

A NOTE ON THE BACKWARD REGIONS GRANT FUND PROGRAMME
(8TH Sept. 2009)

The Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF), launched by the Prime Minister at Barpeta in Assam on 19th February 2006, signifies a new approach to addressing persistent regional imbalances in development. The programme subsumes the Rashtriya Sama Vikas Yojana (RSVY), a scheme earlier being administered by the Planning Commission. The BRGF Programme covers 250 districts in 27 States, of which 232 districts fall under the purview of Part IX and Part IX-A of the Constitution dealing with the Panchayats and the Municipalities respectively. The remaining 18 districts are covered by other local government structures, such as Autonomous District and Regional Councils under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution and state specific arrangements as in the case of Nagaland and the hill areas of Manipur. The list of districts covered under BRGF is at **Annexe 1**.

2. The BRGF programme represents a major shift in approach from top-down plans to participative plans prepared from the grassroots level upwards. Panchayats at the Village, Intermediate and District levels and Municipalities, constituted under Parts IX and IX-A of the Constitution, are positioned as institutions for planning and implementing the programme. The conviction that drives this new locally driven approach is that grassroots level democratic institutions know best the dimensions of poverty in their areas and are, therefore, best placed to undertake individually small, but overall, significant local interventions to sustainably tackle local poverty alleviation

3. While recognizing the comparative advantage of local bodies in better tackling local matters, all backwardness cannot be handled this way. Therefore, the guidelines of the programme entrust the central role in planning and implementation of the programme to Panchayats in rural areas, municipalities in urban areas and District Planning Committees at the district level constituted in accordance with Article 243 ZD of the Constitution to consolidate the plans of the Panchayats and Municipalities into the draft district plan. Special provisions have been made in the guidelines for those districts in J&K, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura which do not have Panchayats, where village level bodies and institutions mandated under other frameworks such as the Sixth Schedule are to plan and implement the programme.

4. There are three features of BRGF that make it truly unique among central initiatives to combat backwardness. First, the approach of putting the Panchayats and the Municipalities at the centre stage of tackling chronic regional backwardness is one that has never been tried at this vast scale, save the implementation of NREGA. Second, no Central funding stream is as 'untied' as the BRGF – the funds can be applied to any preference of the Panchayat/Municipality, so long as it fills a development gap and the identification of the work is decided with peoples' participation. Third, no other programme spends as much funds, nearly 11 percent of the total allocation, for capacity building and staff provisioning.

5. District planning, which commences from the level of each local body and is finally concluded at the district level through the consolidation of these local Panchayat and Municipality based plans by the District Planning Committee into the draft district plan, is expected to better strategise both local and more wide ranging interventions into a composite strategy document.

6. The importance of this exercise cannot be under-estimated – considerable resources are available today through a host of Central and State schemes for poverty alleviation, infrastructure development and improvement of service delivery. However, when these are planned for, spent and monitored in vertical silos with little convergence, the results are usually sub-optimal. For instance considerable funds are available under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, the National Rural Health Mission, ICDS, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid Day Meal Programme, Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana, Irrigation Development and the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana. The BRGF intends to review all this with a view to ensure that all such resources are utilized most efficiently. As the BRGF funds are to be used for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows into identified districts, it breaks out of the mould of programme-wise planning. For its implementation, BRGF does not mandate the preparation of a BRGF plan, but of a district plan which takes into account all flows of funds. Once such a plan is prepared, the gaps that are not met through other sector specific programmes are identified and met through the application of BRGF funds.

7. Creation of capacity for effective planning at district and lower level is a key-pre-requisite to participative planning. Hence the BRGF contains a specific component for the capacity building of Panchayati Raj Institutions of Rs. 250 crore per year. A framework that looks upon capacity building in a very

comprehensive fashion, encompassing training, handholding and providing ongoing support to Panchayat elected representatives has been developed for States to follow, while undertaking capacity building.

8. The planning process under BRGF is based on the guidelines for district planning issued by the Planning Commission in August 2006 and January, 2009. The process of integrated development will commence with each district undertaking a diagnostic study of its backwardness and a baseline survey by enlisting professional planning support, to be followed by a well-conceived participatory district development perspective plan to address this backwardness during the period of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Such plans will integrate multiple programmes that are in operation in the district concerned and therefore address backwardness through a combination of resources that flow to the district. This will be done without giving any schematic overlay to BRGF that would be subversive of the principle of local prioritization in planning. Programmes identified for implementation under the Fund will be selected through people's participation, particularly through Gram and Ward Sabhas in the rural areas and Area Sabhas and Ward Committees in the urban areas. Participatory plans will be prepared in each Panchayat and Municipality, which would take into account all resources being spent in the area of the Panchayat, covering sectoral and district segments of the State Plan, Centrally Sponsored Schemes (particularly the Flagship programmes), fund inflows on account of the National Employment Guarantee programmes, tied and untied grants from Central and State Finance Commissions, and fund inflows on account of the Bharat Nirman Programme.

9. Formula for inter-se allocation of BRGF Fund to Panchayats/ Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) within the Districts:

9.1 A key design feature under BRGF is that in the interests of certainty and consistency, each State is to indicate the normative formula that will be used for the allocation of BRGF funds to each Panchayat and ULBs. This formula would consider the share of each local self-government institution category (Panchayats or Municipalities) within the district as also within the overall allocation made for each category, the norms governing the inter-se share of each Panchayat or Municipality concerned. Flexibility is given to States to determine the components that could go into the formula, which may include any index that is prepared and accepted within the State which reflects backwardness or level of development, addressing specific district-wise priorities

identified in the district visioning exercise and a separate component that may be separately earmarked as performance incentives, based on specified criteria.

9.2 Once fixed, the details of the formula are expected to be widely disseminated, so that Panchayats and ULBs can plan with full information and assurance that allocations will be available to execute their plans. Once such norms are agreed upon, they are expected to be consistently applied during the entire period of the programme.

10. Approval at the State Government Level

10.1 The State Government is required to designate a department, preferably the department of Panchayati Raj as the nodal department at the State level, responsible for the management, monitoring and evaluation of the programme.

10.2 A High-Powered Committee headed by the State Chief Secretary and consisting of inter alia, the Development Commissioner, Planning Secretary, State Secretary of Panchayati Raj, State Urban Development Secretary, State Secretaries in charge of sectors under which works are going to be taken up under the programme, a representative of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, the State Plan Adviser of the Planning Commission as well as other Government of India nominees, consider and approve the draft District Development Plan and Capacity Building Plan. The High Powered Committee is also required to review the functioning of quality monitoring system instituted for the works taken up under the programme.

10.3 A nominee of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, usually of the rank of Additional Secretary or Joint Secretary, participates in the meeting of HPC and provides the input of the Ministry with reference to the adherence of the plans to the participatory and planning processes of the programme guideline. The State HPC is the final authority to approve and recommend the plans for release of funds. The grants are released by the Ministry after the due process of consultation with the Integrated Finance Division.

11. Special provisions for States and Districts not covered under Parts IX & IX-A of the Constitution:

Special provisions have been made in the guidelines for the districts/ areas in the States of J&K, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura which do not have Panchayats. The traditional village level bodies and

institutions in these districts will plan and implement the programme in these areas. These special provisions are based on the report of the Expert Committee constituted by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj on Planning for the Sixth Schedule Areas and those areas not covered by Parts IX and IX-A of the Constitution chaired by Shri V. Ramachandran.

12. Fund Flow Mechanism and Tracking of Funds under the BRGF.

All funds sanctioned by Ministry of Panchayati Raj under the Programme are transferred to the Consolidated Funds of the State Government concerned. These funds are required to be transferred to the Panchayats and Municipalities by the State Governments within 15 days of the release funds to the Consolidated Fund following the same pattern, as in the case of transfer of Twelfth Finance Commission Grants. States have been requested to adopt the mechanism of bank transfer suggested by the Task Force of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj which was set up to study the feasibility of rapid transfer of funds through banks to the Panchayats. The Ministry has communicated to the States its decision of imposing penal interest as per the RBI Bank Rate for delayed transfer of BRGF funds from the Consolidated Fund of the States to the implementation authorities, viz. Panchayats and Municipalities. The penal interest will be credited to the accounts of the implementation authorities.

13. Progress under the programme

13.1. Allocation and Expenditure from 2007-08 to 2009-10

The annual allocation under BRGF is Rs. 4670 crore of which Rs. 250 crore is towards Capacity Building and the remaining is substantially untied fund as Development Grant. Releases under Development Grant is at **Annex-2**. Releases under the Capacity Building is at **Annex-3**.

13.2 Financial Year 2009-10

In 2009-10, the Ministry has proposed the budget allocation for BRGF as Rs. 4670 crore. The allocations under the capacity building component and development grant component are same as that of 2008-09. Since most of the districts/ States had come in the last quarter of 2008-09 for claiming their allocations, and subsequent release of funds is contingent upon the utilisation of the funds received, the Ministry has received very few proposals from the

districts/ States for funds release in 2009-10. The status as on 31/08/2009 of release of BRGF allocation is given in Table 2:

Table 2:

		(Rs. crore)
1	Proposed allocation (for BE)	4670.00
2	Funds released for RSVY	52.50
3	BRGF development grant released	92.58
4	Capacity building allocation released	9.57
5	Total funds released	154.65

13.2 Expediting release of funds under RSVY:

RSVY commenced in 2003-04 and covered 147 districts. Each district was to receive a total amount of Rs. 45 crore over a period of 3 years, in six instalments of Rs. 7.5 crore each. The programme was therefore to be completed by 2005-06. When BRGF was commenced in August 2006, there was a backlog of Rs. 3769 crore to be funded under RSVY and only 3 out of 147 RSVY districts had claimed their full entitlement of Rs. 45 crore. Pursuant to the efforts to speed up the implementation pace, 136 districts have now claimed their total entitlement. The remaining 11 districts have been requested to expedite implementation of the programme and to claim their pending entitlements by December 2009.

13.3. BRGF development grants:

BRGF is a highly process oriented Programme and the quality of its implementation depends upon the institutional strength of Panchayati Raj and district planning in the State concerned. Therefore the quality of district plans, on which BRGF proposals are based, have varied from State to State. The Ministry has been vigorously pursuing matters through several interactions at various levels with elected representatives, programme managers, State secretariat personnel, SIRD staff etc. The detailed participative process if carried out in full letter and spirit is a time consuming one and is expected to be undertaken gradually. However, in many States, this process of participative planning is not actually fully carried out. Different schemes have different planning cycles, and preparing of a convergent plan is often overlooked. The BRGF programme has also suffered initially from this tendency of preparing isolated sectoral plans. The persistent mind set in many States has been to prepare a 'BRGF' plan rather

than a district plan which seeks BRGF funds for gap filling. Under these circumstances, in the first two years the district plans prepared by districts have often been restricted to BRGF allocations alone and cannot be said to be examples of comprehensive district plans. However, it would not be wrong to conclude that in many districts, BRGF plans have been prepared participatively. So far 247 districts have prepared plan proposals under BRGF which have been approved. Out of these plans full text of some plans and brief analyses of the Ministry thereon are available on the BRGF website of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (www.brgf.gov.in). These plans vary in quality particularly in respect of following the planning process, consolidation process, sectoral focus etc.

13.4 BRGF Capacity Building Grants

The BRGF has adopted the National Capability Building Framework (the NCBF) which envisages strengthening of institutional arrangements, including the infrastructure as well as software support for capacity building of elected representatives, the functionaries and other stakeholders of PRIs and thereby improving the vigour of grassroots level democracy. In pursuance of the NCBF, under the BRGF capacity building component, each State is required to identify nodal authorities (usually the State Institutes of Rural Development) for preparation and implementation of a six-year perspective capacity building plan and annual capacity building plans. Against these capacity building plans, funds are allocated to States, calculated at the rate of Rs. 1 crore for each BRGF district in the States per annum. This is not to say that each district is entitled to exactly Rs. 1 crore as the number of elected Panchayat representatives and officials can vary from district to district. Moreover, part of the State's allocation is to be used for State level activities too. These funds are to be used for undertaking the capacity building of elected Panchayat representatives, officials and other stakeholders in BRGF districts as also planning for essential hardware required for strengthening the capacity building system. The Ministry has made releases of Rs. 86.56 crore in 2006-07 to 10 States, Rs. 121.32 crore in 2007-08 to nine States and Rs. 135.70 crore to fifteen States in 2008-09 and Rs. 9.57 crore to Jammu & Kashmir & Meghalaya against the capacity building plans of two States.

13.5 Constitution of District Planning Committees (DPCs)

One of the mandatory conditions for release of development grant under the BRGF is that the district plans prepared by local bodies need to be

consolidated and approved by the District Planning Committees, constituted under Article 243- ZD of the Constitution. This conditionality has been strictly observed by the Ministry. Consequently, there has been progress in the constitution of DPCs by States. When BRGF was launched in August 2006, of the 24 States to which Part IXA of the constitution applied, only 13 States had duly constituted the DPCs. In most of them, they were not functional. However, as of date, 22 States have constituted DPCs. Only two States, namely Uttarakhand and Jharkhand are yet to constitute the DPCs.

14. Issues and limiting factors in implementation:

One of the primary purposes of BRGF is to strengthen local governments by facilitating them to go in for participatory decision making, through providing them very flexible funding support while mandating a participative process. However, from the experience of many States, particularly those where powers and responsibilities have not been devolved de facto upon the Panchayats, the extent to which the planning exercise has been democratic and participatory remains to be fully determined. In many States, the programme still remains official driven, with elected representatives playing only a marginal role in actual decision making or setting down of visions or priorities.

14.1 Constraints in Implementation of Development Grant Component

A persistent shortcoming noticed in the implementation of development grant component of BRGF is that no State or district authority has been able to indicate to each local government their respective budget envelope, which is imperative if a meaningful plan has to be prepared. This indicates that in most States, fiscal devolution to local governments has been poor; while powers may have been formally devolved to them on paper, funds remain with line departments and parallel bodies such as DRDAs, while the local governments remain non-core players in the planning and implementation of development programme and schemes. Another area where there has not been adequate progress is in the envisioning process, which must precede the preparation of district plans. Most such exercises have been rather sketchy and no clear vision or long term goals have emerged for districts, which can guide the optimum application of BRGF funds.

For the above reasons, the quality of district plans vary from State to State and even from district to district within the same State. It can be concluded that truly participative planning through empowered local governments is still in

progress, though BRGF is slowly playing its part in changing the mindsets and approaches.

14.2 Constraints in Implementation of Capacity Building Component

The main constraints in slower pace of implementation of capacity building component are as follows:

- (i) Non submission and delayed submission of capacity building plans.
- (ii) Slow pace of utilization of funds already received.
- (iii) Delayed transfer of funds from the State Governments to the nodal authorities
- (iv) Poor capacities of these nodal authorities for implementation of capacity building plans.
- (v) The emphasis of implementation authorities on setting up training infrastructure rather than planning and conducting training programmes for the PRI functionaries.
- (vi) Implementation not conforming to the approved plans hampering releases of subsequent instalments.

15. Efforts of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj in Effective Implementation of BRGF

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has taken several steps for effective implementation of the programme through a process of participatory planning at the grass roots level. The Ministry has effectively pursued advocacy of the programme, setting up monitoring mechanism for the programme and ensuring convergence with the flagship schemes and other Centrally Sponsored, Central Sector and State Sector schemes. Some of the major steps taken by the Ministry for effective implementation of the programme are as follows:

15.1 Interactions, Conferences, Workshops for district planning

The Ministry has been vigorously pursuing matters through several interactions at various levels with elected representatives, programme managers, State secretariat personnel, SIRD staff etc. Letters at constant intervals are sent to pursue the States/ districts to expedite the implementation of the programme, prepare and submit new district plans and utilise the funds effectively. The Ministry conducted State-wise workshops on district planning involving district level officials and elected representatives in several States. The Ministry also organised national workshops with the Chairpersons of District Planning Committees, Chairpersons and CEOs of Zila Panchayats, District Planning Officers and other line department functionaries and Technical Support Institutions. These workshops, etc. have given an impetus for district plan preparation in States.

For preventing the tendency of the districts/ States to submit district plan proposals in the last quarter of the Financial Year, the State Governments have been requested to forward the schedule for month-wise BRGF fund flow. The States w

15.2 Arranging Technical Support for DPCs to prepare district plans:

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Planning Commission have together identified institutions with a long term interest in district planning and constituted a panel of such institutions from which States and DPCs might choose institutions to assist them. These institutions indicated a preference to work in 218 of the 250 BRGF districts. An allocation of Rs. 25 crore at the rate of Rs. 10 lakh per BRGF district was released to States for the purpose of engaging experts and institutions for assisting Panchayats and Municipalities to prepare plans and DPCs to consolidate them. Many States have taken technical support from such institutions for preparation of their district annual and perspective plans.

15.3 PlanPlus software:

In order to simplify and strengthen the decentralized planning process, the National Informatics Centre (NIC) has, on behalf of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, prepared the PlanPlus software, which is under implementation in all BRGF districts. The main features of this software are as follows:

- Simple, web based software with local language interface available with appropriate authentication, facilitating generation of participative plans through interactive workflows among all participating agencies.
- Enables intelligent convergence of funds from different schemes for a selected project work.
- Enables sectoral integration by stimulating the planner to think in terms of end-to-end projects rather than in terms of isolated islands of work.
- Facility for co-opting works of a lower tier by a higher level thereby facilitating vertical integration.
- Allows customizable workflows for the planning process, including modification, finalization and evaluation as per State specific needs.
- Generates various views of the Plan including local government wise, sectoral, and scheme wise plans.
- Provides variety of graphical reports to assist planners and planning entities.

The Planning Commission and States have been consulted during the process of development of the PlanPlus and their views and feedback obtained. The software has been demonstrated in State level workshops, using real data collected from Panchayats. The PlanPlus package is now available online for facilitating training and actual utilization. States have been requested to send all future plans through the PlanPlus software and ensure that the planning and implementation authorities upload their district plans in this software. More than 10,830 planning units from different States have started using the PlanPlus package in varying degrees and these are currently available in the public domain at www.planningonline.gov.in. In June 2009, at the persistence of the Ministry, State-level refresher workshops on PlanPlus have been organized in most of the States. These workshops will be followed up by the district-level workshops on PlanPlus.

15.4 Steps taken for Effective Implementation of Capacity Building Plans

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has conducted Regional and State specific workshops for orientation of the functionaries of the nodal authorities designated for preparation of the five-year perspective plans and annual plans for capacity building. The nodal authorities and the State Governments have constantly been reminded at different platforms for expeditious preparation and implementation of capacity building plans and expeditious utilization of funds received against these plans. The Ministry is examining the idea to attaching individuals with proven expertise in capacity building to assist States registering slow pace of implementation in preparation and implementation of capacity building plans.

15.5 Developing information bank on BRGF:

A BRGF website has already been set up (www.brgf.gov.in) which contains guidelines of the programme, reports on State-wise and district-wise releases, various formats for use of the implementation authorities and major activities and events concerning the programme. The district plans and analyses of the Ministry thereon have also been uploaded on the website. The BRGF scheme monitoring system software enables the automatic generation of sanction order and PAO advices for release of funds under the BRGF/RSVY programmes. All sanctions are issued and published to BRGF-SMS immediately after the approval procedures are completed. The allocated, sanctioned, released amounts and utilizations under BRGF/RSVY are captured for each year for various States/Districts and a number of reports in graphical format are generated through BRGF-SMS to facilitate review & monitoring of funds.

15.6 Monitoring:

Monitoring and evaluation of BRGF is important for two reasons. First, it is highly process oriented. The rigour with which the participatory processes are complied is a key outcome of the programme, as it affects not only the efficiency of expenditure of BRGF funds, but also expenditure of other important schemes implemented at the Panchayat and Urban Local Body level. A good evaluation of BRGF would go beyond merely evaluating how BRGF funds have been applied – it would be an evaluation of the district planning process itself. Second, the use of funds are highly flexible and, therefore, a wide range of physical and quality outcomes are expected from the well considered and sensitive use of BRGF funds. The implementation authorities have been provided with the formats on the BRGF Website for reporting the physical and financial progress and the status of utilisation of funds received by them. The Ministry has framed the

Monitoring Guidelines to effectively capture these nuances of implementation of BRGF. The Guidelines have been circulated to the States with the request to disseminate them among all the planning and implementation authorities under the programme. The monitoring formats is also being made available in the PlanPlus software for entering the data by all the planning and implementing authorities.

15.7 Restructuring of BRGF

Secretary, Panchayati Raj in his recent letter to the Chief Secretaries has communicated the States regarding restructuring of BRGF for streamlining the implementation of the programme. He has suggested a number of measures for effective implementation of the programme. Copy of the letter is enclosed at **Annexe- 3**.

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Annexe

Backward Regions Grant Fund- List of Districts

Andhra Pradesh

1	Adilabad	2	Anantpur	3	Chittoor	4	Cuddappah
5	Karimnagar	6	Khammam	7	Mahbubnagar	8	Medak
9	Nalgonda	10	Nizamabad	11	Rangareddy	12	Vizianagaram
13	Warangal						

Arunachal Pradesh

1	Upper Subansiri
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Assam

1	Barpeta	2	Bongaigaon	3	Cachar	4	Dhemaji
5	Goalpara	6	Hailakandi	7	Karbi Anglong	8	Kokrajhar
9	Marigaon	10	North Lakhimpur (Laksha)	11	North Cachar Hills		

Bihar

1	Araria	2	Aurangabad	3	Banka	4	Begusarai
5	Bhagalpur	6	Bhojpur	7	Buxar	8	Darbhanga
9	Gaya	10	Gopalganj	11	Jamui	12	Jehanabad
13	Kaimur/Bhabua	14	Katihar	15	Kishanganj	16	Khagaria

17	Lakhisarai	18	Madhepura	19	Madhubani	20	Munger
21	Muzzarffarpur	22	Nalanda	23	Nawadah	24	Patna
25	Pashchim Champanan	26	Purba Champanan	27	Purnia	28	Rohtas
29	Saharsa	30	Samastipur	31	Saran	32	Sheikhpura
33	Sheohar	34	Sitamarhi	35	Supaul	36	Vaishali

Chhattisgarh

1	Bastar	2	Bilaspur	3	Dantewada	4	Dhamtari
5	Jashpur	6	Kanker	7	Kawardha	8	Korba
9	Koriya	10	Mahasamund	11	Raigarh	12	Rajnandgaon
13	Sarguja						

Gujarat

1	Banaskantha	2	Dangs	3	Dahod	4	Narmada
5	Panch Mahals	6	Sabarkantha				

Haryana

1	Mohindergarh	2	Sirsa
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Himachal Pradesh

1	Chamba	2	Sirmaur
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Jammu & Kashmir

1	Doda	2	Kupwara	3	Poonch
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Jharkhand

1	Bokaro	2	Chatra	3	Deoghar	4	Dhanbad
5	Dumka	6	Garhwa	7	Giridih	8	Godda
9	Gumla	10	Hazaribagh	11	Jamtara	12	Kodarma
13	Latehar	14	Lohardagga	15	Pachhim Singhbhum	16	Pakaur
17	Palamu	18	Ranchi	19	Sahibganj	20	Saraikela
21	Simdega						

Karnataka

1	Bidar	2	Chitradurga	3	Davangere	4	Gulbarga
5	Raichur						

Kerala

1	Palakkad	2	Wynad
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Madhya Pradesh

1	Balaghat	2	Barwani	3	Betul	4	Chhatarpur
5	Damoh	6	Dhar	7	Dindori	8	Guna
9	Jhabua	10	Katni	11	Khandwa	12	Mandla
13	Panna	14	Rajgarh	15	Rewa	16	Satna
17	Seoni	18	Shahdol	19	Sheopur	20	Shivpuri
21	Siddhi	22	Tikamgarh	23	Umaria	24	West Nimar

Maharashtra

1	Ahmednagar	2	Amravati	3	Aurangabad	4	Bhandara
5	Chandrapur	6	Dhule	7	Gadchiroli	8	Gondia
9	Hingoli	10	Nanded	11	Nandurbar	12	Yavatmal

Manipur

1	Chandel	2	Churchandrapur	3	Tamenlong
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Meghalaya

1	Ri Bhoi	2	South Garo Hills	3	West Garo Hills
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Mizoram

1	Lawngtlai	2	Siaha
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Nagaland

1	Mon	2	Tuensang	3	Workha
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Orissa

1	Bolangir	2	Boudh	3	Debagarh	4	Dhenkanal
5	Gajapati	6	Ganjam	7	Jharsuguda	8	Kalahandi
9	Keonjhar	10	Koraput	11	Malkangiri	12	Mayurbhanj
13	Nabrangpur	14	Nuapada	15	Phulbani	16	Rayagada
17	Sambalpur	18	Sonapur	19	Sundargarh		

Punjab

1	Hoshiarpur
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Rajasthan

1	Banswara	2	Barmer	3	Chittaurgarh	4	Dungarpur
5	Jaisalmer	6	Jalor	7	Jhalawar	8	Karoli
9	Sawai Madhopur	10	Sirohi	11	Tonk	12	Udaipur

Sikkim

1	Sikkim North
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Tamil Nadu

1	Cuddalore	2	Dindigul	3	Nagapattina	4	Sivagang
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5	Tiruvannamalai	6	Villupuram				

Tripura

1	Dhalai
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Uttar Pradesh

1	Ambedkar Nagar	2	Azamgarh	3	Bahraich	4	Balrampur
5	Banda	6	Barabanki	7	Basti	8	Budaun
9	Chandauli	10	Chitrakoot	11	Etah	12	Farrukhabad
13	Fatehpur	14	Gonda	15	Gorakhpur	16	Hamirpur
17	Hardoi	18	Jalaun	19	Jaunpur	20	Kaushambi
21	Kushinagar	22	Lakhimpur Kheri	23	Lalitpur	24	Maharajganj
25	Mahoba	26	Mirzapur	27	Pratapgarh	28	Raebareli
29	Sant Kabir Nagar	30	Shravasti	31	Siddharthanagar	32	Sitapur
33	Sonebhadra	34	Unnao				

Uttaranchal

1	Chamoli	2	Champawat	3	Tehri Garhwal
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West Bengal

1	Bankura	2	Birbhum	3	Dakshin Dinajpur	4	Jalpaiguri
5	Malda	6	Midnapur East	7	Midnapur West	8	Murshidabad
9	Purulia	10	South 24 Parganas	11	Uttar Dinajpur		

