SOCIAL AUDIT OF MGNREGA IN MAHARASHTRA

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Abstract

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) evokes extreme reactions from supporters and opponents. When the scheme was launched in 200 districts in 2005, and later expanded to cover the entire country in 2008, its advocates hailed it as the beginning of a new era for rural India. However, it enraged India's influential neo-liberal economists so much that one of them claimed he had found a better way of 'wasting' public money: showering of currency notes from helicopters. For now, the skeptics are silent mainly because of following three reasons:

a) The scheme is widely regarded as successful.

b) It is being hailed as an important reason for the UPA's return to power.

c) The recession-hit Western world is swearing by public expenditure on welfare.

Of late, their criticism is mainly confined to corruption and malpractices, which, in all fairness, are rampant though not insurmountable.

The NREGA differs from most poverty mitigation schemes so far in one fundamental way: It recognizes employment as a legal right. Its fringe benefits include inclusion of the rural poor in the banking system, regeneration of community assets and gender equality. The enactment of NREGA also signifies coming of age of Indian advocacy and civil society activism. The credit for converting a somewhat utopian idea into a policy push goes to numerous civil society activists, committed experts and grassroots organizations who worked for years to achieve this. Many of these activists are now working on effective social audits and a system of compensations for delay in wage payments.

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Despite the optimism generated by the implementation of the NREGA, it runs the risk of degenerating into yet another government dole in the absence of comprehensive reforms in India's local governance and public service delivery mechanism. Many experts argue that an effective execution of the NREGA requires a cadre of functionaries accountable to the village Panchayats with adequate funding and a comprehensive roadmap. Social audit process in its true sense has been very limited. However, the limited experience indicates that it deepens faith of the workers to participate, express their aspiration and enabled security income. The processes have enabled the workers to discuss about creation of appropriate self of work which can create durable and sustainable assets, bottle neck in payment process etc.

Social audit can make a reality check on many issues and ideas. It can examine appropriateness of the work, adverse effect on the environment, use and innovations in tools and implements which can make the manual work comfortable as well as income generating. It can also spread awareness about payment through bank and post offices to stop corruption. To make NREGA successful one need to dispel fear of Social audit and put the process under the hands of workers to build the future of rural India.

Social audits implemented in true spirit can initiate public participation, dialogue and scrutiny. It can help examine the relevance of purpose and processes. It can ascertain the relevance and benefits of expenditure to the target group.

Key Words: MGNREGA, National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Rural Development, Social Audit.

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1.1 Introduction

Rural Development of Ministry has u/s 24 (I) of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, notified in the Gazette on 30th June 2011, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Audit of Scheme Rule 2011. Simultaneously, the notification deleting Para 13 (b) of Schedule I of the Act has also been issued on 30th June 2011.

Laying down the rules for social audit of MGNREGA is a major step in making audit the principal instrument for transparency and accountability in its implementation. It is meant to put in place an independent institutional mechanism to increase the awareness of MGNREGA workers about their rights and entitlement under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). It aims to provide a platform for the rural poor to express their opinion about the implementation of MGNREGS and thus encourage public participation in the implementation of the MGNREGS leading to strengthening of the programme.

1.2 Objectives

This paper is intended to achieve the following objectives:

- To study the process of social audit.
- To take a review of social audit of MGNREGA in the state of Maharashtra.

1.3 Methodology

The study was confined to the Maharashtra state only. It was conducted with the help of secondary data collected from books, reports and internet. The period of the study was three years only from 2009-10 to 2011-12. This paper is entirely based on secondary data. To make it easy, this paper is divided into three parts. At the very outset, a discussion on the Objectives of Social Auditing, Social Obligations and Social Welfare Programmes, Benefits of the Social Audit, Problems Faced by Social Audit is presented. The second portion of the study deals with the Social Audit and MGNREGA. The third part deals with the findings and conclusion.

1.4 Social Audit

Social Audit is a process of evaluation and reporting which is similar, in some respects to a financial audit but focuses on social performance rather than financial performance. It is a tool for evaluating how satisfactorily an organisation has discharged its social responsibility. Thus, it provides the strongest and indisputable direct evidence for inputs, processes, financial and physical reporting, compliance verification, assurance against misuse, fraud and

misappropriation, and utilisation of resources and assets. Social Audit is a reform tool aimed at strengthening accountability and transparency in the implementation of projects and policies. It is a method for organisation to plan the internal and external consequences of the organisation's social and commercial operations.

a) **Objectives of Social Auditing**

The broad objectives of any social engagement will be the following:

1. Assessing the physical and financial gap between needs and resources available.
2. Creating awareness among beneficiaries and providers of social and productive services.
3. Increasing efficacy and effectiveness of development programmes.
4. Scrutiny of various policy decisions, keeping in view stakeholders interest and priorities, particularly of marginal section of the society.
5. Estimation of opportunity cost for stakeholders of not getting timely access to public services.

However, specific objectives of the social audit engagements will depend on the context.

b) **Social Obligations and Social Welfare Programmes**

In a welfare State, the government has a total obligation for the well-being of the people. This is translated in practical terms into a concern for the improvement of the "quality of life" through improving standards of living, health, education, earning capacity etc. for the people. While each individual's social welfare programme has its specific goals, it should also ensure that it does not come in the way of the Government's efforts in other areas. No social welfare programmes can succeed in isolation but can do so only as a part of a total package of welfare activities undertaken by the government arising from its concern for improving the quality of life of the people.

Social Obligations of Public Utilities

Utilities are set up to meet certain social obligations by offering certain public services such as water, power transport etc. which are essential to meet the totality of social obligations. As going concerns, their responsibilities are to function economically and efficiently and generally along accepted commercial lines. The fact that their activities might be subsidised by the state in order to reach the services to the public at reasonable rates does not in any way mitigate the need to function economically and efficiently within the constraints under which they have to function. Normal commercial audit, built round value for money audit and performance audit deals with these areas.

c) **Legislative Support Available to Social Audit in India**

The 73rd amendment of the Indian Constitution: Social audit assumed significance only after the 73rd amendment of the Constitution relating to Panchayat Raj Institutions. This amendment empowered the gram sabhas to conduct Social Audits in addition to its other functions, and it was, by far, the only legislative reference to the concept of Social Audit.

Right to Information Act, 2005: This is also a key pillar of support for Social Audit system in India. This was enacted by Parliament of India to provide for setting out the practical regime of the right to information for citizens. The Act applies to all states and union territories of India, except the state of Jammu and Kashmir. This Act also requires every public authority to computerise records for wide dissemination and to proactively publish certain categories of information so that the citizens need minimum resources to request for information formally. This is again a support for Social Audit system in India.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (NREGA): Section 17 of this Act provides for regular 'Social Audits' so as to ensure transparency and accountability in the scheme. It is the responsibility of the state government to conduct the Social Audit. The state government will conduct the Social Audit according to the pre-designed 'Schedule of Social Audit'. The state government is to ensure that the agencies for conducting Social Audit are trained. The Draft 'NREGA Transparency and Public Accountability Rules' lay down detailed guidance for conduct of Social Audit. The government has been instrumental in establishing an independent Social Audit Society for carrying out the Social Auditing of NREGA in the state. This society is called 'Society for Social Audit'.

d) **Benefits of the Social Audit**

1. Increased social focus- Tool for risk management: The organisation can better manage its risks, as it can enhance its social focus by covering any adverse social impacts highlighted by it in a social audit report.

2. Enhanced credibility: It enhances organisational reputation. By demonstrating its social performance and commitment to social objectives, the organisation enhances its reputation among and gains political capital with stakeholders.

3. Helps in policy decision: It affects positive organisational change. Information on social performance allows management to take constructive action to improve it.

4. Increased confidence: It provides increased confidence in social areas. Social auditing offers a roadmap on how to move forward productively on social issues and for addressing/managing stakeholder concerns.

5. Positive support from stakeholders: It permits stakeholders to have a say in the organisation and its policies and behaviors.

6. Disclosure of achievements: It allows the organisation to report on its achievements based on verified evidence rather than on anecdotes and unsubstantiated claims.

e) **Problems Faced by Social Audit**

The problems faced by the social auditor are two-pronged, i.e. (a) own-making; and (b) beyond his control. The fundamental premise of any social welfare program is to bring about social change. Therefore, mere measurement of inputs or outputs cannot meet the demands of effective social audit. A social auditor should have a very positive approach. At times, he fails to see the larger picture of outcome and outreach activities mired in nitty-gritty in controlling costs. At times, not all social welfare programmes are well designed or based on valid assumptions. Perhaps the most serious difficulty faced by the social auditor is the absence of a well conceived information system as part and parcel of a social welfare programme. Government agencies which design programmes often commit the error of relying on traditional government systems of information such as government accounts and government methods of reporting for conveying a picture of how a programme is progressing. Apart from these problems of a general kind, individual programmes pose their own specific problems to the social auditor. To give an example, a programme for immunisation of a section of the people against a disease by vaccination may show measurable effect only several years after it is implemented. Likewise, a programme of adult literacy in rural areas cannot be evaluated fairly unless information is available on the migration of educated villagers to urban areas. Almost every social welfare programme will present some such special feature whose import has to be fully grasped by the social auditor.

Conclusion

The concept of integrated social audit does not merely extend horizontally in the sense of extending to peripheral events which impinge on the social welfare activity under evaluation. Ideally, the social auditor should be associated with the programme from the time the programme is conceived and should be involved in its design, methodology and the entire life

cycle of the program, as a whole to present an objective analysis of the outcome of the programme.

1.5   Social Audit and MGNREGA

Enactment of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) in 2005 was a pioneering endeavour to secure wage employment for poor households in rural areas. It guarantees 100 days of employment in a year to any rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work. Currently it covers all the districts. It has the potential to enhance people's livelihood on a sustained basis by developing the economic and social infrastructure in rural areas. NREGA guidelines outline the requisites for compulsory social audits. It provides a checklist and outlines the required facilitating structures primary among which is the local vigilance and monitoring committee of the villagers belonging to the village / locality where work is undertaken. Gram panchayats are responsible not only to facilitate the process of social audit but also to make the gram sabha (Village Assemblies) aware about its importance and build their capacity to raise issues. Under the Panchayati Raj Act in all the States, gram sabha, ward sabha, palli sabha (neighbourhood committee) are the local statutory bodies to plan and monitor the development programmes and activities.

Social Audit practices and discourse have been wide-ranging and pluralistic. Primarily, there have been three types of practices seen in different parts of country. The first approach focuses on legislative framework of self-regulation through pro-active disclosure in the gram sabha. The information bulletin boards at the work sites to provide information on involvement of labour and expenditure started from Kerala and being practiced in many States. Kerala has made significant progress in disclosing details of NREGA related information in the bulletin board. This is linked to their prior commitment to the process of proactive disclosure. Information made available sustains citizen interest in the development programmes. Many States in the past have also indicated that in the selection of beneficiaries there is an increase in participation in the gram sabha which indicates that when issues of the local people are discussed in transparent manner people do participate.

The Social Audit manual of Rajasthan provides step-by-step approach to conduct effective Social Audits. The Government of Karnataka has released an order to make social audit mandatory. It also initiated the process of appointment of government officials, outsourcing of Local Audits at the Gram Panchayat level. This is expected to work as the necessary monitoring

mechanisms are in place, given the significant financial outlay to the Gram Panchayat. Kerala has also been piloting and field-testing the Social Audit Guidelines in the Wayanad and Palakkad districts, which are shortly being extended to Idduki and Kozhikode districts.

The second approach is a collaborative model between the local bodies and civil society organisations rooted in the values of partnership for consensus building and promoting accountability. The approach is centred on creating spaces for dialogue and collective assessment. However, this approach is in a nascent stage. The civil society organisations in many States have been approaching Panchayats and government officials to conduct report card not only in NREGS but also for other service delivery programmes.

The third model relates to challenging the corruption. The critical and distinctive factor of this model is the absence of the State agencies and the PRIs. The approach relies on the use of the RTI to access public records. The primary forum is Jan Sunvaai (Public hearing) which is used for community mobilisation for action on the issue of corruption. It is evident that such initiatives have developed road map for empowered engagement of common people to hold the service delivery institutions accountable. It has also laid to backlash and resistance from local elected representatives and the State administration.

Social Audits are affected by politics of control by the powerful members and institutions. To promote community accountability, it is critical to design institutional mechanisms where common people fearlessly participate, check records and ask questions. Social Audits by its nature need to be more inclusive, involving multiple agencies and all sections of people. In Rajasthan, for example, the guidelines for the NREGS created provision of Social Audit Forum which conducts the Social Audit. In this the gram sabha appoints the Chairperson. Sarpanch or any other official cannot chair the Social Audit meetings. This provision empowers the gram sabha members to take full control of the Social Audit process.

In Social Audit discourse, many thinkers and practitioners feel that the beneficiary association particularly in case of NREGS, the worker association needs to be empowered to conduct Social Audit. Legislative provisions and policy guidelines need to progress beyond symbolic activities. There is a need to build capacity at all levels and across hierarchy to dispel the fear of Social Audit. Communities raising questions and seeking clarifications is a transformative experience. Social Audits provide voice to the poor.

The overall purpose of Social Audit is to arrest corruption. However, in order to reach this stage, a step by step enabling mechanism need to be created so that the poor, the beneficiary, the workers, feel empowered to raise their voice in a free and fearless environment. There is a need for countering the environment which has resistance to Social Audit. The first step is insuring the legitimacy through legislative framework. In addition to this, support mechanisms need to be created for participation of villagers in all stages of the programme implementation. The Government of Gujarat has been conducting district trainings of officials and PRI representatives through face-to-face and SATCOM to create an enabling environment to understand the various provisions of NREGS.

Social audit process in its true sense has been very limited. However, the limited experience indicates that it deepens faith of the workers to participate, express their aspiration and enabled security income. The processes have enabled the workers to discuss about creation of appropriate self of work which can create durable and sustainable assets, bottle neck in payment process etc.

Social Audit can make a reality check on many issues and ideas. It can examine appropriateness of the work, adverse effect on the environment, use and innovations in tools and implements which can make the manual work comfortable as well as income generating. It can also spread awareness about payment through bank and post offices to stop corruption. To make NREGS successful one need to dispel fear of Social Audit and put the process under the hands of workers to build the future of rural India.

Social Audits implemented in true spirit can initiate public participation, dialogue and scrutiny. It can help examine the relevance of purpose and processes. It can ascertain the relevance and benefits of expenditure to the target group. The insights from social audit movement need to be built in to revisioning of the guidelines policy and practice. Social Audit can simultaneously serve the purpose of an Audit and a measure of accountability with people centered governance reform.

1.6 Ten steps in NREGS Social Audit:

1. Building consensus to initiate social audit in consultation with District Administration, Panchayats and local NGOs.

2. Orientation training of social audit process with Social Audit Forum / Village Vigilance and Monitoring Committee, Panchayat functionaries, government officials, NGOs etc.

3. Fixing a time frame of the social audit. (Preferably a six-month period is a appropriate time period to cover for social audit. If more than six-month period is taken, people may not able to recollect information and experience).

4. Initiate the process of social audit with participation of Village Vigilance and Monitoring Committee and Implementing Agencies like PRIs, Forest Departments etc.

4.1 Collection of muster role and other registers.

4.2 Take up a sample of muster preferably 10%.

4.3 Analysis the data in pre-developed formats.

4.4 Triangulate the data with household visits and site visits.

4.5 Generate a draft report and discuss in small meetings at falia / ward level.

4.6 Convene the gram sabha for which notice must be served keeping in to account State level gram sabha legislation.

4.7 All implementing agencies must be present in gram sabha.

4.8 Record the gram sabha proceedings.

4.9 Resolve the issues as much as possible in the gram sabha.

4.10 Forward the proceeding to the appropriate authority for action taken.

1.7   Findings

Total number of households and persons who got themselves registered by 2010-2011 (1st February, 2011) at the national level are 11.62 crore and 25.38 crore respectively. Total no. of job cards issued by 2010-2011 at the national level is 11.53 crore. Nearly, 4.24 crore households demanded employment and 4.25 crore households were provided employment at the national level during 2010-11. Nearly, 6.77 crore persons demanded employment during 2010-11 as on 1 February and 6.82 crore persons were provided employment. Andhra Pradesh provided the maximum person days of employment by 2010-2011 i.e. 27.48 crore to be followed by Tamil Nadu (22.44 crore person days) and Rajasthan (19.36 crore person days).

Employment generated during 2010-2011 at the national level as on 1 February, 2011 is 150.97 crore person days. Total no. of filled muster rolls is 1.55 crore during the same period. At the national level, NREGA generated 33.94 crore person days and 25.76 crore person days of work for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), respectively during 2010-2011. At the national level NREGA generated 75.14 crore person days of work for women during

2010-2011. Women constitute 47% while Scheduled Castes account for 28 % and Scheduled Tribes 24% of the workers under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA in 2010-11. Only 16,98,788 families completed 100 days of work during 2010-2011 at the national level as on 1 February, 2011. There are 8,97,192 no. of registered family at the national level to whom job card has not been issued in 2010-2011.

Out of 625 districts in the country, social auditing of NREGA has been started in 517 (i.e. 82.7%) districts. Similarly, out of 248380 gram panchayats in the country, social auditing of NREGA has been covered in 182724 (i.e. 73.6%) GPs. Total number of social audits done in the country as on 1 February, 2011 is 2,92,113 out of which issues were raised and action was taken in 92,145 (i.e. 31.54% of the total no. of social audits at the national level)) no. of social audits.

All-India wise during 2010-2011, the average ratio of labour to material at the gram panchayat, block panchayat level and zilla panchayat levels are 2.59: 1.00, 1.14: 1.00 and 1.51: 1.00, respectively as on 1 February, 2011. Ideally, the ratio of labour to material should be 1.50: 1.00 (i.e. 60: 40). At the national level, ratio of labour to material is 2.40: 1.00 during 2010-2011.

With a view to universalise the system of wage payments through institutional accounts, it has been recommended to all States to disburse wages through Post Offices and Bank Accounts. 6.86 crore NREGA bank and post office accounts have been opened to disburse wages in FY 2008-09. The number of NREGA bank and post office accounts opened has risen to 8.8 crore 80 % of wages is being disbursed through these accounts. Initial experiments in the use of smart cards and biometric signatures for wage payment to NREGA workers in remote villages are being supported.

There were 27878 Gram Panchayats (GPs) in Maharashtra of which 26518 GPs (95.33%) were audited in the year 2009-10, while this percentage were reduced to 83.50% and 81.80% in the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively. During the year 2009-10, all GPs were audited except Amravati, Chandrapur, Parbhani, Pune and Sindhudurg. The lowest GPs (only 25.91%) audited were in the Pune district. In the year 2011-12, Osmanabad district is recorded lowest figure i.e. 11.59% only (Table No. 2). As far as the gram sabhas are considered, 35375 gram sabhas were held in the year 2009-10 which reduced to 28762 in the year 2010-11, while in the year 2011-12 till the date only 4629 gram sabhas were held. (Table No. 3).

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) promises a revolutionary demand-driven, people-centred development programme. Planning, implementation and social

audit by gram sabhas and gram panchayats can engender millions of sustainable livelihoods following initial rounds of wage employment. NREGA is not the usual run-of-the-mill relief and welfare programme of the past. It is not merely about transferring cash to people in distress. It is about creating durable assets that will ultimately lead to a reduced dependence of people on NREGA. The percentage of agricultural labour households in India who own land is around 50 in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, 60 in Orissa and Uttar Pradesh and over 70 in Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand. And if we focus on Adivasis, the proportion shoots up to as high as 76-87 per cent in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Rajasthan. Millions of our small and marginal farmers are forced to work under NREGA because the productivity of their own farms is too low to make ends meet. NREGA will become really powerful when it helps to rebuild this decimated productivity of small farms and allows these people to return to full-time farming, thereby also reducing the load on NREGA.

Although people might have heard of NREGA, they are not aware of their entitlements, that they need to ask for work, that they can get compensation, or that they can decide the kind of work they can do in gram sabhas. Most of the people are unskilled. Therefore, they are very likely to be interested in NREGA. There is an urgent need to ensure that all potential beneficiaries obtain job cards. Awareness campaigns and issue of Job Cards is an urgent requirement. The lack of Bank or Post Office accounts in some districts is a serious lacuna in the proper implementation of the NREGA. The issue of regular and adequate quantum of work and timely payment is critical to the success of NREGA. Gram sabha meetings are being held in some places and there is an improvement over last year. In many places staff is not in position. This is one root cause of administrative delays.

We also need to be aware that there is resistance from farmers who feel that NREGA raises agriculture wage rates, particularly in the rain fed areas, and makes farming unviable. There is some truth in this. Often local politics is aligned with farmers more than with wage earners. We need to find innovative ways of tacking this. One way out which will work in rain fed areas is to work on building and restoring water bodies that will help local agriculture. This will largely remove resistance from farmers because they will see the possibility of getting an additional crop and higher yields. As their surplus increases, they will be able to afford the higher wage rates resulting from NREGA. Misuse of NREGA provisions is a genuine fear but that should be addressed with strengthening social audit.

The creative use of information technology will greatly strengthen social audit and reduce chances of fraud and leakage. Free availability of the information on the website will also facilitate public scrutiny, greater transparency and better social audit. The role of civil society is crucial in making NREGA realise its potential. The civil society needs to adopt a strategy of dialogue and support to make NREGA a success.

1.8   Conclusion

It should be seriously considered how best to roll out the NREGA in all Districts of our country. Without adequate preparation, implementation becomes shoddy, labour loses faith, and we get into a non-virtuous cycle of labour blaming the Government and officials blaming the labour for not being interested in NREGA. There is a need to use RTI Act for the right implementation of the NREGA. A strong Policy Advocacy at every level in Government Administration is required. Reorganizing the more powerful campaign at an opportune hour when the farming activities are over and people start migrating in search of job. The stakeholders have to keep watch on proper implementation of NREGA before it is attacked by the corrupt practices. For this advocacy from village to state & national level should be designed. There is a lot of space for the NGOs, opinion makers and mainstream media to play the role as pro-active watch keepers so that the NREGA is implemented in its true spirit according to the guidelines set by the union government. Such role would complement to the efforts made by the government.

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Table No. 1

State wise Social Audit Report of India (2010-11)

Sr.	State	No. of Districts	District Started Social Audit	Total GPs	No. of GPs Covered	No. of Social Audit	Issues Raised & Action Taken	Verification of Documents	Grievances Submitted & Action Taken	Minutes of Meeting
1	Andhra Pradesh	22	1	21803	24	20	0	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	16	2	1812	94	129	6	0	0	0
3	Assam	27	27	2644	2554	4785	2706	2989	76	3277
4	Bihar	38	28	8525	5348	5754	3497	1	0	1078
5	Chhattisgarh	18	18	9923	9621	9762	7417	8522	248	8613
6	Gujarat	26	26	14194	13550	16081	9629	4076	379	7468
7	Haryana	21	21	6263	3529	3555	2675	2279	3	3215
8	Himachal Pradesh	12	11	3243	1759	2039	865	893	8	920
9	Jammu & Kashmir	22	11	4140	819	909	312	3	1	272
10	Jharkhand	24	24	4577	4544	5012	2824	2184	307	2850
11	Karnataka	30	30	5630	5153	6442	2624	2913	21	2666
12	Kerala	14	14	1000	996	18587	11652	4879	252	11950
13	Madhya Pradesh	50	50	23338	22992	49011	24076	17122	141	23889
14	Maharashtra	33	33	28753	21933	32066	15455	1718	17	11816
15	Manipur	9	4	3021	275	275	173	0	0	180
16	Meghalaya	7	7	1823	1244	1900	808	0	0	287
17	Mizoram	8	7	826	602	768	194	0	0	145
18	Nagaland	11	1	1127	78	78	2	78	0	78
19	Orissa	30	30	6241	6231	11650	8866	7885	2330	8211
20	Punjab	22	20	12825	12624	23984	12553	5467	401	20043

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21	Rajasthan	33	33	9177	9171	18789	16447	49	1	15898
22	Sikkim	4	4	165	163	163	155	0	0	124
23	Tamil Nadu	31	30	12620	12529	33024	13522	15661	0	19676
24	Tripura	4	4	1042	855	1269	597	64	4	544
25	Uttar Pradesh	72	72	52174	43950	61291	12161	1938	22	9387
26	Uttarakhand	13	13	7922	6229	9937	4171	1734	116	2453
27	West Bengal	19	18	3354	2944	10026	3384	607	0	1090
28	Andaman & Nicobar	3	2	72	15	63	21	0	0	15
29	Chandigarh	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Daman & Diu	2	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Goa	2	2	189	187	284	164	6	0	180
33	Lakshadweep	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Puducherry	2	1	15	2	2	0	0	0	0
	Total	**628**	**544**	**248470**	**190015**	**327655**	**156956**	**81068**	**4327**	**156325**

Table No. 2

Social Audit of Gram Panchayats (GPs) in Maharashtra

Sr.	District	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (Oct.)	
		Total GPs	No. of GPs Audited	Total GPs	No. of GPs Audited	Total GPs	No. of GPs Audited
Phase I							
1	Ahmednagar	1311	1311	1313	1313	1315	1315
2	Amravati	843	528	843	739	0	0
3	Aurangabad	856	856	858	858	858	0
4	Bhandara	541	541	541	541	541	541
5	Chandrapur	847	846	0	0	0	0
6	Dhule	551	551	0	0	61	179
7	Gadchiroli	467	467	467	467	467	467
8	Gondia	556	556	556	556	556	556
9	Hingoli	565	565	565	565	565	0
10	Nanded	1311	1311	1311	1311	1309	1309
11	Nandurbar	501	501	501	501	0	0
12	Yeotmal	1208	1208	1208	706	0	0
	Sub Total	**9557**	**9241**	**8163**	**7557**	**5672**	**4367**
Phase II							
13	Akola	539	539	539	539	539	539
14	Buldhana	866	866	0	0	0	0
15	Osmanabad	622	622	622	424	621	72
16	Thane	919	919	924	924	924	793
17	Wardha	517	517	517	511	0	0
18	Washim	493	493	493	493	493	493
	Sub Total	**3956**	**3956**	**3095**	**2891**	**2577**	**1897**
Phase III							
19	Beed	1020	1020	1019	315	1019	460
20	Jalgaon	1152	1152	1152	1152	1152	1152
21	Jalna	781	781	781	781	781	781
22	Kolhapur	1028	1028	1028	999	0	0
23	Latur	787	787	787	787	787	787
24	Nagpur	777	777	776	776	0	0

25	Nashik	1380	1380	0	0	0	0
26	Parbhani	704	703	704	704	704	704
27	Pune	1401	363	0	0	0	0
28	Raigad	821	821	737	456	0	0
29	Ratnagiri	848	848	851	851	851	851
30	Sangli	705	705	705	705	489	480
31	Satara	1503	1503	1503	2	0	0
32	Sindhudurg	430	425	431	0	0	0
33	Solapur	1028	1028	1028	1028	0	0
	Sub Total	**14365**	**13321**	**11502**	**8556**	**5783**	**5215**
	Total	**27878**	**26518**	**22760**	**19004**	**14032**	**11479**

(Source: Ministry of Rural development, Government of India)

Table No. 3

No. of Gram Sabhas and VMC Meetings held in Maharashtra

Sr.	District	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (Oct.)	
		Gram Sabhas	VMC Meetings	Gram Sabhas	VMC Meetings	Gram Sabhas	VMC Meetings
Phase I							
1	Ahmednagar	6555	6555	6565	6565	1315	1313
2	Amravati	1897	1137	843	0	0	0
3	Aurangabad	856	856	858	0	0	0
4	Bhandara	541	541	541	0	541	0
5	Chandrapur	847	847	0	0	0	0
6	Dhule	551	551	0	0	38	26
7	Gadchiroli	1401	0	1401	0	1401	0
8	Gondia	867	556	2224	619	563	125
9	Hingoli	565	0	565	0	0	0
10	Nanded	1311	1311	1311	0	1309	0
11	Nandurbar	501	501	501	501	0	0
12	Yeotmal	1208	448	1069	970	0	0
	Sub Total	**17100**	**13303**	**15878**	**8655**	**5167**	**1464**
Phase II							
13	Akola	539	341	539	539	539	539
14	Buldhana	866	0	0	0	0	0
15	Osmanabad	622	622	622	0	443	0
16	Thane	1907	315	1376	276	924	305
17	Wardha	517	0	517	0	0	0
18	Washim	493	493	493	493	493	422
	Sub Total	**4944**	**1771**	**3547**	**1308**	**2399**	**1266**
Phase III							
19	Beed	1020	1020	315	315	480	480
20	Jalgaon	1152	0	1152	0	1152	0
21	Jalna	781	781	781	781	781	781
22	Kolhapur	0	0	1028	999	0	0
23	Latur	787	787	787	266	0	787
24	Nagpur	777	0	776	0	0	0
25	Nashik	1380	1380	0	0	0	0

26	Parbhani	703	0	704	0	704	0
27	Pune	1401	112	0	0	0	0
28	Raigad	821	203	538	146	0	0
29	Ratnagiri	848	0	851	0	851	0
30	Sangli	705	0	947	0	661	117
31	Satara	1503	0	0	0	0	0
32	Sindhudurg	425	0	430	0	0	0
33	Solapur	1028	0	1028	0	0	0
	Sub Total	**13331**	**4283**	**9337**	**2507**	**4629**	**2165**
	Total	**35375**	**19357**	**28762**	**12470**	**12195**	**4895**

(Source: Ministry of Rural development, Government of India)