

# **Guidelines for implementation of Multi-sectoral Development Programme during 12th Five Year Plan**

## **Background**

1.1 In 1987, a list of 41 minority concentration districts was prepared, based on a single criterion of minority population of 20 percent or more in a district based on the data from Census 1971, for enabling focused attention of government programmes and schemes on these districts.

1.2 The Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) was conceived as a special initiative of the follow up action on the Sachar Committee recommendations. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) approved by the Government in the beginning of the 11th five Year Plan and launched in the year 2008-09 in 90 Minority Concentrations Districts (MCDs). It is an area development initiative to address the development deficits of minority concentration areas by creating socio-economic infrastructure and providing basic amenities.

## **Objective**

2.1 The programme aims at improving the socio-economic conditions of minorities and providing basic amenities to them for improving the quality of life of the people and reducing imbalances in the identified minority concentration areas during the 12th Five Year Plan period. The projects to be taken up under MsDP would be related to the provision of better infrastructure for education, skill development, health, sanitation, pucca housing, roads, drinking water, besides schemes for creating income generating opportunities. The objective of the scheme would be to fill the gaps in the existing schemes of the Govt. of India by providing additional resources and to take up non-gap filling projects (innovative projects) for the welfare of the minorities.

2.2 This initiative will be a joint effort of the Centre and the States/UTs for inclusive growth accelerate development process and improve the quality of life of the people. The scheme aims at focused development programmes for backward minority concentration areas to help reduce imbalances and speed up development.

2.3 The gap filling projects would be implemented with the same guidelines as applicable under the existing scheme of the Govt. of India. The non-gap filling innovative projects would be implemented as per the project design submitted and approved.

## **Minorities**

3.1 Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists and Zoroastrians (Parsis) have been notified as minority communities under Section 2 (c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992. As per Census 2001, the percentage of minorities in the country is about 18.4% of the total population of the country, of which Muslims are 13.4%; Christians 2.3%; Sikhs 1.9%, Buddhists 0.8% and Parsis 0.007%.

### **3.2 Area for the implementation of the programme:**

**(i) Block as the unit of planning:** The unit of planning for implementation of MsDP would be Block instead of district as at present. This would sharpen the focus of the programme on the minority concentration areas as district became a big unit for this purpose. Further, this would also help in covering the deserving minority concentration blocks (MCBs) which are at present lying outside the present MCDs.

Blocks with a minimum of 25% minority population falling in the backward districts selected on the basis of backwardness parameters adopted during 11th Five Year Plan, would be identified as the backward Minority Concentration Blocks (MCBs). In case of 6 States (Lakshadweep, Punjab, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram and

Jammu & Kashmir), where a minority community is in majority, a lower cut-off of 15% of minority population, other than that of the minority community in majority in that State/UT, would be adopted.

The backwardness parameters adopted for identification of the backward districts (same as the one adopted during 11th Five Year Plan) are:

**(a) religion-specific socio-economic indicators at the district level**

- (i) Literacy rate;
- (ii) female literacy rate;
- (iii) Work participation rate; and
- (iv) female work participation rate; and

**(b) basic amenities indicators at the district level**

- (i) Percentage of households with pucca walls; (ii) percentage of households with safe drinking water;
- (iii) Percentage of households with electricity;

In selected blocks, the villages having higher minority population would be given priority for creation of the village level infrastructures/assets. Location of the assets should be so selected that the catchment area should have atleast 25% minority population. A total of 710 such minority concentration blocks falling in 155 backward districts have been identified on the basis of data from Census 2001.

**(ii) Cluster of minority concentration villages falling outside the identified minority concentration blocks:**

Within the blocks of backward districts not selected as MCBs, cluster of contiguous minority concentration villages (having at least 50% minority population) would be identified. In case of hilly areas of North Eastern States, such villages having minority's population of 25% may be identified. About 500 villages which are falling outside the minority concentration blocks would be covered through such clusters. Identification of the clusters fulfilling the above criteria would be done by the States/UTs. The identified clusters would be recommended by the State Level Committee to the Empowered Committee for its final selection for implementation of the programme. The Empowered Committee would finalize the selection of the cluster and would also fix the allocation for each cluster for the 12th Five Year Plan.

### **(III) Backward minority concentration towns/cities:**

Towns/cities with a minimum of 25% minority population (in case of 6 States/UTs, 15% of minority population, other than that of the minority community in majority in that State/UT) having both socioeconomic and basic amenities parameters below national average, would be identified as Minority Concentration Towns/Cities for the implementation of the programme. A total of 66 minority concentration towns of 53 districts falling outside the 90 MCDs, have been identified for the implementation of the programme. The programme will intervene only for the promotion of education, including skill and vocational education for empowering the minority in town/cities.

3.3 Thus the programme would cover 710 Blocks and 66 towns falling in 196 districts. The list of Block/Town/Cities is at Appendix – I. However, this would be revised on the availability of data of 2011 Census, or, if any, new block/town fulfilling the criteria is reported by the States.

### **Multi-sectoral Development Plan (MsD Plan)**

4.1 The State Govt./ UT Administration would notify a department with clear responsibility to deal with Multi-sectoral Development Programme. It would be advisable that implementation of the MsDP and Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme is the responsibility of the same department in the State Govt./UT

Administration. While preparing the Plan for MsDP, the State Govts./UTs would undertake both the gap filling (covered under the existing Centrally Sponsored Schemes) and non-gap filling projects (innovative projects) for the welfare of the minorities.

4.2 While preparing the Plan for MsDP, the State Govts./UTs would give priority to education, health and skill development including skill training to the minorities. At least 10% of the allocation given to the State would be earmarked for the activities related to skill training to minority youth. Further, to facilitate and motivate education amongst girls of minority communities, free bicycles can be given to the minority girl students of class 9<sup>th</sup> under MsDP. The student should have passed prescribed examination of class 8<sup>th</sup> and continue the studies in class 9<sup>th</sup> and such girl student should belong to the family "Below Poverty Line".

4.3 **Preparation of MsD Plan :** To take the planning process to the grass root level and to ensure the involvement of the Panchayati Raj Institutions in this Programme, a block level committee in all the blocks covered under this programme will be constituted. The Block Level Committee would prepare the plan (comprising different projects needed on the basis of base line survey) at the village level. This Committee would then recommend the plan to the District Level Committee for Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme. For Towns/Cities, the proposal of the projects will be prepared by the local body and submitted to the District Level Committee. The District Level Committee would scrutinize the plan proposal and recommend it to the State Level Committee for 15 5 Point Programme. The State Level Committee would give approval to the projects based on the standardized cost derived by the State from the approved norms of corresponding schemes of Central Ministries. In case of other projects not having standardized cost, the State Level Committee would approve the projects on the basis of SOR of the State/UT. State Level Committee would approve the projects costing upto Rs. 10 crore. Empowered Committee at the Centre would approve the overall plan of the block/town and clusters of villages and the projects of more than Rs. 10 crore. Based on this approval the release of fund would be done by the Ministry and the State Govt.

4.4 The Plan should be designed to fill the “development deficits” either by topping up the funds of ongoing schemes/programmes of the Central Government or propose projects which are not catered to by existing schemes/programmes of the Central and State Governments and indicate the year-wise financial and physical phasing for implementation during the 12th Five Year Plan period.

4.5 It should be ensured that the projects included in the MsD Plan have not been sanctioned or proposed under any other scheme of the State/Central Government or any other source of funding including RSVY/BRGF and BADP in the areas concerned. It should further, be ensured that there is no duplication with other public-funded schemes with similar objectives being implemented in the targeted MCBs/towns/cities/villages. It should also be ensured that the MsD Plan is in consonance with the annual plans and 12th Five Year Plan and the resources being given to the blocks/towns/cities/villages are in addition to regular allocation to these areas under the existing schemes/programmes.

4.6 Each of the prioritized projects submitted to the State Level Committee will be accompanied by a socio-economic feasibility report justifying the proposal by clearly outlining the gap, its criticality, goals, strategies, outcomes and benefits, milestones, approximate cost of project, project location, land availability and intended beneficiaries, implementing agency, duration of project, existing and proposed mechanism for implementation, management/operation and maintenance of the assets created.

#### **Detailed Project Reports (DPR):**

5.1 DPR is to be sent to the Ministry for projects with an estimated project cost exceeding Rs.10.00 crore.

5.2 DPRs shall be prepared by the line department concerned of the State/UT or through the agency which will be executing the project.

5.3 The DPR should, inter-alia, include the basic information and must establish its economic and technical viability such as its rationale, cost, funds required, similar facilities available in and around area of the project site, detailed technical specifications etc. In addition, the DPR should clearly have the following:

- Certification that the cost estimates are as approved by the competent authorities of the State/UT and that the costs are based on the latest Schedules of Rates (SOR) in force in the State/UT concerned;
- Intended economic/social benefit and target beneficiaries; and
- Status of relevant regulatory and statutory clearances.

5.4 Two copies of DPRs for each project shall be sent to the Ministry of Minority Affairs for examination and clearance.

## 6. **Principles to be followed for formulation of MsD Plan**

6.1 The following principles are laid down for formulation of plan:

(i) The plan for the block/town shall be based on the requirement to improve socioeconomic condition and basic amenities.

(ii) The plan should contain projects, prioritized with inter-se priorities among different targeted sectors namely, primary/secondary education, drinking water supply, electricity, health, sanitation, housing, and income generating activities. This will be done similarly for critical infrastructure required for overall development of the area. It may include projects for carrying out social mobilization and sensitization campaign to send children to schools, provide employment opportunities to women, etc. for improving the socio-economic parameters in the Minority Concentration Areas.

(iii) It should be ensured that the funds provided for the Minority Concentration Areas are additional resources for these districts and they do not substitute central or State Government funds already flowing to the districts.

(iv) It should be ensured that there is no duplication with other public funded schemes with similar objectives being implemented in the targeted areas.

(v) Resources and attention should be given according to the level of deprivation of the areas concerned to improve the socio-economic conditions of minority communities and the basic amenities subject to the ceiling of financial assistance that may be provided to such areas.

(vi) Projects for creation of physical assets should be for providing critical infrastructure linkages that are required for optimizing services and providing livelihood support, to bring the identified districts at par with the national average.

(vii) No cost over-run would be permitted under this programme. In case of any cost escalation, it would be borne by the State Government.

(viii) Peoples' participation and involvement of PRIs, NGOs and Self Help Groups should be ensured at every stage including plan formulation, implementation and monitoring.

(ix) Proposed projects should be sustainable and assets created with care so that they are useful and maintained even after the project is over.

(x) MsDP shall be implemented through the State/Central agencies only. The State may, however, decide to execute the project through any qualified, reputed, experienced agency, including renowned and widely accepted NGOs, justification for which should be mentioned in the proposal.

(xi) Creation of new posts for the commissioned infrastructural projects under this scheme is strictly prohibited. It would be the responsibility of the State Government/UT administration to ensure that staff required for Operationalization of assets proposed to be created under this programme is already available or will be provided by them. No recurring expenditure would be funded from Central Government resources under the scheme and it should be the responsibility of the States/UTs to ensure that assets created under this programme are maintained by them.



(xii) All plans/DPRs (wherever applicable) should be forwarded to the Ministry of Minority Affairs by the Department in the State dealing with minority welfare/affairs. This system of communication will apply to correspondences as well.

(xiii) Following criteria would further guide the planning exercise:

(a) The plan should give special attention to projects for education, health and skill development.

(b) Projects for self-employment/income generating activities should be based on credit rather than subsidy and should be designed to leverage a larger investment as loans from the banks/financial institutions and beneficiary contribution. However, this may be relaxed for subsidy linked schemes of the Central Government which are absolutely essential to augment resources for expanding coverage of the scheme. In such case, the subsidy should be kept at the same level as provided in the Central Government schemes/programme.

(c) There would be no change in guidelines of any existing programme under implementation in such MCBs/towns/cities/villages for which this scheme will provide additional funds.

(xiv) Following criteria would further guide the project identification exercise for creation of social and economic infrastructure and community assets:

(a) Land acquisition costs cannot be covered under this programme. This shall be borne by the State/UT;

(b) Financial assistance from this programme cannot be utilized for construction or renovation of administrative buildings, establishment costs/staff costs etc.

(c) No staff component – either work charged or regular – shall be created by the project implementing authorities from this programme.

## **7. Plan Approval:**

7.1 The plan under this programme would be prepared at the level of Blocks/Towns/Clusters identified. For the Blocks identified as MCBs, the Block Level Committee constituted for MsDP (details in Para 8) will prepare the plan and send it to the District level Committee for Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme. In case of towns/cities, the plan will be prepared by the local body of the urban area identified for the implementation of this programme and submitted to the District Level Committee. Block Level Committee will also be constituted for those blocks whose cluster of minority concentration villages have been approved by the EC. The plan for such cluster will be prepared by the Block level Committee and sent to District Level Committee.

7.2 **District Level Committee** The District Level Committee would scrutinize the plan proposal and recommend it to the State Level Committee for 15 Point Programme. The committees shall ensure that the MsD Plan for the blocks/villages/towns/cities has been prepared keeping in view, among other things contained in this programme, the following:

(a) To propose projects for improvement of the socio-economic conditions of the minorities and basic amenities parameters of the district concerned to bring it at par with the national average.

(b) To propose projects that are deficit/gap filling and not for substituting a budgeted ongoing scheme with similar objectives.

(c) Ensure that the funds provided for the MCBs/towns/cities/villages are additional resources for these districts do not substitute State Government funds already flowing to the districts. To prevent diversion of funds from MCBs/towns/cities/villages, the flow of funds to the district concerned in the previous year will be taken as a benchmark.

(d) To propose projects for the selected sectors which are not covered by the work programmes for the Annual Plans and the 12th Five Year Plan of the State/UT concerned and the schemes/programmes of the Central Government but considered critical for the development of the minorities.

- (e) To ensure that there is no duplication of work with similar objectives implemented or proposed to be implemented under the State and Central schemes and programmes.
- (f) To select the projects in the villages/localities having substantial minority population.
- (g) To judiciously distribute resources for the sector concerned to bring the relevant parameters above the national average.
- (h) To involve the Panchayati raj institutions/local bodies in the implementation of the MsD Plan wherever the mechanism is established.
- (i) To ensure that the MsD Plan of the district concerned is prepared keeping in view the scope and availability of resources for the district concerned.
- (j) To ensure that the MsD Plan is prepared in consonance with the overall planning process within the district covering Annual Plans and 12th Five Year Plan. The Deputy Commissioner/Collector/District Mission Director, as the case may be, shall assist in facilitating the preparation and implementation of the district plan and ensure effective monitoring.

#### **7.4 State/UT Level Committee**

The State Level Committee constituted for implementation of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities headed by the Chief Secretary shall also serve as the State Level Committee for the implementation of Multi-sectoral Development Programme in the State/UT concerned. In addition to the existing members, secretaries from all line department concerned, secretaries of the departments of finance, planning, the member-secretary of the District Mission/Deputy Commissioner of the district concerned and head of the lead bank in the State/UT may be included as members. Notices for the meetings must be sent to the Ministry of Minority Affairs to enable an official from the Ministry to attend the meetings.

7.5 The State Level Committee (SLC) would approve the projects upto Rs.10 crore. While approving the projects the SLC would ensure the following:-

- i) It would see that the projects proposals are under the ambit of MsDP i.e. the projects conform to the objectives and guidelines of MsDP.
- ii) It would satisfy itself about the need and justification for the projects in the locality where it is proposed.
- iii) It would ensure that the costs of the individual projects are as per the standard cost derived by the State from the approved norm/design of corresponding schemes of Central Ministries.
- iv) It will ensure that the catchment area of the assets created under MsDP have substantial minority population.
- v) It would ensure that there is no duplication of the projects by other schemes of the Centre or State Government.
- vi) It would ensure that the land is available for the proposed project.
- vii) It would ensure that the ownership of the asset created would be with the Govt./Govt. body.
- viii) It would ensure that the State Government would be able to incur recurring expenditure in future and would provide staffs required for the project.
- ix) It would ensure that the sharing pattern of the fund for the projects between Centre and State Government is as per concerned Centrally Sponsored Scheme for that project.

7.6. A representative of the Ministry will also be deputed to participate in the State Level Committee meeting. The State Level Committee will send the block/town/cluster plan based on the projects approved for

blocks/towns/clusters for consideration of Empowered Committee. The plan proposed would be sent in the format given Appendix -II.

7.7 However, the projects costing Rs. 10 crore or more will be sent to the Empowered Committee at the centre along with detail project report, justification etc.

**7.8 Empowered Committee in the Ministry of Minority Affairs:** Empowered Committee in the Ministry of Minority Affairs (details given at para 15) would approve the overall plan of the block/town/cluster and the projects costing more than Rs. 10 crore. The Empowered Committee at the Centre would examine the overall plan and see whether the plan proposals are as per the guidelines of MsDP or not. The Empowered Committee can add and reduce the projects depending upon the plan outlay vis-à-vis requirement of the State Government and finally approve the plan.

## **8 Release of Funds**

8.1 Projects under the programme may be for filling up the gaps in the existing schemes of the Central Government or innovative projects to fulfill the area specific requirement of minority communities. The funding pattern for the projects to fill up the gaps in the existing schemes would be same as followed in the concerned scheme of the Government. The fund would continue to be released in two instalments of 50% each and the 2nd installment would be released on utilization of 60% of 1st installment.

8.2 In case of innovative projects, the fund sharing between Centre and State would be in the ratio of 60:40 and 80:20 for North Eastern States. Further, the central share of fund for innovative projects would be released in three installments of 30%, 30% and 40%. The 2nd installment for such projects would be released after the release of 50% of the State share and 50% utilization of the central share released. 3rd installment would be released after complete release of the State share and utilization of 50% of the 11 central share released. The release of fund would be done block/town/city wise rather than project-wise as done in the past.

8.3 The fund would be released plan wise taking block, town or cluster as a unit. 1st instalment would be released on the approval of the plan by the Empowered Committee (EC) subject to the fact that Separate Accounts for schemes under MsDP will be maintained and details sent to the Central Ministry concerned for maintaining proper record of assets and avoiding double counting and duplication.

8.4 Request for release of subsequent installments of funds submitted by the State must be accompanied with:

- Utilization Certificates (UCs)
- Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs)
- Report regarding release of the State share in case of innovative projects

8.5 UCs shall be submitted in the prescribed proforma (Appendix -III) only when the expenditure on the project has been incurred by the implementing agency. Secretary of the Department in the State Government dealing with minority affairs should sign the UC. Release of further installments will be recommended only after receipt of UCs and other related documents.

## 9 **Implementation of the projects approved:**

9.1 The implementation of the programme would be the responsibility of the concerned State Government/ UT Administration. The execution of the projects would be done by the Panchayat raj institutions/line departments/agencies/Scheduled Area councils in accordance with the implementation mechanism in practice in the State/UT.

9.2 In case of gap filling projects the executing agency would normally be the same agency which executes the projects under the original scheme for which the additional resources are being provided. However, if the State/UT proposes to execute the project through some other agency, the same should be proposed while sending the plan for the approval of the Empowered Committee.

9.3 In case of innovative projects (non-gap filling projects), the executing agency must be part of the project report and plan proposal sent to Empowered Committee should also indicate the same.

### **Cost escalation**

10. Any proposal relating to escalation in cost of the sanctioned projects, for any reason whatsoever would not be considered under MsDP. The State Government would make up the shortfall, in all such cases.

### **Administrative cost:**

11.1 Upto a maximum of 3% of the total allocation under the programme would be earmarked for administrative and allied expenses. Out of this 1% would be used for IEC activities and expenses at the Central level. 2% of the allocation can be utilized towards the administrative and allied expenses at the State, district and block level including the expenses relating to engagement of Block Level Facilitators (details at para 14).

11.2 The Ministry of Minority Affairs will give a list of items with tentative expenditure allowable at the State, district and block level to facilitate the approval of proposals for the administrative cost. Till then the States/UTs may send their proposals for administrative cost on the basis of their requirement.

### **Monitoring Mechanism**

12.1 There would be a robust mechanism for monitoring of the programme with an independent monitoring system and monitoring with the involvement of community in addition to monitoring structure of committees at different level. Thus the monitoring of the programme would be done through the following channels:

- Monitoring through the Committees constituted at different levels starting from Block to the Centre
- Monitoring through an independent agency or the qualified monitors
- Monitoring through conferences at the national, regional, state or district levels and visits of officials to the project sites

- Monitoring with the involvement of community through social audit mechanism

12.2 Monitoring through Committees at different levels: The Block Level Committee for MsDP would be responsible for monitoring of the programme at the block level. This committee would meet at least once in a quarter and send its report to the District Level Committee for Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme (DLC). The Block Level Committee would also be supported by the Block Level Facilitators (details at para 13) to be engaged in each block where this programme would be implemented. The District Level Committee shall hold quarterly meeting to review the progress of implementation of the projects under MsDP and send the reports to the State Level Committee for Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme (SLC) by the 15th day of the next quarter. SLC should also meet at least once in a quarter to review the progress under the programme and send its report to the Ministry of Minority Affairs within one month of the end of the quarter. The Empowered Committee at the Centre shall also serve as the oversight committee and shall monitor the implementation of the programme.

12.3 Monitoring through independent agency/ qualified monitors: The Ministry of Minority Affairs would set up an independent monitoring mechanism by engaging reputed external agencies or qualified monitors. This system would give State/UT wise periodical feedback regarding implementation of the programme, which would also be shared with the States/UTs to take the necessary corrective action.

12.4 Monitoring with the involvement of community – Social Audit: To involve the community in monitoring and assessment of the programme, an appropriate mechanism of Social Audit would be adopted by the Ministry of Minority Affairs. The State/UT, district and block level administration would extend their full cooperation for the successful implementation of the social audit system. A committee namely Social Audit Committee comprising of prominent members from the community would be set up in each block to monitor the works in the block.

12.5 Monitoring through conference and visits: Regular conferences would be organised at the national, state and district level to monitor the progress under this programme. The Officers and staff associated with the



programme would make frequent visit to the project sites to ensure speedy implementation of the programme and adherence to the quality. Regular quality test would be conducted by the State/district officials through the reputed lab facilities. The State Government/UT administration shall report the progress in respect of each project at the end of the quarter. The project-wise progress of implementation shall be reported on quarterly basis in the proforma of Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) prescribed for this purpose at Appendix-IV and on-line when the IT enabled systems are in place. Any additional information may be furnished along with the format. Such hard copy of the QPRs should reach the Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Minority Affairs within 15 days of the end of the quarter under report.

13. Block Level Committee: The District Magistrate will constitute the Block Level Committee (BLC) for each Minority Concentration Block (MCB). The constitution of block Level Committee will be as follows

- i) Block Level Head of Panchayati raj Chairman
- ii) Block Development Officer Co-chairman
- iii) Block Level Officer of education Member
- iv) Block Level Officer of Health Member
- v) Block Level Officer of ICDS Member
- vi) Block Level Officer for welfare Member
- vii) Local lead bank officer Member
- viii) Principal of ITI, if any Member
- ix) Three Representatives from reputed Nominated Member NGO/Civil society working for minorities - by DM The Block Level Committee would be responsible for preparing the plan of the block on the basis of felt needs of the minorities in the block. This Committee would also be responsible for monitoring this programme at the block level.

14. **Block level Facilitators**

14.1 To function as a bridge between the minority communities and the Government programmes, a Block Level Facilitator will be engaged on contractual basis to carry out the responsibility given to him. The Facilitator would function directly under the control and supervision of the district nodal officer responsible for implementation of the programme. The Block Level Facilitator would be paid monthly remuneration of Rs.10000 to 15000 and a maximum of Rs. 5000 for TA/DA/other expenses for his operations and functions from the administrative cost of the Programme. The facilitator should be a graduate with preferably 2 years experience of working in social sector. The State Government/ UT Administration would fix the exact qualification for the Facilitators subject to the broad parameters given here and hire the Facilitators through a transparent process through open advertisement in the newspapers. The terms and conditions of the contractual service would be prescribed by the State/UT.

14.2 The functions of block level facilitator would be as follows:

- (i) to function as a bridge between the Government institutions and the minority community to ensure that the benefits of the programme reach them properly.
- (ii) to give necessary support to a Block Level Committee in scrutinising the plan proposal for its recommendations to District Level Committee and monitoring the implementation of the projects.
- (iii) the facilitator would prepare the progress report and other required reports for the programme
- (iv) the facilitator would also render necessary support to Social Audit Committee at the Block Level.

## **15 Empowered Committee in the Ministry of Minority Affairs**

15.1 There shall be a „MsDP Empowered Committee“ to appraise, recommend and approve the projects in the plan of the minority concentration districts consisting of:-

- (i) Secretary, Ministry of Minority Affairs - Chairman
- (ii) Secretary Expenditure, or his representative not below the rank of Joint Secretary - Member
- (iii) Secretary of the concerned Ministry/Department or his representative not below the rank of Joint Secretary dealing with the sector of the project proposed - Member
- (iv) The Chief Engineer from the technical wing/agency/authority dealing with the sector of the project proposed or his representative of relative rank - Member

- (v) Principal Adviser/ Adviser, in-charge of Social Justice sector in Planning Commission – Member
- (vi) Financial Advisor, Ministry of Minority Affairs - Member
- (vii) Member-Secretary of Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi.
- (viii) Joint Secretary/Joint Secretaries in-charge of MsDP – One JS being Member Convener

15.2. The Empowered Committee may invite the heads of the regional research institutes of ICSSR or the professional agency like a university which has carried out the baseline survey to its meetings, if the need arises.

15.3 Functions of the Empowered Committee The functions of the Empowered Committee shall be as follows:

- i) To approve the plans of block/town/cluster received from the SLC
- ii) To approve the projects costing more than Rs. 10 crore on the basis of DPR
- iii) To change the allocation of the blocks/towns to encourage the good performing blocks/towns/villages.
- iv) To monitor the implementation of the programme.
- v) To prescribe guidelines for the programme and to obviate procedural and other bottlenecks in the execution of programmes/projects
- vi) To suggest policy changes required in the programme for its smooth implementation.

15.4 The Empowered Committee would meet as often as necessary to consider the proposals received from the States/UTs.

16 Transparency and Publicity of Information

16.1 In order to ensure that the information about developmental schemes being implemented reaches the ultimate beneficiaries, i.e. the targeted beneficiaries, there is a need to ensure greater transparency and publicity of information. For this purpose, the following shall be ensured:

(i) All sanctioned schemes/projects shall be given wide publicity in local media and placed in the web-site concerned.

(ii) Immediately after project approval is received, the State Government shall display at project site a board indicating the date of sanction of the project, likely date of completion, estimated cost of the project, source of funding i.e. MsDP (Government of India), contractor(s) name and the physical target. After completion of projects, a permanent display shall be put up.

(iii) Ministry of Minority Affairs and the State Government/UT Administration shall disseminate information through media – print/electronic and shall place it in their existing websites.

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**State/District-wise list of blocks and towns to be covered for implementation of MsDP during 12th Five Year Plan**

**Minority Concentrated Areas in Rajasthan**

<b>Districts</b>	<b>MCB</b>	<b>Districts</b>	<b>MCT</b>
<b>Alwar</b>	<b>Kishangarh Bas, Laxmangarh, Ramgarh, Tijara</b>	<b>Nagaur</b>	<b>Makrana</b>
<b>Barmer</b>	<b>Chouhtan</b>	<b>Sawai Madhopur</b>	<b>Gangapur City</b>
<b>Bharatpur</b>	<b>Kaman, Nagar</b>	<b>Tonk</b>	<b>Tonk</b>
<b>Hanumangarh</b>	<b>Hanumangarh</b>		
<b>Jaisalmer</b>	<b>Sam, Sankara</b>		

**For detailed information: Link to- <http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/>**