwalighat** has two revenue villages where 17 SHGs are functioning with 198 women members. Out of 17 SHGs 9 SHGs have Bank Account and 2 SHGs got Cash Credit Loan. Two Village level organizations and one Cluster level organization has been set up under the intervention of National Rural Livelihood Mission (NLRM). 16 SHGs are linked with concerned village and Cluster level organization.

3.9 Maharashtra

3.9.1 Bela – Bhilewada GP Pair in Bhandara District

Key Parameter-wise Progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	Total score
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Bela	Baseline	1	59	4	12	6	0	82
	Progress (Aug 2018)	2	61	1	13	2	1	80
Bhilewada	Baseline	2	38	0	6	2	0	48
	Progress (Aug 2018)	1	53	0	12	0	0	66

Irrigated area:

The agricultural land of **Bela** panchayat is plain and fertile. People cultivate mostly rice in Kharif, and wheat and gram in Rabi season. There has been some improvement in irrigated area of this village due to increment in number of bore wells. There is no other source of irrigation in this village. Whereas the economy of **Bhilewada** is mostly based on agriculture, around in 95 percent area rice is cultivated, in remaining 5 percent area tur, grams and horticulture crops are grown. Around 47 percent area is irrigated through different sources like dam, canal, river and bore wells.

Infrastructure:

The **Bela** GP has well developed basic infrastructure which are taken into consideration under Mission Antyodaya to measure the progress. In the last 1 year many works have been done by the Panchayat executive body through different developmental funds. In the last 1 year, 1 school is constructed and telephone service has been improved. Because of that the score of infrastructure has been gone up from 59 points in 2017 to 61 points in 2018. Similarly, the **Bhilewada** village is well connected with weather roads internally and externally. In comparison to 2017, the village has progressed remarkably. In 2017 the score for infrastructure was just 38 points while in 2018 it reached to 53 points. The progress has been observed in couple of indicators like number of households engaged in farm and non-farm activities have increased, bank has been established nearby village and internet café/common service centre has been installed in GP. Apart from these, number of household using clean guess energy have increased, number of households with kutcha wall and kutcha roof have decreased and school and vocational educational centre have been constructed. These developmental works have been done by the Panchayat executive body through different govt plans and funds like FFC, Ujjwala Yojna. Dalit Basti Sudhar Yojna and general fund.

Economic Development and Livelihood:

Bela GP is no less than city in terms of basic infrastructure and life style. The economy of this village is dependent on multiple sectors like agriculture, dairy, transport and service. The agricultural land is quite pricy in this village because of that most of the farmers have started selling land for different purposes like education, marriage, house construction, business and so on. Due to these reasons the agricultural area has been declining gradually and farmers are shifting into non-farm activities. It is reported that those do not have major sources of income in village they work in construction sector and other industries in different neighbouring cities like Bhandara, Nagpur and Pune. In last one year there has been no improvement in the economic developmental and livelihood indicators. While availability of soil testing centre and fertilizer shops have been discontinued. Whereas the economy of **Bhilewada** is primarily dependent on agriculture and allied activities. But over a period of time farmers are shifting into non-farm activities because the landholding size are gradually declining due to subdivision of families and decreasing profit from agriculture have been become major causes of shift. In this village rice is cultivated in more than 95 percent area, in remaining area tur, gram and horticultural crops are grown. Farmers also do milk production for additional income, some people are in govt and private jobs and some of the households those who are landless/having less land work in construction sector and other industries. In last 1 year there has been no improvement in economic development and livelihood indicators. Still these is no soil testing centre, no govt seed shop and fertilizer centre. Bhandara is the major market centre for accessing seeds and fertilisers.

Health, Nutrition and Sanitation:

In **Bela** GP, in the last 1 year there has been no much improvement in case of health, nutrition and sanitation. In 2017 the score was 12 points while in 2018 it has gone up to just 13 points due to proper implementation of ICDS number of non-stunted children are increased while community biogas or recycle of waste for production use is discontinued. Similarly in **Bhilewada**, there has been little improvement in couple of indicators like community disposal system has been constructed and number of non-stunted children have been increased. This has been possible through proper implementation of ICDS. In 2017 the score of health, nutrition and sanitation was 6 points while in 2018 it increased to 12 points.

Women Empowerment:

Since the **Bela** village is well developed in terms of infrastructure and other indicators but the indicators of women empowerment are quite poor. Because most of the women of this village belong to rich families, voluntarily they do not want to engage in any kind of economic activities out of the home/village due to social restrictions. There are few households which are mobilised into SHGS to improve their economic conditions. In the last 1 year the score of women empowerment has decreased from 6 points to 2 points due to lack of interest of women and family support for economic activities.

Whereas the situation of **Bhilewada** is slightly different, since agriculture is the major occupation of Whilewada village because of that women do not get much time to participate in other economic activities. There are few households which have been mobilised into SHGS to generate some additional income to empower women economically. In the last 1 year there has not been any improvement in the indicators of women and empowerment.

Financial Inclusion:

As we have already mentioned in previous section that, in **Bela** GP very few households are mobilized into SHGS. But these SHGS generally do not prefer to take loans from the banks because they do not run any big industries. In 2017 the score of financial inclusion was zero but in 2018 it just increased to 1 point. Similarly in **Bhilewada** GP mostly women dependent on agricultural activities therefore they hardly find time to engage in other economic activities as mentioned before also. Whatever households are mobilised into SHGs they are not engaged into production activities collectively.

3.9.2 Knamwargram – Sawli GP Pair in Wardha District

Key Parameter-wise Progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	Total score
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Knamwargram	Baseline	4	59	4	15	1	0	83
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	59	4	14	4	0	85
Sawli(Kh)	Baseline	0	42	0	4	0	0	46
	Progress (Aug 2018)	2	56	0	13	3	0	74

Knamwargram GP has shown slight increase from the baseline data mainly because of women empowerment. The formation of SHGs have increased the score and in all other parameters it remains same. **Sawli Khurd**, the low performing GP has improved remarkably in last one year. The major improvement has been observed in irrigated area, internal cc/brick road, internet café/common service centre, electricity use and the total number of households using clean energy. Moreover the registration of children age 0-3 year has increased, the immunisation for same children increased, at the same time the number of non-stunted children have also increased. If we look at the section of women and empowerment, the mobilisation of household into producer groups have increased and number of households supported by village based agricultural extension workers have increased. To all these improvement executive body of GP has played a major role with the help of villagers. In this GP ICDS also has played very important role to improve the health and nutritional status of the children.

Irrigated area:

The **Knamwargram** is well facilitated with different irrigating sources like canal, wells, river and dams. The village is located in plane area because of that the irrigated area is increasing gradually. Farmers are extensively using ground water through bore wells because of that the number of bore wells have been increased sharply. Whereas the economy of **Sawli Khurd** is mostly based on agriculture but still almost 45 percent area is unirrigated which leads to low performance of agricultural sector of this village. The

main source of irrigation is bore wells, wells and dams. In last 1 year 2 dams are constructed because of that there has been little improvement in irrigated area.

Infrastructure:

The **Knamwargram** GP is well connected with weather roads internally and externally. It has most of the basic facilities which are taken into account to measure the process and progress under Mission Antyodaya. But there are some parameters which are not performing well due to some institutional problems. Similarly the **Sawli** village is also well connected with weather roads internally and externally. It is located nearby NH-6 (just half km away). In the last 1 year many works have been done in this GP by Panchayat executive body under various plans. Like under Dalit 'Basti Sudhar Yojna roads and drainage are constructed, through District Planning Development Council funds Gram Panchayat Bhavan is constructed, under 14th finance school ground is constructed, under Maharashtra Grameen Rojgar Yojna roads are laid in agricultural fields, and 2 well and drainages works are done. Likewise there has been some improvement in infrastructure.

Economic Development and Livelihood:

The people of **Knamwargram** are dependent on multiple economic activities for their livelihood like agriculture, dairy, transport and service. But still most of the people dependent on agriculture because this village has quite fertile land and well facilitated with irrigation. Farmers generally grow cotton, soya, tur, gram, wheat, green peanuts and groundnuts. Almost all farmers use HYV seeds because of that local seeds have been almost disappeared. There are some households who do not have much land/landless they migrate to neighbouring cities in order to work in construction and other industries. Similarly most of the households of **Sawli Khurd** also dependent on agriculture for their livelihood because in this village most of the households have land with irrigation sources. Generally cotton, tur, grams, wheat, green peanuts and groundnuts are cultivated in this village because the soil of this village is suitable for these crops and farmers also get minimum support prices for these crops. Apart from agriculture farmers do multiple economic activities like dairy transport and govt/private services in order to meet their needs. As farmers know that the profit from agricultural is gradually decaling. It is reported that there are many people from poor households have been migrating to neighbouring cities in order to get employed in different industries. But unfortunately in last 1 year no soil testing centre, govt seeds centre and fertilizer shops are constructed.

Health, Nutrition and Sanitation:

In case of health, nutrition and sanitation the village **Knamwargram** is performing quite well because this village has 2 Anganwadi centres and 1 primary health centre which are functioning quite actively. Similarly the village has become open defecation free due to implementation of toilet scheme even poorest of the poor households have constructed the toilets with the help of this scheme. It is reported that due to availability of pipeline water facility this scheme has become quite effective in this village. Similarly, in the last

1 year there has been some improvement in **Sawli GP** also like registration of children aged 0-3 year under Anganwadi, immunisation, and non-stunted children under the age group of 0-3 year have increased due to proper implementation of ICDS and taring of Anganwadi workers.

Women Empowerment:

In **Knamwargram** many SHGS are working actively with different objectives in order to empower the women economically. Apart from agricultural activities women do multiple economic activities because they know agricultural surplus is declining gradually. In order to meet their basic needs they have started forming the self-help groups. In the last one year there are many households are mobilised into SHGS. Whereas the **Sawli village** is mostly dependent on agriculture, women participate in agricultural activities they hardly find time to participate in other major economic activities. Despite their engagement in agricultural activities they run some small businesses (like masala production industry) through self-help groups in order to make some money. In last 1 year there are many households have been mobilised into SHGs.

Financial Inclusion:

Since in **Knamwargram** many SHGs are working, but no single case reported regarding accessing bank loans. Generally women save some money to run SHGs with that money they get some interest but they do not go for bank loans because these SHGS are not ruining any big industries. Since most of the women participate in agricultural activities so they do not get much time for other major activities. Whereas in case of **Sawli village** there has been no improvement because women do not get much time to run large industries. Most of the women focus on agricultural activities and dairies.

3.9.3 Chandrapur - Dadh Khurd GP Pair in Ahmednagar District

The table below presents the status of 6 parameters with regards to the HPGP and LPGP by comparing their updated information to the baseline information.

Key Parameter-wise Progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	Total score
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Chandrapur	Baseline	4	55	4	18	1	0	82
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	55	0	16	4	2	81
Dadh Khurd	Baseline	0	26	0	11	0	0	37
	Progress (Aug 2018)	0	26	0	17	0	0	43

It is interesting to note that the progress of **Chandrapur GP** has growth rate of 1.2 percents and that of Dadh Khurd GP is 16.2 percents when compared to their respective baseline statuses. Overall, in case of infrastructure, there has not been any change and progress in both Chandrapur as well as Dadh Khurd village. Health, nutrition and sanitation have shown improvements in **Dadh Khurd GP** largely due to better performance of anganwadi centres. However, Chandrapur performs same in this indicator. Women empowerment and financial inclusion activities have shown significant progress in the Chandrapur GP over one year whereas the Dadh Khurd GP continues to perform less and remains largely uninvolved in the SHG activities.

Irrigated area:

Chandrapur GP has around 280 hectares of irrigated and new sown area. Sugarcane and pomegranate are the main crops cultivated. The crops have primary support of canal irrigation, followed by rain fed, bore well and tank. In contrast, **Dadh Khurd GP** has 36 ha of irrigated area and 316 ha of net sown area. Due to the increasing number of nuclear families, and that leading to the division of land which is already small in size, the agricultural income and dependency is less in the village. However, many of them are involved in animal husbandry for their earnings.

Infrastructure:

The **Chandrapur GP** has around three quarters (76per cent) of households which are dependent on non-farm activities whereas one tenth of them are dependent on (10per

cent) farm activities. It has one IDBI bank and also has its ATM. The village is connected to all weather road, and it also has internal cc roads. Regarding the availability of public transport, auto rickshaws are available in the village. The GP is connected with the distance of 10 KM to highway through road network for long distance public transport to peri urban places like Loni. There is one internet cafe in the village, and the available electricity for domestic usage is 8-12 hours. For the supply of the subsidised commodities, one PDS shop is available in the village. For other regular essentials, Wednesday is the weekly haat market day at Loni visited by the people of around 20-25 villages. All the households in the village are covered by piped water. Both telephone and mobile services are available at the GP. Around 90 percents of the households use clean energy (LPG/biogas) sources mainly for cooking and water heating purpose. A few (5per cent) households are with kuccha wall and roof however they are in the process of availing the benefits of Indira Awaas Yojana. The nearest post office is at 1 Km distance. The GP has one primary school and it also has one vocational training centre for the skill development of youth population. The PHC that covers Chandrapur GP along with 7 other neighbouring villages is at Daad, 7 KMS. There's no veterinary clinic available at village. Closed drainange facilities are made at the GP. Around one fifth (20 percent) of the HH are engaged in **Dadh Khurd** non-farm activities followed by others engaged exclusively in non farm activities. There are no bank and ATM services available in the GP; nearest one is at the distance of 8-9 Km at Ashvit Khurd. The internal roads in village are paved, and not constructed with tar/cement. Hence they get worse during rainy season that leads to poor connectivity for educational and health facilities. There is no public transport facility available in the GP; the nearest one at 2 Km distance. No internet cafe available in GP. Electricity is available for 24 hours in the HHs. PDS shop is functional in the GP. Weekly haat market is held on Tuesday at 8-9 Km. Total 135 HHs are connected with piped water whereas others are largely dependent on bore well water. Telephone and mobile network connections are available in the HHs. Only half from the total HH use clean energy sources, and others majorly use firewood. Around 100 HHs are with kuccha wall and roof. The nearest post office is at Daad Budruk, 3 Km from Dadh Khurd. There is a primary school in the village. No vocational training centre present in the village, but the nearest one is at Loni, which is 10-12 Km. The drainage system is not properly placed in the GP. There is no health care facility available in the village such as PHC or sub centre; the nearest PHC is at the distance of 8-9 kms at Loni. Villagers face difficulty in case of emergency in the absence of accessible health care facility. Uncovered nalas/gutters lead to health related issues on par with the other safety issues especially during the rains. The GP faces the issues related to scarcity of water, though the village is at riverbank. Only less than 50 percent households have piped water facility among all others. Scarcity of water is an issue of concern in the GP. There is a need of constructing dams to conserve water and increase the depth of the existing ones.

Health, nutrition and sanitation:

There's no organised community disposal system available at **Chandrapur** GP, and the waste is deposited outside the village, then collected and disposed once in a month. Community based bio gas and recycling of waste practiced in the village. The GP is ODF and has won the award of 'Sant Gadgebaba Gram Swachhata Abhiyan' in year 2016-17. The anganwadi centres are well functional and all the children from 0-3 years of age are registered, immunised and none of them are malnourished. Regular tree plantation and cleanliness campaigns arranged for creating awareness. Presence of medical college within 5 km radiance has helped villagers in sensitising and being aware about health and hygiene issues through health camps arranged through the medical college. Community waste is disposed systematically in 3-4 dustbins as placed in the public places in **Dadh Khurd**. Community biogas is also functional in the village. The GP is Open Defecation Free. Four anganwadi centres are available in the village. Total no. of children from 0-3 years age group are 94, amongst which all are registered, 34 are immunised and 2 children are registered as stunted ones.

Economic development and livelihoods:

There is presence of sugar factory nearby from the **Chandrapur** GP, hence abundant employment opportunities are available for the villagers. Apart from this, industrialisation has led to good connectivity internally in the village and also externally to major markets for raw products. The roads are well connected with the other areas and are well maintained. Villagers are aware about the use of fertile land for taking multiple cash crops across the year which adds up to their income. The village has presence of Pravavra Gramin Sangh Co-operative which has not only helped in providing employment opportunities to the villagers through skill development programs but has also contributed in creating awareness through educational activities. Majority of the villagers in **Dadh Khurd** earn their bread butter through daily wages from agricultural and non agricultural activities. Animal husbandry is of a large support in the GP in the context of less land holdings. Soil testing, government seeds and fertilizer shops are not available in the village, the nearest one is at Ashvit Khurd (8-9 KM).

Women Empowerment:

Chandrapur Block coordinator who is involved in MSRLM work related to formation and monitoring of SHG works is active and knowledgeable and has played an important role in motivating and bringing women participation in financial and decision making processes in the village and family. Total 70 HHs are mobilised into SHGs, and they are involved in various agricultural and livestock extension works. As the participation of the females in SHGs is limited to 5 HHs in **Dadh Khurd**, hence the block coordinator is not involved at a greater scale in order to keep the SHG groups functional and motivated. This adds to further exclusion of the women in SHG activities. Around 20 HH are supported by village based agricultural extension workers whereas 75 HH are supported by village based livestock extension workers through SHGs.

Financial Inclusion:

The SHG members of **Chandrapur** are encouraged to take bank loans and to use or invest it in running an entrepreneur. Apart from state led government SHGs, women are also engaged in the financial activities supported through Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal, a government organisation involved in overall development of women through financial and resource support. Three groups have accessed loan facility so far. In contrast, in **Dadh Khurd**, only one SHG has availed the loan facility.

3.9.4 Parinche - Salavade GP Pair in Pune District

The data presented below depicts the status of 6 parameters with regard to the two GPs selected in the present study.

Key Parameter-wise Progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					Total score
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Parinche	Baseline	4	56	4	18	0	0	82
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	57	4	18	0	1	84
Salvade	Baseline	0	12	0	3	4	0	19
	Progress (Aug 2018)	0	33	0	11	4	3	51

It is interesting to note that the progress of **Parinche GP** has a growth rate of 2.4 percent and in case of **Salavade GP** it has raised to 168.4percent as compared to their respective baseline statuses. Overall, in case of infrastructure, significant improvement has been recorded especially in Salavade (LP-MAGP) as well as in Parinche (HP-MAGP) village. Health, nutrition and sanitation has shown improvements in Salavade largely due to better performance of anganwadi centres. However, Parinche performs same in this indicator. Women empowerment and financial inclusion activities have shown significant progress

in the both the GPs continue to perform same way though much more work needs to be done to enhance financial literacy among the SHG members in particular and women in general.

A comparative account of status/findings of the each key parameter is hereunder:

Irrigated area:

Parinche GP has around 1490.77 hectares of irrigated and 1637 ha of net sown area. Sugarcane, onion, jowar, bajra, tomato and chillies are some of the crops cultivated. The crops have primary support of canal irrigation through chain of check dams, followed by rain fed, and bore well. The villagers are aware of systematic usage of water resources and they yield throughout the year by using alternate cropping methods. In contrast, **Salavade** GP has 37 ha of irrigated area and 328 ha of net sown area. Due to the largely barren land, agricultural activities are very few, limited to vegetables. The irrigation is mostly through tanks and is rain fed. For constructing dams for water conservation, the width area is less as per the measurements guidelines of the same.

Infrastructure:

The **Parinche** GP has less than three quarters (70 per cent) of households which are dependent on farm activities whereas about one third of them are dependent on (33 per cent) non-farm activities. It has one Zila co-operative bank also has its ATM. It also has 2 co-operative credit societies. The village is connected to all weather road, and it also has internal cc roads. Regarding the availability of public transport, buses are available in the village. The GP is near to Saswad highway through road network for long distance public transport to Pune city. There is one internet cafe in the village, and the available electricity for domestic usage is 24 hours. For the supply of the subsidised commodities, one PDS shop is available in the village. For other regular essentials, village has its own market. All the households in the village are covered by piped water. Both telephone and mobile services are available at the GP. Total 700 households use clean energy (LPG/biogas) sources mainly for cooking and water heating purpose. A few (12) households are with kuccha wall and roof however they are in the process of availing the benefits of Indira Awaas Yojana. The post office services are available in the village. The GP has one senior secondary school and it also has one primary school and two higher secondary schools amongst one has English medium of instruction. There is no vocational training centre for the skill development of youth population. Village has presence of PHC and also a veterinary clinic hospital. Village has closed drainage facilities. Around 125 HH in **Salavade** are engaged in farm activities followed by around 10 HH which are engaged in nonfarm activities. There are no bank and ATM services available in the GP; nearest one is at the distance of 8 KM at Nasrapur. The internal roads are well connected and constructed with tar/cement. There is no public transport facility available in the GP; the nearest one at 2 KM distance. No internet cafe available in GP.

Electricity is available for 24 hours in the HHs. PDS shop is functional in the GP. Regular market facility is unavailable; hence villagers visit Nasrapur market which is 8 KM distant from the GP. All the HHs are connected with piped water facility. Telephone connections are not available in the HHs, but mobile connections are. All the total HH use clean energy sources. Around 55 HHs are with kuccha wall and roof. The nearest post office is at Kelawade, 5 KM from Salavade. There is a primary school in the village. No vocational training centre present in the village. There is no health care facility available in the village such as PHC or sub centre; the nearest PHC is at the distance of 2 KM. Villagers face difficulty in case of emergency in the absence of accessible health care facility. The open kaccha drainage system is placed in the GP.

Health, nutrition and sanitation:

There's organised community disposal system available at **Parinche** GP, and the waste is disposed properly. Community based bio gas plants are installed and waste is recycled. The GP is ODF and has won the award of 'Paryavaran Santulit Gram Panchayat' in year 2016-17 for its sustainable development efforts through tree plantation and water conservation. The anganwadi centres are well functional and all the children from 0-3 years of age are registered, immunised and none of them are malnourished. Regular cleanliness campaigns are arranged for creating awareness about health and hygiene within the communities. Community waste is disposed is not systematically placed in **Salavade**. Community biogas plants are also not present in the village. The GP is Open Defecation Free. One anganwadi centres are available in the village. Total no. of children from 0-3 years age group are 27, amongst which all are registered, immunised and 0 number of stunted children.

Economic development and livelihoods:

Parinche being nearer to sub-district headquarter and major market area, employment opportunities are available for the villagers. Apart from this, industrialisation has led to good connectivity internally in the village and also externally to major markets for agricultural goods. The roads are well connected with the other areas and are well maintained. Villagers are aware about the use of fertile land for taking multiple cash crops across the year which adds up to their income. The village has organisations such as Asmita Bhavan and Parisar Sanstha working with women for their skill development which has not only helped in providing them employment opportunities but has also contributed in creating awareness about being financially independent. Majority of the villagers in **Salavade** earn their bread butter by migrating to urban areas for jobs. Agricultural activities are less and are for self consumption. Soil testing, government seeds and fertilizer shops are not available in the village; the nearest one is at Nasrapur (8-9 KM).

Women Empowerment:

Parinche block coordinator who is involved in MSRLM work related to formation and monitoring of SHG works is active and knowledgeable and has played an important role in motivating and bringing women participation in financial and decision-making processes in the village and family. Around 90 HHs are mobilised into SHGs, and many others are in the process of registering themselves in the SHG. In case of **Salavade**, total 90 HHs are mobilised into SHGs. Around 70 HH are supported by village based agricultural extension and village-based livestock extension workers through SHGs.

Financial Inclusion:

The SHG members of **Parinche** are encouraged to take bank loans and to use or invest it in running an entrepreneur. Three groups have accessed loan facility so far while others are facing difficulties due to non- co-operation of the banks. In contrast, in **Salavade**, nine SHGs have availed the loan facility. They were able to get upto 1.5 L of loan before initiating enterprises.

3.9.5 Tehare - Belgaon GP Pair in Nashik District

The table below presents the status of 6 parameters with regards to the HPGP and LPGP by comparing their updated information to the baseline information.

Key Parameter-wise Progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					Total score
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Tehare	Baseline	4	52	4	18	5	0	83
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	43	4	18	6	3	78
Belgaon	Baseline	0	27	1	3	0	0	31
	Progress (Aug 2018)	0	44	0	9	3	0	56

It is interesting to note that the progress of **Tehare GP** has a negative growth rate of -6.0 percent and in case of **Belgaon GP** it has raised to 167.7 percent as compared to their respective baseline statuses. Overall, in case of infrastructure, significant improvement

has been recorded especially in Belgaon (LP-MAGP) and lowered in Tehare (HP-MAGP) village. Health, nutrition and sanitation has shown improvements in Belgaon largely due to better performance of anganwadi centres. However, Tehare performs same in this indicator. Though women empowerment and financial inclusion activities have shown significant progress in the both the GPs, it is important to continue to perform same way with supportive efforts to enhance financial literacy among the SHG members in particular and women in general.

A comparative account of status/findings of the each key parameters are hereunder.

Irrigated area:

The farmers of **Tehare** GP are growing onion, pomegranate, maze, and grapes are some of the main crops cultivated. The crops have primary support of canal irrigation, followed by rain fed, bore well and tank. In case of **Belgaon** GP, it has 8.8 ha of irrigated area and 666.2 ha of net sown area spread across 744.8 ha of total area. Almost all the people in the village are engaged in agricultural and animal husbandry especially for dairy business for earning their bread and butter. Some of the regularly taken crops are onion, bajra, maze, pomegranate and cabbage. The crops are rain fed with other supports of bore well and tank.

Infrastructure:

The **Tehare** GP has less than one fifth (16per cent) of households which are engaged exclusively on non-farm as well as farm (16per cent) activities. It has one Kotak Mahindra bank but does not have ATM facility. The village is connected to all weather road, and it also has internal cc roads along with some kaccha roads. Regarding the availability of public transport, auto rickshaws and buses are available near the village. The GP is connected with the distance of 2 KM to Malegaon block for long distance public transport. There is no internet cafe in the village. The available electricity for domestic usage is for 24 hours. For the supply of the subsidised commodities, one PDS shop is available in the village. For other daily needs, regular market is held in the village. All the households in the village are covered with piped water facility. Both telephone and mobile services are available at the GP. Around two thirds (66per cent) of the households use clean energy (LPG/biogas) sources, mainly for cooking and water heating purposes. Above one third HHs (34per cent) are with kaccha wall and roof however they are in the process of availing the benefits of Indira Awaas Yojana. The GP has post office facility in the village. It also has one primary school and one senior secondary school. There is no vocational training centre in the village; the nearest one is at Mungshegaon at the distance of 5 KM. There is no PHC in the GP, hence villagers have to travel to sub centre at Sonaj which is 9 KM from Tehare. There's no veterinary clinic hospital available at the village hence people have to visit the one at Patne at 5 KM. The newly constructed drainage facilities in the village are closed ones however the old ones are of open drainage system. Around half

(50per cent) of the HH in **Belgaon** are engaged in non-farm activities followed by other half being engaged exclusively in nonfarm activities. There are no bank and ATM services available in the GP; nearest one is at the distance of 4 KM at Aghar Budruk. The internal roads in village are well constructed with tar/cement. Auto rickshaws are available as public transport facility. No internet cafe available in GP, hence villagers have to go to Malegaon (16KM). Electricity is available for 8-12 hours in the HHs. PDS shop is functional in the GP. Weekly haat market is held at Ravalgaon, 5 KM away from Belgaon. Total 50-100 percent of HHs are connected with piped water whereas others are largely dependent on bore well water. Drinking water is an issue of concern as municipal water is supplied once in four days in the GP. No telephone service available and instead mobile network connections are available in the HHs. Total 90 percent from the total HH use clean energy sources, and others majorly use firewood. Around 40 HHs are with kuccha wall and roof. The nearest post office is at Jalgaon, 1 KM from Belgaon. There is a primary school in the village. No vocational training centre is present in the village. There is no health care facility available in the village such as PHC or sub centre; the nearest PHC is at the distance of 5 KM at Rawalgaon, and sub centre is at Pimpalgaon (3 KM). Villagers face difficulty in case of emergency in the absence of accessible health care facility. Animal husbandry being the major support for income, veterinary clinic is an important need and its absence is an issue of concern. Presently, the villagers have to travel to Agar Budruk for availing health care treatments of the animals. The drainage system is not properly placed in the GP. Uncovered nalas/gutters lead to health-related issues on par with the other safety issues especially during the rains.

Health, nutrition and sanitation:

The waste is disposed systematically, as **Tehare** GP has its own Ghanta gadi, a dedicated vehicle for waste collection in the community. Solid waste is managed separately and use of plastic is discouraged in the village. Total 12 community based bio gas plants were installed in the village however they are non-fuctional at present. The anganwadi centres are well functional and all the 156 children from 0-3 years of age are registered, immunised and none of them are malnourished. Regular tree plantation, health and hygiene and de-addiction awareness programs are conducted for in the GP. Community waste is not disposed systematically in **Belgaon**. No community biogas plants are constructed in the village. The GP is not Open Defecation Free. The anganwadi centres are available in the village. Total no. of children from 0-3 years age group are 43, amongst which all are registered, immunised and 8 children are registered as stunted ones.

Economic development and livelihoods:

Soil testing, government seeds and fertilizer shops are available in the **Tehare** village. Agriculture being the chief occupation of the villagers, all kinds of large, medium and small farmers is observed in the village. The farming is done across the year, hence giving

income generation opportunities to agricultural labourers. A significant number of the villagers in **Belgaon** earn their bread butter through daily wages from agricultural and non-agricultural activities. Animal husbandry, especially dairy is of a large support to small and medium farmers in the GP in the context of less land holdings. No soil testing, government seeds and fertilizer shops are available in the village.

Women Empowerment:

Total 10 SHGs from MSRLM and 32 SHGs from Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal (MAVIM), a government organisation involved in overall development of women through financial and resource support are active in the **Tehare** village, mobilising over 400 HHs. The SHG members are also enthusiastically involved in various agricultural and livestock extension works. **Belgaon** has very few HHs (10) wherein women have registered themselves as SHG member. Though the block coordinator has been emphasising on being aware about various schemes meant for the SHG members, there is very less interest and involvement shown by the women in the village. This adds to further exclusion of the women in SHG activities. Around 6 HH are supported by village based agricultural extension workers whereas 4 HH are supported by village-based livestock extension workers through SHGs.

Financial Inclusion:

The SHG members of **Tehare** are encouraged to take bank loans and to use or invest it in running an entrepreneur. Total 28 SHGs have availed loans from bank and they are into garment business. However the SHGs face difficulty in getting the loans as earlier some SHGs in the village had defaulted the loan and so now the village is black listed by the SBI and NDCC banks. In contrast, in **Belgaon**, not a single SHG has availed the loan facility. This is mainly because there is no bank available at the village level which can be accessed regularly for financial transactions.

3.10 Odisha

3.10.1 Rusipada and Ramdaspur GP Pair in Cuttack District

The below shows that the HP-MAGP has a decline in its score and LP-MAGP has a steep increase in its score from baseline data.

Key Parameter-wise progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	Total score
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Rusipada GP Average	Baseline	4	50.5	4	18	7	0	83.5
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	53	2	10	5	0.5	74.5
Ramdaspur GP Average	Baseline	1.8	37.4	1	6	2.8	0.2	49.2
	Progress (Aug 2018)	2.2	52.8	1	10	3.4	3	72.4

Irrigated area:

It reported by the secretary and village Panchayat president of the **Rusipada GP** that 80per cent agricultural land has been covered under the irrigation project of the government. Majority of the villagers are involved with agriculture and allied activities. In Low performing GP **Ramdaspur** Agriculture is the main profession as more than 70per cent people are involved in the agriculture and allied activities.

Infrastructure:

The researcher witnessed that people of the **Rusipada GP** are able to access basic infrastructure facilities like connectivity of roads, key services like Bank, Post office, ATM, Common services centres, electric facilities (Domestic), Public Distribution system, PHC, etc. In Balijhari there is a regular market and its distance from the Panchayat is 3 k.m., people of the village also have access to Champeshwari market which is located within 5 k.m. distance from the Panchayat. 80 per cent of the households have LPG connection and others use chula. In the context of **Ramdaspur GP**, it is witnessed that within a year the village Panchayat made significant changes in regards to infrastructure facilities of the village and many facilities are available now as evident from the table. Out of 5 revenue villages only one (Ramdaspur) village covered 100per cent with household level pipe water and other 4 villages has tube well, personal hand pump, and boring. Some

villages have water scarcity and in summer the situation get worse. It also reported that majority of household using traditional chulla for cooking even households with LPG also used to cook in Traditional Chulla.

Economic Development and Livelihood:

In **Rusipada GP** there is no center for soil testing in the panchayat area but mobile soil testing facility is available. Manual kit has been given to the Gram Panchayat Level Federation (GPLF) and it is also providing services to farmer in their assigned area. There is no government seed center but one agriculture based cooperative is there and it provides lot of services to farmers of the area. There is one fertilizer shop available in this GP. In **Ramdaspur GP**, there is no soil testing centre and government seed centre but fertilizer shop is available.

Health, Nutrition and Sanitation:

Rusipada Gram Panchayat don't have any system of solid and liquid waste Management. Gaon Kalyan Samity (GKS) has been set up in every village and dustbins are installed in villages where people used to dump. The village panchayat has 7 Anganwadi Center and 110 children are there in the age group of 0-3 years. All children got registration in their nearest AWC and all of them received regular immunization and other required services from the center. In **Ramdaspur GP** also there is no system for waste disposal. The GP also not declared as ODF GP and the GP is working for the construction of the toilet. All children in the age group of 0-3 years are registered in their nearest AWC and all of them immunized by the centers. No stunted children are found in those centers but five children are reported as underweight.

Women Empowerment:

In **Rusipada village panchayat** 667 women members are there in 56 SHGs. They are involved in business or other livelihood activities at individual level but no group reported activities reported in this area. 83 SHGs have been formed in **Ramdaspur village Panchayat** area and 988 women members are there. Out of the 83 groups 58 SHGs received CCL from the Bank. There are producer groups functioning under the Panchayat and NRLM unit of block supporting them.

Financial Inclusion:

In **Rusipada** 56 SHGs are there and out of which 23 SHGs received Cash Credit Loan (CCL) from the bank. In **Ramdaspur GP** area, out of the 83 groups 58 SHGs received CCL from the Bank.

3.11 Punjab

3.11.1 Bhandal – Bhakhariwal GP Pair in Gurudaspur District

Key Parameter-wise Progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	Total score
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Bhandal	Baseline	4	54	4	18	1	0	81
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	45	4	15	3	0	71
Bhakhariwal	Baseline	4	42	4	18	7	3	78
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	45	4	15	1	0	69

Irrigated area:

Bhandal GP (with a score of 81) has 279 households and a population of 1570, with 833 males and 737 female population, while it has 304 hectares of total agricultural land while 272 hectares of net sown area. As regards the irrigation facility both the villages have good irrigation facility from a canal. **Bhakhariwal** has 276 households with a population of 1575; males accounted for 865 and females registered 710. Total area is 483 hectares, net sown area 430 ha and the irrigated area 424 ha.

Infrastructure:

While both the GPs are predominantly agricultural and people get employment from farm sector there is some employment generation from non-farm sector too. Employment generation from non-farm sector in Bhandal is about 30 per cent while it is 20 per cent in **Bhakhariwal** village. There is a bank in **Bhandal** whereas it is not there in Bhakhariwal; however, both the villages have all weather road connectivity and bus facility too. Further, in the absence of a bank there exists one Banking Correspondent in Bhakhariwal GP. There is a common service centre in both the villages but it is not working in Bhakhariwal due to unviability and not able to meet the recurring costs. Similarly, the total number of

households using clean energy is 90 per cent in the HPGP while it is 85 per cent in the latter. While Bhandal is relatively better off in terms of infrastructure like senior secondary school with 600 students, ayurvedic dispensary, Anganwadi centres providing nutritious food to the children daily, mandi for agricultural marketing, Sub centre with ANM, PDS, and PHC among others. There is availability of post office in both the villages. There is a PIA of DDU-GKY in Bhandal whereas it is not there in Bhakariwal. Veterinary clinic is there in both the villages while there is covered drainage system in Bhandal it is not there in Bhakariwal. On the other hand, Bhakariwal has limited infrastructure like PHC, PDS, High school up to 10th standard, AWC, and Adarsh private school. While the village covered less than 50 per cent households with drinking water facility, it needs one more water tank for supplying protected water to all households for which they made a people's contribution of Rs. 50,000 and deposited with the bank account of concerned department (RWS). Drainage is another challenge in the village as there is no community waste disposal system in one place apart from issues like requirement of boundary wall for AWC and a proper dispensary etc.

Economic Development and Livelihoods:

As regards the economic development, the GPs have been promoting livelihoods by creating wage employment through MGNREGS, but it is limited. Punjab being the agriculturally prosperous state there is not much scope for MGNREGS works and the manual labourers are finding it very difficult to get work in the villages. In fact, the scheme becomes counterproductive in villages wherein there is adequate irrigation and agriculture is profitable. But the question is that there are households without land whose livelihoods are dependent on wage employment for whom livelihoods is a challenge.

Both the villages have soil testing centres, availability of government seed and fertiliser shop. Besides, Bhandal has an Agricultural Extension Officer for advising farmers and the GPs are ensuring distribution of old age and widow pensions every month. As a matter of fact, we found sizeable number of youth with graduation and above without employment in the villages of Punjab. Provision of employment to the youth would have reinforced the quest for development in the villages. The problem is that they do not possess market oriented skills and techniques that make them saleable commodities in the market. In fact, India presently faces a dual challenge of a severe paucity of highly-trained, quality labour as well as non-employability of large sections of the educated workforce that possess little or no job skills. The National Skill Development Policy (2015) of the Ministry for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship indicates that on the demand side, there is an additional net requirement of 11.92 crore skilled manpower in twenty-four key sectors by 2022. In this context, it is worth mentioning that the PIAs empanelled for skill enhancement are trying to provide skills and placements but they did not reach these villages yet.

Health, Nutrition and Sanitation:

Both the GPs are ODF villages, having Anganwadi centres and catering the needs of children, pregnant women with nutritious food every day. As regards the health care facilities both the GPs are having PHC but it was reported that the Bhakhariwal hospital is not up to the mark in delivery of services. One room has been constructed in Bhakhariwal GP recently for dispensary but it is yet to become operational. Besides, open pucca drainage system exists in both the villages, but there is no community waste disposal system leading to a sort of pond in one corner of the village which is stinking and there is a problem of mosquitoes. Of course under SBM all the households got toilets and it is 100 per cent in both the villages.

Women Empowerment:

Women empowerment is commenced through social mobilisation approach which is an outcome of South Asia Poverty Alleviation Programme in India implemented in 1993. Since two years women are formed into groups (SHGs) and linked to banks for loans and setting up of their own enterprises. However, it takes long time to achieve the said goal in the state under consideration. Women empowerment through formation of SHGs is in nascent stage as they are commenced couple of years ago.

Though Bhandal secured a score of 81 initially, it has dropped to 72. However, the progress in terms of village development is ongoing. Further, another GP Bhakhariwal has improved from 69 to 70 score showed that the GP is working towards development by involving people.

3.11.2 Usmanpur – Bains GP Pair in Nawanshahr District

Key Parameter-wise Progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					Total score
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Usmanpur	Baseline	4	62	4	14	1	0	85
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	45	4	13	3	3	72
Bains	Baseline	4	47	0	9	1	0	61
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	50	0	9	1	0	64

Irrigated area:

Usmanpur GP has 437 households with a population of 2009 while male and female population is 1004 and 1005 respectively. Besides, total area is 395 hectares and net sown area is 343 ha. The lands are irrigated through canals in the village and it is agriculturally prosperous village. In fact, many from village have migrated to Canada and earning good income. **Bains**, on the other hand, has 411 households, 1892 population (970 male; 922 female) with total agricultural land 420 ha and net sown area is 403 ha. As regards irrigation facility both the villages have good irrigation facility from a canal. The performance of a Panchayat is dependent upon socio-economic background of the people in a village while other things being equal. In addition, it was noticed that the leadership and their capacities and availability of adequate financial resources have a direct bearing on the performance of the Panchayat which is clearly seen from Usmanpur while these are conspicuously absent in Bains. Bains is headed by a Sarpanch who lack knowledge on various aspects. In an interaction (in FGD) with people along with functionaries and others it was noticed that there are many households in the village who come from BPL category and approximately 10 per cent of the households do not possess land and dependent on agricultural labour for their livelihood. One of the reasons for low performance of Bains GP is that the former sarpanch or probable person who is expected to become sarpanch in the coming elections, in the month of October 2018, is acting as stumbling block in undertaking development with a pretext that they will be taken up after some time and the credit comes to them. Likewise the political reasons are also hindering the progress in the village. Further, there is a specific challenge to this village that the ERs lack capacities in undertaking and managing development and people are not adequately motivated.

Infrastructure:

Usmanpur GP has very good Panchayat office and they have constructed a marriage hall recently with the support of NRIs donation apart from government's support. The village has been using solar lights for street lighting from 2016. It has a big marriage hall constructed with the support of NRIs and the government.

On the other hand, **Bains** is having an old building for GP and there is no marriage hall. However, the government of Punjab has given a grant of Rs. 10 lakhs while they mobilised same amount from NRIs and the bhawan is getting ready in Bains. Further, community sewerage is conspicuously absent in Bains village. They are demanding for a wall construction against drainage pond. Drinking water is also not available to many households as they need one more water tank in the village. The village requires ground clearance in the school, plants/saplings and a park by developing the existing pond.

Economic Development and Livelihoods:

The scope for livelihood promotion in Bains GP is limited, except the agriculture wherein they are cultivating paddy, sugarcane and wheat etc. On the other hand, Usmanpur GP is characterised by substantial number of people depending on farm activities however, non-farm activities are improving in the village.

MGNREGS has been providing some employment and income to the labourers in both the villages and the daily wages are Rs. 233. In Bains fifteen old people are getting old age pension at the rate of Rs. 750 per month which takes care of their basic needs. Of course, they have bank account through which the pensions are transferred every month.

Health, Nutrition and Sanitation:

Usmanpur GP has health care facilities with a PHC, 100 per cent sanitation, and the AWCs are catering the needs of children up to 3 years apart from pregnant women, and nursing mothers. On the contrary, **Bains** GP is suffering from lack of basic civic amenities. However, Anganwadi centre is operating in the village; children aged 0-3 years are immunised fully. Children below 3 years, pregnant women and nursing mothers are receiving food from AWC in both the villages. Besides, sanitation under SBM has improved substantially in two villages.

Women Empowerment:

Bains GP has one SHG while there is potential for organising women into SHGs from the village. As regards the formation of SHGs and women empowerment there is one SHG formed as of now, it is yet to pick up in the village. The high performance GP experienced a small reduction in progress which might be due to low progress in women empowerment and livelihoods promotion and economic development. On the other hand, the low performance GP Bains has scored 61 while it has improved to 64 in the last one year. It appears that the GP is striving to provide services to the people in a convergent approach. Further, **Usmanpur** GP is going ahead with a plan of construction of hospital, skill enhancement unit and veterinary hospital and a park etc.

Financial Inclusion:

It is heartening to note that the women and marginalised sections from **Usmanpur** are having bank account and payments like MGNREGS wages, old age and widow pensions and scholarships are received through banking channel whereas Bains has not been able to achieve the financial inclusion fully. However, **Bains** GP was able to improve their score from 61 to 64 reflected the kind of environment that is prevailing in the village.

3.11.3 Jadla – Bhangal Kalan GP Pair in Nawanshahr District

Key Parameter-wise Progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	Total score
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Jadla	Baseline	4	62	4	14	0	0	84
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	53	4	11	4	1	77
Bhangal kalan	Baseline	4	48	0	6	0	0	58
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	51	4	11	0	0	70

Area Irrigated:

Jadla GP has 895 households with a population of 4442, while male population account for 2309 and female population is 2133. Jadla has 909 ha of agricultural land and 810 ha of net sown area. There is no unirrigated land in the village as these are endowed with adequate irrigation from canals. However, it appeared that sizeable population is engaged in non-farm activities given the technology and awareness about the employment opportunities outside agriculture. **Bhangal Kalan** has a population of 473 with 249 males 224 females with predominant SC population (236). Given the limited understanding of programmes among people and consequently low level of people's participation has resulted in less than expected results. As a result, the implementation of government programmes is also slow when compared to other GPs in the vicinity. However, the irrigation facility in both the GPs is good as the canal water is flowing from project.

Infrastructure:

The **Jadla** GP has a grain market in 8 acres of land which became possible due to land donation by GP. The GP was successful in mobilising the support of people in starting the degree college recently with B.A and B.Com courses. Now they are planning to form a college committee to run the institution effectively. The government senior secondary school which is up to 12th standard has strength of 670 despite private English medium schools in the village. They have formed district legal service agency unit in the village to sort out legal disputes and provide legal literacy and education to the villagers. The DLSA unit is visited by advocates regularly and it has para legal staff. They have a PHC with

doctor and pharmacy and the GP is a centre for about 20 villages in the vicinity for health care services. Drinking water supply is available to substantial households and they need one more water tank with RO system. The GP has 3 banks, one bus stand with wash room, play ground for children, gym for ladies and gents etc. It was observed that the convergence approach has enabled to construct toilets to all in the village under SBM programme which is a big success and the GP has been declared as ODF village. In fact, it is a win-win situation in the village in terms of development. However, they are yet to receive the benefit of skill enhancement program in the village as youth are unemployed. They informed that they are planning to achieve CHC, a marriage hall, water tank to ensure 100 per cent drinking water facility and improve the solid waste management with systems like trolleys for carrying in the near future. Finally, the interaction revealed that the villagers are in unison as to how to achieve the development of the village and there existed congenial environment for undertaking any development activity. On the other hand, when enquired about the infrastructure availability Sarpanch of **Bhanganal Kalan** reported that the village has a high school, Anganwadi centre, PDS dealer for the distribution of ration every month and a GP building which is an old one. He also informed that there is a problem of drinking water as some households are not having piped water facility in the premises. There is a problem of sewerage in the village as there is no community waste disposal system. There is no post office and sub centre however ANM visits the village twice in a week.

Economic development and livelihoods:

Agriculture is the mainstay of many households in the village; however, some are getting employment in non-farm activities too. It was reported that the villagers of **Jadla** are able to get employment in non-farm sector while it is not the same case in Kot patti GP. It was reported that there is a problem of employment to the educated youth whereas the labour are exclusively dependent on MGNREGS which is able to provide hardly 25-30 days of employment in a year. The employment potential in agriculture is less as it is highly mechanised and the labour are unemployed. It was felt that there is a need to create employment in non-farm sector and promote self-employment by enhancing skills through DDU-GKY. There is no soil testing centre, government seed facility, fertiliser shop though the village is dependent on agriculture in **Bhanganal Kalan**.

Health, Nutrition and Sanitation:

Anganwadi centre is catering the nutrition needs of young children aged 0-3 years, while providing food to the pregnant women and nursing mothers in both the villages. **Jadla** village has 173 children (0-3 years) who are registered with the AWC and received full immunisation and nutritious food every day. On the other hand, Bhanganal Kalan has one AWC feeding 33 children every day. In each GP, we have interacted with AWWs, ANMs and ASHA workers who reported that they are extending services to the children and

women. Jadla has a sub centre, PHC with a doctor and pharmacy while it is planning to get a CHC for the village given the demand from nearly 20 villages in the vicinity.

Women Empowerment:

Women empowerment is commenced through social mobilisation approach which is an outcome of SAPAP in India implemented in 1993. Since two years women are formed into groups and linked to banks for loans and setting up of their own enterprises. However it takes long time to achieve the said goal in the state under consideration. Besides, women formed into groups are becoming active while their awareness levels are rising. Further, it is a long way to achieve the formation of producers groups and achieve self-reliance etc.

Though Jadla GP has shown a decline in terms of score from 84 to 78 in the last one year it appears that it did not decline in terms of pace and progress rather the GP is going ahead by improving the participation of people with convergence and accountability at the grass roots level. On the other hand, Bhangal Kalan has secured a score of 72 from 58 reflecting that the GP is striving to develop by mobilising people's support and officials cooperation.

Financial inclusion:

In Jadla few SHGs have availed bank loans and they are into the process becoming producer groups. Whereas Bhangal Kalan SHGs are yet to avail bank loan to start their entrepreneurial activities.

3.11.4 Mana Singh Wala – Kakar GP Pair in Ferozepur District

Key Parameter-wise Progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					Total score
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Mana Singh Wala	Baseline	4	59	4	11	4	0	82
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	42	4	15	2	1	68
Kakar	Baseline	4	22	0	0	0	0	26
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	42	4	15	1	0	66

Irrigated area:

Mana Singhwala GP has 370 households and a population of 1900 while male account for 1050 and female population is 850. Besides, the total agricultural land is 527 ha while net sown area is 479 ha. In terms of irrigation there is no unirrigated area in Mana Singhwala. As a matter of fact, the villages have adequate irrigation facility from a canal. The GP has 40 per cent households engaged in farm activities while 60 per cent engaged in non-farm activities. Further, it is reflecting growing urbanisation due to the presence of some manufacturing activities and small scale industries. **Kakar**, on the other hand, has 102 households, 594 population with 298 males and 296 females. The total area is 123 ha, net sown area is 119 ha and there is no unirrigated area. Besides, 60 per cent households are engaged in farm activities while 40 per cent are engaged in non-farm activities. However, it needs to be mentioned that the GP has taken note of the situation and given best efforts in the last one year.

Infrastructure:

Mana Singhwala has bank, ATM, all weather road, internal roads within the village and public transport etc. Both the villages are ODF villages and SBM is implemented very well. Mana Singh wala has sizeable number of households i.e., 60 per cent who are exclusively engaged in non-farm activities while remaining 40 per cent are engaged in farm activities which is a sine qua non for progress. It has a bank, ATM, all weather road connectivity and public transport that is bus facility. Among notable key facilities it has 100 per cent piped water facility, a mandi for agricultural marketing, senior secondary school, AWC and a Sub centre etc.

As regards the key infrastructure there is no bank, BC, ATM, all weather road and internal roads in Kakar GP. In fact it is a bit difficult to approach the village itself. When looked at the infrastructure for economic development and livelihoods, health, nutrition and sanitation and women empowerment it is in a poor shape. However, it has a regular market for agricultural marketing, primary school, mobile phone service, substantial population using clean energy etc. In fact, it has been able to improve the status in the recent past because of the Sarpanch and Panchayat secretary who have taken keen interest in addressing the issues. **Kakar** GP has one primary school up to 5th standard, mandi for agricultural marketing, sub centre, Panchayat office building etc. It was reported in FGD that the village has peace loving people and there are no litigations and police cases. Interestingly educated and enlightened people from village migrated to Canada while rest are living here in the village. It was reported that each citizen has taken cognizance of backwardness and working towards achieving some concrete development.

Economic development and livelihoods:

Mana Singh wala has soil testing centre, government seed facility, and a fertiliser shop whereas **Kakar** has only a dealer who supplies fertilisers and pesticides. Under MGNREGS labour are getting some wage employment in both the villages which is a source of income apart from agriculture which is the major source of livelihood in the area. **Mana Singh wala** has relatively more opportunities in non-farm activities while agriculture is providing substantial employment to the people. **Kakar** on the other hand is not able to provide adequate non-farm employment which is need of the hour.

Health, Nutrition and Sanitation:

Community waste disposal system is absent in both the villages though they have open pucca drains and designated as ODF villages. Both the GPs are having AWCs and PDS which cater the needs of food in a way food security is ensured. All the children in the village are immunised and there are no cases of stunted children in these villages.

Women empowerment:

Social mobilisation and formation of women groups (SHGs) is in nascent stage in these villages. Although the villages are progressing in other areas they are lagging behind in terms of women empowerment. The SRLM team in **Mana Singhwala GP** has been striving to form SHGs and going ahead with bank linkage etc. In fact, women became active and participating in the development process in the GP. On the other hand, **Kakar** is yet to pick up formation of groups and women empowerment process.

Financial inclusion:

While **Manasingh wala** has achieved 90 per cent financial inclusion in the villages the **Kakar** is lagging behind and it was reported that about 60 per cent of the people in the village have bank accounts and using them for receipts.

3.12 Tamil Nadu**3.12.1 Kambalapatti – Paduvampalli GP Pair in Coimbatore District**

As stated in the table, the status of 6 key parameters regarding the two gram panchayats studied has been different compared to the base line information.

Key Parameter-wise Progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	Total score
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Kambalapatti	Baseline	4	62	1	18	1	0	86
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	62	2	18	1	2	89
Paduvampalli	Baseline	2	31	1	6	6	1	47
	Progress (Aug 2018)	2	41	2	18	2	3	68

A comparative detail of status of each key parameter is as following: -

Irrigated area

In **Kambalapattigram** panchayat, about 758.17 hectares of area is under cultivation. Almost 80 percent of the crop has support of canal irrigation and the rest are cultivated by rainfed, bore-well and tanks. Coconut and paddy are chief crops in addition to some proportion of vegetables. In **Paduvampalli**, agriculture depends mainly on rainfed irrigation which covers almost 80 percent of the cultivated area. Bore-wells are the other sources of irrigation for remaining cultivated area. Ground nut, fruit bearing trees, vegetables, etc are the other crops grown.

Infrastructure:

The development of infrastructure in **Kambalapattigram** panchayats is mainly related to farm-based activities. About 76 percent of the households are dependent on farm and the remaining on non-farm activities. It has one SBI bank with ATM facility namely. In addition, Primary Agriculture Cooperative Society operates banking services for farmers for providing crop loans and other government services through online. This gram panchayat is situated 15km. from Anamalai Block, well connected by road for public and private transport. All the internal roads are cemented concrete. Sunday is the day for weekly market. Nearly 30 surrounding villagers take part in retail and wholesale trade mainly on

vegetables, coconut tree products, etc. The village have online service centre which is managed by the women groups called Village Service Centre(VSC). All the Government offices have network connections including Gram Panchayat office, post office and banks etc. Essential commodities are distributed through 6 PDS shops. No shortage of electricity as it meets the energynneeds with 24 hrs supply. One skill development and training centre is present which is run by women groups. One sub-centre is also there for delivering health services. As far as the animal care is concerned, one government veterinary hospital is running with sufficient medical and para medical staff. Open pucca drainage system covers the entire village for channelling and community waste disposal system. A well organised eight member sanitary workers are engaged in domestic waste collection, segregation, recycling the waste into compost under the scheme of Swachh Bharat Mission. Piped drinking water system covers 100 percent of the population. Landline and mobile services of almost all service providers are available. LPG is the cooking fuel for majority of household's level, around 90 percent of the households use LPG stoves. This gram panchayat has 2primary and one higher secondary school under the government. One schooland one junior collegearemanaged by private sector. Nearest degree college is located at Vedasandur (5 km). In contrast, the infrastructure development in **Paduvampalligram** panchayatall households are engaged either in farm or non-farm activities. In 2017, one Andhra Bank became operational in the village with ATM facility and withinternet services.The village has internet centre which is giving the services in the name of online seva to the gram panchayat.Electricity supply is incessant round the clock.Public transport is available as thereiswell laid road network. All the internal roads are cemented concrete and BT roads. Drainage is open pucca cement canal system and most of the households have their individual soaking pits and rain water harvesting pits. Weekly market takes place at Vagarampalamvillage which is 1 km. away from gram panchayat. Essential commodities are distributed through PDS. All the villages of the GP have piped drinking water. Landline service and mobile services for communication network in GP available. All household have LPG for cooking purpose, however few of them use fire wood which is available at no cost. Four Primary schools are available in gram panchayat, the High School and Junior college is near 3km. in Sokkampalem. No vocational training centres is available in the gram panchayat. No sub-centre is available in gram panchayat, but nearest health facility is within 2 km at Vagarayampalayam. Veterinary clinic is in gram panchayat headquarters.

Economic Development:

In **Kambalapattigram** panchayat, Soil testing Centre is located at Anamalai which nearest (10 km.) Block; fewfarmers'fields have been covered and farmers have now adopted using fertilisers. One Cooperative society and one private seed centres and one government suppliesufficient quantity of paddy and cereal seed to the farmers. One fertiliser shop in the gram panchayat existsunder Cooperative society. In contrast, no soil

testing centre is available in gram panchayat but the one soil testing available in Annur Block (2km), In the GP through the cooperative society the seed distribution and fertilizer to farmers, in **Paduvampalligram** panchayat. The farmers who needs farm inputs and services should go to the nearest town – Annur (2 KM).

Health, Nutrition and sanitation:

In **Kambalapattigram** panchayat, constructed Solid Waste management shed with the help of MGNREGA scheme funds. This gram panchayat practises waste segregation and recycles the waste, which is bio degradable and non-bio degradable, the bio degradable waste is then converted into compost. This gram panchayat is declared as open defecation free (ODF). As informed by Village Secretary, block level officers had taken special efforts to ensure the construction and usage of toilets by villagers. 100 percent coverage of immunisation by Village Health Nurse, and total registration in anganwadi centres is taking place effectively. Through the anganwadies the children get nutrition regularly with the state government initiatives. The **Paduvampalli** gram panchayathas community waste disposal system and recycles waste. All the villages in gram panchayat are declared open defecation free. The VHN covers 100 percent immunization, and complete registration children below 3 years age children takes place at anganwadi centres.

Women empowerment:

There are 46 Self Help Groups (SHGs) in **Kambalapattigram** panchayat. No producer groups formed as all are engaged in individual business. About 80 percent of the households depend on agriculture as main economic activity and almost equal number have livestock units in the form of dairy. The extension worker fails to meet the needs of the households and the gram panchayat. About 20–32 percent of women are covered by SHGs in **Paduvampalligram** panchayat. No producer groups were formed. It was observed that Agricultural Extension worker meets only 40 percent of the requirement of the farmers. Livestock extension worker at gram panchayat is in charge of farm and non-farm animals. Because of distance, the technical workers are unable to cover all the needs of the livestock farmers.

Financial inclusion:

In **Kambalapatti** gram panchayat all SHGs have availed bank loans. Most of them have started individual businesses and are successful in their endeavour whereas in LP-MAGP gram panchayat out of 15 SHGs only 10 SHGs got bank loans.

3.12.2 Ichipalayam – Pudur GP Pair in Erode District

As stated in the table, the status of 6 key parameters regarding the two gram panchayats studied has been different compared to the base line information.

Key Parameter-wise Progress									
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters						
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	Total score	
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100	
Ichipalayam	Baseline	4	57	1	18	2	0	82	
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	58	1	18	2	0	83	
Pudur	Baseline	3	33	0	10	2	0	48	
	Progress (Aug 2018)	3	40	0	18	2	0	63	

A comparative detail of status of each key parameter is as following: -

Irrigated area:

In **Ichipalayam gram** panchayat, about 427.5 hectares of area is under cultivation. Almost 70 percent of the crop has support of canal irrigation and the rest are cultivated by rainfed, bore-well and tanks. Coconut, sugar cane, Turmeric, onion and paddy are chief crops in addition to some proportion of vegetables. In **Pudur**, about 152.58 hectors of area is under cultivation, mainly the agriculture depends on rainfed irrigation which covers almost 50per cent of the cultivated area. Bore-wells are the other sources of irrigation for remaining cultivated area. Turmeric, banana, cotton, vegetables, etc, are the crops grown.

Infrastructure:

The development of infrastructure in **Ichipalayam** gram panchayats is mainly related to farm-based activities. About 75 percent of the households are dependent on farm and the remaining on non-farm activities. It has one Cananra bank with ATM facility namely. In addition, Primary Agriculture Cooperative Society operates banking services for farmers for providing crop loans and other government services through online. This gram

panchayat is situated 3km. from Kodumudi Block, well connected by road for public and private transport. All the internal roads are cemented concrete. wednesday is the day for weekly market. Nearly 45 surrounding villagers take part in retail and wholesale trade mainly on vegetables, onion, turmaric, etc. The village have online service centre which is managed by the women groups called Village Service Centre (VSC). All the Government offices have network connections including Gram Panchayat office, post office and banks etc. Essential commodities are distributed through 3 PDS shops. No shortage of electricity as it meets the energy needs with 24 hrs supply. There is no skill development and training centre is present in this village but the nearest one is at tamarapalayam (2 km). One primary health centre is also there for delivering health services. As far as the animal care is concerned, one government veterinary hospital is running with sufficient medical and para medical staff. Open pucca drainage system covers the entire village for channelling and community waste disposal system. A well organised five member sanitary workers are engaged in domestic waste collection, segregation, recycling the waste into compost under the scheme of Swachh Bharat Mission. Piped drinking water system covers 100 percent of the population. Landline and mobile services of almost all service providers are available. LPG is the cooking fuel for 2267 household's level, around 95 percent of the households use LPG stoves. This gram panchayat has two primary and one senior secondary school primary under the government. One junior college, one degree college are managed by private sector. In contrast, the infrastructure development in **Pudur** gram panchayat all households are engaged either in farm or non-farm activities. Nearest Statutory Town is Ammapettai in 23 km Distance, the village have one Indian overseas bank with ATM facility and with internet facility giving banking services to the villagers at nearby chennampatti village. One post office at guruwareddy palayam, the village has internet centre which is giving the services in the name of online seva to the gram panchayat. Electricity supply is incessant round the clock. Public transport is available as there is well laid road network. All the internal roads are cemented concrete and BT roads. There is no proper drainage facility; most of the households have their individual soaking pits and rain water harvesting pits. Weekly market takes place at chennampatti which is 2 km. away from gram panchayat. Essential commodities are distributed through one PDS. All the villages of the GP have piped drinking water. Landline service and mobile services for communication network in GP available. All household have LPG for cooking purpose, however few of them use fire wood which is available at no cost. Government Pre Primary and Govt Primary Schools are available in this Village. Nearest Govt Pre Primary School, Govt Secondary School and Govt Senior Secondary School are in Chennampatti. Nearest Govt Medical College is in Coimbatore. Nearest Private ITA College is in Boothapadi. Nearest Govt Engineering College and Private MBA college are in Suriyampalayam. Nearest Private Polytechnic College is in Vembathi. Nearest Govt Disabled School is in Illippili. Nearest Private Arts and Science Degree College is in Paruvachi. No vocational training centres is available in the gram panchayat. No sub-

centre is available in gram panchayat, but nearest health facility is within 2 km at Chennampatti. There is no Veterinary clinic in gram panchayat headquarters and the nearest facility is at guruvareddy palem in 2km distance.

Economic Development:

In **Ichipalayam** gram panchayat, Soil testing Centre is located at kodumudi which nearest (3 km.) Block; few farmers' fields have been covered and farmers have now adopted using fertilisers. There is no government seed centre in this village, the villagers are getting the seeds from the kodumudi block. One fertiliser shop in the gram panchayat exists under Cooperative society. In contrast, no soil testing centre is available in **Pudur** gram panchayat but the one soil testing available in ammapet Block (24km), there is no government seed and fertiliser centre is available in the village and the farmers are getting the seeds and fertilizer from nearest place chennampatti 2km. The farmers who need farm inputs and services should go to the nearest town – chennampatti (2 KM).

Health, Nutrition and sanitation:

In **Ichipalayam** gram panchayat, constructed Solid Waste management shed with the help of MGNREGA scheme funds. This gram panchayat practises waste segregation and recycles the waste, which is bio degradable and non-bio degradable, the bio degradable waste is then converted into compost. This gram panchayat is declared as open defecation free (ODF). As informed by Village Secretary, block level officers had taken special efforts to ensure the construction and usage of toilets by villagers. 100 percent coverage of immunisation by Village Health Nurse, and total registration in anganwadi centres is taking place effectively. Through the anganwadies the children get nutrition regularly with the state government initiatives. The **Pudur** gram panchayat has community waste disposal system and recycles waste. All the villages in gram panchayat are declared open defecation free. The VHN covers 100 percent immunization, and complete registration children below 3 years age children takes place at anganwadi centres.

Women empowerment:

There are 20 Self Help Groups (SHGs) in **Ichipalayam** gram panchayat. No producer groups formed as all are engaged in individual business. About 80 percent of the households depend on agriculture as main economic activity and almost equal number have livestock units in the form of dairy. The extension worker fails to meet the needs of the households and the gram panchayat. Only 7 SHGs and 10 percent of women are covered by SHGs in **Pudur** gram panchayat. No producer groups were formed. It was observed that Agricultural Extension worker meets all requirements of the farmers. Livestock extension worker at gram panchayat not meet the needs of the village. Because

of distance, the technical workers are unable to cover all the needs of the livestock farmers.

Financial inclusion: In **Ichipalayam** gram panchayat all SHGs have availed bank loans. Most of them have started individual businesses and are successful in their endeavour. Whereas in **Pudur** gram panchayat out of 7 SHGs all SHGs got bank loans and doing.

3.12.3 Periyapatti – Virumandampalayam GP Pair of Tirupur District

As stated in the table, the status of 6 key parameters with regard to the two gram panchayat's studied has been different compared to the base line information.

Key Parameter-wise Progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					Total score
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Periapatti	Baseline	0	61	1	18	5	0	85
	Progress (Aug 2018)	1	61	1	18	5	2	88
Virumandapalayam	Baseline	1	33	0	10	0	0	44
	Progress (Aug 2018)	1	42	1	18	2	3	67

A comparative account of status of the each key parameter is as follows:-

Irrigated area:

In **Periyapatti** gram panchayat, about 501.90 hectare of area is under cultivation. Almost 20 percent of the crop has support of canal irrigation and the rest by rain, bore-well and tank. Coconut, maize, onion and paddy are chief crops in addition to some variety of vegetables. In **Virumandyampalayam** gram panchayat, about 609.79 is the cultivated area out of which about 50 percent is depended on rain and rest depend upon bore-well/ tube well and other water sources. The main crops that are grown are turmeric, ground nut, maize and include some miscellaneous vegetable crops.

Infrastructure:

The development of infrastructure in **Periyapatti** Gram Panchayat is mainly related to farm based activities. About 51 percent of the households are dependent upon farm and the remaining on non-farm activities. Apart from having one SBI ATM facility, a Pallavan bank, the village have the benefit of internet facilities too. This Gram Panchayat is 06 km far from Gudimangalam Block headquarter and it is 43 km away from district headquarter Tiruppur. The nearest statutory town is Udumalaipettai which is 18 km away which is well connected with road network for public and private transport. 85 percent of the internal roads are cemented concrete. Sunday is the day for weekly market at Periyapatti. The village have online service centre which is run by the women groups known as Village Panchayat Resource Centre (VPRC). All the Government offices have network connections including gram panchayat office, Post offices and banks etc. Supply of essential commodities is through 2 PDS shops. There is no shortage of electricity as this area meets its energy needs with 24 hrs supply; the surrounding area of Periyapatti gram panchayat has wind mills which produces wind power. There is one private computer skill development and training centre, one sub-centre for delivering health care services and one Primary health centre at Periyapatti. As far as the animal care is concerned, one government veterinary hospital is running with sufficient medical and para medical staff. Open pucca drainage and individual soaking pit system covers the entire village for channelling domestic waste. Waste management system is well organized with sanitary workers for domestic waste collection, segregation, recycling the waste into compost under the scheme of sanitary waste management. Piped drinking water system covers almost 60 percent of the households and the remaining use hand pumps and tube well. Landline and mobile services of almost all service providers are available. LPG is the most preferred cooking fuel for household level; around 97 percent of the households use LPG stoves. This gram panchayat has one primary and one middle school managed by the government. The nearest Government Arts and Science Degree College is in Udumalaipettai and the nearest Private Engineering College and Private MBA College is in Pollachi. In contrast, the infrastructure development in **Virumandampalayam** gram panchayat around 62 percent of the households are engaged in farm and 37 percent of the households are engaged in non-farm activities. This gram panchayat has one Canara bank with ATM facility and the bank too has internet services. The village also has internet centre which is managed by the women group known as Village Panchayat Resource Centre for online service to the community. Electric supply is incessant round the clock. Public transport is available as there is well laid road connectivity. 80 percent of the internal roads are cemented concrete and BT roads. Drainage is open pucca cement canal system and most of the households have their individual soaking pits. There is no weekly market for this gram panchayat but there is Sunday market which takes place at Chengapalli village which is 2 km. away from the gram panchayat. Commodities are distributed through 2 PDS centres. The gram panchayat has 80 percent piped drinking

water and the remaining 20 percent have hand pump and bore-well facilities. Landline service and mobile services for communication network in gram panchayat is available. 90 percent households have LPG for cooking purpose; however few use firewood which is available free of cost. There are three primary schools in the gram panchayat; the high school is in Chengapalli which is around 2 km. from the gram panchayat. Vocational training centres are not available in the gram panchayat. One sub-centre for delivering health services is located at Sundakampalayam (2km.) and one primary health centre at Kunnathur village (5km). As far as the animal care is concerned, one government veterinary hospital is operating with sufficient medical and Para medical staff at Chengapalli village (2km).

Economic Development:

In **Periyapatti** Gram Panchayat, Soil testing Centre is located at District headquarter Tiruppur which is 43 km. away. In the panchayat government seeds and fertiliser distribution takes place with the help of cooperative society in the village, and the gram panchayat has one private fertiliser shop. Contrarily, in **Virumandapalayam** gram panchayat no soil testing centre is available but one soil testing centre is located at Tiruppur district headquarter which is around 43km. away. Through the cooperative society the fertiliser distribution take place to farmers. The farmers who need farm inputs and other services should go to the nearest village Chengapalli.

Health, Nutrition and sanitation:

Periyapatti gram panchayat constructed solid waste management shed with the help of MGNREGA scheme funds. The gram panchayat practices waste management and segregates the waste into bio degradable and non bio-degradable. The bio degradable waste is later converted as compost. This gram panchayat is declared open defecation free (ODF). As informed by village secretary, block level officers had taken special efforts to ensure the construction and usage of toilets by villagers. 100 percent coverage of immunisation by Village Health Nurse (VHN), and total registration in Anganwadi centres takes place effectively. 100 percent of the children 0-3 years were registered in Anganwadi centres; all the children get nutrition regularly with the state government initiatives. **Virumandampalayam** gram panchayat has community waste disposal system and recycling of waste. All the villages in gram panchayat are declared open defecation free. The village health nurse (VHN) covered 100 percent immunization, and all the children below 3 years were registered in Anganwadi centres

Women empowerment:

There are 34 SHGs in **Periyapatti** gram panchayat. 75 percent of SHGs are formed as producer groups who are making coconut by-products. About 80 percent of the households depend on agriculture as a primary activity and almost equal number have

livestock units in the form of dairy. The Agriculture extension worker and livestock extension worker communicates with all the households, and fulfill the needs of the gram panchayat. About 62 percent of the households are mobilised into Self Help Groups (SHGs) in **Virumandampalayam** gram panchayat. No producer groups were formed and majority of the village women are working in handloom industry which is located nearby the village. It was observed that the Agricultural Extension worker meets only 35 percent of the requirement of farmers. Livestock extension worker at gram panchayat is in charge of the welfare of domestic as well as farm animals. Because of distantly located villages, these village level technical workers are unable to cover all the needs of agricultural and livestock farmers.

Financial inclusion:

In **Periapatti** gram panchayat all Self Help Groups (SHGs) have availed bank loans. Most of them have started individual businesses and are successful in their endeavour whereas in **Virumandampalayam** gram panchayat out of 9 SHGs only 3 groups got bank loans because of less interest and lack of awareness.

3.12.4 Adiyannuthu – Noothalapuram GP Pair in Dindigul District

As stated in the table, the status of 6 key parameters with regard to the two gram panchayat's studied has been different compared to the base line information.

Key Parameter-wise Progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					Total score
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Adiyannuthu	Baseline	4	61	0	18	0	0	83
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	62	2	18	1	3	90
Noothalapuram	Baseline	1	44	0	12	0	0	57
	Progress (Aug 2018)	1	49	1	18	1	3	73

A comparative account of status of the each key parameter is as follows:-

Irrigated area:

In **Adiyanuthu** gram panchayat, about 429.5 hectare of area is under cultivation. Almost 40 percent of the crop has support of canal irrigation and the rest by rain, bore-well and tank. Coconut, maize, onion and paddy are chief crops in addition to some variety of vegetables. In **Noothalapuram** gram panchayat, about 252.04 is the cultivated area out of which about 60 percent is depended on rain and rest depend upon bore-well/ tube well and other water sources. The main crops that are grown are cotton, onion, ragi, green gram and include some vegetable crops.

Infrastructure:

The development of infrastructure in **Adiyanuthu** Gram Panchayat is mainly related to non-farm based activities. About only 9 percent of the households are dependent upon farm and the remaining 91 on non-farm activities. The GP having one IOB, one PACB bank ATM facility and internet connection, This Gram Panchayat is 2 km far from Dindigul Block headquarter, with road network for public and private transport. 90 percent of the internal roads are cemented concrete. Sunday is the day for weekly market at Adiyanuthu. The village have online service centre which is run by the women groups known as Village Panchayat Resource Centre (VPRC). All the Government offices have network connections including gram panchayat office, Post offices and banks etc. Supply of essential commodities is through 4 PDS shops. There is no shortage of electricity as this area meets its energy needs with 24 hrs supply. There is one private computer skill development and training centre, one sub-centre for delivering health care services and one Community health centre at Dindigul which near in 2 km distance from the GP. As far as the animal care is concerned, one government veterinary hospital is running with sufficient medical and Para medical staff. Open pucca drainage and individual soaking pit system covers the entire village for channelling domestic waste. Waste management system is well organized with sanitary workers for domestic waste collection, segregation, recycling the waste into compost under the scheme of sanitary waste management. Piped drinking water system covers almost 100 percent of the households and also few of them using hand pumps and tube well. Landline and mobile services of almost all service providers are available. LPG is the most preferred cooking fuel for household level; around 95 percent of the households use LPG stoves. This gram panchayat has eight primary schools, two middle schools, and two higher secondary schools operated by the state government, addition to these few private schools and colleges are also meets the target. In contrast, the infrastructure development in **Noothalapuram** gram panchayat around 32 percent of the households are engaged in farm and 68 percent of the households are engaged in non-farm activities. This gram panchayat has no bank facility but the nearest bank, ATM facility is available within 2km, that is in Nilakottai block. The village also has internet centre which is managed by the women group known as Village Panchayat Resource Centre (VPRC) for online service to the community. Post office

facility is available, Electric supply is incessant round the clock. Public transport is available as there is well laid road connectivity. 75 percent of the internal roads are cemented concrete and BT roads. Drainage is open pucca cement canal system and most of the households have their individual soaking pits. There is no weekly market for this gram panchayat and the nearest market is at Nilakotti which is 2 km. away from the gram panchayat. Commodities are distributed through 3 PDS centres. The gram panchayat has 85 percent piped drinking water and the remaining have hand pump and bore-well facilities. Landline service and mobile services for communication network in gram panchayat is available. 90 percent households have LPG for cooking purpose; however few use firewood which is available free of cost. There are two primary schools and one middle school in the gram panchayat; the high school is in Nilakottai which is around 2 km. from the gram panchayat. Vocational training centres are not available in the gram panchayat. One sub-centre and Primary health centre are available in the GP. The veterinary clinic is not available at village but the nearest clinic is at Nilakotti which is 1.5 km for operating with sufficient medical and Para medical staff.

Economic Development:

In **Adiyanuthu** Gram Panchayat, Soil testing Centre is not available but the farmers are going for soil testing at District headquarters Didigul which is 3 km. away. In the panchayat government seeds and fertiliser distribution takes place with the help of cooperative society in the village, and the gram panchayat has one private seed and fertiliser shop. Contrarily, in **Noothalapuram** gram panchayat no soil testing centre is available but one soil testing centre is located at Didigul district headquarter which is around 33km. away. There is no fertilizer shop available in the village and the nearest availability of seeds and fertilizers at Nilakotti which near at 2km distance and many of the private shops avail to meet the needs of the farmers.

Health, Nutrition and sanitation:

Adiyanuthu gram panchayat constructed solid waste management shed with the help of MGNREGA scheme funds. The gram panchayat practices waste management and segregates the waste into bio degradable and non bio-degradable. The bio degradable waste is later converted as compost. This gram panchayat is declared open defecation free (ODF). As informed by village secretary, district level officers had taken special efforts to ensure the construction and usage of toilets by villagers. 100 percent, coverage of immunisation by Village Health Nurse (VHN), up to date of children birth registration taking place effectively at Anganwadi centres. 100 percent of the children 0-3 years were registered in Anganwadi centres; all the children get nutrition regularly with the state government initiatives.

Noothalapuram gram panchayat has community waste disposal system and recycling of waste. All the villages in gram panchayat are declared open defecation free. The village

health nurse (VHN) covered 100 percent immunization, and all the children between 0-3 years were registered at Anganwadi centres.

Women empowerment:

There are 68 SHGs in **Adiyanuthu** gram panchayat which is comparatively very less against to the total women strength, most of the women are working as daily wage labours at nearest town, few of them working as agricultural labours. The agricultural extension worker meets the needs of the farmers at grama panchayat, the live stock extension worker didn't meet the needs of the farmers, because of the lack of the human resource. About 24 Self Help Groups (SHGs) are formed in **Noothalapuram** gram panchayat. No producer groups were formed and majority of the village women are working as daily wage labour nearby towns and cities at construction sites, most of them as migrated labourers because of drought conditions in this GP. It was observed that the Agricultural Extension worker meets 60 percent of the requirement of farmers. Livestock extension worker at gram panchayat is in charge of the welfare of domestic as well as farm animals. Because of distantly located villages, these village level technical workers are unable to cover all the needs of livestock farmers.

Financial inclusion:

In **Adiyanuthu** gram panchayat all Self Help Groups (SHGs) have availed bank loans. Most of them have started individual businesses and are successful in their endeavour where as in **Noothalapuram** gram panchayat out of 24 SHGs all groups got bank loans and full fill their financial needs.

3.12.5 Achundanayal – Ilamanoor GP Pair in Ramanathapuram District

As stated in the table, the status of 6 key parameters with regard to the two gram panchayat's studied has been different compared to the base line information.

Key Parameter-wise Progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	Total score
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Achundanvayal	Baseline	4	53	4	18	4	0	83
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	61	4	18	1	3	91
Ilamanoor	Baseline	0	33	0	8	3	0	44
	Progress (Aug 2018)	1	44	1	18	4	3	71

A comparative account of status of the each key parameter is as follows:-

Irrigated area:

In **Achundanayal** gram panchayat, about 210.96 hectare of area is under cultivation. 95.20 hectors are irrigated and 135.34 hectors are non-irrigated, the irrigation facilities are by the canals and bore wells. 50 percent of the crops depend up on the rain. paddy, sorgam, finger millet, black gram and cotton are major crops and few vegetable crops for daily economical support to the household individually. In **Ilamanoor** gram panchayat, about 847.23 hectors are the cultivated area out of which 110.96 hectors under irrigation and 546.57 hectors under non irrigation. Most of the crops are rain based. The main crops that are grown paddy, cholam, cumbu, Ragi and Blackgram and include some miscellaneous vegetable crops.

Infrastructure:

The development of infrastructure in **Achundanayal** Gram Panchayat is mainly related to non-farm based activities. 20 percent the households are dependent upon farm and the remaining 80 on non-farm activities, most of them are daily wage migrate labour to near town for construction and other non agriculture related works. The GP having Bank with ATM facility and internet connection, This Gram Panchayat is 3 km far from Rmamanathapuram Block headquarter, with road network for public and private transport. 100 percent of the internal roads are cemented concrete. Market facility is not available and the nearby market facility is 2 km at ramanathapuram. The village have online service centre which is run by the women groups known as Village Panchayat Resource Centre

(VPRC). All the Government offices have network connections including gram panchayat office, Post offices and banks etc. Supply of essential commodities is through one PDS shop. There is no shortage of electricity as this area meets its energy needs with 24 hrs supply. There is one vocational skill development and training centre for ITI and computer knowledge, one sub-centre and one Primary Health centre are available for delivering health care services and many multispecialty hospital are available at Rmamanathapuram which near in 3 km distance from the GP. As far as the animal care is concerned, one government veterinary hospital is running with sufficient medical and Para medical staff. Closed drainage and individual soaking pit system covers the entire village for channelling domestic waste. Waste management system is well organized with sanitary workers for domestic waste collection, segregation, recycling the waste into compost under the scheme of sanitary waste management. Piped drinking water system covers almost 80 percent of the households and few of them using hand pumps and tube wells for domestic purpose. Landline and mobile services of almost all service providers are available. LPG is the most preferred cooking fuel for household level; around 96 percent of the households use LPG stoves. This gram panchayat has one primary school, and one senior secondary school operated by the state government, for higher education the GP students are have been going to Ramanathapuram which have all the educational facilities available with government and private. In contrast, the infrastructure development in **Ilamanoor** gram panchayat around 40 percent of the households are engaged in farm and 60 percent of the households are engaged in non-farm activities. This gram panchayat has no bank facility but the nearest bank, ATM facility is available within 3 km that is in Ramanathapuram block. The GP also has internet centre which is managed by the women group known as Village Panchayat Resource Centre (VPRC) for online service to the community. Post office facility is available, Electric supply is incessant round the clock. Public transport is not available; People are using private transport to reach near town, there is availability of well laid all weather road connectivity. 30 percent of the internal roads are cemented concrete and BT roads. Drainage is open kacha system and most of the households have their individual soaking pits. There is no weekly market for this gram panchayat and the nearest market is at Rmamanathapuram. Commodities are distributed through 2 PDS centres. The gram panchayat has 80 percent piped drinking water and the remaining have hand pump and bore-well facilities. Landline service and mobile services for communication network in gram panchayat is available. 85 percent households have LPG for cooking purpose; however few use firewood which is available free of cost. There are two primary schools in the gram panchayat; for further higher education the pupil are going to ramanathapuram. Vocational training centres are not available in the gram panchayat but nearest facility of vocational centres are in Ramanathapuram. One sub-centre is available for delivering better health services in the GP. The veterinary clinic is not available at village but the nearest clinic is at Rmamanathapuram, operating with sufficient medical and Para medical staff, there is no

open kacha drainage facility is available and most of the households have individual soaking pits for domestic waste collection.

Economic Development:

In **Achundanayal** Gram Panchayat, Soil testing Centre is available, by utilising the soil testing results the mode of crop pattern and utilising of fertilizer are practiced by the farmers. In the panchayat government seeds and fertiliser distribution takes place with the help of cooperative society in the village, for all the agricultural inputs and needs the farmers are getting from Ramanthapuram. Contrarily, in **Ilamanoor** gram panchayat no soil testing centre is available but one soil testing centre is located at Ramanathapuram district headquarter. Through the cooperative society the government fertilizer distribution taking place to farmers, for seeds and for all other inputs the farmers are getting from ramanathapuram, which is having both government and private services are present.

Health, Nutrition and sanitation:

Achundanayal gram panchayat constructed solid waste management shed with the help of MGNREGA scheme funds. The gram panchayat practices waste management and segregates the waste into bio degradable and non bio-degradable. The bio degradable waste is later converted as compost. This gram panchayat is declared open defecation free (ODF). As informed by village secretary, district level, block level officers had taken special efforts to ensure the construction and usage of toilets by villagers. 100 percent, coverage of immunisation by Village Health Nurse (VHN), up to date of children birth registration taking place effectively at Anganwadi centres. 100 percent of the children 0-3 years were registered in Anganwadi centres; all the children get nutrition regularly with the state government initiatives. **Ilamanoor** gram panchayat has community waste disposal system and recycling of waste which is constructed through swatch bharaath abhyan scheme. All the villages in gram panchayat are declared OFD (open defecation free), by the efforts of GP officials and block level officials. The village health nurse (VHN) covered 100 percent immunization, and all the children between 0-3 years are registered at Anganwadi centres.

Women empowerment:

There are 20 SHGs in **Achundanayal** gram panchayat which is comparatively very less against to the total women population; most of the women are working as daily wage labours, few of them working as agricultural labours and few are migrating labour. The agricultural extension worker meets the needs of the farmers at grama panchayat, the live stock extension worker didn't meet the needs of the livestock farmers, because of the lack of the human resource to provide service at door steps. About 13 Self Help Groups

(SHGs) are formed in **Ilamanoor** gram panchayat. No producer groups were formed and majority of the village women are working as daily wage labour nearby town at construction sites, most of them as migrated labourers because of drought conditions in this GP. It was observed that the Agricultural Extension worker meets 68 percent of the requirement of farmers. Livestock extension worker at gram panchayat is in charge of the welfare of domestic as well as farm animals, Because of less livestock availability.

Financial inclusion:

In **Achundanayal** gram panchayat all Self Help Groups (SHGs) have availed bank loans. Most of them have started individual businesses and are successful in their endeavour where as in **Ilamanoor** gram panchayat out of 24 SHGs all groups got bank loans and full fill their financial needs with small individual works.

3.12.6 Amaravathiputhur –P.Muthupattinam GP Pair in Sivaganga District

As stated in the table, the status of 6 key parameters with regard to the two gram panchayat's studied has been different compared to the base line information.

Key Parameter-wise Progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	Total score
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Amaravathiputhur	Baseline	4	55	4	18	1	0	82
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	61	4	18	1	1	89
P.Muthupattinam	Baseline	2	32	0	15	1	0	50
	Progress (Aug 2018)	2	43	0	18	1	0	64

A comparative account of status of the each key parameter is as follows:-

Irrigated area:

In **Amaravathiputhur** gram panchayat, about 58.7 hectare of area is under cultivation. Almost 50percent of the crop has support of canal irrigation and the rest by rain, bore-well and tank. Cotton, maiz, horsegram and some vegetable crops are the crop pattern

in the GP. In **P.Muthupattinam** gram panchayat, about 314.38 is the cultivated area out of which about 55 percent is depended on rain and rest depend upon bore-well/ tube well and other water sources. The main crops that are grown are cotton, ground nut, maize and include some miscellaneous vegetable crops.

Infrastructure:

The development of infrastructure in **Amaravathiputhur** Gram Panchayat is mainly related to farming and non-farming base activities. The GP having one SBI bank with ATM facility and internet connection, This Gram Panchayat is 12 km far from Sakkotai Block headquarter, with road network for public and private transport. 90 percent of the internal roads are cemented concrete and BT roads. Weekly market is available at Amaravathiputhur for purchasing of vegetables and daily commodities. The village have online service centre which is run by the women groups known as Village Panchayat Resource Centre (VPRC). All the Government offices have network connections including gram panchayat office, Post offices and banks etc. Supply of essential commodities is through 3 PDS shops. There is no shortage of electricity as this area meets its energy needs with 24 hrs supply. There is one private computer skill development and training centre, one sub-centre for delivering health care services and one Community health centre at Amaravathiputhur GP. As far as the animal care is concerned, one government veterinary hospital is running with sufficient medical and Para medical staff. Open kacha drainage and individual soaking pit system covers the entire village for channelling domestic waste. Waste management system is well organized with sanitary workers for domestic waste collection, segregation, recycling the waste into compost under the scheme of sanitary waste management. Piped drinking water system covers almost 100 percent of the households and also few of them using hand pumps and tube well. Landline and mobile services of almost all service providers are available. LPG is the most preferred cooking fuel for household level; around 92 percent of the households use LPG stoves. This gram panchayat has one primary school, one middle schools, and one higher secondary schools operated by the state government, and for higher education pupil are going to Sakkottai. In contrast, the infrastructure development in **P.Muthupattinam** gram panchayat around 45 percent of the households are engaged in farm and 55 percent of the households are engaged in non-farm activities. This gram panchayat has no bank facility but the nearest bank, ATM facility is available within 2 km, that is in Sakkotai block. The village also has internet centre which is managed by the women group known as Village Panchayat Resource Centre (VPRC) for online service to the community. Post office facility is available, Electric supply is incessant round the clock. Public transport is available as there is well laid road connectivity. 25 percent of the internal roads are cemented concrete and BT roads and the rest 75 percent roads are mud roads. Drainage is open kacha cement canal system and most of the households have their individual soaking pits. There is no weekly market for this gram panchayat and the nearest market is

at sakkotai which is 2 km away from the gram panchayat. Commodities are distributed through one PDS centre. The gram panchayat has 80 percent piped drinking water and the remaining have hand pump and bore-well facilities. Landline service and mobile services for communication network in gram panchayat is available. 90 percent households have LPG for cooking purpose; however few use firewood which is available free of cost. There is no school available in the village because most of the children are going to nearest town sakkotai. Vocational training centres are not available in the gram panchayat. One sub-centre is available in the GP for delivering of health services. The veterinary clinic is not available at village but the nearest clinic is at sakkotai which is very near and it is operating with sufficient medical and Para medical staff.

Economic Development:

In **Amaravathiputhur** Gram Panchayat, Soil testing Centre is available, the farmers are going for soil testing and practicing the new methods of farming. In the panchayat government seeds and fertiliser distribution takes place with the help of cooperative society in the village, and the gram panchayat farmers are getting the other agri inputs from the nearby town sakkotti. Contrarily, in **P.Muthupattinam** gram panchayat no soil testing centre is available but one soil testing centre is located at Sivaganga district headquarter. There is no fertilizer shop available in the village and the nearest availability of seeds and fertilizers at sakkotti which near at 2km distance and many of the private shops avail to meet the needs of the farmers.

Health, Nutrition and sanitation:

Amaravathiputhur gram panchayat constructed solid waste management shed with the help of MGNREGA scheme funds. The gram panchayat practices waste management and segregates the waste into bio degradable and non bio-degradable. The bio degradable waste is later converted as compost. This gram panchayat is declared open defecation free (ODF). As informed by village secretary, district level officers had taken special efforts to ensure the construction and usage of toilets by villagers. 100 percent coverage of immunisation by Village Health Nurse (VHN), up to date of children birth registration taking place effectively at Anganwadi centres. 100 percent of the children 0-3 years were registered in Anganwadi centres; all the children get nutrition regularly with the state government initiatives. **P.Muthupattinam** gram panchayat has community waste disposal system and recycling of waste. All the villages in gram panchayat are declared open defecation free. The village health nurse (VHN) covered 100 percent immunization, and all the children between 0-3 years were registered at Anganwadi centres.

Women empowerment:

There are 20 SHGs in **Amaravathiputhur** gram panchayat which is comparatively very less against to the total women strength; most of the women are working as daily wage labours and agricultural labours. The agricultural extension worker meets the needs of the farmers at gram panchayat, the live stock extension worker didn't meet the needs of the farmers, because of the lack of the human resource. About 10 Self Help Groups (SHGs) are formed in **P.Muthupattinam** gram panchayat. No producer groups were formed and majority of the village women are working as daily wage labour nearby town, most of them as migrated labourers because of drought conditions in this GP. It was observed that the Agricultural Extension worker meets 60 percent of the requirement of farmers. Livestock extension worker at gram panchayat in charge of the welfare of domestic as well as farm animals, Because of distantly located villages, these village level technical workers are unable to cover all the needs of livestock farmers.

Financial inclusion:

In **Amaravathiputhur** gram panchayat only 15 out of 20 Self Help Groups (SHGs) have availed bank loans. Most of them have started individual businesses and are successful in their endeavour whereas in **P.Muthupattinamgram** panchayat out of 10 SHGs only 5 groups got bank loans and full fill their financial needs.

3.12.7 Virichiyur - Sukkampatti GP Pair in Madurai District

As stated in the table, the status of 6 key parameters with regard to the two gram panchayat's studied has been different compared to the base line information.

Key Parameter-wise Progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					Total score
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Virichiyur	Baseline	4	58	4	18	0	0	84
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	60	4	18	1	1	88
Sukkampatti	Baseline	1	34	0	15	1	0	51
	Progress (Aug 2018)	1	44	1	18	1	0	65

A comparative account of status of the each key parameter is as follows:-

Irrigated area:

In **Virichiyur** gram panchayat, about 108.25 hectare of area is under cultivation. 92.56 hectors are irrigated and the rest of the area is un irrigated, the irrigation facilities are by the canals and bore wells. The main crops in the GP are Cholam (jowar), ground nut, fruit bearing trees, and vegetables. In **Sukkampatti** gram panchayat, about 85.35 hectors are the cultivated area out of which 23.5 hectors under irrigation and the rest of the area is un irrigation. Most of the crops are rain based. The main crops that are Paddy, Coconut and Ground Nut are agriculture commodities grow in this village and some vegetable crops.

Infrastructure:

The development of infrastructure in **Virichiyur** Gram Panchayat is mainly related to non-farm based activities. 10 present the households are dependent upon farm and the remaining 90 on non-farm activities, most of them are daily wage migrate labour to near town for construction and other non agriculture related works. The GP having Bank with ATM facility and internet connection, This Gram Panchayat is connected with all weather roads, with Block and district headquarters, with the road network by public and private transport. 90 percent of the internal roads are cemented concrete. Weekly once market (Haat). The village have online service centre which is run by the women groups known as Village Panchayat Resource Centre (VPRC) and one private online centre is delivering the public services. All the Government offices have network connections including gram panchayat office, Post offices and banks etc. Supply of essential commodities is through one PDS shop. There is no shortage of electricity as this area meets its energy needs with 24 hrs supply. There is one vocational skill development and training centre for computer knowledge and livelihood. Primary health services are not available within the gram panchyath but the nearest facility is one PHC is available at ovalur 2 km for delivering health care services and many multispecialty hospitals are available at Madurai which near in 10 km distance from the GP. As far as the animal care is concerned, one government veterinary hospital is running with sufficient medical and Para medical staff. Open kacha drainage facilities and individual soaking pit system covers the entire village for channelling domestic waste. Waste management system is well organized with sanitary workers for domestic waste collection, segregation, recycling the waste into compost under the scheme of sanitary waste management. Piped drinking water system covers almost 92 percent of the households and few of them using hand pumps and tube wells for domestic purpose. Landline and mobile services of almost all service providers are available. LPG is the most preferred cooking fuel for household level; around 94 percent of the households use LPG stoves. This gram panchayat has one primary school,

and one high school operated by the state government, for higher education the GP students are have been going to Madurai which have all the educational facilities available with government and private. In contrast, the infrastructure development in **Sukkampatti** gram panchayat around 65 percent of the households are engaged in farm and 35 percent of the households are engaged in non-farm activities. This gram panchayat has no bank facility but the nearest Indian bank, ATM facility is available within 5 km that is in Karungalakudi village. The GP also has internet centre which is managed by the women group known as Village Panchayat Resource Centre (VPRC) for online service to the community. Post office facility is available, Electric supply is incessant round the clock. Public transport is available by connected with all weather roads, connecting the block and district headquarters. 70 percent of the internal roads are cemented concrete and BT roads. Drainage is open pakka uncovered system and most of the households have their individual soaking pits. There is no weekly market for this gram panchayat and the nearest market is at kottampatti which is 5 km. away from the gram panchayat. Commodities are distributed through 2 PDS centres. The gram panchayat has 75 percent piped drinking water and the remaining have hand pump and bore-well facilities. Landline service and mobile services for communication network in gram panchayat is available. 85 percent households have LPG for cooking purpose; however few use firewood which is available free of cost. Government Pre Primary and Govt Primary Schools are available in this Village. Nearest Private MBA College is in Arasanur. Nearest Private Polytechnic College is in Attukulam. Nearest Private ITA College is in Therku Theru. Nearest Govt Medical College is in Madurai. Nearest Private Disabled School and Private Arts and Science Degree College are in Melur. Nearest Private Engineering College is in Kidaripatti. Nearest Govt Pre Primary School, Govt Secondary School and Govt Senior Secondary School are in Karungalakudi.. Vocational training centres are not available in the gram panchayat but nearest facility of vocational centres are in Kottampatti. One sub-centre is available for delivering better health services in the GP. The veterinary clinic is not available at village but the nearest clinic is at kottampatti, operating with sufficient medical and Para medical staff, there is open pakka drainage facility is available and most of the households have individual soaking pits for domestic waste collection.

Economic Development:

In **Virichiyur** Gram Panchayat, Soil testing Centre is available, by utilising the soil testing results the mode of crop pattern and utilising of fertilizer are practiced by the farmers. In the gram panchayat government seeds and fertiliser distribution takes place with the help of cooperative society in the village, for all the agricultural inputs and needs the farmers are getting from Madurai. Contrarily, in **Sukkampatti** gram panchayat no soil testing centre is available but one soil testing centre is located at Madurai district headquarter. Through the cooperative society the government fertilizer destitution taking place to

farmers, for seeds and for all other inputs the farmers are getting from kottampatti, which is having both government and private services are present.

Health, Nutrition and sanitation:

Virichiyur gram panchayat constructed solid waste management shed with the help of MGNREGA scheme funds. The gram panchayat practices waste management and segregates the waste into bio degradable and non bio-degradable. The bio degradable waste is later converted as compost. This gram panchayat is declared open defecation free (ODF). As informed by village secretary, district level, block level officers had taken special efforts to ensure the construction and usage of toilets by villagers. 100 percent, coverage of immunisation by Village Health Nurse (VHN), up to date of children birth registration taking place effectively at Anganwadi centres. 100 percent of the children 0-3 years were registered in Anganwadi centres; all the children get nutrition regularly with the state government initiatives. **Sukkampatti** gram panchayat has community waste disposal system and recycling of waste which is constructed through swatch bharath abhyan scheme. All the villages in gram panchayat are declared OFD (open defecation free), by the efforts of GP officials and block level officials. The village health nurse (VHN) covered 100 percent immunization, and all the children between 0-3 years are registered at Anganwadi centres.

Women empowerment:

There are 14 SHGs in **Virichiyur** gram panchayat which is comparatively very less against to the total women population; most of the women are working as daily wage labours, few of them working as agricultural labours and few are migrating labour. The agricultural extension worker meets the needs of the farmers at grama panchayat, the live stock extension worker didn't meet the needs of the livestock farmers, because of the lack of the human resource to provide service at door steps. About 6 Self Help Groups (SHGs) are formed in **Sukkampatti** gram panchayat. No producer groups were formed and majority of the village women are working as daily wage labour nearby town at construction sites, most of them as migrated labourers because of drought conditions in this GP. It was observed that the Agricultural Extension worker is not meets the requirement of farmers. Livestock extension worker at gram panchayat is in charge of the welfare of domestic as well as farm animals, Because of less livestock availability.

Financial inclusion:

In **Virichiyur** gram panchayat out of 14 only 9 Self Help Groups (SHGs) have availed bank loans. Most of them have started individual businesses and are successful in their endeavour where as in **Sukkampatti** gram panchayat out of 10 SHGs 6 groups got bank loans and full fill their financial needs with small individual works. Here in both villages the women empowerment and financial inclusion is very less.

3.13 Telangana

3.13.1 Tellapur - Wadakpalle GP Pair in Sangareddy District

From the table, the status of 6 key parameters viz., Area irrigated, Infrastructure, Economic development and Livelihood, Health Nutrition and Sanitation, Women Empowerment and Financial Inclusion with regard to the two GPs studied have been compared with the base line information.

Key Parameter-wise Progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	Total score
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Tellapur	Baseline	4	61	4	18	5	0	92
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	62	4	18	5	3	96
Wadakpalle	Baseline	2	38	0	6	3	0	49
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	57	4	15	3	3	86

The overall progress of **Tellapur GP** records the growth of 4.34 per cent and **Wadakpalle GP** with 75.51per cent when compared to the baseline status of respective GPs. The contribution of progress is mainly from the improvement of the status of key parameters such as infrastructure, health, nutrition and sanitation and financial inclusion.

Irrigated area:

In **Tellapur GP**, about 200 ha of area is under cultivation. Almost 70per cent of the crop has the support of canal irrigation, water tanks, open and bore wells and the rest by rain fed. Commercial crops Paddy and cotton are the main crops and with some proportion of vegetables. In contrast, about 226 ha of area is under cultivation in **Wadakpalle GP**. Almost 70per cent of the crop has the support of canal irrigation, water tanks, open and bore wells and the rest by rain fed. Paddy is the major commercial grown and with some proportion of vegetables.

Infrastructure:

The development of infrastructure in **Tellapur GP** is mainly related to farm based activities. About 60per cent of the HHs is dependent on farm and the remaining on non-farm activities. It has four banks viz, Andhra Bank, SBI bank and 2 APGVB banks with facility of two ATM centres. This GP is located near to the City with well-connected road network for public transport to nearest places to the Patancheru block and Hyderabad District. All the internal roads are cement concrete. Since market facility is available within the GP, residents of that GP do not go to other places to buy and sell things. Supply of essential commodities is through five PDS shops located within the GP. Uninterrupted electricity supply is available in the GP. This GP also has open pucca drainage covered with tiles slab and in some areas covered with under drainage system. This GP has one primary with high school with 600 pupil strength. All the Government offices have network connections including Gram Panchayat office and four internet cafes are there run by private concern. One PHC is available in the Village and for the emergency 108 ambulance service is available at 24x7. For the animal care veterinary hospital is also operational at the GP level with sufficient medical and para medical staff. Piped diking water with RO purified system covers 100per cent population. Landline and mobile services of almost all service providers are available. LPG is the cooking fuel for all the households. **Wadakpalle GP**, about 70per cent of the villagers are engaged in the farm activities and the rest of 30per cent are in non-farm activities. The facility of all banks is available at Patancheru block which is is 6 km away from the GP and all the households have atleast one account. The ATM facility and the internet café is operational by youths at Patancheru. The GP has received Rs. 10 lakhs from MLA grants and constructed roads and Rs. 2 lakhs for construction of bore wells. GP is well-connected with road network to all the surrounding Districts by public transport system. Electricity supply is available troughout day and night. Public transport is frequently available. Drainage is open pucca covered with tiles slab. PDS is available to distribute the essential commodities. Piped drinking water facility is also available. Mobile communication is well operationalized. All the households are having LPG connections for cooking purpose. Market facility and post office services are available in Patancheru village. One private primary school is functional in the village and ZP school is available within 6 km. The score was updated for the availability of banks, public transport, markets, clean energy, PHC, kutcha wall, kutcha roof and drainage system parameters.

Economic Development:

In **Tellapur GP**, Soil testing centre is located at 0.5 km from the GP. Government seed centre is available at Patancheru village and Fertilizer shop is available for the villagers within the GP. Two fertilizer shops are in functional by the private sector. In contrast, **Wadakpalle GP** has soil testing centre, seed centre and fertilizer shop available at Patancheru. Farmers who need farm inputs and services should go to the Patancheru,

Hyderabad District which is 20km away and Warangal Dist which is around 30 km. For any technical assistance, block level agricultural officer is available at Patancheru.

Health, Nutrition and sanitation:

In **Tellapur GP**, Community waste disposal system is being operationalized. No community bio gas or recycling of waste system is available in the GP. This is ODF GP. PHC sub centre and 8 Anganwadi centres is available in this GP to serve the need of 118 children. 100per cent coverage of immunisation with MCPC (Mother Child Protection Card) is achieved. Eight stunted children are recorded in the GP and enough care is taken by the ANM by providing nutritional supplement. ANM informed that their services will be available to the villagers by 24x7 to take care. All the delivery are institutionalised in the Government hospital. In **Wadakpalle GP**, Community waste disposal system is being operationalized and no bio-gas or recycling of waste system is available. This GP is declared as ODF. One Anganwadi centre is available at GP to cater the requirements of 30 children. It has achieved 100per cent immunisation with MCPC cards. No stunted children are record in the GP and the score was updated accordingly.

Women empowerment:

In **Tellapur GP**, there are 160 SHGs with 1968 members and eight village organizations. There are no Producer groups in the village and some of the women are also engaged in individual business like tailoring, Bangle shops, cloth stores etc. In **Wadakpalle GP**, all the women are mobilized under 12 SHGs. Livestock extension worker is not available in the village. However, this village is located near to the block which caters all the requirement of agricultural farmers and as well livestock farmers.

Financial inclusion:

In **Tellapur GP**, all SHG groups have availed bank loans. SHGs are very active and participate in all the development activities of the GP. Apart from the bank loans, these SHGs are also availing the other corporation loans and Government scheme loans for the development of their individual business. In **Wadakpalle GP**, all the SHG groups have availed the bank loans.

3.13.2 Konaimakula and Shapur GP Pair in Warangal Rural District

From the table, the status of 6 key parameters viz., Area irrigated, Infrastructure, Economic development and Livelihood, Health Nutrition and Sanitation, Women Empowerment and Financial Inclusion with regard to the two GPs studied has been compared with the base line information.

Key Parameter-wise Progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	Total score
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Konaimakula	Baseline	4	57	4	14	5	0	84
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	55	4	15	5	3	86
Shapur	Baseline	0	25	0	6	1	0	32
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	46	1	14	7	3	75

The overall progress of **Konaimakula GP** records the growth of 2.38per cent and **Shapur GP** with 134.38per cent when compared to the baseline status of respective GPs. The contribution of progress is mainly from the improvement of the status of key parameters such as infrastructure, health, nutrition and sanitation and financial inclusion.

Irrigated area:

In **Konaimakula GP**, about 282 ha of area is under cultivation. Almost 60per cent of the crop has the support of canal irrigation, open and bore wells and the rest by rain fed. Commercial crops cotton, maize and rice are the main crops and with some proportion of vegetables. In contrast, about 160 ha of area is under cultivation in **Shapur GP**. Almost 60per cent of the crop has the support of canal irrigation, open and bore wells and the rest by rain fed. Commercial crops like cotton, maize and rice are the main and with some proportion of Ground nut crops grown.

Infrastructure:

The development of infrastructure in **Konaimakula GP** is **mainly** related to farm based activities. About 60per cent of the HHs is dependent on farm and the remaining on non-farm activities. It has one SBI bank with ATM facility. This GP is located near to the City with well-connected road network for public transport to nearest places to the Geesugonda block and Narsampet and Warangal District. All the internal roads are cement concrete. All the villagers will do the market in the Warangal Dist. Market which is around 5km. Supply of essential commodities is through 3 PDS shops. 24 Hrs. electricity supply is available in the village. GP has open pucca drainage covered with

tiles slab. This GP has one primary school and one Government Junior college is running. All the Government offices have network connections including Gram Panchayat office and three internet cafes are functioning by private people. One PHC is available in the Village. Government hospital for delivery cases is under 7 km and for the emergency the Government hospital is around 9km. For the animal care veterinary hospital is also operational at the GP level with sufficient medical and para medical staff. Open pucca drainage system covers the entire village for channelling and disposal of domestic waste. Piped drinking water with RO purified system covers 100per cent population. Landline and mobile services of almost all service providers are available. LPG is the cooking fuel for all the households. **Shapur GP**, about 90per cent of the villagers are engaged in the farm activities and the rest of 10per cent will be in non-farm activities. Availability of APGVB bank is available at Gavicherla village is around 4km and all the households are having the accounts in this bank. The ATM facility and the internet café is operational by the youth at Gavicherla. Trying for ATM at the village. The GP has received Rs. 5 lakhs from MLA grants and constructed internal CC roads. GP is well-connected road network to all the surrounding Districts by public transport system. Electricity supply is 24hrs. Public transport Govt. Drainage is open pucca covered with tiles slab. PDS will distribute the essential commodities. Piped drinking water facility is available in the GP. Mobile communication is well operationalized by the villagers. All the households are having LPG connections for cooking purpose. Market facility and post office services are not available in the village and the villagers will access these facilities at Gavicherla. No primary school in the village but ZP school is available around 4 km. The score was updated for the availability of electricity use, telephone services, kutchra wall and kutchra roof parameters.

Economic Development:

In **Konaimakula GP**, Soil testing centre is located at Geesugonda block around half km, Govt. seed centre is available at Machapur village is around 2 km and Fertilizer shop is available for the villagers. One fertilizer shop is available in the GP functional by the private people. In contrast, **shapur GP** doesn't have soil testing centre, seed centre and no fertilizer shop available in the village. The farmers who needs farm inputs and services should go to the Geesugonda block 10km, Narsampet District is 20km and Warangal Dist is around 30 km. For any technical assistance, block level agricultural officer is available at Geesugonda (10KM) is the source.

Health, Nutrition and sanitation:

In **Konaimakula GP**, Community waste disposal system is being operationalized. No community bio gas or recycling of waste system in the GP. This is ODF GP. Panchayat Secretary informed that special efforts were made for construction and usage of toilets by the villagers. One Anganwadi centre is available in this GP to serve the 35 children requirement. 100per cent coverage of immunisation with MCPC (Mother Child Protection

Card). No stunted children record in the GP. ANM informed that this target is achieved because of the regular meetings and follow up actions. All the delivery cases are happened in the Government hospitals because of the scheme implemented by Telangana State. In **Shapur GP**, no community waste disposal system and no bio-gas or recycling of waste system. This GP is declared as ODF. One Anganwadi centre is available at GP to cater the requirements of 24 children. Achieved 100per cent immunisation with MCPC cards. No stunted children record in the GP and the score was updated accordingly.

Women empowerment:

In **Konaimakula GP**, there are 20 SHGs with 267 members and one village organization. There are 3 Producer groups active in the village are purchased the ground nut from the farmers as a whole sale and they sale those at the retail price in surrounding villages. Some of the women are also engaged in individual business like tailoring, Bangle shops, cloth stores etc. In **Shapur GP**, all the women's are mobilized under 29 SHGs. Producer groups were active in selling the commodities ground nut in surrounding villages. Livestock extension worker is not available in the village. However, this village is located near to the block and caters all the requirement of agricultural farmers and as well livestock farmers.

Financial inclusion:

In **Konaimakula GP**, all SHG groups have availed bank loans. SHGs are very active and participate in all the development activities of the GP. Apart from the bank loans, these SHGs are also availing the other corporation loans and Govt. scheme loans for the development of their individual business. In **Shapur GP**, all the SHG groups have availed the bank loans and are punctual in re-payment of loans further to get fresh loans.

3.13.3 Kondamadugu and Uppalaphad GP Pair in Yadadri District

From the table, the status of 6 key parameters viz., Area irrigated, Infrastructure, Economic development and Livelihood, Health Nutrition and Sanitation, Women Empowerment and Financial Inclusion with regard to the two GPs studied has been compared with the base line information.

Key Parameter-wise Progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	Total score
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Kondamadugu	Baseline	1	58	4	18	2	0	83
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	61	0	15	3	3	86
Uppalaphad	Baseline	0	25	4	12	6	2	49
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	46	0	16	6	3	75

The overall progress of **Kondamadugu GP** records the growth of 3.61per cent and **Uppalaphad GP** with 53.0per cent when compared to the baseline status of respective GPs. The contribution of progress is mainly from the improvement of the status of key parameters such as infrastructure, health, nutrition and sanitation and financial inclusion and the data was updated.

Irrigated area:

In **Kondamadugu GP**, about 1861 ha of area is under cultivation. Almost 60per cent of the crop has the support of open and bore wells and the rest by rain fed. Commercial crops cotton and paddy are the main crops and with some proportion of maize. In contrast, about 300 ha of area is under cultivation in **Uppalaphad GP**. Almost 60per cent of the crop has the support of open and bore wells and the rest by rain fed. Commercial crops cotton and paddy are the main crops and with some proportion of maize

Infrastructure:

The development of infrastructure in **Kondamadugu GP** is **mainly** related to farm based activities. About 60per cent of the HHs is dependent on farm and the remaining on non-farm activities. It has two banks viz., Canara bank and APGVB with ATM facility. This GP is located near to the City with well-connected road network for public transport to nearest places to the Bibinagar block and Yadadri District. All the internal roads are cement concrete. All the villagers will do the market in the in the GP itself. Supply of essential commodities is through 3 PDS shops. 24 Hrs. electricity supply is available in the village.

GP has open pucca drainage covered with tiles slab. This GP has one primary school and all the Government offices have network connections including Gram Panchayat office and one internet café is functioning by private people. The Government ITI College is functioning in GP. 150 students are getting trained under different trades. One PHC is available in the Village. Government hospital for delivery cases is under 5 km and for the emergency the Government hospital is around 10 km. For the animal care veterinary hospital is also operational at the GP level with sufficient medical and para medical staff. Open pucca drainage system covers the entire village for channelling and disposal of domestic waste. Piped diking water with RO purified system covers 100per cent population. Landline and mobile services of almost all service providers are available. LPG is the cooking fuel for all the households. **Uppalaphad GP**, about 60per cent of the villagers are engaged in the farm activities and the rest of will be in non-farm activities. SBI bank is available in the village and all the households are having the accounts in this bank. The ATM facility and the internet café is operational by the youth at Mothkur which is around 7km. Trying for ATM at the village. The GP has received Rs. 4 lakhs from MLA grants and constructed internal CC roads. From MGNREGS fund this GP has received Rs.16 lakhs for the construction of new building for the GP office. GP is well-connected road network to all the surrounding Districts by public transport system. Electricity supply is 24hrs. Public transport Govt. Drainage is open pucca covered with tiles slab. PDS will distribute the essential commodities. Piped drinking water facility is available in the GP. Mobile communication is well operationalized by the villagers. All the households are having LPG connections for cooking purpose. Market facility and post office services are not available in the village and the villagers will access these facilities at Mothkur. No primary school in the village but ZP school is available around 4 km. The score was updated for the availability of public transport, internet café, electricity use, piped water, clean energy, kutchra wall and kutchra roof parameters.

Economic Development:

In **Kondamadugu GP**, Soil testing centre, Govt. seed centre and Fertilizer shops are all located at Bibinagar block around 7km. In contrast, **Uppalaphad GP** doesn't have soil testing centre, seed centre and no fertilizer shop available in the village. The farmers who needs farm inputs and services should go to the Atmakur block 7km, Yadadri District is 35km. For any technical assistance, block level agricultural officer is available at Atmakur (7KM) is the source.

Health, Nutrition and sanitation:

In **Konaimakula GP**, Community waste disposal system is being operationalized. No community bio gas or recycling of waste system in the GP. This is ODF GP. Panchayat Secretary informed that special efforts were made for construction and usage of toilets by the villagers. four Anganwadi centre is available in this GP to serve the 37 children

requirement. 100per cent coverage of immunisation with MCPC (Mother Child Protection Card). No stunted children record in the GP. ANM informed that this target is achieved because of the regular meetings and follow up actions. All the delivery cases are happened in the Government hospitals. In **Uppalaphad GP**, no community waste disposal system and no bio-gas or recycling of waste system. This GP is declared as ODF. One Anganwadi centre is available at GP to cater the requirements of 10 children. Achieved 100per cent immunisation with MCPC cards. No stunted children record in the GP and the score was updated accordingly.

Women empowerment:

In **Kondamadugu GP**, there are 91 SHGs with 1250 members and three village organizations. There are no producer groups in the village and some of the women are engaged in individual business like tailoring, Bangle shops, cloth stores etc. In **Uppalaphad GP**, all the women's are mobilized under 14 SHGs. Livestock extension worker is not available in the village. However, this village is located near to the block and caters all the requirement of agricultural farmers and as well livestock farmers.

Financial inclusion:

In **Kondamadugu GP**, all SHG groups have availed bank loans. SHGs are very active and participate in all the development activities of the GP. In **Uppalaphad GP**, all the SHG groups have availed the bank loans and are punctual in re-payment of loans further to get fresh loans.

3.14 Tripura

3.14.1 Kalachari – Kulai RF Extension GP Pair in Dhalai District

As stated in the table, the status of 6 key parameters with regard to the two GPs studied has been compared as per the base line information.

Key Parameter-wise Progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	Total score
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Kalachari	Baseline	4	56	4	10	6	2	82
	Progress (Aug 2018)	1	55	2	9	5	2	74
Kulai Rf Extention	Baseline	0	30	0	10	0	0	40
	Progress (Aug 2018)	0	35	0	10	1	3	49

The overall progress of **Kalachari GP** records the negative growth rate of -9.8per cent and **Kulai RF Extension GP** with 22.5 per cent when compared to the baseline status of respective GPs. The contribution of progress is mainly from the improvement of the status of key parameters such as infrastructure, women empowerment and financial inclusion. A comparative account of status / findings of the each key parameter are as hereunder.

Area irrigated:

In **Kalachari GP**, about 567.388 acre of area is under cultivation. Crops have the support of irrigation and rain fed. Paddy is the chief crop in addition with some proportion of vegetables. In **Kulai RF Extension GP**, about 238.384 acres of area is under cultivation. River and rain fed are the main source of irrigation that support agricultural activities. Paddy is the chief crop and other crops such as mustard seeds, chilly, tula (cotton) and various vegetables are grown.

Infrastructure:

Kalachari GP is mainly both farm and non-farm based activities. About 70 per cent of the households is dependent on farm and the remaining 30per cent on non-farm activities. It has one bank with not ATM facility. But people access ATM in 7km. This GP is well connected with road network for public transport to the nearest urban places – Ambassa (45 KM) and Agartala (114 KM). All the internal roads are brick. Saturday is the day for weekly market. Surrounding villagers (of about 20 villages) take part in weekly market

traded mainly on vegetables, onions, cabbage, potatoes etc. About a month ago, milk production farm become operational at the Panchayat fully funded by the Tata Trust. Supply of essential commodities is through PDS shop. There are two PDS in the village but one is non-functional. No shortage of electricity as this met with more than 12 hrs supply. There is no vocational training centre. Health-sub-centre is available for delivering health services. The Panchayat has one homeopathy for any kind of treatment. As far as the animal care is concerned, there is no veterinary hospitals and the nearest location is block level centre which is 8km away. Villagers can access to the Vocational Educational Centre such as ITI/RSET/DDU-GKY at the Block Centre which is 7km away from the Panchayat. Open pucca drainage uncovered system covers the entire village for channelling and disposal of domestic waste. Piped drinking water covers 65per cent habitation. Mobile services of almost all service providers are available. More than 536 (75per cent) of household used LPG for cooking. Some farmers who reside nearer to the cattle field operate biogas plants. About 40per cent of the household structure is with kuccha wall and kuccha roof. Sub-post office is available. This GP has Higher Secondary School (1-12) and UJB School (Nursery to 1) under Government and there is no colleges. At present, 42 students enrolled in UJB School with only 3 teachers. Nearest college is locate at Ambassa (45KM). Similarly, about 50per cent of the households in **Kulai RF Extension GP** also engage in farm and non-farm activities. Bank and ATM facilities are available in distance of 15km located in district head quarter. Even if no bank is available in the Panchayat, money transaction is being carried out through money lender. Villagers borrowed money from the lender and return with interest percent- interest depends on the agreement made between the lender and borrower. There is no weather road connecting the village. Public transport is available, though the road condition connecting Panchayat is not well connected. Bus, van and means of transportation can access through NH44. Electricity supply is more than 12hrs. Village has an internal brick road. Internet café and common service centre is not available but it an access through mobile. Essential commodities is through PDS. Weekly market is available. The main commercial crops that the villagers sold at the market are cotton, mustard seeds, chilly (tiny chilly), field vegetables. Annual Income from these crops is approximately 2-3lacs for household. However, depend on the fluctuation of the market. More than 50per cent (388 households) of the habitants are avail to piped tap water. More than 25per cent of the household used clean energy (LPG) in cooking. About 61-80per cent of the house is with kuccha wall and kuccha roof and the rest 20per cent is pucca house. There is one Lower Primary School and one Upper Primary School in the village. No post office is available in the village and nearest post office is district headquarter Ambassa 15km away. No vocational training centre. There is one sub-centre for the Panchayat for health check-up. No veterinary centre and the nearest place is located at Ambassa 15 Km distance. There is no proper drainage system in the village.

Economic Development and Livelihoods:

In **Kalachari GP**, there is no soil testing Centre and the nearest centre is located at 7km. There is one government seeds centre and fertilizers shop. In contrary, **Kulai RF Extension GP** has no soil testing Centre In addition, government nor private seeds centre and fertilizers shop are available. Nearest centre is located at 15 km in district head quarter. For any technical assistance, block level agri- officer at Ambassa (15 Km) is the source.

Health, Nutrition and sanitation:

In **Kalachari GP**, there is no waste management system. **Community biogas** is there in the GP. However, as per the information given by the villagers, this community biogas is non-functional. This Gram Panchayat is not ODF. As informed by Village Secretary, Pradhan had taken special efforts to ensure the construction and usage of toilets by villagers. It is also said, household members who does not have latrine often do their needs within compound. It is also informed that in the past, 42 toilet material were distributed but no work. Anganwadi centre cater 98 children. 100per cent coverage of immunisation with MCTS card. The success of the 100 is due to the active involvement of ASHA and regularly available and gave suggestion on the health issue. In **Kulai RF Extension GP**, there is no waste disposal management system. It is informed that there is no biogas or recycle of waster for production use. Village is not open defecation free (ODF). So far only 20per cent (155) of the household have latrine of their own and remaining 80per cent does not have. **Kulai RF** has one public health sub-centre catering a population of 3480. 100 per cent coverage of immunisation with MCTS card. The success of 100per cent immunisation is due to active involvement and awareness spread by the health workers in the village.

Women empowerment:

There are 10 SHGs in **Kalachari GP**. Of the total, 4 groups were newly formed with an induction of new 75 household into SHGs. Of the total household, 255 (35.6per cent) household including new member were mobilised into the SHGs. 205 (28.67per cent) households are mobilised into producer groups. 202 (28.25per cent) households are supported by agricultural extensions workers whereas 70 (9.79per cent) households were supported by village based livestock extension workers. In **Kulai RF Extension GP**, there are 19 SHGs. Of the total, 3 were newly formed. So far, in Kulai RF Extension GP, about 24.45per cent (190) households were mobilised into Self Help Groups, 25 (3.21per cent) families into producer groups and about 40per cent (311) and 15per cent (116) of the household are supported by the village based Agricultural Extension Workers and Livestock Extension Workers. The Panchayat member informed that, Forest Life Committee for Women set-up in the village.

Financial inclusion:

In **Kalachari GP**, 6 SHG groups have availed bank loans except newly formed one. Most of the loaned SHGs have started their individual businesses and are successful in their endeavour. In **Kulai RF Extension GP**, 6 Self Help Group have accessed to the Bank loaned. From the loaned money, they have start individual businesses. It is informed that women member buy piglet, cotton for weaving etc.

3.15 Uttar Pradesh

3.15.1 Utwara- Madak GP Pair in Aligarh District

As stated in the table, the status of 6 key parameters with regard to the two GPs studied has been different compared to the base line information.

Key Parameter-wise Progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					Total score
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Utwara	Baseline	4	49	4	18	7	3	85
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	35	0	11	3	3	56
Madak	Baseline	4	31	0	6	0	0	41
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	38	0	7	3	3	55

A comparative account of status / findings of the each key parameter are as hereunder.

Irrigated area:

In **Utwara GP**, about 490.86 ha of area is under cultivation. Total irrigated area is 490.86 hectares, almost cent per cent of the crop is supported by irrigation through canal and bore well. The majority of the cropping system in the village includes Rice-wheat system along with potato, sugarcane, Pigeon pea and cotton. In **Madak GP**, about 277.14 ha

area is under total cultivation. Total irrigated area is 277.14 hectares. More than 50 percent of the land is under irrigation. The major crops grown in this village are paddy, wheat, sugar cane, Pigeon Pea, cotton, and vegetables like potato, and tomato.

Infrastructure:

In **Utwara GP** 90 per cent of people are engaged in farm activities and around 10 per cent of people engaged in non-farm activities. There is no bank and ATM facility in this GP. For business and internet connectivity nearest block (5-6km) is Tappal. GP has connected to all weather roads to block and district. GP also has internal cc/brick road by Gram Panchayat. For public transport villagers depend on private vehicle like auto, tempo traveller and there is no public transport. The villagers gets 10-12 hours of electricity per day for domestic and agriculture purpose. It has well-functioning Public distribution system (PDS). 50 per cent of the village is covered with piped tap drinking water. 90 per cent of the people in the village are using personal mobile for communication. Around 130 households were using LPG. 55 households with kuccha wall and kuccha roof at the village. There is no availability of post office at the village. GP has primary and junior school, for nearest block for secondary level education is Tappal (5-6 km) from the village. The GP has 100 per cent closed drainage covered by Gram panchayat. In **Madak GP** has 65 per cent people are engaged in farm activities and only 35 per cent of people are engaged non-farm activities. There is no availability of bank and ATM facilities at GP level, for business correspondence and internet connectivity nearest block is Tappal which is located 7 km from the GP. Village has all weather road connectivity to Tappal block and Aligarh District and it has also internal cc/brick road. There is no availability of public transport, but villagers depend on private vehicle such as auto, bike and tempo for transport to cities. There is availability of private computer service centre in the village. Availability of electricity is around 8-10 hours a day for domestic and irrigation purpose. The GP has well-functioning public distribution system (PDS). There is no mandis and regulated market in the village, nearest available service in Tappal block, Aligarh district. The GP has 100 per cent of area is covered with piped water. Almost all the people in the villager are using private cell phone for communication and connectivity. About 80-100 households are using LPG. About 20 households with kuccha wall and kuccha roof and remaining 480 households were Pucca. There is no availability of post office in the village; nearest post office for GP is Tappal block (5-6km) from the GP. The GP has primary and junior school facilities, for secondary and college education nearest place is Tappal which is located 5-6km from the GP. There is no availability of vocational education centres at the GP level. There is no availability of PHC/CHC centres and veterinary hospital in the Gram Panchayat

Economic development:

In **Utwara GP** there is no availability of soil testing and government seed centres at the GP level, nearest soil testing and seed centres are located 35-40 km away from the Utwara Gram panchayat and private fertilizer shop is located around 7km from the village. Majority of the farmers depend on dealers for purchasing pesticides and fertilizers. In **Madak GP** there is no availability of soil testing and government seed centres in the village Madak. Nearest is around 30-35 km from the GP. The nearest private fertilizer shops in Tappal block (5-7Km).

Health, Nutrition and Sanitation:

In **Utwara GP** there is no availability of community bio gas and waste disposal system in the village. 85 per cent of the village is Open Defecation Free (OFD) under SBM scheme. Remaining 15 per cent of the toilets are under construction. GP has one Anganwadi centre, with 60 children's in the age of 0-3 years. All the children in the Anganwadi are immunized for good health. None of the children is categorized as non-stunted as per ICDS record. In **Madak GP** there is no availability of community waste disposal and bio gas system in the village. Around 80 per cent of the village declared as open defecation free (OFD) under SBM scheme, remaining 20 per cent of the toilets are under construction. GP has one Anganwadi centres which has 50 children in the age group of 0-3 years. All the children in the Anganwadi are immunized. There is no record for stunted growth.

Women Empowerment:

In **Utwara GP** there are 5 Self-help groups (SHG) functioning in the village and there is no producer groups (PG) at GP level. In **Madak GP** there are 15 Self-help groups (SHG) functioning in the village and there is no producer groups (PG) at GP level. None of the family is supported by agriculture and livestock based extension services in the village. Nearest agriculture and livestock officers available at block level of Aligarh district.

Financial inclusion:

In **Utwara GP** there are 5 Self-help groups which have accessed bank loans. In **Madak GP** 10 self-help groups have accessed bank loans.

3.15.2 Sirsa- Akouni GP Pair in Gonda District

As stated in the table, the status of 6 key parameters with regard to the two GPs studied has been different compared to the base line information.

Key Parameter-wise Progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	Total score
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Sirsa	Baseline	3	56	4	18	0	0	81
	Progress (Aug 2018)	3	33	0	12	0	0	48
Akouni	Baseline	3	38	0	6	0	0	47
	Progress (Aug 2018)	3	35	0	11	0	0	49

A comparative account of status / findings of the each key parameter are as hereunder.

Irrigated area:

In **Sirsa GP**, about 229.79 ha of area is under cultivation. Total irrigated area is 97.75 hectares, almost 50 percent of the crop has support by irrigation through canal and bore well. The majority of the cropping system in the village includes Rice-wheat system along with potato, sugarcane, red gram and cotton. In **Akouni GP**, about 669.76 ha area under total cultivation. Total irrigated area is 378.98 hectares. More than 50 percent of the land is under irrigation. The major crops grown in this village are paddy, wheat, sugar cane, red gram, cotton, and vegetables like cabbage, cauliflower and potato.

Infrastructure:

In **Sirsa GP** 60 per cent of people engaged in farm activities and around 40 percent of people engaged in non-farm activities. There is no bank and ATM facilities at a village. For business and internet connectivity nearest block (6-8km) is Nawabganji. GP has connected to all weather road to block and district. GP also has internal cc/brick road by Gram Panchayat. For public transport villagers depends on private vehicle like auto, tempo traveller, there is none of the public transport connected to block or district. There is no internet or common service centre located in the village, nearest computer service centre is Nawabganji block (6-8km) from the Sirsa. The villagers gets 8-10 hours of electricity per day for domestic and agriculture purpose. It has well-functioning Public distribution system (PDS), nearest mandis/regulated market for village is Nawabganji that

is 6-8km from the village. 100 per cent of the village is covered with piped tap drinking water. 90 per cent of the people in the village were using personal mobile for communication. Around 50 per cent that is 350 households were using LPG. 130 households with kuccha wall and kuccha roof at the villages. There is no availability of post office at the village. GP has primary and middle school, for nearest block for secondary level education is Nawabganj (6-8km) from the village. There is no vocational centres available in the GP. There is no PHC/CHC centres available at the GP level. There is no veterinary clinic hospital located at the village level, nearest hospital is 6-8km from the block. The GP has 100 per cent closed drainage covered by Gram panchayat. In **Akouni** GP: Gram Panchayat has 85 per cent people engaged in farm activities and only 15 per cent of people are engaged non-farm activities. There is no availability of bank and ATM facilities at GP level, for business correspondence and internet connectivity nearest block is Belsar which is located 6-7km from the GP. Village has all weather road connectivity to Belsar block and Gonda District and it has also internal cc/brick road. There is no availability of public transport, but villagers depends on private vehicle such as auto, bike and tempo for transport to cities. There is availability of private computer service centre in the village. Availability of electricity is around 10-13hours a day for domestic and irrigation purpose. The GP has well-functioning public distribution system (PDS). There is no mandis and regulated market in the village, nearest available service in Belsar block, Gonda district. The GP has 40 per cent of area is covered with piped water. Almost all the people in the villager are using private cell phone for communication and connectivity. About 600 household using LPG. About 150 households with kuccha wall and kuccha roof and remaining 500 households were Pucca in an Akouni village. There is no availability of post office in the village, nearest post office for GP is Belsar block (6-8km) from the GP. The GP has primary and middle school facilities, for secondary and college education nearest place is Belsar which is located 6-8km from the GP. There is no availability of vocational education centres at the GP level. There is no availability of PHC/CHC centres in the Gram Panchayat. There is no availability of veterinary hospitals service for livestock, nearest hospital is around 8km from the village. There is no closed drainage facilities in the village.

Economic development:

In **Sirsa** GP there is no availability of soil testing and government seed centres at the GP level, nearest soil testing and seed centres are located 20-25 km away from the Sirsa Gram panchayat and private fertilizer shop is located around 8 km from the village. Majority of the farmers depends on the input dealers for purchasing pesticides and fertilizers. In **Akouni** GP: there is no availability of soil testing and government seed centres in the village Akouni. Nearest is around 10-15 km from the GP. The nearest private fertilizer shop is in Belsar block (5-6Km).

Health, Nutrition and Sanitation:

In **Sirsa** GP there is no availability of community bio gas and waste disposal system in the village. 80 per cent of the village is Open Defecation Free (OFD) under SBM scheme. Remaining 20 per cent of the toilets under construction. GP has one Anganwadi centre having 80 children in the age of 0-3 years. All the children in the Anganwadi are immunized regularly for good health of children. There is none of the children categorized as non-stunted as per ICDS record. In **Akouni** GP there is no availability of community waste disposal and bio gas system in the village. Around 60 per cent of the village declared as open defecation free (OFD) under SBM scheme, remaining 40 per cent of the toilets under construction. GP has one Anganwadi centres which includes 150 children in the age group of 0-3 years. All the children in the Anganwadi were immunized regularly. There is none of the children were categorized as non-stunted as per ICDS records.

Women Empowerment:

In **Sirsa** GP there is no of the Self-help groups (SHG) were functioning in the village and there is no producer groups (PG) at GP level. There is none of the family is supported by agriculture and livestock based extension services in the village. Nearest agriculture and livestock officers available at block level of Gonda district. In **Akouni** GP there is no of the Self-help groups (SHG) were functioning in the village and there is no producer groups (PG) at GP level. There is none of the family is supported by agriculture and livestock based extension services in the village. Nearest agriculture and livestock officers available at block level of Gonda district.

Financial inclusion:

In **Sirsa** GP and in **Akouni GP** none of the Self-help groups have accessed bank loan.

3.15.3 Lalaganj– Savaralala GP Pair in Basti District

As stated in the table, the status of 6 key parameters of the two GPs studied have shown progress from the base line data.

Key Parameter-wise progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					Total score
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Lalaganj	Baseline	4	55	4	18	0	0	81
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	61	2	13	7	2	89
Savaralala GP Average	Baseline	4	27.3	0	1	0	0	32.3
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	35.7	0	12	2.3	1	55

Irrigated area

In **Lalaganj**, about 2000 ha of area is under cultivation. Almost 70 % of the crop has the support of canal irrigation and the rest by rain fed, bore well and tank. Wheat, paddy and sugarcane are chief crops in addition some proportion of vegetables and seasonal crops. In **Savaralala Gram Panchayat**, agriculture depends mainly on canal irrigation which covers almost 80% of the cultivated area. Bore wells and lift irrigation are the other sources of irrigation for remaining cultivated area. Similarly the main agriculture crop of the Panchayat is wheat, sugarcane and paddy.

Infrastructure

Lalaganj GP is mainly related to farm based activities. The Panchayat has market place to sell vegetables and other farm products. It has two banks with ATM facility namely SBI and Central Bank. This GP is situated on state highway well connected with road network for public transport to nearest urban places. All the internal roads are cement concrete. There is no internet cafe operated by private players in the GP. Supply of essential commodities is through 3 PDS shops. Frequency of electricity cut is seen more in the Panchayat. There is one PHC for delivering health services to people of this Panchayat. As far as the animal care is concerned, it was stated that in the particular Panchayat there is no veterinary clinic. But on call a government veterinary doctor used to visit the panchayat for animal care. Open pucca drainage system covers the entire village for

channelling and disposal of domestic waste. In terms of drinking water facilities the panchayat is connected with pipe to almost 80% household. Landline and mobile services of almost all service providers are available. LPG is the cooking fuel for HH level. School facilities are also available. In contrast to the high performing GP, **Saveralala** GP has scored 42 in various parameters, as per baseline survey 2018, hence as per the survey results of 2018, the extent of infrastructure development steadily inclined to 42 from 30. To avail the bank facility people have to go 3 Km. There are other transportation service like auto rickshaw by the private owners. This became possible because of its PMGSY road connectivity to the NH. All the internal roads in the villages are cement concrete. There are few areas which has connected with bricks. With regard to the domestic use of electricity there is no power shortage issues but sometimes there will be power cut off. Regarding the PDS, large section of the people depends on the ration shop, and in Severalala panchayat in each revenue village one ration shop exists. As far as the drinking water facility is concerned only one habitation is connected with pipe water as per the baseline survey of 2018. Other villagers such as Kuwan Gaon and Dighita, depend on gravity and bore water.

Economic Development

In **Lalganj** GP, it was found that the Soil testing Centre is located nearly about 30 KM away from the Panchayat; people pay visit to the block to avail the services. There is one govt. seed centre and two private seed centres. Private fertilizer shops are available. Contrarily, no soil testing centre, no seed centre and no fertiliser shops available in **Saveralala** GP. The farmers who needs farm inputs and services should go to the nearest town – (25 KM).

Health, Nutrition and sanitation

In **Lalganj** GP there is a community gas or recycling of waste system in the GP as per the baseline survey 2017. When interacted with the GP secretary, it was informed that it got damaged. This is ODF Gram Panchayat. Three Anganwadi centres in this GP cater to cover the total requirement of 315 children. 100% coverage of immunisation with MCTC card is recorded. In case of Saveralala GP, no community waste disposal system and no bio-gas or recycling of waste is there. The three villages are not ODF. In this panchayat one Anganwadi centre and one Mini-Anganwadi centre exist to cater the service for 165 children. The Panchayat Achieved 100% immunisation (MCTS cards). As per the information provided by the ANM worker no stunted children recorded in the GP.

Women empowerment:

The state of women empowerment in **Lalganj** GP is lagging behind as it was informed by the SHG-link officers that only 7 SHGs groups have been formed. All the 7 groups are

producer groups as all are engaged in producing toys, pickle, household needs etc. In **Severalala** GP, the formation of SHG has just started.

Financial inclusion:

In **Lalganj** GP, out of 7 SHG Groups only 3 groups have availed bank loan. Most of them are producer groups and are successful in their endeavour, whereas in **Saveralal** GP, the situation is apathy as no group has been formed so far and no bank transaction has taken place.

3.15.4 Banpur – Korma GP Pair in Basti District

As stated in the table, the status of 6 key parameters of the two GPs studied have shown progress from the base line data.

Key Parameter-wise progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	Total score
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Banpur	Baseline	4	55	4	18	0	0	81
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	60	2	13	2	2	83
Korma GP Average	Baseline	2.667	28.7	0	3.333333	0	0	34.7
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	30.3	0	8.333333	0	0	42.7

Irrigated area

In **Banpur**, about 2500 hacter of area is under cultivation. Almost 70 % of the crop has the support of canal irrigation. Wheat, paddy and sugarcane are chief crops grown. Whereas **Korma** GP bore wells and lift irrigation are the sources of irrigation. Sugar cane is the major crop along with vegetables.

Infrastructure

Banpur GP has two banks with ATM facility namely, co-operative Bank and Central Bank. All the internal roads are cementing concrete. Panchayat is having daily regular market along with weekly market and Sabji Mandi. As it has been stated that there is no internet cafe operated by private players in the GP. Supply of essential commodities is through 3 PDS shops. Frequency of electricity is seen more in the Panchayat. PHC and sun centres are available but there is no Vet clinic. Open pucca drainage system covers the entire villages for channelling and disposal of domestic waste. In terms of drinking water facilities the panchayat is connected with pipe to almost 60% household and new connections are on the line. Landline and mobile services are available. LPG gas is the main cooking fuel for majority of the HH level. 70% population are using the clean energy as fuel. As far as education is concerned this GP has 3 primary and one upper primary school under Government. In contrast to the high performing GP, **Korma GP** has scored 43 in various parameters, as per baseline survey 2018, hence as per the survey results of 2018, the extent of infrastructure development steadily inclined to 43 from 35. In **Korma GP**, all HHs are engaged in farm or non-farm activities. There is no bank. For internet and ATM the villagers have to move around 3 Km to get the service. As far as the transportation is concerned majority of the population use auto rickshaw for the mode of communication and some have their own vehicle. All the internal roads in the villages are cement concrete. Regarding the PDS, large section of people depend on the ration shop. In this panchayat largely people go to the nearby market for their daily needs. As far as the drinking water facility is concerned none of the habitation is connected with pipe water as per the baseline survey of 2018. During the interaction it was stated that in the year 2016, 90% the household had LPG gas connection under Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojna but later on the use of LPG gas connection reduced to 50%. The reason being as stated by the secretary and other representatives is that in the beginning LPG users under the Ujjawala scheme use to get it in less cost after that there is a sudden increase in the rate, so people stopped using LPG and the percentage decreased.

Economic Development

In **Banpur GP**, it was found that the Soil testing Centre is situated in the panchayat. There is one govt. seed centre and one private seed centre are available. Two fertilizer shops are also available. Whereas there is no soil testing centre, no seed centre and no fertiliser shop can be found in **Korma GP**. The farmers who need farm inputs and services should go to the nearest town – (10 KM).

Health, Nutrition and sanitation

In **Banpur GP**, there is a community waste disposal centre and also panchayat has established a Solid Waste management Unit. There is a community gas or recycling of waste system in the GP. The Panchayat is an ODF Gram Panchayat. Three Anganwadi

centres in this GP cater to cover the total requirement of 390 children. 100% coverage of immunisation is done. In case of Korma **GP**, no community waste disposal system and no bio-gas or recycling of waste. All the villages are 100% ODF. In this panchayat two Anganwadi centre exist to cater the service for 126 children. The Panchayat Achieved 100% immunisation. As per the information provided by the ANM worker no stunted children recorded in the GP.

Women Empowerment:

Banpur has registered 10 SHGs group with a total of 180 members. These groups are newly formed and have availed the loan through Cash Credit Limit. Contrast to that **Korma GP**, has different situation as the panchayat has SHG groups which are formed in 2017 but did not availed any loan because of the group's inactiveness.

Financial Inclusion:

The financial inclusion of women through SHG in both the Panchayat suggest that there is a financial activity/transaction with regard to the SHG groups in Banpur Gram Panchayat but no such activities in Korma Panchayat.

3.15.5 Gana – Chakiya GP Pair in Basti District

As stated in the table, the status of 6 key parameters of the two GPs studied have shown progress from the base line data.

Key Parameter-wise progress								
GP Village	Status	Basic parameters (Area irrigated)	Key parameters					Total score
			Infrastructure	Economic development and Livelihood	Health, Nutrition and sanitation	Women Empowerment	Financial inclusion	
Max score		4	64	4	18	7	3	100
Gana	Baseline	4	55	4	18	0	0	81
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	62	4	18	0	0	88
Chakiya GP Average	Baseline	4	22.7	0	1	0.667	0	28.3
	Progress (Aug 2018)	4	29.3	0	12.66667	1	0	47

Irrigated area

In **Gana**, about 1500 ha of area is under cultivation. Almost 70 % of the crop has the support of canal irrigation and the rest by rain fed, bore well and tank. Wheat, paddy and sugarcane are chief crops in addition some proportion of vegetables and seasonal crops. Whereas in **Chakiya** Gram Panchayat, agriculture depends mainly on canal irrigation which covers almost 80% of the cultivated area. Bore wells and lift irrigation are the other sources of irrigation for remaining cultivated area. Similarly the main agriculture crop of the Panchayat is wheat, sugarcane and paddy.

Infrastructure

The development of infrastructure in **Gana** GP is mainly related to farm based activities. The Panchayat has market place and quite adjacent to the district head quarter, It has two banks with ATM facility namely SBI, Central Bank. This GP is situated on state highway well connected with road network for public transport to nearest urban places. All the internal roads are cementing concrete. Panchayat is having daily regular market along with weekly market and Sabji Mandi. Friday is the day for weekly market. Nearly 2 Panchayats surrounding villagers take part in retail and wholesale trade mainly on vegetables, household items and other groceries etc. Supply of essential commodities is through 1 PDS shop. Frequency of electricity cut is seen more in the Panchayat, so it can be well stated that there is a power shortage. During the interaction it was found that there is no technical/vocational institutions established. There is one PHC and 1 sub centre for delivering health services to the citizen of the Panchayat. As far as the animal care is concerned, it was stated that in the particular Panchayat there is no veterinary clinic but adjacent to the panchayat a veterinary clinic is available. But on call a government veterinary doctor used to visit the panchayat for animal care. Open pucca drainage system covers the entire village for channelling and disposal of domestic waste. In terms of drinking water facilities the panchayat is connected with pipe to almost 80% household and rest are newly segregated from joint family, so yet to get the pipe connection. Landline and mobile services of almost all service providers are available. LPG is the cooking fuel for HH level. As far as education is concerned this GP has 2 primary and one upper primary schools under the Government. There are other private players running English medium schools. The panchayat has not high school so one has to go around 2-4 KM to attend the school. In contrast to the high performing GP, **Chakiya** GP has scored 47 in various parameters. The panchayat has not any banking facilities for daily transaction, so they have to go around 5 KMs to avail the facilities. But, they also do not have frequent Public transport facility. All the internal roads in the villages are cement concrete. With regard to the domestic use of electricity there is no power shortage issue but sometimes there will be power cut off. Regarding the PDS, large section of the people depends on the ration shop, and in Chakia panchayat in each revenue village one ration shops is available. During the interaction it was stated that in the year 2016 almost all the

household has LPG gas connection under Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojna but later on the use of LPD gas reduced to 50%. In this panchayat only 20% people are having the kuchha houses while large section of the people in the panchayat are having pucca houses. With regard to the available of school there are two primary school in two villages and one upper primary school. High school is not there in the panchayat. Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY is not existed in the panchayat but can be access nearby panchayat. Sub-centre is there operated through ANM.

Economic Development

In **Gana GP**, it was found that the Soil testing Centre is situated in the panchayat There is one govt. seed centre and one private seed centre are available. The Government supplies sufficient quantity of paddy seeds to the farmers. One fertilizer shop is available. Whereas , no soil testing centre, no seed centre and no fertiliser shop can be found in **Chakia GP**. For any technical assistance, block level agricultural officer at Kudaraha (15 KM) is the source.

Health, Nutrition and sanitation

In **Gana GP**, there is a community waste disposal but due to some unforeseen circumstances it is not working. Recently the panchayat has established a Solid Waste management in the panchayat. There is a community gas or recycling of waste system in the GP. The Panchayat is an ODF free Gram Panchayat. Two Anganwadi centres in this GP cater to cover the total requirement of 265 children. 100% coverage of immunisation is recorded with MCTC card. In case of **Chakiya GP**, no community waste disposal system and no bio-gas or recycling of waste due to non-availability of land and scattered villages. Only two villages are 100% ODF. In this panchayat one Anganwadi centre exists to cater the service for 110 children. The Panchayat Achieved 100% immunisation (MCTS cards). As per the information provided by the ANM worker no stunted children recorded in the GP.

Women Empowerment:

The state of women empowerment in **Gana GP** is lagging behind as it was informed by the SHG-link officers that after convergence of SGSY, the panchayat is newly forming the SHG group. As there is no formation of SHG group there is no producer group from SHG members. Same situation prevails in **Chakiya GP** also.

Financial Inclusion:

Due to non-functional and non-availability of SHGs in this two GPs SHGs have not availed loan till now.

General Findings:

As encountered during the study, there are some other well-performing GPs in the states which are doing better than the high performing GPs identified, reported and uploaded by the states into the Mission Antyodaya website. As informed by the state officials, the investigators who were engaged in baseline data collection could not understand the proper meaning of indicators, therefore the assigning of weightages happened to be not exact; in some cases it was low reporting and in some cases it was high reporting of scores. As a result, there are cases of some distortions. It requires validation of indicators and tracking systems in order to ensure continuous monitoring systems. However, these differences have been rectified and updated during the study for the sample GPs and reported the progress with correct figure of score against the indicator / key parameter.

4. Summary of Findings on Success of Village Development

Keeping the convergence and accountability as the key for monitoring the progress and performance of the Mission Antyodaya Gram Panchayats, this chapter summarizes the performances of 50 GP pairs with regard to the village development. In conclusion, it deals with the factors and underlying reasons for such cases of better performance in utilization of human and financial resources effectively.

1. Active social participation is critical

Strong community participation in the Gram Panchayat has been found crucial compared to the GP with poor community participation. Collective decision is the key for any good cause. Due to active participation of community as an entity, many things could be possible for village development. This active participation had happened in the high performing GPs. For example, **Chandrapur and Dadh Khurd** Gram Panchayats in Ahmednagar (Maharashtra) have realized the importance of social participation by organising the village festivities like installation of single Ganesh idol for the whole village - one village, one Ganapati. There is no HH level Ganesh idol worship as it happens generally in other villages which cause pollution during immersion. **Koujalagi GP** of Belagavi district (Karnataka) represents the community involvement and their strong commitment towards the GP development. Many of the educated, local leaders, state leaders form this GP and retired people from government services are involved in the GP development process. Each and every activity taken up by the Gram Panchayat was supported by the community. Being a single unit, in Koujalagi Gram Panchayat, all the facilities are centrally located compared to the Lolatur GP (LP-MAGP). Majority of the works are completed under convergence of PMKSY, PMGSY, MGNREGS, PMAY, SBM works like roads, check dams, culverts, recharge pits, farm ponds, drainage etc. using central, state and local donors support. **Parinche** Gram Panchayats in Pune district (Maharashtra), through social participation, it is made possible to bring change in the waste management. Awareness campaign was organized in the village and a collection pit was made for channeling drainage in order to decompose the waste appropriately. In the same village, the mahila mandals ran a campaign for de-addiction in the GP which included awareness and counselling to HHs. The issue was discussed regularly in gram sabhas and as a result, the GP is now addiction free.

In **Ampolu GP**, Gara block, Srikakulam district and **Kambavalsa GP** in komarada block both GPs have shown high performance in Andhra Pradesh. School teachers have shown active social participation by encouraging the children and their parents on health and hygiene issues. Creation of awareness on environmental issues by the school teachers helped the community to understand the importance of hygiene and also helped them to maintain their surrounding neat and clean and sustain hygiene. Further, the District

Collector motivated the teachers in performing those tasks and in turn those teachers encouraged the students to follow hygienic practices. Teachers are also members in committees for checking quality of mid-day meal and monitoring in all stages of activities. Teachers also encourage the children to take part in science talent test competing with other corporate schools. Two students won the first prize. During the interaction, the teacher named Lakshmi who is the mother of block level officer of that district expressed her concern that if we nurture the children well in the primary school in all aspects and that can help the students in maintaining discipline and attaining higher education. She says, "it is a great satisfaction to be a teacher in rural area". She writes patriotic songs, tune them and teach the children to sustain their patriotic spirit in the mind. Commitment of teachers in shaping the children towards moral and social responsibility is noteworthy. Different sections of village are involved in one or the other activity contributing for the social participation which is seen key in sensitizing the development functionaries in well performing villages.

2. Leadership and decision making functioning of elected representatives

The efforts and commitment of village president is seen different from GP to GP. It is apt to attribute that the leadership role is a significant contributor for high performance GPs which happened as a result of conducting gram sabhas regularly, taking decisions with peoples participation, etc. Although **Gadhula GP** (Gujarat) is getting location advantage but it has another advantage of having active Gram Panchayat members. Sarpanch and Upa-Sarpanch are active enough to look after major issues of Gram Panchayat. They are playing vital role in shaping GP development. It is seen that the Panchayat President of the **Baktra GP** (Madhya Pradesh) is young and he has lot of dreams to develop his Gram Panchayat. Panchayat president is educated, active and used to take interest for all kind of development programmes of the government. So, capacity and education of the PRIs members have a significant role with regard to development of their own constituency and GP as a whole. There is effective coordination between the Secretary and GP President along with other PRIs members making the functions of the GP to run smoothly compared to the other GP (LP-MAGP). In **Bela**, Bhandara District (Maharashtra), the panchayat executive body is quite active having better connectivity with district headquarters in terms of road, transport, education, health and so on. On other side, comparatively the performance of LP-MAGPs depends on the family members of village president as a result of low education of the president. This also affect the performance of PRI functionaries working at village level as well as to get required support from higher level functionaries that would result in the failure quite often. The efforts of Mahila mandals under the leadership of Sarpanch in **Parinche** (Maharashtra) achieved making the GP a de-addiction village. In **Ampolu and Kajuluru GPs** (AP), the village presidents have made significant effort which resulted in taking appropriate decision in making the construction of IHHLs for community level with the participation of all sections.

Primarily, villagers would like to see the effective leadership in terms of implementation of development activities in a transparent manner. Leaders have taken decisions in consultation with the other functionaries. Participation and acceptance by the community is made mandatory by the high performing GPs. Whereas this effort is weak in most of the low performing GPs.

3. Effective functioning of Panchayat Raj functionaries

Efficient gram panchayat officials with a will to involve in village development are seen in **Chandrapur** Gram Panchayat in Ahmednagar dist (Maharashtra). It is important to note that almost all the infrastructural facilities like construction of roads, availability of piped water, schools and health care centre through Governments administrative system using exclusively allotted funds. As confirmed by the village elders, the role of local government officials and gram panchayat members play a crucial role in the process of bringing and maintaining such basic infrastructural facilities at village level appropriately. This HPGP through its efficient members, has moved to e-governance which paved way for success in creating awareness about various social issues and making every transaction of GP in more transparent manner. **Knamwargram** is another GP in Maharashtra which has very good infrastructural facilities like ATM, Bank, weekly market, schools, Anganwadies, Panchayat office, electricity, transport and roads and people are getting good access as a result of proper maintenance. Because of this, the villagers acknowledged the role and efforts of Panchayat executive body, which include Sarpanch, Panchayat Members, Secretary, Accountant, Anganwadi workers, and Kotwal. These facilities are being managed well so that everyone can access them. This body utilises the developmental funds properly. Because, the people of this village are well educated and socially & politically motivated, therefore, they do not let executive body to misuse the developmental funds. Since they have unity at community and village level, they participate in each gram sabha meeting and contribute for decision making. Such motivation camps are being organized in other villages by Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission (MSRLM). The best efforts of Panchayat Raj functionaries of **Tehare**, a HP-MAGP, has led to provide a community hall to the SHG members, as endorsed by SHG members primarily for carrying out their entrepreneurial activities.

Functioning of core PRI functionaries with apt response is noticed to be very important driving force for the better performance of GPs in orderly manner.

4. Effective functioning of Sectoral department functionaries

Though the role of sectoral departments are not uniform across the GPs (high and low performing), the interest paid by individuals (officials) with regard to the subject concerned is noteworthy. In **Periyapatti** Gram Panchayat of Tirupur district of Tamil Nadu, the Village Health Nurse (VHN) and the Anganwadi teachers update their records regularly (everyday update on Immunization and birth registration) and also give awareness to all

the gram panchayat people especially to women on health and hygiene by door to door visit. The block coordinator, MSRLM of the **Tehare** HP-MAGP is very active and motivated to bring women's participation by mobilising over 400 HHs into the fold of micro-finance through SGH activities. With this consistent effort, it is observed that women are able to utilize the benefits of SHG bank loan facilities for running their enterprises successfully. The cooperative society formed under agriculture is serving the needs of farmers in **Baktra** in Sehore District, Madhya Pradesh. The SHGs in this GP are very active in producer groups and ultimately the farmers are beneficial compared to the performance of comparable GP.

Usually, the representative officials of the sectoral departments are stationed at block level. However, the attendance / association of officials of sectoral department like agricultural, horticultural, fisheries animal husbandry, etc with important meetings at low performing GPs is poor compared to the prominence given to the high performing GPs. As a result of that even most of the Gram Panchayat presidents of low performing GPs are not aware of the officials concerned to any particular sectoral department. This results in the poor evaluation of the natural resources available at GP level and in making the plan prepared appropriately for the utilization of these resources. The prime duty of making the availability of technical services particularly in the field of agriculture, horticulture, livestock management, etc is still a dream for most of the deprived people belonging to the GPs not performing well.

5. Awareness on Government schemes

High level of awareness on government schemes is seen evident in well performing GPs. Because of the high educational status and social background, the public representatives are capable of utilizing the opportunities. They are aware of the various government schemes for the benefit of village as well as deprived people. In **Chandrapur GP** (Maharashtra), this advantage of having efficient, educated and skilled Gram Sevak and panchayat members is observed to have followed up with the necessary procedures in order to avail the benefits of the development schemes such as PMGSY, Indira Awaas Yojana etc. The SHG members of **Tehare** HP-MAGP are encouraged to take bank loans for starting new enterprise and for upscaling the present enterprise. Total 28 SHGs have availed loans from the bank and they are into garment business.

In general, the public representatives belonging to well performing GPs are active in participation and keen in knowing the govt policies, strategies, programmes, schemes, etc. Most of them have undergone good number of capacity building trainings and still they are eager to participate if they get an opportunity. This enthusiasm is lacking in most of the people in low performing GPs.

6. Advantages of GP village being a single unit

Major / single Gram panchayat village has greater advantage than the GP with more number of villages. Except one or two HP-MAGPs, most of the LP-MAGPs have more than two villages / hamlets under main village (GP) – For example, Thirlangi GP has two villages, Palem GP has 3 villages, and Lothu gedda GP has 10 villages in **AP**, Sagarpur GP has 3 villages in **Bihar**, Ghatshila GP has 2 villages in **Jharkhand**, Lolatur has 2 villages in **Karnataka**, Anwalighat has 2 villages in **Madhya Pradesh**, Ramdaspur GP has 5 villages in **Odisha** and three villages each from Savaralala GP, Korma GP and Chakiya in **Uttar Pradesh** sample states.

Being single unit of **Vaddadi GP** (AP), all the facilities are centrally located compared to the scattered 10 villages of **Lothu Gedda GP** (LP-MAGP). As such the availability of services are not uniform to all villagers of Lothu Gedda GP. Anganwadies exist only in 5 different villages of Lothu Gedda GP compared to the 8 anganwadies in one Vaddadi GP. Out of 10 villages, 6 villages have Anganwadies. The link workers will take care of the children of other villages, bring them to the nearest Anganwadi and drop them back to the respective villages at the end of day. Similar situation arises in all GPs which have more number of villages / hamlets. From this, it can be understood that allocation of funds in accordance with the population size of the GP is not in preference to the GPs having more hamlets; less population with more number of GPs (LP-MAGPs) are getting less funds against the requirement of development needs. For example, the total length of road network of a GP covering all hamlets requires more funds than the GP with less total length of roads in a single unit of GP.

7. Locational advantages and better access to opportunities

Panthawada GP (Gujarat) is located near the famous Dantiwada dam. It is also a place of tourist attraction. Apart from this Dam, the location of Panchayat on the State Highway has access to Ambaji Temple and Mount Abu. Tourists to these places pass through this Panchayat. It has its own source of revenue from House tax, shop tax and Water tax. In addition, it has daily regular market and in the last one year numbers of shops have increased based the demand from the tourists. Villagers get some income by selling toys, food items to the tourists who visit Dantiwada Dam. They used to sell toys, food items, home decors and cosmetics, though it is seasonal and uncertain. **Vaddadi GP** (AP) is located on state high way which is parallel connectivity to the national high way 5. So, vehicular movement is almost equal to the NH. Therefore, commercial operations to meet the requirement of traffic are very huge at High performing GP – Vaddadi which in turn generate revenue to the GP for developmental needs. In addition, Vaddadi has established market place with huge activity daily as well as weekly. People of **Baktra GP** (Madhya Pradesh) become financially sound as the GP is located nearer to the main road. People used to go to Bhopal to get work. This become additional source of income other than their livelihood based on agriculture. **Parinche** (Maharashtra), being nearer to

Saswad highway having connecting road to Pune city, has many advantages. Because of the good road connectivity, access to specialised healthcare and higher education facilities are being availed. As good infrastructural facilities are accessible, villagers do not prefer to migrate. In addition, the GP has an advantage of having some tourist places such as Purander fort and Bhuleshwar temple. In another GP **Tehare**, It has a locational advantage of being near to tourist place - Shirdi Sai temple. It provides livelihood opportunities to the villagers and also revenue to the GP. The **Bela** (Maharashtra), is also a HPGP which is located near to district headquarter (Bhandara) with all the basic infrastructural facilities like road (NH-6), transport, Bank, ATM, Primary Health Centre school and son. This village has also an advantage to access government schemes. Because, a considerable proportion of people are well educated and have government and private jobs, their socio-economic, political & cultural life is quite progressive and their participation in gram sabha meetings and decision making at panchayat level is remarkable. It is possible for the technical / sectoral officials to make visits to the village and implement government schemes effectively on time. Development of infrastructure, industrialization and urbanisation has been made possible due to nearest location of the village to city.

8. Collaborative institutional support from outside

Institutional support extended by some outside organizations is mainly focused on the high performing GPs than the other one. This is again the matter of choosing the GP which is convenient to the institution concerned than the GP which is on demand. Adoption of villages by individual and organisations is seen better for the development of villages. Their contributions are observed on particular aspect of development. In **Koujalagi** GP, Karnataka, KVK introduced a few crop varieties which made significant improvement in the crop yield benefitting the farmers which were earlier not so happy with the low yielding varieties. KVK in Hulkoti GP supply seeds to farmers and do extension activities. Organic farming is another practice the farmers are ready to adopt it. NGOs are also seen appropriately to the development of villages. SDMET-NGO in Koujalagi GP, Karnataka played a crucial role in women empowerment. In addition to the formation of SHGs, the NGO has provided training to women in income generation activities and awareness creation. Few women trained by this NGO have contested in the Gram Panchayat elections also. In **Veldurthi** Gram Panchayat (AP), the institutional mechanism developed under SERP-VELUGU programme helped to generate awareness and mobilization particularly women SHGs. Under this programme, the official machinery (Asst project managers, community coordinators, village assistants are playing major role to mobilise the community towards various developmental activities. In **Kerala**, Kudambasree programme is active in all GPs in implementation of govt schemes through women participation. However, the effectiveness is not uniform in all GPs as the effectiveness largely depends on the commitment of person-in charge of the activity.

In **Parinche** HP-MAGP(Maharashtra), Asmita Bhavan NGO has trained 2 women from the village as 'Digital Sakhi' who were trained in basic computer knowledge. These 2 trained women then taught computer to the other women in the village which resulted in significant progress in making women digital system. 19 Women were also trained for tailoring course by the same organisation. The trained women played an important role in creating awareness amongst the villagers about various schemes also. Regular conduct of Mahila Gram Sabhas has helped in enhancing the knowledge and awareness about various schemes in the village. In the same village, Zila co-operative bank which has its ATM along with 2 co-operative credit societies playing a crucial role in giving loans and credits to farmers especially for taking commercial/cash crops like sugar cane and for other agricultural activities. The village also has its own *Kharedi- Vikri Kendra*- a point of purchase centre which helps the villagers in supplying their agricultural goods to nearby industry and larger market. This has led the village to flourish in agriculture sector. As informed by village elders of **Knamwargram** (HP- MAGP), Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission has been working towards providing employment and livelihood opportunities to the people through dairy, livestock, SHGs, community based organisation, and village organisation. It has also been playing a major role in making people aware of various government schemes like old age pension, education loan, and government schemes for farmers and other employment and livelihood related schemes. A total of 32 SHGs from Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal (MAVIM), a government organisation involved in overall development of women through financial and resource support are active in **Tehare** village in mobilising over 400 HHs. The village has presence of **Pravavra Gramin Sangh Co-operative** not only helped in providing employment opportunities to the villagers though skill development programs but has also contributed in creating awareness though educational activities by their education society. Similarly Village Organizations have also played an important role. In **Sagarapur GP** SHGs have played a significant role in constructing 525 toilets.

Panthawada GP having livestock extension services, milk production ii the village has become second main occupation of the people. GP has its own collection and chilling center facilitated through cooperative. Thycattussery GP has constructed bio compost unit with the support from the World Bank. This is also an excellent example collaborative institutional support from the outside. Thuravoor panchayat is started sale of electricity which produced through solar panel in collaboration with Keltron and Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB). NRIs have also played a significant role in the development of their Village. This is noted in **Usmanpur GP** where many of the villagers have migrated to Canada and now they used to contribute financially for the development of village particularly to the Youth.

This emphasizes the need of collaborating organisations to choose GPs based on the actual need / scope of outcome level performance. Through this effort, it is possible that GPs which are not well equipped would be able to get required support.

9. Appropriate use of technology

It has been observed that the functionaries of well performing GPs are looking for using technology for overcoming the problems most economical manner and deliver the services in better manner. For example, **Periyapatti** Gram Panchayat of Tirupur district of Tamil Nadu, village panchayat resource centre, is an initiative of state government for providing online facilities to the village level with well-structured building under the maintenance of women SHG. These women group collect all information about the gram panchayat and update it online. This resource centre provides services to the village people and students for online form filling and downloading, web services etc. In **Chandrapur GP** (Maharashtra) is ahead in creation of awareness on social issues and resolving the problems through e-governance. The GP has been awarded as 'Paperless GP' in the block for the same. The gram sevak of **Chandrapur** HP-MAGP is well versed with the knowledge of computers. She has promoted and motivated villagers for fewer paper works and more of e-documents for the official work that needs to be completed for paying taxes and submitting various forms and registrations. She submitted 119 forms in previous year by using e-gram software. The GP has been awarded as 'Paperless GP' in the block for the same. In **Tehare** HP-MAGP, educational institutes are strengthened by providing digital classroom facilities in ZP school and projector in the anganwadi centre. In **Kerala**, to overcome the problem of dumping of domestic waste in to the nearby canal adjacent to the village president with the participation of some youth set up CCTV cameras to monitor the illegal activities. This resulted in to the success of controlling the pollution causing activity. It is the opinion of people that similar activity might work for controlling open defecation in those places of villages where the problem is acute. The use of technology for effective governance and services vary widely from GP to GP. In some better GPs like **Mararikulam**, Wi-Fi line of net connectivity was made possible. This facilitates the villagers to go for availing web based services and to lead better living conditions compared to the other GPs which are low in the status of performance score.

Parinche GP (Maharashtra) HP-MAGP panchayat raj functionaries have successfully undertaken many water conservation methods such as chain check dams and water retention in wells which made agriculture flourished well and made the village prosperous. Asha workers, Anganwadi teachers, community resource persons and many grassroots level officials in **Andhra Pradesh** are equipped with mobile/tab technology in updating information instantaneously in order to facilitate the real-time data monitoring at higher level. Fiber net connectivity to all village households is going in big way in **Andhra Pradesh**. Apart from the use of electronic governance systems, the use of Reverse

Osmosis (RO) water plants and solar based equipment like pump-sets and solar bulbs is quite common compared to the low performing GPs. Panchayat like **Panthawada** has its own chilling unit to preserve its famous potato variety. The awareness on availability of appropriate technology has also improved the livelihood opportunities of people in high performing GPs.

IEC activities in the form of less use of paper, partial implementation of digital payments, solar based infrastructure, etc are picking up in high performing GPs. Required awareness and use of existing technology is made available to the GPs through various IEC means.

10. Access to officials

Better access to officials matters the most in implementation of programmes speedily and effectively. Due to better amenities at nearby town and cities, officials are preferring to stay and operate from there in order to avail the education and medical facilities on demand. This result in poor coordination at GP level (LP-MAGP) compared to the availability of particularly PRI functionaries, in well performing GPs. In some instances, due to proximity of some well performing GPs with nearby towns and cities, the officials working in cities prefer to stay in nearby GPs. As a result of that these GPs are flourishing well with the settlement of migrated population thereby strengthening the GP status economically. The mobility of officials which include primary functionaries located within or nearer the GP in the case of **Vaddadi** (AP). Whereas in the case of comparable Lothu gedda GP, officials are operating from distant places like Visakhapatnam and Anakapalli which are situated more than 100 Km away. This causes delay in scheme implementation. As a result of that concentration of officials is comparatively more on the GP which is accessible. **Bela** GP (Maharashtra) has better opportunity to access all kind of official works timely because all the government offices are located at the district headquarter. In this village, the implementation of government schemes are done speedily and timely because Panchayat executive body is quite active. People of this panchayat are quite aware of government plans and programmes. They participate in decision making and gram sabha meeting because of increased accountability. All government schemes are implemented effectively and timely in order to avoid unnecessary complaints by the people.

11. Fourteenth Finance Commission grants in making the GPs resourceful

Although the allocation of FFC grants as per the population size, the utilisation of funds was seen appropriate in well performing GPs. As a result of that most of the HP-MGPs received performance grants which happened to be used for further developmental activities. **Chennugaripalle** (AP) during 2017-18, received an amount of Rs 9,66,547 and the funds are being utilised for the works like pipeline extension for drinking water,

street electrification, maintenance of community health and sanitation and construction of Concrete Cement roads. Mandal headquarters Pakala is nearer to the Chennugaripalle Gram Panchayat at the distance of 3 Km. It is an added advantage to the Gram Panchayat that have connectivity, access to markets, banking services and other economic activities and services. **Sannupalle GP** received Rs 62,45,866 under FFC grants. **Veludurthi** in Kurnool District received Rs 44,98,805. Though the allocation of the FFC funds is in accordance with the population, the distribution and utilisation of these funds is concentrated in HP-MAGP (**Vaddadi**) which is single unit of GP. In the case of LP-MAGP, the FFC funds were utilised mostly for main village (Lothu Gedda) GP and the development of 9 other villages have been neglected as the funds are meagre in proportion to the requirement of total demand. It has been reported that the fourteenth finance commission funds have played a major role in village development.

12. Significance of sectoral department funds

Access and exploring of various financial sources from sectoral department is initiative of the well performing GPs. In **Veldurthi Gram Panchayat**, the provision of VELUGU-CIF fund made available to the SHGs has really contributed for the income generating activities in the GP. **Parinche** HP-MAGP Panchayat Raj functionaries have successfully undertaken many water conservation methods such as chain check dams, water retention in well etc., due to which agriculture has flourished and made the village prosperous. Use of solar handpumps and lamps are also promoted in the households in the village. Water conservation methods are adopted to maintain the greenery in the surrounding by using water retention methods in wells using Bhandardara dam water. **Parinche** HP-MAGP has very well utilised the Jal Sandharan Yojana-water conservation fund for constructing 13 chain check dams which helped a lot in agricultural activities across the year. In **Chandrapur** HP-MAGP, using MLA local area development fund, computers are procured at gram panchayat which made the GP to achieve Paperless GP award.

13. Corporate Social Responsibility in key areas of development

Individuals and corporate sector are known to contribute a lot in rural areas as a matter of responsibility. In **Kalacahri GP** in Dhalai district of Tripura, TATA Trust has set-up a dairy farm which is put into function in the month of June, 2018. The farm was fully funded by the Tata Trust with an objective of enhancing income of poor rural women through dairy farming. Local youth voluntary organization is actively involved in the project. The project is designed to undertake the activities like skill development of womenfolk on different aspects right from the stage of identification of milch cattle, rearing techniques, post harvest care and also on marketing of the milk. So far, three women groups are formed with 13 members in each group. According to the official, the farm has completed initial trials in June, 2018 and is now ready for commercial operations. This will promote the livelihood opportunities of poor women. Apart from this in **Ghatshila GP** street light (Solar) is installed by TATA Steel Company as part of their CSR activities in the GP area.

In **Bhadi GP** one Aganwadi is constructed and maintained with the support from Reliance CSR fund.

CSR activities of corporate sector can be more appropriate if they integrate activities with the Gram Panchayats which are not well equipped with the facilities.

14. Exploring convergence opportunities at the time of implementation

Generally, the decision of convergence of funds at the time of planning stage itself is common. In view of the growing instances of decentralized planning with people participation in GPs, some of the well performing villages are serious about convergence at the time of implementation also when they really feel about the need of financial constraints. In **Periyapatti** Gram Panchayat of Tirupur district of Tamil Nadu, solid waste management is the occurrence as result of utilisation of funds from state and centre which resulted in construction of a solid waste management shed under MGNREGS scheme. However, sanitary worker remuneration of Rs 2600/- per month is met from GP. These workers collect waste regularly from the households and segregate the bio and non-bio waste for recycling purpose. Similar activity was seen in implementation in **Virichiyur** Gram Panchayat of Madurai district. Under the Swatch Bharath Abhyan scheme, MGNREGS funds were utilized for construction of one waste segregation shed for separating waste for recycling purpose. **Uppalaphad** GP of Yadadri dist of Telangana has used Rs. 4 Lakhs received under MLA grants and spent on the construction of internal CC roads. Similar practice was observed through convergence of schemes for the CC roads in **Khajipet** and **Veldurthi** (AP) high performing GPs. Most of the convergence happened with MGNREGA funds only that to for the construction of solid waste management units. This has happened as result of required guidelines made to fill the gap of funds with the provision of MGNREGS. Similar efforts are required to be in place for other schemes with required provisions. As witnessed from **Gopalpur GP (AP)**, PDS shops are digitized and the distribution of material is happening with the involvement of SHGs. Contrarily, these opportunities have not been aptly utilized by low performing GPs.

15. Grabbing opportunities of Own Source Revenue (OSR)

Performances of well performing GPs are good in respect of OSR compared to the Low performing GPs. The generation of funds under this category is made possible in different ways in different GPs based on the locally available resources. For example, **Chennugaripalle GP** has annual OSR worth of Rs 1,42,041 and the amount is spent on laying pipeline extension for drinking water, street electrification, maintenance of community health and sanitation and construction of Concrete Cement roads. Many HP-MAGPs have been generating OSR like **Sannupalle GP** (Rs 53,84,393) and **Veludurthi** (Rs 67,73,888). **Vaddali in Visakhapatnam District, AP** with annual OSR of Rs 31.20 Lakh comes from different sources - Property tax-11.00, Water tax – 3.00 Lakh, Weekly market cess – 9.00 lakh, daily market cess – 0.20 and shop licenses – 8.00 lakh.

In Karnataka, Nelyady GP has annual Own Source Revenue worth of Rs 37.20 Lakh (Property tax Rs 8.49.00, building license tax Rs. 0.98 Lakh, business licence tax Rs.0.90 lakh, Weekly market cess Rs. 3.96 lakh, shops rent Rs. 1.78 lakh and others like NOC, land mutation, FD etc Rs.4.97 Lakh), **Hulkoti GP** worth of Rs.83.44 Lakh (Housing tax Rs.39.92 Lakh, water tax Rs.11.13 Lakh, **Gujjadi** worth of Rs 32.20 Lakh (Property tax Rs 4.41 Lakh, water tax Rs. 0.53 Lakh, Market fee Rs. 0.10 Lakh, Others Rs.0.89 Lakh), **and Koujalagi** - worth of Rs 66.98 Lakh (Property/Housing tax Rs 5.79.00 Lakh, Weekly market cess Rs. 0.54 lakh, water tax Rs. 2.24 lakh) and

In Kerala from Alappuzha District, **Thuravoor GP** has an annual revenue worth of Rs 127 lakh, **Pattanakkad GP** worth of Rs 20.66 lakh and **Kanjikuzhi** worth of Rs 25.0 lakh worth of Rs 25.0 lakh from property tax, profession tax and non-tax revenue. From **Ernakulam District, Puthenvelikkara, Avoly GP** and **Vadakekkara GP** has an annual revenue worth of Rs 32.9 lakh, Rs 21.3 lakh and Rs 80 lakh respectively.

In Telangana, **Tellapur GP** has annual own source revenue of property tax is 1.52 crores, water tax is Rs.4.70 lakhs and stamp duty collection is Rs.2 crores. These funds are spent for the construction of Library Building, Sr. Citizen Welfare Building and RO purified system. Annual own source revenue of **Konaimakula GP** of Warangal dist towards property tax and water tax together is Rs.2,16,448 and shop license is Rs.8000. In the case of **Kondamadugu** of Yadadri dist, own source revenue is Rs.2,16,448 (property tax and water tax) and Rs 8,000 from shop license.

Baring few instances of efforts, exploring to generate Own Source Revenue (OSR) in low performing GP is very poor. For independent functioning as an institution of local self government, efforts should be made to generate its own source of revenue. In this context, accountability of PRIs is crucial in order to augment own source revenue for providing public services. Formulation of viable Gram Panchayat Development Plan with the powers of financial autonomy needs to be strengthened.

16. GPDP based planning and use of plan plus

The status of GPDP based planning is more or less similar in all GPs. But the awareness is comparatively seen well in high performing GPs. In depth interaction with PRI functionaries revealed that some villages the GPDP prepared was done in a routine manner of collection of the views from a few elders at the instance of officials. Real participation of people and gram sabha approval was not the occurrence in finalizing the village plan. In very rare cases only, GPs are looking from the angle of implementation of GPDP plan. But, some well performing GPs are aware of the importance of GPDP as

serious as the GP in other development activities of the village. For example, under Gram Jyothi programme, a mission mode initiative in Telangana, gathers villagers to come out on a common platform in the direction of GPDP. In addition, any such best practice being followed in village plan preparation could be a model for the planning and its implementation. Besides micro plans which are based on basic needs, macro level planning at district / state level based on the resources and demand is also required to be strengthened in order to have firmness on the results to be achieved at output and outcome level with indicators for effective monitoring.

Annexure -1

List of 120 Mission Antyodaya GPs scored more than 80 score						
S.No	State Name	District Name	Block Name	Gram Panchayat Name	Score	National Rank
1	TELANGANA	SANGAREDDY	RAMCHANDRAPURAM	TELLAPUR	92	1
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	CHITTOOR	KALIKIRI	PARAPATLA	90	2
3	ANDHRA PRADESH	VISAKHAPATANA M	CHEEDIKADA	CHEEDIKADA	89	3
4	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	UNGUTURU	UNGUTURU	88	4
5	ANDHRA PRADESH	EAST GODAVARI	KAJULURU	KAJULURU	88	4
6	ANDHRA PRADESH	CHITTOOR	THAVANAMPALLE	EGUVA THAVANAMPALLE	88	4
7	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	UNGUTURU	INDUPALLI	87	5
8	KARNATAKA	BELAGAVI	GOKAK	KOUJALAGI	87	5
9	KERALA	ALAPPUZHA	PATTANAKKAD	KUTHIATHODU	86	6
10	ANDHRA PRADESH	CHITTOOR	KALIKIRI	MAHAL	86	6
11	KERALA	ERNAKULAM	VYPEEN	NAYARAMBALAM	86	6
12	TAMIL NADU	COIMBATORE	ANAMALAI	KAMBALAPATTI	86	6
13	KARNATAKA	GADAG	GADAG	HULKOTI	86	6
14	ANDHRA PRADESH	ANANTAPUR	RODDAM	BUCHARLA	86	6
15	HARYANA	SONIPAT	SONIPAT	BARWASANI	86	6
16	ANDHRA PRADESH	VISAKHAPATANA M	BUTCHAYYAPETA	VADDADI	85	7
17	ANDHRA PRADESH	CHITTOOR	ROMPICHERLA	BOMMAIAHGARI PALLE	85	7
18	ANDHRA PRADESH	CHITTOOR	KALIKIRI	CHEEKATIPALLE	85	7
19	GUJARAT	BHAVNAGAR	SIHOR	GADHULA	85	7
20	KARNATAKA	UDUPI	KUNDAPURA	GUJJADI	85	7
21	TAMIL NADU	TIRUNELVELI	KADAYAM	KADAYAM	85	7
22	TAMIL NADU	KANNIYAKUMARI	THIRUVATTAR	KATTATHURAI	85	7
23	TELANGANA	WARANGAL RURAL	GEESUGONDA	KONAIMAKULA	85	7
24	KERALA	KOTTAYAM	PALLOM	KURICHY	85	7
25	TAMIL NADU	TIRUPPUR	GUDIMANGALAM	PERIAPATTI	85	7
26	ANDHRA PRADESH	EAST GODAVARI	RAVULAPALEM	RAVULAPALEM	85	7
27	PUNJAB	NAWANSHAHR	NAWANSHAHR	USMANPUR	85	7
28	UTTAR PRADESH	ALIGARH	TAPPAL	UTWARA	85	7
29	ODISHA	CUTTACK	NARASINGHPUR	RUSIPADA	84	8
30	ANDHRA PRADESH	SRIKAKULAM	GARA	AMPOLU	84	8
31	MADHYA PRADESH	SEHORE	BUDNI	BAKTRA	84	8
32	TAMIL NADU	TIRUNELVELI	RADHAPURAM	EDAYANKUDI	84	8
33	TELANGANA	RANGAREDDI	YACHARAM	GADDAMALLAIAHGUDA	84	8
34	PUNJAB	NAWANSHAHR	NAWANSHAHR	JADLA	84	8
35	PUNJAB	NAWANSHAHR	NAWANSHAHR	KAHMA	84	8
36	TAMIL NADU	THIRUVALLUR	TIRUTTANI	K.G. KANDIGAI	84	8
37	KARNATAKA	MANDYA	MALVALLI	KIRUGAVALU	84	8
38	ANDHRA PRADESH	WEST GODAVARI	KALLA	PEDA AMIRAM	84	8

39	ANDHRA PRADESH	CHITTOOR	PENUMURU	PENUMURU	84	8
40	TAMIL NADU	MADURAI	MADURAI EAST	VARICHIYUR	84	8
41	ANDHRA PRADESH	WEST GODAVARI	TANUKU	VELPUR	84	8
42	TAMIL NADU	RAMANATHAPURAM	RAMANATHAPURAM	ACHUNDANVAYAL	83	9
43	TAMIL NADU	DINDIGUL	DINDIGUL	ADIYANUTHU	83	9
44	ANDHRA PRADESH	CHITTOOR	KURABALAKOTA	ANGALLU	83	9
45	MAHARASHTRA	PUNE	INDAPUR	ATHURNE	83	9
46	ANDHRA PRADESH	EAST GODAVARI	PEDDAPURAM	CHADALADA	83	9
47	TELANGANA	RANGAREDDI	YACHARAM	CHOWDER PALLY	83	9
48	ANDHRA PRADESH	VIZIANAGARAM	KOMARADA	KAMBAVALASA	83	9
49	KARNATAKA	MANDYA	MANDYA	KEREAGODU	83	9
50	MAHARASHTRA	WARDHA	KARANJA	KNAMWARGRAM	83	9
51	TELANGANA	YADADRI	BIBINAGAR	KONDAMADUGU	83	9
52	TAMIL NADU	KRISHNAGIRI	VEPPANAPALLI	KURUBARAPALLI	83	9
53	TAMIL NADU	KARUR	KRISHNARAYAPURAM	MAYANUR	83	9
54	TAMIL NADU	KANNIYAKUMARI	MUNCHIRA	MUNCHIRAI	83	9
55	KARNATAKA	DAKSHIN KANNAD	PUTTUR	NELYADY	83	9
56	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	KRUTTIVENNU	PALLIPALEM	83	9
57	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	PEDANA	PENUMALLI	83	9
58	ANDHRA PRADESH	WEST GODAVARI	GANAPAVARAM	PIPPARA	83	9
59	TAMIL NADU	THIRUVALLUR	POONDI	POONDI	83	9
60	MAHARASHTRA	NASHIK	MALEGAON	TEHARE	83	9
61	KERALA	ALAPPUZHA	PATTANAKKAD	THURAVOOR	83	9
62	ANDHRA PRADESH	CHITTOOR	PULICHERLA H/O REDDIVARIPALLE	YELLANKIVARIPALLE	83	9
63	ANDHRA PRADESH	WEST GODAVARI	POLAVARAM	MAMIDIGONDI	82	10
64	ANDHRA PRADESH	VIZIANAGARAM	DENKADA	AKULAPETA	82	10
65	TAMIL NADU	SIVAGANGA	SAKKOTTAI	AMARAVATHIPUTHUR	82	10
66	ANDHRA PRADESH	WEST GODAVARI	ATTILI	ARAVALLI	82	10
67	KERALA	ERNAKULAM	MUVATTUPUZHA	AVOLY	82	10
68	TAMIL NADU	KRISHNAGIRI	HOSUR	BAGALoor	82	10
69	MAHARASHTRA	BHANDARA	BHANDARA	BELA	82	10
70	MAHARASHTRA	AHMEDNAGAR	RAHATA	CHANDRAPUR	82	10
71	ANDHRA PRADESH	CHITTOOR	PAKALA	CHENNUGARIPALLE	82	10
72	ANDHRA PRADESH	VISAKHAPATANA M	NATHAVARAM	CHERLOPALEM	82	10
73	ANDHRA PRADESH	VISAKHAPATANA M	RAMBILLI	DIMILI	82	10
74	TAMIL NADU	ERODE	KODUMUDI	ICHIPPALAYAM	82	10
75	TRIPURA	DHALAI	DURGACHOWMUHANI	KALACHARI GP	82	10
76	TAMIL NADU	KARUR	KRISHNARAYAPURAM	KALLAPPALLI	82	10
77	ANDHRA PRADESH	CHITTOOR	PULICHERLA H/O REDDIVARIPALLE	KALLURU	82	10
78	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	KANCHIKACHERLA	KANCHIKACHERLA	82	10
79	KERALA	KOZHICODE	MELDAY	KEEZHARIYUR	82	10
80	ANDHRA PRADESH	Y.S.R.	KHAJIPET	KHAJIPET	82	10

81	TAMIL NADU	KARUR	K.PARAMATHY	K.PARAMATHI	82	10
82	PUNJAB	FIROZEPUR	GHALL KHURD	MANA SINGH WALA	82	10
83	TAMIL NADU	KANNIYAKUMARI	RAJAKKAMANGALAM	MELASANKARANKUZZHI	82	10
84	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	MUSUNURU	MUSUNURU	82	10
85	PUNJAB	GURDASPUR	KALANAUR	NARANWALI	82	10
86	BIHAR	MADHUBANI	PANDAUL	PANDAUL (EAST)	82	10
87	MAHARASHTRA	PUNE	PURANDAR	PARINCHE	82	10
88	TAMIL NADU	TIRUPPUR	PALLADAM	SEMMIPALAYAM	82	10
89	ANDHRA PRADESH	ANANTAPUR	PARIGI	SIREKOLAM	82	10
90	TAMIL NADU	MADURAI	VADIPATTI	THIRUVEDAGAM	82	10
91	UTTAR PRADESH	BASTI	KUDARAHA	BANPUR	81	11
92	PUNJAB	GURDASPUR	KALANAUR	BHANDAL	81	11
93	TAMIL NADU	MADURAI	MADURAI WEST	CHATHRAPATTI	81	11
94	TAMIL NADU	KANNIYAKUMARI	THOVALA	CHENBAGARAMANPUTHOOR	81	11
95	UTTAR PRADESH	BASTI	KUDARAHA	DELHWA	81	11
96	TAMIL NADU	ERODE	BHAVANISAGAR	DESIPALAYAM	81	11
97	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	KANKIPADU	EDUPUGALLU	81	11
98	UTTAR PRADESH	BASTI	KUDARAHA	GANNA	81	11
99	JHARKHAND	EAST SINGHBUM	GHATSHILA	GOPALPUR	81	11
100	ANDHRA PRADESH	WEST GODAVARI	KALLA	JAKKARAM	81	11
101	UTTAR PRADESH	BASTI	KUDARAHA	JANWAL	81	11
102	KERALA	ALAPPUZHA	KANJIKKUZHY	KANJIKUZZHI	81	11
103	ANDHRA PRADESH	EAST GODAVARI	KAPILESWARAPURAM	KAPILESWARAPURAM	81	11
104	TAMIL NADU	TIRUNELVELI	KADAYAM	KEELA AMBUR	81	11
105	KERALA	ERNAKULAM	VAZHAKKULAM	KEEZHMAD	81	11
106	KERALA	ERNAKULAM	VAZHAKKULAM	KIZHAKKAMBALAM	81	11
107	TAMIL NADU	KRISHNAGIRI	VEPPANAPALLI	KUNDARAPALLI	81	11
108	ANDHRA PRADESH	CHITTOOR	KURABALAKOTA	KURABALAKOTA	81	11
109	TAMIL NADU	ERODE	NAMBIYUR	KURUMANDUR	81	11
110	UTTAR PRADESH	BASTI	KUDARAHA	LALGANJ	81	11
111	TAMIL NADU	KANCHIPURAM	THIRUPORUR	MAMBAKKAM	81	11
112	MAHARASHTRA	SATARA	MAN	MARDI	81	11
113	GUJARAT	BANAS KANTHA	DANTIVADA	PANTHAWADA	81	11
114	KERALA	ALAPPUZHA	PATTANAKKAD	PATTANAKKAD	81	11
115	KERALA	ERNAKULAM	PARAKKADAV	PUTHENVELIKKARA	81	11
116	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	NAWABGANJ	SIRSA	81	11
117	ANDHRA PRADESH	WEST GODAVARI	ATTILI	TIRUPATIPURAM	81	11
118	KERALA	KOTTAYAM	VAIKOM	VECHOOOR	81	11
119	ANDHRA PRADESH	KURNOOL	VELDURTHI	VELDURTHI	81	11
120	TAMIL NADU	KANNIYAKUMARI	MUNCHIRA	VILATHURAI	81	11

Annexure -2

Frequency Distribution of Gram Panchayats of 15 States selected for Mission Antyodaya study														
S.No	State	GPs (> 80)	Min score	Frequencies									Total	Max score
				< 20	21 - 30	31 - 40	41 - 50	51 - 60	61 - 70	71 - 80	81 - 90	> 90		
1	Telangana	5	24	0	9	106	283	400	226	50	4	1	1079	92
2	Andhra Pradesh	40	29	0	5	78	349	823	689	277	40	0	2261	90
3	Karnataka	6	22	0	9	122	416	360	156	55	6	0	1124	87
4	Kerala	12	44	0	0	0	4	17	56	46	12	0	135	86
5	Tamil nadu	29	25	0	3	43	312	923	923	276	29	0	2509	86
6	Haryana	1	20	1	5	47	295	424	172	25	1	0	970	86
7	Gujarat	2	18	1	34	285	883	888	388	87	2	0	2568	85
8	Panjab	6	24	0	10	114	516	730	455	108	6	0	1939	85
9	Uttara Pradesh	7	8	180	1609	4022	3319	1145	358	134	7	0	10774	85
10	Odisha	1	14	13	135	445	597	178	28	13	1	0	1410	84
11	Madhya Pradesh	1	15	21	490	1683	1573	489	123	31	1	0	4411	84
12	Maharashtra	7	17	9	143	759	1457	1016	380	90	7	0	3861	83
13	Tripura	1	24	0	1	27	83	87	43	10	1	0	252	82
14	Bihar	1	13	15	281	727	529	144	20	3	1	0	1720	82
15	Jharkhand	1	11	60	380	363	81	16	7	2	1	0	910	81
	Total	120		300	3114	8821	10697	7640	4024	1207	119	1	35923	

Annexure – 3

List of Sample Mission Antyodaya Gram Panchayat Pairs Identified in 15 States

S. No	State	District	HP-MAGP*	Base line Score	LP-MAGP*	Base line Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	1. Kajuluru	88	G.Moolapale	50
		Srikakulam	2. Ampolu	84	Thirlangi	50
		Vizianagaram	3. Kambavalasa	82.5	Palem	30.2
		Chittoor	4. Chennugaripalle	82	Nalissettipalle	37**
		Y.S.R. Kadapa	5. Khajipet	82	Sannupalli	50
		Kurnool	6. Veludurthi	81	Mettupalle	36
		Vishakapatnam	7. Vaddali	85	Lothu Gedda	33.8
2	Bihar	Madhubani	8. Pandaul (East)	82	Sagarpur	43
3	Gujarat	Banas Kantha	9. Panthawada	81	Choudungri	48
		Bhavnagar	10. Gadhula	85	Bhadi	46
4	Haryana	Sonipat	11. Barwasani	86	Pinana	62
5	Jharkhand	East	12. Gopalpur	81**	Ghatshila	47.5
6	Karnataka	Belagavi	13. Koujalagi	87	Lolasur	47.5
		Dakshin Kannada	14. Nelyady	83	Shirady	53
		Gadag	15. Hulkoti	86	Harlapur	59
		Udupi	16. Gujjadi	85	Ullur	44
7	Kerala	Alappuzha	17. Thuravoor	83	Thaicattusser	65
		Alappuzha	18. Pattanakkad	81	Mararikulam	78
		Alappuzha	19. Kanjikuzhi	81**	Aryad	79
		Ernakulam	20. Puthenvelikkara	81	Kunnukara	69
		Ernakulam	21. Vadakkekara	80	Alangad	72
		Ernakulam	22. Avoly	82	Asamannoor	65
		Kottayam	23. Vechoor	81	Koruthode	76.67**
8	Madhya	Sehore	24. Baktra	84	Anwalighat	45
9	Maharashtra	Bhandara	25. Bela	82	Bhilewada	48
		Wardha	26. Knamwargram	83	Sawli(Kh)	46
		Ahmednagar	27. Chandrapur	82	Dadh Khurd	37
		Pune	28. Parinche	82	Salavade	19
		Nashik	29. Tehare	83	Belgaon	31
10	Odisha	Cuttack	30. Rusipada	83.5	Ramdaspur	49.2
11	Punjab	Gurdaspur	31. Bhandal	81	Bhakariwal	78
		Nawanshahr	32. Usmanpur	85	Bains	61
		Nawanshahr	33. Jadla	84	Bhangal	58
		Ferozepur	34. Mana Singh	82	Kakar	26
12	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	35. Kambalapatti	86	Paduvampalli	41**
		Erode	36. Ichippalayam	82	Pudur	48
		Tirupur	37. Periapatti	85	Virumandam palayanm	44
		Dindigul	38. Adiyannuthu	83	Noothalapura m	57

		Ramanathapuram	39. Achundanvayal	83	Ilamanoor	44
		Sivaganga	40. Amaravathiputhur	82	P. Muthupattina	50
		Madurai	41. Virichiyur	84	Sukkampatti	51
13	Telangana	Sangareddy	42. Tellapur	92	Wadakpalle	49
		Warangal Rural	43. Konaimakula	85**	Shapur	32
		Yadadri	44. Kondamadugu	83	Uppalaphad	49
14	Tripura	Dhalai	45. Kalachari	82	Kulai Rf	40
15	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	46. Utwara	85	Madak	41
		Gonda	47. Sirsa	81	Akouni	47
		Basti	48. Lalaganj	81	Savarala	32.3
		Basti	49. Banpur	81	Korma	34.5**
		Basti	50. Gana	81	Chakiya	28**

***HP-MAGP**- High Performance Mission Antyodaya Gram Panchayat

***LP-MAGP**- Low Performance Mission Antyodaya Gram Panchayat

** Some discrepancies were rectified while calculating the score of Mission Antyodaya baseline data

Table 2.1.1: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Kajuluru and G.Moolapalem GP in East Godavari Dist in AP										
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Kajuluru (HP-MAGP)				Progress of G.Moolapalem (LP-MAGP)			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	
					Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score			Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score
I	Basic Parameter									
1	Area irrigated	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
II	Infrastructure									
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0
3	Availability of banks	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	0
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	1	3	2	0
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	4	0	0	3	4	1	0
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
12	Availability of markets	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	4	4	0	0	2	4	2	0
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
18	Availability of School	4	4	4	0	0	3	3	0	1
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0	2
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	2	3	1	0
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	-1	2
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	4
	sub Total	64	58	61	3	3	30	44	14	20
III	Economic Development and Livelihoods									
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Sub Total	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
IV	Health, Nutrition and Sanitation									
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	1
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	0
	Sub Total	18	18	18	0	0	13	17	4	1
V	Women Empowerment									
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	2	2	0	1	0	3	3	0
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	0	2	2	0	1	0	-1	2
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
	Sub Total	7	4	6	2	1	3	5	2	2
VI	Financial Inclusion									
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0
	Grand Total	100	88	96	8	4	50	73	23	27

Table 2.1.2: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Ampolu and Thirlangi in Srikakulam Dist in AP										
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Ampolu (HP-MAGP)				Progress of Thirlangi (LP-MAGP)			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug. 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug. 2018)	Difference	
					Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score			Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score
I	Basic Parameter									
1	Area irrigated	4	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	0
II	Infrastructure									
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0
3	Availability of banks	5	5	5	0	0	4	4	0	1
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	2	1	-1	2
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	-1	2
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
12	Availability of markets	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	3	3	0	1	2	4	2	0
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
18	Availability of School	4	3	3	0	1	2	2	0	2
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	2.5	3	1	0
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	1
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	3	3	0	1	2	2	0	2
	Sub Total	64	53	58	5	6	41.5	47	6	17
III	Economic Development and Livelihoods									
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	1	0	0	0.5	0.5	0	1
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Sub Total	4	4	4	0	0	0.5	0.5	0	3.5
IV	Health, Nutrition and Sanitation									
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	2	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	3	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	0.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.0
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.5
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	1.5	2.0	0.5	1.0
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	4	4	0	0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0
	Sub Total	18	18	18	0	0	5.0	12.0	7.0	6.0
V	Women Empowerment									
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	3	3	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.0	1.0
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	0	2	2	0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	1	1	0	0	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.0
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	1	1	0	0	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.0
	Sub Total	7	5	7	2	0	3.0	6.0	3.0	1.0
VI	Financial Inclusion									
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	3	3	0	0	2	2	1
	Grand Total	100	84	94	10	6	50	71.5	21.5	28.5

Table 2.1.2 (A) Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Thirlangi GP Villages (2) in Srikakulam Dist in AP																	
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Veeraramakrishnapuram Village					Progress of Thirlangi Village					Progress of Thirlangi GP Average				
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		
					Baseline	Max score	- Progress			Baseline	Max score	- Progress			Baseline	Max score	- Progress
I	Basic Parameter																
1	Area irrigated	4	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0			
II	Infrastructure																
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0.0	5.0	5	0			
3	Availability of banks	5	4	4	0	1	4	4	0	1	4.0	4.0	0	1			
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0			
5	Availability of ATM	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0	1			
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0			
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0			
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	1	1	0	2	3	1	-2	2	2.0	1.0	-1	2			
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	-2	2	1.0	0.0	-1	2			
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0			
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0			
12	Availability of markets	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0.0	0.0	0	3			
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	2.0	4.0	2	0			
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0			
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0			
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0			
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0	1			
18	Availability of School	4	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	2	2.0	2.0	0	2			
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0	2			
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	2	3	1	0	2.5	3.0	1	0			
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1.0	1.0	0	1			
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	2	2.0	2.0	0	2			
	Sub Total	64	42	47	5	17	41	47	6	17	41.5	47.0	6	17			
III	Economic development and livelihoods																
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0	2			
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0.5	0.5	0	1			
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0	1			
	Sub Total	4	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	3	0.5	0.5	0	4			
IV	Health, nutrition and sanitation																
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0			
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0.0	0.0	0	3			
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0.0	1.5	2	2			
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0.5	1.0	1	0			
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	0	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	1.0	1.5	1	1			
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	0	1	1	2	3	3	0	0	1.5	2.0	1	1			
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	0.0	4.0	4	0			
	Sub Total	18	3	9	6	9	7	15	8	3	5.0	12.0	7	6			
V	Women Empowerment																
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	2	2	0	1	2	2	0	1	2.0	2.0	0	1			
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0.0	2.0	2	0			
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0.5	1.0	1	0			
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0.5	1.0	1	0			
	Sub Total	7	4	6	2	1	2	6	4	1	3.0	6.0	3	1			
VI	Financial Inclusion																
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	2	2	1	0	2	2	1	0.0	2.0	2	1			
	Grand Total	100	49	68	19	32	51	75	24	25	50.0	71.5	22	29			

Table 2.1.3: Progress and Process of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Kambavalasa and Palem GP pair in Vizainagaram Dist in AP

S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Kambavalasa GP (HP-MAGP)			Progress of Palem (LP-MAGP)			Difference - Progress - Max score	
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug. 2018)	Difference - Progress - Max score	Baseline data	Progress (Aug. 2018)	Difference - Progress - Max score		
										Baseline
I	Basic Parameter									
1	Area irrigated	4	3	4	1	0	1.8	4.0	2.3	0.0
II	Infrastructure									
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	5	5	0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
3	Availability of banks	5	5	5	0	0	2.0	0.0	-2.0	5.0
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	1.3	1.3	0.0	3.8
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	1	3	2	0	1.0	1.5	0.5	1.5
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	1	-1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	3.5	3.5	0	1	3.0	4.0	1.0	0.0
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.8
12	Availability of markets	3	3	3	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	4	4	0	0	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	1.5	2.0	0.5	0.0
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	4	4	0	0	1.0	4.0	3.0	0.0
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	4	4	0	1	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
18	Availability of School	4	1.5	2	1	2	1.3	1.5	0.3	2.5
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	2	0	0	0.5	0.0	-0.5	2.0
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	2.5	2.5	0	1	2.3	0.8	-1.5	2.3
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	2	0	0	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.0
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	3.5	3.5	0	1	1.0	1.3	0.3	2.8
	Sub Total	64	52	58.5	6.5	5.5	26.0	34.5	8.5	29.5
III	Economic development and livelihoods									
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	0	0	1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.8
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	0	0	1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.8
	Sub Total	4	4	0	0	4	0.0	0.5	0.5	3.5
IV	Health, nutrition and sanitation									0
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	3	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	0.0	2.3	2.3	0.8
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	0.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	4	4	0	0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0
	Sub Total	18	18	18	0	0	2.5	10.3	7.8	7.8
V	Women Empowerment									0
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	2.5	3	1	0	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	1	1.5	1	1	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.8
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	1	1	0	0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	1	1	0	0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Sub Total	7	5.5	6.5	1	0.5	0.0	5.3	5.3	1.8
VI	Financial Inclusion									
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0.0	1.8	1.8	1.3	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0
	Grand Total	100	82.50	92.75	10.25	7.25	30.25	57.50	27.25	42.50

Table 2.1.3 (A): Progress of Kambavalasa GP Villages (2) in Vizianagaram Dist in AP

S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Kambavalasa Village				Progress of Konavalasa Village				Progress of Kambavalasa GP Average			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	
					Baseline - Progress	Max score - Progress			Baseline - Progress	Max score - Progress			Baseline - Progress	Max score - Progress
I Basic Parameter														
1	Area irrigated	4	2	4	2	0	4	4	0	0	3.0	4.0	1.0	0.0
II Infrastructure														
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
3	Availability of banks	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	1	3	2	0	1	3	2	0	1.0	3.0	2.0	0.0
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	-2	2	2.0	1.0	-1.0	1.0
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	3	3	0	1	4	4	0	0	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.5
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
12	Availability of markets	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	5	0	0	3	3	0	2	4.0	4.0	0.0	1.0
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
18	Availability of School	4	1	2	1	2	2	2	0	2	1.5	2.0	0.5	2.0
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	2	2	0	1	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.5
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	3	3	0	1	4	4	0	0	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.5
	Sub Total	64	52	60	8	4	52	57	5	7	52.0	58.5	6.5	5.5
III Economic development and livelihoods														
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
	Sub Total	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
IV Health, nutrition and sanitation														
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
	Sub Total	18	18	18	0	0	18	18	0	0	18	18	0	0
V Women Empowerment														
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	3	3	0	0	2	3	1	0	2.5	3.0	0.5	0.0
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	0	2	2	0	2	1	-1	1	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.5
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
	Sub Total	7	5	7	2	0	6	6	0	1	5.5	6.5	1	0.5
VI Financial Inclusion														
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	2	2	2	0	2	2	1	0.0	1.8	1.8	1.3
	Grand Total	100	81	94.5	13.5	5.5	84	91	7	9	82.5	92.8	10.25	7.25

Table 2.1.3 (B): Progress and Process of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Palem GP Villages (4) Vizianagaram Dist in AP																						
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Palem Village				Progress of Ravikonda Village				Progress of Pujariguda Village				Progress of Marriguda Village				Progress of Palem GP Average			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	Max score	Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	Max score	Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	Max score	Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	Max score	Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	Max score
I	Basic Parameter																					
1	Area irrigated	4	2	4	2	0	3	4	1	0	2	4	2	0	0	4	4	0	1.8	4.0	2.3	0.0
II	Infrastructure																					
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
3	Availability of banks	5	2	0	-2	5	2	0	-2	5	2	0	-2	5	2	0	-2	5	2.0	0.0	-2.0	5.0
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Availability of ATM	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	1.3	1.3	0.0	3.8
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	1	3	2	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	2	1.0	1.5	0.5	1.5
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	3	4	1	0	3	4	1	0	3	4	1	0	3	4	1	0	3.0	4.0	1.0	0.0
11	Availability of Public Distribution System (PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.8
12	Availability of markets	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	1	1	0	3	1	1	0	3	1	1	0	3	1	1	0	3	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	1.5	2.0	0.5	0.0
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	1	4	3	0	1	4	3	0	1	4	3	0	1	4	3	0	1.0	4.0	3.0	0.0
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
18	Availability of School	4	1	2	1	2	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	3	1	1	0	3	1.3	1.5	0.3	2.5
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre (ITI/BSETI/IDNLI/CKV)	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.5	0.0	-0.5	2.0
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	2	0	-2	3	2	0	-2	3	2	0	-2	3	2.3	0.8	-1.5	2.3
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.0
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	1	2	1	2	1	1	0	3	1	1	0	3	1	1	0	3	1.0	1.3	0.3	2.8
	Sub Total	64	31	43	12	21	25	31	6	33	24	30	6	34	24	34	10	30	26	35	9	30
III	Economic development and livelihoods																					
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.8
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.8
	Sub Total	4	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	3.5
IV	Health, nutrition and sanitation																					
26	Community waste disposal system	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	0.0	2.3	2.3	0.8
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	0.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0
	Sub Total	18	3	13	10	5	2	9	7	9	2	6	4	12	3	13	10	5	2.5	10.25	7.75	7.75
V	Women Empowerment																					
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.8
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Sub Total	7	0	6	6	1	0	5	5	2	0	5	5	2	0	5	5	2	0	5.25	5.25	1.75
VI	Financial Inclusion																					
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0
	Grand Total	100	36	71	35	29	30	52	22	48	28	48	20	52	27	59	32	41	30.25	57.5	27.25	42.5

Table 2.1.4: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Chennugaripalle and Nalisettipalle GP Pair in Chittoor Dist in AP												
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Chennugaripalle (HP-MAGP)					Progress of Nalisettipalle (LP-MAGP)				
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		
					Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score				Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score	
I	Basic Parameter											
1	Area irrigated	4	3	3	0	1	4	3	-1	1		
II	Infrastructure											
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5		
3	Availability of banks	5	5	4	-1	1	0	0	0	5		
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	2	2	-2		
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	0	-1	1	0	0	0	1		
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	5		
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0		
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	1	3	2	0		
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0		
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	4	0	0	2	4	2	0		
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0		
12	Availability of markets	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3		
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0		
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0		
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	4	4	0	0	1	4	3	0		
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0		
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	-1	1		
18	Availability of School	4	1	4	3	0	3	2	-1	2		
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0	2		
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	2	-1	1	0	1	1	2		
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	1	-1	1	0	0	0	2		
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	4		
	sub Total	64	52	50	-2	14	22	34	12	30		
III	Economic Development and Livelihoods											
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2		
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1		
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1		
	Sub Total	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	4		
IV	Health, Nutrition and Sanitation											
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2		
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3		
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0		
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0		
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0		
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0		
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0		
	Sub Total	18	18	18	0	0	7	13	6	5		
V	Women Empowerment											
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0		
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2		
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0		
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0		
	Sub Total	7	5	5	0	2	5	5	0	2		
VI	Financial Inclusion											
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0		
	Grand Total	100	82	83	1	17	38	58	20	42		

Table 2.1.5: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Khajipet and Sannupalli GP Pair in YSR Kadapa Dist in AP										
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Khajipet (HP-MAGP)				Progress of Sannupalli (LP-MAGP)			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	
					Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score			Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score
I	Basic Parameter									
1	Area irrigated	4	4	4	0	0	3	3	0	1
II	Infrastructure									
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
3	Availability of banks	5	5	5	0	0	2	4	2	1
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	0
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	-2	2
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	3	4	1	0	2	4	2	0
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
12	Availability of markets	3	3	3	0	0	3	0	-3	3
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	3	3	0	1	1	4	3	0
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
16	No. of household with kutchra wall and kutchra roof	5	3	5	2	0	5	5	0	0
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
18	Availability of School	4	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	4
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	1
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	4	2	-2	2	2	2	0	2
	sub Total	64	52	54	2	10	37	43	6	21
III	Economic Development and Livelihoods									
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	-2	2
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	-1	1
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Sub Total	4	4	4	0	0	3	0	-3	4
IV	Health, Nutrition and Sanitation									
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	0
	Sub Total	18	18	18	0	0	6	15	9	3
V	Women Empowerment									
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	2	3	1	0	1	2	1	1
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0	2
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
	Sub Total	7	4	5	1	2	1	4	3	3
VI	Financial Inclusion									
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0
	Grand Total	100	82	88	6	12	50	68	18	32

Table 2.1.6: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Veludurthi and Mettupalle GP Pair in Kurnool Dist in AP												
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Veludurthi (HP-MAGP)					Progress of Mettupalle (LP-MAGP)				
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		
					Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score	Max score			Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score	Max score
I Basic Parameter												
1	Area irrigated	4	0	0	0	4	4	0	-4	4		
II Infrastructure												
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	5		
3	Availability of banks	5	5	5	0	0	2	0	-2	5		
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1		
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0		
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	4		
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	1	3	2	0		
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0		
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	0		
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0		
12	Availability of markets	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3		
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	1	3	2	1	3	4	1	0		
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0		
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0		
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	5	0	0	1	3	2	2		
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0		
18	Availability of School	4	3	4	1	0	1	1	0	3		
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0	2		
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0		
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	1		
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	3	2	-1	2	1	1	0	3		
sub Total		64	54	59	5	5	22	35	13	29		
III Economic Development and Livelihoods												
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0		
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0		
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1		
Sub Total		4	4	4	0	0	0	3	3	1		
IV Health, Nutrition and Sanitation												
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2		
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3		
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	0	-3	3	3	3	0	0		
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0		
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0		
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0		
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	0		
Sub Total		18	18	15	-3	3	9	13	4	5		
V Women Empowerment												
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	2		
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0	2		
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0		
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0		
Sub Total		7	5	5	0	2	1	3	2	4		
VI Financial Inclusion												
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0		
Grand Total		100	81	86	5	14	36	57	21	43		

Table 2.1.7: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Vaddadi and Lothu gedda GP pair in Visakhapatnam Dist in AP										
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Vaddadi (HP-MAGP)				Progress of Lothu Gedda (LP-MAGP)			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference Progress - Baseline	Max score	Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference Progress - Baseline	Max score
I	Basic Parameter									
1	Area irrigated	4	3	3	0	1	0.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
II	Infrastructure									
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	5	5	0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
3	Availability of banks	5	5	5	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	4.5	5.0	0.5	0.0
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	0.8	3.8	3.0	0.2
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	1.2	2.4	1.2	0.6
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	4	0	0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6
12	Availability of markets	3	3	3	0	0	0.3	0.3	0.0	2.7
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	4	4	0	0	1.4	2.0	0.6	2.0
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.6
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	4	4	0	0	1.8	2.1	0.3	1.9
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	5	0	0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.9
18	Availability of School	4	4	4	0	0	1.1	1.2	0.1	2.8
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	1.8	1.8	0.0	1.2
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	2	0	0	0.5	0.7	0.2	1.3
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	3	3	0	1	0.6	1.7	1.1	2.3
	Sub Total	64	58	63	5	1	23.6	35.9	12.3	28.1
III	Economic development and livelihoods									
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
	Sub Total	4	4	4	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
IV	Health, nutrition and sanitation									0
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	2	0	0	0.8	0.6	-0.2	1.4
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	3	0	0	0.6	0.6	0.0	2.4
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1.0	0.9	-0.1	0.1
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	0.5	2.0	1.5	0.0
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	0	3	3	0	0.0	2.8	2.8	0.2
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	4	4	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
	Sub Total	18	15	18	3	0	5.9	9.9	4.0	8.1
V	Women Empowerment									0
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	3	3	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.0	1.0
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	0	0	0	2	1.2	0.7	-0.5	1.3
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	1	1	0	0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	1	1	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9
	Sub Total	7	5	5	0	2	4.3	3.8	-0.5	3.2
VI	Financial Inclusion									
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	3	3	0	0.0	2.8	2.8	0.2
	Grand Total	100	85	96	11	4	33.8	53.4	19.6	46.6

2.1.7 (A): Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Lothu gedda GP Villages (10) in Visakhapatnam Dist in AP (Cond...)															
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Lothu Gedda Village					Progress of Godugulametta Village				Progress of Jangampakalu Village			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	
					Baseline	Max score	- Progress			Baseline	Max score			- Progress	Baseline
I	Basic Parameter														
1	Area irrigated	4	0	1	1	3	0	1	1	3	0	1	1	3	
II	Infrastructure														
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	
3	Availability of banks	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	Availability of ATM	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	
12	Availability of markets	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	1	4	3	0	2	3	1	1	1	1	0	3	
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	2	4	2	0	1	2	1	2	2	2	0	2	
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
18	Availability of School	4	3	3	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	1	1	3	
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	2	
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	2	2	0	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	0	3	
	Sub Total	64	34	51	17	13	25	37	12	27	19	33	14	31	
III	Economic development and livelihoods														
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
	Sub Total	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	
IV	Health, nutrition and sanitation														
26	Community waste disposal system	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	-2	2	2	2	0	0	
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	0	
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	-1	1	1	1	0	0	
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	1	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	1	2	1	0	
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	0	2	2	1	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	
	Sub Total	18	5	8	3	10	6	8	2	10	10	14	4	4	
V	Women Empowerment														
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	2	2	0	1	2	2	0	1	3	3	0	0	
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
	Sub Total	7	5	5	0	2	5	5	0	2	4	4	0	3	
VI	Financial Inclusion														
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	2	2	1	0	2	2	1	0	3	3	0	
	Grand Total	100	44	67	23	33	36	53	17	47	33	55	22	45	

2.1.7 (A): Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Lothu gedda GP Villages (10) in Visakhapatnam Dist in AP (Cond...)															
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Bandabayalu Village					Progress of Cherapalle Village				Progress of Domalagondhi Village			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug. 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug. 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug. 2018)	Difference		
					Baseline	Max score - Progress			Baseline	Max score - Progress			Baseline	Max score - Progress	
I	Basic Parameter														
1	Area irrigated	4	0	1	1	3	0	1	1	3	0	1	1	3	
II	Infrastructure														
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	
3	Availability of banks	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	Availability of ATM	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	0	4	4	0	0	2	2	2	0	4	4	0	
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
12	Availability of markets	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	2	2	0	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	0	3	
14	Availability of telephone services	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	3	
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
18	Availability of School	4	1	1	0	3	1	1	0	3	1	1	0	3	
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	2	
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	0	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	1	1	0	3	
	Sub Total	64	25	36	11	28	21	32	11	32	21	33	12	31	
III	Economic development and livelihoods														
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
	Sub Total	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	
IV	Health, nutrition and sanitation														
26	Community waste disposal system	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	1	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	
	Sub Total	18	5	9	4	9	4	9	5	9	6	11	5	7	
V	Women Empowerment														
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	2	2	0	1	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	2	
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	1	1	0	1	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0	2	
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
	Sub Total	7	4	4	0	3	5	3	-2	4	2	2	0	5	
VI	Financial Inclusion														
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	
	Grand Total	100	34	53	19	47	30	48	18	52	29	50	21	50	

2.1.7 (A): Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Lothu gedda GP Villages (10) in Visakhapatnam Dist in AP (Cond...)																	
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Cherukumpakalu Village					Progress of Lingalagudi Village					Progress of Meduru Village				
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug. 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug. 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug. 2018)	Difference				
			Baseline	Max score	- Progress	Baseline	Max score	- Progress	Baseline	Max score	- Progress	Baseline	Max score	- Progress			
I	Basic Parameter																
1	Area irrigated	4	0	1	1	3	0	1	1	3	0	1	1	3			
II	Infrastructure																
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0			
3	Availability of banks	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5			
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
5	Availability of ATM	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1			
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0			
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0			
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3			
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2			
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0			
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0			
12	Availability of markets	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3			
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	3	2	2	0	2			
14	Availability of telephone services	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0			
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	2	2	0	2	3	3	0	1	1	1	0	3			
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0			
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1			
18	Availability of School	4	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	3			
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2			
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	0			
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2			
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	0	2	2	2	1	1	0	3	0	2	2	2			
	Sub Total	64	26	38	12	26	22	31	9	33	24	35	11	29			
III	Economic development and livelihoods																
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2			
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1			
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1			
	Sub Total	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4			
IV	Health, nutrition and sanitation																
26	Community waste disposal system	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2			
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3			
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0			
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0			
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	1	2	1	0			
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	2	2	1			
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4			
	Sub Total	18	4	9	5	9	4	9	5	9	5	8	3	10			
V	Women Empowerment																
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	2	2	0	1	2	2	0	1	2	2	0	1			
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	1	0	-1	2	2	0	-2	2	1	1	0	1			
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0			
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1			
	Sub Total	7	4	3	-1	4	6	4	-2	3	4	4	0	3			
VI	Financial Inclusion																
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0			
	Grand Total	100	34	54	20	46	32	48	16	52	33	51	18	49			

2.1.7 (A): Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Lothu gedda GP Villages (10) in Visakhapatnam Dist in AP										
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Kolanubanda Village				Progress of Lothu Gedda GP Average			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	
					Progress - Baseline	Max score - Progress			Progress - Baseline	Max score - Progress
I	Basic Parameter									
1	Area irrigated	4	0	1	1	3	0.0	1.0	1	3
II	Infrastructure									
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	5	5	0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
3	Availability of banks	5	0	0	0	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Availability of ATM	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	4.5	5.0	0.5	0.0
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	0	4	4	0	0.8	3.8	3.0	0.2
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	0	3	3	0	1.2	2.4	1.2	0.6
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	4	0	0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	0	0	0	1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6
12	Availability of markets	3	0	0	0	3	0.3	0.3	0.0	2.7
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	1	1	0	3	1.4	2.0	0.6	2.0
14	Availability of telephone services	2	0	0	0	2	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.6
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	2	2	0	2	1.8	2.1	0.3	1.9
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	5	0	0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.9
18	Availability of School	4	1	1	0	3	1.1	1.2	0.1	2.8
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	1	1	0	2	1.8	1.8	0.0	1.2
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	0	0	0	2	0.5	0.7	0.2	1.3
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	0	2	2	2	0.6	1.7	1.1	2.3
	Sub Total	64	19	33	14	31	23.6	35.9	12.3	28.1
III	Economic development and livelihoods									
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
	Sub Total	4	0	0	0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
IV	Health, nutrition and sanitation									
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	2	0	0	0.8	0.6	-0.2	1.4
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	3	0	0	0.6	0.6	0.0	2.4
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1.0	0.9	-0.1	0.1
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	1	2	1	0	0.5	2.0	1.5	0.0
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	0	3	3	0	0.0	2.8	2.8	0.2
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	0	0	0	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
	Sub Total	18	10	14	4	4	5.9	9.9	4	8.1
V	Women Empowerment									
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	2	2	0	1	2.0	2.0	0.0	1.0
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	1	1	0	1	1.2	0.7	-0.5	1.3
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	1	1	0	0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	0	0	0	1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9
	Sub Total	7	4	4	0	3	4.3	3.8	-0.5	3.2
VI	Financial Inclusion									
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	3	3	0	0.0	2.8	2.8	0.2
	Grand Total	100	33	55	22	45	33.8	53.4	19.6	46.6

Table 2.2.1: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Pandual (East) and Sagarpur GP pair in Madhubani Dist in Bihar										
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Pandual (East) (HP-MAGP)				Progress of Sagarpur (LP-MAGP)			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	
					Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score			Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score
I	Basic Parameter									
1	Area irrigated	4	4	4	0	0	1.7	2.3	0.7	1.7
II	Infrastructure									
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	5	5	0	0.0	4.7	4.7	0.3
3	Availability of banks	5	5	5	0	0	3.7	3.3	-0.3	1.7
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	1	0	0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.3
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.7
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	4	0	0	4.0	3.7	-0.3	0.3
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.3
12	Availability of markets	3	3	3	0	0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	2	0	-2	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	3	3	0	1	3.0	2.0	-1.0	2.0
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	4	-1	1	2.0	2.3	0.3	2.7
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3
18	Availability of School	4	4	4	0	0	1.7	1.7	0.0	2.3
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	2	0	0	0.0	0.7	0.7	1.3
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	2.3	1.0	-1.3	2.0
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	0	-2	2	1.0	0.0	-1.0	2.0
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	4	1	-3	3	0.3	1.3	1.0	2.7
	Sub Total	64	56	53	-3	11	34.0	40.0	6.0	24.0
III	Economic development and livelihoods									
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	0	-2	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	1	0	0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.3
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.3
	Sub Total	4	4	2	-2	2	0.0	1.3	1.3	2.7
IV	Health, nutrition and sanitation									0
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	0	-2	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	0	-3	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	0	-3	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.3
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	1	-1	1	1.3	2.0	0.7	0.0
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.0	1.0
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	4	4	0	0	2.7	3.3	0.7	0.7
	Sub Total	18	18	9	-9	9	6.7	8.0	1.3	10.0
V	Women Empowerment									0
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	0	2	2	1	0.7	1.3	0.7	1.7
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
	Sub Total	7	0	2	2	5	0.7	1.3	0.7	5.7
VI	Financial Inclusion									
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	3	3	0	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.7
	Grand Total	100	82	73	-9	27	43	54.3	11.3	45.7

Table 2.2.1 (A): Progress of Mission Antyodaya GP - Villages of Sagarpur GP (3) of Madhubani Dist in Bihar

S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Sagarpur Village				Progress of Mohanbariam Village				Progress of Ajothhya Village				Progress of Sagarpur Low performing GP Average			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	
					Baseline - Progress	Max score - Progress			Baseline - Progress	Max score - Progress			Baseline - Progress	Max score - Progress			Baseline - Progress	Max score - Progress
I Basic Parameter																		
1	Area irrigated	4	1	2	1	2	3	3	0	1	1	2	1	2	1.7	2.3	0.7	1.7
II Infrastructure																		
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	4	4	1	0.0	4.7	4.7	0.3
3	Availability of banks	5	4	5	1	0	3	5	2	0	4	0	-4	5	3.7	3.3	-0.3	1.7
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Availability of ATM	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.3
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.7
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	3	-1	1	4.0	3.7	-0.3	0.3
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.3
12	Availability of markets	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	3	3	0	1	3	3	0	1	3	0	-3	4	3.0	2.0	-1.0	2.0
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	2	4	2	1	2	3	1	2	2	0	-2	5	2.0	2.3	0.3	2.7
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3
18	Availability of School	4	2	4	2	0	2	1	-1	3	1	0	-1	4	1.7	1.7	0.0	2.3
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.7	0.7	1.3
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	2	3	1	0	3	0	-3	3	2	0	-2	3	2.3	1.0	-1.3	2.0
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	1	0	-1	2	1	0	-1	2	1	0	-1	2	1.0	0.0	-1.0	2.0
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	0	3	3	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	0.3	1.3	1.0	2.7
	Sub Total	64	34	55	21	9	37	44	7	20	31	21	-10	43	34	40	6	24
III Economic development and livelihoods																		
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.3
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.3
	Sub Total	4	0	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	4	0.0	1.3	1.3	2.7
IV Health, nutrition and sanitation																		
26	Community waste disposal system	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.3	
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	1.3	2.0	0.7	0.0	
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	3	2	-1	1	0	1	1	2	2.0	2.0	0.0	1.0
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	2	2	2	2	2.7	3.3	0.7	0.7
	Sub Total	18	10	10	0	8	10	9	-1	9	0	5	5	13	6.667	8	1.3333	10
V Women Empowerment																		
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	2	2	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	3	0.7	1.3	0.7	1.7
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
	Sub Total	7	2	2	0	5	0	2	2	5	0	0	0	7	0.7	1.3	0.7	5.7
VI Financial Inclusion																		
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	2	2	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	3	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.7
	Grand Total	100	47	73	26	27	50	62	12	38	32	28	-4	72	43.0	54.3	11.3	45.7

Table 2.3.1: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Panthawada and Choudungri GP pair in Banas Kantha Dist in Gujarat										
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Panthawada (HP-MAGP)				Progress of Choudungri (LP-MAGP)			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	
					Progress - Baseline	Max score			Progress - Baseline	Max score
I	Basic Parameter									
1	Area irrigated	4	4	4	0	0	2	2	0	2
II	Infrastructure									
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	5
3	Availability of banks	5	5	5	0	0	2	0	-2	5
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	3	3	-3
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
12	Availability of markets	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	4	4	0	0	4	2	-2	2
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	-2	2
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	4	4	0	0	2	3	1	1
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	5	0	0	5	3	-2	2
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
18	Availability of School	4	3	3	0	1	1	1	0	3
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	1	0	-1	3
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
	sub Total	64	58	63	5	1	35	30	-5	34
III	Economic Development and Livelihoods									
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Sub Total	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
IV	Health, Nutrition and Sanitation									
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	3	0	-3	3
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	4
	Sub Total	18	14	17	3	1	9	6	-3	12
V	Women Empowerment									
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	-1	1
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	-1	1
	Sub Total	7	1	1	0	6	2	0	-2	7
VI	Financial Inclusion									
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
	Grand Total	100	81	89	8	11	48	38	-10	62

Table 2.3.2: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Gadhula and Bhadi GP pair in Bhavnagar Dist in Gujarat										
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Gadhula (HP-MAGP)				Progress of Bhadi (LP-MAGP)			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	
					Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score			Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score
I Basic Parameter										
1	Area irrigated	4	4	4	0	0	1	1	0	3
II Infrastructure										
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
3	Availability of banks	5	5	5	0	0	3	3	0	2
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	1	3	2	0
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	1	2	1	2	4	4	0	0
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
12	Availability of markets	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	-2	2
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	4	4	0	0	2	4	2	0
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	1	3	2	2	5	4	-1	1
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
18	Availability of School	4	1	1	0	3	1	1	0	3
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0	2
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	2	2	0	1
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	-1	2
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
	sub Total	64	49	50	1	14	33	33	0	31
III Economic Development and Livelihoods										
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0	2
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	0	-1	1	0	0	0	1
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	0	-1	1	0	0	0	1
	Sub Total	4	4	0	-4	4	0	0	0	4
IV Health, Nutrition and Sanitation										
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0	2
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	0	-3	3	0	0	0	3
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	4	2	-2	2	4	3	-1	1
	Sub Total	18	18	11	-7	7	11	12	1	6
V Women Empowerment										
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	3	0	-3	3	0	0	0	3
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0	2
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
	Sub Total	7	7	2	-5	5	1	1	0	6
VI Financial Inclusion										
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	3	0	-3	3	0	0	0	3
	Grand Total	100	85	67	-18	33	46	47	1	53

Table 2.4.1: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Barwasani and Pinana GP Pair in Sonipat Dist in Haryana												
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Barwasani (HP-MAGP)					Progress of Pinana (LP-MAGP)				
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		
					Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score	Max score			Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score	Max score
I Basic Parameter												
1	Area irrigated	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0		
II Infrastructure												
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	5		
3	Availability of banks	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0		
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	0	-1	1	0	0	0	1		
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0		
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0		
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0		
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	-2	2		
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	4	0	0	3	2	-1	2		
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0		
12	Availability of markets	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3		
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	3	3	0	1	2	2	0	2		
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0		
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	1	3	2	1	4	4	0	0		
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	5	0	0	5	3	-2	2		
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0		
18	Availability of School	4	4	4	0	0	3	3	0	1		
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2		
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0		
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0		
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	3	3	0	1	3	2	-1	2		
	sub Total	64	59	60	1	4	48	42	-6	22		
III Economic Development and Livelihoods												
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0	2		
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	0	-1	1	0	0	0	1		
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0		
	Sub Total	4	4	1	-3	3	1	1	0	3		
IV Health, Nutrition and Sanitation												
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0	2		
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	0	-3	3	0	0	0	3		
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0		
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0		
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0		
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0		
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	4	4	0	0	0	3	3	1		
	Sub Total	18	18	13	-5	5	9	12	3	6		
V Women Empowerment												
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3		
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2		
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0		
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0		
	Sub Total	7	1	2	1	5	0	2	2	5		
VI Financial Inclusion												
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3		
	Grand Total	100	86	80	-6	20	62	61	-1	39		

Table 2.5.1: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Gopalpur and Ghatshila GP pair East Singhbhum Dist of Jharkhand

S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Gopalpur (HP-MAGP)				Progress of Ghatshila (LP-MAGP)			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	
					Baseline - Progress	Max score			Baseline - Progress	Max score
I Basic Parameter										
1	Area irrigated	4	3	3	0	1	2.0	4.0	2.0	0.0
II Infrastructure										
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	5	5	0	2.5	5.0	2.5	0.0
3	Availability of banks	5	5	5	0	0	3.5	4.0	0.5	1.0
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	1	0	0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	2.5	5.0	2.5	0.0
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	0.5	3.0	2.5	0.0
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	4	0	0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
12	Availability of markets	3	3	3	0	0	3.0	1.5	-1.5	1.5
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	4	4	0	0	2.0	2.5	0.5	1.5
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	4	4	0	0	2.0	2.5	0.5	1.5
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	5	0	0	2.0	3.5	1.5	1.5
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5
18	Availability of School	4	4	4	0	0	2.5	4.0	1.5	0.0
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	2.0	1.5	-0.5	1.5
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	2	0	0	1.0	0.0	-1.0	2.0
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	3	3	0	1	1.5	1.5	0.0	2.5
	Sub Total	64	58	63	5	1	37.5	47.0	9.5	17.0
III Economic development and livelihoods										
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5
	Sub Total	4	4	4	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.0	3.5
IV Health, nutrition and sanitation										
										0
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	3	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	0	3	3	0	2.5	3.0	0.5	0.0
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	4	4	0	0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0
	Sub Total	18	15	18	3	0	5.5	10.0	4.5	8.0
V Women Empowerment										
										0
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	3	3	0	0	1.5	1.5	0.0	1.5
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	0	0	0	2	0.5	0.0	-0.5	2.0
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	1	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	1	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
	Sub Total	7	5	5	0	2	2.0	1.5	-0.5	5.5
VI Financial Inclusion										
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	3	3	0	0.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
	Grand Total	100	85	96	11	4	47.5	65	17.5	35.0

Table 2.5.1 (A): Process of Mission Antyodaya GPs -Ghatshila GP viallegs (2) in East Singhbhum Dist of Jharkhand														
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Ghatshila village				Progress of Amianagar Village				Progress of Ghatshila GP Average			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	
					Baseline - Max score	Progress - Progress			Baseline - Max score	Progress - Progress			Baseline - Max score	Progress - Progress
I Basic Parameter														
1	Area irrigated	4	2	4	2	0	2	4	2	0	2.0	4.0	2.0	0.0
II Infrastructure														
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	0	2.5	5.0	2.5	0.0
3	Availability of banks	5	4	5	1	0	3	3	0	2	3.5	4.0	0.5	1.0
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Availability of ATM	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	0	2.5	5.0	2.5	0.0
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	1	3	2	0	0	3	3	0	0.5	3.0	2.5	0.0
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
12	Availability of markets	3	3	3	0	0	3	0	-3	3	3.0	1.5	-1.5	1.5
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	2	3	1	1	2	2	0	2	2.0	2.5	0.5	1.5
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	3	3	0	1	1	2	1	2	2.0	2.5	0.5	1.5
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	3	4	1	1	1	3	2	2	2.0	3.5	1.5	1.5
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5
18	Availability of School	4	3	4	1	0	2	4	2	0	2.5	4.0	1.5	0.0
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	2	3	1	0	2	0	-2	3	2.0	1.5	-0.5	1.5
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	1	0	-1	2	1	0	-1	2	1.0	0.0	-1.0	2.0
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	3	1.5	1.5	0.0	2.5
	Sub Total	64	48	55	7	9	27	39	12	25	37.5	47	9.5	17
III Economic development and livelihoods														
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5
	Sub Total	4	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	0.5	0.5	0.0	3.5
IV Health, nutrition and sanitation														
26	Community waste disposal system	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	2	3	1	0	3	3	0	0	2.5	3.0	0.5	0.0
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0
	Sub Total	18	5	10	5	8	6	10	4	8	5.5	10	4.5	8
V Women Empowerment														
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	-1	2	1.5	1.5	0.0	1.5
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	-1	2	0.5	0.0	-0.5	2.0
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
	Sub Total	7	1	2	1	5	3	1	-2	6	2	1.5	-0.5	5.5
VI Financial Inclusion														
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	3	3	0	0	1	1	2	0.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
	Grand Total	100	57	75	18	25	38	55	17	45	47.5	65	17.5	35

Table 2.6.1: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Koujalagi and Lolatur GP pair in Belagavi Dist in Karnataka													
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Koujalagi (HP-MAGP)				Progress of Lolatur (LP-MAGP)						
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	Baseline	Progress	Max score	Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	Baseline	Progress
I	Basic Parameter												
1	Area irrigated	4	4	4	0	0	3.0	4.0	1.0	0.0			
II	Infrastructure												
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	5	0	-5	5	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0			
3	Availability of banks	5	5	5	0	0	3.0	2.5	-0.5	2.5			
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0			
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	2.5	5.0	2.5	0.0			
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0			
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	2.0	3.0	1.0	0.0			
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0			
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	4	0	0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0			
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0			
12	Availability of markets	3	3	1	-2	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0			
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	4	4	0	0	3.0	3.0	0.0	1.0			
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0			
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	4	4	0	0	1.0	4.0	3.0	0.0			
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	4	3	-1	2	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0			
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0			
18	Availability of School	4	4	4	0	0	1.5	2.0	0.5	2.0			
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0			
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	2.0	3.0	1.0	0.0			
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	2	0	0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0			
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	3	3	0	1	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0			
	Sub Total	64	60	52	-8	12	34.0	47.5	13.5	16.5			
III	Economic development and livelihoods												
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	0	-2	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0			
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0			
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5			
	Sub Total	4	4	2	-2	2	0.5	0.5	0.0	3.5			
IV	Health, nutrition and sanitation												
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0			
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	0	-3	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0			
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0			
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0			
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0			
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0			
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	4	4	0	0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0			
	Sub Total	18	18	15	-3	3	10.0	10.0	0.0	8.0			
V	Women Empowerment												
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	1	2	1	1	0.0	0.5	0.5	2.5			
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0			
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	0	1	1	0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0			
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	0	1	1	0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0			
	Sub Total	7	1	4	3	3	0.0	2.5	2.5	4.5			
VI	Financial Inclusion												
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	2	2	1	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0			
	Grand Total	100	87	79	-8	21	47.5	65.5	18.0	34.5			

Table 2.6.1 (A): Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Lolatur GP Villages (2) in Belagavi Dist in Karnataka														
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Lolatur Village				Progress of Shinglapur Village				Progress of Lolatur GP Average			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	
					Baseline	Max score - Progress			Baseline	Max score - Progress			Baseline	Max score - Progress
I	Basic Parameter													
1	Area irrigated	4	4	4	0	0	2	4	2	0	3.0	4.0	1.0	0.0
II	Infrastructure													
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
3	Availability of banks	5	3	3	0	2	3	2	-1	3	3.0	2.5	-0.5	2.5
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Availability of ATM	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	0	2.5	5.0	2.5	0.0
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	1	3	2	0	2.0	3.0	1.0	0.0
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
12	Availability of markets	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	3	3	0	1	3	3	0	1	3.0	3.0	0.0	1.0
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	1	4	3	0	1	4	3	0	1.0	4.0	3.0	0.0
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
18	Availability of School	4	2	2	0	2	1	2	1	2	1.5	2.0	0.5	2.0
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	2	3	1	0	2	3	1	0	2.0	3.0	1.0	0.0
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0
	Sub Total	64	38	48	10	16	30	47	17	17	34	47.5	13.5	16.5
III	Economic development and livelihoods													
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5
	Sub Total	4	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	0.5	0.5	0.0	3.5
IV	Health, nutrition and sanitation													
26	Community waste disposal system	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
	Sub Total	18	10	10	0	8	10	10	0	8	10.00	10.00	0.00	8.00
V	Women Empowerment													
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	3	0.0	0.5	0.5	2.5
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Sub Total	7	0	3	3	4	0	2	2	5	0	2.5	2.5	4.5
VI	Financial Inclusion													
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
	Grand Total	100	53	67	14	33	42	64	22	36	47.5	65.5	18.00	34.50

S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Nelyadi (HP-MAGP)				Progress of Shirady (LP-MAGP)			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	
					Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score			Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score
I Basic Parameter										
1	Area irrigated	4	1	1	0	3	4	3	-1	1
II Infrastructure										
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	2	2	3	0	0	0	5
3	Availability of banks	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	0
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	-2	2
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	3	4	1	0	2	2	0	2
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
12	Availability of markets	3	3	1	-2	2	0	0	0	3
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	2	3	1	1	2	1	-1	3
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	4	4	0	0	2	3	1	1
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	5	0	0	4	5	1	0
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
18	Availability of School	4	3	4	1	0	3	3	0	1
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	3	3	0	1	1	1	0	3
	sub Total	64	54	57	3	7	37	41	4	23
III Economic Development and Livelihoods										
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Sub Total	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
IV Health, Nutrition and Sanitation										
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0	2
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	0	-3	3	0	0	0	3
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	0
	Sub Total	18	18	13	-5	5	9	13	4	5
V Women Empowerment										
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	2
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	2	1	-1	1	0	0	0	2
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
	Sub Total	7	6	5	-1	2	3	3	0	4
VI Financial Inclusion										
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3
	Grand Total	100	83	83	0	17	53	60	7	40

Table 2.6.3: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs -Hulkoti and Harlapura GP Pair in Gadag Dist in Karnataka												
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Hulkoti (HP-MAGP)					Progress of Harlapura (LP-MAGP)				
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		
					Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score	Max score			Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score	Max score
I	Basic Parameter											
1	Area irrigated	4	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	4		
II	Infrastructure											
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	5		
3	Availability of banks	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0		
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0		
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0		
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0		
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0		
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0		
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0		
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0		
12	Availability of markets	3	3	1	-2	2	3	1	-2	2		
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	4	4	0	0	3	2	-1	2		
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0		
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	4	4	0	0	1	2	1	2		
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	5	0	0	5	4	-1	1		
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0		
18	Availability of School	4	4	4	0	0	4	3	-1	1		
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2		
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	3	4	1	-1		
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0		
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	4	4	0	0	1	2	1	2		
	sub Total	64	59	62	3	2	48	48	0	16		
III	Economic Development and Livelihoods											
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2		
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1		
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0		
	Sub Total	4	4	4	0	0	0	1	1	3		
IV	Health, Nutrition and Sanitation											
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2		
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	0	-3	3	0	0	0	3		
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	3	0	-3	3		
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0		
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0		
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0		
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	0		
	Sub Total	18	18	15	-3	3	9	10	1	8		
V	Women Empowerment											
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	1	1	0	2	2	1	-1	2		
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	2	1	-1	1	0	0	0	2		
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0		
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0		
	Sub Total	7	5	4	-1	3	2	3	1	4		
VI	Financial Inclusion											
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3		
	Grand Total	100	86	86	0	14	59	62	3	38		

S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Gujjadi (HP-MAGP)					Progress of Ullur (LP-MAGP)					
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference			
					Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score	Max score			Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score	Max score	
I	Basic Parameter												
1	Area irrigated	4	4	3	-1	1	4	2	-2	2			
II	Infrastructure												
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	5	5	0	0	0	3	3	2			
3	Availability of banks	5	5	5	0	0	2	2	0	3			
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	2	2	-2			
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	-1			
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	0	4	4	1			
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	4	1	-3	3			
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	3	0	-3	3			
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2			
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	3	4	1	0	4	4	0	0			
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0			
12	Availability of markets	3	3	3	0	0	0	4	4	-1			
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	3	3	0	1	3	2	-1	2			
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0			
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	4	4	0	0	3	4	1	0			
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	3	-2	2	5	5	0	0			
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0			
18	Availability of School	4	3	3	0	1	1	2	1	2			
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2			
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	1	5	4	-2			
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0			
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	1	1	0	3	4	2	-2	2			
	sub Total	64	58	57	-1	7	34	48	14	16			
III	Economic Development and Livelihoods												
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0	2			
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	0	-1	1	0	1	1	0			
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1			
	Sub Total	4	4	1	-3	3	0	1	1	3			
IV	Health, Nutrition and Sanitation												
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0	2			
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	0	-3	3	0	0	0	3			
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0			
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0			
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0			
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0			
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	0	3	3	1	0	4	4	0			
	Sub Total	18	14	12	-2	6	4	13	9	5			
V	Women Empowerment												
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	2			
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	2	1	-1	1	0	0	0	2			
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0			
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0			
	Sub Total	7	5	4	-1	3	2	3	1	4			
VI	Financial Inclusion												
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0			
	Grand Total	100	85	80	-5	20	44	70	26	30			

table 2.7.1: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Thuravoor and Thaiccattuserry GP Pair in Alappuzha Dist in Kerala										
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Thuravoor (HP-MAGP)				Progress of Thaiccattuserry (LP-MAGP)			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	
					Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score			Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score
I Basic Parameter										
1	Area irrigated	4	1	1	0	3	3	2	-1	2
II Infrastructure										
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	0	0	5	0	5	5	0
3	Availability of banks	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	4	0	0	3	4	1	0
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
12	Availability of markets	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	3	3	0	1	4	3	-1	1
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	3	4	1	0	4	4	0	0
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	5	0	0	1	5	4	0
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
18	Availability of School	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	-2	2
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	4	3	-1	1	2	4	2	0
	sub Total	64	57	57	0	7	52	61	9	3
III Economic Development and Livelihoods										
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0	2
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
	Sub Total	4	4	2	-2	2	0	2	2	2
IV Health, Nutrition and Sanitation										
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	1	2	1	0
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	2	3	1	0
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	0
	Sub Total	18	18	18	0	0	7	13	6	5
V Women Empowerment										
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	3	3	0	0	2	2	0	1
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	1
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Sub Total	7	3	3	0	4	3	4	1	3
VI Financial Inclusion										
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	3	3	0	0	2	2	1
	Grand Total	100	83	84	1	16	65	84	19	16

Table 2.7.2: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs -Pattanakkad and Mararikulam North GP Pair in Alppuzha Dist in Kerala												
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Pattanakkad (HP-MAGP)					Progress of Mararikulam North (LP-MAGP)				
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		
					Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score	Max score			Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score	Max score
I	Basic Parameter											
1	Area irrigated	4	0	0	0	4	4	2	-2	2		
II	Infrastructure											
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	5		
3	Availability of banks	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0		
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0		
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	1	5	4	0		
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	5	4	-1	0		
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	4	3	-1	0		
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	3	2	-1	0		
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	3	4	1	0	2	4	2	0		
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	4	1	-3	0		
12	Availability of markets	3	3	3	0	0	1	3	2	0		
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	3	3	0	1	3	4	1	0		
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	4	2	-2	0		
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	4	4	0	0	2	4	2	0		
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	5	0	0	4	5	1	0		
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	5	1	-4	0		
18	Availability of School	4	4	4	0	0	1	4	3	0		
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	2	0	0	4	2	-2	0		
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0		
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0		
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	4	3	-1	1	3	4	1	0		
	sub Total	64	62	62	0	2	56	59	3	5		
III	Economic Development and Livelihoods											
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	0	-2	2	2	0	-2	2		
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0		
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0		
	Sub Total	4	4	2	-2	2	4	2	-2	2		
IV	Health, Nutrition and Sanitation											
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0		
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0		
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0		
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0		
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0		
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0		
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	1	4	3	0	0	4	4	0		
	Sub Total	18	15	18	3	0	14	18	4	0		
V	Women Empowerment											
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	0	1	1	2	0	2	2	1		
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	0	1	1	1	0	2	2	0		
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0		
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1		
	Sub Total	7	0	3	3	4	0	5	5	2		
VI	Financial Inclusion											
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0		
	Grand Total	100	81	88	7	12	78	89	11	11		

table 2.7.3: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs -Kanjikuzhi and Aryad GP Pair in Alappuzha Dist in Kerala												
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Kanjikuzhi (HP-MAGP)					Progress of Aryad (LP-MAGP)				
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		
					Progress - Baseline	Progress - Progress	Max score			Progress - Baseline	Progress - Progress	Max score
I	Basic Parameter											
1	Area irrigated	4	4	4	0	0	4	2	-2	2		
II	Infrastructure											
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	0		
3	Availability of banks	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0		
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0		
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0		
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0		
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0		
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0		
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	2	-2	2	4	4	0	0		
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0		
12	Availability of markets	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3		
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	3	4	1	0	3	4	1	0		
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0		
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	1	4	3	0	4	4	0	0		
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0		
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0		
18	Availability of School	4	4	4	0	0	3	4	1	0		
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	0	-2	2	2	0	-2	2		
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0		
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0		
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	1	4	3	0	4	3	-1	1		
	sub Total	64	57	60	3	4	53	58	5	6		
III	Economic Development and Livelihoods											
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	0	-2	2	2	0	-2	2		
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0		
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0		
	Sub Total	4	4	2	-2	2	4	2	-2	2		
IV	Health, Nutrition and Sanitation											
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0		
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0		
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0		
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0		
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0		
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0		
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0		
	Sub Total	18	18	18	0	0	18	18	0	0		
V	Women Empowerment											
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	0	2	2	1	0	2	2	1		
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2		
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0		
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1		
	Sub Total	7	1	5	4	2	0	3	3	4		
VI	Financial Inclusion											
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0		
	Grand Total	100	84	92	8	8	79	86	7	14		

Table 2.7.4: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Puthenvelikkara and Kunnukara GP Pair in Ernakulam Dist in Kerala										
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Puthenvelikkara (HP-MAGP)				Progress of Kunnukara (LP-MAGP)			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	
					Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score			Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score
I	Basic Parameter									
1	Area irrigated	4	4	4	0	0	2	4	2	0
II	Infrastructure									
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
3	Availability of banks	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	4	0	0	3	3	0	1
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
12	Availability of markets	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	4	4	0	0	3	4	1	0
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	4	4	0	0	1	4	3	0
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
18	Availability of School	4	4	4	0	0	3	4	1	0
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	-2	2
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	4	4	0	0	3	3	0	1
	sub Total	64	57	57	0	7	52	55	3	9
III	Economic Development and Livelihoods									
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
	Sub Total	4	3	4	1	0	4	4	0	0
IV	Health, Nutrition and Sanitation									
26	Community waste disposal system	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	0
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	0
	Sub Total	18	13	13	0	5	11	18	7	0
V	Women Empowerment									
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	3	3	0	0	0	1	1	2
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
	Sub Total	7	4	6	2	1	0	3	3	4
VI	Financial Inclusion									
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	3	3	0	0	2	2	1
	Grand Total	100	81	87	6	13	69	86	17	14

Table 2.7.5: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Vadakkekara and Alangad GP pair in Ernakulam Dist in Kerala										
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Vadakkekara (HP-MAGPI)				Progress of Alangad (LP-MAGP)			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	
					Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score			Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score
I	Basic Parameter									
1	Area irrigated	4	3	3	0	1	4	4	0	0
II	Infrastructure									
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	5
3	Availability of banks	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	3	4	1	0	4	4	0	0
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
12	Availability of markets	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	1	4	3	0	4	4	0	0
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
18	Availability of School	4	4	4	0	0	3	4	1	0
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	-2	2
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
	sub Total	64	55	64	9	0	58	57	-1	7
III	Economic Development and Livelihoods									
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
	Sub Total	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
IV	Health, Nutrition and Sanitation									
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0
	Sub Total	18	14	18	4	0	4	13	9	5
V	Women Empowerment									
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	2	1	-1	2	0	0	0	3
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
	Sub Total	7	2	2	0	5	1	3	2	4
VI	Financial Inclusion									
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	2	3	1	0	1	3	2	0
	Grand Total	100	80	94	14	6	72	84	12	16

Tabel 2.7.6: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Avoly and Asamannoor GP pair in Ernakulam Dist in Kerala										
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Avoly (HP-MAGP)				Progress of Asamannoor (LP-MAGP)			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	
					Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score			Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score
I	Basic Parameter									
1	Area irrigated	4	4	4	0	0	1	1	0	3
II	Infrastructure									
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
3	Availability of banks	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
12	Availability of markets	3	3	3	0	0	3	4	1	-1
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	4	4	0	0	3	3	0	1
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	3	1	-1	2	3	1	-1
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	3	4	1	0	4	4	0	0
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
18	Availability of School	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	4	2	-2	2	4	4	0	0
	sub Total	64	58	58	0	6	54	56	2	8
III	Economic Development and Livelihoods									
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
	Sub Total	4	4	4	0	0	2	4	2	0
IV	Health, Nutrition and Sanitation									
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0
	Sub Total	18	14	18	4	0	4	13	9	5
V	Women Empowerment									
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	1	1	0	2	2	2	0	1
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Sub Total	7	1	2	1	5	4	4	0	3
VI	Financial Inclusion									
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	1	3	2	0	0	3	3	0
	Grand Total	100	82	89	7	11	65	81	16	19

Table 2.7.7: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Vechoor and Koruthode GP pair in Kozhikode Dist in Kerala										
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Vechoor (HP-MAGP)				Progress of Koruthode (LP-MAGP)			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	
					Baseline	Progress - Max score			Baseline	Progress - Max score
I Basic Parameter										
1	Area irrigated	4	4	4	0	0	3	4	1	0
II Infrastructure										
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
3	Availability of banks	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
12	Availability of markets	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	4	4	0	0	3	3	0	1
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
18	Availability of School	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	4	4	0	0	3	3	0	1
	sub Total	64	57	57	0	7	57	57	0	7
III Economic Development and Livelihoods										
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
	Sub Total	4	1	1	0	3	1	1	0	3
IV Health, Nutrition and Sanitation										
26	Community waste disposal system	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	0
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	2
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	3	4	1	0	4	4	0	0
	Sub Total	18	12	13	1	5	14	16	2	2
V Women Empowerment										
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	3	3	0	0	2	2	0	1
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
	Sub Total	7	7	7	0	0	2	4	2	3
VI Financial Inclusion										
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	3	3	0	0	2	2	1
	Grand Total	100	81	85	4	15	77.4	84	6.6	16

Table 2.8.1: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Baktra and Anwalighat GP pair in Sehore Dist in Madhya Pradesh												
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Baktra (HP-MAGP)					Progress of Anwalighat (LP-MAGP)				
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Max score	Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Max score
					Baseline	Progress				Baseline	Progress	
I	Basic Parameter											
1	Area irrigated	4	3	4	1	0	3.5	4.0	0.5	0.0		
II	Infrastructure											
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	5	5	0	0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0		
3	Availability of banks	5	5	5	0	0	0.0	2.0	2.0	3.0		
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0		
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0		
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0		
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0		
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0		
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	4	0	0	3.0	4.0	1.0	0.0		
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0		
12	Availability of markets	3	3	3	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0		
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	4	4	0	0	2.5	3.0	0.5	1.0		
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0		
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	4	4	0	0	2.5	2.0	-0.5	2.0		
16	No. of household with kutchra wall and kutchra roof	5	5	5	0	0	3.5	3.5	0.0	1.5		
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	0.5	0.0	-0.5	1.0		
18	Availability of School	4	4	4	0	0	1.5	4.0	2.5	0.0		
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	0	-2	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0		
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0		
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0		
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	1	3	2	1	0.0	1.0	1.0	3.0		
	Sub Total	64	61	61	0	3	27.5	38.5	11.0	25.5		
III	Economic development and livelihoods											
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	0	-2	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0		
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0		
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0		
	Sub Total	4	4	2	-2	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0		
IV	Health, nutrition and sanitation									0		
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	0	-2	2	2.0	0.0	-2.0	2.0		
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	0	-3	3	3.0	1.5	-1.5	1.5		
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0		
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0		
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0		
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	0	3	3	0	1.5	2.5	1.0	0.5		
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	0	4	4	0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0		
	Sub Total	18	11	13	2	5	12.5	14.0	1.5	4.0		
V	Women Empowerment											
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	1	0	-1	3	1.5	1.5	0.0	1.5		
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	2	0	-2	2	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.5		
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	1	0	-1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0		
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	1	0	-1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0		
	Sub Total	7	5	0	-5	7	1.5	2.0	0.5	5.0		
VI	Financial Inclusion											
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	0	0	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0		
	Grand Total	100	84	80	-4	20	45	58.5	13.5	41.5		

Table 2.8.1 (A): Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Anwalighat GP Villages (2) in Shiore Dist of Madhya Pradesh														
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Anwalighat Village					Progress of Pangra Village				Progress of Progress of Anwalighat GP Average		
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	
					Baseline	Max score - Progress			Baseline	Max score - Progress			Baseline	Max score - Progress
I	Basic Parameter													
1	Area irrigated	4	3	4	1	0	4	4	0	0	3.5	4.0	0.5	0.0
II	Infrastructure													
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
3	Availability of banks	5	0	2	2	3	0	2	2	3	0.0	2.0	2.0	3.0
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Availability of ATM	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	3	4	1	0	3	4	1	0	3.0	4.0	1.0	0.0
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
12	Availability of markets	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	4	3	-1	1	1	3	2	1	2.5	3.0	0.5	1.0
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	2	2	0	2	3	2	-1	2	2.5	2.0	-0.5	2.0
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	3	3	0	2	4	4	0	1	3.5	3.5	0.0	1.5
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	-1	1	0.5	0.0	-0.5	1.0
18	Availability of School	4	2	4	2	0	1	4	3	0	1.5	4.0	2.5	0.0
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	0	1	1	3	0	1	1	3	0.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
	Sub Total	64	28	38	10	26	27	39	12	25	27.5	38.5	11	25.5
III	Economic development and livelihoods													
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
	Sub Total	4	0	0	0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
IV	Health, nutrition and sanitation													
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	0	-2	2	2	0	-2	2	2.0	0.0	-2.0	2.0
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	0	-3	3	3	3	0	0	3.0	1.5	-1.5	1.5
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	2	-1	1	0	3	3	0	1.5	2.5	1.0	0.5
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0
	Sub Total	18	14	12	-2	6	11	16	5	2	12.5	14	1.5	4
V	Women Empowerment													
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	1	1	0	2	2	2	0	1	1.5	1.5	0.0	1.5
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.5
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
	Sub Total	7	1	2	1	5	2	2	0	5	1.5	2	0.5	5
VI	Financial Inclusion													
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
	Grand Total	100	46	56	10	44	44	61	17	39	45	58.5	13.5	41.5

Table 2.9.1: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Bela and Bhilewada GP Pair in Bhandara Dist in Maharashtra										
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Bela (HP-MAGP)				Progress of Bhilewada (LP-MAGP)			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	
					Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score			Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score
I	Basic Parameter									
1	Area irrigated	4	1	2	1	2	2	1	-1	3
II	Infrastructure									
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	0
3	Availability of banks	5	5	5	0	0	3	5	2	0
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
12	Availability of markets	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	2	2	0	2	4	4	0	0
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	4	2	-2	2	2	0	0
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	4	4	0	0	2	4	2	0
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	4	-1	1	4	5	1	0
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
18	Availability of School	4	3	4	1	0	1	2	1	2
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	1
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	3
	sub Total	64	59	61	2	3	38	53	15	11
III	Economic Development and Livelihoods									
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0	2
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	0	-1	1	0	0	0	1
	Sub Total	4	4	1	-3	3	0	0	0	4
IV	Health, Nutrition and Sanitation									
26	Community waste disposal system	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	0	-3	3	0	0	0	3
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0
	Sub Total	18	12	13	1	5	6	12	6	6
V	Women Empowerment									
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	3	1	-2	2	2	0	-2	3
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	2	1	-1	1	0	0	0	2
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	1	0	-1	1	0	0	0	1
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Sub Total	7	6	2	-4	5	2	0	-2	7
VI	Financial Inclusion									
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	3
	Grand Total	100	82	80	-2	20	48	66	18	34

Table 2.9.2: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Knamwargram and Sawli (Kh) GP in Wardha Dist in Maharashtra												
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Knamwargram (HP-MAGP)					Progress of Sawli (kh) (LP-MAGP)				
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference			
					Progress - Baseline	Max score			Progress - Baseline	Max score		
I	Basic Parameter											
1	Area irrigated	4	4	4	0	0	0	2	2	2		
II	Infrastructure											
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	0		
3	Availability of banks	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0		
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1		
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0		
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	0		
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0		
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0		
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	4	0	0	2	4	2	0		
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0		
12	Availability of markets	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0		
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	3	3	0	1	3	3	0	1		
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0		
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	3	4	1	0	1	4	3	0		
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	4	4	0	1	5	3	-2	2		
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0		
18	Availability of School	4	2	3	1	1	3	3	0	1		
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0	2		
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0		
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0		
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	4	4	0	0	3	3	0	1		
	sub Total	64	59	59	0	5	42	56	14	8		
III	Economic Development and Livelihoods											
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2		
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1		
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1		
	Sub Total	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	4		
IV	Health, Nutrition and Sanitation											
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2		
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	0	-3	3	0	0	0	3		
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0		
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0		
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0		
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	0	2	2	1	0	3	3	0		
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	0		
	Sub Total	18	15	14	-1	4	4	13	9	5		
V	Women Empowerment											
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	3		
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0		
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0		
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1		
	Sub Total	7	1	4	3	3	0	3	3	4		
VI	Financial Inclusion											
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3		
	Grand Total	100	83	85	2	15	46	74	28	26		

Table 2.9.3: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Chandrapur and Dadh Khurd GP in Ahmednagar Dist in Maharashtra										
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Chandrapur (HP-MAGP)				Progress of Dadh Khurd (LP-MAGP)			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	
					Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score			Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score
I	Basic Parameter									
1	Area irrigated	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
II	Infrastructure									
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
3	Availability of banks	5	5	5	0	0	2	2	0	3
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	3	3	0	1	1	1	0	3
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
12	Availability of markets	3	3	2	-1	1	3	3	0	0
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	4	4	0	0	3	3	0	1
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	3	4	1	0	1	1	0	3
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	5	0	0	2	2	0	3
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
18	Availability of School	4	1	3	2	1	1	1	0	3
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	2
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0	2
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	4	4	0	0	3	3	0	1
	sub Total	64	55	55	0	9	26	26	0	38
III	Economic Development and Livelihoods									
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0	2
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	0	-1	1	0	0	0	1
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	0	-1	1	0	0	0	1
	Sub Total	4	4	0	-4	4	0	0	0	4
IV	Health, Nutrition and Sanitation									
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	0	-2	2	2	2	0	0
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	4	4	0	0	0	3	3	1
	Sub Total	18	18	16	-2	2	11	17	6	1
V	Women Empowerment									
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	3
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Sub Total	7	1	4	3	3	0	0	0	7
VI	Financial Inclusion									
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	3
	Grand Total	100	82	81	-1	19	37	43	6	57

Table 2.9.4: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Parinche and Salvade GP in Pune Dist in Maharashtra										
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Parinche (HP-MAGP)				Progress of Salvade (LP-MAGP)			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	
					Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score			Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score
I	Basic Parameter									
1	Area irrigated	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
II	Infrastructure									
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
3	Availability of banks	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	0
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	3	4	1	0	0	4	4	0
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
12	Availability of markets	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	2	4	2	0	3	4	1	0
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	0
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	5	0	0	3	3	0	2
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
18	Availability of School	4	4	4	0	0	1	1	0	3
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0	2
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	2
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	4	4	0	0	0	2	2	2
	sub Total	64	56	57	1	7	12	33	21	31
III	Economic Development and Livelihoods									
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Sub Total	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
IV	Health, Nutrition and Sanitation									
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	0	4	4	-1
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	0
	Sub Total	18	18	18	0	0	3	11	8	7
V	Women Empowerment									
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	0	0	0	3	2	2	0	1
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
	Sub Total	7	0	0	0	7	4	4	0	3
VI	Financial Inclusion									
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	1	1	2	0	3	3	0
	Grand Total	100	82	84	2	16	19	51	32	49

Table 2.9.5: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Tehare and Belgaon GP in Nashik Dist in Maharashtra										
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Tehare (HP-MAGP)				Progress of Belgaon (LP-MAGP)			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	
					Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score			Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score
I	Basic Parameter									
1	Area irrigated	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
II	Infrastructure									
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	0	0	5	0	5	5	0
3	Availability of banks	5	5	5	0	0	2	2	0	3
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	2	2	-2
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	0	-1	1	0	0	0	1
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	0	-4	4	0	4	4	0
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	1	3	2	0	1	3	2	0
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0	2
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	3	4	1	0	3	3	0	1
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
12	Availability of markets	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	3	4	1	0	3	3	0	1
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	3	3	0	1	4	4	0	0
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	4	4	0	1	5	5	0	0
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
18	Availability of School	4	3	3	0	1	1	2	1	2
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0	2
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	1	-2	2	0	0	0	3
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	1	-1	1	0	0	0	2
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	4	3	-1	1	0	0	0	4
	sub Total	64	52	43	-9	21	27	44	17	20
III	Economic Development and Livelihoods									
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	-1	1
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Sub Total	4	4	4	0	0	1	0	-1	4
IV	Health, Nutrition and Sanitation									
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	4	4	0	0	0	3	3	1
	Sub Total	18	18	18	0	0	3	9	6	9
V	Women Empowerment									
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	3	3	0	0	0	1	1	2
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
	Sub Total	7	5	6	1	1	0	3	3	4
VI	Financial Inclusion									
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3
	Grand Total	100	83	78	-5	22	31	56	25	44

Table 2.10.1: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Rusipada and Ramdaspur GP pair in Cuttack Dist in Odisha										
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Rusipada (HP-MAGP)				Progress of Ramdaspur (LP-MAGP)			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	
					Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score			Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score
I	Basic Parameter									
1	Area irrigated	4	4	4	0	0	1.8	2.2	0.4	1.8
II	Infrastructure									
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	5	5	0	1.0	5.0	4.0	0.0
3	Availability of banks	5	5	3	-2	2	4.0	4.6	0.6	0.4
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	0	-1	1	1.2	1.0	-0.2	0.0
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	4.8	5.0	0.2	0.0
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	3.8	4.0	0.2	0.0
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	1.2	3.0	1.8	0.0
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	1.2	2.0	0.8	0.0
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	1	4	3	0	3.4	4.0	0.6	0.0
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.0
12	Availability of markets	3	3	1	-2	2	1.2	3.0	1.8	0.0
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	4	3	-1	1	1.6	0.6	-1.0	3.4
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	1.8	2.0	0.2	0.0
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	1.5	4	3	0	2.4	3.6	1.2	0.4
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	4	-1	1	3.8	3.6	-0.2	1.4
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.0
18	Availability of School	4	1	4	3	0	1.4	4.0	2.6	0.0
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	0	-2	2	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.6
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	1.4	1.8	0.4	1.2
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	3	1	-1	1.2	2.0	0.8	0.0
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	4	1	-3	3	0.8	1.2	0.4	2.8
	Sub Total	64	50.5	53	2.5	11	37.4	52.8	15.4	11.2
III	Economic development and livelihoods									
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	0	-2	2	0.4	0.0	-0.4	2.0
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	1	0	0	0.2	0.0	-0.2	1.0
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.0
	Sub Total	4	4	2	-2	2	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
IV	Health, nutrition and sanitation									0
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	0	-2	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	0	-3	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	0	-3	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	4	4	0	0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0
	Sub Total	18	18	10	-8	8	6.0	10.0	4.0	8.0
V	Women Empowerment									0
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	3	3	0	0	1.6	2.4	0.8	0.6
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	2	2	0	0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	1	0	-1	1	0.6	0.0	-0.6	1.0
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	1	0	-1	1	0.6	0.0	-0.6	1.0
	Sub Total	7	7	5	-2	2	2.8	3.4	0.6	3.6
VI	Financial Inclusion									
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	0.5	1	3	0.2	3.0	2.8	0.0
	Grand Total	100	83.5	74.5	-9	25.5	49.2	72.4	23.2	27.6

Table 2.10.1 (A): Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs -Rusipada GP (2) villages in Cuttack Dist in Odisha

S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Haripur Village				Progress of Rusipada Vilalge				Progress of Rusipada GP Average			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	
					Baseline - Progress	Max score - Progress			Baseline - Progress	Max score - Progress			Baseline - Progress	Max score - Progress
I	Basic Parameter													
1	Area irrigated	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
II	Infrastructure													
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
3	Availability of banks	5	5	3	-2	2	5	3	-2	2	5.0	3.0	-2.0	2.0
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	0	-1	1	1	0	-1	1	1.0	0.0	-1.0	1.0
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	1	4	3	0	1	4	3	0	1.0	4.0	3.0	0.0
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
12	Availability of markets	3	3	1	-2	2	3	1	-2	2	3.0	1.0	-2.0	2.0
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	4	3	-1	1	4	3	-1	1	4.0	3.0	-1.0	1.0
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	2	4	2	0	1	4	3	0	1.5	4.0	2.5	0.0
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	4	-1	1	5	4	-1	1	5.0	4.0	-1.0	1.0
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
18	Availability of School	4	1	4	3	0	1	4	3	0	1.0	4.0	3.0	0.0
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	0	-2	2	2	0	-2	2	2.0	0.0	-2.0	2.0
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	3	1	-1	2	3	1	-1	2.0	3.0	1.0	-1.0
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	4	1	-3	3	4	1	-3	3	4.0	1.0	-3.0	3.0
	Sub Total	64	51	53	2	11	50	53	3	11	50.5	53.0	2.5	11.0
III	Economic development and livelihoods													
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	0	-2	2	2	0	-2	2	2.0	0.0	-2.0	2.0
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
	Sub Total	4	4	2	-2	2	4	2	-2	2.0	4.0	2.0	-2.0	2.0
IV	Health, nutrition and sanitation													
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	0	-2	2	2	0	-2	2	2.0	0.0	-2.0	2.0
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	0	-3	3	3	0	-3	3	3.0	0.0	-3.0	3.0
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	0	-3	3	3	0	-3	3	3.0	0.0	-3.0	3.0
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
	Sub Total	18	18	10	-8	8	18	10	-8	8	18.0	10.0	-8.0	8.0
V	Women Empowerment													
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	1	0	-1	1	1	0	-1	1	1.0	0.0	-1.0	1.0
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	1	0	-1	1	1	0	-1	1	1.0	0.0	-1.0	1.0
	Sub Total	7	7	5	-2	2	7	5	-2	2	7.0	5.0	-2.0	2.0
VI	Financial Inclusion													
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	3	0.0	0.5	0.5	2.5
	Grand Total	100	84	75	-9	25	83	74	-9	26	83.5	74.5	-9.0	25.5

Table 2.10.1 (B): Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Ramdaspur GP villages (5) in Cuttack Dist in Odisha (Contd...)																	
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Ratagaralenska Sahi village					Progress of Govindpur village					Progress of Arilo Village				
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug. 2018)	Difference	Baseline	Max score - Progress	Baseline data	Progress (Aug. 2018)	Difference	Baseline	Max score - Progress	Baseline data	Progress (Aug. 2018)	Difference	Baseline	Max score - Progress
I	Basic Parameter																
1	Area irrigated	4	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	2	1	2	1	2			
II	Infrastructure																
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0			
3	Availability of banks	5	4	5	1	0	4	5	1	0	4	4	0	1			
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
5	Availability of ATM	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0			
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0			
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0			
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0			
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0			
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0			
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0			
12	Availability of markets	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0			
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	0	0	0	4	2	0	-2	4	0	0	0	4			
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0			
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	1	4	3	0	3	4	1	0	2	3	1	1			
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	4	2	-2	3	5	5	0	0	5	4	-1	1			
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0			
18	Availability of School	4	1	4	3	0	0	4	4	0	2	4	2	0			
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2			
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	2	0	-2	3	1	0	-1	3	1	3	2	0			
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	0			
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	1	1	0	3	0	1	1	3	0	1	1	3			
	Sub Total	64	30	49	19	15	38	52	14	12	31	52	21	12			
III	Economic development and livelihoods																
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	-2	2			
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	-1	1			
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0			
	Sub Total	4	0	1	1	3	0	1	1	3	4	1	-3	3			
IV	Health, nutrition and sanitation																
26	Community waste disposal system	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2			
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3			
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3			
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0			
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0			
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0			
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS	4	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0			
	Sub Total	18	6	10	4	8	6	10	4	8	6	10	4	8			
V	Women Empowerment																
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	1	3	2	0	2	3	1	0	1	2	1	1			
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1			
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	-1	1	1	0	-1	1			
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	-1	1	1	0	-1	1			
	Sub Total	7	1	4	3	3	4	4	0	3	3	3	0	4			
VI	Financial Inclusion																
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0			
	Grand Total	100	39	69	30	31	50	72	22	28	45	71	26	29			

Table 2.10.1 (B): Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Ramdaspur GP villages (5) in Cuttack Dist in Odisha													
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Progress of Ramdaspur Village				Progress of Pamalavanagar Village				Progress of Ramdaspur GP Average			
		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	
				Baseline	Max score			Baseline	Max score			Baseline	Max score
I	Basic Parameter												
1	Area irrigated	1	3	2	1	3	2	-1	2	1.8	2.2	0.4	1.8
II	Infrastructure												
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	0	1.0	5.0	4.0	0.0
3	Availability of banks	5	5	0	0	3	4	1	1	4.0	4.6	0.6	0.4
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	0	0	5	1	-4	0	1.2	1.0	-0.2	0.0
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	0	0	4	5	1	0	4.8	5.0	0.2	0.0
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	0	0	3	4	1	0	3.8	4.0	0.2	0.0
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	1.2	3.0	1.8	0.0
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	0	0	4	2	-2	0	1.2	2.0	0.8	0.0
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	0	0	1	4	3	0	3.4	4.0	0.6	0.0
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.0
12	Availability of markets	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	1.2	3.0	1.8	0.0
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	3	-1	1	2	0	-2	4	1.6	0.6	-1.0	3.4
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	0	0	1	2	1	0	1.8	2.0	0.2	0.0
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	2	4	2	0	4	3	-1	1	2.4	3.6	1.2	0.4
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	3	-2	2	0	4	4	1	3.8	3.6	-0.2	1.4
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.0
18	Availability of School	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	0	1.4	4.0	2.6	0.0
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.6
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	2	3	1	0	1	3	2	0	1.4	1.8	0.4	1.2
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	0	0	1	2	1	0	1.2	2.0	0.8	0.0
22	Availability of drainage facilities	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	3	0.8	1.2	0.4	2.8
	Sub Total	57	59	2	5	31	52	21	12	37.4	52.8	15.4	11.2
III	Economic development and livelihoods												
23	Availability of soil testing centres	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.4	0.0	-0.4	2.0
24	Availability of government seed centres	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.2	0.0	-0.2	1.0
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.0
	Sub Total	1	1	0	3	0	1	1	3.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
IV	Health, nutrition and sanitation												
26	Community waste disposal system	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0
	Sub Total	6	10	4	8	6	10	4	8	6.0	10.0	4.0	8.0
V	Women Empowerment												
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	2	2	0	1	2	2	0	1	1.6	2.4	0.8	0.6
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	0	0	0	1	1	0	-1	1	0.6	0.0	-0.6	1.0
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	0	0	0	1	1	0	-1	1	0.6	0.0	-0.6	1.0
	Sub Total	2	3	1	4	4	3	-1	4	2.8	3.4	0.6	3.6
VI	Financial Inclusion												
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	1	3	2	0	0	3	3	0	0.2	3.0	2.8	0.0
	Grand Total	68	79	11	21	44	71	27	29	49.2	72.4	23.2	27.6

Table 2.11.1: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Bhandal and Bhakariwal GP in Gurudaspur Dist in Punjab										
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Bhandal (HP-MAGP)				Progress of Bhakariwal (LP-MAGP)			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	
					Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score			Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score
I Basic Parameter										
1	Area irrigated	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
II Infrastructure										
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0
3	Availability of banks	5	5	1	-4	4	3	2	-1	3
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	2	1	-1	0	2	2	-1
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	1	-4	4	5	1	-4	4
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	1	-3	3	4	1	-3	3
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	1	-1	1	0	1	1	1
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
12	Availability of markets	3	3	1	-2	2	0	3	3	0
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	3	3	0	1	2	0	-2	4
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	2	4	2	0	2	3	1	1
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	2	-3	3	5	4	-1	1
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
18	Availability of School	4	3	3	0	1	3	4	1	0
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	3	3	0	1	2	1	-1	3
	sub Total	64	54	45	-9	19	42	45	3	19
III Economic Development and Livelihoods										
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
	Sub Total	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
IV Health, Nutrition and Sanitation										
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	2	-1	1	3	2	-1	1
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	1	-2	2	3	1	-2	2
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
	Sub Total	18	18	15	-3	3	18	15	-3	3
V Women Empowerment										
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	1	1	0	2	3	0	-3	3
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	0	1	1	1	2	0	-2	2
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	-1	1
	Sub Total	7	1	3	2	4	7	1	-6	6
VI Financial Inclusion										
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	-3	3
	Grand Total	100	81	71	-10	29	78	69	-9	31

Table 2.11.2: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Usmanpur and Bains GP in Nawanshahr Dist in Punjab										
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Usmanpur (HP-MAGP)				Progress of Bains (LP-MAGP)			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	
					Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score			Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score
I	Basic Parameter									
1	Area irrigated	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
II	Infrastructure									
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	5	3	-2	2	0	5	5	0
3	Availability of banks	5	5	1	-4	4	5	5	0	0
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	2	1	-1	1	1	0	0
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	1	-4	4	5	5	0	0
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	1	-3	3	4	4	0	0
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	1	3	2	0
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	1	-1	1	0	0	0	2
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
12	Availability of markets	3	3	4	1	-1	0	0	0	3
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	4	1	-3	3	4	3	-1	1
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
18	Availability of School	4	4	4	0	0	2	2	0	2
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	-2	2
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	1	-2	2	3	3	0	0
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	1	-1	1	1	0	-1	2
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	2	3	1	1	2	2	0	2
	sub Total	64	62	45	-17	19	47	50	3	14
III	Economic Development and Livelihoods									
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Sub Total	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
IV	Health, Nutrition and Sanitation									
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	1	-1	1	0	0	0	2
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	2	-1	1	0	0	0	3
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	1	-2	2	3	3	0	0
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	1	-1	1	0	2	2	0
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	2	3	1	0
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	0	4	4	0	3	0	-3	4
	Sub Total	18	14	13	-1	5	9	9	0	9
V	Women Empowerment									
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	3
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	1	0	-1	1	1	1	0	0
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Sub Total	7	1	3	2	4	1	1	0	6
VI	Financial Inclusion									
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3
	Grand Total	100	85	72	-13	28	61	64	3	36

Table 2.11.3: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Jadla and Bhangal kalan GP in Nawanshahr Dist in Punjab												
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Jadla (HP-MAGP)					Progress of Bhangal kalan (LP-MAGP)				
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		
					Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score	Max score			Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score	Max score
I	Basic Parameter											
1	Area irrigated	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0		
II	Infrastructure											
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0		
3	Availability of banks	5	5	1	-4	4	4	2	-2	3		
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	-1		
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	5	1	-4	4		
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	5	1	-1	4	1	-3	3		
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0		
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	1	-1	1	0	2	2	0		
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0		
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	-1		
12	Availability of markets	3	3	3	0	0	0	4	4	-1		
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	4	1	-3	3	4	2	-2	2		
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	3	1	-1	2	2	0	0		
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	4	0	-4	4	4	1	-3	3		
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0		
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	-1		
18	Availability of School	4	4	4	0	0	1	1	0	3		
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0		
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	2	4	2	-1		
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	1	-1	1	2	2	0	0		
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	2	4	2	0	2	4	2	0		
	sub Total	64	62	53	-9	11	48	51	3	13		
III	Economic Development and Livelihoods											
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0		
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0		
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0		
	Sub Total	4	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	0		
IV	Health, Nutrition and Sanitation											
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	1	-1	1	0	2	2	0		
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	2	-1	1	0	2	2	1		
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	1	-2	2	0	2	2	1		
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0		
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	1	-1	1	2	1	-1	1		
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	1	-2	2	3	3	0	0		
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	4		
	Sub Total	18	14	11	-3	7	6	11	5	7		
V	Women Empowerment											
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3		
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2		
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1		
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1		
	Sub Total	7	0	4	4	3	0	0	0	7		
VI	Financial Inclusion											
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	3		
	Grand Total	100	84	77	-7	23	58	70	12	30		

Table 2.11.4: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Mana Singh Wala and Kakar GP in Feroepur Dist in Punjab										
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Mana Singh Wala (HP-MAGP)				Progress of Kakar (LP-MAGP)			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	
					Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score			Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score
I	Basic Parameter									
1	Area irrigated	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
II	Infrastructure									
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	0
3	Availability of banks	5	5	1	-4	4	3	2	-1	3
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	-1
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	1	-4	4	0	1	1	4
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	1	-3	3	0	1	1	3
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	1	3	2	0
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	0	1	1	1	0	2	2	0
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	0
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
12	Availability of markets	3	3	1	-2	2	3	1	-2	2
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	4	2	-2	2	0	1	1	3
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	4	4	0	0	4	3	-1	1
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	1	-4	4	5	2	-3	3
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	-1
18	Availability of School	4	4	4	0	0	1	1	0	3
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	2	3	1	0
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	1	-1	1	1	2	1	0
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	1	3	2	1	0	2	2	2
	sub Total	64	59	42	-17	22	22	42	20	22
III	Economic Development and Livelihoods									
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
	Sub Total	4	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	0
IV	Health, Nutrition and Sanitation									
26	Community waste disposal system	2	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	2	-1	1	0	2	2	1
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	1	-2	2	0	1	1	2
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	2	3	1	0	0	3	3	0
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0
	Sub Total	18	11	15	4	3	0	15	15	3
V	Women Empowerment									
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	3
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0	2
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	1	0	-1	1	0	0	0	1
	Sub Total	7	4	2	-2	5	0	1	1	6
VI	Financial Inclusion									
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	3
	Grand Total	100	82	68	-14	32	26	66	40	34

Table 2.12.1: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Kambalapatti and Paduvampalli GP in Coimbatore Dist in Tamilnadu											
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Kambalapatti (HP-MAGP)				Progress of Paduvampalli (LP-MAGP)				
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		
					Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score			Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score	
I	Basic Parameter										
1	Area irrigated	4	4	4	0	0	2	2	0	2	
II	Infrastructure										
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	
3	Availability of banks	5	5	5	0	0	2	4	2	1	
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	0	1	1	3	
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	
12	Availability of markets	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	4	4	0	0	1	4	3	0	
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	
18	Availability of School	4	4	4	0	0	1	1	0	3	
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	2	2	0	2	0	1	1	3	
	sub Total	64	62	62	0	2	31	41	10	23	
III	Economic Development and Livelihoods										
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	
	Sub Total	4	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
IV	Health, Nutrition and Sanitation										
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	0	
	Sub Total	18	18	18	0	0	6	18	12	0	
V	Women Empowerment										
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	1	1	0	2	2	1	-1	2	
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	-2	2	
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	-1	1	
	Sub Total	7	1	1	0	6	6	2	-4	5	
VI	Financial Inclusion										
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	2	2	1	1	3	2	0	
	Grand Total	100	86	89	3	11	47	68	21	32	

Table 2.12.2: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Ichippalayam and Pudur GP pair in Erode Dist in Tamilnadu										
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Ichippalayam (HP-MAGP)				Progress of Pudur (LP-MAGP)			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	
					Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score			Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score
I	Basic Parameter									
1	Area irrigated	4	4	4	0	0	3	3	0	1
II	Infrastructure									
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	5	5	0	0	0	1	1	4
3	Availability of banks	5	5	5	0	0	3	3	0	2
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
12	Availability of markets	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	3	4	1	0	2	4	2	0
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	4	4	0	0	3	4	1	0
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
18	Availability of School	4	4	4	0	0	1	1	0	3
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	1	1	0	3	0	1	1	3
	sub Total	64	57	58	1	6	33	40	7	24
III	Economic Development and Livelihoods									
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Sub Total	4	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	4
IV	Health, Nutrition and Sanitation									
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
	Sub Total	18	18	18	0	0	10	18	8	0
V	Women Empowerment									
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Sub Total	7	2	2	0	5	2	2	0	5
VI	Financial Inclusion									
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
	Grand Total	100	82	83	1	17	48	63	15	37

Table 2.12.3: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Periapatti and Virumandapalayam GP in Tirupur Dist in Tamilnadu										
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Periapatti (HP-MAGP)				Progress of Virumandapalayam (LP-MAGP)			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	
					Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score			Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score
I	Basic Parameter									
1	Area irrigated	4	0	1	1	3	1	1	0	3
II	Infrastructure									
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
3	Availability of banks	5	5	5	0	0	3	3	0	2
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	0
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
12	Availability of markets	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	3	3	0	1	2	4	2	0
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	4	4	0	0	3	3	0	1
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
18	Availability of School	4	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	3
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	2	2	0	1
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	1
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	4	4	0	0	1	1	0	3
	sub Total	64	61	61	0	3	33	42	9	22
III	Economic Development and Livelihoods									
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
	Sub Total	4	1	1	0	3	0	1	1	3
IV	Health, Nutrition and Sanitation									
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
	Sub Total	18	18	18	0	0	10	18	8	0
V	Women Empowerment									
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	1	1	0	2	0	2	2	1
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Sub Total	7	5	5	0	2	0	2	2	5
VI	Financial Inclusion									
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	2	2	1	0	3	3	0
	Grand Total	100	85	88	3	12	44	67	23	33

Table 2.12.4: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Adiyannuthu and Noothalapuram GP in Dindigul Dist in Tamilnadu										
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Adiyannuthu (HP-MAGP)				Progress of Noothalapuram (LP-MAGP)			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	
					Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score			Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score
I	Basic Parameter									
1	Area irrigated	4	4	4	0	0	1	1	0	3
II	Infrastructure									
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0
3	Availability of banks	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	0
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
12	Availability of markets	3	3	3	0	0	2	1	-1	2
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	4	5	1	0	5	5	0	0
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
18	Availability of School	4	4	4	0	0	2	2	0	2
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	1
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	2
	sub Total	64	61	62	1	2	44	49	5	15
III	Economic Development and Livelihoods									
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
	Sub Total	4	0	2	2	2	0	1	1	3
IV	Health, Nutrition and Sanitation									
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
	Sub Total	18	18	18	0	0	12	18	6	0
V	Women Empowerment									
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Sub Total	7	0	1	1	6	0	1	1	6
VI	Financial Inclusion									
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0
	Grand Total	100	83	90	7	10	57	73	16	27

Table 2.12.5: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Achundanvayal and Ilamanoor GP in Ramanathapuram Dist in Tamilnadu											
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Achundanvayal (HP-MAGP)					Progress of Ilamanoor (LP-MAGP)			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		
					Baseline	Progress - Baseline			Max score	Baseline	Progress - Baseline
I	Basic Parameter										
1	Area irrigated	4	4	4	0	0	0	1	1	3	
II	Infrastructure										
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	
3	Availability of banks	5	5	5	0	0	3	3	0	2	
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	
12	Availability of markets	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	3	4	1	0	2	4	2	0	
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	
18	Availability of School	4	4	4	0	0	1	1	0	3	
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	4	4	0	0	0	2	2	2	
	sub Total	64	53	61	8	3	33	44	11	20	
III	Economic Development and Livelihoods										
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	
	Sub Total	4	4	4	0	0	0	1	1	3	
IV	Health, Nutrition and Sanitation										
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	1	2	1	0	
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	0	
	Sub Total	18	18	18	0	0	8	18	10	0	
V	Women Empowerment										
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	3	0	-3	3	3	3	0	0	
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	1	0	-1	1	0	0	0	1	
	Sub Total	7	4	1	-3	6	3	4	1	3	
VI	Financial Inclusion										
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	
	Grand Total	100	83	91	8	9	44	71	27	29	

Table 2.12.6: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Amaravathiputhur and P.Muthupattinam GP in Sivaganga Dist in Tamilnadu

S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Amaravathiputhur (HP-MAGP)				Progress of P.Muthupattinam (LP-MAGP)			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	
					Progress - Baseline	Max score			Progress - Baseline	Max score
I	Basic Parameter									
1	Area irrigated	4	4	4	0	0	2	2	0	2
II	Infrastructure									
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0
3	Availability of banks	5	5	5	0	0	4	4	0	1
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
12	Availability of markets	3	3	3	0	0	0	1	1	2
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	4	4	0	0	2	4	2	0
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	4	4	0	0	3	4	1	0
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
18	Availability of School	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	2	2	0	1
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	1
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	4
	sub Total	64	55	61	6	3	32	43	11	21
III	Economic Development and Livelihoods									
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Sub Total	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
IV	Health, Nutrition and Sanitation									
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
	Sub Total	18	18	18	0	0	15	18	3	0
V	Women Empowerment									
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	1	0	-1	3	1	0	-1	3
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Sub Total	7	1	1	0	6	1	1	0	6
VI	Financial Inclusion									
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	3
	Grand Total	100	82	89	7	11	50	64	14	36

Table 2.12.7: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Virichiyur and Sukkampatti GP in Madurai Dist in Tamilnadu										
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Virichiyur (HP-MAGP)				Progress of Sukkampatti (LP-MAGP)			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	
					Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score			Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score
I	Basic Parameter									
1	Area irrigated	4	4	4	0	0	1	1	0	3
II	Infrastructure									
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
3	Availability of banks	5	5	5	0	0	3	3	0	2
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	0
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	4	0	0	3	4	1	0
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
12	Availability of markets	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	4	4	0	0	3	4	1	0
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	4	4	0	0	3	4	1	0
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	4	5	1	0	4	5	1	0
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
18	Availability of School	4	3	3	0	1	1	1	0	3
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	2	3	1	0	3	3	0	0
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	1
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	1	1	0	3	2	2	0	2
	sub Total	64	58	60	2	4	34	44	10	20
III	Economic Development and Livelihoods									
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
	Sub Total	4	4	4	0	0	0	1	1	3
IV	Health, Nutrition and Sanitation									
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
	Sub Total	18	18	18	0	0	15	18	3	0
V	Women Empowerment									
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	2
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Sub Total	7	0	1	1	6	1	1	0	6
VI	Financial Inclusion									
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	3
	Grand Total	100	84	88	4	12	51	65	14	35

Table 2.13.1: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Tellapur and Wadakpalle GP in Sangareddy Dist in Telangana										
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Tellapur (HP-MAGP)				Progress of Wadakpalle (LP-MAGP)			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	
					Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score			Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score
I Basic Parameter										
1	Area irrigated	4	4	4	0	0	2	4	2	0
II Infrastructure										
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0
3	Availability of banks	5	5	5	0	0	0	3	3	2
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Availability of ATM	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
12	Availability of markets	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	4	4	0	0	1	4	3	0
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	5	0	0	4	5	1	0
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
18	Availability of School	4	3	4	1	0	1	1	0	3
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0	2
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	3	4	1	0	3	4	1	0
	sub Total	64	61	62	1	2	38	57	19	7
III Economic Development and Livelihoods										
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
	Sub Total	4	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	0
IV Health, Nutrition and Sanitation										
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	0
	Sub Total	18	18	18	0	0	6	15	9	3
V Women Empowerment										
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	2	3	1	0	3	3	0	0
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0	2
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Sub Total	7	5	5	0	2	3	3	0	4
VI Financial Inclusion										
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0
	Grand Total	100	92	96	4	4	49	86	37	14

Table 2.13.2: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Konaimakula and Shapur GP in Warangal Rural Dist inTelangana										
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Konaimakula (HP-MAGP)				Progress of Shapur (LP-MAGP)			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	
					Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score			Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score
I	Basic Parameter									
1	Area irrigated	4	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	0
II	Infrastructure									
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	0
3	Availability of banks	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	2
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	0
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	0
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
12	Availability of markets	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	4	4	0	0	3	4	1	0
16	No. of household with kutchra wall and kutchra roof	5	5	5	0	0	3	5	2	0
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
18	Availability of School	4	1	1	0	3	1	1	0	3
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0	2
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	2	2	0	1
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	1
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	4
	sub Total	64	57	55	-2	9	25	46	21	18
III	Economic Development and Livelihoods									
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
	Sub Total	4	4	4	0	0	0	1	1	3
IV	Health, Nutrition and Sanitation									
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	2	0	0	2	1	-1	1
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	2	3	1	0	0	3	3	0
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	0
	Sub Total	18	14	15	1	3	6	14	8	4
V	Women Empowerment									
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	2	2	0	1	0	3	3	0
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	1	1	0	1	0	2	2	0
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
	Sub Total	7	5	5	0	2	1	7	6	0
VI	Financial Inclusion									
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0
	Grand Total	100	84	86	2	14	32	75	43	25

Table 2.13.3: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Kondamadugu and Uppalaphad GP in Yadadri Dist in Telangana										
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Kondamadugu (HP-MAGP)				Progress of Uppalaphad (LP-MAGP)			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	
					Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score			Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score
I	Basic Parameter									
1	Area irrigated	4	1	4	3	0	0	4	4	0
II	Infrastructure									
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	0
3	Availability of banks	5	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	0
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	1	3	2	0
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	4	0	0	3	4	1	0
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
12	Availability of markets	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	4	4	0	0	2	4	2	0
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	4	4	0	0	3	4	1	0
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	3	3	0	2	2	5	3	0
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
18	Availability of School	4	3	3	0	1	1	1	0	3
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	4	4	0	0	1	1	0	3
	sub Total	64	58	61	3	3	25	46	21	18
III	Economic Development and Livelihoods									
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	0	-2	2	2	0	-2	2
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	0	-1	1	1	0	-1	1
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	0	-1	1	1	0	-1	1
	Sub Total	4	4	0	-4	4	4	0	-4	4
IV	Health, Nutrition and Sanitation									
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	0	-3	3	3	3	0	0
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	2
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	0
	Sub Total	18	18	15	-3	3	12	16	4	2
V	Women Empowerment									
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	0	3	3	0	2	2	0	1
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	2	0	-2	2	2	2	0	0
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
	Sub Total	7	2	3	1	4	6	6	0	1
VI	Financial Inclusion									
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	3	3	0	2	3	1	0
	Grand Total	100	83	86	3	14	49	75	26	25

Table 2.14.1: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Kalachari and Kulai Rf Extention GP in Dhalai Dist in Tripura										
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Kalachari (HP-MAGP)				Progress of Kulai Rf Extention (LP-MAGP)			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	
					Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score			Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score
I Basic Parameter										
1	Area irrigated	4	4	1	-3	3	0	0	0	4
II Infrastructure										
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	0
3	Availability of banks	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	2	2	0	-2
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	0	-1	1	0	0	0	1
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	1	3	2	0
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
12	Availability of markets	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	4	3	-1	1	1	3	2	1
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	2	4	2	0	1	1	0	3
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	4	4	0	1	1	2	1	3
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
18	Availability of School	4	4	4	0	0	2	2	0	2
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0	2
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0	2
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	4	2	-2	2	0	0	0	4
	sub Total	64	56	55	-1	9	30	35	5	29
III Economic Development and Livelihoods										
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0	2
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Sub Total	4	4	2	-2	2	0	0	0	4
IV Health, Nutrition and Sanitation										
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0	2
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	2	3	1	0	3	3	0	0
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	0
	Sub Total	18	10	9	-1	9	10	10	0	8
V Women Empowerment										
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	2	1	-1	2	0	0	0	3
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Sub Total	7	6	5	-1	2	0	1	1	6
VI Financial Inclusion										
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	2	2	0	1	0	3	3	0
	Grand Total	100	82	74	-8	26	40	49	9	51

Table 2.15.1: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Utwara and Madak Gp pair in Aligarh Dist in Uttar Pradesh												
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Utwara (HP-MAGP)					Progress of Utwara (LP-MAGP)				
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Max score	Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Max score
					Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score				Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score	
I Basic Parameter												
1	Area irrigated	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0		
II Infrastructure												
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5		
3	Availability of banks	5	5	0	-5	5	3	0	-3	5		
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	0	-1	1	0	0	0	1		
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0		
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0		
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	1	-2	2	1	0	-1	3		
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	0	-2	2	2	2	0	0		
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	1	3	2	1	2	3	1	1		
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0		
12	Availability of markets	3	3	1	-2	2	0	1	1	2		
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	4	2	-2	2	0	4	4	0		
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0		
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	0		
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	1	4	3	1	5	4	-1	1		
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	0	-1	1	0	0	0	1		
18	Availability of School	4	1	4	3	0	1	4	3	0		
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0	2		
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	0	-3	3	2	0	-2	3		
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	0	-2	2	1	0	-1	2		
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	4	4	0	0	2	4	2	0		
	sub Total	64	49	35	-14	29	31	38	7	26		
III Economic Development and Livelihoods												
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0	2		
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	0	-1	1	0	0	0	1		
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	0	-1	1	0	0	0	1		
	Sub Total	4	4	0	-4	4	0	0	0	4		
IV Health, Nutrition and Sanitation												
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0	2		
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3		
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	2	-1	1	0	2	2	1		
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	-1	1		
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0		
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0		
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	4	0	-4	4	0	0	0	4		
	Sub Total	18	18	11	-7	7	6	7	1	11		
V Women Empowerment												
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0		
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0	2		
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	1	0	-1	1	0	0	0	1		
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	1	0	-1	1	0	0	0	1		
	Sub Total	7	7	3	-4	4	0	3	3	4		
VI Financial Inclusion												
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0		
	Grand Total	100	85	56	-29	44	41	55	14	45		

Table 2.15.2: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Sirsa and Akouni GP in Gonda Dist in Uttar Pradesh											
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Sirsa (HP-MAGP)					Progress of Akouni (LP-MAGP)			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		
					Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score			Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score	
I	Basic Parameter										
1	Area irrigated	4	3	3	0	1	3	3	0	1	
II	Infrastructure										
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	5	1	-4	4	0	0	0	5	
3	Availability of banks	5	5	0	-5	5	3	0	-3	5	
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	0	-1	1	0	0	0	1	
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	0	-3	3	1	1	0	2	
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	0	-2	2	2	2	0	0	
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	1	3	2	1	3	4	1	0	
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	
12	Availability of markets	3	3	0	-3	3	3	1	-2	2	
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	4	4	0	0	0	1	1	3	
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	0	-2	2	2	2	0	0	
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	2	4	2	0	4	4	0	0	
16	No. of household with kutchra wall and kutchra roof	5	5	5	0	0	4	4	0	1	
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	0	-1	1	0	0	0	1	
18	Availability of School	4	1	2	1	2	4	4	0	0	
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0	2	
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	0	-3	3	1	1	0	2	
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0	2	
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	4	4	0	0	1	1	0	3	
	sub Total	64	56	33	-23	31	38	35	-3	29	
III	Economic Development and Livelihoods										
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0	2	
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	0	-1	1	0	0	0	1	
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	0	-1	1	0	0	0	1	
	Sub Total	4	4	0	-4	4	0	0	0	4	
IV	Health, Nutrition and Sanitation										
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	0	-2	2	0	0	0	2	
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	0	2	2	1	
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	4	0	-4	4	0	0	0	4	
	Sub Total	18	18	12	-6	6	6	11	5	7	
V	Women Empowerment										
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
	Sub Total	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	
VI	Financial Inclusion										
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	
	Grand Total	100	81	48	-33	52	47	49	2	51	

Table 2.15.3: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs -Lalaganj and Savaralala GP pair in Basti Dist in UP												
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Lalaganj (HP-MAGP)					Progress of Savaralala (LP-MAGP)				
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		
					Baseline	Progress	Max score			Baseline	Progress	Max score
I	Basic Parameter											
1	Area irrigated	4	4	4	0	0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0		
II	Infrastructure											
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	5	5	0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0		
3	Availability of banks	5	5	5	0	0	3.0	0.0	-3.0	5.0		
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0		
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0		
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0		
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	0.0	1.7	1.7	1.3		
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0		
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	3	4	1	0	3.0	3.7	0.7	0.3		
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1.0	0.7	-0.3	0.3		
12	Availability of markets	3	3	3	0	0	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.7		
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	4	3	-1	1	2.0	0.3	-1.7	3.7		
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	1.3	2.0	0.7	0.0		
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	4	4	0	0	2.0	2.7	0.7	1.3		
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	5	0	0	5.0	3.7	-1.3	1.3		
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0		
18	Availability of School	4	1	4	3	0	1.0	1.7	0.7	2.3		
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0		
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	2.0	0.0	-2.0	3.0		
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	0	-2	2	1.0	0.0	-1.0	2.0		
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	4	4	0	0	1.0	4.0	3.0	0.0		
	Sub Total	64	55	61	6	3	27.3	35.7	8.3	28.3		
III	Economic development and livelihoods											
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	0	-2	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0		
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0		
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0		
	Sub Total	4	4	2	-2	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0		
IV	Health, nutrition and sanitation									0		
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	0	-2	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0		
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	0	-3	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0		
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	0.0	2.0	2.0	1.0		
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0		
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.0		
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0		
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	4	4	0	0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0		
	Sub Total	18	18	13	-5	5	1.0	12.0	11.0	6.0		
V	Women Empowerment									0		
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	0	3	3	0	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0		
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	0	2	2	0	0.0	0.7	0.7	1.3		
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	0	1	1	0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.7		
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	0	1	1	0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.7		
	Sub Total	7	0	7	7	0	0.0	2.3	2.3	4.7		
VI	Financial Inclusion											
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	2	2	1	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0		
	Grand Total	100	81	89	8	11	32.3	55	22.7	45.0		

Table 2.15.3 (A): Progress of Mission Antyodaya GP - Villages of Saveralala GP of Bati Dist inUP

S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Kuwangaon Village				Progress of Saveralala Village				Progress of Dighita Village				Progress of Saveralala Low performing GP Average			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug. 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug. 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug. 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug. 2018)	Difference	
					Baseline - Progress	Max score - Progress			Baseline - Progress	Max score - Progress				Baseline - Progress	Max score - Progress			Baseline - Progress
I Basic Parameter																		
1	Area irrigated	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
II Infrastructure																		
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
3	Availability of banks	5	3	0	-3	5	3	0	-3	5	3	0	-3	5	3.0	0.0	-3.0	5.0
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
5	Availability of ATM	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	0	3	3	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	3	0.0	1.7	1.7	1.3
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	3	4	1	0	3	4	1	0	3	3	0	1	3.0	3.7	0.7	0.3
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	-1	1	1.0	0.7	-0.3	0.3
12	Availability of markets	3	0	1	1	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.7
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	2	0	-2	4	2	1	-1	3	2	0	-2	4	2.0	0.3	-1.7	3.7
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	1.3	2.0	0.7	0.0	
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	0	2	2.0	2.7	0.7	1.3
16	No. of household with kutchra wall and kutchra roof	5	5	4	-1	1	5	4	-1	1	5	3	-2	2	5.0	3.7	-1.3	1.3
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
18	Availability of School	4	2	2	0	2	1	2	1	2	0	1	1	3	1.0	1.7	0.7	2.3
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	2	0	-2	3	2	0	-2	3	2	0	-2	3	2.0	0.0	-2.0	3.0
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	1	0	-1	2	1	0	-1	2	1	0	-1	2	1.0	0.0	-1.0	2.0
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	1	4	3	0	1	4	3	0	1	4	3	0	1.0	4.0	3.0	0.0
	Sub Total	64	29	38	9	26	26	40	14	24	27	29	2	35	27	36	8	28
III Economic development and livelihoods																		
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
	Sub Total	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
IV Health, nutrition and sanitation																		
26	Community waste disposal system	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	0.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.0
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS	4	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0
	Sub Total	18	2	13	11	5	1	13	12	5	0	10	10	8	1	12	11	6
V Women Empowerment																		
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0.0	0.7	0.7	1.3
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.7
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.7
	Sub Total	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	7	7	0	0.0	2.3	2.3	4.7
VI Financial Inclusion																		
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	2	0	2	2	1	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
	Grand Total	100	35	55	20	45	31	58	27	42	31	52	21	48	32.3	55.0	22.7	45.0

Table 2.15.4 : Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Banpur and Korma GP pair in Basti Dist in UP										
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Banpur (HP-MAGP)				Progress of Korma (LP-MAGP)			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	
					Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score			Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score
I	Basic Parameter									
1	Area irrigated	4	4	4	0	0	2.7	4.0	1.3	0.0
II	Infrastructure									
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	5	5	0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
3	Availability of banks	5	5	5	0	0	2.3	0.0	-2.3	5.0
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	0.7	0.0	-0.7	2.0
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	3	4	1	0	3.0	2.7	-0.3	1.3
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3
12	Availability of markets	3	3	3	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	4	3	-1	1	1.3	1.3	0.0	2.7
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	4	4	0	0	2.7	3.0	0.3	1.0
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	5	0	0	3.7	5.0	1.3	0.0
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
18	Availability of School	4	1	2	1	2	1.3	0.7	-0.7	3.3
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	2	-1	1	1.0	0.0	-1.0	3.0
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	4	4	0	0	1.3	0.0	-1.3	4.0
	Sub Total	64	55	60	5	4	28.7	30.3	1.7	33.7
III	Economic development and livelihoods									
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	0	-2	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
	Sub Total	4	4	2	-2	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
IV	Health, nutrition and sanitation									0
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	0	-2	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	0	-3	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.3
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	1.3	3.0	1.7	0.0
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	4	4	0	0	0.0	2.7	2.7	1.3
	Sub Total	18	18	13	-5	5	3.3	8.3	5.0	9.7
V	Women Empowerment									0
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	0	1	1	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	0	1	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
	Sub Total	7	0	2	2	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0
VI	Financial Inclusion									
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	2	2	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
	Grand Total	100	81	83	2	17	34.7	42.7	8.0	57.3

Table 2.15.4 (A): Progress of Mission Antyodaya GP - Villages of Korma GP of Basti Dist in UP

S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Barijot Village				Progress of Bandura Village				Progress of Korma Village				Progress of Korma Low performing GP Average				
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug. 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug. 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug. 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug. 2018)	Difference		
				Progress - Baseline	Max score - Progress		Progress - Baseline	Max score - Progress			Progress - Baseline	Max score - Progress			Progress - Baseline	Max score - Progress			Progress - Baseline
I	Basic Parameter																		
1	Area irrigated	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	0	2.7	4.0	1.3	0.0	
II	Infrastructure																		
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	
3	Availability of banks	5	3	0	-3	5	2	0	-2	5	2	0	-2	5	2.3	0.0	-2.3	5.0	
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
5	Availability of ATM	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0		
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0		
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	-2	2	0.7	0.0	-0.7	2.0		
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	3	4	1	0	3	0	-3	4	3	4	1	3.0	2.7	-0.3	1.3		
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3		
12	Availability of markets	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	0	0	0	4	0	4	4	0	4	0	-4	4	1.3	1.3	0.0	2.7	
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	2	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	3	3	0	1	2	3	1	1	3	3	0	2.7	3.0	0.3	1.0		
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	4	5	1	0	3	5	2	0	4	5	1	3.7	5.0	1.3	0.0		
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0		
18	Availability of School	4	1	0	-1	4	2	2	0	2	1	0	-1	4	1.3	0.7	-0.7	3.3	
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	1	0	-1	3	1	0	-1	3	1	0	-1	3	1.0	0.0	-1.0	3.0	
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	2	0	-2	4	1	0	-1	4	1	0	-1	4	1.3	0.0	-1.3	4.0	
	Sub Total	64	28	29	1	35	25	33	8	31	33	29	-4	35	29	30	2	34	
III	Economic development and livelihoods																		
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	
	Sub Total	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	
IV	Health, nutrition and sanitation																		
26	Community waste disposal system	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.3	
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	1	3	2	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	1.3	3.0	1.7	0.0		
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS	4	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	4	0.0	2.7	2.7	1.3		
	Sub Total	18	3	10	7	8	5	5	0	13	2	10	8	3.333	8.333	5	9.66667		
V	Women Empowerment																		
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	
	Sub Total	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	
VI	Financial Inclusion																		
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	
	Grand Total	100	35	43	8	57	34	42	8	58	35	43	8	57	34.7	42.7	8.0	57.3	

Table 2.15.5: Progress of Mission Antyodaya GPs - Gana and Chakiya GP pair in Basti Dist in UP										
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Gana (HP-MAGP)				Progress of Chakiya (LP-MAGP)			
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference		Baseline data	Progress (Aug 2018)	Difference	
					Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score			Progress - Baseline	Progress - Max score
I	Basic Parameter									
1	Area irrigated	4	4	4	0	0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
II	Infrastructure									
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	5	5	0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
3	Availability of banks	5	5	5	0	0	3.0	0.0	-3.0	5.0
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Availability of ATM	1	1	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	3.3	1.7	-1.7	3.3
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	4	4	0	0	1.3	4.0	2.7	0.0
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	3	0	0	3.0	0.0	-3.0	3.0
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	2	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	3	4	1	0	2.0	3.7	1.7	0.3
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
12	Availability of markets	3	3	3	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	4	4	0	0	0.0	1.7	1.7	2.3
14	Availability of telephone services	2	2	2	0	0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	4	4	0	0	0.0	3.0	3.0	1.0
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	5	0	0	4.3	5.0	0.7	0.0
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	1	1	0	0	0.3	0.0	-0.3	1.0
18	Availability of School	4	1	2	1	2	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	2	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	3	3	0	0	2.0	0.0	-2.0	3.0
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	2	2	0	0	1.0	0.0	-1.0	2.0
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	4	4	0	0	0.3	1.3	1.0	2.7
	Sub Total	64	55	62	7	2	22.7	29.3	6.7	34.7
III	Economic development and livelihoods									
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	2	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	1	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	1	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
	Sub Total	4	4	4	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
IV	Health, nutrition and sanitation									0
26	Community waste disposal system	2	2	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	3	3	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	3	3	0	0	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	1	1	0	0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	2	2	0	0	0.7	2.0	1.3	0.0
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	3	3	0	0	0.3	3.0	2.7	0.0
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS record	4	4	4	0	0	0.0	3.7	3.7	0.3
	Sub Total	18	18	18	0	0	1.0	12.7	11.7	5.3
V	Women Empowerment									0
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	0	0	0	3	0.7	0.7	0.0	2.3
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.7
	Sub Total	7	0	0	0	7	0.7	1.0	0.3	6.0
VI	Financial Inclusion									
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	0	0	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
	Grand Total	100	81	88	7	12	28.3	47	18.7	53.0

Table 2.15.5 (A): Progress of Mission Antyodaya GP - Villages (3) of Chakiya GP of Basti Dist in UP

S. No	Name of the Indicator	Max score	Progress of Brarwalia Village			Progress of Chakiya Village			Progress of Pandia Village			Progress of Chakiya Low performing GP Average						
			Baseline data	Progress (Aug. 2018)	Difference	Baseline data	Progress (Aug. 2018)	Difference	Baseline data	Progress (Aug. 2018)	Difference	Baseline data	Progress (Aug. 2018)	Difference				
				Baseline	Max score - Progress		Baseline	Max score - Progress		Baseline	Max score - Progress		Baseline	Max score - Progress				
I Basic Parameter																		
1	Area irrigated	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
II Infrastructure																		
2	% of households engaged exclusively in farm and non-farm	5	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
3	Availability of banks	5	3	0	-3	5	3	0	-3	5	3	0	-3	5	3.0	0.0	-3.0	5.0
4	If bank not available in the village; Availability of bank/Business Correspondent with internet connectivity?		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Availability of ATM	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
6	Whether the village is connected to All weather road	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	-5	5	3.3	1.7	-1.7	3.3
7	Whether village has an internal CC/brick road	4	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	0	1.3	4.0	2.7	0.0
8	Availability of Public Transport	3	3	0	-3	3	3	0	-3	3	3	0	-3	3	3.0	0.0	-3.0	3.0
9	Availability of Internet Cafe/Common Service Centre	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
10	Availability of electricity for domestic use	4	1	3	2	1	3	4	1	0	2	4	2	0	2.0	3.7	1.7	0.3
11	Availability of Public Distribution System(PDS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
12	Availability of markets	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
13	Availability of Piped tap water	4	0	2	2	2	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	4	0.0	1.7	1.7	2.3
14	Availability of telephone services	2	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0
15	Total no. of household using clean energy	4	0	3	3	1	0	3	3	1	0	3	3	1	0.0	3.0	3.0	1.0
16	No. of household with kutcha wall and kutcha roof	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	3	5	2	0	4.3	5.0	0.7	0.0
17	Availability of Post office/Sub-Post office	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	-1	1	0.3	0.0	-0.3	1.0
18	Availability of School	4	1	1	0	3	1	1	0	3	1	1	0	3	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
19	Availability of Vocational Educational centre/ITI/RSETI/DDU-GKY	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
20	Availability of sub centre/PHC/CHC	3	2	0	-2	3	2	0	-2	3	2	0	-2	3	2.0	0.0	-2.0	3.0
21	Availability of Veterinary Clinic Hospital	2	1	0	-1	2	1	0	-1	2	1	0	-1	2	1.0	0.0	-1.0	2.0
22	Availability of drainage facilities	4	0	0	0	4	1	4	3	0	0	0	0	4	0.3	1.3	1.0	2.7
	Sub Total	64	22	31	9	33	20	32	12	32	26	25	-1	39	23	29	7	35
III Economic development and livelihoods																		
23	Availability of soil testing centres	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
24	Availability of government seed centres	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
25	Availability of fertilizer shop	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
	Sub Total	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
IV Health, nutrition and sanitation																		
26	Community waste disposal system	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
27	Community bio gas or recycle of waste for production use	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
28	Is the village Open Defecation Free (ODF)	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0
29	Availability of Anganwadi Centre	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
30	No. of children aged 0-3 years registered under Anganwadi	2	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0.7	2.0	1.3	0.0
31	No. of children aged 0-3 years immunized	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	1	3	2	0	0.3	3.0	2.7	0.0
32	No. of children categorized as Non-Stunted as per ICDS	4	0	3	3	1	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0.0	3.7	3.7	0.3
	Sub Total	18	0	12	12	6	0	13	13	5	3	13	10	5	1	12.67	11.667	5.33333
V Women Empowerment																		
33	Number of households mobilized into SHGs	3	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0.7	0.7	0.0	2.3
34	Number of households mobilized into Producer Groups	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
35	Number of households supported by village based Agricultural Extension Workers	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
36	Number of households supported by village based Livestock Extension workers	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.7
	Sub Total	7	1	2	1	5	1	1	0	6	0	0	0	7	0.7	1.0	0.3	6.0
VI Financial Inclusion																		
37	No. of SHGs accessed bank loans	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
	Grand Total	100	27	49	22	51	25	50	25	50	33	42	9	58	28.3	47.0	18.7	53.0



National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj
Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India
Rajendranagar, Hyderabad - 500 030



TRAINING
& CAPACITY
BUILDING



RESEARCH
& CONSULTANCY



POLICY
FORMULATION
& ADVOCACY



TECHNOLOGY
TRANSFER



ACADEMIC
PROGRAMMES



INNOVATIVE
SKILLING
& LIVELIHOOD