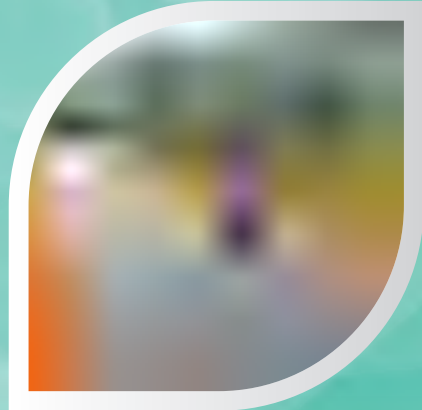




Ministry of Rural Development
Government of India

ANNUAL REPORT



2018-19

Annual Report 2018-19



Ministry of Rural Development
Government of India
www.rural.nic.in

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An Overview

Ministry of Rural Development has been given the mandate to undertake interventions for integrated and sustainable rural development. With this objective, Ministry has enunciated Mission Antyodaya as a convergence framework for measureable effective outcomes on parameters that transform lives and livelihoods of rural India. In the past year, apart from strengthening the implementation structures in the various ongoing rural development programmes, as part of Mission Antyodaya the Ministry is focusing on:

- (i) Convergence of programmes and schemes with a saturation approach.
- (ii) Raising income of deprived rural households.
- (iii) Institutional strengthening to be drivers of transformation.
- (iv) Integrated monitoring of measureable outcomes.

Under Mission Antyodaya, the strategy evolved for the purpose to deal with the multi-dimensional nature of poverty includes strengthening State implementation machinery using social capital built through SHG institutions as key enabler, identification and selection of Gram Panchayats (GPs) by States based upon demonstrated social capital, measuring outcomes against baseline for defined indicators in the selected GPs, identify implementation gaps and design area/region specific interventions.

Continuing with its significant progress in leveraging Information Technology and Space Technology for monitoring execution of projects and schemes, skill development schemes of the Ministry have developed web-based and mobile apps for registering rural youth interested in skill development using the Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011 data.

Use of ICT and Space Technology has considerably strengthened the accountability framework. In addition, Social Audit through Social Audit Teams with participation of Community Resource Persons and Women Self Help Groups has also improved accountability framework.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), a right-based programme, aims at social inclusion through creation of productive assets as well as enhanced livelihood security by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The scheme covers the entire country except for districts that have a hundred percent urban population. In 2018-19, 5.27 crore households were provided employment and 267.91 crore person-days of employment has been generated. Self targeting in nature, the programme had high work participation from the marginalized groups, such as SC/ST(38%) and women (55%). In 2018-19, 73.64 lakh works related to natural resource management costing approximately Rs. 41329.06 Crore were taken up. Nearly 99 percent of the MGNREGA wages are being credited directly to the beneficiaries' accounts through Ne-FMS/DBT (e-payment). Under GeoMGNREGA, a path breaking initiative for effective monitoring and greater transparency through the use of space technology for geo-tagging of MGNREGA assets, more than 3.59 crore assets have been geotagged and made available in public domain.

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) continued to register significant progress in all components during 2018-19. As of March 2019, a total of 5,246 blocks were covered under intensive block strategy, out of which 791

blocks were taken up during FY 2018-19. More than 5.92 crore households are mobilized into 52 lakh SHGs, out of which 9.85 lakh SHGs were formed during 2018-19. The SHGs have federated into 2.95 lakh Village Organizations (VOs), which are in turn federated into 27,150 Cluster Level Federations (CLFs). Also, the Mission has provided a total of Rs. 4474.91 crore as Community Investment Fund (CIF) to 9.12 lakh SHGs, out of which Rs. 1206 crore was provided to 2.13 lakh SHGs during 2018-19.

Financial inclusion continued to be one of the focus areas of the Mission during the year. With the support of Department of Financial Services (DFS), Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Indian Bank Associations (IBA), the Mission has vigorously promoted: (i) Business Correspondent (BC) model with SHG members acting as Business Correspondents; (ii) setting-up SHG-centered co-operative banks along the lines of Sthreenidhi of Andhra Pradesh; (iii) enhancing the number of *Bank Sakhi* deployed to service the SHGs; and (iv) an online application system for filing SHG Bank loan applications. Further, individual bank account details of 1.29 crore SHG members and Aadhar details of 2.05 crore SHG members have been uploaded on the NRLM-MIS portal.

In order to support rural youth to take up local entrepreneurship, Startup Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) was launched as a sub-scheme of DAY-NRLM. It develops an eco-system for supporting small business in rural areas. SVEP is expected to support creation and strengthening of about two lakh village enterprises in 153 Blocks across 23 States. As on 31st March 2019, a total of 50,771 enterprises have been supported in these States.

Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY), an initiative launched in April 2017 aims to provide safe, affordable and community monitored rural transport services to connect remote rural villages. As on 31st March, 2019, proposals have been approved from 20 States. As on 31st March 2019, a total of 714 vehicles were operational in 160 blocks across 114 districts in 16 States.

DAY-NRLM is a community driven programme with Community Resource Persons (CRPs) at the forefront of all core Mission activities. To strengthen the capacities of the CRPs, a large number of master trainers have been identified, trained and deployed at all levels of the Mission. Cumulatively, 2.35 lakh community cadre and about 60,000 Master trainers have been identified and deployed for the Mission activities. To facilitate optimal use of both the master trainers and the CRPs, the Mission has got the profiles of both the master trainers and community cadre uploaded on the DAY-NRLM portal. For farm livelihood interventions, a total of 36,600 number of livelihood CRPs (*Krishi Sakhi* and *Pashu Sakhi*) have been trained who are providing 24×7 support to the mahilakisan at village level.

The Mission has also made a renewed push to promote convergence with other government schemes during the year. In addition to sanctioning convergence project proposals from 9 State Missions, a dedicated pool of national and state resource persons has been created for providing timely technical assistance to State Missions. Further, proposals from 6 State Missions have been approved for promoting clean and safe villages. These activities will be taken up in conjunction with Swachh Bharat Mission, MGNREGA and Panchayati Raj Institutions, 12 States have also initiated work on health and nutrition for the SHG women, so as to improve their economic productivity and reduce medical expenditure. All interventions are being undertaken in convergence with the National Health Mission and ICDS.

In the Union Budget speech for financial year 2018-19, Hon'ble Finance Minister announced that organic farming would be promoted with the women farmers of the Self Help Groups (SHGs). From sustainable agricultural practices, organic farming is the next logical progression as it moves towards organic certification and marketing to enable farmers to get better market access. A total of 1,646 organic village clusters are identified to be developed by 28 States/UTs. It has been targeted to cover 25% of the targeted organic village clusters during the year 2018-19.

Following the instructions issued by the Prime Minister's Office, an independent assessment of DAY-NRLM was carried-out during January to March 2017. The study, conducted by the Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA), covered 8 sample States viz., Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland and Tamil Nadu. The key findings are (i) there has been a significant growth in livestock assets in the treatment households; (ii) net income is 22% more in the treatment areas; (iii) households in treatment areas are likelier to save in formal institutions; and (iv) households in treatment areas take a much higher quantum of loan at a lower rate of interest. The report was released by the Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development, Shri Narendra Singh Tomar on 19th June 2017.

The Mission has deployed a Transaction Based Digital Accounting System (TBDAS) which enables tracking of member level savings, inter-lending, borrowings and repayments etc. It is expected that this system will enable both the Mission management and the banks to monitor the health of the SHGs and their federations better. During the year, the transaction based MIS has been deployed in about 2084 Blocks across 26 States.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), launched on 25th December, 2000 for providing connectivity by way of an all-weather road to the eligible unconnected habitations as per core-network with a population of 500 persons in plain areas, and 250 persons & above in respect of special category states like NE, Sikkim, HP, J&K & Uttarakhand, desert areas, tribal & backward districts. The programme also provides for upgradation of the existing 'Through Routes' and Major Rural Links. Under PMGSY-II, there is a target upgradation of 50,000 km road length, out of which 39,572 km length has been sanctioned and 29,124 km road length has been upgraded. PMGSY-III has been announced to consolidate and upgrade rural road network providing better connectivity to rural Haats/Mandis/Higher Secondary Schools and Hospitals. Under "Road Connectivity project in LWE

Affected Areas", wherein all-weather road connectivity has to be provided in 44 districts which are critical from security and communication point of view, the Ministry has approved 329 roads measuring 4612 km length and 250 LSBs as on 31.03.2019. PMGSY encourages use of "Green Technologies" and non-conventional materials like waste plastic, cold mix, etc. in construction of rural roads.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Ministry of Rural Development's placement-linked skill training programme announced on 25th September, 2014, refocuses and re-prioritises NRLM'S skilling component so as to build the capacity of rural poor youth to address the needs of both national and global skill requirements. The scheme is expected to promote 'Make in India' campaign by preparing skilled workforce required for it. DDU-GKY has been aligned with the Common Norms notified by Government. As on 31.03.2019, DDU-GKY has over 1232 Training Centres in partnership with over 533 Project Implementation Agencies, conducting training across 44 sectors and over 432 job roles. The Ministry has empaneled 14 Champion Employers. Ministry has also entered into MoU with Government organizations to increase the availability and quality of skill training courses for rural youth. Ministry has streamlined the project appraisal system for sanction of new projects as part of measures for ease of doing business. So far, since inception till 31st March 2019, a total of 19.22 lakh candidates have been trained and a total of 13.64 lakh candidates have been given placement. In North Eastern States a total of 77,822 candidates have been trained and a total of 50,782 candidates have been placed. In Jammu & Kashmir (under Himayat Program which commenced in 2011), a total of 78,704 candidates have been trained and 57,608 candidates are placed till 31st March 2019.

To realize the Government's commitment towards ensuring 'Housing For All' by 2022 by improving delivery mechanism and scheme architecture, the erstwhile rural housing scheme of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) has been restructured into Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G)

with effect from 1st April, 2016. The mandate of PMAY-G entails construction of 2.95 crore houses by 2021-22 to achieve the objective of "Housing for All". In the first phase, one crore houses are targeted to be constructed in rural India over the three year period from FY 2016-17 to 2018-19 at enhanced unit assistance of Rs. 1,50,000/- in plain areas and Rs. 1,60,000/- in Himalayan/NE states/difficult areas including IAP districts. This amount includes Rs. 12,000/- as assistance for construction of toilet under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) MGNREGA or any other dedicated financing source, and support of unskilled wages of 90 person days in plain areas and 95 person days in hilly states, difficult areas and IAP districts under MGNREGA through convergence.

PMAY-G envisions providing adequate, affordable and comfortable homes to families deprived of basic housing amenities. The Ministry has issued comprehensive guidelines for identification and selection of beneficiaries under PMAY-G based on SECC 2011 data. Under PMAY-G, priority is accorded to female-headed households and households with single girl child during selection. The Framework for Implementation stipulates that allotment of houses shall be made jointly in the name of the husband and wife, except in the case of a widow/unmarried/separated person. The State may also choose to allot the house solely in the name of the woman. Skill enhancement of rural men and women is being promoted through the mason training initiative of the Rural Housing programme.

Under PMAY-G, 60% of the target allocated to each State / UT should be earmarked for SC/STs subject to availability of eligible beneficiaries. The earmarking only defines the minimum limit that should be achieved and if State/UTs so desire they may add to target under SC/ST categories to ensure saturation of beneficiaries belonging to vulnerable and disadvantaged groups on a priority basis.

As on 31.03.2019, cumulative progress (2016-19) for PMAY-G is as follows: (i) Registration on

AwaasSoft = 116.7 lakh households; (ii) Geo-tagging = 104.2 lakh houses; (iii) Sanction of houses to beneficiaries = 96.2 lakh; (iv) Release of 1st instalment = 94.1 lakh; (v) Release of 2nd instalment = 86.9 lakh; (vi) Houses completed = 77.5 lakh. Further, till 31.03.2019, a total of 76,891 persons have been enrolled for mason training, out of which 46,563 have been assessed and 38,463 have been certified.

The Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) was launched by the Honorable Prime Minister on February 21st, 2016 with an outlay of Rs. 5142.08 crores. This is a unique programme, designed to deliver catalytic interventions to rural areas on the threshold of growth. 300 Rurban clusters with thematic economic growth points are being developed across the country under this Mission, with a funding support of upto 30% of the estimated investment for each Rurban cluster, given as Critical Gap Funding (CGF), while 70% of the funds is mobilized by the States through convergence with synergic State and Central programmes as well as private investment and institutional funding. The Mission has progressed at a fast pace since the launch in 2016, with Rs 1514.85 crore of Central share of CGF, Rs 642.15 crore as corresponding State share and Rs 103.25 crores of Administrative Funding, released to 29 States and 6 Union Territories over the last two financial years. Till date, of the mandated 300 clusters, 295 clusters have been identified and approved across the country. Further, through intense engagements with the States, 274 Integrated Cluster Action Plans (ICAPs), which are the blueprints of investment for each cluster, have been approved for 29 States and two UTs of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Puducherry. Rs 26,628 crore of investment has been estimated in the first 274 ICAPs, to be met by the funds mobilized through Convergence as well as the Central and State share of CGF. Of the total investment proposed, nearly 79% is targeted towards saturation of Basic and Economic Amenities such as Agri Services and Processing, followed by Skill development to promote Small and Medium Scale Enterprises and Tourism.

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY), a path-breaking initiative in rural development was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 11th October, 2014 with the objective of creating Adarsh Grams across the country. The scheme Guidelines called upon the Hon'ble Members of Parliament to identify one Gram Panchayat of their choice, for developing it as a Adarsh Gram by 2016, and another two by 2019. Thereafter, five such Adarsh Grams (one per year) will be selected and developed by 2024. The Hon'ble MPs have adopted 703 Gram Panchayats across the country under Phase-I of SAGY. Further, 497 Gram Panchayats have been taken up under Phase-II and 283 Gram Panchayats under Phase-III for development under SAGY as on 31st March, 2019.

The Gram Panchayats under the guidance of Hon'ble MPs prepare Village Development Plans, containing prioritised time-bound projects to achieve holistic progress of the Gram Panchayat, through the convergence of resources. For ensuring convergence, till now 26 schemes of various Departments of the Government of India have been amended / appropriate advisories issued to accord priority to SAGY in respective schemes. As per data updated on the SAGY website till 31 March 2019, Village Development Plans have been prepared by 1,278 Gram Panchayats containing 67,494 projects, out of which 36,555 (54%) projects are completed.

As per data updated on website, 749 Gram Panchayats achieved Open Defecation Free status after their adoption under SAGY. The Hon'ble MPs have been able to ensure immunization of all children in 330 Gram Panchayats. Similarly, 291 Hon'ble MPs have ensured that their adopted villages have no malnourished children. The Yojana has also made large strides towards e-governance by connecting 404 Gram Panchayats to e-Panchayat services.

The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is a fully Centrally Sponsored Scheme targeting the destitute, defined as any person who has little or no regular mean of subsistence from his/her own source of income or though financial support from

family members or other sources, to be identified by the States and UTs, with the objective of providing a basic level of financial support. The NSAP at present includes five sub-schemes as its components: (i) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS); (ii) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS); (iii) Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS); (iv) National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS); and (v) Annapurna Scheme. Out of the total allocated funds to NSAP schemes for the year 2018-19, Rs. 8408.31 crore (as on 31st March, 2019) has been released to States/UTs for the implementation of NSAP Schemes.

NSAP has been declared as Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) scheme in the year 2014, therefore, disbursements of pension is preferred through Bank accounts and post office accounts. Further, guidelines stipulate that disbursement of pensions in cash though not prohibited, it shall be adopted as mode of last resort explaining clearly why disbursement is not being routed through account based mechanism. The objective is that cash disbursement should be done in a transparent manner, and to be adopted if other modes are not implementable. Nevertheless, the guiding principle in this regard has to be the convenience of the beneficiary. Given the physical, social and economic vulnerability of the beneficiaries, States have been advised to ensure monthly disbursement of pensions, and also to ensure that the beneficiary does not have to travel long distance to receive their pension. For beneficiaries who cannot travel, disbursement should be ensured at their door step. For ensuring doorstep delivery of pension States have been advised to utilize the services of bank sakhis and Self Help Groups (SHG) after imparting them with needed training.

Ministry of Rural Development has made adequate provision in its policies and programmes through which it is to be ensured that the women of the country are not only empowered but also become active participants in the development process through gender responsive planning, implementation, budgeting and monitoring of the schemes. The provision accords priority for empowerment of women under various

schemes like MGNREGA, DAY-NRLM, DDU-GKY, PMAY-G, NSAP etc. In addition to this, a Gender Budget Cell (GBC) has also been constituted in the Department to ensure that public resources are allocated in an equitable manner to tackle gender imbalances and promote gender equality by identifying the pressing gender needs or concerns. It also undertakes research studies to review the schemes from gender perspective and helps in evidence building towards informed policy making.

As regards the upliftment of SC & STs, the holistic development of rural areas can be ensured only when the disadvantaged groups like Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), differently abled and minority communities are also brought in the ambit of development. The Department of Rural Development has made specific provisions in the scheme guidelines in this regard.

International Cooperation has, in recent times, gained added significance and impetus in the changed social, economic and political scenario of the world. India, the largest democracy in the world, is always in the forefront as a global partner. The Ministry of Rural Development is taking this initiative forward through cooperation and exchange of experience, knowledge and expertise in the field of rural development and poverty alleviation with other countries bilaterally or through multilateral platform.

Right from the beginning, India has recognized the need for cooperation among the developing and least developed countries for better appreciation of each others' problems. The mandate of International Cooperation of this Ministry is to foster mutually beneficial partnerships with other countries of the work in multilateral as well as bilateral forums exchanging knowledge and experience in development of rural areas. The Ministry of Rural Development is the nodal Ministry with respect to two Inter- Governmental International Organizations, namely, the African- Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO) and the Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP). Also, this Ministry is the focal

Ministry for Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation in respect of BIMSTEC, SAARC, etc.

Capacity building through training of Rural Development functionaries, elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and other concerned is a priority of the Ministry. Capacity building is carried out through a network of Training institutes namely National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR) at Hyderabad and its North Eastern Regional Centre (NERC) at Guwahati, 28 State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) and 89 Extension Training Centres (ETCs). During the year 2018-19, the NIRDPR organized 1669 training programmes with participation of 53000 trainees. These include 758 regional and networking programmes at SIRDPRs for capacity building of panchayati raj and rural development functionaries. Besides, NIRD&PR has organized seven International Training Programmes.

Department of Land Resources: The main objectives of the Department are: (1) to increase productivity of rainfed/degraded land through the process of integrated watershed management, (2) to support States/UTs for implementation of Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) with the aim to achieve a comprehensive land governance system known as Integrated Land Information Management System and (3) to administer land reforms and other related matters relating to land such as administration of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR), the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP) of 2007, the Registration Act, 1908, etc.

Department of Land Resources (DoLR) has four Divisions, which fundamentally discharge the following responsibilities:

1. Watershed Management Division is responsible for implementation of Watershed Development component – Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY), World Bank assisted -

National Watershed Management Project (Neeranchal), Inter-departmental and inter-disciplinary coordination in planning and implementation of the Watershed Development Programmes including training, Climate Change and International Cooperation in respect of watershed management etc.

2. Land Regulation Division is responsible for the administration of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, the Registration Act, 1908, State specific Amendments under these Acts and related Land issues, implementation of Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP), issues related to National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 etc.
3. Land Economics Division is responsible for Land Governance and Assessment Framework (LGAF), National Land Use Policy, National Land Reforms Policy, Land Use Planning, Land leasing laws, Land reforms, Land tenures, Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E), Research related studies in connection with Plan formulation and implementation, policy analysis and Education & Communication (IEC) Activities etc.
4. Administration and Coordination Division undertakes Establishment matters, Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS), General Administration including Implementation of e-Office, promotion of Hindi, Training, RTI matters, Parliamentary matters, etc.

The Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) builds upon the commonalities that exist in the arena of land records in the various States to develop an appropriate integrated land information management system across the country, on

which the different States can also add State-specific needs as they may deem relevant and appropriate.

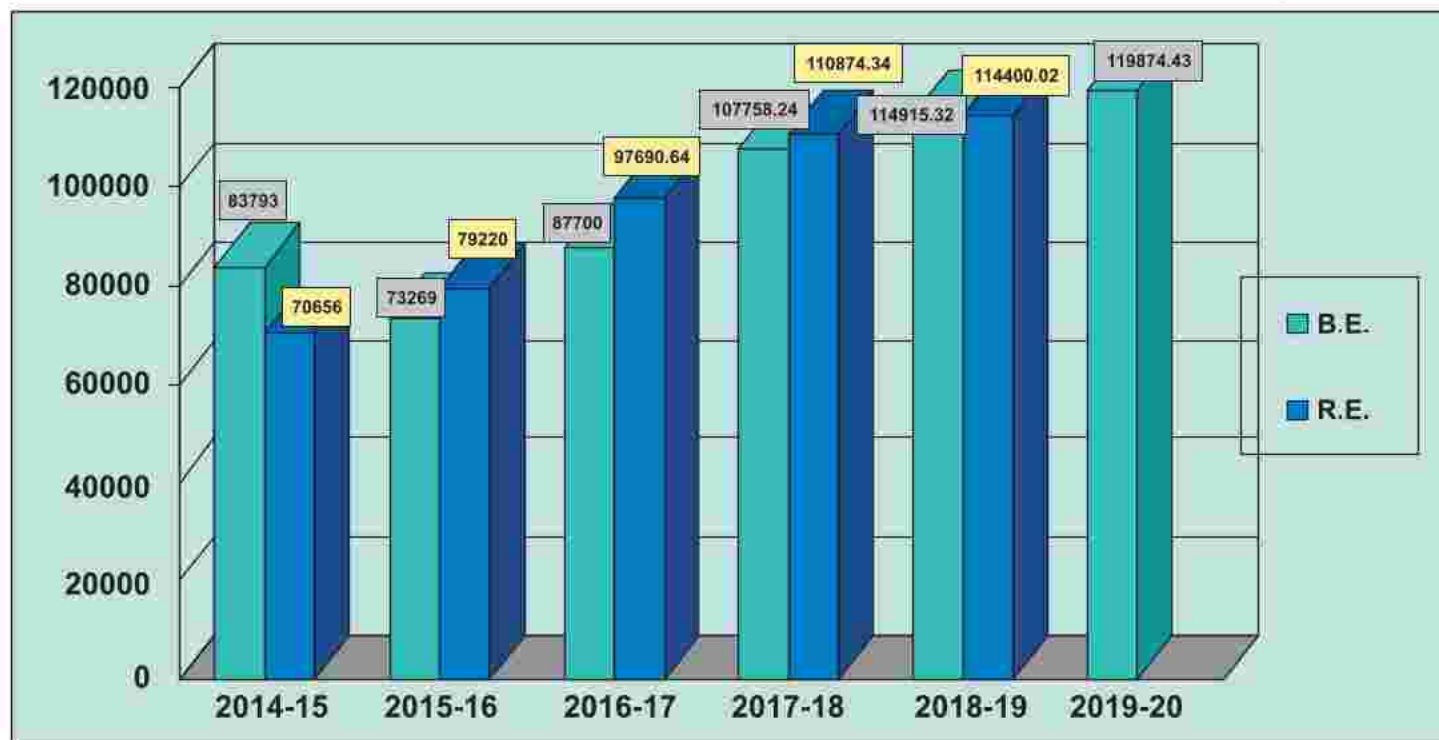
DILRMP will provide online single-window at-a-glance access to all available, relevant information to give a fair comprehensive position of any plot of land in question to the landowner, concerned officers / agencies and interested persons / entrepreneurs, etc. This will interalia improve real-time information on land; optimize use of land resources; benefit both landowners and prospectors; assist in policy and planning; reduce land disputes; and check fraudulent/benami transactions.

As on 31.03.2019, one or more component of DILRMP has been sanctioned in 528 districts out of the 723 districts, involving central assistance of Rs. 1451.97 crore so far. The physical progress in respect of 36 States/UTs under the Programme as on 31.03.2019 is as follows: (i) Computerisation of Land Records (Completed 23; Ongoing 09); (ii) Computerisation of Registration (Completed 22; Ongoing 09); (iii) Integration of Land Records and Registration (Completed 14; Ongoing 07); (iv) Integration of Cadastral Maps with Records of Rights (Completed 05; Ongoing 15). A Central online MIS Portal has been created in order to track physical and financial progress under the programme.

With a view to imparting comprehensive training to the Revenue, Survey, Registration and other officials involved in implementation of the DILRMP, funds are being provided to the States/UTs for creation of DILRMP Cells at their Administrative Training Institutes and /or the Survey/Revenue/Patwari Training Institutes. So far, 37 DILRMP Cells have been sanctioned in 30 States/UTs. Funds are also being released to the NIC, the Survey of India and the National Remote Sensing Centre for conducting training programmes for field revenue functionaries, supervisory heads of departments and policy-level officers.

OUTLAYS FOR MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR LAST FIVE YEARS AND 2019-20

(Rs. In crores)



MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT OUTLAYS FOR 2019-2020



Details regarding the approved outlay in respect of Plan Schemes of the
Ministry of Rural Development are at **Annexure I & II**

Mission Antyodaya

With a clear focus on improving accountability, outcomes and convergence, Union Budget for the Financial Year 2017-18 mentioned Mission Antyodaya with an objective to make 50,000 Gram Panchayats in 5000 clusters poverty free by 2022. The GPs have been selected by the respective State Governments and UTs. Mission Antyodaya encourages addressing all identified deprivations in time bound manner through intensifying coverage of government schemes to address individual household and community-level deprivations in saturation mode. Therefore interventions such as connectivity, housing, power, sanitation, clean drinking water, agriculture and water conservation, wage employment, skill development, education, primary health, nutrition, formation of women self help groups, access to formal credit institutions, livelihoods including non-farm livelihoods with all relevant departments working together will be enhanced and converged in selected Gram Panchayats/clusters. Shift from subsistence to market oriented value-addition with adaptation of better production systems and building links and synergies with remunerative markets needs to be prioritized. This is a State-led partnership for rural transformation.

Premised on this commitment, the Framework for Implementation has been circulated to the State Governments and Union Territories for shaping the State specific strategies. The Framework is available at missionantyodaya.nic.in in English and Hindi. Several consultations and brainstorming sessions were organized to deliberate on the Framework with state governments, civil society organizations, academia and technocrats. The culmination of all the series of Consultations took place on 11 October, 2017 compiling the recommendations under five broad themes: (i) Rural Livelihoods, (ii) Agriculture, Innovations & New Technologies, (iii) Natural Resource Management; (iv) Rural Health, Sanitation and Education, and (v) Skill Development. The high level event was attended by practitioners, technocrats and academia having experience in the rural development sectors.

The outcomes envisioned through Mission Antyodaya are : (i) Strong infrastructural base for the selected GPs / clusters through prioritized implementation of schemes in line with the Gram Panchayat Development Plan/Cluster development plans; (ii) Effective social capital promoting participatory planning and implementation of the schemes engaging wide range of stakeholders at GP/Cluster; (iii) Enhanced economic opportunities through diversified livelihoods, including non-farm sector, skilling of rural youth and women, development of value chains and promotion of enterprise; (iv) Strengthened democratic processes through capacity building of PRIs, public disclosures, GP level formal and social accountability measures such as social audit.

The key processes under Mission Antyodaya are:

1. Carry out baseline survey of households and monitor the progress periodically
2. Ensure convergence of programmes/schemes targeted towards development of rural areas
3. Institutionalise partnerships at GP/Clusters between PRIs, community organizations, NGOs, SHGs institutions and field-level functionaries of different departments
4. Promote enterprise through partnership with institutions and professionals

A baseline questionnaire has been designed based on three important pillars- (i) infrastructure and access to services; (ii) Social development and protection and (iii) Economic development and diversification of livelihoods for ranking the selected 50,000 Gram Panchayats for indentifying the development gaps and accordingly the cluster level planning can be prepared to ensure better delivery of public services. Mobile based application has been designed for paperless data collection and Nodal Officers from the States have been selected and trained to handle the application by NIRD&PR. Based on the collected data, ranking of the households have been

completed. A dedicated web portal has been designed for virtual dissemination of knowledge products (missionantyodaya.nic.in).

To ensure convergence at sub national level, States have been requested to fast track the interventions at the Mission Antyodaya GPs/Clusters particularly delineating the resource envelop for GPDP under several Central and State Government schemes. To ensure timely and quality public service delivery, State Governments are expected to design the capacity building programmes for the cutting edge functionaries and the other stakeholders. To create momentum for rural transformation, robust IEC strategy to be devised by the respective State Governments/UTs. Testimonies reflect that women groups have been a key enabler in ensuring rights and entitlements to the rural citizens, therefore, active engagement with these groups would be catalytic in realizing the objective of the Mission. In addition to these community institutions, partnerships with banks, corporate and civil society organizations would be extremely critical in moving towards a market led and competitive economic atmosphere from subsistence economy. For timely implementation of the Mission Antyodaya, States/UTs are requested to establish the coordination committees under the able leadership of the Hon'ble Chief Ministers.

To facilitate better coordination and convergence with the line Departments at the sub national level, 27 Ministries and Departments with their deliverables and the corresponding schemes and programmes have been delineated.

For timely monitoring the progress of the interventions under Mission Antyodaya, four layer monitoring framework is envisaged:

1. Mission Antyodaya requires measuring the progress on important indicators against data through a robust MIS developed for this purpose. The data on this web portal will be uploaded through the designated nodal officers of the States. It will be possible to generate analytical reports for targeted interventions in the GPs/Clusters.
2. Third party assessment of Mission Antyodaya with pre defined Terms of References in the selected GPs/Cluster.
3. GPs/Clusters under Mission Antyodaya will also be brought under Social Audit exercise.
4. Web portal of Mission Antyodaya will be inter linked with DISHA portal at the district level to provide focused intervention and resource convergence in respect of Mission Antyodaya GPs/Clusters.

A quick assessment of 50 High Performing Mission Antyodaya Gram Panchayats vis-à-vis 50 Low Performing Mission Antyodaya Gram Panchayats undertaken by the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR) was carried out in 15 States which have GPs scoring more than 80 marks comparing them with low ranking GPs of the same State / District with the objectives (i) to find out the progress and processes undertaken in Mission Antyodaya GPs, (ii) to evaluate/compare the inter-se performance of parameters in the high performing Panchayats and their performance with that of the low performing Panchayats, and (iii) to document and map the successful cases, underlying factors and reasons to scale/replicate the success in other Panchayats.

The study identified several major factors for best performance, such as active social participation, leadership and decision making functioning of elected representatives, effective functioning of Panchayat Raj functionaries, effective functioning of sectoral department functionaries, awareness on Government schemes, advantages of GP village being a single unit, collaborative institutional support from outside, appropriate use of technology, access to officials, Fourteenth Finance Commission grants in making the GPs resourceful, significance of sectoral department funds, Corporate Social Responsibility in key areas of development, exploring convergence opportunities at the time of implementation, grabbing opportunities of Own Source Revenue (OSR), GPDP based planning and use of Plan Plus.

Department of Rural Development

Chapter - 1

Organisation

1. Background of the Ministry

The Department of Rural Development which came into existence in October, 1974 as a part of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture was converted into a new Ministry of Rural Reconstruction on 18th August, 1979. The Ministry was renamed as the Ministry of Rural Development on 23rd January 1982. The Ministry of Rural Development was again converted into a Department in January 1985, under the Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development. The Department was again upgraded as the Ministry of Rural Development on July 5, 1991. Another Department viz. Department of Wasteland Development was created under this Ministry on 2nd July 1992. The Ministry was renamed in March 1995 as the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment with three departments namely Department of Rural Employment and Poverty Alleviation, Rural Development and Wasteland Development.

The Ministry was again renamed as the Ministry of Rural Development in 1999 with three Departments i.e. Department of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources and Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation

The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation has been made separate Ministry w.e.f 13th July, 2011.

At present, the Ministry of Rural Development consists of two Departments, namely, Department of Rural Development and Department of Land Resources.

The Department of Rural Development implements schemes for generation of employment both self employment and wage employment, social

assistance to the destitute, provision of housing, Rural Roads, and natural resource management activities. Apart from this, Department provides the support services and other quality inputs such as assistance for strengthening of DRDA Administration, Training & Research, Human Resource Development, etc. for the proper implementation of programmes. The major programmes of the Department of Rural Development are Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, (PMGSY), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deendayal Antodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), SAGY and Rurban Mission. Moreover, Mission Antyodaya has been initiated in 2018-19.

The Department of Land Resources is mandated to all land based development programmes. It implements area development programmes on watershed basis. The three watershed development programmes of the Department i.e. Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) have been consolidated into a single modified programme namely Integrated Watershed Management Programme.

2. Administration

Shri Narendra Singh Tomar took over the charge as Hon'ble Minister (RD, DWS & PR) w.e.f. 06.07.2016 & continued till 02.09.2017, then took over the charge of Minister of Rural Development, Panchayati Raj and Mines w.e.f. 03.09.2017 and continued till 12.11.2018, thereafter Shri Narendra Singh Tomar took over the charge of Hon'ble Minister (RD, PR, Mines & Parliament Affairs) w.e.f. 13.11.2018.

Shri Ram Kripal Yadav, continued to function as Minister of State for Rural Development since 06.07.2016.

2.1 Department of Rural Development

Shri Amarjeet Sinha, IAS (BH:1983), continued to function as Secretary (RD) since 29.07.2016.

Shri Jaideep Govind, IAS (MP: 1984) assumed the charge of SS & FA (RD) w.e.f. 01.03.2018 (FN). He relinquished the charge on 14.01.2019 (FN) after his appointment as Secretary General in National Human Rights Commission. Shri B. Pradhan, AS & FA (Department of Agriculture Cooperation & Farmers' Welfare) was given the additional charge of Financial Adviser of this Ministry.

Shri Sanjeev Kumar, IDAS: 1986 assumed the charge of Addl. Secretary (RD) w.e.f. 16.05.2018(FN).

Dr. Seema Gaur, IES: 1984 continued to function as Chief Economic Adviser (RD) since 15.12.2017.

Shri Sudhaker Shukla, IES: 1985 assumed the charge of the post of Economic Adviser (RD) w.e.f. 21.02.2017 and later, promoted to Chief Economic Adviser in this Department w.e.f. 01.07.2018.

Shri Prasant Kumar, IFS (MP:1985), Smt. Alka Upadhyaya, IAS (MP:1990), and Shri Kamran Rizvi, IAS (UP:1991) continued to function as Joint Secretaries in the Department of Rural Development.

Consequent upon his appointment as Joint Secretary in Ministry of Rural Development, Shri Rohit Kumar, IAS (RJ:1997) assumed the charge of Joint Secretary w.e.f. 25.09.2018 (FN).

Consequent upon her appointment as Joint Secretary in Ministry of Rural Development, Smt. Leena Johri, IAS (UP: 1994) assumed the charge of Joint Secretary w.e.f. 03.10.2018 (FN).

Consequent upon his appointment as Joint Secretary in Ministry of Rural Development, Shri

Charanjit Singh, IFS (MP: 1990) assumed the charge of Joint Secretary w.e.f. 05.10.2018 (FN).

Consequent upon his appointment as Joint Secretary in Ministry of Rural Development, Dr Biswajit Banerjee, IFS (UP: 1991) assumed the charge of Joint Secretary w.e.f. 19.02.2019 (FN).

Consequent upon his appointment as Joint Secretary in Ministry of Textiles, Shri Atul Kumar Tiwari, IAS, (KN:1990) relinquished the charge of the post of Joint Secretary w.e.f. 16.07.2018 (FN).

Consequent upon premature repatriation to his cadre, Shri Atal Dulloo, IAS (JK: 1989) relinquished the charge of the post of Joint Secretary w.e.f. 07.09.2018(AN).

Consequent upon completion of her tenure of Central Deputation, Ms Aparajita Sarangi, IAS (OR:1994), relinquished the charge of Joint Secretary w.e.f. 14.09.2018 (AN).

Consequent upon completion of his tenure of Central Deputation, Shri P.K. Sarangi, IAS (UP:1986), relinquished the charge of Joint Secretary w.e.f. 22.12.2018 (AN).

Consequent upon his appointment as Deputy Director General in Ministry of Rural Development Shri Gaya Prasad, ISS (1997) assumed the charge of Deputy Director General w.e.f. 17.10.2018.

Consequent upon his appointment as Economic Adviser in Ministry of Rural Development, Dr. N. Srinivas Rao, IES (1995) assumed the charge of Economic Adviser w.e.f. 04.02.2019 (FN).

Shri Ajay Shankar Singh (ICAS:1994) continued to function as Chief Controller of Accounts in the Ministry of Rural Development since 29.06.2016.

Consequent upon attaining the age of superannuation Shri Rajiv Sharma, ISS (1983) relinquished the charge of the Additional Director General (Statistics) in the Department of Rural Development w.e.f. 31.08.2018 and consequent upon her appointment as Additional Director General, Smt.

Ratna Anjan Jeena, assumed the charge of Additional Director General (Stats) w.e.f. 26.10.2018.

Shri Manoranjan Kumar, IES: 1986 relinquished the charge of Economic Adviser after attaining the age of superannuation w.e.f. 31.01.2019.

Smt Alka Upadhyay, Joint Secretary continued to function as Chief Vigilance Officer of this Ministry.

Dr. Suparna S. Pachouri (CSS) and Ms. Nita Kejriwal (CSS) continued to function as JS (in-situ) in the Ministry of Rural Development since 11.08.2017 and 13.12.2017 respectively.

2.2 Department of Land Resources

Shri Anant Kumar Singh, IAS (UP: 1984) assumed the charge of Secretary (LR) w.e.f. 10.08.2018 and he relinquished the charge of Secretary (LR) after attaining the age of superannuation w.e.f. 31.03.2019.

Smt. Veena Ish, IAS (AP: 1985) continued to function as Addl. Secretary in the Department of Land Resources till 18.05.2018 and later, promoted as Special Secretary in Department of Land Resources w.e.f. 18.05.2018.

Shri Sushil Kumar Singla, IFS (HP: 1994) assumed the charge of the post of Joint Secretary in the Department of Land Resources w.e.f. 22.11.2017. He relinquished the charge on 04.01.2019.

Shri Hukum Singh Meena, IAS (BH: 1992) continued to function as Joint Secretary in the Department of Land Resources w.e.f. 18.05.2015.

Shri Mitter Sen, ISS (1987) assumed the charge of Deputy Director General in the Department of Land Resources w.e.f. 13.04.2018.

Smt. Sudha Keshari, IES (1995) continued to function as Economic Adviser (LR) w.e.f. 15.06.2016.

Consequent upon attaining age of superannuation Shri Dinesh Singh, IAS (UP: 1982) relinquished the charge of the Secretary (Land Resources) from the Department of Land Resources w.e.f. 30.06.2018.

2.3 Autonomous Bodies under Ministry of Rural Development:

The Ministry of Rural Development has the following five Autonomous Organizations under its administrative control:

- i. National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRD & PR), Rajendranagar, Hyderabad – 500 030,
- ii. Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi – 110 003.
- iii. National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA), 5th Floor, 15-NBCC Tower, Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi-110 066.
- iv. Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF)
- v. National Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (NRLPS).

2.3.1 NIRD & PR, HYDERABAD

Dr. W.R. Reddy, IAS (KL: 1986), who was appointed as Director General (NIRD & PR) w.e.f. 10.03.2016 (FN) after approval of ACC, continued to function as DG (NIRD & PR).

2.3.2 CAPART, NEW DELHI

Shri Sanjeev Kumar, Additional Secretary was assigned the additional charge of the post of DG, CAPART w.e.f. 24.05.2018.

Shri Raghvendra Pratap Singh, Director continues to function as Chief Vigilance Officer, CAPART.

2.3.3 NRIDA, New Delhi

After assumption of charge of Rural Connectivity Division, Smt. Alka Upadhyaya, JS assumed the ex-officio charge of the post of Director General, NRIDA. The earlier name of NRIDA was NRRDA.

2.3.4 BRLF

The Foundation is constituted as a partnership between the Government on the one hand and the private sector philanthropists, private and public sector undertakings (under Corporate Social Responsibility) on the other hand. The Foundation is presently working under the Training & PC/DRDA Division of this Department.

2.3.5 NRLPS

The main objective of the Society is to continuously build capacities of the State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs) in planning, implementing and monitoring the programme. It also acts as a knowledge resource centre for the State Rural Livelihoods Mission. The Society is presently working under the RL Division of this Department. Smt. Nita Kejrewal, CSS continued to function as Chief Executive Officer w.e.f. 23.05.2014 till her repatriation to her parent cadre of Department of Personnel and Training. Later she was posted as Joint Secretary (in-situ) (incharge of NRLPS) in this Department w.e.f. 13.12.2017.

Vigilance Desk

Vigilance Desk handles vigilance related work in the Department of Rural Development and co-ordinates for it with Department of Land Resource along with autonomous institutions namely Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR) and National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA) including matters and reports concerning CVC, DoPT and CBI etc.

2. Besides handling complaints including those received on-line through CPGRAMS, the vigilance desk also furnishes Vigilance Clearance and NOCs in respects of personnel working in the Ministry.

3. Completion of PARs/APARs in respect of personnel is also being taken care of by this Section.

4. To ensure transparency and Accountability, emphasis is accorded to following aspects:-

- (a) Conduct of vigilance investigation in respect of irregularities.
- (b) Close monitoring and disposal of disciplinary cases in the Department and
- (c) Pursuance of rotation of Staff posted on sensitive posts.

5. On the recommendation of CVC a Joint Secretary in the Ministry has been appointed as part time CVO, who acts on behalf of CVC in respect of personnel working in the Ministry in the matter of disciplinary cases. Vigilance/Disciplinary cases are reviewed by CVO as well as Secretary (RD) regularly.

6. In accordance with the CVC's instructions, various vigilance related activities such as Vigilance Awareness Week are also observed.

7. During the period from 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019, 4071 online grievances were received on CPGRAMS Portal hosted by Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances. Besides, there were 862 grievances pending as on 01.04.2018. Out of these, a total number of 3948 grievances were disposed of during the period.

Representation of SCs, STs and OBCs

Groups	Number of Employees				Number of Appointments made during Calendar year (2018)									
	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	By Direct Recruitment				By Promotion			By Other Methods		
					Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	Total	SCs	STs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Group A	80	15	06	05	00	00	00	00	01	00	00	05	03	00
Group B	159	35	13	30	42	12	02	20	25	05	01	04	00	01
Group C	142	32	17	30	19	01	04	09	00	00	00	00	00	00
Group D (Excluding Safai Karamcharis)	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Group D (Safai Karamcharis)	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Total	381	82	36	65	61	13	06	29	26	05	01	09	03	00

Representation of persons with disabilities (as on 31.03.2019)

Group	Number of Employees				Direct Recruitment								Promotion							
					No of Vacancies reserved			No. of Appointments Made					No. of vacancies reserved			No. of Appointments made				
	Total	VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH		
Group A	80	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00		
Group B	159	00	00	01	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	00	00		
Group C	142	00	02	02	01	01	01	18	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00		
Group D	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00		
Total	381	00	02	03	01	01	01	19	00	01	00	00	00	00	01	00	00	00		

Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules. 1961**Ministry of Rural Development (Gramin Vikas Mantralaya)****A. Department of Rural Development (Gramin Vikas Vibhag)**

1. Public cooperation, including all matters relating to voluntary agencies for rural development, Council of Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) and National Fund for Rural Development, other than aspects which fall within the purview of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.
2. Cooperatives relatable to the items in this list.
3. Road works financed in whole or in part by the Central Government in tribal areas of Assam specified in Part I and Part II of the Table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution.
4. All matters relating to cooperation with the Centre for Integrated Rural Development for Asia and Pacific (CIRDAP) and the Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation (AARRO).
5.
 - (a) All matters pertaining to rural employment or unemployment such as working out of strategies and programmes for rural employment including special works, wage or income generation and training related thereto.
 - (b) Implementation of the specific programmes of rural employment evolved from time to time.
 - (c) Micro level planning related to rural employment or unemployment and administrative infrastructure therefor.
6. Integrated rural development including small farmers development agency, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, etc.
7. Rural housing including Rural Housing Policy and all matters germane and incidental thereto under country or rural planning, in so far as it relates to rural areas.
8. All matters relating to rural connectivity including the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.

B. Department of Land Resources

1. Land reforms, land tenures, land records, consolidation of holding and other related matters.
2. Administration of Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (1 of 1894) and matters relating to acquisition of land for purposes of the Union.
3. Recovery of claims in a State in respect of taxes and other public demands, including arrears of land revenue and sums recoverable as such arrears, arising outside that State.
4. Land, that is to say, collection of rents, transfer and alienation of land, land improvement and agricultural loans excluding acquisition of non-agricultural land or buildings, town planning improvements.
5. Land revenue, including the assessment and collection of revenue, survey of revenue purposes, alienation of revenues.
6. Duties in respect of succession to agricultural land.

7. National Wastelands Development Board.
8. National Land Use and Wasteland Development Council.
9. Promotion of rural employment through Wastelands Development.
10. Promotion of production of fuel wood, fodder and timber on non-forest lands, including private wastelands.
11. Research and development of appropriate low cost technologies for increasing productivity of wastelands in sustainable ways.
12. Inter-departmental and inter-disciplinary coordination in programme planning and implementation of the Wastelands Development Programme including training.
13. Promotion of people's participating and public cooperation and coordination of efforts of Panchayats and voluntary and non-Government agencies for Wastelands Development.
14. Drought Prone Area Programmes.
15. Desert Development Programmes.
16. The Registration Act, 1908 (16 of 1908).
17. National Mission of Bio-fuels-Bio-fuel plant production, propagation and commercial plantation of bio-fuel plants under various schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Panchayati Raj; and identification of non-forest land wastelands in consultation with; the State Governments, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Panchayati Raj for bio-fuel plant production.

Organisation

Department of Rural

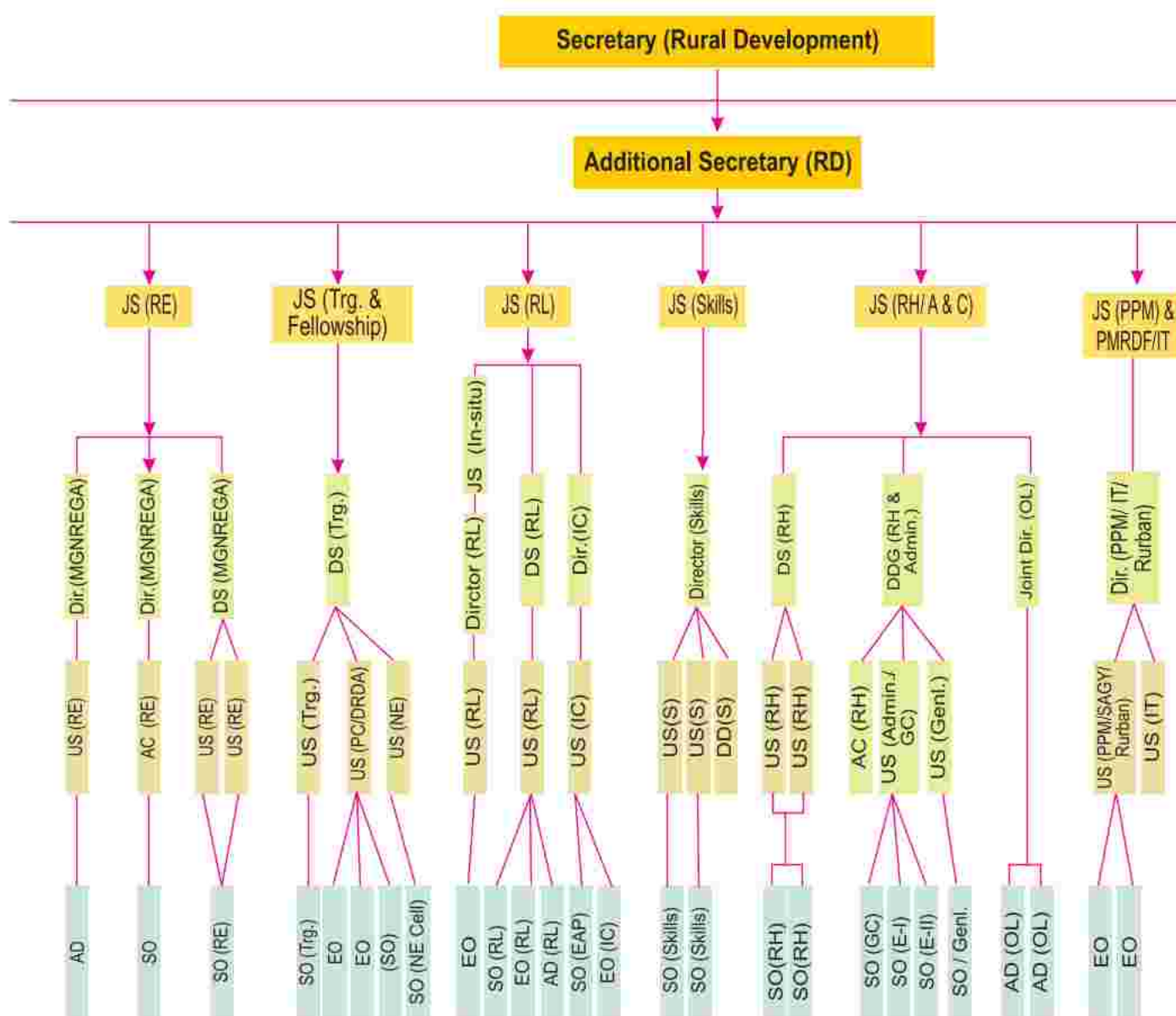
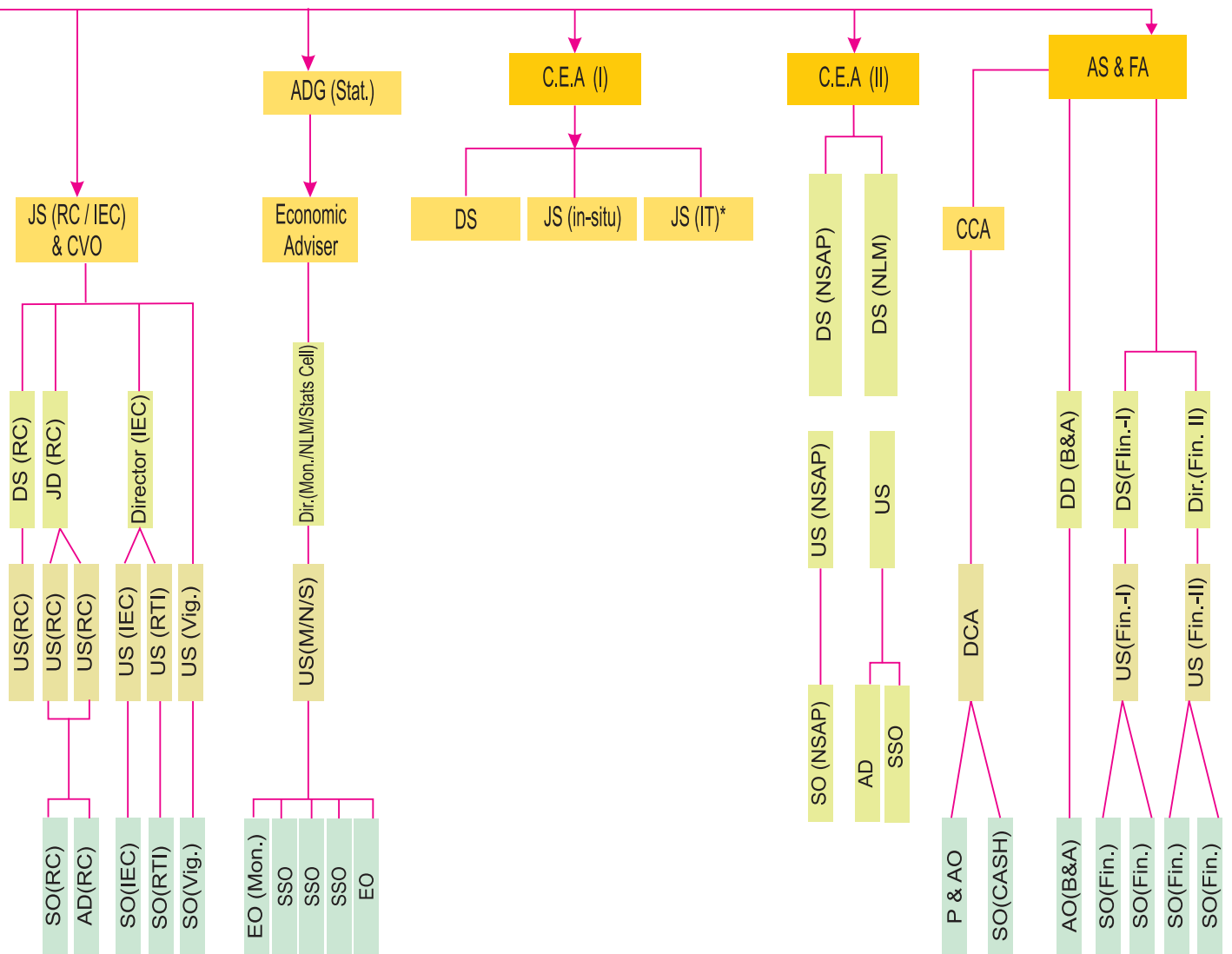
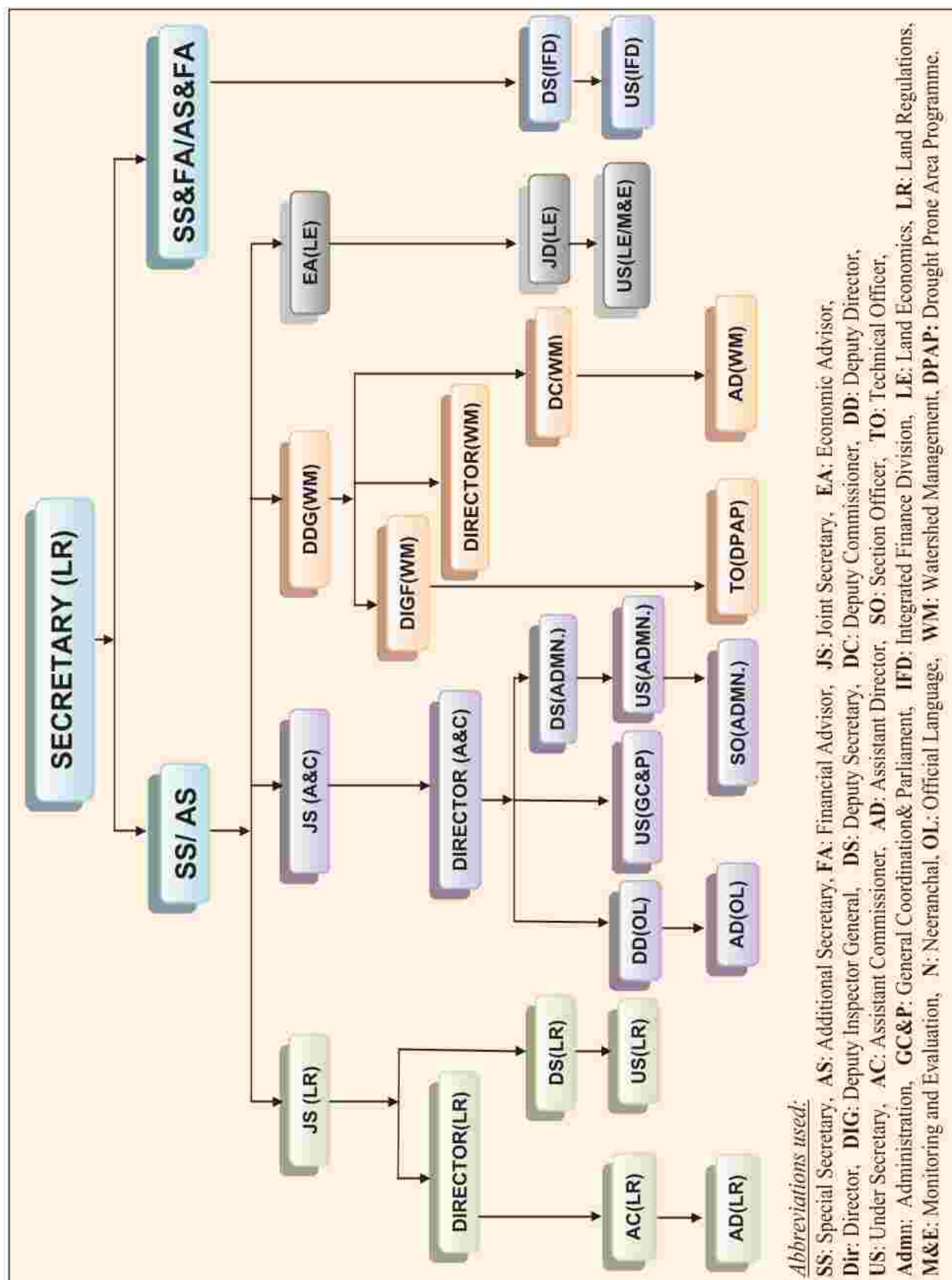


Chart Development



Department of Land Resources

Organisational Chart



Chapter - 2

Rural Employment

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA)

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA) was notified on September 7, 2005.

Mandate

The mandate of the Act is to provide at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

Objectives

The core objectives of the Scheme are as below:

- Providing not less than one hundred days of unskilled manual work as a guaranteed employment in a financial year to every household in rural areas as per demand, resulting in creation of productive assets of prescribed quality and durability.
- Strengthening the livelihood resource base of the poor;
- Proactively ensuring social inclusion

Thus, MGNREGA is a powerful instrument for ensuring inclusive growth in rural India through its impact on social protection, livelihood security and democratic empowerment.

Coverage

The Act was notified in 200 districts in the first phase with effect from February 2nd 2006 and then extended to an additional 130 districts in the financial year 2007-2008 (113 districts were notified with effect

from April 1st 2007, and 17 districts in Uttar Pradesh (UP) were notified with effect from May 15th 2007). The remaining districts have been notified under MGNREGA with effect from April 1st, 2008. Thus, the MGNREGA covers the entire country with the exception of districts that have a hundred percent urban population.

Performance during the Financial Year 2018-19

The outcomes of programme implementation in the financial year 2018-19 are as follows:

- **Employment Generated:** In 2018-19, 5.27 crore households were provided employment and 267.91 crore person-days of employment has been generated.
- **Increasing Outreach to the poor and marginalized:** Self targeting in nature, the programme had high work participation from the marginalized groups like SC/ST (38%), Women (55%)
- **Strengthening Natural Resource Base:** In 2018-19, 73.64 lakh works related to natural resource management costing approximately Rs. 41329.06 crore (58.79% of the total cost) were taken up.
- **Financial Inclusion of the Poor:** With a view to universalize the system of wage payments through institutional accounts, it has been recommended to all States to disburse wages through Post Offices and Bank Accounts. Around 10.84 crore banks and post office accounts of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers have been reported on NREGASoft for disbursement of wages.

- Physical & Financial Outcome for 2018-19 is at *Annexure III & IV*.

Studies

MGNREGA has hugely benefitted from the vast body of research carried out by government and non-government institutions, individuals etc. They have all highlighted the positive changes that the programme has been able to make in the rural landscape, be it reduction in migration or increase in households capacity to absorb climate shocks and even women empowerment.

In a rapid assessment by Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi on NRM component of MGNREGS in 30 districts spread over different agro-climatic zones in 21 states during 2015-16 and 2016-17, it has been found that MGNREGA has helped in crop intensification and diversification and has also led to increase in household income. Among the 1200 surveyed HHs, 85% were BPL Card holders signifying that the programmes is reaching to the poorest. Also, small and marginal farmers constituted 65% of the sampled households and another 25% HHs reported wage labour as their major source of income. Both individual and community assets beneficiaries experienced increase in ground water table. Similarly, NRM assets have helped small and marginal farmers to improve livelihood opportunities. Participants in NRM assets reported a productivity growth between 11% for rice to 25% in Oilseeds. The respondents reported that per household income from agriculture and allied activities increased by 15% from Rs. 52,600 before assets were created to Rs. 60,600 after the assets were created. Its impact on productivity, income, migration, new activities is noticeable within a short span of 2-3 years. The convergence of different development programmes with MGNREGA has helped in creation of meaningful assets. These assets have increased agricultural productivity and income of rural households and have been helpful in creating certain non-tangible benefits as well.

The Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Mandi has collaborated with the National Institute of Rural

Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR) for conducting a study on the successful implementation of MGNREGA in several districts of Himachal Pradesh. The study titled 'Documentation of Successful Practices and Scalable Models under MGNREGA in Himachal Pradesh' sought to identify and delineate the practices and processes responsible for the successful implementation of MGNREGA in the diverse areas of the state. This study found that the impact of MGNREGA can be observed most significantly in the lives of women in Mandi district of the State. About 75% of the work under the MGNREGA in Mandi district of Himachal Pradesh was executed through women as against the national average of 48% in the country. Further, in certain Panchayat in the district, women brought about a ban on liquor through the rapport they had built by working under MGNREGA and the subsequent creation of women's groups.

Initiatives Taken to Strengthen Mahatma Gandhi NREGA

1. GeoMGNREGA – A path breaking initiative for improved planning, effective monitoring and greater transparency with the use space technology for geo-tagging of MGNREGA assets was launched in FY 2016-17. More than 3.59 crore assets have been geotagged and made available in the public domain. To enable ease of access an android based mobile application by the name JANMANREGA was launched in FY 2017-18. This app has provisions for feedback by the public at large and will enable greater transparency in the programmes implementation.

GeoMGNREGA Phase II has been initiated on 1st November 2017, in 31 States/UTs i.e. the works under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA are now geotagged along with 2 photographs each of the three stages i.e. (i) Before start of the work (location), (ii) During the work, (iii) On completion of the work. Further, attempts are being made to integrate geo spatial data for integrated planning of works to be taken in next financial years.

2. GIS Based Planning: The Ministry has initiated planning of INRM works using Geographical

Information System (GIS) tools under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS. GIS and Remote Sensing (RS) technologies have led to the development of decision support systems for creation of assets with enhanced impact on the ground. GIS based planning under MGNREGS is a path breaking initiative of Ministry of Rural Development. It leads to gainful utilization of resources that uses space technology for geo-tagging all assets created under MGNREGA for improved planning, effective monitoring, enhanced visibility and greater transparency. The GIS based plans provide for a scientific input to the community based participatory planning process at the grass root level. The benefits of GIS - RS technology are as under:

- GIS provides a commonly understood framework for collecting, organizing, and managing structured data.
- Various types of geographical and statistical data can be displayed on maps and concise and ordered information can be visually displayed.
- The visual display of information can reveal patterns and spatial relationship that may not be apparent in tabular displays.
- Visualization of spatial patterns and relationships also supports change analysis, which is important in monitoring changes in land use and social indicators.
- GIS & RS are the tools that can assist in project planning and designing intervention strategies, monitoring and evaluation of watershed development, dissemination of spatial information and repository of digital data.

3. Mission Water Conservation (MWC):

Mission Water Conservation (MWC) framework issued in FY 16-17 strives to leverage the synergies between Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and Command Area Development & Water Management (CAD&WM) programmes, given their common objectives. State level workshops on MWC have been conducted in 22 States. A total of 2129 water stressed blocks have been

identified where 65% of the total expenditure will be on NRM activities. All the NRM works planned for FY 2017-18 should essentially be a part of the District Irrigation Plan under PMKSY. Out of the total 155 kinds of works identified as permissible under the programme, 100 kinds of works are related to NRM that include 71 water related works. During FY 2018-19, 6.04 lakh of NRM works have been completed and another 12.47 lakh NRM works are ongoing in the 2129 blocks belonging to 21 States.

4. The Government's focus on **agriculture and allied activities** to boost the agricultural production has translated into increased expenditure on this sector over the years. There was only 49% of expenditure on such activities in FY 13-14; this increased to about 66% in FY 2016-17, 66.07% in FY 2017-18, and 63.33% in financial year 2018-19.

5. **National Electronic Fund Management System (NeFMS)/ DBT:** To stream line the fund flow system, the Ministry has initiated NeFMS since 1st Jan 2016. As of now, 24 States and 1 Union Territory are on board. Under this, now about 99% of wage payments are being electronically credited into the worker's bank accounts through DBT. It was a mere 37% during FY 2013-14.

10.17 Crore Aadhaar seeded in MIS which is 87.62% of total Active workers (11.60 crore). 6.85 Crore active workers have been linked to Aadhaar.

6. **SECURE:** SECURE is an online application designed and developed specially for the estimate calculation for MGNREGA works. The estimates are based on the standard rates of items entered for State/ District or Block and Speciation of work entered for each State for MGNREGA related works. The Estimates generated are also given online Technical and Administrative sanction. The pilot of the Secure was launched in June 2018. Currently it has been implemented in all the States and UTs at least in one district.

The Work from NREGASoft goes to SECURE through web services. On the SECURE application the

estimates are generated online. Once the estimate is generated, the Technical Sanction and Administrative Sanction are accorded online. The work goes with the details of the Estimates rates and figure on NREGAsoft via web services and freezes the DPR, thereafter the work goes to Bhuvan portal for geotagging.

Currently more than 40,000 estimates have been generated online using SECURE and out of which more than 20,000 estimates have been accorded TS and AS online.

7. Good Governance Initiatives: In the recent past, the Ministry has taken steps to simplify the implementation of the programme through various good governance initiatives, viz.:

- a) **Job Card design, verification and updation:** The Job Cards need to be verified and updated from time to time to weed out the bogus JCs, duplicates and for reasons like migration and death.
- b) **Maintenance of Case Records/Work Files:** Proper maintenance of records is one of the critical factors to ensure success in the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. Information on critical inputs, processes, outputs and outcomes have to be meticulously recorded in prescribed formats at the levels of District, Block, GP and other Implementing Agencies. Case Record/ Work File is a physical file maintained for each project/ work under MGNREGA. The relevant documents and records are filed into the Case Record/Work File in a sequential manner. This enables to review, monitor and audit the implementation of the project/ work during implementation stage and also after its completion.
- c) **Maintenance and updation of 7 Registers:** As a good governance initiative, the Ministry in consultation with the States and field functionaries therein, has cut down on the plethora of Registers (average 22 Registers in a Gram Panchayat) being maintained at every Gram Panchayat (GP) by bringing it down to 7

Registers. In 2.62 lakh Gram Panchayats, 7 registers are being implemented and the Ministry has advised the State Governments to ensure implementation of the 7 registers in all the GPs.

- d) **Design & durability of Citizen Information Boards:** The Citizen Information Boards act as a medium for enhancing visibility, transparency and creating awareness about every work taken up/completed under the programme. The Ministry has emphasized the installation of durable Citizen Information Boards based on some very good models available in various States.

These initiatives, aim to increase the effectiveness of the programme implementation at the field level. The Ministry has issued suggestive frameworks for these initiatives after due consultations and incorporation of good practices by the States. In order to study the status of implementation of the above mentioned good governance initiatives, the Ministry has also conducted field visits to 13 major States. The findings of the field visits are shared with the States to help them realize and improvise on the status of implementation of these initiatives.

8. Emphasis on Social Audit and Internal Audit: System of Social Audit and Internal Audit are being strengthened. In association with the office of Comptroller & Auditor General (C&AG) the auditing standards have been finalized and the implementation of the same has started. Independent Social Audit units have been established in 26 States.

To operationalize the Social Audit, a 30-day training programme is being conducted for the resource persons who are working at different levels in the States. So far, the training exercise has been concluded for 26 States in the country.

9. Skill Development: MGNREGA workers are being trained under recent initiatives like Bare Foot Technicians (BFT) to move them up the skilling ladder. Out of 9093 BFTs, 7544 BFT Candidates have been

trained, 7029 BFT candidates have been certified and 5337 BFTs (70.74%) have been deployed as a skilled worker under MGNREGA. Also, Ministry has taken up SAKSHAM capacity building and training programme in States/UTs to improve quality and effectiveness of use of GIS based planning of NRM works under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS. Ministry has initiated the process of establishing 30 GIS facility centers in one district across 28 States to facilitate GIS based INRM planning in Gram Panchayat.

10. Inclusion of landless households from SECC, 2011: Survey exercise to map the SECC Tin Numbers with MGNREGA Job Cards for all the 5.50 crore vulnerable rural Households (HHs) dependent upon manual casual labour is underway throughout the country. More than 4.55 crore HHs have been surveyed. During the survey, if a household is not already linked to MGNREGA and expresses its willingness to work under the Scheme, it is provided with MGNREGA job card.

Chapter - 3

Rural Livelihoods

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana–National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)

1. Introduction

The National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), is a centrally sponsored programme of the Ministry of Rural Development. It was launched in June 2011, after restructuring *Swarnjayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)*. The Mission is implemented by the RL Division of the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India (GoI) in partnership with the State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs). The Mission has since been renamed as *Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)*. The Mission aims to “reduce poverty through promotion of diversified and gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities resulting in appreciable increase in incomes of the rural poor on sustainable basis”. The Mission seeks to adopt a strategy of promoting and strengthening community institutions which are in turn expected to mediate the livelihoods of the rural poor. The Mission seeks to reach out to all rural poor households in a phased manner and impact their livelihoods significantly by 2022-23. More specifically, the mandate of the Mission is to impact 70 to 80 million poor rural households spread across more than 647 districts, 6,559 blocks, 2,38,000 gram panchayat and about 6,40,000 villages across 29 states and 5 Union Territories.

The Mission seeks to achieve its objective through investing in four core components viz., (a) social mobilization and promotion of sustainable community institutions of the rural poor (SHGs, VOs, CLFs etc.); (b) financial inclusion of the rural poor; (c) sustainable livelihoods; and (d) convergence and entitlements.

2. Key Features of DAY-NRLM

The key features of DAY-NRLM include:

Universal Social Mobilization: At least one female adult member from each identified rural poor household is brought under Self Help Group (SHG) and its federated institutions in a time bound manner. Special emphasis is on poorest of poor and most vulnerable communities such as manual scavengers, victims of human trafficking, Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) and legally released labour. To effectively bring the vulnerable sections, DAY-NRLM has evolved special strategies and policy provisions to reach out to these communities and help them come out of poverty.

Identification of Beneficiaries: The target group under DAY-NRLM is determined by a well-defined, transparent and equitable process of participatory identification of poor (PIP), anchored by the members of the target communities. All households identified as poor through the PIP, processes, including households with at least one deprivation, as per the Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011 data, are presented to the Gram Sabha for vetting and subsequently approved by Gram Panchayat, and thus become DAY-NRLM Target Group households and are eligible for all the benefits under the programme.

Funds to the community as Resources in Perpetuity: DAY-NRLM provides Revolving Fund and Community Investment Fund (CIF) as Resources in Perpetuity to the institutions of the poor to strengthen their institutional and financial management capacity and build their track record to attract mainstream bank credit. The funds provided to community institutions are based on fixed criteria of performance like observance

of “*panchasutra*” for Revolving Fund and completion of micro credit plan for Community Investment Fund, etc. Funds are disbursed to these institutions in multiple tranches based on triggers and milestones achieved and not merely their chronological age and time-period.

Universal Financial Inclusion: DAY-NRLM works on both demand and supply sides of financial inclusion. On the demand side, it promotes financial literacy among the poor and provides catalytic capital to the SHGs and their federations. On the supply side, it coordinates with the financial sector and encourages use of business correspondents (and community facilitators like 'Bank Mitras') Information, Communication & Technology (ICT) based financial transactions, business correspondents and community facilitators like 'Banking Correspondent'. It also works towards universal coverage of rural poor against loss of life, health, nutrition and creation of productive assets.

Mission Mode Implementation: DAY-NRLM is designed to be implemented in a Mission mode. This implies (a) shift from allocation based strategy to a demand driven strategy, enabling the States to formulate their own livelihoods-based poverty reduction action plans; (b) focusing on targets and time bound delivery of outputs/outcomes; (c) continuous capacity building, imparting of requisite skills and creating linkages with livelihood sectors including the organized sectors, for the poor; and (d) close monitoring of outputs and outcomes.

Implementation by the Poor: The Mission is designed to mainstream the role of poor in its implementation. Key processes of DAY-NRLM are driven by the institutions of rural poor women, especially by women who have come out of poverty and whose lives have been transformed by this very process. Thus, it is a programme for the poor, of the poor and by the poor.

Convergence: DAY-NRLM places a high emphasis on convergence with other programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development and other Central Ministries and programmes of State Governments for developing synergies directly and through the

institutions of the poor. Moreover, strong institutions of poor women create a demand side accountability and pressure for better access to various entitlements from government right up to the last mile service delivery and thereby facilitate effective implementation of the programme and good governance at the local level.

Partnerships with NGOs and other CSOs: DAY-NRLM has been proactively seeking partnerships with Non - Government Organizations (NGOs) and other Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), at two levels - strategic and implementation. The partnerships are guided by NRLM's core belief and values, and mutual agreement on processes and outcomes.

Linkages with PRIs: In view of the significant roles of Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) in local governance and development, DAY- NRLM envisages to establish formal platforms for regular consultations between Community Based Institutions (CBOs) and PRIs, particularly at the level of Village Panchayats for exchange of mutual advice, preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan, support and leveraging of resources (schemes and entitlements) meant for the poor.

Exit Strategy: The Mission has a clear exit strategy. It is expected that after 10 years in a block, women SHG federations are able to manage their development agenda on their own and external support structure in the form of Block Mission Management Unit (BMMU) would be taken over by the internal support structure of Cluster and Block level federations supported by community professionals.

3. Key Components and Sub-Schemes of DAY-NRLM

Promoting Institutions of Poor: Strong quality institutions of poor such as SHGs and their federations are set up on a priority basis. In addition to generic thrift and credit based community institutions and their federations, DAY-NRLM promotes specialized institutions like livelihood collectives, producers' cooperatives/companies for livelihoods promotions. The institutions of poor empower their members and act

as medium for transfer of knowledge and technology dissemination, and hubs of production, collectivization and trade.

Training, Capacity Building and Skill Building: Systematic and multi-pronged approach has been adopted for providing capacity building to SHGs, their federations, government functionaries, bankers, NGOs and other stakeholders. The capacity building is aimed at providing poor with the knowledge and skills to manage their institutions, link up with markets, manage their existing livelihoods and enhance their credit absorption capacity and credit worthiness. Focus is on developing and engaging community professionals and community resource persons (CRP) in order to provide timely support and bring about reduction in poverty levels.

Revolving Fund: A revolving fund of (Rs.15,000) is provided to SHGs (where more than 70% are members from DAY-NRLM target households) as an incentive to inculcate the habit of thrift and accumulate their own funds towards building their corpus to meet credit needs in the long-run and immediate consumption needs in the short-run.

Community Investment Fund (CIF): Community Investment Support Fund is routed to SHGs through federations (primary and secondary level) to support development of suitable livelihoods of members and to initiate collective activities, wherever feasible. A part of the CIF is provided as Vulnerability Reduction Fund (VRF) for supporting the inclusion of very poor communities and making credit accessible to them with or without interest. CIF and VRF is disbursed against Micro Credit Plans (MCP)/Vulnerable Reduction Plans (VRPs) developed by the community institutions. While preparing MCPs and VRPs these institutions prioritize needs of the poorest of the poor members (of SHGs with high concentration of the poorest of the poor). The institutions fund these MCP through their own resources or through RF/CIF or bank loans. The federation (primary or secondary) appraises the loan proposal of SHGs (lower-tier federation). While appraising the proposal, the federation

scrutinizes the wealth ranking and prioritization of poorest of poor households in SHGs.

Interest Subvention: DAY-NRLM has a provision for interest subvention to all eligible SHGs. The districts have been classified as Category I and Category II Districts, according to the modality of interest subvention provided. In Category I districts (250 district in the country) all women SHGs can avail loans up to Rs. 3 lakh per SHG at 7% rate per annum. Further, these SHGs are eligible for an additional interest subvention of 3% on prompt repayment of loan, reducing the effective rate of interest to 4%. In Category II districts (remaining districts), all women SHGs meeting DAY-NRLM eligibility norms can avail loans up to Rs. 3 Lakhs per SHG at 7% rate of interest per annum.

Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP): Launched in 2010-11, is a special program for livelihood enhancement under DAY-NRLM. It is a



Turmeric cultivation in MKSP area of Odisha

concerted effort to recognize the role of women in agriculture. Investment is made to enhance their capacities, increase their income, and encourage participation in agriculture and allied activities. It also aims at ensuring nutrition for poorest of the poor by securing and strengthening the primary livelihoods basket of poorest households. The primary objective of MKSP is to empower women in agriculture and NTFP

by making systematic investments to enhance their participation and productivity in agriculture based livelihoods and building the capacity around sustainable harvesting, post-harvesting techniques for NTFPs.

Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP): Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP), the sub-scheme under DAY-NRLM develops an eco-system for supporting small businesses in rural areas. The eco-



Home cleaning products shop, Thiruvaniyoor panchayat, Vadavukodu block, Ernakulam district, Kerala

system has components for providing business support services, mentorship, seed capital, training & capacity building on business and technical aspects and marketing support. SVEP saturates a block with these services for supporting small business. In its first phase of validating the concept, SVEP is expected to support creation and strengthening of about 2.00 lakh village enterprises in 153 Blocks across 23 States. Till 31st March, 2019, a total of 50,771 enterprises have been supported in these States.

Infrastructure Creation and Marketing Support: DAY-NRLM ensures that infrastructure needs for major livelihoods activities of poor are met with. It also provides support for marketing to institutions of poor. The range of activities in marketing support include market research, market intelligence, technology extension, developing backward and forward linkages, building livelihoods collectives and

supporting their business plans. About 20% of the state's program outlay (25% in case of North Eastern states and Sikkim) is earmarked for this purpose.

Deen Dayal Upadhyay – Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY): Scale up for existing skills and placement projects through partnership mode as one of the best investments in youth, and provide impetus to livelihood opportunities in emerging markets. To strengthen this, various models of partnerships with public, private, non-government and community organizations will be developed. A strong relationship will also be developed with industry associations and sector specific employers' association.

Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs): DAY-NRLM encourages public sector banks to set up RSETIs in all districts of the country. RSETIs transform unemployed rural youth in district into self-employed entrepreneurs through need-based experiential training program followed by handholding support and bank linkage. Banks are involved in selection, training and post-training follow up. RSETIs partner with others, including institutions of poor to achieve their goals. Their core offering includes free, unique and intensive short-term residential self-employment training program with free food and accommodation, especially for rural youth.

Solid Liquid Waste Management (SLWM): The Tamil Nadu Model of Solid Waste Management and the Telangana Model of Liquid Waste Management were studied by Senior Officials of 10 States. After this study, a Write-shop was organized and facilitated by DAY- NRLM to develop suitable proposals to initiate SLWM in rural areas in India. Accordingly, six States have developed their proposal, viz., Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and received EC approval. These projects were rolled-out from January 2017.

Innovations: DAY-NRLM believes that successful innovations can reduce learning curve for poverty eradication by showing alternative, supplementary and new pathways to come out of poverty. Five percent of central fund allocation is

earmarked for these innovations. Innovations that have the potential to reach out to largest number of poor with maximum impact and limited resources are preferred and supported.

Knowledge Management and Communications: The objective of knowledge management and communications (KMC) activities in DAY-NRLM is to create and manage the systems that will provide project staff and communities with relevant, timely information and facilitate the exchange of knowledge throughout the project system to support:

- Project objectives and implementation;
- Forge strategic partnerships
- Staff and community learning.
- Create a brand identity for NRLM; and
- Advocate for the rural poor and issues related to them.

National Rural Livelihoods Project: Government of India had availed a credit of US \$ 500 million from the International Development Association (IDA) for implementing the National Rural Livelihoods Project (NRLP), under DAY-NRLM. The project duration of NRLP was from July, 2011 to December 31, 2017. The project then extended up to June 2018 without any change in the project outlay to allow more time for absorption of funds and claiming of disbursement. The NRLP was implemented in 13 high poverty States accounting for about 90 percent of the rural poor in the country. Under this project intensive livelihood investments are being made in the selected blocks of 13 states (Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu). NRLP supports the following components:

- Institution and human capacity development at the national, state, district and sub-district level such that support institutional structures for DAY-NRLM implementation are created,

- State livelihood support towards establishment of institutional platforms of the rural poor in the NRLP Blocks for improved access to financial, livelihood and public services,
- Innovation and partnership to identify and partner innovative ideas which address the livelihood needs of the rural poor and help pilot or scale them,
- Project management and monitoring and learning systems.

The project has closed on June 2018.

National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP): The National Rural Livelihoods Project (NRLP), implemented from July 2011 to June 2018, has been successful in establishing DAY-NRLM's "proof-of-concept" in 13 high poverty states¹. The project helped the State Missions in setting up implementation systems, social mobilisation, capacity building, initial capitalisation and credit linkage of community institutions.

Considering the emerging priorities of the Mission, the Ministry of Rural Development has now initiated the implementation of the next phase of the project, viz. National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP) in the same 13 high poverty States. Some of the key activities proposed under NRETP are indicated below:

- Establishing 600 Cluster Level Federations as Model CLFs
- Promotion of 40 large scale Farmer Producer Enterprises (average membership of 10000-12000 households) and 12000 Farmers Producer Groups covering an additional 5 lakh farmers;
- Supporting 47250 individual and 5250 group non-farm enterprises;
- Promotion of 40 Clusters to support rural artisans/ enterprises with a minimum of 100 members per cluster;

¹Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

- Expanding the network of Business Correspondents for last mile delivery of financial services by deploying 5000 additional BCAs;
- Extending social protection to
 - » 24 lakh SHG members under life and accident insurance cover;
 - » 20 lakh SHG member households under health insurance scheme;
 - » 4 lakh SHG members under pension scheme;
 - » 6 lakh SHG members under insurance cover to assets financed through credit; and
- Support SRLMs in setting up Migration Support Centers and placement and Industry Partnership Cell to be set up at the National Level

NRETP was declared effective on 24th April 2019 and is scheduled to close on 30th June 2023. The total outlay of the project is USD 500 million out of which USD 250 million is a loan assistance from the World Bank and the remaining USD 250 million is the counterpart financing provided by Government of India.

Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY):

Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY) is a programme to provide safe, affordable and community monitored transport services to rural areas. The vehicles are owned and operated by members of Self-Help Group (SHG) networks and operate in regions which are not served by regular transport services. AGEY aims to reach 1,500 routes across the country. Till 31st March, 2019, a total of 714 vehicles were operational in 160 Blocks across 114 Districts in 16 States.

4. Implementation Strategy

Given the target, the task of building sustainable community institutions and the resources required, DAY-NRLM has adopted a phased but intensive implementation strategy covering select blocks in each

year so as to cover all blocks by 2018-19 and all eligible households by 2024-25. All States and Union Territories which satisfy the conditions for transition from SGSY to NRLM implement the Mission in identified rural blocks. All the 29 States and the 5 Union Territories have transitioned to NRLM.

The State Missions have been directed to use SECC data for the development of the Annual Action Plans. Further, the RL-Division has also shared the abridged version of the data set with the State Missions for facilitating the social mobilization and inclusion of the poorest of poor into the Self-Help Groups.

To facilitate intensive implementation, State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs) have been established as special purpose vehicles. Dedicated implementation support units have been set up at the state, district and block levels known as State Mission Management Unit (SMMU), District Mission Management Unit (DMMU) and Block Mission Management Unit (BMMU). Multi-disciplinary professional teams are engaged at each level to spearhead the Mission activities under different components. A National Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (NRLPS) has been established under the MoRD to provide technical support to the SRLMs. The NRLPS has set up a National Mission Management Unit (NMMU), a multi-specialty team of experts to support the State Missions.

DAY-NRLM intends to work in a block for a period of ten years till community federations take responsibility of implementation. A typical block having about 13,500 (90% of total poor) mobilisable poor households spread over 100-120 villages is divided into 4 clusters of 30 villages each. The initial years are spent in building the organizations of the poor by mobilizing them into SHGs and Federations at Village, Cluster level and Block level. Other interventions such as health, nutrition, inclusion of vulnerable communities like Persons with Disability (PwD), elderly, single women, etc. are introduced through these institutions. Funds flow to the community institutions over the first 4-5 years are also planned at regular

intervals. The concluding 4 years is essentially a maintenance and withdrawal phase where the community institutions graduate to self-reliance and self-sustainability.

Implementation in the blocks is being done in four ways - a) Resource Blocks with the support from National Resource Organization(s) (NRO) [5-6% blocks in a state]; b) Intensive Blocks implemented with SRLM staff and internal community resource persons and the CRPs generated in resource blocks; c) Partnership Blocks with the support from local community federations and NGO partners; and d) Non-intensive Blocks are the remaining blocks in the state where implementation activities are taken up mainly through the existing machineries of the government and with the support of community resource persons. Each State is expected to evolve suitable mechanisms for implementation of NRLM in the non-intensive blocks.

Resource Blocks: It is envisaged that about 5-6% of the blocks in a State would be taken up as **resource blocks**. These blocks would be model blocks where all the key strategies of NRLM would be piloted.

Community Resource Persons (CRPs) are members of the community who have graduated out of poverty with the help of their SHGs. CRP rounds are the cornerstone of the Resource Block strategy. This strategy essentially rests on the premise that the community learns from the community better. CRPs are employed by the Community Based Organizations (CBOs) at various levels and in various verticals. There are some CRPs who specialize in certain areas, such as gender, social action, etc. These CRPs visit different states in teams to inspire women from other communities to form and run SHGs.

Intensive Blocks: SRLMs directly implement in **intensive blocks** where they enter with their own staff at block level, and take support of the internal resources from the resource blocks. CRPs are chosen from the resource blocks to accelerate implementation in these blocks. The protocols of implementation followed in the resource blocks would be adopted in these blocks as well.

Partnership Blocks: SRLMs take up implementation in blocks where there is pre-existing significant mobilization of poor women into SHGs as **partnership blocks** in partnership with Community Federations and the NGOs working in these blocks.

These blocks would create a 'proof of concept' for other blocks to adopt and replicate. The social capital expected to be generated in the resource blocks would support the intensive blocks in implementation.

A National Resource Organisation (NRO) supports the States in the implementation of project activities in resource and intensive blocks. NRO is mainly an SRLM that has experience in successfully implementing DAY-NRLM protocols on a large scale. The NRO deputes a State Anchor Person to SRLM to anchor implementation. A Project Resource Person (PRP) is seconded to each cluster in the resource block to facilitate implementation on the ground. External Community Resource Persons in teams of 5 each from NRO take-up mobilisation, formation of institutions of the poor and train the institutions in the block. NRO also nurtures social capital – active women, internal CRPs, bookkeepers and other community activists to support the institutions in the resource block as well as other blocks. NRO also supports in the implementation of livelihood promotion and social and inclusion layering activities in the block.

NRLM has developed Partnership Guidelines to identify and work with NGOs and CBOs. NGOs that have significant presence (done 80% mobilization or promoted a SHG federation) in a block are identified as partner NGOs. These NGOs are expected to follow NRLM's implementation protocols and processes in the blocks.

Non-Intensive Blocks: The remaining blocks in a state (other than resource, intensive and partnership blocks) are non-intensive blocks. NRLM strengthens existing SHGs in these blocks with some capacity building and limited financial assistance. No new mobilisation would be done in these blocks. Over time,

as NRLM implementation progresses, these blocks also would come into the intensive-fold. Some SRLMs have adopted 2-3 villages in the non-intensive blocks to implement NRLM in a full-fledged manner.

5. Progress of NRLM During FY 2018-19

5.1 Transition of States to NRLM and Approval of Annual Action Plans (AAP) for FY 2018-19

5.1.1 NRLM Footprint

DAY-NRLM has reached to all 29 States and five Union Territories. As of March'19, a total of 5,246 blocks were covered under intensive block strategy and out of which 791 blocks were taken up in during FY

2018-19. More than 5.92 crore households are mobilized into 52 lakh SHGs and out of which 9.85 lakh SHGs are formed during this financial year. The SHGs have federated into 2.95 lakh Village Organizations (VOs), which are in turn federated into 27,150 Cluster Level Federations (CLFs). Revolving Fund (@ Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 15,000/- per SHG) to the tune of Rs. 2351 crore have been provided to 17.28 lakh SHGs and out of which 3.88 lakh SHGs to the tune of Rs. 581.85 crore have received RF during this financial year. Also, the Mission has provided a total of Rs. 4474.91 crore as Community Investment Fund (CIF) to 9.12 lakh SHGs and out of which Rs. 1206 crore was provided 2.13 lakh SHGs provided during this financial year.

Table-1: NRLM Footprint: Progress in All Intensive Blocks

S. No.	Particulars	Progress Up to Mar '18	Progress During 2018 -19 (Upto Mar'19)	Cumulative Progress (Up to Mar'19)
1	States	29	--	29
2	Union Territories transited	5	--	5
3	Districts entered	589	33	622
4	Intensive blocks under implementation	4466	780	5246
5	Households covered (in lakh)	488	104	592
6	SHGs promoted (in lakh)	42.87	9.13	52
7	VOs promoted (in lakh)	2.35	0.6	2.95
8	CLF promoted	20149	7001	27150
9	SHGs provided RF (in lakh)	13.42	3.87	17.29
10	SHGs provided CIF (in lakh)	6.97	2.15	9.12
11	Amount of RF disbursed (in Rs. lakh)	1781.32	577.74	2359.06
12	Amount of CIF disbursed (in Rs. lakh)	3258.30	1216.61	4474.91

Source: DAY-NRLM MIS

5.2 Mission Implementation Structure - Status of Staffing and Induction of Staff

5.2.1 Implementation Support

All States and Union Territories have made significant progress in establishing the implementation units and deployment of staff at the block, district and state levels. SRLMs are also focusing on setting-up of robust HR systems which have been developed through customization of the Model Human Resource Manual developed by the Mission. 23 states have customized and developed their state HR manuals and sought approvals from the competent authorities and remaining states (Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Goa and Uttarakhand) are in the process of approval. All SRLMs are having set procedure for induction cum immersion of all newly recruited staff. Currently 31,685 staff are providing support in the implementation of mission interventions.

In order to ensure the quality of work and timely outputs, a Performance Management System (PMS) has been developed, under which the performance appraisal is undertaken by the individual professional, the community, the team and the reporting officer, thus introducing a 360-degree feedback process. A training film on PMS was developed and shared with all states. Also, identified a pool of national resource persons on Human Resource Management for supporting states in the recruitment process.

An advisory has been issued to all states to constitute Internal Complaints Committee in line with the provisions of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 of GOI to ensure the safety of women at the workplace and also to constitute Grievance Redressal Mechanism for redressing grievances, if any. Most of the State Missions and NRLPS have constituted these committees.

5.2.2 Institution Building

Deepening of NRLM Initiatives

During the financial year 2018-19, the

following initiatives were taken-up for strengthening of SHGs and their primary and secondary level federations promoted under DAY-NRLM:

Development and roll out of the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for primary and secondary level federations:

With support of SRLMs, Institutional Building experts and NIRD&PR, DAY-NRLM has prepared Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for primary and secondary level federations of Self Help Groups (SHGs). The SOPs provide a broad framework and clarity to federations and SRLM staff on Governance, structure, services, products to be offered, systems to be developed and followed and legal compliances to be fulfilled etc. The State Missions have been asked to customize SOPs as per the state requirements, existing legislations and come out with a state specific SOP.

The SOP was prepared with a rigor bringing National Resource Persons (NRPs) and State Missions together to develop the content. Till date, DAY-NRLM has identified, oriented and trained 42 NRPs who in turn would provide training to state/district/block level resource pool, Mission staff and community leaders. Four State Missions viz., Jharkhand, Haryana, Tripura and J&K have completed the process of customization and initiated mission staff trainings. The rest of the states are in the process.

Model CLF Development:

DAY-NRLM believes that SHG federations play a vital in addressing the multi-dimensional issues of poverty. During the course of implementation of mission activities, it is observed that adoption of resource block strategy has enabled the SRLMs and community members in understanding the nuances of social mobilization and promotion and strengthening of SHGs. This helped them in creating their own internal social capital and expansion to new blocks and districts. Keeping this in mind, it was decided to adopt the similar strategy and develop some select CLFs as model CLFs in 15 SRLMs. These CLFs shall act as demonstration sites and support SRLMs in training their internal social capital and rolling it in other blocks and districts.

The Staff of 13 States namely Rajasthan, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Jammu & Kashmir, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Assam, Haryana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka have been oriented on the Model CLF model strategy. These 13 state missions have selected about 100 CLFs for implementation of Model CLF strategy in FY 2018-19. Also, NRLM has allocated experienced NRPs to these states for providing handholding and nurturing support on a continuous basis.

Deployment of National Resource Persons:

Around 42 NRPs have been empanelled, oriented and allotted to the State Missions for conducting trainings to all Mission staff up to block level and providing handholding and nurturing support to mission staff and CLFs. Apart from training, they would support State Missions in developing and establishing systems in the CBOs. Also, all the State Missions are advised to develop a pool of trained resource persons/thematic specialists at State/District/Block level.

Promotion of National Community Resource Person: During the course of implementation of Mission activities, it was observed that External Community Resource Persons (e-CRPs) strategy was very effective in social mobilization, promotion and strengthening of SHGs, establishing system and developing internal social capital. As External CRPs have hands on experience in managing their institutions and demonstrated how to come out of poverty, the community has accepted them as role models and could develop their long term vision.

As there is need to develop huge social capital for implementation of model CLF strategy, NRLM has decided to develop a pool of National Community Resource Persons (N-CRP) for extending higher order skills and knowledge related to strengthening of primary and secondary level federations in terms of vision building, governance and business plan development etc. DAY-NRLM has plans to promote 100 N-CRPs from the experienced states. So far, 70 N-CRPs from Telangana, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Uttar

Pradesh has been selected through rigorous selection process.

Deployment of Community Resources: The Mission has developed and deployed a wide range of social capital resources viz., master trainers, community resource persons (CRPs) of different functional themes, bookkeepers, master bookkeepers, internal PRPs etc. These social capital resources are instrumental in supporting the Mission expansion as well as deepening. SOPs on HR management have also been developed and shared with SRLMs. Community to Community learning is the cornerstone of the Mission's implementation strategy. ***More than 2.03 lakh Community Resource Persons have been trained on multiple interventions. This includes 25000 Krishi Sakhi and Pashu Sakhi*** who have been trained to provide last mile livelihoods extension services.

Prioritizing Social Inclusion:

Special efforts has been made for mobilizing marginalized households. Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), single women and women-heads of households, trafficked survivors, the disabled, the elderly, the landless, the migrant labour and people living in isolated and remote villages and left-out households as per the Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011. To support the SRLMs, a detailed and easy to learn and practice Manual has been developed and shared with the states. National Resource Persons (NRP) specialized on working with marginalised households viz. - Help Age India, NRO from TNSRLM, JEEVIKA, Kudumbashree has been short listed for providing technical support. Specialized projects are being developed by Jharkhand, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Kerala for piloting by State Missions for tailored implementation and deeper understanding of the issues.

Establishment of Resource Cells:

During the FY 2018-19 most of the state missions have established the resource cells to support the capacity building intervention of the programme. The existing community training centres

(CTC)/resource centres in select states were studied with support from Resource Cell in NIRDPR. The findings of the study were shared with the state missions on various platform which helped them to establish the community training centres to support the various training and capacity building support in the programme. It is expected that by next quarter, the CTCs will be functional in many of the states.

5.2.3 Capacity Building:

Development of Training Module on Vision Building, Strategic Planning and Business Development for CLF: During FY 2018-19, DAY-NRLM has developed various training modules to support the state missions in vision building for Cluster federations and its constituents units. These modules on visioning, strategic development and business planning are being rolled out to make the SHG federations to achieve financial self-reliance and sustainability. In pursuance of this objective, the following activities were taken up during the reporting year.

- a. **Capacity Building Architecture:** DAY-NRLM has adopted a four-tier capacity building architecture and created resource pools at national, state, district and block levels. To provide technical support to SRLMs, a National Resource pool with about 461 resource persons have been empanelled by NIRD&PR, Hyderabad. This resource pool consists of all major thematic master trainers and specialists who provide need-based capacity building support to SRLMs. In addition to this, a separate cadre of resource pool is also being created at SMMU, DMMU and BMMU levels for supporting various emerging capacity building needs of the community institutions. Presently, about 58,000 Master Trainers are available with all SRLMs, who have been thoroughly trained on different components of NRLM.
- b. **Community Cadre Profile on DAY-NRLM Portal:** The Mission has decided to upload profiles of trained community cadres on NRLM portal. These cadres play critical role in the

implementation of the programme as well as development of quality community institutions. Accordingly, a web page was created to facilitate profile building. Till March, 2019, profiles of 2.31 lakh community cadre from the states have been uploaded in NRLM portal.

5.3 National Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (NRLPS)

A National Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (NRLPS) was set-up in July 2013 as an autonomous body under the MoRD. NRLPS serves as the core technical support agency for NRLM at different levels. The main objective of the Society is to continuously build the capacities of the State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs) in planning, implementing and monitoring the Mission activities. It also acts as a knowledge resource centre for the SRLMs.

The General Body of the Society is chaired by the Minister of Rural Development and includes representatives of key central and state government departments and Non-Government Organisations (NGOs). NRLPS provides an opportunity for formally involving State Governments in decision-making, by nominating them to the General Body of the Society. The Executive Committee of the Society is chaired by the Joint Secretary (Rural Livelihoods), Ministry of Rural Development, who also serves as Chief Executive Officer of NRLPS in an ex-officio capacity, thus maintaining an organic link with the Ministry.

The Society has a team of high quality professionals and consultants and is supported by various institutions of excellence. The society uses the services of professionals to provide effective, efficient and relevant technical assistance to the State thematic units in the areas of Social Mobilisation and Institution Building, Social Inclusion, Financial Inclusion, Farm Livelihoods, Placement-linked Skill Development and Innovative Livelihoods Projects. As part of its technical support, NRLPS:

- supports the SRLMs in developing plans for

implementation – State Perspective and Implementation Plan(SPIP) and Annual Action Plans (AAPs);

- facilitates staff recruitment, induction and capacity building of staff of SRLMs;
- facilitates/supports community institutions, leaders, cadres etc;
- facilitates evolution of various guidance notes and community operational manuals for implementation of the Mission by different SRLMs;
- provides technical support in establishing systems for monitoring, evaluation and learning at the SRLMs;
- provides trouble shooting support as well as management support, as per the need from time-to-time;
- facilitates partnerships and convergence with various departments, programmes, organizations, community organizations and civil society in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating Mission processes and results;
- collaborate and liaises with various support agencies at different levels; and
- facilitates/undertake policy advocacy for/on behalf of the SRLMs and the poor.

The Ministry of Rural Development has approved a budget of Rs. 25 Crore for the Society for the year 2018-19 against which an amount of Rs. 20.35 crore has been released.

A statement indicating financial allocation under DAY-NRLM during 2018-19 is given at *Annexure V*.

A statement indicating financial progress under DAY-NRLM during 2018-19 (up to March, 2019) is given at *Annexure VI*.

6. Financial Inclusion - Progress

SHG Bank Linkage: Financial inclusion is a key component of the Mission. The key objective of the component is to make rural women and their households preferred clients of the banking system. To achieve this, the Mission has been engaged with financial regulators and commercial banks at strategic as well as operational level through conduct of several workshops, consultative forums and capacity building programs. During the FY 2018-19, the Mission has organised three main workshops with senior executives of the Banks. A Central Level Coordination committee meeting was organised on 6th September, 2018 in which Joint Secretary DFS, Executive Directors, General Managers of the Banks, CGM NABARD, Executive Director RBI, representatives from world Banks, other Govt. Departments and SMD/CEOs of SRLMs participated. The meeting set the tone for future course of action for promoting SHG- Bank linkage. On the 27th of November, 2018, the Mission organized meetings with the Chairmen of the Regional Rural Banks on 'SHG Bank Linkage'. It is endeavor of the Mission to credit link more than 31 lakh women SHGs under SHG bank linkage programme during this FY 2018-19. Further, 31.18 lakh SHGs have been credit linked upto Mar'19 which is about 100% of the annual target. In terms of credit, Banks have disbursed more than Rs.60,560 Cr to Self Help Groups against their target of about Rs. 50670 crores. This constitutes about 120% of the annual target. The state-wise bank credit linkage progress for 2018-19 (upto Mar'19) is at *Annexure VII*.

Community Based Repayment Mechanism:

The MoRD and the SRLMs have been proactive in ensuring prompt repayment by the SHGs through the Community Based Repayment Mechanism. Further, over 14,977 Bank Sakhis have been positioned with bank branches to facilitate seamless credit linkage of SHGs and to monitor repayment. Community Based Repayment Mechanism (CBRM) has also been institutionalized in more than 21500 bank branches. Over 36,316 bankers have been oriented on the programme and with better repayment track record of Self Help Groups, Banks are now forthcoming more

than ever before in credit linking SHGs. Regulators and Policy makers too have recognized SHG Bank linkage as a critical plank for expanding meaningful financial inclusion to the unreached and under-served segments, prompting framing of enabling policies.

Alternate Credit Delivery Channels: Post demonetization, government has given a thrust on digital financial transactions and moving towards an increasingly less cash economy. Government, Regulators and related institution have been working together - licensing of payment banks; emergence of PPI providers; new technologies like compact POS machines, UPI, Aadhar Pay, Bharat QR; changes in bank charges and limitation on withdrawal at ATMs all

directed to creating an enabling environment. There is now an increased opportunity and use case for utilizing the digital infrastructure and move towards presence-less, paperless, and cashless financial service delivery. Riding on this, the mission is focused on strengthen the last mile service delivery architecture to take banking to the doorsteps of people who are still excluded and introduce them to the new age banking tools.

Over 2861 such BC Sakhi have been positioned across 14 states. With the government's push on promoting of less-cash transactions, efforts on familiarizing and training SHG members on cashless modes of transaction has picked up.



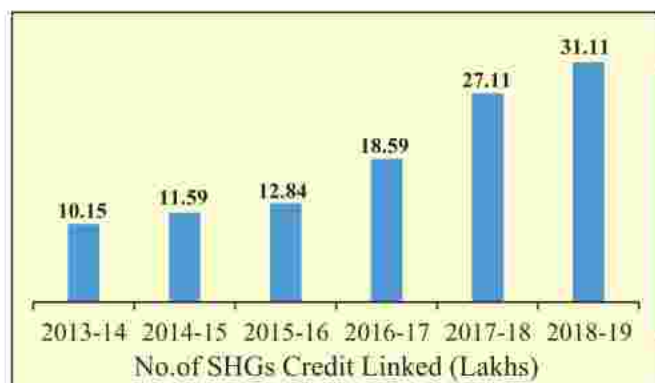
Bank Sakhi, delivering door step services in Jharkhand

Dual Authentication: SHG members need to go to Bank branches for doing transactions and withdrawing cash, which takes a lot of their time, energy and a good amount of money is spent on commuting. To ease the process, the Mission has taken up the issue of Dual Authentications with the Banks to allow SHGs to make transactions at BC level and 12 public sector Banks and 11 RRBs have enabled dual authentications at BC level and other banks are in the process of implementing this.

This will not only help the Banks and SHGs but also encourage less cash transactions in the rural areas.

Online Submission of Loan Application: In order to reduce the drudgery involved in submitting loan application by SHG members, a portal is being developed for online submission of applications. Efforts are also being made to digitize the bank account and aadhar number of all SHG members.

A Snapshot of Performance in SHG Bank Linkage over Last 5 Years



Challenges: However, the credit linkage programme is not without challenges. Low ratio of credit linkage in some of the high poverty pockets of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and North Eastern states still remains a critical challenge. The Reserve Bank has issued a notification mandating banks to report member level information to Credit Bureaus and as such Banks have to restructure their entire business process to comply with the notification. As per recent RBI guidelines, KYC of all members of the SHG is to be done by the banks at the time of credit linkage including renewals. During the recent meeting with the Chairman of the RRB and General Managers of the sponsored RRBs, this issue was debated. This might lead to a dip in credit disbursement to SHGs. IBA has set up a sub-committee to work out the strategies for implementation of the RBI guidelines for CIC reporting and the first meeting of the sub-committee is scheduled on 5th December, 2018 at Mumbai.

Disbursement of Interest Subvention: Interest subvention on loans to SHGs is an effective mechanism to make credit available at affordable interest rate and ensure prompt repayment by SHG members. During the year, Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines. An amount of Rs. 297 crore has been reimbursed to banks in Category I Districts towards interest subvention. The statement showing disbursed of Interest subvention to Category I and Category II Districts is placed at *Annexure VIII* and *Annexure IX* respectively.

6.1 Policy Interventions

Credit Target Planning: Before fixing the targets, the Mission had a meeting at IBA, Mumbai with major Banks and based on certain parameters discussed, the annual targets were decided and accordingly advisory was issued to all states and banks on credit target with implementation and monitoring guidelines. Targets were fixed based on the potential and trend rate of growth of credit as well as the density of the Banks. States were categorized as Category A –advanced states with high level of credit saturation and low potential growth; Category B-high growth potential states and Category C-states exhibiting moderate growth. Based on the target, states prepared district, block and branch wise targets, which were placed before the SLBC sub-committee for approval. Workshops were conducted at state/district levels with controlling officers of banks, LDMs and DDMs on strategies to be adopted for achieving the credit targets. Dedicated staff have been placed at district level, besides positioning *bank sakhi* at

Despite all the hardships, Roshan Ara, Bank Sakhi from Jharkhand is happy today sharing her feelings saying “the love that, I received from the community is a matter of honour for me. If I go to somewhere then people of my locality wait for me and also start searching for me for getting financial services. I want to move ahead, serve my people and also earn well for the secure future of my family. Today, Roshan Ara has made a mark for herself as Bank Didi. This is just a beginning for her, as many more achievements are awaiting her.

branch level. The *bank sakhi* and the Mission staff have been preparing the list of eligible SHGs for linkage and facilitating submission of loan applications including review/enhancements and following up pending loan application by uploading them on the portal on a monthly basis. In addition, Community Based Recovery Mechanism (CBRM) has been instituted to ensure regular repayment of loans.

Modification of RBI Circular: The Mission facilitated certain modifications to the RBI Master Circular during the reporting year (Circular RBI/2018-19/9, FIDD.GSSD.CO.BC.No. 05/09.01.01/2018-19). The modification incorporates certain changes including KYC verifications of all the members in the SHG at the time of credit linking of SHGs. According to the Master Circular in order to facilitate use of loans for augmenting livelihoods of SHG members, at least 50% of loans above Rs. 2 lakhs and 75% of loans above Rs. 4 lakhs to be used primarily for income generating productive purposes. Micro credit plan (MCP) prepared by the SHGs would form the basis for determining the purpose and usage of loan.

Workshop on Strengthening SHG-Bank Linkage: A workshop on strengthening SHG-bank linkage was organized on 10th May, 2018 for Public Sector Banks, select Private Sector Banks and RRBs. The workshop was attended by senior officials from Banks, Chairman of RRBs, CGM NABARD, SMDs from SRLMs & World Bank representative. Specific action points to address issues affecting SHGs credit linkage and way forward were discussed.

6.1.1 Capacity Building and Implementation Support

- A series of training programmes for staff of Maharashtra, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Odisha, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Assam SRLMs were organized. The training covered all aspects of SHG credit linkage.
- Training of bankers was carried out at two levels. At the level of senior bankers like LDMs and

Coordinators, the training provides a broad overview of the DAY NRLM with emphasis on credit linkage and interest subvention facility. At the second level, a resource pool of trainers comprising LDMS, SPM-FI and DPM-FI was created at the state level for training the Branch Managers. A comprehensive training module has been adopted for training the bankers.

6.1.2 Financial Literacy

Banking & financial services is quite dynamic in nature and there has been major development in the sector in last 4 years with the launch of PMJDY, PMJJBY, PMSBY, PM-JAY, APY, MUDRA etc. Almost all these financial products are targeted towards poor and hence SHGs' households should be made aware about these schemes on regular basis to facilitate them availing the services. Financial Literacy is one of the important strategies to keep SHGs' households aware about relevant financial services and build their capacity on same. Mission has prepared well defined strategy and implementation plan to carry out financial literacy at scale. The process starts with training of master trainer at National Academy of RUDSETI (NAR), Bangalore followed by training of FL CRP at RSETI level and then field level training of SHGs at village level. 14000 plus FL CRP have 5.7 lakh SHGs in 2018-19.

6.1.3 Innovation

Building Doorstep Banking Facility through BC: Business Correspondent model (BC) has evolved as a crucial vehicle for providing banking services beyond the brick and mortar bank branches. Under the dedicated fund for Financial Inclusion, 8 SRLMs were sanctioned projects to train and place women SHG members as Business Correspondent Agents (BCA). Known as BC Sakhi about 4000 correspondents are currently providing financial services to SHGs and their members. These BC Sakhi deliver doorstep financial services using micro ATMs/ laptops enabled with biometric identification of customers.

A performance comparison of B C Sakhi and conventional BC agents has indicated that B C Sakhi are better in terms of reducing dormancy in accounts, minimizing zero balance accounts, enhancing active accounts and promoting savings. Integration of B C Sakhi into the system has the advantage of ensuring the long-term availability to serve the community. Their integration into the community also ensures their commitment and long-term availability to serve the community sustainably. Bank Sakhis, as members of SHGs themselves, serve the whole community but especially SHGs, their member and other women as well as those households who did not have access to financial services before. They are therefore able to overcome social and cultural barriers in the communities. The Mission has conducted a two day training programme on November, 2017 at NIRD to improve the performance of SHG members working as BC.

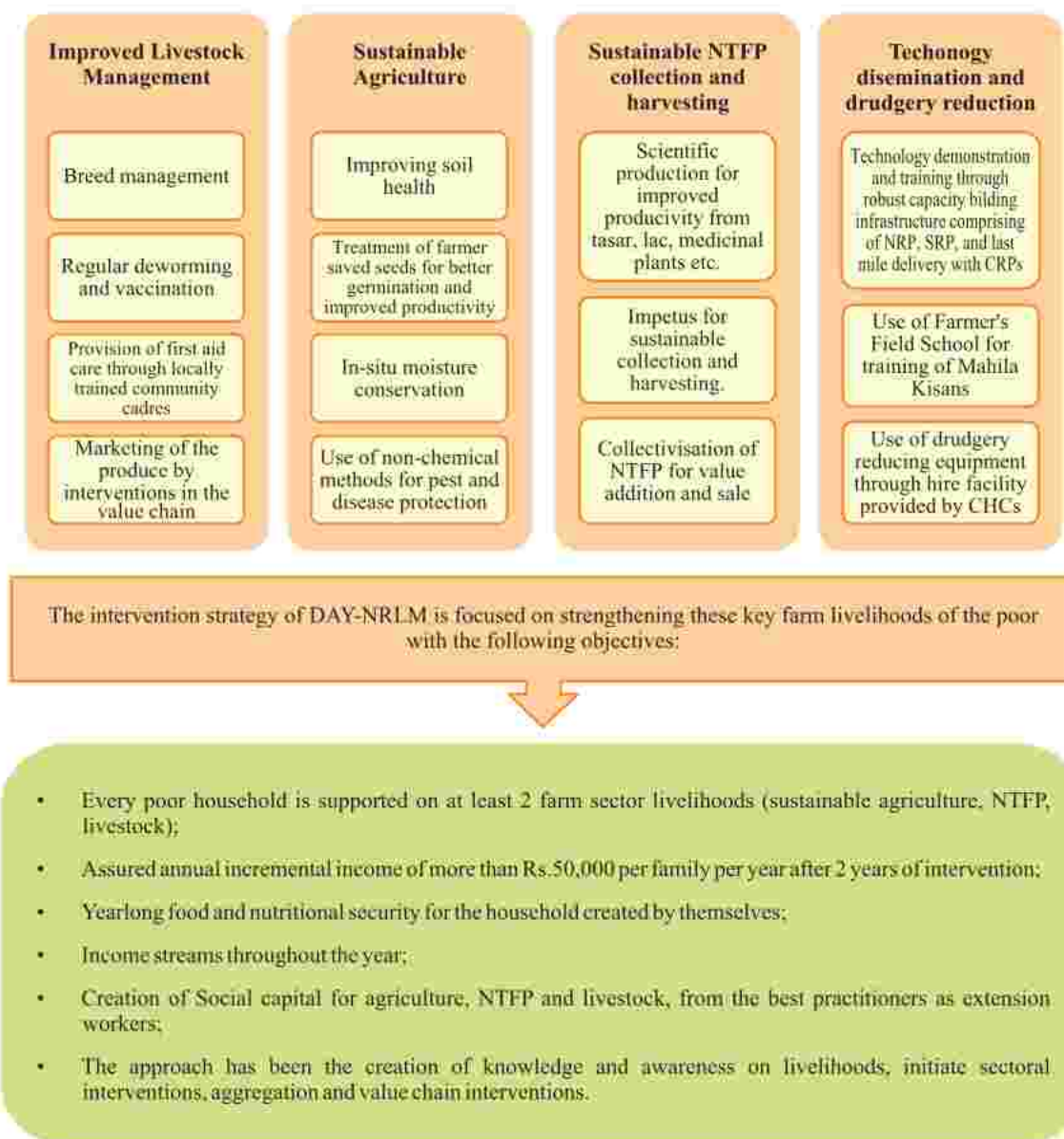
Building safety net for poor: Poor households faces more vulnerability and risks in the form of death, loss of assets, unstable income sources, health issues, accidents, other unforeseen incidents etc. and such incidents erode most of accumulated wealth and compel them to borrow at higher rate to fulfil those immediate need which lead to vicious cycle of poverty and hence risk coverage of SHGs' households becomes crucial for meaningful poverty elimination under DAY-NRLM. DAY-NRLM have designed systematic intervention to address the various risk through facilitating access of appropriate insurance and pension schemes/products to

SHG households. 1.2 Crore SHG members have been covered under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) & Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Suraksha Yojana (PMSBY) in 2018-19.

7. Farm Livelihoods

NRLM recognizes that the poor have multiple livelihoods and one of the key components as envisaged in the NRLM Framework is enhancing and expanding the existing livelihoods of the poor. More than 70% of the rural poor are dependent on agriculture either as cultivators or as agriculture labour. Besides, livestock rearing is again a key livelihood of the poor. In forest fringe areas non timber forest produce (NTFP) is a major livelihood of the poor, who mostly belong to tribal communities. Under the ambit of farm livelihoods and sustainable agriculture, the approach has been to create knowledge and awareness on livelihoods, initiate sectoral interventions on Agro Ecological Practices, Non-Timber Forest Produces (NTFP) & Livestock, aggregation, and value chain interventions. Therefore, the major focus has been on improving soil health, use of farmer saved seeds with required treatment and priming using locally prepared concoction, in-situ soil and water conservation, and use of non-chemical methods for pest and disease protection. The results have been phenomenal, with the adoption of sustainable agriculture, improved livestock management, sustainable NTFP collection and harvesting practices; and more importantly giving women the identify and status as “farmer”.





NRLM is promoting farm livelihoods through three components/sub-schemes viz.,

- (1) Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP),
- (2) Universalization of Farm Livelihoods Interventions in Intensive Blocks through SRLM Annual Action Plan; and
- 3) Value chain interventions.

7.1 Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP)

The Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) has been strengthening livelihoods by interventions in agro-ecological practices, improved livestock management, and sustainable Non-timber forest products (NTFP) collection and value addition. The value chain development interventions taken up under NRLM also cover on-going MKSP projects. Under the Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP), which is a sub-

component of the DAY-NRLM, 35.97 lakhs (3.6 million) farmers have been covered under the MKSP till March, 2019.

A total of 84 MKSP projects spread over across 24 States, 236 districts, 1316 blocks, and 30,807 villages are currently being implemented. The total outlay of the project is Rs. 1,284.08 Crores covering

around 35.97 lakh Mahila Kisans. Approximately 50% of the budget of all MKSP projects are devoted to training and capacity building of Community Professionals or CRPs and women farmers as well as for building their institutions. MKSP Annual Action Plans (AAPs) have been approved and implemented by SRLMs.

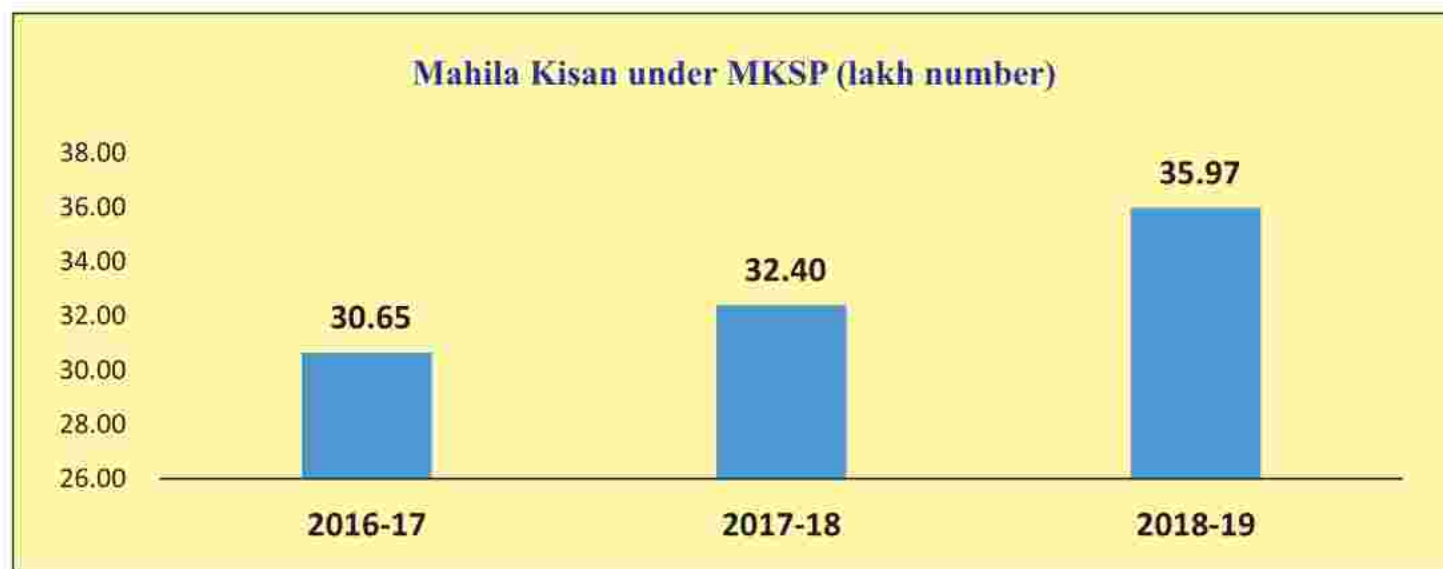


Figure 2 Year wise coverage of Mahila Kisans



Mahila Kisan during training on Agro Ecology

There has been a steady increase in the number of MahilaKisans supported over the years. There has been an increase by 11% in the number of MahilaKisans (from 32.4 lakh to 35.97 lakh).

The Mission has been promoting a sub-sector approach under both sustainable agriculture and NTFP. As part of this approach, producer groups and their federations are being promoted. Up to March, 2019, about 86,559 producer groups and 131 producer companies have been promoted under MKSP.

Table 2: State-wise MKSP Outreach: March 2019

Sr.	State	No. of projects sanctioned	Districts	Blocks	Villages/ hamlets	Mahila Kisans
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	14	16	427	9,699	13,01,107
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	-	-	-
3	Assam	2	7	14	140	14,549
4	Bihar	3	13	20	1,141	1,35,012
5	Chhattisgarh	2	12	19	437	60,972
6	Gujarat	2	4	9	373	25,484
7	Haryana	1	4	4	103	7,613
8	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	2	130	2,510
9	Jammu & Kashmir	1	-	-	-	-
10	Jharkhand	11	42	76	1,979	1,12,450
11	Karnataka	3	4	7	407	19,000
12	Kerala	4	14	152	1,873	4,01,118
13	Madhya Pradesh	5	12	17	702	44,415
14	Maharashtra	2	24	152	5,015	1,81,348
15	Meghalaya	1	3	4	16	1,600
16	Mizoram	1	2	4	72	2,000
17	Nagaland	1	-	-	-	-
18	Odisha	9	17	45	913	45,405
19	Puducherry	1	2	3	93	770
20	Rajasthan	2	20	37	1,246	78,138
21	Tamilnadu	2	3	10	166	16,800
22	Telangana	10	9	279	4,582	10,22,291
23	Uttar Pradesh	2	22	25	981	61,161
24	West Bengal	2	7	13	832	64,000
	Total	84#	238	1319	30900	3597743

Three projects sanctioned to Jammu & Kashmir in the year 2017-18 and Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh sanctioned in the year 2018-19 are yet to be commissioned by the States/UTs.

Total number of projects includes one multi State project being coordinated by Central Silk Board in five States Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Odisha, and West Bengal.

7.2 Greening Rural Development Initiatives

Greening rural initiatives aim at the following five outcomes:

- Improved natural resource conservation;
- increased efficiency of resource use;
- reduced negative environmental impacts;
- strengthened climate resilience of communities; and
- contribution to climate change mitigation.

As part of MKSP, the MoRD is promoting the following Green initiatives:

- Investing in regenerating natural resources: Mahila Kisan are being trained and capacitated to produce their own indigenous varieties of seeds and conserve and use them. Besides the natural resources like vermi-compost farming, NADEP, in situ moisture conservation and biological pests which are regenerative in nature and environment friendly are being promoted. Regeneration of farm produce is also being promoted under NTFP.
- Mobilizing and developing the capacities of community institutions to utilize the natural resources in a sustainable manner: Promotion of producer group and companies is being undertaken one of the priorities and till date 86,559 producer group and 131 Producer companies have been formed. These organizations serve as a platform through which Mahila Kisans are trained in various livelihood

activities. Agro-ecological practices that are climate resilient are also being promoted.

- Aggregating “small initiatives” in several locations to improve natural capital at the macro level: The Producer Groups and Companies help the farmers (Mahila Kisans) not only to aggregate their produce to reap economies of scale but also to add value to their product through sorting, grading and packaging.

7.3 Promotion of organic farming cluster

In the Union budget speech for financial year 2018-19, Hon'ble Finance Minister announced that organic farming would be promoted with the women farmers of the Self Help Groups (SHGs). From sustainable agricultural practices, organic farming is the next logical progression as it moves towards organic certification and marketing to enable farmers to get better market access.

During the year 2018-19, a total of 1,646 organic village clusters has been identified by 28 States /UTs where organic farming is to be developed. To develop the strategy for roll out of the organic villages cluster, consultations were held with State Rural Livelihood Missions (SRLMs), The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), National Centre of Organic Farming (NCOF), National Resource Persons, MKSP Partners, and industry experts. An advisory has been issued detailing out the procedure as indicated in (figure-2) about the whole process of cultivation, certification and marketing.

Laxmi Didi, the Pashu Sakhi from Keonjhar, Odisha

“I love to move around and help others. For new things I sometimes become skeptic. But I don't fear-Laxmi Mahanta”. Laxmi Mahanta resides with her family in Panposhi village of Budikapudi GP of Patna block, Keonjhar in Odisha. She is a SHG member and also works as a Pashu Sakhi. Agriculture and livestock are main livelihood sources of her family. She loves to move around and help others. After being selected as Pashu Sakhi by GPLF (Gram Panchayat Level Federation), initially she was skeptic but was never fearful. After getting training she became confident and excelled beyond her own expectation

Now she is giving medication and vaccination service of all small livestock in her own village and giving medication service like treatment during fever, diarrhea, delivery cases and castration in the whole GP. The vaccination for BYP is feasible in night time that is why she is not able to move to other villages for BYP vaccination. Other Didis' in respective villages have been trained to give that service. Now she is able to earn on an average Rs. 4000/- to Rs.5 000/- in each month throughout the year. She says, to have a credibility in the locality and to have a significant income as a Pashu Sakhi one has to be skilled enough in medication also. The local LI and VS have acknowledged her work. She also helps the LI during vaccination of large ruminants in her own village.

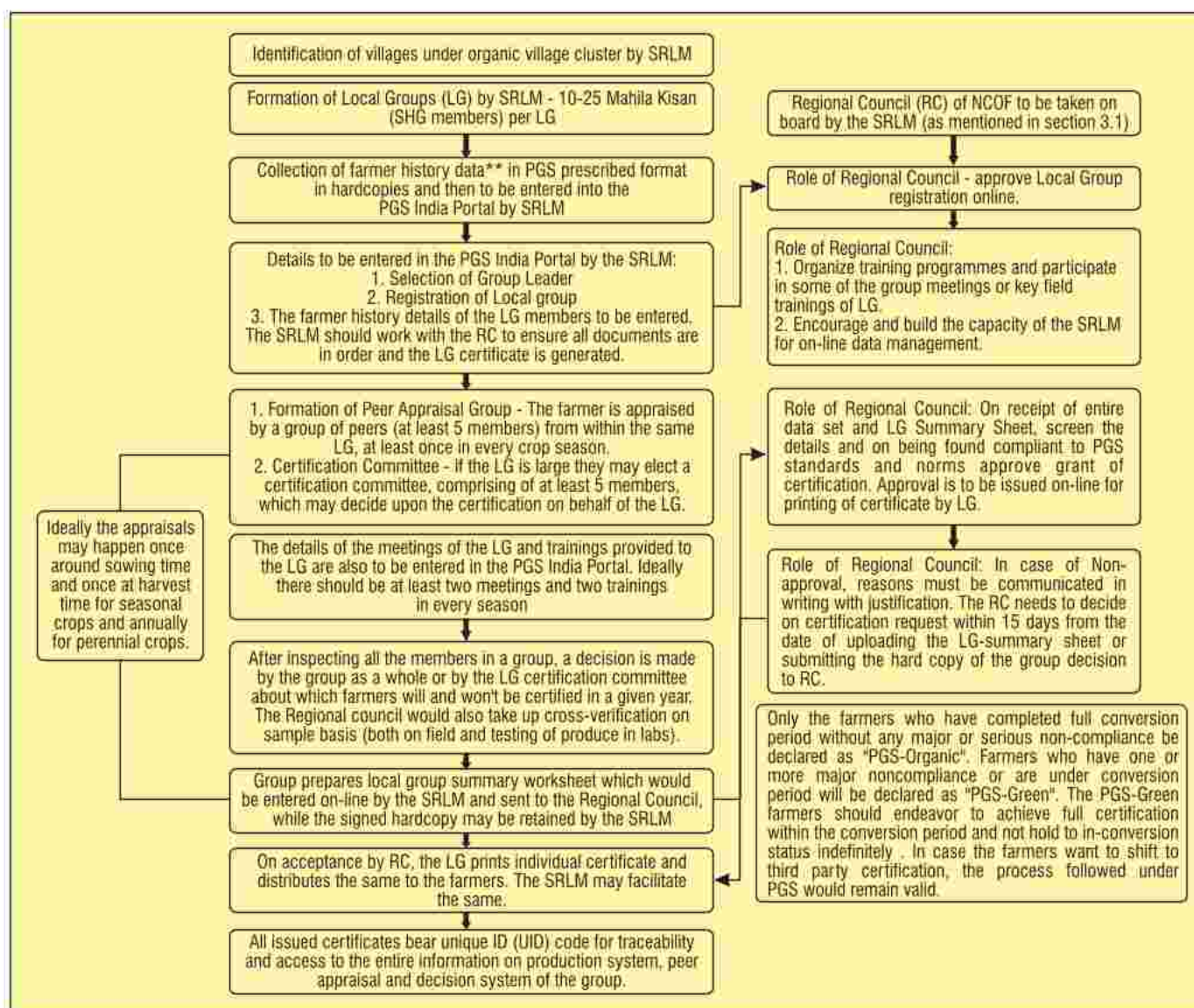


Figure 3 : Process of Organic farming and Certification by DAY-NRLM

The States would implement the organic village clusters in a phased manner. The implementation strategy would be to support Self Help Group (SHG) members under DAY-NRLM having agriculture as core livelihoods to take organic farming and certification. The States have planned to take up the development of organic village clusters under SRLM Annual Action Plan, and development of organic village clusters would also be taken up by the States under **MKSP Annual Action Plan (MKSPAAP)**.

Convergence have been made with the Ministry of Agriculture to leverage support in under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) for organic

farming. To support in roll-out of training and capacity building in the States, 18 NRPs have been taken onboard.

7.4 Universalization of Farm Livelihoods Interventions in Intensive Blocks through SRLM Annual Action Plan

NRLM is promoting sustainable agriculture, NTFP and livestock in intensive blocks as part of Annual Action Plans (AAPs). Under sustainable agriculture, the focus is on increasing productivity of existing crops, food and nutrition security, apart from enhancing net income through NPM (Non-chemical

Pest Management) practices for a diversified poly crop model. Under NTFP, the SRLMs are focusing on building the capacity of the NTFP dependent communities on imbibing scientific harvesting, post-harvesting practices, value addition and market linkages. In respect of livestock, NRLM is focusing on reducing morbidity and mortality of livestock by delivering livestock and animal husbandry extension services at the doorstep of the SHG member households. It may be noted that farm livelihood interventions are household-centric, having strong focus on building capacity of the target community through the engagement of Community Resource Persons (CRPs), known as KrishiSakhis, PashuSakhis and Van Sakhis. For farm livelihoods interventions under SRLM-AAP during the year 2018-19, a total 31 States / UTs have targeted to cover around 24 lakhs Mahila Kisan in 1,002 intensive blocks. It has also been targeted to establish 5,464 number of Custom Hiring Centres out of which a total of 3602 Custom Hiring Centres established under SRLM AAP. Till March '19, a total of 20.83 lakhs mahila kisan have already been identified by the States / UTs for farm livelihoods interventions.

7.5 Value Chain Development under Special Fund and MKSP

Building market linkages through a value chain

development approach is an important strategy being pursued by the Mission. The Mission has brought a strong focus on sub sector approach under its various farm based livelihoods initiatives and has been working steadily to promote value chains on sustainable agriculture and NTFP through formation of Producers' Groups and subsequently organizing the producers' groups into their higher level federations. In addition to producer groups and companies promoted under MKSP, 13 Producers' Companies have been promoted under the value chain projects sanctioned to States which are sanctioned under dedicated fund and innovation fund. The total number of target Mahila Kisans are 2,42,149 and the coverage has been 1,24,000 till March 2019. The number of blocks targeted are 140, and in 93 blocks the work has been started. The number of PCs to be promoted are 21 and the achievement has been 13 so far.

Annexure-X

In the most important sector of agro horticulture and livestock rearing, there has been over achievement with the targets. The Producer Companies targeted would be operational by the end of the financial year. The focus has been on commodities which have a longer shelf life and or have established value chains such as dairy, translating into maximum profits for the Mahila Kisan.

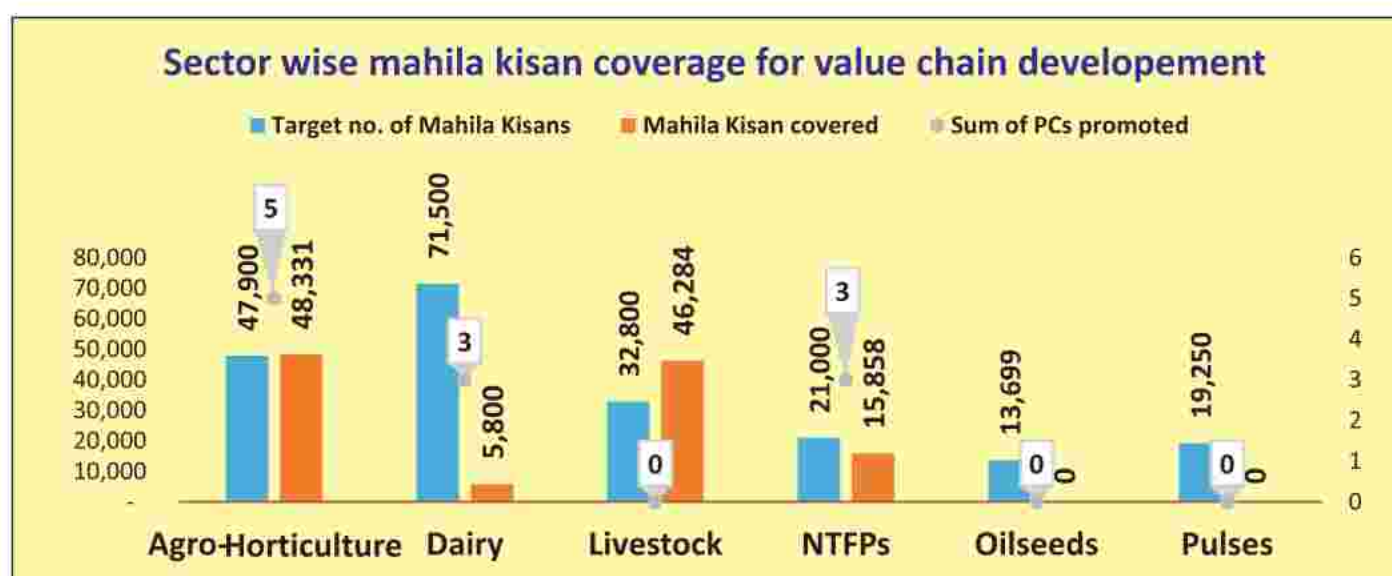


Figure 4: Sector wise coverage of women farmers for value chain development

The details of the projects sanctioned to States are provided in Table 4. NDDDB Dairy Services (NDS) has been taken on board as NSO to support the states in setting up Mahila Milk Producer Companies (MMPC). Three MMPCs have been established in Madhya Pradesh and Bihar with the support from NDS. The total

amount approved for the component is Rs.257.45 crore. Three Mahila Milk Producers Companies (MMPC) have been operationalised in Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. The two MMPC in Madhya Pradesh have reached an average milk procurement of 3000 LPD and 5000 LPD.

Rising on Rice through SRI

Smt. Sharmila Manki is a member of Baba Bhairav Mahila Mandal of village Pungora in Ghatsila block of Jharkhand. Under MKSP programme she was oriented on rice cultivation adopting SRI techniques by RDA (NGO) in Ghatsila. After the training, she has undertaken SRI cultivation in two acres of land. Although she was oriented on non-chemical way of cultivation, her problem was to get adequate quantity of organic manure and bio-pesticides for her farm. She has stated to prepare NADEP compost in her backyard through construction of a NADEP pit through convergence with MGNREGA. She treats the seeds with Bijamrut and applies neemasthra, agniasthra and garlic-chilli paste in case of pest attack. She also prepare and use Ghan-jeevamurt for supply of additional nutrient to rice crops. Adopting the above non-chemical practices and SRI technique she could enhance her produce to 22 quintals per acre from merely 14 quintals per acre. This was followed by cultivation of vegetables in one acre of land once paddy is harvested. Both the intervention resulted a net family income of Rs. 1,10,000 per year. This has enhanced her confidence on non-chemical way of cultivation.

An Advisory Committee comprising eminent experts has been set-up to provide guidance for the promotion of Producers' Enterprises under the Mission. Capacity building is an important component to strengthen the capacity of the SRLMs for implementing value chain interventions. Therefore, trainings have been organized for more than 60 SRLM staff drawn from 10 states on Value Chain Analysis and Business Planning by the National Resource Persons.

Value Chain Support Cell: In order to strengthen the capacities of SRLMs to plan and implement commodity value chain intervention, MoRD has set up a value chain support cell with TechnoServe providing technical support services. Up to March, 2019, four proposals (Assam, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh) have been developed with the support of Value Chain Support Cell.

Maximizing production in small farms for livelihoods

Punki Tudu, the tribal women farmer and member of Baba Bhairav Mahila Mandal (SHG) from Pungora village under Ghatsila block of East Singhbhum district, Jharkhand has undertaken round the year vegetable cultivation for her family's livelihoods in backyard land. Five years back, she was practicing chemical way of cultivation of vegetable, where she found the input cost is very high for this small piece of land. At that time the input cost was Rs.2500, which comprises of Rs.500 for hybrid seed, Rs.1000 for fertilizer, Rs.300 for pesticides and Rs.700 for irrigation. Through the intervention under MKSP, she has undergone training on preparation of organic manures, bio-pesticides and botanicals. She has also learned about soil, and how to enhance soil fertility using farm waste, NADEP compost, use of Azola etc. Similarly she learned preparation of several botanical decoction using various locally available leaves like neem, karanj, dhatura, sitaphal etc.

After being capacitated, she has decided to adopt non-chemical way of cultivation of vegetables. By adopting the sustainable agriculture practices, she has reduced the cost of cultivation by Rs.1500 for each crop cycle. Currently she harvests vegetables 3-4 times in a year. By selling these vegetables she earns an average of Rs.7,000 per month. According to her the input cost of cultivation of vegetables has been reduced, the soil health has been increased, the price of vegetables also increased one and half times and the family health is maintained. Looking after the success of non-chemical way of cultivation, she has adopted SRI method of cultivation of Rice in one acre of land. She could able to increase the production of rice from 12 quintals to 20 quintals. Due to increase in family income for last three years, she has now providing nursing education to her two daughters at Hyderabad.

Capacity Building Architecture

Developing the capacity of the targeted Mahila Kissan is one of the key areas under farm livelihoods interventions. Hence, a network of community resource persons (Krishi Sakhi, Pashu Sakhi, Van Sakhi etc.) are being created at village level. To build the capacity across the level from mission staff to CRP to Mahila

Kissan, a very strong three-tier capacity building initiative is being implemented. Under the initiative, at the national level, resource persons known as National Resource Persons (NRPs) have been empanelled by NIRD for supporting Farm Livelihood. At national level, 108 NRPs have been empanelled for supporting thematic areas of Sustainable Agriculture, Livestock, NTFP & organic farming village cluster.

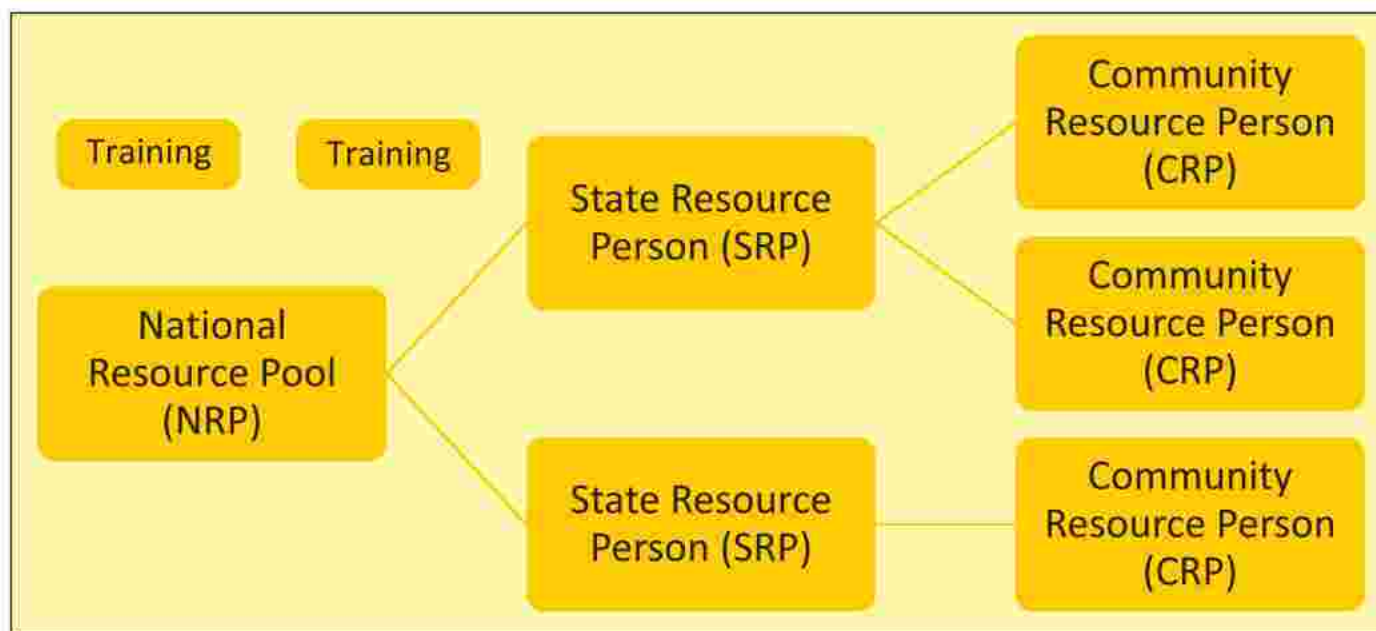


Figure 5: Three tier Capacity Building Architecture for Sustainable Agriculture and Livestock

The extension mechanism has improved because the deployment of Community Resource Persons (CRPs), who have been extremely beneficial in promotion of low cost agro ecological practices, livestock rearing, and fisheries. In the context of DAY-NRLM, the National Resource Persons (NRPs) have been selected and are engaged on as when need basis to impart the knowledge and topics related to the farm livelihoods. The NRPs are expected to be the knowledge gatherer, content developers, and trainers for the State Resource Persons (SRPs). The second layer of service delivery would be from the SRPs to the Community Resource Persons (CRPs). The CRPs are envisaged to be the last mile delivery mechanism for building the capacity of the community. As CRPs are one of the most important part of the capacity building initiative, it would be required to provide sufficient time to train

them. The farm livelihoods team has empanelled a number of qualified and competent Resource Persons at all the National and State levels by putting a framework to select, train, and routinely verify their credentials for timely support. A detailed handbook for training purposes has been developed and will be made available soon.

The farm livelihood team with the support of NRPs, finalized the training content, training module and training tools for sustainable agriculture and livestock. The training module consists of 6-day classroom sessions and 2 days Field Sessions. State Resource Pool consist senior members of livelihood team, staff from MKSP partners and individual consultants engaged by the SRLMs.

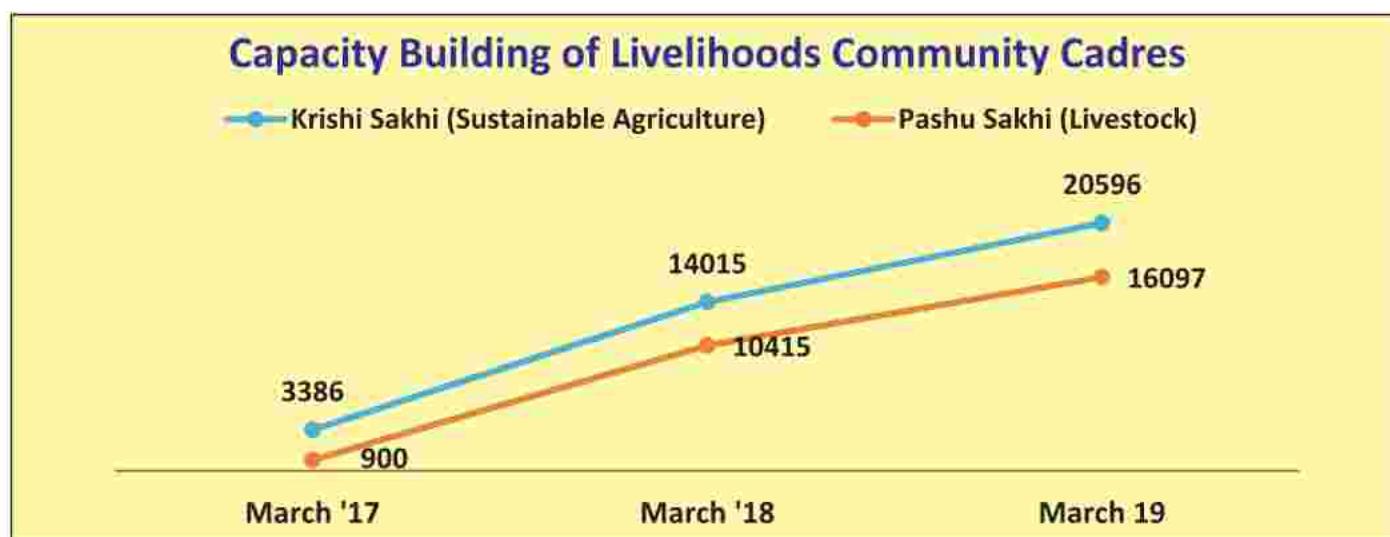


Figure 6: Capacity building activities.

Up to March 2019, 17 rounds of SRP trainings were completed covering a total 766 SRPs **from 16 states** (384 in Sustainable Agriculture and 382 in livestock from Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Bihar, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal). As part of the training, continuous assessment of SRPs was undertaken to grade and certify them such that they conduct the CRP training. Post SRP training, the SRLMs conducted CRP training using a systematically prepared training tools.

7.6 DAY-NRLM Support Organizations

NRLM is Building partnerships with various stakeholders for improving effectiveness of the implementation of the livelihood interventions. The partners are emerging as sector support organizations in diversified livelihood sub sectors. These organizations are in a position to support the SRLMs in project formulation, providing implementation support and in training and capacity building of SRLM staff, CRP and community.

Table 3: DAY-NRLM Support Organizations

Sector	Organization	Key Support areas
Livelihoods	PRADAN	Knowledge management, Identifying successful replicable models, capacity building
TASAR Value Chain Development	Central Silk Board	Developing pro poor Tasar value chain up to pre cocoon stage
Dairy Value Chain Development	NDDDB Dairy Services	Developing Dairy value chain through promotion of Producers' Company
Livelihoods	Digital Green	Developing ICT based Training and Capacity building architecture
Tasar Value Chain development	Tasar Development Foundation	Developing pro poor Tasar value chain up to pre cocoon stage

An MoU has also been signed with FAO to support the livelihoods team in establishing a good practice learning center, strengthening of vertical up-scaling and establishment of MIS to support rural livelihoods.

7.7 Farm Livelihoods MIS

The Farm Livelihoods MIS (mksp.gov.in) has been developed to capture the livelihoods information from the household level. The MIS has been synchronized with the NRLM MIS to ensure that the base data of the SHG members is maintained, while to eliminating duplication of effort. The Livelihoods MIS has a robust structure and is being adopted by the SRLMs to track the livelihoods interventions and its impact. Till March '18, profiles of 29 lakhs MahilaKisan of 20 States and 31,079 livelihoods CRPs of 24 States have been uploaded in the MIS.

7.8 Sustainable Livelihoods and Adaptation to Climate Change Project (SLACC):

The Ministry has been implementing "Sustainable Livelihoods and Adaptation to Climate Change (SLACC)" Project with support from Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) of Global Environment Facility (GEF), under NRLM. This project aims to improve the adaptive capacity of the rural poor through enabling adoption of climate change resilient agriculture practices so as to reduce the risks in agriculture based livelihoods of the poor.

Till March 2018, the SLACC project is being implemented in 200 villages in the states of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. While SLACC's outreach is limited to two states, its successful implementation is expected to pave the way for scaling-up and mainstreaming 'climate resilient livelihoods' into the core livelihood interventions of NRLM at the national scale.

On June 29, 2018 the project was restructured to include (i) Change in funding pattern of the grant from 75:25 to 60:40 between the Central Government and State Government under DAY-NRLM, (ii) Appreciation in the exchange rate of USD; and (iii) Extension of the closing date for the project by 18 months, i.e., from the original closing date 30 June 2018 to 31 December

2019. The restructuring allows the project to have two additional Kharif cropping seasons for scaling-up the successes to 300 additional villages under the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM).

Due to the dollar appreciation and change in the funding pattern, the project outlay has increased from Rs. 61.00 Crores to Rs. 78.43 Crore. Keeping the revised project outlay of the project, MORD has approved the action plans submitted by the states including deepening and continuation of activities in the existing 200 villages and to expand the geographical coverage of the project and to take up 433 additional villages (150 additional villages in MP and 283 additional villages in Bihar) in the existing 8 SLACC Blocks. In all SLACC project will be implemented in 633 villages, by end of the extended period i.e. till 31st December 2019.

The project has prepared the Climate Change Adaptation Plan (CCAP) of all the 200 villages, scaling up adoption of CCA technologies, dissemination of weather data and crop advisories, establishment of farm machinery hiring centers and soil testing labs, and, community-based irrigation structures. The project till date has capacitated more than 8000 farmers, who are demonstrating climate resilient agricultural practices. Climate Change Adaptation Planning Toolkit has been developed and roll-out. Besides, several IEC materials, documents on good agricultural practices and a Facebook page (<https://www.facebook.com/slacc.mord.in/>) have been developed and regularly being updated. Collaborations with premier research institutes at national and regional level are initiated and MoUs are in the process of being signed with SRLMs, to assist the farmers in a sustainable manner.

8. Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme

Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP), the sub-scheme under DAY-NRLM has the

objective of helping SHG and their family members to set-up small enterprises in the non-farm sector. SVEP aims to support rural entrepreneurs by developing an eco-system for supporting small businesses in rural areas. The eco-system comprises of a cadre of Community Resource Persons-Enterprise Promotion (CRP-EP) who will provide business support services to entrepreneurs. This support consists of identifying business ideas, preparation of business plans, accessing loans, marketing of products and services, maintaining accounts and inputs for taking business decisions. Other components of the eco-system comprise of training and capacity building of entrepreneurs, seed capital for enterprises through a dedicated Community Enterprise Fund (CEF), marketing support for products and services and setting up a Block Resource Centre (BRC), the dedicated centre at the block level for supporting enterprise promotion.

SVEP has been designed to leverage the Community Based Organizations (CBOs) like SHGs, Village Organizations (VOs), Cluster Level Federations (CLFs) and Block Level Federations (BLFs) setup in the blocks. These institutions have a role in creating awareness, identification of potential entrepreneurs, vetting of business plans and monitoring of various activities. SVEP implementation relies on creating a dedicated structure of resources besides utilizing the existing NRLM structure. An exclusive team comprising of block anchors, mentors and Block Programme Managers (BPM)-SVEP at the block level with a clear understanding of business dynamics and entrepreneurship helps in implementing SVEP. The cadre of CRP-EPs to support the entrepreneurs is also placed at the village level. SVEP adopts a saturated approach for enterprise formation and activities are focused in a geographical area of a block.

Proposals are approved under SVEP in two steps. SRLMs identify the potential blocks based on factors like extent of poverty, presence of CBOs, performance in

financial intermediation etc. and submit supplementary Annual Action Plans (AAPs) which are approved by the EC of MoRD. Subsequently, a Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the block is prepared that clearly identifies the potential sectors for enterprise development, number of enterprises, and requirement of CRP-EPs etc. DPR guides the implementation of the project in the block.

The scheme was approved on 6th May, 2015 and the proposals were invited from the state governments during 2015-16. DPRs preparation, approvals and fund release started in 2016-17. The enterprise formation started during 2017-18. As on 31st March, 2019, SVEP is being implemented in 153 blocks across 23 States. The DPRs for SVEP have been approved in 108 blocks and 1.76 lakh enterprises are to be formed in the 4-year project period.

Till 31st March, 2019, the total funds approved under SVEP projects is Rs. 57,226 lakhs of which the central share is Rs. 35,154 lakhs. Of this, an amount of Rs. 23,000 lakhs has been released as central share to the States.

As on 31st March, 2019 enterprise formation has started in 108 blocks and 50,771 enterprises have been formed.



Rope making under SVEP

Table 3: State wise Enterprise formation under SVEP

No.	State	Total Enterprises formed as on 31 st March, 2019
1	Andhra Pradesh	4,867
2	Bihar	7,056
3	Chhattisgarh	4,937
4	Gujarat	624
5	Haryana	2,140
6	Jammu & Kashmir	871
7	Jharkhand	4,110
8	Kerala	3,607
9	Madhya Pradesh	5,078
10	Maharashtra	3,345
11	Meghalaya	0
12	Nagaland	2,526
13	Odisha	3,500
14	Punjab	146
15	Rajasthan	2,004
16	Tamilnadu	0
17	Telangana	1,115
18	Uttar Pradesh	2,765
19	West Bengal	2,080
	Total	50,771

9. Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY)

Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY), the sub-scheme under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) provides safe, affordable and community monitored transport services to rural areas. The vehicles under AGEY are owned and operated by members of Self-Help Group (SHG) networks. It connects remote villages with services and amenities including access to markets, education and health besides providing livelihood opportunities to SHG members.

The vehicles are funded through the Community Investment Fund (CIF) provided by DAY-NRLM to the Community Based Organization (CBOs)

of the SHG network. The CBOs either purchase the vehicle and lease it to the SHG members or provide interest free loans to SHG members for purchasing vehicles. The vehicle could be either e-rickshaw, 3-wheeler or 4-wheeler. The maximum amount that can be supported is Rs. 6.50 lakh. In cases where the CBO purchases the vehicle and rents it out to SHGs, an additional amount of Rs. 2.00 lakh is provided for insurance and maintenance cost for the entire duration of the project.

250 blocks have been identified in the pilot phase for implementation with each block being provided a maximum of six vehicles. The factors like backwardness, lack of transportation link and sustainability of service are considered while identifying the blocks and routes.

The scheme which was launched in Aug, 2017 and as on 31st March, 2019, proposals have been approved from 20 states. As on 31st March 2019, 16 States are implementing the programme covering 114 districts; 714 vehicles are operational in 160 blocks.



10. MIS and M&E

NRLM has a comprehensive M&E system to facilitate evidence-based decision making, monitoring, evaluation and learning. The system provides continuous feedback to the Mission management and

community institutions on the progress and quality of implementation of all Mission activities and facilitates informed decision making, mid-course corrections and adaptations. The system is also intended to assess the contribution of the Mission to rural poverty reduction, livelihoods promotion, empowerment and quality of life and well-being of the rural poor. The comprehensive M&E system of NRLM is posited on three key pillars viz.,

- Transaction-based SHG digital accounting system;
- Evaluation/assessment comprising baseline and follow-up studies, impact assessment studies; and
- Monitoring including process monitoring and documentation of best practices and creation of incentives for best performing community institutions.

10.1 Transaction-Based SHG Digital Accounting System (TBSDAS)

SHG Transaction Module: A significant progress has been made towards the establishment of a comprehensive transaction-based system in FY 2018-19, with the technical support of NIC and an external service provider. An application (both android and web-based) has been designed and developed to capture total transaction details of SHGs. The application was piloted during January '17 in 8 states. As of Mar'19, 26 states have started the implementation of the SHG-transaction module in about 2084 intensive blocks. Nearly 6.79 lakh SHGs across these blocks have adopted the TBSDAS. All states are required to gradually switch over to the transaction-based system in the coming years.

The State Missions of *Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, and Andhra Pradesh*, which have their own transaction-based system continue with their systems. The states of Rajasthan and Jharkhand have successfully developed the web services for data integration with the national MIS. Once the transaction-based system is implemented in all blocks, the monthly

progress report (MPR) module will be linked to the transaction system and the Mission would be able to generate disaggregated reports for all levels. Thus, one can drill-down up to the SHG level for all types of reports. A few output reports have been developed from the transactional data and can be accessed at (cbotrans.nrlm.gov.in). Efforts are also being made to design and develop transaction-based VO and CLF modules. These modules are being finalized and will be made available shortly for pilot-testing and roll out.

The modules which are currently available and used in the national MIS are:

- **SHG Profile Database Module:** This module facilitates uploading of basic details of all SHGs including Aadhar numbers of SHG-members and the bank account details. As of March 2019, about 55.1 lakh SHG profiles are available in NRLM MIS.
- **VO and CLF Profile Module:** This module enables all Mission units to upload basic details of all VOs and CLFs promoted, including their bank account details. The profiles of 2.08 lakh VOs and nearly 16369 CLFs are available on the National MIS.
- **Capacity Building and Training Module:** This module has been designed to capture information training and capacity building provided to Mission staff, CRPs, trainers, livelihood resource persons, MBKs, BKs and other types of social capital.
- **HR Module:** This module facilitates collection of basic details of all Mission staff including their qualifications, thematic area, experience, date of joining and exit from the Mission, where applicable. As per MIS data, profiles of about 28,000 staff are available on the portal.
- **Community Cadre Profile Module:** This module has been designed to capture profiles of all community cadres engaged by the Mission units as well as the community institutions in the intensive blocks. About 2.35 lakh community cadre profiles are available on the MIS portal.

- **Fund Disbursement Module:** This module facilitates tracking of information on Mission funds provided to community institutions. This has also been designed to facilitate online application, sanction and disbursal of funds to the community institutions in a transparent manner.
- **Commodity Module:** This module has been designed to collect information on 5 to 10 key commodities which have potential for livelihood development from each intensive block. A total of 16820 commodities have been identified across 2953 intensive blocks.
- **Monthly Progress Report Module:** As design and development of a full-blown transaction-based system is a lengthy process, a monthly progress report module is currently being used to capture progress of the Mission on different parameters at monthly intervals. Information from the community institutions is collected and uploaded at the block level, using this module on a monthly basis. Information collected through this module as well as others are used to generate a series of reports listed below:
 - SHG Profile based reports 'G'-series (13);
 - MPR based reports 'R-series' (22);
 - Exception Reports (6);
 - Fund disbursement Reports (19);
 - Federation Report (2);
 - HR reports (4);
 - Capacity Building and training report (3);
 - Community Cadre Profile Module (4); and
 - Commodity Module (6)

All these reports are automatically generated at monthly intervals and can be accessed from the Mission portal (www.aajeevika.gov.in).

10.2 Evaluation/Assessment Studies

Support for Multi-state Impact Evaluation

Study: The 3ie and the World Bank supported Multi-state impact evaluation study is under progress. The study based on a survey of 27,000 house holds across 9 states viz., Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, MP, Odisha, Rajasthan, UP and West Bengal is being launched. The data collection is expected to be completed by July 2019 and the final report is expected to be furnished by September 2019

Mid-term Evaluation of Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP): A Mid-term Evaluation of the SVEP has been commissioned. The objective of the evaluation is to assess the early outcomes of the programme for improving the design and strategy of implementation. The survey will be conducted in 6 states viz., Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Maharashtra and Nagaland. The MoRD has hired the services of Quality Council of India (QCI) for conducting the study. The agency is expected to complete study by September, 2019.

Impact Evaluation of Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP): The study on impact evaluation of MKSP is being undertaken to track the project level outcomes as well as Mahila Kisan household level changes. The study is also expected to account for the factors contributing to the changes at the village level and woman farmer/ household level. The sample for study is being drawn from 10 states covering nearly 500 villages and about 7,000 households. The MoRD has contracted the services of M/s Nielsen India Pvt Ltd for conducting the study. The agency is expected to complete study by October, 2019.

Impact Assessment of J&K SRLM: The MoRD has contracted the services of IRMA to assess the impact of J&K SRLM. The J&K SRLM has been provided a special package of assistance to cover two-thirds of the rural households. The study is expected to assess the impact of the special package on geographical coverage of the Mission, impact of different components of the Mission in general and financial inclusion in particular. More particularly, the study is

expected to examine the impact of the Mission on bank loan utilization, asset creation, income and employment generation and social harmony. The study is likely to throw insights into the preparedness of the state Mission to implement the Special Package for the next 4 years. The draft report has already been submitted and the final report is expected to be furnished by 15th June 2019.

10.3 Monitoring and Review

Performance Review of the State Missions:

The MoRD conducts quarterly review of the performance of the State Missions. The review is based on the progress of each SRLM in different components. The progress data required for the review is collected from the MIS. The quarterly performance is assessed against the targets set in the approved Annual Action Plan of the states. The quarterly review of performance helps in the identification of gaps in implementation and facilitates provision of support required to the states.

Thematic Studies: A few thematic studies were initiated during FY 2017-18. These studies are being carried out by National Resource Persons or third party agencies. The M&E unit is providing technical support required for these studies. The following studies have been completed-

- Report on Financial Inclusion; and
- Assessment of Value Chain Interventions and sectoral investments: Draft report submitted.

The following qualitative studies are currently in-progress:

- Quality and sustainability of Community Institutions;
- An Assessment of Social Inclusion promoted under NRLM;
- Analysis of Loans borrowed and used by SHG-members;
- Assessment of Interest Subvention processes; and
- A study of Banking Correspondent Agent (BCA) model.

Scheme of National Awards for Best Performing VOs and SHGs: The Mission has designed a Scheme of National Awards for best performing SHGs and VOs selected through a rigorous process. SHGs and VOs selected for the award are given cash prize and citation in a special function organized in Delhi. Each SHG selected for the National Award is given a citation and a cash award of Rs. 100,000/-. Each VO selected is given a cash award of Rs. 2,00,000/- in addition to the citation. The award function for FY 2018-19 was organized in May, 2018 for the VOs at Ranchi and for SHGs in June, 2018 at Delhi.

11. Workshops Conducted During FY - 2018-19

Workshop on reviewing the performance & preparation of state specific action plans for IBCB-SISD component: Two 3-days regional workshops were organized during 20-22nd June'18 at NIRDPR, Hyderabad and 09-11 July'18 at PUSA, New Delhi with the State Project Managers and Project Managers of IB, CB and Social development. During this workshop, the participants have discussed about IBCB Strategy, roll-out of Transaction Based SHG digital accounting systems and developed state specific action plans.

Workshop on reviewing the performance & preparation of State specific action plan for Gender component: A 2-days' workshop was conducted from 16-17 July, 2018 at NIRDPR, Hyderabad with Gender NRPs and SRLM Social development staff and discussed about mainstreaming of gender and preparation of the gender roll-out plan.

Workshop on preparation of training modules on VO & CLF Standard Operational Procedures (SOP): A workshop was conducted from 13-19th August' 2018 at NIRDPR, Hyderabad with the representatives of SRLMs and National Resource Persons (NRP) for development of VO and CLF SOP training modules and preparation of training action plans.

FNHW Regional Workshops: Two Regional Workshops on Food Nutrition Health and WASH were

conducted from 7-11th August 2018 at Ranchi by JSLPS, Ranchi and 23-27 October 2018 at Patna by JEEVIKA, Bihar. The representatives from 15 SRLMs have participated in the workshops. The main objective of the workshop was to orient the SRLMs on best practices adopted by various institutions and finalization of state specific strategies and action plans. The partner organisations viz., PCI, UNICEF and CARE have shared their programme strategies and the impact of the programme with all the participants.

National Workshop on Social Inclusion: A 4 day workshop on Social inclusion was organized from 7th-11th October 2018 at Chennai by Tamil Nadu SRLM where participants from 12 states and NRPs have participated actively in the programme. The main purpose of the workshop is to understand the elderly and PWD inclusion strategy of TNSRLM and support the SRLMs to develop their states social inclusion plan.

Aajeevika Evam Kaushal Vikas Mela, a National event at Ranchi, Jharkhand

The Government of India and the Government of Jharkhand have organized a National Event of Aajeevika Evam Kaushal Vikas Mela in Ranchi on May 5, 2018. The Mela was inaugurated by the Honourable Chief Minister of Jharkhand, Shri Raghubar Das; and Shri Narendra Singh Tomar, the Minister for Rural Development, Panchayati Raj and Mines, Government of India.

Other key dignitaries who participated in the event were Shri. Neelkanth Singh Munda, Honourable Minister for Rural Development, Government of Jharkhand; and Shri Amarjeet Sinha, Secretary for Rural Development, Government of India.

The Gram Swaraj Abhiyan implemented from 14th April to 5th May, 2018 culminated into the Aajeevika Evam Kaushal Vikas Mela celebrated on May 5th 2018. This was a joint initiative by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) and Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MoSDE), Government of India. The Gram Swaraj Abhiyan, undertaken under the name of “*Sabka Saath, Sabka*

Gaon, Sabka Vikas”, was organized to promote social harmony, spread awareness about pro-poor initiatives of government, reach out to poor households to enroll them in different schemes of the Government of India as also to obtain their feedback on various welfare programme. Focus was given on SHG led initiatives, generating awareness amongst women's collectives and youth about Government programmes, and especially about their entitlements. Best performing Village Organisations were in this event.

Annual National Write-Shop 2019: The seventh Annual National Write-Shop and regional write shop are expected to be conducted in the month of January-February, 2019 at three locations to cover all states/UTs. This will be an opportunity and space for all State Missions to come together as a team, collectively reflect, take stock, deliberate on emerging directions, challenges and finalize the required guidelines and protocols for augmenting the implementations of the DAY-NRLM in the state. Besides this, the guidelines, template for preparation of Annual Action Plan 2019-20 will be discussed. The expected participants include SMDs/CEOs, COOs/Additional CEOs, State Mission Managers/Managers from all key themes such as HR, IB-CB, SI-SD, Financial Inclusion, M&E/MIS, Livelihoods, and Finance from States and Union Territories.

12 Social Inclusion and Social Development:

12.1. Gender mainstreaming in DAY-NRLM

DAY-NRLM believes that gender mainstreaming should feature in its framework, systems, institutions and processes to achieve sustainable social, economic and political goals that have direct/indirect impact on the quality of life indicators of the community. DAY-NRLM mobilizes poor women in general and undertakes special mobilization efforts for reaching women in exploitative situations/occupations in particular (like single women, divorced, separated, survivors of violence, trafficked women, Devdasi, HIV+ve women, etc.).

- In order to undertake gender mainstreaming, DAY-NRLM has developed gender protocols, manuals and modules and circulated to all state missions for adoption.
- A 11 member pool of National Resource Persons (NRPs) were empanelled, oriented and allocated to the all the states. The state missions have developed the resource persons pool at different levels viz., state, district and block and trained them on the concepts of gender, integration of gender in DAY-NRLM, institutional mechanisms to be developed, preparation of gender action plan and its integration in vulnerability reduction plan etc.
- A national level Gender Operational strategy has been developed and shared with all the state missions and requested them to prepare their state specific gender operational strategy to implement gender interventions in a systematic and sustainable manner.
- Currently 16 state missions viz., Nagaland, Tripura, Manipur, Mizoram, Assam, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Odisha, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Kerala and Gujarat have initiated implementation of gender interventions. The key achievements in Gender component are as follows:
 - o The State Specific Gender Operational strategy were prepared by 4 states Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Nagaland. The remaining 12 states are in the process of developing the operational strategies.
 - o Creation of State, district and block level resource pool and training was completed in 6 states.
 - o JSLPS has been putting concerted efforts in the implementation of gender interventions. So far, they have trained 338 BRPs and 921 VO Social Action committee members and identified 7314 Gender Point persons
 - o JSLPS has been working Anti-human trafficking and witch hunting issues. The state has identified 700 women who are branded as witch and supported them in accessing their entitlement's and bringing them into SHG fold. The state has also conducted series of workshops with NGOs/CSOs, line departments, CLFs/BLFs for exploring the type of support they could extend to Witch hunting survivors.
 - o Chhattisgarh SRLM has developed and trained 60 master trainers and initiated restructuring of VO Social Action committees.
 - o Madhya Pradesh SRLM has completed training to CLFs. Major issues identified by CLFs are availability of drinking water, alcoholism and domestic violence, reduction of drudgery of women in collection of water, fuel, fodder, menstrual hygiene etc. The key SMMU and DMMU Mission staff have been trained in integration of gender in NRLM.
 - o West Bengal SRLM has formed state resource group comprising of Sight Savers, Landessa, UNICEF, CINI and Department of Women & Child Development. They would be focusing on early marriages. They have initiated work with survivors of trafficking and women engaged in commercial sex work. They have been trying to bring them under SHG fold.
 - o Assam SRLM has trained 160 mission staff, CRPs and 6 cluster level federations (CLFs) comprising of 60 executive members on gender concepts and integration of gender in DAY-NRLM. They are focusing on the issues of adolescent children, violence against women and drudgery of work for

- o women as part of their operational strategy.
- o Tripura SRLM has also trained 125 mission staff and 89 CRPs. Major issue focused are, low work participation of women, inadequate number of teachers, inaccessibility of anganwadis', lack of access to entitlements and consumption of alcohol and incidence of domestic violence.
- o Nagaland-SRLM has completed training for 127 mission staff and trained 940 community resource persons and would be training 24 village level organisations in 9 districts. They would be focusing on the aspect of education, mainly enrolment and retention in education.
- o Rajasthan-SRLM has trained its SMMU mission staff, 110 CRPs and 22 cluster level federations (CLF) and 200 executive committee and social action committee members. They are focusing on the issues of malnourishment, infant mortality, maternal mortality, drop-out from education, anaemia, adolescent girl's education and menstrual hygiene, etc.
- o Odisha SRLM has trained all key DMMU mission staff and they are focusing on the issues of health and nutrition in their operational strategy. They would be focusing on reduction of malnourishment and anaemia among women, 100% institutional delivery, reduction in drop-out rate of girls and transgender from education and open-defecation-free villages.
- o Maharashtra SRLM has trained all its key SMMU Staff and are in the process of developing the state specific operational strategy. They have been working on Anti-human trafficking issues in two blocks.

- o Gujarat- SRLM has just initiated the activities and currently working on customizing the existing material and modules.

12.2 Food, Nutrition, Health, Sanitation and WASH (FNHW) interventions:

The Ministry of Rural Development is one of the key Ministries supporting the POSHAN Abhiyaan. The MoRD, MoWCD, MoHFW have jointly issued an advisory on 17th January, 2018 recommending the key areas and modalities to involve SHGs and Village Organisations in health and nutrition related activities for enhancing the nutritional status of women and children. These are follows:

- Convergence through Village, health, Sanitation and Nutrition Day (VHSND)
- Convergence for Behavioural Change and Communication
- Convergence for Monitoring and Management of Nutritional Status of Women and Children
- Convergence through Common Use of Infrastructure
- Promoting Livelihoods for Women's Collectives
- It is felt that the participation of SHGs is critical in organising the community based events, creation of demand, mobilisation of community for demanding Health and Nutrition related services, establishing Agri-nutrition linkages for promoting the dietary diversification.
- The Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP), a sub-scheme of DAY-NRLM, has focused on intervention with agro-ecological practices with SHG members to promote nutrition through farm livelihoods interventions. Convergence with Nutrition Sensitive Interventions by SHGs have been strategized to support POSHAN Abhiyaan. As of October'18, the mission has promoted more than 28.72 lakh Agri-nutrition gardens in different states.

- UNICEF supported 'Swabhimaan' Project (2016-20) evaluates the delivery of a package of 18 essential nutrition (specific and sensitive) interventions through DAY-NRLM promoted SHGs and VOs platform, to improve women's nutrition before conception, during pregnancy and after birth. Swabhimaan project have been implemented in 5 blocks of 4 districts in three states namely – Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Odisha. The aim of the project is to engage with SHG, VO and CLF for behavioural change, engagement of adolescents and newly-wed, screening and care of most at nutritional risk and promotion of nutrition enterprises. Findings from this project are aimed to be used for the convergent action plan for the POSHAN Abhiyaan. Following are the key of achievements of Swabhimaan project as of October'18:

- › Developed around 230 VO Level Poshan micro-plans
- › Conducted 10,000 maithribaitaks
- › Developed 251 CRPs and 234 VRPs
- › Mobilised 14,000 Adolescent girls into 422 Kishori Samuhs
- › Screened over 30,000 women and girls for nutritional risks
- › Mobilised more than 30,502 Pregnant women, adolescent girls, newly-weds and children for VHSND

To replicate the project learnings both in the existing and new states, DAY-NRLM has entered MOU with Lady Irwin College in October'18. As per the MOU, the College shall establish a Centre – Roshini Centre to work on Knowledge Creation, building the capacities of state missions and CBOs and Learning and Re-learning, on strategies to align with the convergence notions/concepts recommended in the joint advisory.

- **Adoption of Dasha-Sutri:** Interventions on Food, Nutrition, Health and WASH Interventions (FNHW) are being taken up by various states in convergence and partnership relevant line departments to address the FNHW issues. The SHGs in many states are practicing Dasha-sutri² which includes good practices related to FNHW. Various workshops and trainings have been conducted for ensuring the access to entitlements and behavioural change at the individual / family / community level
- **Take Home Ration:** To enhance the nutritional of Pregnant women and children below 6 years, all State Governments have been providing nutritious food through Anganwadi Centers. Currently, the nutritious food is being supplied from a central point in many states. The decentralized model of production and distribution of the THR in collaboration with CBOs was adopted by the Government of Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. In this model, members of the SHGs are producing supplementary nutrition for children in the age group of 6 months to 3 years. They are also providing hot cooked meals under Mid-Day-Meal scheme at School.
- During the POSHAN Maah, the women SHG members have participated in various kinds of activities (pledges and rallies) to spread the important messages on nutrition such as importance of diet and dietary diversification, breast feeding, complimentary feeding, immunization, growth monitoring, hygiene-water-sanitation, anaemia, adolescent education, age of marriage and antenatal check-ups. Overall, DAY-NRLM has conducted over 1.78 lakh activities in which over 381.74 lakh SHG members had participated during the POSHAN Maah.

²Regular Meeting; Regular Savings; Regular Inter-lending; Timely Repayment of Loans; Up-to-date Books of Records; Health, Hygiene and Sanitation; Education; Active involvement in PRIs; Access to Entitlements and Schemes; Sustainable Livelihoods

During FY 2018-19, some of the SRLMs viz., Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha have made concerted efforts in the implementation of FHNW activities. In addition to existing blocks, Bihar has planned to rollout SBCC strategy in more than 500 blocks and train SHGs members on dietary diversification. Also, they have planned to conduct nutrition campaign during January to March 2019 on Maternal Diet Diversity. Jharkhand has trained all DMMU staff in 24 districts and 2,034 VOs on FHNW component. Also, they have initiated orientation of Master Trainers on *Samuh Vaarta* and ensuring the regular participation of VOs in VHSND. They have developed SBCC and IEC material and institutionalised the community based monitoring system for ensuring the FHNW services in 34 blocks. UPSRLM, with support of UNICEF has initiated implementation of FHNW interventions in 3 districts, conducted a baseline survey and trained WADA Sakhis on early & exclusive breast feeding, routine immunization, maternal & child nutrition, child marriages and sanitation. Also, UPSRLM has developed a pool of resource persons at different levels, developed SBCC material and established more than 4,500 Poshan Vatikas for providing nutrition security to poor women. Maharashtra has pioneered in adoption of Dasha-Sutri by SHGs and their federations. As part of Special convergence project, it has initiated FHNW interventions in 9 blocks @ 1 block per district and developed dedicated Community Cadre. Also, they have conducted several state and district level Training of Trainers programmes, iCRPs trainings and exposure visits to Jamkhed. Maharashtra SRLM has developed an innovative concept called stimulus fund. This is agap fund for SHG members to utilize for development of individual nutri-gardens and individual household latrines. Through this intervention, around 2,715 individual nutri-gardens were developed and 2,795 individual household's latrines were constructed.

13. Procurement

As part of the Mission, the Ministry is implemented National Rural Livelihoods Project

(NRLP), a World Bank funded component which was closed on 30th June 2018. As part of the financing agreement, this Ministry is required to undertake various studies and submit Project Completion Report (PCR) to the World Bank. In this regard, the Ministry has hired various services of an agency for conducting a Multi-State Impact Evaluation Survey, covering 9 sample states with 27000 household sample. The Ministry is also in verge of concluding the contracts with two services providers for undertaking study/evaluation of viz., (i) Mahila Kisan Sashatikaran Pariyojna (MKSP); and (ii) Mid-term evaluation of Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP). In addition, the Ministry has hired the services of National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management, known as MANAGE, formerly National Centre for Management of Agricultural Extension at Hyderabad for undertaking knowledge assessment and certification of Community Resources Persons – Livelihoods (CRP-LH) and Institute of Rural Management Anand, (IRMA), Anand for undertaking assessment of DAY-NRLM in the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

This Ministry is also providing necessary technical support to various state governments in the preparation of bidding documents, undertaking prior review of procurement proposals and supporting the State Missions in the procurement matters related to DAY-NRLM and coordinating with various State Missions and the World Bank. The Mission is also providing continuous support for procuring technical support agencies required under Sustainable Livelihoods and Adaptation to Climate Change Project (SLACC – Project) being implemented in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh.

14. Support to North-East SRLMs

Under special package NE SRLMs (except Assam) received budget approvals of Rs. 350.43 crores during FY 2018-19. The higher allocations have facilitated formation and strengthening of Primary Level Federations, initiating promotion of Secondary Level Federations, expansion of pool of thematic master trainers and community cadres, initiating farm as

non-farm livelihoods promotion, CIF,VRF disbursal, partnerships with NROs, MKSP PIAs and other technical support agencies for livelihoods, value chain interventions and convergence support etc.

As of 31st March 2019, 27.76 lakh women have been mobilized so far, into 2.67 lakh SHGs in 23,614 villages in 369 blocks in the 8 North East States. 11,417 Village Organisations (VOs) or Primary Level Federations (PLFs) and 283 CLFs have also been promoted so far in the 8 states of Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh.

Under DAY-NRLM so far, a total of Rs. 573.74 crore community investment fund has been received by

SHGs as RF and CIF for meeting their consumption needs and for investing in their existing livelihoods. As of March, 2019, a total of 28135 SHGs under NRLM in NER have accessed bank credit to the tune of Rs. 23744 lakhs for FY 2018-19. About 179 SHG members have been deployed as Business Correspondent Agents (BCAs) to provide last mile financial services including deposit, credit, remittance, disbursement of pensions & scholarships, payment of MGNREGA wages and enrolment under insurance and pension schemes.

State-wise Central allocation and release of the grant-in-aid component of DAY-NRLM as on 30.09.2018 to the North Eastern states are presented in the table below.

Table 4: Financial Performance of DAY-NRLM in NE: 2018-19

Rs. in Lakh; as on 1st March, 2019

State	Central Allocation	Central release	Expenditure
Arunachal	3,177.00	2575.02	1620.89
Assam	17,694.00	19618.00	12207.81
Manipur	3,091.94	1545.97	25.00
Meghalaya	4,944.00	4944.00	2995.11
Mizoram	5,442.38	4203.89	101.00
Nagaland	7,295.57	5475.17	1481.49
Sikkim	2,134.00	1067.00	3029.98
Tripura	8,958.00	8575.63	498.66
Total:	52,736.89	48004.68	21959.94

Note: Total available funds include Central Releases, State share, Misc. Receipts under NRLM and unspent balance of SGSY

The data presented in the Table indicated that overall 59.2% available funds were utilized up to September, 2018.

Table 5: Physical Performance of NRLM: 2018-19

As on March, 2019

State	Districts	Resource and Intensive Blocks	SHG	VO	RF to SHG	RF Amount (lakhs)	CIF to SHG	CIF Amount (lakhs)
Arunachal	15	27	2119	110	1265	189.6	38	19.9
Assam	24	219	231306	9348	115735	17826.95	47129	27795.61
Manipur	2	4	1704	85	559	83.85	114	122.79
Meghalaya	11	27	9256	439	4487	669.57	1630	2311.44
Mizoram	6	17	4580	302	3977	596.9	1983	1806.61
Nagaland	9	43	6698	360	4094	614.1	698	245.23
Sikkim	2	14	1805	325	1406	210.88	988	554.83
Tripura	3	18	8800	414	6323	770.15	2689	3282.71
Total:	81	369	2,66,268	11383	137846	20962	55269	36138.42

Key Activities During 2018-19:

Dedicated Support Structure: All NE State Missions have dedicated teams at state, district and block levels. Additionally, as per the state progress and plans, new positions are being created and filled for strengthening activities in the areas of livelihoods, and financial inclusion at the district and block levels and for Social inclusion & Social development at state levels.

Human Resource Development: State, district and block teams of Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura have undergone a standard and intensive induction of 15-day intensive immersion programme at National Resource Organization (NRO) followed by state level capacity building programmes for new staff. Continuous capacity building programmes have been conducted through NIRDPR, Guwahati and NRPs including regional level thematic workshops, exposure visits, induction and thematic trainings for state and district staff on VO management, VRP preparation, financial inclusion, livelihoods, MIS, financial management. The pool of NRPs has been further augmented to meet the emerging requirements of NE states to include different thematic experts with relevant

experience in livelihoods, financial inclusion, gender, convergence and IBCB. These NRPs are now made available to NE-SRLMs for period ranging up to 100 days in a year.

Coverage of Districts: All intensive districts have already been entered by Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Meghalaya and Sikkim. Whereas, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh which are late starters, shall saturate district entry other than NERCORMP districts by 2019-20 while block saturation will be done by 2021-22 as per their phasing plan. 12 out of 14 Aspirational Districts in 8 North Eastern states have been entered by DAY-NRLM and all blocks in these 12 districts will be covered by DAY-NRLM by 2018-19. The remaining two districts are being covered by NERCORMP and NERLP.

Expansion and saturation of Blocks: A total of 101 new intensive blocks have been entered with support from the internal CRPs generated in the resource blocks in all states along with support of External CRPs in 3 states. Assam, Mizoram and Sikkim had completed block entry in DAY-NRLM districts while states of Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura will enter all blocks of all DAY-NRLM districts by 2019-20.

This is exclusive of NERCORMP and NERLP blocks in the states. All 3-year-old blocks shall be saturated this year in NE SRLMs.

Primary Level Federations: 11383 VOs have been promoted in the 8 NE states up to March, 2019. These are being nurtured to become strong, vibrant self-sustainable community based institutions. VO strengthening modules on concept seeding, leadership, fund management, cadre management, MCP appraisal, SHG monitoring, sub committees functions etc., are developed as per VO road map with NRP support and rolled out by most NE states. Internal CRPs and community service providers are also housed in these PLFs who are now also being developed for SHG and VO audits, revised MCP processes, SHG transaction based MIS etc. Preparation of Vulnerability Reduction Plans have also begun in some of the matured VOs in Tripura and Sikkim.

Special Initiatives in 2018-19

Institution Building and Capacity Building Initiatives:

Development of Model CLFs:

9 Model CLFs in Tripura and 11 in Nagaland are being promoted under Model CLF strategy since last year wherein onsite long-term technical support is being provided to SRLMs for development of model CLFs with support of NMMU and NRPs. These CLFs will be developed as training-cum-demonstration sites for the states in NER. So far, offices have been set up, annual business plans of the CLFs have been developed, accountants employed by the CLFs and registration of CLFs completed for the 9 CLFs in Tripura this year and another 9 Model CLFs have also been formed in the resource blocks through the internal resources developed last year. Preparatory work on Model CLF strategy had begun in Mizoram, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh in last quarter of FY 2018-19. SOP for VOs and CLFs developed by NMMU is also planned to be rolled out in these states by next year.

A thematic review workshop for all NE states was conducted in July 2018. The purpose of the review was to identify areas for improvement and development of appropriate strategies for mid-course corrections and discussions on new agenda of DAY-NRLM deepening work on gender and social inclusion of vulnerable and poorest of poor.

Social Inclusion & Social Development (SISD) Initiatives

Social Inclusion: All NE states except Sikkim and Nagaland are in process of finalizing operational strategy for inclusion of PwDs and elderly among other vulnerable groups under DAY-NRLM after they have undergone social inclusion exposure visit and orientation workshop at Tamil Nadu in October, 2018. The action plan are prepared and shall be implemented from FY 2019-20 with support of NRPs and NRO-Tamil Nadu SRLM

Gender and FNHW initiatives: Assam, Nagaland and Tripura have finalized their gender operational strategy and roll out has begun. A series of gender workshops and orientation trainings for their mission staff at all levels have been organized on gender mainstreaming with NIRD-NRPs and NMMU. A field roll out of action plan will also initiated in Tripura and Assam.

NE states attended the food, nutrition, health and WASH (FNHW) thematic orientation workshop and exposure in JEEViKA, Bihar recently after which the intervention strategy and action plan are being formulated by 6 NE SRLMs for FY 2019-20.

PRI-CBO convergence initiatives: PRI CBO convergence project is being implemented currently with partnership support from NRO Kudumbashree in 4 NE states of Assam, Tripura, Manipur and Mizoram. Assam and Tripura have scaled up the project from 6 and 2 pilot blocks to currently 25 blocks and 12 blocks respectively. Manipur and Mizoram have also begun their piloting phase in 2 blocks each. Through the project, the VOs and local resource groups being trained

to prepare Entitlement Access plan for submission to Gram Panchayats and Village Councils. This year, Assam, Tripura and Manipur has also seen the GP wise poverty reduction plans being prepared by the VOs through their trained local resource group strategy and presented in Gram Sabhas for incorporating in GPD.

Financial Inclusion Initiatives

NRPs for Financial Inclusion(FI) have been deputed through NIRDPR for each of NE SRLMs to provide continuous technical assistance to FI teams of states. A series of district and state level workshops have been organized with local bankers and field staff with FI

NRP support in all NE states. A regional level senior bankers' meet was also organized from 24th June 2018 to 27th June 2018 at NIRDPR, Guwahati to discuss the challenges of the NER and for seeking support of Banks in SHG Bank credit linkage programme. SPMs- Financial Inclusion of SRLMs and NMMU team attended the meeting. 1175 SHG members are trained and positioned as Bank Sakhis in bank branches of 6 NE states to facilitate SHG Bank linkage. As of March 2019, a total of 28923 SHGs under NRLM in NER have accessed bank credit to the tune of Rs. 250.84 Cr for FY 2018-19. The detailed progress on Bank Linkage parameters is as given below:

Table 6 – Statement showing Bank Linkage progress

State	SHG Bank Linkage Annual Target 2018-19	SHG Bank Linkage Achievement (as on March 2019)	Disbursal Target 2018-19	Disbursal Achievement (as on March 2019)	Total Outstanding Target 2018-19	Total Outstanding Achievement (as on March 2019)
	No.	No.	Rs. Crores			
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	120	21	1.50	0.18	3.30	3.20
ASSAM	36552	19714	250.90	169.00	440.60	392.02
MANIPUR	541	347	6.30	2.85	6.30	7.24
MEGHALAYA	1428	1742	10.20	11.16	9.90	14.25
MIZORAM	825	1005	9.50	14.79	9.50	30.27
NAGALAND	458	757	5.50	13.77	7.30	43.28
SIKKIM	420	1190	6.00	11.16	6.50	11.49
TRIPURA	1850	4147	22.90	27.93	40.70	78.73

Farm Livelihoods Initiatives

DAY - NRLM is promoting farm livelihoods through three components: *Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP)*, value chain intervention with market linkage initiatives and State Rural Livelihoods Mission's Annual Action Plan on livelihoods. Interventions are going on through creation of a comprehensive capacity building architecture and partnerships with various organizations.

In North Eastern states, 4 states namely Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura have already initiated farm livelihoods interventions under SRLM-AAP, through MKSP (Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana) and Value Chain Development projects. For farm livelihoods interventions in north eastern states is 55,862 *mahila kisan* of 1,051 villages in 77 blocks have already been covered by four States. Farm livelihoods review and planning workshops were organized by

MoRD at NIRDPR, Guwahati during May and September 2018 with primary focus on review of progress of farm livelihoods interventions undertaken and to plan for roll-out of farm livelihood interventions.

Interventions under MKSP (Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana): Under MKSP, till date 6 (six) projects have been sanctioned to Assam (2), Meghalaya (1), Mizoram (1), Nagaland (1) and Arunachal Pradesh (1) for farm livelihoods interventions through promotion of sustainable agriculture & better livestock management practices by covering 43,000 Mahila Kisan households in 20 blocks of 17 districts. A total of Rs. 41.04 Crores have been sanctioned for these projects. Out of these three projects one project in Assam is being implemented by NEDC (North East Development Consortium) as Project Implementing Agency (PIA) and rest projects are being implemented by SRLMs.

Interventions under Special Fund Value Chain Project: One value chain development project is being implemented by Assam SRLM. Cost of this project is Rs. 3.18 crore. Value chain development interventions would be made hill broom and maize by covering 2000 households in 2 blocks (Rongkhang & Lumbajong Blocks) of Karbi Aanglong district. The project would be promoting 40 value chain CRPs, 40 Producers' Groups at village level and one Producers Company at district level.

Organic Cluster promotion: For organic cluster promotion in North East, five States have targeted for organic farming in 87 numbers of clusters. This includes Arunachal Pradesh (58), Assam (6), Manipur (4), Meghalaya (7) and Mizoram (12). One project has been sanctioned under MKSP AAP for development of organic village clusters in Arunachal Pradesh in Sep 2018. An MKSP AAP is being developed by Sikkim SRLM, with the support of NRPs for organic farming and certification.

Creation of Comprehensive Capacity Building Architecture: Under Capacity Building initiative, 199 no. of SRPs (State Resource Persons), 86 in Sustainable Agriculture and 113 in Livestock have been developed

in six States namely Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland. These SRPs are trained by the National Resource Person through 8 days training modules & graded by NIRDPR, Hyderabad. A total of 1,404 Krishi Sakhi (Agriculture CRP) and 1,258 Pashu Sakhi (Livestock CRP) promoted by SRLMs have been trained by the enlisted SRPs. In addition to this, five days induction training program of 31 newly joined staff (22 of Nagaland and 9 of Meghalaya) have been conducted.

Non-Farm Livelihoods

SVEP is being implemented in five States in North East – Assam, Manipur, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram. SVEP Project initiated in Nagaland in 2 resource blocks in 2016-17. As on 31st March, 2019, 2526 enterprises promoted out of plan to create 4,000 non-farm enterprises over the 4 years project period. In Meghalaya CRP-EPs training has begun and SVEP proposals from Mizoram in 2 Blocks, Assam for 3 Blocks and Manipur for 1 Block was accorded in the year 2018-19.

Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY), a sub-scheme under Mission seeks to provide safe, affordable and community monitored transport services to interior rural areas. Till 31st March, 2019, 3 proposals of Assam, Mizoram and Meghalaya have been operationalised with 98 vehicles.

15. Special Project in Jammu and Kashmir

UMEED, the Jammu & Kashmir State Rural Livelihoods Mission (JKSRLM), was launched as a special project in the state of Jammu and Kashmir to reduce poverty by building strong grassroots institutions of the poor, engage them into gainful livelihoods interventions and ensure appreciable improvement in their income on a sustainable basis. UMEED aims to cover 2/3rds of the rural households in the State of Jammu & Kashmir under NRLM over a period of five years from FY 2013-14 to FY 2017-18. Phased implementation approach has been adopted to cover all the 143 blocks and 4,098 Gram Panchayats in 5 years. 900,000 women would be organized into savings

and credit based SHGs and their federations in 5 years. Estimated outlay for UMEED is Rs.755 Crores. Out of this 90% of funding will be from the Government of India. By the end of the originally approved Special package i.e. till March 2018 UMEED was able to achieve only 26% of the rural household mobilisation target.

As of March 2018, UMEED Mission has reached to 70 Blocks covering 22 districts. During the current financial year, UMEED is expected to expand into 30 new blocks. As of November 2018, the mission had taken up 13 new block for intensive implementation. At present, the mission footprint is in 83 block covering all the 22 districts of the state. As of November 2018, the Mission has mobilised around 3.02 lakh women in to 32,850 SHGs. The Mission is in the process of promoting and nurturing Village Organizations and Cluster Level Federations. As of now, the Mission has formed 3001 Village Organizations and 208 Cluster Level Federations. A unique feature of this programme is the role played by Community Resource Persons (CRPs), women activists, book keepers in taking the program forward. The strategies adopted by JKSRLM have emerged as practices worth emulating in other states.

The J&K Mission has provided Revolving Fund support to around 23,400 SHGs to the tune of Rs. 2695 Lakh and Community Investment Fund support to around 16,600 SHGs amounting to Rs. 6,636.04 lakh. During the current financial year, UMEED has facilitated 4715 SHGs to access bank credit to the tune

of Rs. 62.38 Core. As of November 2018, an amount of Rs. 87.45 crore of bank loan is outstanding from around 12,600 SHGs. As per the data available, Non Performance Assets (NPA) in the Bank linkage in the state of Jammu & Kashmir is around 1.20% of the total outstanding. UMEED has started implementing the livelihood promotion activities. In order to promote livelihoods opportunities of the poor, UMEED has been promoting setting-up of Automated Milk Collection Centers (AMC) in collaboration with JKMPCL. Till November 2018, around 200 AMCs are functional in the state of Jammu & Kashmir.

The Government of Jammu and Kashmir has submitted a proposal to consider extension of the Special Dispensation to UMEED, J&K SRLM and requested to extend the special project for a period of 5 years till FY 2022-23. The Govt. of Jammu Kashmir has stated that due to various reasons such as floods, difficult situations in the valley, etc., there was a delay in completion of the targets. The Govt. of J&K's request for extension of special dispensation for next five years has been considered by the Govt. of India and the cabinet has approved the special package during FY 2018-19 and given a mandate to assess the UMEED (DAY-NRLM) in the State of J&K to see the impact of the special package. Based on the learnings/ outcome of the proposed assessment, the extension will be considered. Institute of Rural Management (IRMA), Anand, has been entrusted the task of conducting an independent assessment of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) in the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

Chapter - 4

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

With an ambitious agenda to benchmark wage placement-linked programs to global standards, Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) revamped the placement linked skill development program under National Rural Livelihood Mission as Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) on the 25th September, 2014. In doing so, the Ministry has used its knowledge gained over 15 years of experience in implementing skill training programs. DDU-GKY is a nationwide placement-linked skill training program funded by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India (GOI).

DDU-GKY is a critical component of the National Skill Development Policy with a unique focus on the rural poor youth. It has evolved out of a need to diversify incomes of the rural poor and to cater to the occupational aspirations of rural youth. The skilling courses are undertaken by Project Implementing Agency (PIA) in a PPP mode. It is mandatory for every PIA to give placement to 70% of the trained candidates. DDU-GKY projects are funded by Central and State Government in the ratio of 60:40 in all States, excepting North-East states and Himalayan states where the funding ratio is 90:10. Himayat-a special scheme for Jammu and Kashmir provides for 100% funding by Central Government.

DDU-GKY aims to contribute to the Hon'ble Prime Minister's 'Make in India' initiative to position India as the globally preferred manufacturing hub, while dovetailing its efforts to significantly contribute in other flagship programs of the nation.

DDU-GKY is critical to the national skill agenda and to the 430 million (Census 2011) young people in the country in the age group of 15-35 years,

close to 70% of whom live in rural areas. DDU-GKY has great potential to transforming the nation's demographic surplus to the much needed "demographic dividend" through building the productive capabilities of the rural youth.

Since April 1999, the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) has been implementing skills and placement initiatives, starting with the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) as a placement linked wage and self-employment program. It was then redesigned and launched as 'Aajeevika Skills' in September 2013, with revised focus on placement driven wage employment for the rural youth in the age of 18-35 entailing an assured minimum placement of 70% and a minimum wage remuneration of Rs. 6000 per month. The focus was now more on retention and career progression than garnering new candidates for training, it promoted higher numbers of retained employees hence pushing forth the dreams of countless rural youth.

The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) revamped the skill development program as Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) on 25 September 2014 with greater stress on access, coverage and quality. DDU-GKY is now a demand driven placement-linked skilling initiative by the Government of India. It seeks to enable poor rural youth to benefit from international opportunities arising due to a global deficit in the working population, thereby making rural India, the preferred skilled resource pool for the world.

Mission

To reduce poverty by enabling the poor

households to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots institutions of the poor.

Guiding Principles

- Poor have a strong desire to come out of poverty, and they have innate capabilities.
- Social mobilization and building strong institutions of the poor is critical for unleashing the innate capabilities of the poor.
- An external dedicated and sensitive support structure is required to induce the social mobilization, institution building and empowerment process.

Values

- Inclusion of the poorest, and meaningful role to the poorest in all the processes.
- Transparency and accountability of all processes and institutions.
- Ownership and key role of the poor and their institutions in all stages – planning, implementation, and, monitoring.
- Community self-reliance and self-dependence.
- Facilitating knowledge dissemination, skill building, access to credit, access to marketing, and access to other livelihoods services underpins this upward mobility.

Key Features of DDU-GKY

- Market-led, placement-linked training programme for rural youth undertaken in a PPP mode.
- Mandatory assured placement to 70% of the trained candidates.
- Focus on rural youth from poor families in the age group of 15 to 35 years belonging to:
 - o MGNREGA worker household if any

person from the household has completed 15 days of work,

- o RSBY household,
- o Antyodaya Anna Yojana card household,
- o BPL PDS card households,
- o NRLM-SHG household
- o households covered under auto inclusion parameters of SECC 2011.
- o Social inclusion of candidates through mandatory coverage of socially disadvantaged groups, i.e for SC/ST- 50%, Minorities - 15%, and Women 33%)

- Regional inclusion of candidates is enabled through:
 - » A special sub-scheme for the youth of Jammu & Kashmir called Himayat
 - » A special initiative for the rural youth of poor families in 27 most-affected Left-wing Extremist (LWE) districts across nine States called Roshni.
- Minimum Salary of Rs. 6000 per month (after a three month training course).
- Post-placement support to candidates.
- Career progression support to training partners.
- In allocation of skills projects, primacy given to Training Partners who can train and support overseas placement and captive placements.
- Promotes “**Make in India**” initiative through Industry Internships supported through joint partnerships between industry and DDU-GKY.

Roshni was launched by Ministry of Rural Development on 10th June 2013 in a bid to further reach out to rural youth in the country's 27 most critical Left-Wing-Extremism-affected districts. It will support a minimum of 50,000 youths in these vulnerable districts.

Himayat was launched in Srinagar on 21st August 2011 for giving training and placement to one lakh youth in Jammu & Kashmir over a period of 5 years. Taking into account the successful implementation of wage-employment linked skilling courses in J&K, the Government has increased the outlay for Himayat, with a demand based allocation and target, and to continue with 100% Central funding for the program.

DDU-GKY and National Scope

DDU-GKY is applicable to the entire country. DDU-GKY is currently being implemented in 28 States. As on till 31st March 2019, DDU-GKY has over 1232 Training Centres in partnership with over 533 Project Implementing Agencies conducting training across 44 sectors and over 432 job-roles. By training holistic, job-ready candidates to simultaneously meet our objectives of economic growth and poverty alleviation under the DDU-GKY strategy, helping industries prosper and grow, not just nationally but on a global level.

- Transparency and accountability through :
 - o Geo-tagged, time-stamped, biometric attendance based on unique ID for trainers and trainees.
 - o Online check of inventory available for training in every Training Centre.
 - o CCTV and audio recording of all classroom and lab sessions.
 - o Mapping of Project Implementing Agencies on the Public Financial Management System for tracking payments.
 - o Reporting of performance on real-time basis.
 - o Concurrent monitoring process for reliability and validity of the monitoring process.
 - o Independent mechanisms for project appraisal and project monitoring, apart from State level monitoring, through designated Technical Support Agencies, i.e. the National Institute of Rural Development and the NABCONS.

Implementation Architecture

DDU-GKY follows a 3-tier implementation model. The DDU-GKY National Unit (NU) at MoRD functions as the policy-making, technical support and, funding and facilitation agency. The DDU-GKY State Skill Missions (DDU-GKY SSMs) provide co-funding and implementation support. Various Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) implement the programme by undertaking skilling and placement projects.

Currently, all the States (twenty-eight states) except Goa have achieved status of Action Plan States (APS) as they have the capacity to implement the DDU-GKY targets for the state independently, based on the approval of their Action Plans by MoRD.

DDU-GKY promotes a decentralized approach by providing a pivotal role to the states in its implementation framework. It also enables choice for and accountability to the rural youth through multiple PIAs and a focus on placement outcomes for the youth.

The States Governments prepare and submit Action Plans to MoRD. These are then considered by the Empowered Committee of National Rural Livelihood Mission in the Ministry, and if approved, funds are released to the State Government through PFMS. The State Government, are required to sanction and manage the program implementation, including fund releases to PIAs on the basis of performance of the PIAs evaluated through a standard operating procedure.

The process for sanction of DDU-GKY projects is as follows:

- (i) All Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) are required to register themselves online at DDU-GKY website (<http://ddugky.gov.in>).
- (ii) All registered PIAs may then apply for a skilling project through an online application form (with in-built validations) available in the ddugky website. All DDU-GKY Project applications, including Roshni projects, are required to be filed online (at <http://ddugky.gov.in>). The application form allows for a process to shortlist

applications based on inter-se priority based on category of applicant and proposed project design (upto to a maximum score of 1400) and technical criteria (upto a maximum score of 99 marks).

- (iii) The proposal follows the four stage appraisal process as mentioned below.

Stage no	Stages in Appraisal process	To be undertaken by
I	Initial Screening of project applications	SRLMs/State Skill Mission or their designated Technical Support Agency
II	Qualitative Appraisal	SRLMs/State Skill Mission or their designated Technical Support Agency
III	CTSA feedback	CTSAs designated
IV	Consideration and disposal of application by Competent Authority	Project Approval Committee in State Government concerned

- (iv) In case projects are approved by the EC or PAC, sanction is issued for fund release on the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) to the Project Implementing Agency (PIA) only after executing a tripartite MoU between the State Skills Mission, CTSA and PIA in case of YP states and MoU between State Skills Mission and PIA in case of AP states.
- (v) The PIA is required to undertake a Training Centre inspection by its internal Quality Team (Q-Team) and file the report with State Skill Mission and the CTSA before commencing mobilization of candidates for the project. This step marks the commencement of the skilling project.
- (vi) Subsequent to commencement, the project is concurrently monitored by the Q-Team of PIA, State Skills Mission, and the CTSA. Based on performance further funds are released or recovered, as the case may be till project closure.

DDU-GKY follows a three-tier level of monitoring. At the first level, every PIA is required to set up an internal Quality Team (Q-Team) for monitoring of each Training Center for physical performance as well as quality of training. At the second level, based on the reports of the Q-Team of the PIA, the State Government shall undertake monitoring of the outputs of the projects (this is critical for further fund release to the PIA). At the third level, the Central Technical Support Agencies shall monitor the project implementation relying on the State reports and data available through MIS. This system shall be supplemented through on-ground inspections by Q-Team, State Government and the CTSA.

Programmatic Funding

DDU-GKY is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) and follows the funding pattern as given below:

All States (Excluding North-East & Himalayan states)	Central Share –60%	State Share –40%
For all North East States including Sikkim	Central Share –90%	State Share –10%
For Himalayan states (Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand)	Central Share –90%	State Share –10%
Jammu & Kashmir	Central Share –100%	State Share-Nil

PIAs and DDU-GKY Project Implementation

DDU-GKY is implemented in PPP mode with the help of a Project Implementing Agency (PIA). At present, an organization that is a registered legal entity in India can partner with DDU-GKY as a Project Implementing Agency (PIA), subject to other essential conditions of eligibility. These include

- (i) Entities registered under the Companies Act of India 2013 (including Section 25 companies), the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, Societies Registration Act, 1860, the Cooperative Societies Act, 1912, State Cooperative Societies Acts, State Trust Acts, State Societies Acts, Multi-State Cooperatives Act 2002, Limited Liability Partnership Act 2008 and Government agencies.
- (ii) Existence as an operational legal entity, in India, for more than three years at the time of application under DDU-GKY (this condition is not applicable to NSDC partners).
- (iii) Positive net worth in at least two of the last three years (this condition is not applicable to NSDC Partners)
- (iv) Average three years turnover that is at least 25% of the size of the project cost
- (v) Consortium of two PIAs can apply subject to conditions

PIA Assessment Criteria

Priority:

- Overseas Placement of Poor Rural Youth
- Projects for Captive Employment

- Projects by 'Champion Employers'
- Educational Institution of High Repute

Mandatory:

- Alignment of organisational values with DDU-GKY
- Prior relevant skilling and placement experience
- Ability to place a minimum of 70% of the trained candidates at a minimum remuneration of Rs. 6000 on placement will lead to refund of funding support.
- Organizations' leadership and team capacity
- Proposed plan and readiness to implement the project
- Financial strength of the agency
- Capacity of the organization for effective, transparent and accountable management of the projects

DDU-GKY provides funding support for placement linked skilling projects ranging from Rs. 37,439 per person to over Rs. 1.86 lakhs, depending on the duration of the project and whether the project is residential or non-residential. The Ministry has aligned to Common Cost Norms for Skill Development schemes issued by Government vide Notification no. 25/2016. DDU-GKY funds projects of different duration, ranging from 576 hours to 2304 hours and allows for On-the-Job Training (OJT) subject to ceiling. Funding components include support for training costs, boarding and lodging (residential programmes), transportation costs, post-placement support costs, career progression and retention support costs.

Table : Project grant for skilling and placement

Sl. No.	Item	3 months (576 hr)	6 months (1152 hr)	9 month (1728 hr)	12 month (2304 hr)
	Common Costs for Residential / Non Residential courses				
1	Total Training Cost per candidate				
A	Category I @ Rs. 40.40 per hour	23,270.40	46,540.80	69,811.20	93,081.60
B	Category II @ Rs. 34.65 per hour	19,958.40	39,916.80	59,875.20	79,833.60

Sl. No.	Item	3 months (576 hr)	6 months (1152 hr)	9 month (1728 hr)	12 month (2304 hr)
C	Category III @ Rs. 28.80 per hour	16,588.80	33,177.60	49,766.40	66,355.20
2	Special Area allowances @ additional 10% of S. No. 1, in case training centre is located in Special Areas. Special Areas is defined as: (i) North- Eastern states (Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, (ii) Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand (iii) Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep Islands (iv) Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE) as identified by M/o Home Affairs for Integrated Action Plan				
A	Category I @ Rs. 40.40 per hour	2,327.04	4,654.08	6,981.12	9,308.16
B	Category II @ Rs. 34.65 per hour	1,995.84	3,991.68	5,987.52	7,983.36
C	Category III @ Rs. 28.80 per hour	1,658.88	3,317.76	4,976.64	6,635.52
3	Uniform (1 set for training less than or equal to 6 months and 2 sets for more months)	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000
4	Post Placement Support (provided to Candidates through PIAs)				
A	Within District of Domicile (Rs 1000 per month for 2 months)	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
B	Within State of Domicile (Rs 1000 per month for 3 months)	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
C	Outside State of Domicile (Rs 1000 per month for 6 months)	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
5	Boarding & Lodging cost for Residential Courses (Definition of X,Y, Z cities as per schedule III to Common Norms notification by MSDE dated 15.7.2016 and as modified from time-to-time)				
A	X category cities @ Rs. 300 per day	27,000	54,000	81,000	108,000
B	Y category cities @ Rs. 250 per day	22,500	45,000	67,500	90,000
C	Z category cities @ Rs. 200 per day	18,000	36,000	54,000	72,000
D	Other places (includes all Rural areas) @ Rs. 175 per day	15,750	31,500	47,250	63,000
6	Food and Transport cost per candidate for Non Residential Courses	9,000	18,000	27,000	36,000
7	One-time Travel Cost upto a maximum Rs. 4500 per candidate or as per actual, whichever is lower.	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
8	Additional incentives to PIA				
A	Retention support (for every candidate employed continuously for 365 days with a break of maximum 60 days)	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
B	Career Progression (for every candidate who gets Rs 15,000 per month and holds the job for 3 months within 1 year of training)	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
C	Counselling support including medical check-up for candidates placed in Foreign countries (per candidate)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
9	Incentive for placement				
A	for placements between 70%-85%	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
B	for placements above 85%	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
10	Assessment & Certification	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
11	Mobile tracking	600	600	600	600

Sl. No.	Item	3 months (576 hr)	6 months (1152 hr)	9 month (1728 hr)	12 month (2304 hr)
Summary of DDU-GKY Funding Components					
For Residential	(i) Minimum Cost per candidate (1c+3+4a+5d+10+11)	37,439	69,778	103,116	135,455
	(ii) Maximum Cost per candidate including additional incentives to PIA (1a+2a+3+4c+5a+7+8a+8b+8c+9b+10+11)	89,197	141,795	195,392	247,990
For Non-Residential	(iii) Minimum Cost per candidate (1c+3+4a+6+10+11)	30,689	56,278	82,866	108,455
	(iv) Maximum Cost per candidate including additional incentives to PIA (1a+2a+3+4c+6+7+8a+8b+8c+9b+10+11)	81,197	115,795	151,392	185,990
Minimum Remuneration for Placements					
1	Minimum Remuneration per candidate per month within India	6,000	8,000	12,000	15,000
2	Minimum Remuneration per candidate per month abroad	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000

Minimum Remuneration for Placements

S.no	Items	576 hrs (in Rs.)	1152 hrs (in Rs.)	1728 hrs (in Rs.)	2304 hrs (in Rs.)	Industry Internship (in Rs.)
1	Minimum Remuneration per candidate per month within India (in Rs)	6,000	8,000	12,000	15,000	10,000
2	Minimum Remuneration per candidate per month abroad (in Rs)	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	

Grant-in-Aid for industry internships

S.no	Items	Total
1	Boarding & Lodging cost (Rs. 9000 per month for a period of one year)	1,08,000
2	One-time Travel Cost	5,000

Fund release to PIAs under DDU-GKY is scheduled in four installments as follows:

Installment	Value	When sanctioned
1 st Installment	25% of project cost	• On signing of MoU after project sanction
2 nd Installment	50% of project cost	• On 60% fund utilization of 1 st installment, achieving 40% corresponding physical targets for the funds released, • Submission of audited reports. • Online daily updation of information on MIS system
3 rd Installment	15% of project cost	• On 90% utilization of disbursed funds and achieving 90% of corresponding physical targets for funds released • Submission of audited reports. • Online daily updation of information on MIS system
4 th Installment	10% of project cost	• On submission of project closure

Training, Quality Assurance & Certification of the Beneficiary

DDU-GKY mandates two types of training in every course (i) Generic Training on Soft Skills, English and Information Technology (ii) Trade Specific Skill training for different durations ranging from 576 hours to 2304 hours. The training plan may also provide for on-the-job training (OJT) as part of the training module.

The training content is currently required to be aligned with National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) or Sector Skill Council (SSC) Standards or Non-NCVT/SSC i.e. own certification in cases of established brands can be used provided it has been approved by MoRD in advance.

Initiatives taken to achieve quality in Training courses include:

- (a) Skilling curriculum aligned to 31 sector skill councils and MES of DGET, focused to impart skills that are aligned to industry needs.
- (b) Pioneering in delivering dedicated courses for imparting soft skills, English and foundation in IT.
- (c) Emphasis on standards-led infrastructure in terms of Training Centre, Computer Labs, e-learning and Residential facilities.
- (d) Provision of a tablet for every learner.
- (e) Sets aspirational norms for skills in the society and amongst stakeholders.

Assessment and Certification

DDU-GKY mandates independent third party certification of every trainee to assess the skill, knowledge and attitude of each trainee. Such third party certification shall be undertaken by the PIAs only through those agencies empanelled by NCVT or Sector Skill Councils

DDU-GKY and Employer Engagement

DDU-GKY is a strategic partner in many industries, in designing and planning their HR strategy for sustainable HRM practices through access to skilled

labour as well as funding support by DDU-GKY that adds value to recruitment and training for workforce for corporates.

DDU-GKY also envisions a large and important role for industries through diverse opportunities; as skilling and placement partners, industry internships, in providing decent work opportunities to trainees of DDU-GKY including opportunities for career progression.

Any interested employer organization/industry may partner with DDU-GKY as a '**Captive Employer**' i.e. organization that trains and absorbs such trained persons with itself, or as a '**Champion Employer**', i.e. organization which has the capacity to give placement to 10,000 candidates in first two years, and allows four levels of career progression in two years. The Ministry is now further strengthening its Champion Employer policy to attract more organizations.

The curriculum for the beneficiary trainees is designed by the industry for the industry. The training partner is carefully chosen for their expertise and their experience in the industry. The training curriculum also focuses on practical experience and not just theory, training the candidates in soft skills, communication, basic English and basic IT. The training infrastructure and conditions are observed such that the candidates also get exposed to real work life situations. The rigorous and independent third party assessment and certification and quality checks ensures that the trainees once done with their course are ready to be absorbed into the best of industries. Also, the resources available can be accessed all over the country.

Industry Internships

DDU-GKY looks at the Industry Internship Program as a valuable approach promoting employability and providing a valuable future ready work force, and occupies a place of pride under Category 'A' PIAs. Under the Industry Internship program, a potential PIA is eligible for:

1. Grant-in-aid to support the cost of boarding & lodging of interns at the rate of Rs. 9000 per candidate for a period of one year.

2. A one-time travel cost for candidate from the residence to the internship training center on actual basis with a cap of Rs. 5000
3. The PIA shall pay a stipend of Rs. 3000 per month to each candidate during the period of internship.
4. The PIA shall also be required to give captive placement in a job with a salary of minimum Rs. 10000 per month after completion of internship.
5. Industry Internships can continue for over a year but the Grant-in-aid support from MoRD shall be limited to a period of one year.

- (i) A total of 19.22 lakh candidates have been trained and a total of 13.64 lakh candidates have been given placement.
- (ii) In North Eastern States a total of 77,822 candidates have been trained and a total of 50,782 candidates have been placed.
- (iii) In Jammu & Kashmir (under Himayat Program which commenced in 2011), a total of 78,704 candidates have been trained and 57,608 candidates are placed till 31st March 2019.
- (iv) In LWE areas (under Roshni initiative which started in 2013), a total of 32,739 candidates are trained and 16,690 candidates are placed till 30th Nov 2018.

Key Performance Highlights

So far, from the year 2004-05 till 31st March 2019:

Category-wise details of candidates is given below:

Break up of categories:

Category	Trained
Women	708589
SC	583922
ST	291359
Minorities	198718

Key Achievements of DDU-GKY in FY 2018-19:

- Against an annual target of training of 2 lakh candidates during the Financial Year 2018-19, a total of 228,589 candidates have been trained and a total of 135,682 candidates have been placed in regular jobs till 31st March 2019.
- Currently DDUGY projects are being implemented by 544 PIAs under 1211 projects in 1244 training centre across the country.
- A total of Rs.1215.29 Cr. has been released for implementation of projects under DDU-GKY till 31st March 2019.
- Gazette Notification issued for capturing Aadhar registration for all candidates in DDU-GKY project
- Project appraisal process has been streamlined and simplified with reduced documentation and NIRDPR has developed the appraisal module and it is also notified on 10th July, 2018.
- NIC has been assigned the task of implementing MPR system & it has gone live on 1st May, 2017. Currently all states projects details are available on KAUSHAL PRAGATI (MPR) system.
- Public Financial Management System (PFMS) has been implemented in DDU-GKY for financial monitoring. All States have been registered on PFMS.
- KAUSHAL PANJEE system has been upgraded with new features like candidates dashboards to edit, update profile, employer registration etc.
- Ministry has empanelled 14 Champion Employers.

Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETI)

Skill development training through Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETI), enables the trainee to take bank credit and start his/her own micro-enterprise. Some such trainees may also seek regular salaried jobs. A total of 4,03,672 youth have been skilled during the year 2018-19.

Establishment of RSETIs in each district of the country in collaboration with the banks and the State Governments to provide training to the rural youth from the poor households, is another key component of DAY-NRLM. RSETIs provide short term residential training with long term handholding support to the youth. Some RSETIs also offer off-site training to the youth depending upon the ground situation and feasibility. There are 582 functional RSETIs in the country as on 31.03.2019.

Training programmes organised

At present, RSETIs offer training in 61 vocations classified under four major areas viz. agriculture, processing, product manufacture and general entrepreneurship development programme. As at the end of FY 2018-19, 582 RSETIs are functioning across the Country and the RSETIs have trained 31.30 lakh youth, of whom 21.68 lakh have been settled. At present, post training handholding support is provided to the RSETI trained candidates for a period of two years after completion of the training. Also, Alumni Associations are established by the past trainees in the name as ASARE (Association of Successful Alumni of RUDSETI Trained Entrepreneurs) in many Centres and similar Associations are being proposed in other RSETIs also.

Structure of RSETIs

Each RSETI is headed by a Director on deputation from Sponsor Bank having rural banking exposure with a flair for training. The RSETI has one or two Faculty Members and support staff. The Director /

Faculty Members are exposed to intensive Trainers' Training Programme (TTP) organized by NAR and are enabled to discharge their functions effectively.

Eligibility of candidates for training under RSETI

Any unemployed youth in the age group of 18-45 years, irrespective of Caste, Creed, Religion, Gender and Economic Status, having aptitude to take up self-employment or wage employment and having some basic knowledge in the related field can undergo training in RSETI.

ASARE (Association of Successful Alumni of RUDSETI Trained Entrepreneurs)

ASARE provides continuous guidance and support to the trained entrepreneurs for their development and instil confidence and provide a forum for resolving common problems besides enhancing the competencies of members through education and training.

Support from State and Central Government to RSETIs

Each Sponsor Bank having Lead Bank responsibility is provided a grant support of Rs. 1.0 crore for construction of RSETI building, besides reimbursing cost of training eligible candidates (BPL/SECC Compliant), while the State Governments are expected to provide land, free of cost. This grant of Rs. 1.00 crore is released in two equal installment i.e. Rs. 50 Lakh in each installment. In addition, some of the Banks have also received grant assistance for construction of RSETI building although they were not the Lead Banks but were the first to establish an RSETI in such districts.

Reimbursement of training expenses for BPL/SECC candidates is also reimbursed to the RSETIs by MoRD.

Grading of RSETIs

The grading process for the financial year

2018-19 is under process of approval of terms and conditions of grading.

Annual Conclaves of Directors of RSETIs

As per the guidelines, Conclave of Directors of RSETIs have to be held once in a year. So far Annual Conclave of Punjab National Bank, Syndicate Bank, RUDSETI, Andhra Bank and Central Bank of India have been organised. Few Banks such as Dena Bank, Canara Bank, Bank of Baroda have already informed the dates fixed for holding the Conclave. Other Banks viz. SBI, UCO, United Bank of India, Union Bank of India, Indian Bank, Indian Overseas Bank, J & K Bank (not conducted since three years) & Bank of India, to take steps for conducting the Conclaves soon and inform the dates proposed immediately.

Training Programmes organized under RSETI

Training programmes organized by RSETIs covering a wide variety of topics/activities which include General EDP, Process EDP, Product EDP and

Agriculture EDP. The type of training programme to be organized will be decided by the RSETI based on the local requirement / demand. Standard curriculum is devised after a thorough study and getting inputs from various quarters, which after approval will be uniformly adopted by all the RSETIs. As and when demand scenario changes, new courses/ new modules will be introduced and circulated to the RSETIs. Development of Soft skill is an integral part of all the training programmes organized by RSETIs. MoRD has undertaken the exercise of aligning the RSETI courses with Common Norms for Skill Development schemes as notified by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship and at present 56 approved training modules are already aligned with NSQC and 5 modules of approved by MoRD, thus taking the total number of training modules to 61.

Achievement in training and settlement under AAP:

Total number of training programmes organized and candidates trained in the last about Eight Years including Financial Year 2018-19.

Sl. No.	Year	No. of candidates to be trained (Targets)	Training Achievement	
			No. of Programmes organized	No. of candidates trained
1	2011-12	0	0	3,38,861
2	2012-13	2,10,300	11,263	3,37,290
3	2013-14	2,92,050	12,186	3,40,148
4	2014-15	3,52,950	14,156	3,92,206
5	2015-16	3,75,000	15,911	4,36,385
6	2016-17	3,99,973	16,249	4,45,106
7	2017-18	3,97,688	16,280	4,23,343
8	2018-19	3,95,194	14,623	4,03,672

Total number of candidates settled after RSETI training since inception till FY 2018-19 is given below:

No. of Candidates trained	Cumulative settlement			Total No. of trained candidates settled
	No. of trainees settled with Bank Finance	No. of trainees settled with self-Finance	No. of trainees settled with wage employment	
31,30,055	9,38,437	10,11,624	2,18,207	21,68,268

Chapter - 5**Rural Connectivity****Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)****1. Background and Introduction of PMGSY**

In the year 2000, almost three-quarters of the Indian population lived in rural areas, most parts of which didn't have all-weather road connectivity. Rural road connectivity is a key component of rural development, promoting access to economic and social services, and thereby generating increased agricultural incomes and productive employment opportunities in the country. It is also a key factor in ensuring sustainable poverty reduction. Due to improper/insufficient access to rural areas, large section of the country's population was isolated from the mainstream, thus depriving them of the benefits of country's economic growth. It is said that nearly half of the country's habitations were unconnected.

Things changed when Government of India with a view to redress the situation launched the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) on 25th December 2000 with the objective to provide connectivity, by way of an All-weather Road (with necessary culverts and cross-drainage structures, which is operable throughout the year), to the eligible unconnected habitations in the rural areas with a population of 500 persons and above (Census 2001) in Plain areas. In respect of Special Category States (i.e. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the Desert Areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme), the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission) the objective is to connect eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 250 persons and above (Census 2001). For most intensive

IAP blocks as identified by Ministry of Home Affairs, the unconnected habitations with population 100 and above (as per 2001 Census) are eligible to be covered under PMGSY.

With a view to ensuring full farm-to-market connectivity, the programme also provides for the upgradation of the existing Through Routes and Major Rural Links to prescribed standards, though it is not central to the programme.

The PMGSY was launched as 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. However, subsequently, on the basis of the recommendations of the Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on Rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the fund sharing pattern of PMGSY was changed in the ratio of 60:40 between the Centre and States, for all States except for 8 North Eastern and 3 Himalayan States, for which it is 90:10 with effect from 2015-16.

Salient Features of PMGSY

- (a) **Decentralized Planning:** The Programme draws upon the model of decentralized network planning for rural roads. The District Rural Roads Plans (DRRPs) have been developed for all the districts of the country and Core Network has been drawn out of the DRRP to provide for at least a single connectivity to each target habitation under PMGSY. For prioritization of the annual project proposals, the Comprehensive New Connectivity Priority List (CNCPL) and Comprehensive Upgradation Priority List (CUPL) are used. The CNCPL and CUPL have been developed from the Core Network data. This planning exercise has been carried out with full involvement of the three-

tier Panchayati Raj Institutions, as well as Members of Legislative Assemblies and Parliament.

(b) **Standards and Specifications:** As envisaged in the Programme guidelines, a Manual on Geometric Standards, Design, Construction and Maintenance of Rural Roads was published by the Indian Roads Congress (IRC) at the special intervention of Ministry of Rural Development as Rural Roads Manual IRC SP: 20. Subsequently, IRC has prepared and published the following codes, which help in design of low volume rural roads:

- (i) Guidelines for the Design and Construction of Cement Concrete Pavement for Rural Roads (IRC:SP:62-2014),
- (ii) Guidelines for the Use of Interlocking Concrete Block Pavement (IRC:SP:63-2004),
- (iii) Guidelines for Construction of Roller Compacted Concrete Pavements (IRC:SP:68-2005),
- (iv) Guidelines for the Design of Flexible Pavements for Low Volume Rural Roads (IRC:SP: 72-2015),
- (v) Guidelines for the use of Waste Plastic in Hot Bituminous Mixes (Dry Process) in wearing courses (IRC:SP:98-2013)
- (vi) Guidelines on Tree Plantation Along Rural Roads (IRC:SP:103:2014)
- (vii) Use of Cold Mix Technology in Construction and Maintenance of roads using Bitumen Emulsion and
- (viii) Manual for Design Construction & Maintenance of Gravel Roads (IRC:SP:77-2008).

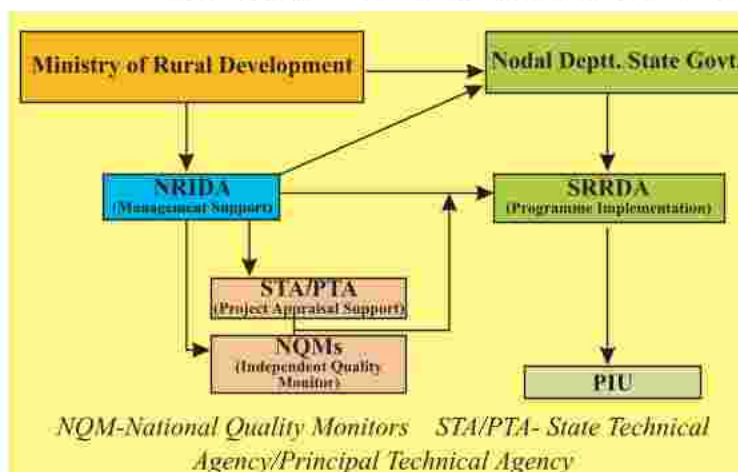
A Standard Data Book to enable the States to prepare Schedules of Rates based on specifications has also been developed by IRC. The specifications form the part of the contract agreement and the Schedule of Rates developed by States on the basis of prescribed

Standard Data Book is being used for preparation of bill of quantities in a uniform manner.

The road Geometrics in hill states as well as plain and rolling terrains has been finalized on the basis of the recommendations made by the Expert Committee constituted to review the Standards, Specifications and Design of Rural Roads under PMGSY and communicated to all the States.

(c) **Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) and Scrutiny:** As an important step to achieve quality output for each road under the Programme, proper survey and adequate investigations are stipulated. A Detailed Project Report (DPR) is a pre-requisite for project clearance. Independent scrutiny of the project proposals to ensure the adequacy of designing and project preparation is carried out by over 60 prominent institutions of Engineering and Technology in the country, identified as State Technical Agencies (STAs).

(d) **Institutional Arrangements:** Ministry of Rural Development (**MoRD**) is the Nodal Ministry for implementation of the scheme (PMGSY) at Central level. National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (**NRIDA**) has been constituted to provide technical and managerial support for implementation of the programme at the central level. The State Governments have identified State Nodal Departments and State Rural Roads Development Agencies (**SRRDAs**) have been constituted for the



programme implementation at the State level. Depending upon the work load, Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) are constituted for each district by the States.

- (c) **Procurement Process:** Based on best National and International practices, a Standard Bidding Document (SBD) has been developed for procurement of works under the PMGSY. All the works under the Programme are being procured and managed on the basis of provisions of the SBD. To ensure transparency and harness various advantages of electronic tendering, entire bidding for procurement of works under the programme is being carried out only through e-procurement. A Procurement and Contract Management Manual for PMGSY is also being developed with the support of IRC. Revision of Specifications for Rural Roads and Standard Data-book for Analysis of Rates has also been accomplished by IRC.
- (d) **Quality Assurance:** Quality is the essence of this programme, as such, a three tier Quality Management Mechanism has been institutionalised under PMGSY.
- (e) **Maintenance:** In order to ensure sustainability of road asset created under PMGSY, all PMGSY roads are covered under 5 years Defect Liability Period (DLP) along with paid routine maintenance after completion of the work i.e. a contractor will enter a construction contract

along with a 5 year maintenance contract as per Standard Bidding Document (SBD).

- (h) **Online Monitoring, Management and Accounting System (OMMAS):** To make the programme transparent and also to ensure ease of access for monitoring the programme in terms of planning/implementation a web based Online Monitoring, Management and Accounting System (OMMAS) has been developed. Data on OMMAAS is also available in public domain.
- (i) **Operations Manual and Programme Monitoring:** All the operations under the programme have been systematically laid down in the "Operations Manual" which was published in the year 2005. Operational Manual is intended for day to day use as a comprehensive supplement to the PMGSY Guidelines on procedural aspects of the programme. This manual provides for details of all the processes encompassing Institutional Structures, Planning, Design, Project Preparation, Procurement, Quality, Technical Agencies, Monitoring, Management of Maintenance, Road Safety, Implementation Responsibility etc.

2. Targets and Achievements:

The targets of the Programme and present progress as on 31st March, 2019 are given below:

Physical Targets and Achievements (*)					
(A) New Connectivity to eligible unconnected habitations					
Total eligible habitations as in year 2000	Habitation already dropped	Habitations reported to be not feasible by the States	Net Eligible and feasible habitations	No. of eligible habitations connected	Connected under State Schemes
1,78,184	3400	509*	1,74,275	1,49,854	16,086
100-249 population habitations in LWE Areas	6,401			4,163	1,366

(B) Length Sanctioned			
	Length Sanctioned (km)	Length completed (km)	Balance to be completed (km)
New Connectivity (PMGSY -I)	4,40,166	3,78,767	64,009
Upgradation (PMGSY -I)	2,07,684	1,90,291	

*States have further reported that 2,495 habitations are not feasible as of now due to reasons such as forest clearance, land issues and Court cases.

Note: Out of Balance 77,936 km as on 31st March, 2019 (including PMGSY-I, II and RCPLWE), the target for 2019-20 = 52,502 km

3. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana –II (PMGSY-II)

3.1 PMGSY-II was launched in May, 2013 and envisages consolidation of the existing Rural Road Network to improve its overall efficiency as a provider of transportation services for people, goods and services. It aims to cover Upgradation of existing selected rural roads based on their economic potential and their role in facilitating the growth of rural market centers and rural hubs. Following categories Through Routes/Link routes are eligible for upgradation under the Scheme:-

- (a) Eligible Through Routes/Link Routes under PMGSY-I but not yet sanctioned. Such roads will be upgraded from existing carriageway width upto 5.5 meters carriageway width depending upon traffic volume and growth potential;
- (b) Freshly identified Through Routes/ Link Routes in revised District Rural Roads Plans (DRRPs), to be upgraded from existing carriageway width upto 5.5 meters carriageway width depending upon traffic volume and growth centre potential; and

- (c) Roads constructed/ upgraded under PMGSY-I, experiencing comparatively higher volumes of traffic justifying upgradation from existing carriageway width upto 5.5 meters carriageway width, covered in the Core Network.

3.2. As per the initial mandate, the cost was to be shared between the Centre and States/UTs on 75:25 for the Plain Areas and 90:10 basis for the Special Areas. However, as per changed funding pattern under PMGSY, the fund sharing between the Centre and States/UTs is 60:40 for the Plain Areas except for 8 North Eastern and 3 Himalayan States for which it will be 90:10.

3.3. 17 States (Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal) have so far transited to PMGSY-II. The remaining States shall transit during the current year i.e 2019-20. State-wise length of road work targeted, sanctioned and completed till 31st March, 2019 are given below:-

Road length (in km)

S.No.	State	Target	Cleared	Completed
1	Andhra Pradesh & Telangana	2285	1367	1252
2	Arunachal Pradesh	550	--	
3	Assam	1730	--	
4	Bihar	2465	--	
5	Chhattisgarh	2245	2249	2011
6	Goa	25	-	
7	Gujarat	1205	1180	1172
8	Haryana	1000	1042	1016
9	Himachal Pradesh	1250	-	
10	Jammu & Kashmir	780	-	
11	Jharkhand	1650	-	
12	Karnataka	2245	2246	2212
13	Kerala	570	589	408
14	Madhya Pradesh	4945	5015	3304
15	Maharashtra	2620	2619	2573
16	Manipur	325	-	
17	Meghalaya	490	389	
18	Mizoram	195	-	
19	Nagaland	225	-	
20	Odisha	3760	3759	
21	Punjab	1345	1347	1301
22	Rajasthan	3465	3464	3456
23	Sikkim	115	121	0
24	Tamil Nadu	2950	2945	2343
25	Telangana	-	950	893
26	Tripura	310	-	
27	Uttarakhand	915	-	
28	Uttar Pradesh	7575	7763	7176
29	West Bengal	2515	2527	
30	Union Territories	250	-	
	Total	50000	39572	29124

4. Road Connectivity Project for LWE Areas

4.1. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs in its meeting held on 28th December 2016 approved "Road Connectivity project in LWE Affected Areas"

as a separate vertical under PMGSY to provide an all-weather road connectivity with necessary culverts and cross-drainage structures in 44 districts (35 are worst LWE affected districts and 09 are adjoining districts), which are critical from security and communication point of view. Under the Scheme, it is proposed to

construct/upgrade 340 roads measuring length 5,411.81 Km of road & 126 bridges/CD works at an estimated cost Rs 11,725 crore on sharing basis between Centre and State in the ratio of 60:40. The project is targeted for

implementation in four year duration from 2016-17 to 2019-20. The Ministry has approved 329 roads measuring 4612 km length and 250 LSBs length as on 31.03.2019 as per the details given below:-

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	State	No. of Road Works	No. of LSB	Length in Km	Total Value
1	Andhra Pradesh	117	28	870	742.30
2	Bihar	65	41	1050	1316.22
3	Chhattisgarh	41	22	735	658.01
4	Jharkhand	32	98	646	1050.98
5	Maharashtra	10	33	166	229.71
6	Odisha	29	0	389	350.52
7	Telangana	20	18	451	546.96
8	Madhya Pradesh	2	10	51	66.77
9	Uttar Pradesh	13	0	254	144.95
	Total	329	250	4612	5106.42

5. Outcome Targets and Achievements:-

In year 2005-06, Outcome Budget laid down targets in terms of numbers of habitations connected and road length (in kms) completed. The Year-wise targets and achievements since then are given below:

Year	Target		Achievement	
	No. of Habitations to be connected	Road length (km)	No. of Habitations connected	Road length (km)
2005-06	7895	17454	8202	22891
2006-07	9435	27250	10801	30710
2007-08	12100	39500	11336	41231
2008-09	18100	64440	14475	52405
2009-10	13000	55000	7877	60117
2010-11	4000	34090	7584	45109
2011-12	4000	30566	6537	30995
2012-13	4000	30000	6864	24161
2013-14	3500	27000	6560	25316
2014-15	4688	21775	10799	36337
2015-16	10177	33649	7658	36449
2016-17	15000	48812	11980	47447
2017-18	15000	51000	11556	48714
2018-19	15000	57700	10502	49038

6. The cumulative State-wise physical and financial progress of the scheme has been given in *Annexure-XI*.

7. Source of Funding

The source of funding for the Programme is as under:

- Cess on High Speed Diesel (HSD) (@ Rs. 0.5 / litre)
- Budgetary Support
- Asian Development Bank (ADB) Loan
- World Bank Loan
- National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) Loan

7.1 Assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB)

ADB has been providing the assistance to PMGSY program in the States of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal for Rural Roads Sector-I and Rural Roads Sector-II Projects & Rural Connectivity Investment Program through Loan of USD 400 Million for Rural Roads Sector I Project, USD 750 Million for Rural Roads Sector II Investment Program and USD 800 Million for Rural Connectivity Investment Program.

Rural Road Sector I Investment Program (RRSIP) and Rural Road Sector II Investment Program supported by ADB loans of USD 400 and 750 Million have been completed in June 2009 and June 2014 respectively by connecting 9600 habitations through 22,555.7 km road length in the states of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal.

- Rural Connectivity Investment Program (RCIP)** - Multitranchise Financing Facility (MFF) for USD 800 Million was signed on 17th May 2012 by ADB, Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), MoRD and States of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal for the Rural Connectivity Investment Program (RCIP). Program will construct or upgrade to all weather standards about 9,000 km rural roads connecting 4,200 habitations Program also focuses on improvement of the institutional arrangements, business processes and associated capacity building especially in relation to design, operation, safeguards, financial management, road safety and assets management matter.

Financing Plan of the Investment Program is given below:-

S.No	Source	Amount
1	Asian Development Bank	USD 800 M
2	India and States	USD 425.30 M
Total		USD 1225.30 M

- Loan no. 2881-IND (Tranche 1)** - Loan for Tranche-I under Rural Connectivity Investment Program for 252.00 Million US\$ has been signed on 2nd April 2013 and was effective from 5th June 2013. The project has been completed on 30th June 2018. Under this loan 1787 habitations were connected by constructing 3784.62 km roads.
- Loan No. 3065-IND (Tranche 2)** - The Loan for USD 275.00 Million having the components of Rural Connectivity and Institutional

development was signed on 8th November 2013 and became effective from 31st March 2014. After partial cancellation of USD 25 Million, the total allocation reduced to USD 250 Million. The project has been completed on 30th September 2018. Under this loan 597 habitations were connected by constructing 3629.576 km roads.

- Loan No. 3306-IND (Tranche 3)** - The Loan for USD 273.00 Million having the components of Rural Connectivity and Institutional

development was signed on 6th November 2015 and became effective from 29th December 2015. This comprises construction of rural roads about 6127.66 km in total. Extension has been granted for one and half year and loan will close on 31.12.2019. Disbursements have been made for USD 205.180 Million till 31st March 2019 out of USD 245.930 Million (USD 27.07 Million has been surrendered by way of savings) i.e. 84.34% of the loan amount.

- b) **Second Rural Connectivity Investment Program (SRCIP)** - Government of India has obtained additional financing of 500M USD through Multi-tranche Financing Facility from Asian Development Bank under the Second Rural Connectivity Investment Program to assist portion of the PMGSY in Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal.

Financing plan is as under.

Financing	Tranche 1 (in USD M)	Tranche 2 (in USD M)	Total (in USD M)	Total	Share
ADB (Ordinary capital resources)(41.70%)	250.00	110.00	140.00	500.00	40.81
Government of India.(58.30%)	415.32	193.00	116.94	725.26	59.19
Total	665.32	303.00	256.94	225.26	100

- i. **Loan no. 3611-IND (Tranche 1)** - The loan for USD 250.00 Million has been signed on 30th January 2018 and is effective from 20th March 2018. This comprises up gradation of 6253 Km road length in state of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal. The disbursement has been made for USD 67.333 Million till 31st March 2019 out of USD 239.020 Million (USD 10.98 Million has been surrendered by way of savings). The project will close on 30th June 2021.

- ii. **Loan No. 3703-IND (Tranche 2)** - The loan for USD 110.00 Million has been signed on 05th October 2018 and is under execution. This will comprise up gradation of 2859 Km road length in state of Madhya Pradesh. The loan became effective on 02nd April 2019.

- c) **Technical Assistance:**

Asian Development Bank has provided the technical assistance of USD 5,00,000 on grant

basis from ADBs Technical Assistance special fund. Govt will provide counterpart support in form of staff office accommodation, office supplies fee for research organisation and academic institutions. The TA will assist Rural Road Network Management Unit (RRNMU) and Rural Connectivity Training and Research Centre (RCTRC) to contribute in the delivery of intended output of the investment program in respect of the following.

- Enhancing Sustainability
- Enhancing resilience
- Promoting innovation

7.2 World Bank Assisted Projects

- (a) **Rural Roads Project-I (RRP-I)** - The World Bank had assisted construction and upgradation of road works under the scheme in four states with loan of \$399.5 million (RRP-I). The details are as in the table:-

RRP-I (World Bank Assisted Projects)

States	Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh
Date of Loan Agreement	October'2004
Closing Date	31 st March, 2012
Loan Amount	US\$ 399.5 m (Rs. 1,760 crore)
Target upto March 2012 as per Project Appraisal Document (PAD)	US\$ 399.5 m
Loan Terms	10yr. Moratorium + 35 year repayment, Interest rate 0% for \$ 300m, 1.53% for \$ 100m.

Details of Progress of RRP-I (World Bank Assisted Projects) :

States	Project Sanctioned		Progress upto Oct'13	
	Amount (Rs. in crore)	Length (in km)	Expenditure US \$ million*	Length (in km)
Himachal Pradesh	253.89	1328.33	44	1253.17 (94%)
Jharkhand	29.15	130.07	6	125.56 (97%)
Rajasthan	1212.55	6517.53	208	6296.70 (97%)
Uttar Pradesh	929.65	3036.46	141	2463.37 (81%)
Total:	2424.89	11012.39	399	10,138.80

**Balance works of RRP-I will be completed through RRP-II funds.*

- (b) **Rural Roads Project-II (RRP-II) - PMGSY**
Rural Roads Project II was implemented through the WB funding from 2011. The project was implemented in 8 states (Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh) and the overall outlay was 1400 Million USD. This Programme is based on sector-wise approach. Project Period is 5 years from 2011 upto June 2017. The Project has two components:

- Programme Financing-US \$1,375 million
- Institutional Strengthening – US \$ 25 million.

The loan of US \$ 1.4 billion from World Bank was signed on 14th January, 2011. Brief description of the Project including GoI share is given below:

Sl No.	State	Revised Allocation US \$ million	Total		Projects sanctioned till 31 st March, 2016	
			Habitations	Length in Km.	Value (Rs. in crore)	Length (in Km.)
1.	Himachal Pradesh	112	819	2,724	762	2,238
2.	Jharkhand	223	2,209	4,133	1,910	4,338
3.	Meghalaya	100	515	1,625	810	1,113
4.	Punjab	136	-	1,062	1,147	2,295
5.	Rajasthan	358	2,734	8,651	3,227	11,499

Sl No.	State	Revised Allocation US \$ million	Total		Projects sanctioned till 31 st March, 2016	
			Habitations	Length in Km.	Value (Rs. in crore)	Length (in Km.)
6.	Uttar Pradesh	247	1,590	2,401	1,919	4,709
7.	Uttarakhand	167	0,456	3,578	1,001	2,166
8.	Bihar	244	-	-	1,655	2,292
Total:		1,587	8,323	24,174	12,431	30,650

- (c) **Additional Financing (Rural Roads Project-II)** - In order to continue the technical support and continue various initiatives under the programme, an **Additional Financing (AF)** of 500 Million USD has been approved under the WB funding. The project has become effective from 18th June 2018. Also under Additional

Financing, the state of Tripura is added to previously fund 8 states under RRP-II.

The Additional Financing will emphasize on introducing green and climate resilient construction and scaling-up the institutional development agenda under PMGSY. The details of Additional Financing are given below.

Component A –Civil Works 970 Million USD (GoI 485 MUSD & WB 485 MUSD)			
Component A1	Construction and/or rehabilitation/improvement of about 5,500 km rural roads. (Includes 2,000 Km roads adopting green and climate resilient designs)	In 9 WB States	670 Million USD
Component A2	Pilot Projects to demonstrate use of green and climate resilient designs in about 1,500 Km rural roads.	In Non-WB States	
Component A3	Retro Financing 4,000 Km rural roads of original RRP II project	In 8 WB states	300 Million USD
Component B1-B9	Institutional Strengthening	All states	30 Million USD

The sanction cleared by MoRD under RRP-II Additional financing till 31 March 2019 is as under:-

Sr.No.	State Name	Details of Works Sanctioned				
		No. of LSB Sanctioned	Cost of LSB (in Cr.)	No. of Roadworks Sanctioned	Length of Roadworks Sanctioned (in Km)	Cost of Roadworks (in Cr.)
1	Himachal Pradesh	9	25.40	316	2,007	1150.20
2	Jharkhand	37	72.75	265	642.92	265.89
3	Meghalaya	41	94.59	305	1,707.29	1094.12
4	Uttarakhand	93	172.91	508	4170.76	2229.98
5	Tamilnadu	0	0.00	30	100.053	68.49
6	Odisha	0	0.00	31	112.27	58.34
Total		180	365.65	1,455	8,740	4867.02

7.3 NABARD Loan

NRIDA has taken a total amount of Rs. 18,500 crore as loan from the special Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) Window of NABARD, upto March 2010 for the PMGSY programme. A tripartite Agreement signed on 27th Sept 2007 between MoRD, NRIDA and NABARD. The entire amount of loan along with interest has been repaid by NRIDA.

7.4. The position of release of funds for the Programme to the States since the inception of the scheme from various source of funding is at *Annexure-XII*. The expenditure incurred for implementation of the programme since inception is given at *Annexure-XIII*. The Statement of Release of Funds to the States during the last three years and current year upto 31st March, 2019 is given at *Annexure-XIV*. The proposals cleared during last year and 2018-19 is given at *Annexure-XV*. The progress in terms of habitations connected and length constructed during current year (2018-19) is given at *Annexure-XVI*.

8. Maintenance Management of Rural Roads

8.1 At present the main features inbuilt in PMGSY for maintenance are as follows:

- (i) All PMGSY roads are covered by 5-year maintenance contracts, to be entered into along with the construction contract with the same contractor in accordance with the Standard Bidding Document (SBD). Maintenance funds to service the contract is to be budgeted by State Government and placed at the disposal of the SRRDA in a separate Maintenance Account.
- (ii) On expiry of 5-year post-construction maintenance period, these roads are to be placed under Zonal maintenance contracts consisting of 5-year maintenance including renewal as per cycle.
- (iii) State Governments are stipulated to take steps to build up capacity in the District Panchayats and endeavour to devolve funds and functionaries onto these Panchayats in order to enable them to manage maintenance contracts for rural roads.

- (iv) Till such time as District Panchayats take over maintenance functions, the PIUs will continue to be responsible for administration of post-construction and zonal maintenance contracts of PMGSY roads.

8.2 Dedicated Maintenance Funds and their Management:

The States are expected to set up dedicated funds for maintenance by transferring funds from various sources – Government budget, grants recommended by the Finance Commission, any additional levies like cess on agricultural produce, mining, additional sales tax on petrol and high speed diesel etc.

8.3 Planning of maintenance works

A simplified maintenance planning and management system is to be instituted by each State for carrying out inventory and visual condition surveys of the entire rural road network. Database is available on OMMAS and to be shifted on GIS platform also. The concept of Pavement Condition Index (PCI) and annual recording of PCI values has already been introduced for PMGSY roads.

8.4 Maintenance Management System and Maintenance Policy:

International Labour Organization (ILO) has entered into a partnership with NRIDA to support maintenance management of rural roads in various States. NRIDA in collaboration with ILO has prepared a Policy Framework for the development of rural roads maintenance policy. The Policy Framework along with a Guidance Note for the States has been shared with the States since Rural Roads Maintenance Policy needs to get adopted and notified at state level.

The policy and guidance note would be helpful for the road agencies of the States to have a clear understanding about expectations for rural road maintenance and intentions of States to sustain the created network of rural roads. So far 26 States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar,

Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal.

9. Quality Management Mechanism under PMGSY:

PMGSY envisages a three tier Quality Assurance Mechanism to ensure quality of road works during construction. The first two tiers of the structure are the responsibility of the respective State Governments and under the third tier, NRIDA engages independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs) for inspections at random, of the road works under the programme.

Ensuring the quality of road works is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments who are implementing the programme. NRIDA has issued general guidelines and prescribed quality assurance hand books to regulate the quality control process at works level. Guidelines have also been issued for inspections of works by independent monitors under the second and third tier of the quality assurance mechanism. To make the inspections trustworthy, it is being ensured that independent monitors at the second and the third tier take at least 10 digital photographs including one of the field laboratories, for each work and upload it on OMMAS website to facilitate public viewing of quality of road works executed under the programme. Based on the experience gained, these guidelines have been reviewed and revised from time to time.

9.1 Under the **1st tier of quality control** mechanism, the quality standards are enforced through in-house mechanism by establishing field laboratories and carrying out mandatory tests. In addition, to augment the field laboratories for non-frequent tests, State laboratories as also district laboratories have been promoted in all States. As per the Programme Guidelines, a site quality control laboratory has to be set

up by the contractor for each package. Payments are not made to the contractors unless well equipped laboratory has been set up.

9.2 Under the **second tier**, independent monitoring of quality at the State level has been prescribed under the control of SRRDA. The SRRDA headquarters is required to monitor the quality of works by deploying quality monitors, independent of the implementing units and upload the abstract of quality grading along with photographs in OMMAS. These quality monitors could check the establishment of field laboratories also. As per guidelines, it is to be endeavoured that each road work is inspected by the State Quality Monitors at three different stages. The first two inspections of every work should be carried out during the execution of work spaced at least three months apart and the last inspection should be carried out on the completion of every work, as soon as possible but preferably within 4 months of completion of the work. During the year *2018-19 (upto 31st Mar 2019)*, a total no. of 37670 inspections have been conducted by SQMs against the yearly target of 35,630 which is 105.73 % of the total target.

9.3 The **third tier** of the quality mechanism is an independent monitoring system at the central level. Under this tier, retired senior engineers termed as National Quality Monitors (NQMs) are engaged for inspections of road works. The works for inspection are selected at random. The basic objective of this tier is to identify generic issues in quality assurance mechanism of the State. Also these provide on-site guidance to field staff for better understanding of specifications and good construction practices. During the year *2018-19 (upto 31st Mar 2019)*, a total number of 9361 inspections have been conducted by NQMs against the yearly target of 8,670 set by Niti Aayog which is 107.97 % of the total target.

The States are required to send Action Taken Reports (ATRs) in respect of works graded as 'Satisfactory Requiring Improvement' and 'Unsatisfactory' by the NQMs during their field inspections. These ATRs are further processed at NRIDA and a decision about grade improvement is

taken based on documentary proof including photographs of road work and recommendation of the SRRDA. The entire exercise of submission of ATRs by the States and taking of action on these ATRs has now been converted to an “online process” on OMMAS.

A total of 9361 projects were inspected by NQMs during 2018-19, out of which 8071 projects were reported as having “Satisfactory” work quality. For balance 1290 projects, Quality was reported as “Satisfactory, requiring improvement (SRI) or “Unsatisfactory” (U), warranting ATRs from the respective States. Out of 1290 projects warranting ATRs, States have furnished ATRs for 671 projects, indicating complete rectification. After scrutiny of submitted ATRs, clarification has been sought in respect of 24 ATRs and 38 ATRs are in the process of ground verification/detailed scrutiny by Technical Committee. ATRs from the States (including clarifications) are awaited in case of 630 NQM inspections.

9.4 Training Programme for NQMs:

9.4.1 Orientation for the newly empanelled National Quality Monitors (NQMs)

Two Orientation-cum-training programmes for newly empanelled NQMs were conducted during 2018-19:

- a) A detailed three-day Orientation-cum-training programme for all newly empanelled NQMs along with marginal rated NQMs was conducted during 18th – 20th April, 2018 at **Indian Academy of Highway Engineers (IAHE), Noida**. Total 29 candidates (16 candidates recommended by the 22nd Selection committee meeting held on 13th November, 2018 and 13 NQMs rated as Marginal during PEC held during 18-20 September, 2018) attended the Training program.
- (b) Another Orientation-cum-Training programme for newly empanelled NQMs and NQMs rated marginal was organized at IAHE, Noida during 15-17 November 2018. Total 33 candidates attended the training program (22 candidates

recommended by 23rd Selection Committee Meeting held on 21st August, 2018 and 11 NQMs rated as Marginal in PEC meeting held during 11-13 July, 18).

10. National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA)

National Rural Road Development Agency (NRRDA) was set up as a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 on 14.1.2002 to provide technical support to the Programme. However, on inclusion of Housing Component in the activities of NRRDA and on the consent of the concerned Registrar of Societies Office, the name of NRRDA has been renamed as National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA). NRIDA provides support on the following:

- a) Designs & Specifications and Cost norms
- b) Technical Agencies
- c) District Rural Roads Plans and Core Network
- d) Scrutiny of Project Proposals
- e) Quality Monitoring
- f) Monitoring of progress, including online monitoring
- g) R&D
- h) Human Resource Development
- i) Communication etc.

11. Executing Machinery

The projects under the Programme are executed by the State Governments through their agencies i.e. SRRDA for monitoring, financial management and coordination at the State Level and PIUs for the Programme implementation at the district level. Further, in five States viz. Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal and Tripura, Nominated Executing Agencies (NEAs) have also been engaged to augment the execution capacity of the States. The details of institutional arrangements as envisaged in the Programme Guidelines are as under:-

- a) A SRRDA or similar body with distinct legal

status, to receive PMGSY funds and act as nodal point for rural road sector policy and management.

- b) Implementation arrangements overseen at State Level by officers of the SRRDA including State Quality Coordinator (SQC), Financial Controller, Empowered Officer, Information Technology Nodal Officer (ITNO), etc.
- c) PIUs at Division/District Level for Managing the Programme are accountable to the SRRDA.
- d) Arrangements for effective management includes:-
 - Online Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS)
 - Quality Management.
 - Transparent tendering using Standard Bidding Document
- e) Separate Bank Accounts for 'Programme', 'Administrative' and 'Maintenance' funds, centrally managed by the Agency and operated by the PIUs.

- f) State Level Standing Committee including all the main stakeholders of the Programme viz., Secretaries of the Departments of Rural Development, Panchayat, PWD, Forests, Finance, Revenue and Transport, State Technical Agencies, State Informatics Officer etc. to monitor progress, quality etc.

12. Training

For Capacity Building for Personnel implementing PMGSY, various training programs have been organized by NRIDA at National Level Institutions like IAHE, Noida, Central Road Research Institute (CRRI), New Delhi, National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR), Hyderabad, Engineering Staff College of India (ESCI), Hyderabad, Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad, National Institute of Construction Management and Research (NICMAR), Pune and also at Indian Institute of Technology (IITs)/ National Institute of Technology (NITs) and other state level institutions. During the financial year 2018-19, 1141 officers involved in PMGSY have been provided training and the details are given below:-

Training programmes conducted and PMGSY officers trained during 2018-19

Sl. No.	Programme	No. of Officers trained in programme 2018-19 (Upto March, 2019)
i.	Indian Academy of Highway Engineers, Noida and National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Hyderabad (Training Programme on 13 approved subjects)	186
ii.	Engineering Staff College of India, Hyderabad	363
iii.	Training for skill development of SRRDAs by State Technical Agencies on 17 approved subjects funded under the TA component of WB RRP II project.	186
iv.	National Institute of Construction Management, Pune	226
v.	Asian Institute of Transport Development, New Delhi	101
vi.	Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi	19
vii.	IIT, Bhubaneswar	60
	Total	1141

13. Monitoring Mechanism under PMGSY

(i) On-Line Management, Monitoring and Accounting System

In order to effectively monitor the entire Programme and bring about greater efficiency, accountability and transparency in implementation, a modern web based on-line Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS) has been set up for the PMGSY. The main Application Software Modules include Rural Road Plan & Core Network, Proposals, Tendering & Contracting, Execution (Physical and Financial Progress), Quality Monitoring, Funds Flow and Receipt & Payment Accounts (work accounts). The web site is www.omms.nic.in. e-Payment and e-Procurement are the new dimensions being integrated to it. PMGSY. A road list in pdf format, generated from OMMAS, is now attached with all clearance letters being issued by the Ministry. A new version of OMMAS 2.0 using dot net technology has also been launched.

(ii) Citizen information boards

Citizen Information Boards and Work Information Boards are displayed in local language at prominent locations on PMGSY roads, in the benefited habitations indicating details of work and volume of materials used in each layer of the pavement. A new development is the provision of a "Maintenance Board" providing necessary information to the citizens about the provisions of 5 year maintenance of PMGSY roads.

(iii) Inspection of PMGSY works by public representatives

State Governments have been advised to arrange joint inspection of ongoing as well as completed works under PMGSY by Hon'ble MPs, Hon'ble MLAs and representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions.

(iv) Monitoring through Regional Review Meetings, etc

The progress of implementation of PMGSY is regularly reviewed by way of Regional Review Meetings (RRMs), Performance Review Committee

(PRC) Meetings & Pre-Empowered/Empowered Committee Meetings with the States. In Regional Review Meetings aspects relating to Planning, Project Preparation and Scrutiny, Procurement and Contract Management are discussed in details. The aspects of quality receive the topmost priority for monitoring and separate session are organised to discuss these issues. The meetings of Empowered Committee chaired by the Secretary (RD) are also utilized as a forum for detailed review of the programme implementation in various States. The Minister (RD) reviews the programme at regular intervals encompassing planning, progress of implementation, quality, maintenance, funds availability etc. In addition to this, special review meetings are also held by Secretary/ Joint Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development with Chief Secretaries/Principal Secretaries of the States.

14. Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) in Rural Roads

14.1 "Meri Sadak" App for grievance redressal:

With the view to achieve the objectives of e-Governance and Digital India, a new Mobile App for PMGSY roads, "Meri Sadak" was launched on 20th July, 2015 and integrated into OMMAS for user friendly and transparent Citizen Feedback and complaint redressal system. The citizens, with the use of this application, can express their concerns related to slow pace, abandoned work or bad quality of PMGSY works. The citizens can attach up to 3 photographs of the road as well as complaint / feedback with maximum of 1000 characters. This application can be downloaded free of cost from Google Play Store and the OMMAS website (<http://omms.nic.in>).

The State Quality Coordinators (SQC's) of the respective States have been designated as the Nodal Officer to handle and redress such grievances. The Nodal Officers are required to provide an interim reply to the citizen within 7 days from the receipt of the feedbacks. A final Action Taken Report is required to be submitted by PIU within 60 days, which sent to the citizen only after verification of the concerned SQC.

Meri Sadak mobile application has been localized in Indian Languages and available in Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Malayaam, Marathi, Odiya, Punjabi, Tamil and Telugu.

14.2. Centralized Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS)

Centralized Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS), which is accessible through <https://pgportal.gov.in> is an important tool of Government to strengthen the two-way communication with citizens for effective and time-bound monitoring and implementation of programme & schemes at the ground level. The status of Grievances received on CPGRAMS Portal is regularly reviewed and it is ensured that the grievances are disposed in time bound manner without compromising on quality aspects. During the period 2018-19, till March, 2019, 1170 grievances have been received through CPGRAMS portal, out of which 1078 grievances have already been disposed off. The 92 pending grievances are already forwarded to concerned State for speedy action.

15. Use of Space Technology and Geographical Information System (GIS)

15.1 Application of Space Technology in Rural Road Projects under PMGSY (Use of Satellite imageries in the monitoring of PMGSY):

In order to create a mechanism to detect the variance between the progress of implementation of the scheme and the progress reported manually/electronically by the states, on a real time basis, the NRIDA, MoRD, Centre for Geo-Informatics Application in Rural Development (CGARD) of National Institute of Rural Development & Panchyati Raj, Hyderabad has signed a Memorandum of Understanding on 16.12.2015 regarding the use of Satellite imagery for planning and monitoring of PMGSY (Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana) roads in five States (two districts each) selected under this project.

The States/districts selected under this project are: Assam (Kamrup, Darrang), Chhattisgarh (Korba, Raigarh), Odisha (Nayagarh, Puri), Rajasthan (Jaipur, Alwar) and Telangana (Karimnagar, Nalgonda).

The Ministry has initiated the process for universalization of the project across the States. A Tripartite Agreement was signed on 07.03.2017 between National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA), Ministry of Rural Development, National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), ISRO, Hyderabad and Centre for Geo-Informatics Application in Rural Development (CGARD) of National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad to use geo-informatics and satellite imagery, on a real time basis, to verify the progress of implementation as reported electronically by the States. This Tripartite Agreement envisages upscaling the use of the Geo-Informatics in all the districts of the country by engaging the services of NRSC and CGARD, Hyderabad. The project is to be executed in two years.

Based on the above, project proposals were submitted by CGARD and NRSC, the project was approved and commenced from April, 2018. Further, in order to facilitate ground truthing, a mobile application called GEO-PMGSY was developed through CDAC. The Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development launched the mobile application on 11th September, 2018 in New Delhi.

15.2 Web GIS under PMGSY

The Ministry of Rural Development entered into an MoU, through the National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA), with the Centre for Development of Advance Computing (CDAC), Pune on 27.10.2015 for the implementation of web based GIS on PMGSY at a total cost of Rs.2.95 crore. The Ministry of Rural Development has also provided guidance and financial support for the states for the digitisation work by sanctioning Rs.11.47 crore to 26 states.

CDAC, Pune was entrusted with the responsibility of preparing guidelines, Quality checking, creating requisite software and putting in

place Hardware for running the project in a designated website to be created by CDAC for this purpose. The states were requested to engage consultant for the project, carry out the digitisation of all the layers, and submit to CDAC for quality checking and hosting.

The Web GIS contains about 21 layers including the details of the Rural roads, core network roads, Habitations, Market centres, Administrative HQs, District/Block boundaries etc.

The PMGSY National GIS has put efforts on GIS data preparation with emphasis on improvement of positional accuracy of features on the map and utilizing national level rural road infrastructure information captured in OMMAS (www.omms.nic.in). The data updated in OMMAS will be reflected on Web GIS dynamically in the exclusive GIS portal www.pmgys-grris.nic.in.

The GIS of the 27 states Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal has been completed and hosted in pmgys-grris.nic.in.

With the GIS backbone ready, NRIDA is developing use-cases of the GIS data collected. NRIDA has developed a GIS network analysis based algorithm to identify important roads in a Block based on the population that use the road directly/indirectly to access their nearest facilities. This is proposed to be used in planning in the future.

16. New Technology initiatives under PMGSY

16.1 Integration of OMMAS & GePNIC

The PMGSY guidelines mandate that the states have to invite e-bids under PMGSY. The states have been adopting the www.pmgys-tenders.gov.in (GePNIC) website for e-tendering of works. The states of Chhattisgarh, Haryana and Telangana are adopting their

own portals for e-tendering. MoRD had intended to bridge OMMAS and GePNIC, so as to have real time monitoring of the procurement status under PMGSY. The integration module has now been put in place by CDAC and NIC and the same has been pilot tested. All the 25 states adopting GePNIC have stated publishing their tenders through GePNIC.

16.2 Implementation of eMARG

As a measure of further enhancing the focus on maintenance of roads during the defect liability period and also stream line the delivery of routine maintenance of PMGSY roads, the Ministry has decided to implement the Electronic Maintenance of PMGSY roads (eMARG) in all the states. For this purpose, the Ministry would customise and improve the e-Marg application developed by NIC, MP and being used by MPRRDA. In order to use the expertise and experience in the development and implementation of eMARG, the Ministry is engaging the services of NIC, MP for the pan India implementation,

The Electronic Maintenance of Rural Roads under PMGSY (eMARG) is a GIS-based Enterprise e-Governance solution to aid and assist the officials, Contractors, Banks and general public. It is an end-to-end solution, which provides restricted role-based access via internet.

eMARG is re-orientation from Discretion-based system to a uniform standardized transparent process oriented system. eMARG is fusion of various technologies GIS, Cryptography, Open Source, Remote Sensing, 3M (Mobile, Messaging & Mail). The MoU was signed between NRIDA, NIC and NICSI on 27.12.2018. The project period will be 36 months including 12 months for development and 24 months maintenance period. The project would be rolled out in all the states in phases.

17. Research and Development

In order to promote cost-effective and fast construction technologies in the construction of rural roads, using New materials/Waste materials/Locally available materials, NRIDA has issued 'Guidelines on

Technology Initiatives', in May 2013. The States have been asked to propose at least 10% of the length of annual proposals using any of the new technologies, for which specifications of Indian Roads Congress (IRC) are already available and an additional length of 5% of annual proposals with any of the new technologies for which specifications of Indian Roads Congress are not available, including materials accredited by IRC.

With a view to achieve optimal use of non-conventional materials and cost effective environment friendly "Green Technologies" in the construction of PMGSY roads, the Ministry has fixed States specific targets for use of new technologies and Materials in construction of PMGSY roads. A total 12,000 km target has been set to be constructed under R&D. The progress till 31st March 2019 was 3943 Km of waste plastic roads and 4221 KM of Cold Mix roads. The State-wise details of targets and achievement for 2018-19 under New Technology are at *Annexure-XVII*.

To create awareness and to encourage field engineers and contractors to adopt these technologies, two training films have been made and are being disseminated among the States. Similarly, four numbers of "Do It Yourself" booklets on implementing these technologies in the field have also been prepared and have been distributed to the States. Two Do It Yourself booklet on Construction of Rural Roads under Fly Ash and Do it Yourself, Construction of Cement Stabilized sub-base/ base have also been translated in Hindi and circulated to states

18. New initiatives on Financial aspects of PMGSY

18.1 Finance Initiatives: with effect from the financial year 2016-17, financial incentives are given to best performing States, which show higher achievement on the basis of set-parameters. The funds released as financial incentives are used for periodic maintenance of rural roads already constructed under PMGSY. Financial incentives amounting to Rs. 1076.49 crore, Rs. 842.50 crore and Rs. 804.19 crore were awarded in fiscal year 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively for periodic maintenance to best performing States.

18.2 OMMAS based Balance Sheet: A decision was taken that from FY 2015-16 onwards the balance sheet of both the funds (i.e. Programme Fund & Administrative Expenses Fund) shall be generated from OMMAS. However, till F.Y 2016-17 some states were submitting Balance Sheet manually. On vigorous persuasion with these states and after issuing the instructions for non accepting of Manual Balance Sheets, all the SRRDAs have submitted OMMAS based balance sheets of programme fund for the FY 2017-2018.

18.3 Utilization Certificate: States were instructed to submit OMMAS generated Utilization Certificate along with Balance Sheet. Prior to F.Y 2017-18 most of the states were submitting manual Utilization Certificate, however, from F.Y 2017-18, it has been decided to accept only online (OMMAS. Based) UCs and all the States have complied to these instructions.

18.4 Financial Closure of works: An analysis of Physically completed works revealed that there was a huge pendency of works which were pending for financial closure. Hence, a decision was taken not to allow the States, to close the works, if they are pending for more than six months after their physical completion.

Order were issued in this regards and finally w.e.f 15th May 2019 this data has been frozen and extensions are being given only in genuine cases.

18.5 Integration of PFMS with OMMAS: Public Financial Management System(PFMS) has been introduced for payments through OMMAS with effect from 01-08-2018. Integration of OMMAS was done with PFMS for this purpose. Training programmes were organised in various States for sensitising the staff of SRRDA for this new payments system. As on date all the SRRDA/States have switched to PFMS.

19. Impact Studies under PMGSY

19.1 Findings of Poverty & Social Impact Assessment of PMGSY (by World Bank, June 2014)

The Study seeks to identify opportunities to

make the programme more equitable and inclusive. Methodology based on “recall” information of 2009 and “current” information of 2013. The main findings are as follows.

- Mobility i.e. direct movement to labour market seems to be the major and common perceived advantage of the all-weather connectivity.
- Time saving seen primarily in relation to work and to market.
- Reduction in cultivation activities as greater mobility causing people to seek opportunities outside. Trade based occupations yielding higher returns than agriculture.
- PMGSY roads are indeed inducing an expansion of economic opportunities.
- Incomes are becoming higher, but not necessarily more regular
- Local demands are better met.
- Complementary private investment (e.g. pump sets for irrigation) are better incentivised.
- Complementary interventions (e.g. bus service) if provided, very synergetic, particularly in respect of the rural poor.
- Complementary infrastructure (banks, FPS, market development etc) if provided, also proving very synergetic.
- Major requirements for complementary public interventions/infrastructure are:
 - » Credit for agriculture and micro enterprises
 - » Irrigation
 - » Skilling
 - » Training and awareness of opportunities
- Specialisation of activities taking place. Where men are commuting out to look for work, women have opportunity to take up their work.
- Unskilled wage is gaining at the expense of agriculture and self-employment, perhaps also due to MGNREGA.
- Secondary and tertiary income sources are reducing
- Some evidence of changes in cropping pattern, but not unambiguously in a commercial direction
- New and additional opportunities for employment and business clearly arising. Trade and commerce of grocery items, grain and vegetables increasing. Home based enterprises also increasing.
- Lack of public policies (interventions/ investment / infrastructure development) main reason for less than optimal gains from road, particularly with reference to the poverty reduction objective and women empowerment. MoRD can make the difference through coordination/facilitation of Central and State schemes/policies.
- Complementary policies that need to be looked at include- Farming, Livestock, Minor irrigation, Credit, Food processing, Skilling, Entrepreneurship, SHG development.
- Since a lot of the daily commute is to neighbouring small towns, need to ensure better non-farm employment opportunities in these towns.
- Ensuring that the roads are better maintained is crucial. Local communities do not have sufficient sense of ownership. The Transect walk for deciding on the alignment and other features (including community safety) is not widely known and few people seem to have participated.

19.2 Impact Assessment Study of PMGSY including Gender in Rajasthan, June, 2015 by Birla Institute of Technology & Science (BITS), Pilani

A study was conducted with an objective to conduct limited period survey to ascertain the impact of PMGSY on Gender issues and to provide suggestions on how can PMGSY Programme designs can be further amended to incorporate social concerns. For this study, 5 Panchayats belonging to two Districts i.e. Jhunjhunu and Churu of Rajasthan were chosen. While Jhunjhunu has semi desert characteristics, Churu falls within the desert region of Rajasthan.

The Study found that though the local people had no employment during the construction of the PMGSY road, the road has provided new opportunities of employment like employment in nearby urban areas where they could commute daily. Semi-skilled people are able to go to other villages for building and construction works, employment through animal husbandry, milk production and vending, plying of auto-rickshaw. Small scale business like running of shops in the villages has also increased. Some other observations are:

- a) PMGSY roads also provide smooth long stretches to young boys and girls of the neighboring villages for practicing long distance running which helps them to get absorbed in defence forces or state police.
- b) New roads have provided better education opportunities to the children particularly girl child to continue their education beyond the elementary school level.
- c) Children can now go to their school on bicycles and this has led to increase in attendance of children in schools.
- d) PMGSY roads have made health facilities accessible to people. Women have been the major beneficiary, with most of the child birth taking place in government hospitals.
- e) PMGSY roads have empowered women and women's participation in social and political gatherings had increased because of improved transport facility on new PMGSY roads.
- f) Women's participation in financial decisions has increased and it is reflected in their market accessibility.
- g) Mothers from villages connected by PMGSY roads have started attending Parent Teacher Meetings (PTMs) in their children's school and this has given them opportunity to be part of decision making related to their children's education.

19.3 Impact Assessment Study of Improved Rural Road Maintenance System under PMGSY, in

October, 2015 by International Labour Organisation (ILO)

The study has brought out that the habitations where the roads have not been maintained, the impact is reversing back to the pre-road status. Some of the observations on poorly maintained roads compared to well-maintained roads were:

- a) The investments have been made by people considering that these roads are permanent and will continue to remain operational forever. Poor maintained roads have threatened the sustainability and profitability of such investments in many cases.
- b) Improved road connectivity in the rural areas have impacted the cultivation choices and improvements in cropping patterns but were concerned with poor maintenance of roads
- c) The gains in savings on travel time and cost to reach the markets have been lost to a large extent.
- d) The access to markets for sourcing inputs and services is reduced.
- e) Reduction in activities such as livestock and use of modern agricultural equipments.
- f) Marginal decrease in employment amongst households engaged in other occupation than their own farms which increased earlier.
- g) A slightly less proportion has reported improvements in socio-economic status and quality of life of people as compared to better maintained road.
- h) Access to health facilities gets affected during rainy season and some of these habitations become completely unconnected.
- i) Reduction in visit of doctors and health workers.
- j) Low mother and child health
- k) Lower improvements in the status of education facilities in the villages and also access to higher education facilities available in the nearby cities.
- l) Lower increase in number of schools after the construction of roads.

m) Lower frequency of police patrolling/visits.

19.4 “On the way to good health? Rural roads and morbidity in upland Odisha”, September, 2015, Department of Economics, University of Heidelberg

The study has been carried out by *Clive Bell and Susanne van Dillen* of University of Heidelberg in Odisha (30 villages and 279 households).

In this study, the authors found that one km of improved rural road gave 0.46 less days of illness. The average improvement was 3 km road, hence a reduction of $0.46 \times 3 = 1.38$ days of illness on average across population in the villages, including those not sick. Taking into account that only about one third of the population is suffering from some kind of health problem, the reduction is more than 4 days per three kilometres of improved road ($1.38 \times 3 = 4.14$) for those with illnesses. The main reason for this is that improvement of rural roads under PMGSY, gives easier access to healthcare, and hence a reduction of days suffering from illness.

19.5 “Impact of PMGSY Roads on Accessibility in Rural Areas” in March 2016 by Birla Institute of Technology and Science (BITS)- Pilani.

The study has been carried out by Birla Institute of Technology and Science (BITS)- Pilani in selected districts of Rajasthan covering Alwar, Jhunjhunu, Tonk, Churu and Bikaner. Accessibility at district and block levels were determined using IDA and PMGSY guidelines and compared. The impacts of the construction of PMGSY roads on the overall accessibility of the concerned districts were also determined. To determine the habitation-level accessibility, it was decided to concentrate only on the health and education sector. Detailed primary and secondary data was collected in a few selected blocks in each of the five selected districts. A participatory group level data was collected for males and females separately.

To quantify the present accessibility levels, a proper network level planning for road connectivity can boost the accessibility of the rural population to basic

needs and can optimize the overall investments. Thus, in this study a need-based approach for rural connectivity was developed using GIS which would ensure accessibility to the basic facilities. The analysis has been done with the map of the year 2000 as the base as the PMGSY program was non-existent at that time. A network was developed using need-based approach to it. Similarly, a network was developed using the PMGSY approach, in which villages are connected based on population based. Then both the networks were compared to find the effectiveness in terms of accessibility. To optimize overall cost, the study has also suggested a method to decide the kind of road pavement to be provided in each link depending on its demand. And number of habitations benefitted by PMGSY are also highlighted in each district.

The study has made efforts to find access to the Community Health Centre (CHC) which is the first referral unit (FRU) of the rural health care system. To quantify accessibility at village level, a village level participatory survey was conducted. The accessibility values were found separately for female and males as their perception on the Community Health Centre (CHC) quality of service was found to be different. Further accessibility of the habitations has been found for all the frequently used modes to reach the CHCs such as walk, bicycle, bus, motorized three and four wheelers.

Further, in this study, a method has also been developed by including all the mobility and quality factors which influence the accessibility of the villagers to high school. Mobility and quality are quantified. The method is applied to the habitations benefitted by PMGSY and other villages and the accessibility values are compared to find the impact.

19.6 “Life Cycle Assessment of Hot Mix & Cold Mix Technologies for Construction & Maintenance of Rural Roads” in August 2017 by The Energy and Resource Institute (TERI), New Delhi

The study was conducted by The Energy and Resource Institute (TERI), New Delhi and data was collected in two states – Assam and Uttarakhand. A total

of eight rural road stretches were studied, of which four projects were under construction at the time of study and four projects had been completed at least five years prior and were under maintenance.

This study makes a comprehensive assessment of resource use, energy use, GHG emissions, pollution generation, project implementation experience, road repair and maintenance requirements, and cost of construction and maintenance associated with the use of both hot mix and cold mix technologies and presents a comparative analysis of both the technologies based on these parameters. It attempts to provide an understanding about the relative costs and benefits involved in terms of savings in energy consumption, GHG emissions, pollution generation, and life cycle costs, which expectedly can be used for making informed choices about the construction technologies to be used in rural road projects.

Recommendations of the study

1. Cold mix technology needs to be incentivized to make it more cost competitive keeping in view the volatility in bitumen prices.
2. Economize on transport costs of cold mix technology by setting up more cold mix production facilities to prevent offset of on-site energy savings by indirect energy consumption due to transportation.
3. State agencies and project implementation units (PIU) should select cold mix technology for projects by taking into consideration the following criteria
 - a. Need for extending working period for road construction in regions where working periods are restricted due to high rainfall or cold weather for most of the year. In such regions cold mix could be preferred technology due to its advantage of all-weather use
 - b. Availability of contractors, labour and engineers who have prior experience or training in using cold mix or are willing to work with new technologies
 - c. Testing facilities for assuring quality of cold mix bitumen/emulsion are accessible and reliable in the state
 - d. State Quality Monitors and National Quality Monitors have the capacity to carry out robust quality checks because they are aware and understand the implications on road surface quality of the use of various technologies including cold mix
 - e. Incentives to engineers and officials for use of cold mix are available. For example, in Uttarakhand additional points are awarded to engineers of Assistant Engineer level and above in their Annual Confidential Report assessment for use of new technology, cold mix, waste materials, etc.
 - f. If there is potential for savings in energy consumption during transportation due to availability of cold mix at feasible distances from the project site.

19.7 Outcome Monitoring System under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), July 2017, (Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Meghalaya) by Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad (IIM-A).

The Study was conducted by Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad. The Study was carried out in the eight States viz. Bihar, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. The objective of the Study was following:-

- i. To develop a simple and practical, yet robust standardized outcome monitoring system for PMGSY which could be used regularly and is capable of being scaled up.
- ii. To test this system in selected States through the conduct of limited period surveys to ascertain the impact of the programme in these States.
- iii. To embed this monitoring system within a broader framework for poverty alleviation.

- iv. In specific context of poverty alleviation to study the impact on agriculture.
- v. To design the monitoring system in a way that it enables the user to develop recommendations that could be used to modify the program suitably.

The key findings of the study are as follows:-

- i. The presence of PMGSY roads brings about significant and substantial gain in speed of movement in access to all administrative headquarters and facilities.
- ii. The specifications and most importantly the actual construction quality of PMGSY roads are much better than of other non-PMGSY roads.
- iii. Construction of PMGSY road is able to bring about socio-economic benefits to the poor on par with that for the poor or socially backward and sometimes even more than for other sections of society.
- iv. There was decline in quality (as measured by speed gains) over-time due to ageing of roads. Maintenance of road thus becomes an important aspect of the primary task of the implementation agency.

20. North Eastern States- Special Considerations

This Ministry has taken a number of initiatives under PMGSY to take into account special concerns of the North Eastern States. Following dispensations have been provided to the North-Eastern States:-

- (i) On road portions subjected to heavy snow fall or

landslides, where regular snow or debris clearance is done over long period to keep the road open to traffic, roadway width may be increased by 1.5 m upto 7.5 m.

- (ii) States should provide adequate length of cement concrete drains along slopes to reduce the damage to roads.
- (iii) States should provide requisite number of protection structures and CD works keeping in view the terrain, snow fall and deposition of snow in high altitudes areas.
- (iv) The Ministry has agreed to share the cost of bridges upto 100 mtrs length.

Further, in the blocks bordering international boundary in the hill States, a special dispensation has been made to all Hilly States that all habitations within a path distance of 10 km in the blocks bordering international boundary in the hill States (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs) may be treated as a cluster for this purpose. A special dispensation has been given to Arunachal Pradesh for extending the facility to International Border Districts. In order to improve the execution capacity in the State of Tripura, Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) such as Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd (HSCL) and National Buildings Construction Corporation (NBCC) Ltd were engaged under a tripartite agreement with the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of Tripura and the Agency concerned. The details of habitations connected, road length completed and expenditure made during the last two years and current year is given below:

Year	Habitation connected	Length constructed (km)	Expenditure (Rs. in Cr.)
2015-16	372	2689.57	1715.92
2016-17	364	5490.87	1244.89
2017-18	483	4687.00	1594.00
2018-19	1899	7678	4448.35

21. Gender and SC/ST budgeting under PMGSY

PMGSY is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the objective to provide single all-weather road connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations including Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, differently abled, Minorities etc., existing in the Core Network in rural areas of the country. The programme envisages connecting habitations with a population of 250 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) in Special Category States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand), Tribal (Schedule-V) areas, the Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and in Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission). The programme guidelines has recently been amended for inclusion of Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Women PRI members during the transect walk at the time of preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs).

22. Rain water conservation initiative: Provision of Bridge-cum-Bandhar

The Ministry has issued a circular wherein the States have been permitted to design the bridges so as to serve as Bridge-cum-Bandhar for conserving the rain water.

23. Tree plantation along completed PMGSY roads

Action Plan for road side tree plantation under MGNREGA has been prepared by the Ministry. This road side tree plantation will not only create productive assets but will also check the deterioration of roads and will continue to strengthen ecological balance and reduce global warming. An action Plan for road-side plantation in convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) has been issued. NRRDA & IRC joint guidelines for plantation on rural roads have also been issued. The States have been requested to take follow up action for plantation of trees on the flanks of PMGSY roads in consultation with Gram Panchayat/Zilla Panchayat and MGNREGA officers.

Chapter - 6

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)

I. Introduction

Housing is universally recognized as a basic human need. Reducing rural housing shortage and improving the quality of housing, especially for the poor, is an important component of the poverty alleviation strategy of the Government. In order to realize Government's objective of "Housing for All" by 2022, there is a need to create an enabling environment especially in rural areas so that the people living in rural areas can construct a *pucca* house with all basic amenities with ease. PMAY-G was launched in 2016, to address the existing gaps of rural housing programme, and to bring in place a more comprehensive initiative of providing shelter to the rural population devoid of proper shelter.

II. Historical Background

Government of India launched several programmes for Public Housing in the past, beginning from Village Housing Programme (1957), National Rural Employment Programme (1980) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (1983) and Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) in 1985. IAY was made an independent programme with effect from 1st January 1996 to address the housing needs of Below Poverty Line households. Although the IAY was in operation since long, it was observed that there still existed a large number of rural families with limited access to basic housing amenities. Moreover, as pointed out by the Performance Audit report of Comptroller and Auditor General, 2014, the scheme was facing major challenges in implementation. To address these shortcomings and lacuna, the erstwhile Rural Housing scheme IAY was restructured into Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) with effect from 1st April, 2016.

PMAY-G aims at realising the vision of "Housing for All" by 2022 through a robust delivery and monitoring mechanism and improved scheme architecture. The mandate of PMAY-G entails construction of 2.95 crore houses by 2021-22 to achieve the objective of "Housing for All" by 2022, which is proposed to be achieved in phases. In the first phase the target is construction of 1.00 crore houses in three years 2016-17 to 2018-19 at enhanced unit assistance of Rs.1.20 lakh in plain areas and Rs.1.30 lakh in difficult areas/hilly states/IAP districts.

III. Aims and Objectives

PMAY-G aims to provide a *pucca* house with basic amenities to all houseless households and households living in *kutcha* and dilapidated houses by 2022. To achieve the objective of "Housing for All" the target number of houses to be constructed by the year 2021-22, is 2.95 Crore. The immediate objective is to cover 1.00 Crore households that are houseless or living in *kutcha* /dilapidated house, in three years from 2016-17 to 2018-19 and enable construction of quality houses by the beneficiaries using local materials, designs and trained masons. For houses to become homes, adoption of a habitat approach through convergence is proposed.

IV. Salient features of PMAY-G

- i) The main features of PMAY-G are:
 - a) Identification of beneficiaries through Gram Sabha based on housing deprivation parameters as per Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011 data. Accordingly, rural households who are houseless or living in two rooms or less *kutcha* houses

- (both walls and roof kutchha) after excluding households falling under the automatic exclusion as per SECC 2011 and after due verification by Gram Sabha would be provided assistance under PMAY-G
- b) Unit assistance of Rs. 1.20 lakh in plains and Rs.1.30 lakh in hilly states, difficult areas and IAP districts.
 - c) In addition, the beneficiary will get Rs.12,000/- as assistance for construction of toilet under Swachh Bharat Mission (G), MGNREGA or any other dedicated financing source and support of unskilled wages of 90 person days in plain areas and 95 person days in hilly states, difficult areas and IAP districts under MGNREGA through convergence.
 - d) The beneficiary would be facilitated to avail institutional loan of upto Rs.70,000/- for construction of the house, which is optional.
 - e) Unit size of the house constructed under PMAY-G to be a minimum of 25 Sq.m.
- (ii) The cost of PMAY-G would be shared between Government of India and State Governments in the ratio 60:40 in plain areas. In case of North-Eastern and 3 Himalayan States (Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) the sharing pattern is in the ratio of 90:10. In case of UTs 100% share is borne by Govt. of India.
 - (iii) Upto 4% of the funds released under PMAY-G can be utilized for administering the scheme. Sensitizing beneficiaries, cost of supervision and monitoring of scheme implementation, cost of setting up and operating PMU, cost towards Training and certification of Masons etc. are some of the eligible items of expenditure under administrative expenses.
 - (iv) PMAY-G focus on saturation approach - States are advised to follow saturation approach using the Gram Panchayat, Block or District as a unit. Priority shall be given to SAGY, Gram Panchayats, Rurban clusters, Open Defecation Free Gram Panchayats and Gram Panchayat with strong social capital through DAY- NRLM Self Help Groups of women and Gram Panchayats with Kala Zar villages.
 - (v) From the annual budgetary grant for PMAY-G, 95% of funds would be released to States/UTs for construction of new houses under PMAY-G. This will also include 4% allocation towards administrative expenses. 5% of the budgetary grant would be retained at central level as reserve fund for special projects. For Special Project, the States submit proposals in respect of the following:-
 - a. Natural Hazards as categorized in the extent National Disaster management Plan of National Disaster Management Authority-flood, earthquake, fire etc.
 - b. Law and order Problems
 - c. Settlement of families affected due to/benefitted by
 - i. International border issue
 - ii. The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forests Rights) Act, 2006
 - iii. Occupational diseases like silicosis, asbestos, people affected by overuse of pesticides
 - iv. Settlement of surrendered militants and their families
 - d. New technology demonstration-especially with focus on affordable and green technologies and using locally available materials

- (vi) At the National Level, 60% of the target is earmarked for SC/STs. To maintain this, 60% of the target allocated to each State / UT, is earmarked for SC/ST subject to availability of eligible PMAY (G) beneficiaries as per SECC 2011 as validated by the Gram Sabha. Within earmarked targets the proportion of SC/ST is to be decided from time to time by the respective States/UTs. Under PMAY-G, as far as possible, 15% of the total fund would be earmarked for Minorities at the National Level for households to be covered as per SECC 2011 as validated by Gram Sabha. The allocation of targets for Minorities among the States/UTs will be on the basis of the proportionate rural population of Minorities in the respective State/UT as per Census 2011 data. The State should ensure that at least 5% of beneficiaries are from among persons with disabilities.
- (vii) The Scheme of PMAY-G is implemented by the State/UT Government. The States/UTs have set up a dedicated Programme Management Unit (PMU) to undertake the tasks of implementation, monitoring and supervision of quality of construction at State / District / Block and Panchayat Level. The State PMU is headed by the State Nodal Officer and other personnel are availed through deputation from line departments and by hiring of personnel on contract basis. Similarly, for the District and Block level PMU.
- (viii) The Annual allocation to the states is based on the Annual Action Plan approved by the Empowered Committee constituted at the Government of India level. Based on the target allocated for the year, the States / UTs would decide the District / Gram Panchayat target.
- (ix) Allotment of house shall be made jointly in the name of husband and wife except in the case of a widow/unmarried /separated person. The State may also choose to allot it solely in the name of the woman. In the case of landless household, the State may also facilitate registration of land

in the joint name of husband & wife. In the case of beneficiaries selected under the quota for persons with disabilities, the allotment should only be in the name of such person.

- (x) The house shall be constructed by the beneficiary himself/herself under PMAY-G or get the house constructed under his/her supervision. No contractor should be engaged by the State in construction of houses. The house shall also not be constructed by any Government Department/Agency, except where specifically authorised. In cases where the beneficiary is old or infirm or a person with disability, and is therefore not in a position to get the house constructed on his own, such houses shall be taken up as a part of the mason training program. In case there are still some beneficiaries left out, the State Government will ensure that they are assisted through the Gram Panchayats or a ground functionary to get their house constructed. The construction of house should be completed in 12 months from the date of sanction

V. Initiatives under the Rural Housing Scheme - PMAY-G:-

I. Ensuring Transparency through

Identification of beneficiaries

- a. Identification of beneficiaries based on housing deprivation parameters as per Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011 data after due verification by Gram Sabha.
- b. Out of a total of 4.04 crore households found to be eligible as per SECC 2011 data, 2.57 crore households have been found eligible for getting assistance under PMAY-G after due verification by Gram Sabha as on 31st December, 2018.

Use of comprehensive E and M- Governance solutions

- a) **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT):** Under PMAY-G, the assistance to beneficiaries is to be transferred electronically through the

AwaasSoft-PFMS platform. This ensured seamless transfer of funds electronically into the Bank/Post Office account of each beneficiary through Fund Transfer Order (FTO). In current FY 2018-19, a total of 19.18 lakh FTOs amounting to Rs. 4,58,877 lakh have been generated involving 1.31 crore beneficiaries..

- b) **Evidence based monitoring of house construction using Mobile Application :** Capturing and uploading geo-tagged, time stamped photographs of the house at various stages of construction has been made mandatory for sanction and release of assistance to the beneficiaries. The mobile application “AwaasApp” developed for capturing the different stages of construction of houses has reduced the time of verification. As on 31st March, 2019, a total of 9.14 crore images have been captured and 4.91 crore images have been approved after due inspection.
- c) **SMS Services:** Introduction of electronic fund transfer to the beneficiaries through the AwaasSoft PFMS platform has led to a manifold increase in SMS usage. SMS have become the primary tool for disseminating information to beneficiaries such as details pertaining to registration, sanctioning, change in bank accounts, fund transfer, inspection etc. Additionally, most of the critical processes such as changing login details, enrolment of digital signatures etc. are dependent on OTP based authentication which is sent through SMS.

II. Real time convergence with other schemes

- i) Real time web link has been developed with NREGASoft to allow auto creation of a NREGA work against each PMAY-G house sanctioned. This ensures that a beneficiary is able to claim his/her entitlement of 90/95 days of paid unskilled labour for construction of PMAY-G house under convergence with MGNREGA
- ii) The guidelines of the scheme of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) implemented by

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas have been modified wherein beneficiary of PMAY-G is eligible for getting LPG connection under the scheme. In order to ensure real time convergence, the data of the beneficiaries of PMAY-G whose houses have been completed or nearing completion is being shared with Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas through web services so that all the beneficiaries of PMAY-G are provided with LPG connection.

III. Other initiatives

- a) **Performance Index Dashboard -** has been developed incorporating various parameters of progress under PMAY-G. The Index acts as a tool not only to monitor progress of PMAY-G on various parameters across States, Districts, Blocks and Gram Panchayats but also instill healthy competition among them. It also helps in identifying areas of improvement and to motivate them towards better results in implementation of the programme. The ranking of State/UTs and lower formation on Performance Index is done on real time basis and changes everyday based on the performance of the State / UT and lower formation.
- b) **Mason Training :** To ensure that the houses constructed under PMAY-G are of good quality special focus has been made on rural mason training and certification. This not only ensured that the houses constructed under PMAY-G are of good quality but also provided livelihood opportunities to the persons who had undergone training. Till 31st March, 2019, a total of 76,891 have been enrolled for mason training out of which 46,563 have been assessed and 38,463 have been certified.
- c) **House Design Typologies:** Department of Rural Development had taken up studies to identify house designs that are durable, suited to local geo-climatic, cultural conditions, cost saving through appropriate technologies and the use of locally available materials and are disaster resilient. The states have been divided

into different housing zones and different house designs that are suitable for different housing zones have been identified for the States. The identified house designs have been shared with the beneficiaries for adopting the same in the construction of the houses so that the houses constructed are durable and of good quality.

- d) The identification of beneficiaries of PMAY-G and Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya) is based on the common parameter i.e., SECC 2011 data which enables all the beneficiaries of PMAY-G to get electricity connection under Saubhagya.
- e) Further other basic amenities will be ensured through convergence with other schemes implemented by Government of India and State / UT Government viz., drinking water, solid / liquid waste management, land development, solar energy etc., so that the beneficiary of PMAY-G has access to basic amenities in addition to housing.
- f) **Updation of Permanent Wait List:** Requests have been received from States / UTs with regard to inclusion of those households who though eligible for assistance under PMAY-G as per the parameters specified under SECC-2011, but have not been included in the list of eligible beneficiaries. Since a provision in this regard already exists in the Framework for Implementation of PMAY-G, Ministry of Rural Development has developed Mobile Application "Awaas+", as well as a module in AwaasSoft to capture details of such beneficiaries. A decision for providing assistance under the PMAY-G for such beneficiaries would be taken after seeking approval of the competent authority in Central Government.
- (i) **Use of SECC for beneficiary identification:** The Department of Rural Development has issued comprehensive guidelines for identification and selection of beneficiaries under PMAY-G based on SECC, 2011 data. The

use of objectively verifiable norms to identify eligible beneficiaries has increased transparency and reduced scope for discretion in selection. Further, the eligibility under the scheme is no longer be linked to BPL status and had enhanced coverage including all families without basic housing amenities.

- (ii) **Dedicated account at state level:** All States / UTs are maintaining a dedicated account at the State level for the rural housing scheme PMAY-G from where all the payments pertaining to the scheme is made electronically through Fund Transfer Order (FTO).
- (iii) The States/UTs have set up a dedicated Programme Management Unit (PMU) to undertake the tasks of implementation, monitoring and supervision of quality of construction at State / District / Block and Panchayat Level. The State PMU is headed by the State Nodal Officer and other personnel are availed through deputation from line departments and by hiring of personnel on contract basis. Similar procedure is followed for District and Block level PMU.
- (iv) The Annual allocation to the states is based on the Annual Action Plan approved by the Empowered Committee constituted at the Government of India level. Based on the target allocated for the year, the States / UTs would decide the District / Gram Panchayat target.
- (v) Allotment of house shall be made jointly in the name of husband and wife except in the case of a widow/unmarried /separated person. The State may also choose to allot it solely in the name of the woman. In the case of landless household, the State may also facilitate registration of land in the joint name of husband & wife. In the case of beneficiaries selected under the quota for persons with disabilities, the allotment should only be in the name of such person.
- (vi) The house shall be constructed by the beneficiary himself/herself under PMAY-G or get the house constructed under his/her

supervision. No contractor should be engaged by the State in construction of houses. The house shall also not be constructed by any Government Department/Agency, except where specifically authorised. In cases where the beneficiary is old or infirm or a person with disability, and is therefore not in a position to get the house constructed on his own, such houses shall be taken up as a part of the mason training program. In case there are still some beneficiaries left out, the State Government will ensure that they are assisted through the Gram Panchayats or a ground functionary to get their house constructed. The construction of house should be completed in 12 months from the date of sanction.

(vii) Use of comprehensive E and M- Governance solutions

- a) **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT):** Under PMAY-G, the assistance is transferred directly to the beneficiaries bank account electronically through the AwaasSoft-PFMS platform. This ensured seamless transfer of funds electronically into the Bank/Post Office account of each beneficiary through Fund Transfer Order (FTO).
- b) **Evidence based monitoring of house construction using Mobile Application:** An android based mobile application- 'AwaasApp' has been launched by the Ministry for inspection of houses. The application empowers officials and citizens to capture and upload geo-tagged, time stamped photographs of the house at various stages of construction thereby reducing time lags in verification. The Ministry has also developed an offline module for data capture and transmission within the app to overcome the constraint of limited internet bandwidth. Capturing of geo-referenced photographs using AwaasApp and uploading of the same on AwaasSoft has been made mandatory under the scheme of PMAY-G for release of assistance to the beneficiaries.

Minimum 5 geo-tagged photographs are to be uploaded on AwaasSoft. The details of the photographs are as follows :-

- Existing dwelling
- Proposed site for PMAY-G house construction
- Foundation / Plinth level
- Windowsill / Lintel / Roofcast level
- Completion

c) Real time convergence with other schemes —

- i. Real time web link has been developed with NREGASoft to allow auto creation of a NREGA work against each PMAY-G house sanctioned. This ensures that a beneficiary is able to claim his/her entitlement of 90/95 days of paid unskilled labour for construction of PMAY-G house under convergence with MGNREGA
- ii. The guideline of the scheme of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) implemented by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas have been modified wherein beneficiary of PMAY-G is eligible for getting LPG connection under the scheme. In order to ensure real time convergence, the data of the beneficiaries of PMAY-G whose houses have been completed or nearing completion is being shared with Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas through web services so that all the beneficiaries of PMAY-G are provided with LPG connection.

(viii) Convergence

Convergence for basic amenities will be ensured so that the beneficiary of PMAY-G has access to basic amenities in addition to housing. The schemes sought to be converged with PMAY-G for providing basic amenities are:-

- a) Construction of a toilet has been made an integral part of the PMAY-G house. The toilets are to be provided through funding from Swachh Bharat Mission (G), MGNREGA or any other dedicated financing source. The house would be treated as complete only after the toilet has been constructed.
- b) It has been made mandatory that the beneficiary of PMAY-G would get wage component for 90 persondays (95 persondays in hilly states, difficult areas and IAP districts) at the current rates with regard to the unskilled labour component for construction of the house under convergence with MGNREGA.
- c) The beneficiary of PMAY-G to be provided electricity connection through convergence with Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)/Saubhagya schemes of Ministry of Power.
- d) The beneficiary of PMAY-G to be provided LPG connection through convergence with Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana (PMUY) of Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas.
- e) The beneficiary of PMAY-G may be provided access to safe drinking water including through convergence with National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. States to ensure that the beneficiaries of the PMAY-G gets the advantage of the schemes implemented by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for Solar Lanterns, Solar Home Lighting Systems, Solar Street lighting systems and the National Bio-Mass Cookstoves Programme (NBCP) for family size bio-gas plants.

The schemes mentioned above for convergence are illustrative and the State Government may take the initiative to converge the scheme of PMAY-G with other schemes of the Centre and States so that the benefit of those schemes are provided to the beneficiaries of PMAY-G.

VI. Monitoring of the scheme:

The scheme is monitored very closely at all levels and with special emphasis on quality and timely completion of construction.

- a) All data regarding beneficiaries, progress of construction and release of funds, including photographs and inspection reports shall be placed on AwaasSoft and would form the basis for follow up on both the financial and physical progress of the scheme.
- b) The physical progress in construction would be monitored through the photographs to be uploaded at every stage of construction as decided by the State Government. The State Government to use the AwaasApp for uploading the photographs. A photograph should be uploaded on completion of construction of the house.
- c) National level Monitors and Area Officers of the Ministry would also visit PMAY-G houses during the field visits, to the extent possible to assess the progress, procedure followed for selection of beneficiaries etc.
- d) The Project Management Unit (PMU) at the State level is to undertake the tasks of implementation, monitoring and quality supervision. Officers at the Block level should inspect as far as possible 10% of the houses at each stage of construction. District level officers should inspect 2% of the houses at each stage of construction. Every house sanctioned under PMAY-G to be tagged to a village level functionary (Gram Rozgar Sahayak or any other village level worker) whose task is to follow-up with the beneficiary and facilitates construction.
- e) A community based participatory monitoring system should be put in place utilizing the services of the SHG network under NRLM. The services of NGOs and Civil Service Organisations (CSOs) may also be utilised for creating awareness of the programme and monitoring the progress and quality of the construction of the house.

- f) Formal Social Audit is to be conducted in every Gram Panchayat at least once in a year, involving a mandatory review of all aspects.
- g) Payment of assistance to beneficiaries who have been sanctioned houses would be made directly into the bank / post office accounts through the AwaasSoft-PFMS electronically. This would lead to increased transparency by enabling real time monitoring of funds disbursed to beneficiaries.

VII. Mason Training:

To ensure that the houses constructed are of good quality, the availability of skilled masons in rural areas is imperative. States are to plan and conduct training of masons in locations where the construction intensity is projected to be high as ascertained from the Permanent Waitlist. Ministry of Rural has developed Rural Mason Qualification Pack (QP) in consultation with Construction Skill Development Council of India (CSDCI) and got it approved by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) for undertaking training to CSDCI. Further, Ministry is in the process of developing curriculum for Rural Mason through Directorate General of Training (DGT) for undertaking training through DGT. The pilot training of masons had been conducted in the States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Gujarat and Maharashtra. The remaining States have been urged to conduct pilot training of rural masons. Based on the experience of the pilot, States would upscale the training for the entire State.

VIII. House Design Typologies:

One of the main objective and focus areas of PMAY-G is construction of durable and disaster resilient houses and provide credible assistance and support to the beneficiaries in making informed choices with regard to the construction of his/her house.

The states should provide the beneficiaries bouquet of options of house designs and appropriate technology suitable to the region of their residence. The

core house design should include a dedicated space for hygienic cooking and also include a toilet and bathing area. The roof and wall should be strong to be able to withstand the climatic conditions of the place in which the beneficiary resides and incorporate disaster resilient features (where needed) to be able to withstand earthquakes, cyclone, floods etc.

Along with the sanction letter of assistance for construction of the house, the beneficiary should be provided the menu of options of the identified house designs and technologies that will also have the following details:

- a) The quantity of materials required and the tentative cost involved for different levels of construction viz. foundation, lintel level, roof etc., for each identified house design.
- b) Provide list of the trained masons and their contact details.
- c) Intimate about the location of demonstration house that had been constructed so that the beneficiary can have a walk through experience.

IX. Updation of Permanent Waitlist:

For households who though eligible as per provisions of PMAY-G but not included in SECC survey data, several instructions have been given in the Framework for Implementation of PMAY-G for identification of such households and preparing an additional list. Several advisories have also been sent to the State Governments for identification of such households. A mobile application “Awaas+” as well as separate module has been developed on AwaasSoft for capturing the details of such households.

- (a) **Definition of kutchha house as per SECC:** Houses with both kutchha wall and kutchha roof are termed as kutchha houses as per SECC. The definition of kutchha wall and kutchha roof is as under:
 - **Houses with kutchha wall** – Houses where the predominant material used for wall is Grass/thatch/ bamboo or

plastic/polythene or mud/unburnt brick or wood or stone not packed with mortar.

- **Houses with kutchha roof** – Houses where the predominant material used for roof is Grass/thatch/bamboo/wood/mud or plastic/polythene or handmade tiles

(b) Exclusion Criteria under PMAY-G:

Step 1: Exclusion of pucca houses - All households living in houses with pucca roof and/or pucca wall and households living in houses with more than 2 rooms are filtered out.

Step 2: Automatic Exclusion – From the remaining set of households, all households fulfilling any one of the 13 parameters listed below are automatically excluded:-

1. Motorised two/three/four wheeler/ fishing boat
2. Mechanised three/ four wheeler agricultural equipment
3. Kisan Credit Card with credit limit of Rs. 50,000 or above
4. Household with any member as a Government employee
5. Households with non-agricultural enterprises registered with the Government
6. Any member of the family earning more than Rs.10,000 per month
7. Paying income tax
8. Paying professional tax
9. Own a refrigerator
10. Own landline phone
11. Own 2.5 acres or more of irrigated land with at least one irrigation equipment
12. 5 acres or more of irrigated land for two or more crop seasons
13. Owning at least 7.5 acres of land or more with at least one irrigation equipment

(c) Criteria for Automatic Inclusion:

1. Households without shelter
2. Destitute/ living on alms
3. Manual scavengers
4. Primitive Tribal Groups
5. Legally released bonded labour

X. Rural Housing Knowledge Network

The 'Rural Housing Knowledge Network' (RHKN) was launched in collaboration with IIT, Delhi with the objective of compiling a comprehensive nationwide updatable repository of practitioners, institutions and practices related to affordable and sustainable solutions for rural housing to develop a multi lingual web portal in the public domain. The website can be accessed at www.ruralhousingnetwork.in. It is an interactive platform developed with and used by various stakeholders in rural housing. RHKN is actively engaging with home owners, masons, panchayats, districts, state governments, NGOs, corporate bodies and academia to understand ground issues in different geo-climatic zones of the country. State-wise house design typologies/technologies are being documented to create a repository which would aid rural housing practitioners in building durable and quality houses in addition to expanding the range of choices available to the PMAY-G beneficiaries.

XI. Performance in North Eastern Region

From the financial year 2000-01 onwards, a separate non-lapsable provision working out to 10% of the total budget of Rural Housing is being earmarked for North-Eastern States. In the seven North Eastern States and Sikkim and three Himalayan States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, the cost of unit assistance is shared in the ratio of 90:10 between the Centre and the States.

The North Eastern Region was given a physical target of construction of 3,41,590 houses. The NER has sanctioned houses to 2,90,676 beneficiaries and 1,93,477 houses have been completed as on 31st March, 2019.

Realizing the need to compensate for higher input and labour costs on account of geography, climate and terrain related challenges, higher unit assistance of Rs 1,30,000 is being provided to beneficiaries in eight North Eastern and three Himalayan States which are predominantly hilly. Additionally, 95 days worth of unskilled wages is being provided for the construction of each house, in convergence with MGNREGA, which is higher than 90 days provided in plain areas. To ease financial obligation on hilly States which are fiscally constrained, the sharing pattern between the Centre and State has been fixed at 90:10.

To lower cost of transportation and procurement, the Ministry has been encouraging States to consider production and use of locally available materials for construction of houses. States have been advised to identify SHGs to undertake local production of construction material like fly ash bricks and cement stabilized mud blocks in convergence with MGNREGS.

To provide beneficiaries with a menu of cost effective and locally appropriate designs, the Ministry in collaboration with UNDP and IIT, Delhi has developed a zone wise catalogue of house design typologies incorporating disaster resilient features and locally available material for 10 States including Assam, Tripura, Manipur and Himachal Pradesh. The per unit cost of these design typologies range from Rs.1.08 lakh to Rs.1.97 lakh. To bridge the gap between unit cost and assistance provided under the scheme, the Ministry is working towards facilitating willing beneficiaries to avail a loan of upto Rs 70,000 from financial institutions.

XII. Strengthening of PRIs

Under PMAY-G Gram Panchayats have the following role:-

- a) The Gram Panchayats, through Gram Sabhas will select, prioritize and finalise the Permanent Wait List of eligible beneficiaries prepared on the basis of SECC-2011, and prepare a list of households not included in the system generated priority list, but otherwise found eligible.

- b) The Gram Panchayats will facilitate orientation of beneficiaries on different aspects of the scheme.
- c) The Gram Panchayats would identify the families who are unable to construct houses on their own and help in getting the houses of these families taken up for construction as a part of the mason training program. In case there are still some beneficiaries left out, the Gram Panchayats shall help to get their house constructed.
- d) The Gram Panchayats will assist in identifying common land available for allotment to the landless beneficiaries.
- e) The Gram Panchayats may facilitate beneficiaries in accessing materials required for construction at reasonable rates and help in identification of trained masons.
- f) The Gram Panchayats would facilitate beneficiaries in availing benefits of other schemes of the Centre and State Government through convergence.
- g) The Gram Panchayats should discuss the progress of the scheme in their scheduled meetings and help resolve the problems being faced by the beneficiaries. The Gram Panchayats should also proactively assist the social audit teams to conduct Social Audit
- h) The Gram Panchayat may assist in identifying the local level functionary to be tagged with each PMAY-G house for ensuring their timely completion.

XIII. Achievements

The target under PMAY-G is to construct 1.00 crore houses by March, 2019.

- i. Target for 2016-17 = 43,30,203
- ii. Target for 2017-18 = 32,24,390
- iii. Target for 2018-19 = 24,01,208

- b) Out of target of 24,01,208 houses for year 2018-19, a total of 20,94,189 houses have been completed as on 31st March, 2019
- c) As on 31st March, 2019, cumulative progress (2016-2019) for PMAY-G is as follows :-
 - i. Registration on AwaasSoft = 116.7 lakh households
 - ii. Geo-tagging = 104.2 lakh houses
 - iii. Sanction of houses to beneficiaries = 96.2 lakh
 - iv. Release of 1st instalment = 94.1 lakh
 - v. Release of 2nd instalment = 86.9 lakh
 - vi. Houses completed = 77.5 lakh houses.

XIV. Rural Housing Interest Subsidy Scheme (RHISS)

Since the objective of the Government is to provide housing for all by 2022, it is pertinent to ensure that adequate resources are made available to such rural households for construction of house who are not covered under PMAY-G. In this direction, Ministry of Rural Development has come up with Rural Housing Interest Subsidy Scheme (RHISS) to provide cheap and easy access to institutional loan to the households living in rural areas and not covered under PMAY-G for construction / modification of their dwelling unit. The government under RHISS scheme shall provide interest subsidy of 3 percent for a loan component of upto INR 2.00 lakh. The tenure of the loan can be maximum upto 20 years.

National Housing Bank (NHB) has been identified as Central Nodal Agency (CNA) to channelize this subsidy to the lending institutions and for monitoring the progress. National Housing Bank shall route the interest subsidy through channels of Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs). PLI identified as Scheduled Commercial Banks, Housing Finance Companies, Regional Rural Banks, State Cooperative Banks, Urban Cooperative Banks, Small Finance Banks', NBFC MFIs or any other institution approved for the purpose shall register for RHISS by signing MOU.

NHB has run the scheme on Pilot basis in 5 districts of the country and on the basis of findings of the pilot, the scheme is expected to be rolled out at the earliest. NHB has been asked to develop web services for data exchange between MoRD and NHB. De-duplication logic is needed to be developed between MoRD and M/o Housing and Urban Affairs and till time automatic mechanism for de-duplication is not developed, self-declaration form from the beneficiary has been made as a sufficient document so that the roll out of RHISS is not impacted. NHB has been asked to direct the PLIs to provide geo-referenced photograph of the houses at least during one stage – work in progress/ Completed. For this, PLIs or the beneficiary would utilize mobile App developed by MoRD for uploading the photographs.

Chapter - 7

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

i. Background

The Directive Principles of State Policy of the Constitution of India enjoin upon the State to undertake within its means a number of welfare measures, targeting the poor and the destitute in particular. Article 41 of the Constitution of India directs the State to provide public assistance to its citizens in the case of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement as well as in other cases of undeserved wants, within the limit of State's economic capacity and development. Social security, invalid and old age pensions figure as Items 23 and 24 of the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India in the Concurrent List. It is in compliance of these guiding principles, that the Government of India introduced on Independence Day, 1995 the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) as a fully Centrally Sponsored Scheme targeting the destitute, defined as any person who has little or no regular mean of subsistence from his/her own source of income or through financial support from family members or other sources, to be identified by the States and UTs, with the objective of providing a basic level of financial support. The programme has undergone many changes in the composition, eligibility criterion and funding patterns over the years.

ii. Components of NSAP

The NSAP at present includes five sub-schemes as its components: -

a. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)

Under the scheme, assistance is provided to person of 60 years and above and belonging to family living below poverty line as per the criteria prescribed by Government of India. Central assistance of Rs. 200/- per month is

provided to person in the age group of 60-79 years and Rs. 500/- per month to persons of 80 years and above.

b. Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)

Under the scheme, Central assistance @ Rs. 300/- per month is provided to widows in the age group of 40-79 years and belonging to family living below poverty line as per the criteria prescribed by Government of India.

c. Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)

Under the scheme, Central assistance @ Rs. 300 per month is provided to persons aged 18-79 years with severe and multiple disabilities and belonging to family living below poverty line as per the criteria prescribed by Government of India.

d. National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)

Under the scheme, BPL household is entitled to a lumpsum amount of money on the death of the primary breadwinner aged between 18-59 years. The amount of assistance is Rs. 20,000/-.

e. Annapurna Scheme

Under the scheme, 10kg of food grains per month are provided free of cost to those senior citizens who, though eligible under IGNOAPS, are not receiving old age pension.

Many States have not only declared the enhanced top up but also extended the welfare schemes to the beneficiaries identified by them as per the criteria fixed by respective State/UT Governments

iii. Implementation:

From the year 2014-15, NSAP has been converted into a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) and funds are being released by the Ministry of Rural Development to States /UTs scheme-wise in 06 monthly installments. **In August 2016, the NSAP schemes was declared as “Core of the Core Scheme”.** NSAP is being implemented mainly by Social Welfare Department in the States. In some States, it is being implemented by Rural Development Departments and in a few by Women and Child Development Departments.

During 2017-18, an amount of Rs. 8679.16 crore were released to the states/UTs for the implementation of NSAP schemes. In the Budget Speech 2018-19 following has been mentioned:-

“My Government's goal is to assist and provide opportunity to every Indian to realize her full potential capable of achieving her economic and social dreams. Our Government is implementing a comprehensive social security and protection programme to reach every household of old, widows, orphaned children, divyaang and deprived as per the SocioEconomic Caste Census. Allocation on National Social Assistance Programme this year has been kept at Rs. 9975 crore”.

Out of the total allocated funds to NSAP schemes for the year 2018-19, Rs. 8408.31 crore (as on 31st March, 2019) has been released to States/UTs for the implementation of NSAP Schemes. NSAP schemes are implemented by the State Governments and Union Territories.

NSAP has been declared as Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) scheme in the year 2014, therefore, disbursements of pension is preferred through Bank accounts and post office accounts. Further, guidelines stipulate that disbursement of pensions in cash though not prohibited, it shall be adopted as mode of last resort explaining clearly why disbursement is not being routed through account based mechanism. The objective is that cash disbursement should be done in a transparent manner, and to be adopted if other modes are not

implementable. Nevertheless, the guiding principle in this regard has to be the convenience of the beneficiary. Given the physical, social and economic vulnerability of the beneficiaries, States have been advised to ensure monthly disbursement of pensions, and also to ensure that the beneficiary does not have to travel long distance to receive their pension. For beneficiaries who cannot travel, disbursement should be ensured at their door step. For ensuring doorstep delivery of pension States have been advised to utilize the services of bank sakhis and Self Help Groups (SHG) after imparting them with needed training.

iv. Digitization of beneficiaries

With a view to avoid inclusion error in the database, first step required was to complete the digitization of all the intended beneficiaries which are either being covered to NSAP or need the eligibility criteria to avail the pension. Till March, 2019, the data base has digitized records of 3,18,70,674 potential beneficiaries with their names, addresses, option given for the pension disbursement mode, Bank details, Aadhaar numbers and mobile number, wherever it has been provided. Information can be assessed on www.nsap.nic.in.

v. NSAP-PPS:

A System developed by the NIC, which provides the details of old age, widow and disabled beneficiaries as well as facilitates end to end transaction from originating point to disbursement point.¹¹ States/UTs using NSAP-PPS for end to end disbursement, 12 States are using their own MIS, 14 States/UTs are reporting pension disbursement data over it. Apart from access to digitize data to pensioners provided in the NSAP-PPS to maintain transparency, complete list of beneficiaries upto village level can be accessed by all the citizens through a MobileApp developed by MoRD as “Gram Samvad” in which all pensioners registered with NSAP schemes can be viewed at village level/GP level. PFMS platform also provides the facility 'Know Your Payment' through which beneficiary can see the status of movement of pension file leading upto his/her Bank account.

vi. Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) for NSAP

To foster transparency and swiftness in transactions, NSAP pension Schemes were included under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Schemes in December 2014. To meet the objectives of DBT, integrating the scheme with Public Financial Management System (PFMS) serves as important link. NSAP-PPS platform provided to States, caters to this requirement and can be effectively used for quick disbursement of pension in respective Bank/Postal account of pensioners using PFMS interface. 11 States/UTs which have opted for end to end solution provided by NSAP-PPS and they are in position to get verification, sanction and approval process completed and thereafter pushing the payment files to PFMS.

vii. Utilization of PFMS Gateway

For effective utilization of PFMS gateway, as per current dispensation, States are required to open nodal PFMS account to minimize the role of State treasury in the process. It is to highlight that PFMS platform results in effectiveness and economy in Public Finance Management through better cash management for Government, transparency in public expenditure and real-time information on resource availability and utilization across schemes. Its complete roll-out expected to bring about improved programme administration and management, reduction of float in the system, direct payment to beneficiaries and greater transparency and accountability in the use of public funds. The proposed system will be an important tool for improving governance.

viii. Social Audit

According to Para 6.10.2 of the NSAP guidelines, "Social Audit is to be conducted by the Gram Sabha/Ward Committee. Social Audit under NSAP should be held at least once in every six months. Hence, one of the agenda items of at least two Gram Sabhas/Ward meetings convened by the Gram Panchayat/Municipality during the year needs to be "Conduct of Social Audit for schemes of NSAP". The announcement

of the Social Audit should be made by the District Officer at least 30 days in advance. The Gram Panchayat/ Municipality / Block / District Officers shall ensure that all relevant information of beneficiaries, mode of disbursement of pension, amount of pension disbursed etc., are made available to the Social Audit Committee at least 15 days in advance. The Committee can verify the information if it desires to do so, by physically visiting the beneficiaries. The Committee should also review action taken on complaints from the record of the officer designated for grievance redressal."

In spite of having a provision of conducting social audit regularly by the States/UTs in the NSAP guidelines, it has been observed that States/UTs have not adopted a uniform procedure/periodicity on conducting the Social Audit. To bring about the uniformity in the approach and making social audit more effective in NSAP schemes, a need was felt for issuance of separate guidelines to be followed by all States/UTs uniformly for conducting the social audit. Government of India is contemplating separate guidelines to be followed by all the States/UTs. With an objective of preparing a detailed and comprehensive Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Social Audit of NSAP and obtaining valuable inputs from the Social Audit experts, a 3 day write-shop from 3rd-5th May 2018 was conducted at National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR), Hyderabad in partnership with Centre for Social Audit, NIRD&PR wherein the participants comprised of representatives of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj state departments, social audit units of the states, faculty from SIRDs and representatives from Civil Society Organizations/Non Governmental Organization. In accordance with these discussions, the draft SoP for launching pilot of social audit for NSAP was circulated to the states and the comments/suggestions were solicited by convening a Video Conference with 19 States. Thereafter, the revised guidelines have been issued on 30.11.2018 and shared with the States. This has paved the way for conducting pilot of social audit in 21 States/UTs. Specific funding arrangements from the NSAP administrative head has been earmarked for the propose and social audit will be

conducted by non governmental agencies specially social audit units established under MGNREGA. In parallel National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj has also been entrusted to run the pilot on the basis of revised guidelines in 05 States.

ix. Empowerment of Women

In February, 2009, the Government approved Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) for the women (widows) under NSAP for BPL households. Under National Family Benefit Scheme(NFBS),BPL household is entitled to a lumpsum amount of money on the death of the primary breadwinner aged between 18-59 years. The amount of assistance is Rs. 20,000/-.

Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) is a social security/social welfare programme under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) applicable to widows belonging to below poverty line (BPL) household. Under IGNWPS, central assistance of Rs. 300/- p.m. is provided to the widows in the age group of 40-79 years.

States are advised to simplify the procedure and processes under Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS). The total number of estimated widow pensioners under the schemes is 66 lakh. The total number of beneficiaries under NFBS is 3.58 lakh.

States are also advised to review the Application process. The Application forms should be simple and self-certification may be encouraged. If the documents are not available with the eligible beneficiaries, the States may devise method for certification by government functionaries, who can be authorized for the same. Advisories have been issued to all States/UTs for devising alternative methods for certification for the convenience of the beneficiaries as follows:-

- i. For widow-the Revenue Authority could be allowed to certify the death of the spouse.
- ii. Death certificate of married deceased persons must indicate name of his surviving wife to enable sanction of widow pension.

- iii. In the absence of requisite document states may nominate/authorize revenue authority to certify death, medical authority to certify age.

In cases of **households headed by widows under PMAY-G, 5,75,000 houses have been sanctioned during the last two years.**

x. Caring for the Differently abled

In February, 2009, the Government approved Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) under NSAP for BPL households with severe or multiple disabilities between the age group of 18-64 years with assistance @ 200/- per month per beneficiary. For the purpose of defining severe or multiple disabilities the following legal provisions are followed:

- a. As per Section 56(4) of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 (PWD Act, 95), "persons with severe disability" means a person with 80% or more of one or more disabilities.
- b. As per Section 2(h) of the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 (National Trust Act, 1999), "Multiple Disabilities" means combination of 2 or more disabilities.

Consequent upon the lowering of age under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), the upper age limit under IGNDPS has been lowered from 64 years to 59 years. With effect from 1.10.2012, the amount of pension under IGNDPS has been increased to Rs. 300/- per month and upper age limit has been increased to 79 years. After attaining the age of 80 years, the beneficiary would be shifted to IGNOAPS for getting pension of Rs. 500/-.The total number of beneficiaries under the scheme is 10.58 lakh.

For providing drinking water at work sites, management of creche etc., priority is given for differently abled persons under MGNREGA Work and to appoint worker as mate. Differently abled workers are paid wages equivalent to other workers. Other priorities set for differently abled persons are special discount in

rates, selection of suitable work for them and organization of groups for differently abled persons. Under MGNREGA in FY 2017-18, around 4.7 lakh differently abled workers were provided employment, thereby generating 1.57 crore person days.

With a view to upskill the differently abled persons and integrate them in the job market, DDU-Grameen Kaushal Yojana Guidelines mandates each State has to ensure that at least 3% of State target for skilling should be earmarked for persons with disabilities (PwDs). DDU-GKY Guidelines also provides that PwD projects may have separate training centres and the unit costs may be different from those for regular projects. Accordingly, Ministry has notified a separate Framework for projects for PwD under DDU-GKY in alignment with Common Norms for Skill Development schemes. Currently, a total of 243 projects have been sanctioned under DDU-GKY in the country in which PwD candidates have also been proposed to be trained. Apart from this, 5 projects have been sanctioned exclusively under DDU-GKY for skilling 1500 PwD candidates. In the FY 2018-19 (upto September 2018), 1642PwD candidates have been trained as against 1915 candidates trained in FY 2017-18 under DDU-GKY projects.

Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) are providing training to Persons with Disabilities to enable them to establish self-employment ventures. The RSETIs are offering free

training with free food and accommodation to PwDs in 61 training modules approved by MoRD. The candidates are identified, oriented and motivated to undergo training at RSETIs based on their aptitude to take up a particular activity, which has potential. Soft skills and hard skills are imparted and handholding support is given to the PwDs for enabling their settlement.

xi. Implementation of NSAP in North Eastern States, Jammu & Kashmir

At present all the five schemes of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) are implemented in the North Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir, wherein 10% of total budget allocation of NSAP schemes are earmarked to NE States. There is no specific provision for J&K and LWE districts under NSAP Schemes.

NSAP schemes in NE States is implemented by the Rural Development Department in the State of Assam and Meghalaya and in the rest of the States by Social Welfare Department. An amount of Rs. 9975.00 crore (B.E) was allocated to NSAP for the year 2018-19, out of which Rs. 997.50 was allocated to NE States. Upto March 2019, an amount of Rs. 338.39 crore has been released to NE States under NSAP schemes, on the basis of requirement submitted by States in requisite formats. The Physical and Financial progress of NE States and J&K under NSAP schemes is provided as under:

NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (NSAP)

Finance Achievement Year : 2017-2018

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Release					Expenditure reported				
		IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	TOTAL	IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	TOTAL
1	Jammu & Kashmir	4243.21	248.72	85.43	89.17	4666.53	4232.53	253.85	88.19	89.55	4664.12
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Assam	11521.74	2199.96	201.84	350.18	14273.72	15898.84	2562.96	893.61	0.00	19355.41
4	Manipur	2526.71	0.00	0.00	48.43	2575.14	1684.48	0.00	18.67	29.77	1732.92
5	Meghalaya	1334.15	245.21	32.04	58.10	1669.50	965.80	176.94	21.62	44.20	1208.56
6	Mizoram	883.32	71.38	14.83	40.58	1010.11	883.32	71.38	14.83	40.58	1010.11
7	Nagaland	965.72	68.97	17.80	55.11	1107.60	1861.44	51.72	23.16	110.20	2046.52
8	Sikkim	652.35	54.22	36.87	45.22	788.66	416.03	35.10	23.87	45.20	520.20
9	Tripura	3839.05	595.99	79.50	202.72	4717.26	3800.02	643.63	77.07	101.20	4621.92
	TOTAL	21723.04	3235.73	382.88	800.34	26141.99	25509.93	3541.73	1072.83	371.15	30495.64

NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (NSAP)

Physical Achievement

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of beneficiaries				
		IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	TOTAL
1	Jammu & Kashmir	134156	7507	2789	435	144887
2	Arunachal Pradesh	29290	3565	1284	346	34485
3	Assam	707927	137463	18916	8524	872830
4	Manipur	56045	8043	1007	669	65764
5	Meghalaya	77980	8498	969	781	88228
6	Mizoram	25251	1925	400	197	27773
7	Nagaland	44530	3720	960	535	49745
8	Sikkim	16418	1614	817	175	19024
9	Tripura	141510	17927	2144	984	162565
	TOTAL	1098951.00	182755.00	26497.00	12211.00	1320414

NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (NSAP)

Financial Achievement Year : 2018-2019

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Release					Expenditure reported				
		IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	TOTAL	IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	TOTAL
1	Jammu & Kashmir	4371.55	259.75	88.19	44.74	4764.23	1371.11	129.20	47.22	0.00	1547.53
2	Arunachal Pradesh	943.94	137.53	49.69	106.92	1238.08	425.75	66.10	23.81	31.31	546.97
3	Assam	19093.72	3935.61	701.40	0.00	23730.73	23784.03	3152.23	1055.28	0.00	27991.54
4	Manipur	813.88	86.43	18.67	68.91	987.89	813.88	86.43	18.67	0.00	918.98
5	Meghalaya	1342.24	245.03	33.49	160.88	1781.64	1282.40	216.11	31.84	107.40	1637.75
6	Mizoram	782.43	71.38	14.83	40.58	909.22	391.21	35.69	7.42	20.29	454.61
7	Nagaland	2129.15	163.82	47.15	165.31	2505.43	1733.85	137.94	35.60	110.20	2017.59
8	Sikkim	219.22	15.20	9.07	17.76	261.25	212.82	14.76	8.82	14.00	250.40
9	Tripura	2052.43	332.37	39.75	0.00	2424.55	3477.69	611.46	73.90	101.20	4264.25
	TOTAL	31748.56	5247.12	1002.24	605.10	38603.02	33492.74	4449.92	1302.56	384.40	39629.62

NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (NSAP)

Physical Achievement

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of beneficiaries				
		IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	TOTAL
1	Jammu & Kashmir	134993	7666	2789	435	145883
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5894	288	112	346	6640
3	Assam	707927	116365	18916	8524	851732
4	Manipur	56045	4662	1007	669	62383
5	Meghalaya	44168	6837	969	781	52755
6	Mizoram	25251	1925	400	197	27773
7	Nagaland	44530	3720	960	535	49745
8	Sikkim	15575	820	489	175	17059
9	Tripura	141510	17927	2144	984	162565
	TOTAL	1175893	160210	27786	12646	1376535

Photographs (Pension disbursement Camps)



Chapter - 8

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) is a unique scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development wherein, for the first time, the leadership, capacity, commitment and energy of the Members of Parliament are being leveraged directly for development at the Gram Panchayat level. Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana, a path - breaking initiative in rural development was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 11th October, 2014 with the objective of creating Adarsh Grams across the country. The scheme Guidelines called upon the Hon'ble Members of Parliament to identify one Gram Panchayat of their choice, for developing it as a Adarsh Gram by 2016, and another two by 2019. Thereafter, five such Adarsh Grams (one per year) will be selected and developed by 2024. These 'Adarsh Grams' serve as 'nucleus of health, cleanliness, greenery and cordiality' within the village community and become schools of local development, and governance, inspiring neighbouring Gram Panchayats.

The role of Members of Parliament is that of a catalyst. They identify the Gram Panchayat to be developed into Adarsh Gram Panchayat, engage with the community, help propagate the values of the scheme, enable the initiation of start-up activities to build up the right environment and facilitate the planning process. The District Collector is the nodal officer for implementing SAGY. The District Collectors conduct a monthly review meeting with representatives of the participating line departments. The Hon'ble Members of Parliament concerned chair the review meetings. The heads of the Gram Panchayats concerned also are invited for these monthly meetings.

Approach

SAGY is guided by the following approach:

- Leveraging the leadership, capacity,

commitment and energy of the Members of Parliament (MP) to develop model Gram Panchayats.

- Engaging with and mobilizing the community for participatory local level development.
- Converging different government programmes and private and voluntary initiatives to achieve comprehensive development in tune with people's aspirations and local potential.
- Building partnerships with voluntary/organisations, co-operatives and academic and research institutions.
- Focusing on outcomes and sustainability

The Programme is primarily about unleashing people's power, converging and implementing existing Government Schemes/Programmes and adopting bottom-up approach in planning and execution. While the Members of Parliament will guide and lead the initiative, the District Collector/Magistrate will be the Nodal Officer for the programme at the district level. It is aimed at creating sustainable and replicable models of Gram Panchayats all across the country.

Identification of Gram Panchayat:

- A Gram Panchayat would be the basic unit. It will have a population of 3,000-5,000 in plain areas and 1,000-3,000 in hilly, tribal and difficult districts. In districts where the average unit size is larger, Gram Panchayats approximating the desirable population size may be chosen. Further for districts having GPs where average unit size is smaller, two to three neighboring Gram Panchayats approximating the desirable population can be adopted as one unit.

- The MP would be free to identify a suitable Gram Panchayat for being developed as Adarsh Gram, other than his/her own village or that of his/her spouse.
- Lok Sabha MP has to choose a Gram Panchayat from within his/her constituency.
- Rajya Sabha MP may choose Gram Panchayat from the rural area of a district of her/his choice in the State from which she/he is elected.
- Nominated MPs may choose a Gram Panchayat from the rural area of any district in the country.
- In the case of urban constituencies (where there are no Gram Panchayats), the MP will identify a Gram Panchayat from a nearby rural constituency.

Values of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana

- Ensuring the involvement of all sections of society in all aspects related to the life of village, especially in decision-making related to governance
- Adhering to Antyodaya-enabling the "poorest and the weakest person" in the village to achieve well-being
- Affirming gender equality and ensuring respect for women
- Guaranteeing social justice
- Instilling dignity of labour and the spirit of community service and voluntarism
- Promoting a culture of cleanliness
- Living in consonance with nature - ensuring a balance between development and ecology
- Preserving and promoting local cultural heritage
- Inculcating mutual cooperation, self-help and self-reliance and fostering peace and harmony in the village community
- Bringing about transparency, accountability and probity in public life and nurturing local self-governance

Key Aspects of Development:-

- **Personal Development:** Moral Values, hygienic behavior, daily exercises, free from alcoholism, dignity of labour and promoting volunteerism, respect for women
- **Human Development:** Universal access to health, balanced sex ratio, no malnutrition, IT enabled classrooms, e-Libraries, e literacy
- **Social Development:** Volunteerism, honoring village elders, village freedom fighters, violence and crime free village, integrating socially excluded groups like SC/ST
- **Economic Development:** Diversified agriculture, dairy and livestock, organic farming soil health cards, micro-irrigation
- **Environment Sustainability:** Tree plantation, rainwater harvesting, watershed development, toilet in each household
- **Basic Amenities:** Piped clean drinking water, road connectivity to main road, electricity connection all homes with 24/7 power, broadband connectivity, mini-bank with ATM
- **Social Security:** Pensions for all eligible families - old age, disability and widow, Insurance schemes like Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana & Health insurance - RSBY
- **Good Governance:** e-governance online certificates.

Committees

The committees constituted for overseeing the implementation of the Scheme are:-

- Two Committees at the National Level,
 - One Headed by Minister of Rural Development
 - Another one Headed by Secretary, Department of Rural Development
- State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) headed by Chief Secretary of the concerned State

- District Level Committee: Collector / District Magistrate is the Nodal Officer

Availability of Resources for development: -

There is no provision of dedicated funds for development under the Scheme. It is primarily about unleashing the power of people who are expected to inculcate pride in village, encourage societal change/behavioural changes, take collective responsibility and initiate people projects. The development of the identified Gram Panchayat is intended through convergence and implementation of existing Government Schemes and Programmes without allocating additional funds. With this aim, relevant Ministries/Departments of the Central Government have been requested to make suitable changes, wherever appropriate, in the guidelines of their respective Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Programmes to enable priority to be given to the Gram Panchayats selected under SAGY. So far, 26 schemes of various Departments of the Government of India have been amended/appropriate advisories were issued to accord priority to SAGY in respective schemes.

Monitoring

In order to ensure that the programme benefits reach the rural poor in full measure and the objectives of the scheme are achieved, the Ministry has evolved a comprehensive multilevel and multi-tool system of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of its programmes at various levels. Concurrent monitoring mechanism includes the progress updated by States/Districts through SAGY website regarding identification of the Gram Panchayats, progress tracking of Village Development Plans and the progress reported for Panchayat Darpan indicators.

Web portal with interactive features

SAGY division has set up a cloud based web portal (support.saanjhi.in) for encouraging discussions among the stakeholders viz. Member of Parliament, Officials of Central Government, State Government, District Administration and the Public. The portal also

acts as a dynamic repository to share knowledge, as a tool for exchange of ideas and resolution of grievances by the implementing authorities.

Mission Antyodaya

The convergence approach of development under SAGY receives further articulation under Mission Antodaya. Around 780 SAGY Gram Panchayats have been taken up by State Governments as a part of Mission Antyodaya for significant improvement in sustainable livelihoods of poor households. All these Panchayats have been ranked for intervention to remove development gaps through a partnership of Central, State and Local Governments. It is envisaged that all these selected SAGY Gram Panchayats will have much better indicators on parameters ranging from physical infrastructure to human development and economic activities by March, 2019.

Achievements

The Hon'ble MPs adopted 703 Gram Panchayats across the country under Phase-I of SAGY. Further, 497 Gram Panchayats have been taken up under the Phase-II and 283 Gram Panchayats under Phase-III for development under SAGY as on 31 March, 2019. The Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) converges resources available from a range of existing Central Sector, Centrally Sponsored and State Schemes to achieve the programme objectives and not depend on



School children of Chandrahiya GP of Bihar taking the Swachhata pledge

additional funds. Till now, 19 Ministries of Govt. of India have amended guidelines or issued advisories for 26 schemes to enable priority for SAGY Gram Panchayats.



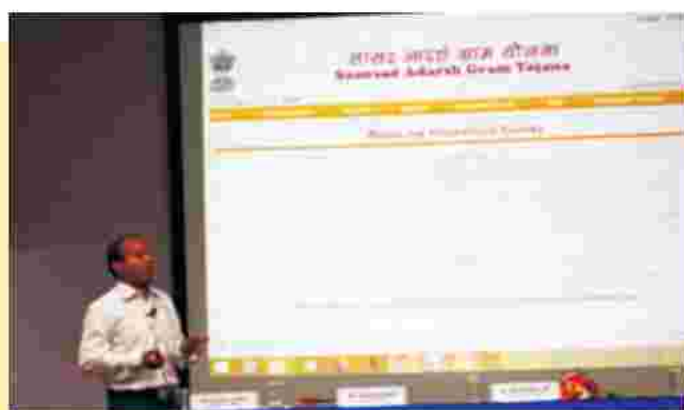
Promotion of fisheries livelihood in the Bataikela GP, CH

Towards holistic development, the Gram Panchayats under the guidance of Hon'ble MPs, follow a structured process of environment creation, social mobilisation, resource mapping and participatory development planning. They prepare Village Development Plans (VDP) containing prioritised time-bound projects to achieve holistic progress of the village, through the convergence of resources. As per data updated on the SAGY website till 31 March, 2019,

VDPs have been prepared by 1,278 Gram Panchayats containing 67,494 projects, out of which 36,555 (54%) projects are completed.

After the adoption under SAGY, the Gram Panchayats have recorded remarkable progress with regard to a range of parameters such as immunisation of children, strengthening of PDS, enrollment in social security schemes, electrification and piped drinking water supply among others. As per data updated on the SAGY website, 749 Gram Panchayats adopted under SAGY have achieved Open Defecation Free status. The Hon'ble MPs have been able to ensure immunisation of all children in 330 Gram Panchayats. Similarly, 291 Hon'ble MPs have ensured that their adopted villages have no malnourished children. The Yojana has also made large strides towards e-governance by connecting 404 Gram Panchayats to e-Panchayat services.

Under the Comprehensive Capacity Building Plan, MoRD organised training programmes on preparation of Village Development Plan through participatory planning in related areas of SAGY at eight locations across India. Through this, 653 Charge Officers of phase-I GPs have been trained by the Ministry during May-July 2015. The Ministry further organised capacity building exercises for 364 SAGY functionaries from the Phase-II/III Gram Panchayats during April-June 2018.



Session on SAGY MIS in Capacity Building programme at NIRD&PR



Group exercise by the participants at RC, NIRD&PR, Guwahati

Chapter - 9

Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)

The Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission or the National Rurban Mission (NRuM) was launched by the Honorable Prime Minister on February 21st, 2016, with an outlay of Rs. 5142.08 crores. This is a unique programme, designed to deliver catalytic interventions to rural areas on the threshold of growth. 300 Rurban clusters with thematic economic growth points, are being developed across the country under this Mission, with a funding support of upto 30% of the estimated investment for each Rurban cluster, given as Critical Gap Funding (CGF), while 70% of the funds is mobilized by the States through convergence with synergic State and Central programmes as well as private investment and institutional funding. Upon being re-classified as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the CGF is now shared between the Centre and the State in a ratio of 60:40 for Plain area States and 90:10 for Himalayan and NE States. The following points which reflect the progress of the Mission, is being highlighted for your understanding:

Progress of the Mission at the National Level

- The Mission has progressed at a fast pace since the launch in 2016, with Rs 1514.85 crore of Central Share of CGF, Rs 642.15 crore as corresponding State share and Rs 103.25 crore of Administrative Funding, released to 29 States and 6 Union Territories over the last four financial years.
- Till date, of the mandated 300 clusters, 295 clusters have been identified and approved across the country. Further, through intense engagements with the States, 274 Integrated Cluster Action Plans (ICAPs), which are the

blue prints of investment for each cluster, have been approved for 29 States and two UTs of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Puducherry.

- Rs. 26,628 crore of investment has been estimated in the first 274 ICAPs, to be met by the funds mobilized through Convergence as well as the Central and State share of CGF. Of the total investment proposed, nearly 79% is targeted towards saturation of Economic and Basic Amenities. Various Thematic Areas have been identified for saturation of Economic Amenities, such as Agri-Services and Processing, followed by Skill development to promote Small and Medium Scale Enterprises and Tourism.

Works ongoing in Rurban clusters



Tripura

Works ongoing in Rurban clusters



Punjab



Chapter - 10

District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) Administration

District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) Administration

The DRDA has traditionally been an important organ at the District level to oversee the implementation of different anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. Initially, the administrative costs of the DRDAs were met by way of setting apart a certain percentage of the allocation for each programme. Keeping in view the need for an effective agency at the District level to co-ordinate the anti-poverty programmes, a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening the DRDAs was introduced w.e.f. 1st April, 1999. The scheme has been brought under the umbrella of NRLM since 2014-15.

Overview

The primary objective of the scheme of DRDA Administration is to professionalise the DRDA so that they are able to effectively enhance the quality of implementation of anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. The DRDAs are also expected to co-ordinate effectively with the line departments, the Panchayati Raj Institutions, the banks and other financial institutions, the NGOs as well as the technical institutions with a view to gathering support and resources required for poverty reduction effort in the district.

Organizational Structure

- Each district will have its own DRDA. The DRDA would be headed by a project Director, who should be of the rank of an Additional District Magistrate. In respect of such States where DRDAs have been merged into Zila Parishads and do not have a separate identify, a

cell will be created in the Zila Parishad to maintain separate account so that these are capable of being audited separately.

- Role of DRDA will be to facilitate the implementation of the programmes, to supervise/ oversee and monitor the progress, to receive and send progress reports and maintaining accounts of funds received for various rural development programmes.
- DRDAs also need to develop synergies among different agencies for the most effective results.
- The DRDAs are expected to deal only with the anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. If DRDAs are entrusted with programmes of other ministries or those of the State Governments, it should be ensured that these have a definite anti-poverty focus.
- The Chairman, Zila Parishad would be the Chairman of the Governing Body of the DRDA. The DRDA shall also have an Executive Committee.

Staffing Pattern

The Staffing structure of the DRDA includes positions for planning for poverty alleviation, project formulation, social organization and capacity building, gender concerns, engineering supervision and quality control, project monitoring, accounting and audit functions as well as evaluation and impact studies.

Each DRDA should have the following wings:-

- Self-employment Wing;
- Women's Wing;
- Wage Employment Wing;

- iv. Watershed Wing;
- v. Engineering Wing;
- vi. Account Wing;
- vii. Monitoring and Evaluation Wing; and
- viii. General Administration Wing.

Personnel Policy

- The DRDA should not have any permanent staff and should not resort to direct recruitment.
- Employees should be taken on deputation for specific periods or engaged on contract basis to ensure better choice of staff and flexibility in staffing pattern.
- The post of Project Directors, Project Officers, APO and all technical posts should be manned by officer with proven capability and motivation selected in an objective manner by Selection Committees.

In the selection of Project Directors and APOs emphasis should be on selecting officers of young age. Indicatively, the PDs and APOs should not be more than 40-45 years of age and in any case not more than 50 years of age.

Administrative Cost:

Category A districts (<6 blocks)	Rs. 46 lakhs
Category B districts (<6-10 blocks)	Rs. 57 lakhs
Category C districts (<6 blocks)	Rs. 65 lakhs
Category D districts (<6 blocks)	Rs. 67 lakhs

The above limits are applicable for the year 1999-2000. The scheme guidelines envisages that the ceiling may be raised every year, on a compounding basis, upto 5% to set off the increases due to inflation etc. The total of the ceiling of all DRDAs of a State/UT is the ceiling of administrative cost of the State/UT for DRDA Administration scheme.

Funding pattern

Funding under this scheme was earlier shared between the Centre and States in the ratio 75:25 (90:10 in the case of North Eastern States). From the year 2015-16 funding pattern has been changed to 60:40 (90:10 in the case of North Eastern States, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand). In the case of UTs, the Centre provides entire (100%) funds under the scheme. However, in case of less budgetary allocation funds are allocated to the States proportionately. Any expenditure over and above the funds released by the Central Government is to be met by the concerned State Government/UT from its own budget/resources.

Achievement

Being a staffing scheme, no physical targets are fixed. During 2018-19, the competent authority has approved Rs. 244.70 crore for DRDA Administration Scheme, out of which an amount of Rs. 244.70 crore has been released.

Chapter - 11

Rural Development Activities in Special Areas

North Eastern Region

The North Eastern Region (NER) comprising eight States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura, depend to a large extent on central funding for their development. They are Special Category States and their development plans are financed by the Centre on the basis of 90% grant and 10% loan and they are also allowed to use 20% of the Central Plan assistance for non-plan expenditure as own resources as the level of development is significantly below the national average. The Government has taken several initiatives to accelerate the development process in the North Eastern States which also includes earmarking of 10% of the Budget (Gross Budgetary Support – GBS) of the Central Ministries/Departments and creation of Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR). Implementation of rural development programmes in the NE Region focuses on bringing about an enabling environment for human development initiatives and sustainable development through community empowerment.

The following are summaries of the performance of major rural development programmes implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development in the NE Region in the FY 2018-19.

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)

Support to North-East SRLMs

Under special package NE SRLMs (except Assam) received budget approvals of Rs. 350.43 crores

during FY 2018-19. The higher allocations have facilitated formation and strengthening of Primary Level Federations, initiating promotion of Secondary Level Federations, expansion of pool of thematic master trainers and community cadres, initiating farm as non-farm livelihoods promotion, CIF, VRF disbursal, partnerships with NROs, MKSP PIAs and other technical support agencies for livelihoods, value chain interventions and convergence support etc.

As of 31st March 2019, 27.76 lakh women have been mobilized so far, into 2.67 lakh SHGs in 23,614 villages in 369 blocks in the 8 North East States. 11,417 Village Organisations (VOs) or Primary Level Federations (PLFs) and 283 CLFs have also been promoted so far in the 8 states of Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh.

Under DAY-NRLM so far, a total of Rs. 573.74 crore community investment fund has been received by SHGs as RF and CIF for meeting their consumption needs and for investing in their existing livelihoods. As of March, 2019, a total of 28135 SHGs under NRLM in NER have accessed bank credit to the tune of Rs. 23744 lakhs for FY 2018-19. **About 179 SHG members have been deployed as Business Correspondent Agents (BCAs)** to provide last mile financial services including deposit, credit, remittance, disbursement of pensions & scholarships, payment of MGNREGA wages and enrolment under insurance and pension schemes.

State-wise Central allocation and release of the grant-in-aid component of DAY-NRLM as on 31.03.2019 to the North Eastern states are presented in the table.

Financial Performance of DAY-NRLM in NE: 2018-19

Rs. in Lakh; as on March, 2019

State	Central Allocation	Central release	Expenditure
Arunachal	3,177.00	2575.02	1620.89
Assam	17,694.00	19618.00	12207.81
Manipur	3,091.94	1545.97	25.00
Meghalaya	4,944.00	4944.00	2995.11
Mizoram	5,442.38	4203.89	101.00
Nagaland	7,295.57	5475.17	1481.49
Sikkim	2,134.00	1067.00	3029.98
Tripura	8,958.00	8575.63	498.66
Total:	52,736.89	48004.68	21959.94

Note: Total available funds include Central Releases, State share, Misc. Receipts under NRLM and unspent balance of SGSY.

Physical Performance of NRLM: 2018-19

As on March 2019

State	Districts	Resource and Intensive Blocks	SHG	VO	RF to SHG	RF Amount (lakhs)	CIF to SHG	CIF Amount (lakhs)
Arunachal	15	27	2119	110	1265	189.6	38	19.9
Assam	24	219	231306	9348	115735	17826.95	47129	27795.61
Manipur	2	4	1704	85	559	83.85	114	122.79
Meghalaya	11	27	9256	439	4487	669.57	1630	2311.44
Mizoram	6	17	4580	302	3977	596.9	1983	1806.61
Nagaland	9	43	6698	360	4094	614.1	698	245.23
Sikkim	2	14	1805	325	1406	210.88	988	554.83
Tripura	3	18	8800	414	6323	770.15	2689	3282.71
Total:	81	369	2,66,268	11383	137846	20962	55269	36138.42

Key Activities During 2018-19:

Dedicated Support Structure: All NE State Missions have dedicated teams at state, district and block levels. Additionally, as per the state progress and plans, new positions are being created and filled for strengthening activities in the areas of livelihoods, and financial inclusion at the district and block levels and for Social inclusion & Social development at state levels.

Human Resource Development: State, district and block teams of Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura have undergone a standard and intensive induction of 15-day intensive immersion programme at National Resource Organization (NRO) followed by state level capacity building programmes for new staff. Continuous capacity building programmes have been

conducted through NIRDPR, Guwahati and NRPs including regional level thematic workshops, exposure visits, induction and thematic trainings for state and district staff on VO management, VRP preparation, financial inclusion, livelihoods, MIS, financial management. The pool of NRPs has been further augmented to meet the emerging requirements of NE states to include different thematic experts with relevant experience in livelihoods, financial inclusion, gender, convergence and IBCB. These NRPs are now made available to NE-SRLMs for period ranging up to 100 days in a year.

Coverage of Districts: All intensive districts have already been entered by Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Meghalaya and Sikkim. Whereas, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh which are late starters, shall saturate district entry other than NERCORMP districts by 2019-20 while block saturation will be done by 2021-22 as per their phasing plan. 12 out of 14 Aspirational Districts in 8 North Eastern states have been entered by DAY-NRLM and all blocks in these 12 districts will be covered by DAY-NRLM by 2018-19. The remaining two districts are being covered by NERCORMP and NERLP.

Expansion and saturation of Blocks: A total of 101 new intensive blocks have been entered with support from the internal CRPs generated in the resource blocks in all states along with support of External CRPs in 3 states. Assam, Mizoram and Sikkim had completed block entry in DAY-NRLM districts while states of Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura will enter all blocks of all DAY-NRLM districts by 2019-20. This is exclusive of NERCORMP and NERLP blocks in the states. All 3-year-old blocks shall be saturated this year in NE SRLMs.

Primary Level Federations: 11383 VOs have been promoted in the 8 NE states up to March, 2019. These are being nurtured to become strong, vibrant self-sustainable community based institutions. VO strengthening modules on concept seeding, leadership, fund management, cadre management, MCP appraisal, SHG monitoring, sub committees functions etc., are developed as per VO road map with NRP support and

rolled out by most NE states. Internal CRPs and community service providers are also housed in these PLFs who are now also being developed for SHG and VO audits, revised MCP processes, SHG transaction based MIS etc. Preparation of Vulnerability Reduction Plans have also begun in some of the matured VOs in Tripura and Sikkim.

Special Initiatives in 2018-19

Institution Building and Capacity Building Initiatives:

Development of Model CLFs:

9 Model CLFs in Tripura and 11 in Nagaland are being promoted under Model CLF strategy since last year wherein onsite long-term technical support is being provided to SRLMs for development of model CLFs with support of NMMU and NRPs. These CLFs will be developed as training-cum-demonstration sites for the states in NER. So far, offices have been set up, annual business plans of the CLFs have been developed, accountants employed by the CLFs and registration of CLFs completed for the 9 CLFs in Tripura this year and another 9 Model CLFs have also been formed in the resource blocks through the internal resources developed last year. Preparatory work on Model CLF strategy had begun in Mizoram, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh in last quarter of FY 2018-19. SOP for VOs and CLFs developed by NMMU is also planned to be rolled out in these states by next year.

A thematic review workshop for all NE states was conducted in July 2018. The purpose of the review was to identify areas for improvement and development of appropriate strategies for mid-course corrections and discussions on new agenda of DAY-NRLM deepening work on gender and social inclusion of vulnerable and poorest of poor.

Social Inclusion & Social Development (SISD) Initiatives

Social Inclusion: All NE states except Sikkim and Nagaland are in process of finalizing operational strategy for inclusion of PwDs and elderly among other

vulnerable groups under DAY-NRLM after they have undergone social inclusion exposure visit and orientation workshop at Tamil Nadu in October, 2018. The action plan are prepared and shall be implemented from FY 2019-20 with support of NRPs and NRO-Tamil Nadu SRLM

Gender and FNHW initiatives: Assam, Nagaland and Tripura have finalized their gender operational strategy and roll out has begun. A series of gender workshops and orientation trainings for their mission staff at all levels have been organized on gender mainstreaming with NIRD-NRPs and NMMU. A field roll out of action plan will also initiated in Tripura and Assam.

NE states attended the food, nutrition, health and WASH (FNHW) thematic orientation workshop and exposure in JEEViKA, Bihar recently after which the intervention strategy and action plan are being formulated by 6 NE SRLMs for FY 2019-20.

PRI-CBO convergence initiatives: PRI CBO convergence project is being implemented currently with partnership support from NRO Kudumbashree in 4 NE states of Assam, Tripura, Manipur and Mizoram. Assam and Tripura have scaled up the project from 6 and 2 pilot blocks to currently 25 blocks and 12 blocks respectively. Manipur and Mizoram have also begun their piloting phase in 2 blocks each. Through the

project, the VOs and local resource groups being trained to prepare Entitlement Access plan for submission to Gram Panchayats and Village Councils. This year, Assam, Tripura and Manipur has also seen the GP wise poverty reduction plans being prepared by the VOs through their trained local resource group strategy and presented in Gram Sabhas for incorporating in GPDP.

Financial Inclusion Initiatives

NRPs for Financial Inclusion (FI) have been deputed through NIRDPR for each of NE SRLMs to provide continuous technical assistance to FI teams of states. A series of district and state level workshops have been organized with local bankers and field staff with FI NRP support in all NE states. A regional level senior bankers' meet was also organized from 24th June 2018 to 27th June 2018 at NIRDPR, Guwahati to discuss the challenges of the NER and for seeking support of Banks in SHG Bank credit linkage programme. SPMs-Financial Inclusion of SRLMs and NMMU team attended the meeting. 1175 SHG members are trained and positioned as Bank Sakhis in bank branches of 6 NE states to facilitate SHG Bank linkage. As of March 2019, a total of 28923 SHGs under NRLM in NER have accessed bank credit to the tune of Rs. 250.84 Cr for FY 2018-19. The detailed progress on Bank Linkage parameters is as given below:

Statement showing Bank Linkage progress:

State	SHG Bank Linkage Annual Target 2018-19	SHG Bank Linkage Achievement (as on March 2019)	Disbursal Target 2018-19	Disbursal Achievement (as on March 2019)	Total Outstanding Target 2018-19	Total Outstanding Achievement (as on March 2019)
	No.	No.				Rs. Crores
Arunachal Pradesh	120	21	1.50	0.18	3.30	3.20
Assam	36552	19714	250.90	169.00	440.60	392.02
Manipur	541	347	6.30	2.85	6.30	7.24
Meghalaya	1428	1742	10.20	11.16	9.90	14.25
Mizoram	825	1005	9.50	14.79	9.50	30.27
Nagaland	458	757	5.50	13.77	7.30	43.28
Sikkim	420	1190	6.00	11.16	6.50	11.49
Tripura	1850	4147	22.90	27.93	40.70	78.73

Farm Livelihoods Initiatives

DAY-NRLM is promoting farm livelihoods through three components: *Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP)*, value chain intervention with market linkage initiatives and State Rural Livelihoods Mission's Annual Action Plan on livelihoods. Interventions are going on through creation of a comprehensive capacity building architecture and partnerships with various organizations.

In North Eastern states, 4 states namely Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura have already initiated farm livelihoods interventions under SRLM-AAP, through MKSP (*Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana*) and Value Chain Development projects. For farm livelihoods interventions in north eastern states is 55,862 *mahilakisan* of 1,051 villages in 77 blocks have already been covered by four States. Farm livelihoods review and planning workshops were organized by MoRD at NIRDPR, Guwahati during May and September 2018 with primary focus on review of progress of farm livelihoods interventions undertaken and to plan for roll-out of farm livelihood interventions.

Interventions under MKSP (*Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana*): Under MKSP, till date 6 (six) projects have been sanctioned to Assam (2), Meghalaya (1), Mizoram (1), Nagaland (1) and Arunachal Pradesh (1) for farm livelihoods interventions through promotion of sustainable agriculture & better livestock management practices by covering 43,000 Mahila Kisan households in 20 blocks of 17 districts. A total of Rs. 41.04 Crores have been sanctioned for these projects. Out of these three projects one project in Assam is being implemented by NEDC (North East Development Consortium) as Project Implementing Agency (PIA) and rest projects are being implemented by SRLMs.

Interventions under Special Fund Value Chain Project: One value chain development project is being implemented by Assam SRLM. Cost of this project is Rs. 3.18 crore. Value chain development interventions would be made hill broom and maize by covering 2000 households in 2 blocks (Rongkhang &

Lumbajong Blocks) of KarbiAanglong district. The project would be promoting 40 value chain CRPs, 40 Producers' Groups at village level and one Producers Company at district level.

Organic Cluster promotion: For organic cluster promotion in North East, five States have targeted for organic farming in 87 numbers of clusters. This includes Arunachal Pradesh (58), Assam (6), Manipur (4), Meghalaya (7) and Mizoram (12). One project has been sanctioned under MKSP AAP for development of organic village clusters in Arunachal Pradesh in Sep 2018. An MKSPAAP is being developed by Sikkim SRLM, with the support of NRPs for organic farming and certification.

Creation of Comprehensive Capacity Building Architecture: Under Capacity Building initiative, 199 no. of SRPs (State Resource Persons), 86 in Sustainable Agriculture and 113 in Livestock have been developed in six States namely Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland. These SRPs are trained by the National Resource Person through 8 days training modules & graded by NIRDPR, Hyderabad. A total of 1,404 KrishiSakhi (Agriculture CRP) and 1,258 PashuSakhi (Livestock CRP) promoted by SRLMs have been trained by the enlisted SRPs. In addition to this, five days induction training program of 31 newly joined staff (22 of Nagaland and 9 of Meghalaya) have been conducted.

Non-Farm Livelihoods

SVEP is being implemented in five States in North East – Assam, Manipur, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram. SVEP Project initiated in Nagaland in 2 resource blocks in 2016-17. As on 31st March, 2019, 2526 enterprises promoted out of plan to create 4,000 non-farm enterprises over the 4 years project period. In Meghalaya CRP-EPs training has begun and SVEP proposals from Mizoram in 2 Blocks, Assam for 3 Blocks and Manipur for 1 Block was accorded in the year 2018-19.

Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY), a sub-scheme under Mission seeks to provide safe,

affordable and community monitored transport services to interior rural areas. Till 31st March, 2019, 3 proposals of Assam, Mizoram and Meghalaya have been operationalised with 98 vehicles.

DRDA

Under the Scheme of DRDA Administration, administrative cost of DRDAs is shared by Centre and

NE States on 90:10 basis. However, in case of lesser budgetary allocation funds are allocated to the States proportionately. Any expenditure over and above the funds released by the Central Government is to be met by the concerned State Government/UT from its own budget/resources. Being staffing scheme no physical targets are set. A statement of release of funds to North Eastern States during 2018-19 is given in the Table below:

State-wise release to NE States under DRDA Administration Scheme during 2018-19

Sr. No.	States/UTs	Total Released (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1	Arunachal Pradesh	980.96
2	Assam	1337.92
3	Meghalaya	511.90
4	Manipur	424.24
5	Nagaland	531.66
6	Mizoram	357.92
7	Sikkim	55.46
8	Tripura	189.98
	Total	4390.04

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

At present all the five schemes of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) are implemented in the North Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir, wherein 10% of total budget allocation of NSAP schemes are earmarked to NE States. There is no specific provision for J&K and LWE districts under NSAP Schemes.

NSAP schemes in NE States is implemented by the Rural Development Department in the State of Assam and Meghalaya and in the rest of the States by Social Welfare Department. An amount of Rs. 9975.00 crore (B.E) was allocated to NSAP for the year 2018-19, out of which Rs. 997.50 was allocated to NE States. As on date (upto March 2019), an amount of Rs. 338.39 crore has been released to NE States under NSAP

schemes, on the basis of requirement submitted by States in requisite formats.

Rural Connectivity

This Ministry has taken a number of initiatives under PMGSY to take into account special concerns of the North Eastern States. Following dispensations have been provided to the North-Eastern States:-

- On road portions subjected to heavy snow fall or landslides, where regular snow or debris clearance is done over long period to keep the road open to traffic, roadway width may be increased by 1.5 m upto 7.5 m.
- States should provide adequate length of cement concrete drains along slopes to reduce the damage to roads.
- States should provide requisite number of protection structures and CD works keeping in

view the terrain, snow fall and deposition of snow in high altitudes areas.

- (iv) The Ministry has agreed to share the cost of bridges upto 100 mtrs length.

Further, in the blocks bordering international boundary in the hill States, a special dispensation has been made to all Hilly States that all habitations within a path distance of 10 km in the blocks bordering international boundary in the hill States (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs) may be treated as a cluster for this purpose. A special dispensation has been given

to Arunachal Pradesh for extending the facility to International Border Districts. In order to improve the execution capacity in the State of Tripura, Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) such as Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd (HSCL) and National Buildings Construction Corporation (NBCC) Ltd were engaged under a tripartite agreement with the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of Tripura and the Agency concerned. The details of habitations connected, road length completed and expenditure made during the last two years and current year is given below:

Year	Habitation connected	Length constructed (km)	Expenditure (Rs. in Cr.)
2015-16	372	2689.57	1715.92
2016-17	364	5490.87	1244.89
2017-18	483	4687.00	1594.00
2018-19	1899	7678	4448.35

Training and Capacity Building

Ministry of Rural Development gives emphasis on capacity building of rural development and panchayati raj functionaries and other stakeholders to enhance the effectiveness of implementation of various rural development programmes across the country. Further, research and action research activities are undertaken to accomplish the task of assessing the grass-root realities, trends of rural development, impact of rural development programmes and related issues. The Ministry has an apex training institution, National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR), Hyderabad for enabling capacity development of stakeholders and research in rural development and panchayati raj. State Institutes of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (SIRDPRs) and Extension Training Centres (ETCs) of the States are also involved in this endeavor. In addition to the main campus at Hyderabad, this Institute has North-Eastern Regional Centre at Guwahati, Assam to meet the NE-regional needs.

North Eastern Regional Centre, Guwahati

The North Eastern Regional Centre of NIRDPR was established in the year 1983 at Guwahati, Assam, mainly to cater to the specific needs of the North Eastern Region, which comprises the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. The centre has steadily grown since its inception and has now become a premier training and research organization in the North East region. NERC has carried out, in addition to undertaking training programmes specific to North East region, good numbers of research and consultancy projects, which have provided valuable input to its training programmes. Besides, it is performing task of disseminating information regarding the Government of India's policies and programmes pertaining to rural development. It has also been providing feedback to the Ministry of Rural Development, GOI on different aspects of rural development programmes from time to time. During 2018-19, a total of 93 programmes were organised with 2604 participants.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

- I. Name of the Ministry/Organization/Scheme: Ministry of Rural Development Department of Rural Development.
- II. Physical Achievements: Total commenced: 25762, Total candidates trained: 18953, Total candidates placed: 9743
- III. Financial Achievements: Rs. 163.986 Cr of Central share released till date under Project Cost and Rs 4.67 Cr of Central share released under Administrative cost in FY 2018-19 to the NE States.

Chapter - 12

Empowerment of Women

1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

MGNREGA accords priority for empowerment of women and categorically states that while providing employment, priority shall be given to women in such a way that at least one-third of the beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and requested for work under the Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, Schedule II, para 6).

MGNREGA operational guidelines 2013, has the following provisions to encourage women participation:

- Women (especially single women) and older persons should be given preference to work on worksites nearer to their residence.
- Equal wages for men and women.
- If more than five children under the age of six years are present, child care facilities should also be provided at the worksite.
- In a number of States, the worksite supervision (as detailed above) has been assigned to women SHGs. This facilitates increasing women participation in MGNREGA and at the same time, supports SHGs financially.
- In the recruitment process of MGNREGA functionaries, the reservation policy of the State for contractual employment should be followed. The MGNREGS staff should be adequately represented by women, SCs, STs, disabled etc.

- For helping the Gram Rozgar Sahayak in managing worksite facilities including taking attendance of the workers, a mate should be appointed. for each work. Preference in appointment of mates should be given to women workers or differently abled persons who are adequately trained for performing the duties expected of mates.
- Special awareness and outreach activities should be conducted to ensure that all wage-seekers (including women) are able to handle bank procedures, especially in areas where they are unfamiliar with the banking system.
- Widowed women, deserted women and destitute women are highly vulnerable and require special attention. The GP should identify such women and ensure that they are provided 100 days of work. Pregnant women and lactating mothers (at least upto 8 months before delivery and 10 months after delivery) should also be treated as a special category. Special works which require less effort and are close to their house should be identified and implemented for them.

Additionally, to increase woman participation in the Scheme, States have been suggested to open individual bank/post office accounts for all women workers, identify and provide Job cards of distinct colour to widowed, deserted and destitute women, who qualify as a household under the Act.

During the year 2018-19, out of the total 267.90 crore person days generated, 146.15 crore were women person-days which is 54.55% of total person-days generated under this programme.

2. **Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)**

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) focusses on reducing rural poverty through building institutions of the poor women (Self Help Groups to Village Organizations to Cluster Level Federations) and enabling them to access a range of financial, livelihoods and convergence services. Mission makes extensive use of community resources (social capital) for building and sustaining the community institutions and promotion of livelihoods. The Mission also provide technical support to improve livelihoods and quality of life.

Universal social mobilization is a key feature of DAY-NRLM, which aims that at least one female adult member from each identified rural poor household (using SECC and PIP process) is brought under SHGs and its federated institutions in a time bound manner. The mission especially focuses on the identified poorest of the poor and most vulnerable communities such as manual scavengers, victims of human trafficking, people with disabilities (PwDs) and particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PVTGs) etc. The Mission has evolved protocols, policy and strategies to reach out to these vulnerable sections of the community and support them to come out of poverty through providing them an institutional space, provide services (savings, credit, technical assistance for livelihoods promotion), strengthen and support them for sustainable livelihoods solutions.

The Mission envisages that mature community institution (SHG and their federations) would demand transparent, efficient and quality public services for accessing schemes and national social security assistance programmes. Linkages with mainstream institutions such as banks, local governance bodies, and government departments help them to address multiple dimensions of poverty and deprivation. These activities would enable women to improve their access to

entitlements, rights, resources and livelihood opportunities and gradually come out of poverty.

Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP)-Engendering Farming

MKSP a sub scheme implemented by the MoRD aims to empower women in agriculture by strengthening the community institutions of poor women farmers and leverage their strength to promote sustainable agriculture practices. MKSP recognizes women farmers, a hitherto unrecognized category, even though most of the farming activities are handled by the women. MKSP also seeks to reduce drudgery for women farmers. MKSP recognizes the centrality of women in agriculture and therefore aims to provide direct and indirect support to enable them to achieve sustainable agriculture production. It envisages initiating learning cycle through which women are enabled to learn and adopt appropriate technologies in farming.

Under MKSP, the work is largely carried out in two major domains- Sustainable Agriculture and NTFP activities while livestock is envisaged as the universal intervention in both the domains. DAY-NRLM, under farm livelihoods is also focusing on value chain development interventions for establishing market linkages, which could help MKSP farmers. A total of 84 MKSP projects spread over 238 districts across 24 States are currently being implemented. A total outlay of Rs.1,284.08 crores has been approved for the MKSP projects that target more than 35.97 lakh Mahila Kisans.

3. **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)**

Ministry of Rural Development is undertaking a placement linked skill development scheme called Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) for rural poor youth. The DDU-GKY primarily targets skilling of unemployed youth to improve their employability. DDU-GKY is a critical component of the

National Skill Development Policy with a unique focus on the rural poor youth. It has evolved out of a need to diversify incomes of the rural poor and to cater to the occupational aspirations of rural youth. The skilling courses are undertaken by Project Implementing Agency (PIA) in a PPP mode. It is mandatory for every PIA to give placement to 70% of the trained candidates.

Skill training projects under DDU-GKY requires a mandatory coverage of 33% women candidates. In the year 2018-19, 2,28,460 candidates have been trained out of which 1,10,120 trained candidates are women. During the year 2018-19 (upto 31.03.2019), 4,03,672 candidates have been trained under RSETI out of which 2,73,800 trained candidates are women.

4. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has significant impact on the living conditions of the rural women in terms of providing the rural roads, enhancing the opportunities for the girl child to have an access to the educational facilities better access to health and marketing hubs.

A progressive step has been taken under PMGSY by engaging women from the Panchayati Raj Institutions and representatives from SHGs along with Junior Engineer, Panchayat Pradhan, local patwari in the transect walk to prepare Detailed Project Report (DPR). The objective of the transect walk is to determine the most suitable alignment, sort out issues of land availability and to moderate any adverse social and environmental impact, eliciting participation of the community in the programme. After transect walk, minutes are placed before the Gram Sabha for the approval. Women are also involved in planning of the rural road network.

5. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G)

In PMAY-G, allotment of house is made jointly in the name of husband and wife except in the case of a widow/unmarried/separated person. The scheme allows the State to also choose to allot it solely in the name of the woman. Owning the PMAY-G house partially or completely ensures their economic stability. As on 31st March, 2019, a total of 27,06,963 sanctions have been made in the name of female beneficiaries, out of which a total of 21,42,315 houses have been recorded completed. A total of 35,70,346 sanctions have been made jointly to Wife and Husband, out of which 26,86,223 have been recorded completed.

Households under the 'compulsory inclusion' in PMAY-G will not be ranked lower than other households within the priority group while the preparation of permanent wait list (PWL), according to which houses are sanctioned to beneficiaries. The criterion includes female headed households with no adult male members between the age 16 to 59.

Self Help Groups (SHGs) accredited to NRLM involves mostly women of that area. PMAY-G defines the role of SHGs as:

- SHGs should be involved in creating awareness among the beneficiaries of PMAY-G, about construction of durable houses, sources of procurement of materials, availability of skilled masons and benefits deliverable from other schemes implemented by the States/UTs and the Central Government.
- The SHGs need to be involved in the construction / completion of houses sanctioned to the beneficiaries.
- SHG members should be trained as certified social auditors to undertake social audit of the PMAY-Gramin.

Production of building materials by the SHGs, where feasible, should be taken up for supply of the same to the beneficiaries of PMAY-G at a reasonable cost, thereby benefitting both the SHGs and the beneficiaries.

Success Story: Smt. Chaheba Begum

Smt. Chaheba Begum had been living in a kutchha house in the Garmur Miri village of BantungGaon Panchayat of Nazira Development Block in Sivasagar District of Assam with her family. She belongs to the minority community and she and her family members have been working as labourers for their living.

Towards a better future (PMAY-G)

Smt. Chaheba Begum's name appeared in Permanent Wait List for PMAY-G house with id no AS1564107. As her name appeared towards the top of the priority list, she was sanctioned a house early on 6th of February 2017 and a beautiful house was constructed in a short span of less than a year. Smt. Chaheba Begum was also provided with a toilet, electricity connection and LPG Gas connection along with the PMAY-G house, thus making her dream of living in a pucca house come true.



Success Story: Smt. Shakuntla Jerai

Smt. Shakuntala Jerai is a widow of Lakhansai Village, Mahudi Gram Panchayat (Noamundi Basti), Noamundi Block of West Singhbhum District of Jharkhand. She is a wage labourer and manages her livelihood from MGNREGA works. Her old house was a dilapidated, one room hut.

Towards a better future (PMAY-G)

Smt. Shakuntala Jerai received information from Panchayat Secretary that assistance for house construction under PMAY-G had been sanctioned in her name during Financial Year 2016-17. She got the sanction from the district office and started getting instalments for house construction directly in her bank account. Additionally she got the amount equivalent to 95 days wages under MNREGA through convergence between PMAY-G and MGNREGA.



6. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

In February, 2009, the Government approved Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) for the women (widows) under NSAP for BPL households. Under National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS), BPL household is entitled to a lumpsum amount of money on the death of the primary breadwinner aged between 18-59 years. The amount of assistance is Rs. 20,000/-.

Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) is a social security/social welfare programme under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) applicable to widows belonging to below poverty line (BPL) household. Under IGNWPS, central assistance of Rs.300/- p.m. is provided to the widows in the age group of 40-79 years.

States are advised to simplify the procedure and processes under Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS). The total number of estimated widow pensioners under the schemes is 66 lakh. The total number of beneficiaries under NFBS is 3.58 lakh.

States are also advised to review the Application process. The Application forms should be simple and

self-certification may be encouraged. If the documents are not available with the eligible beneficiaries, the States may devise method for certification by government functionaries, who can be authorized for the same. Advisories have been issued to all States/UTs for devising alternative methods for certification for the convenience of the beneficiaries as follows:-

- i. For widow-the Revenue Authority could be allowed to certify the death of the spouse.
- ii. Death certificate of married deceased persons must indicate name of his surviving wife to enable sanction of widow pension.
- iii. In the absence of requisite document states may nominate/authorize revenue authority to certify death, medical authority to certify age.

In cases of households headed by widows under PMAY-G, 5,75,000 houses have been sanctioned during the last two years.

Gender Budget Cell (GBC): Gender Budget Cell (GBC) has been constituted in Ministry of Rural Development since March 2013 to ensure that public resources are allocated in an equitable way to tackle gender imbalances and promote gender equality by identifying the pressing gender needs or concerns.

Chapter - 13

Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

MGNREGA is a demand driven scheme, therefore, separate earmarking of employment/resources for SCs/STs has not been provided. However, MGNREGA programme is self-targeting in nature and it has increased the outreach to the poor and the marginalized.

Since inception to FY 2018-19, the participation for SCs and STs has been 25% and 20% respectively. The reports of physical achievements during 2018-19 reveal that out of total employment generation of 267.90 crore person days in the year, employment generated for SCs accounted for 55.43 Cr persondays or 20.69 %. For the STs this figure stood at 46.63 Cr persondays or

17.41%. Thus, 38.10% of the total person days of employment generated in the year were for the SC/ST households. As per *para 5* of Schedule I, works creating individual assets shall be prioritized on land or homestead owned by households belonging to Schedule castes(SCs), Schedule Tribes(STs), nomadic tribes, denotified tribes etc.

2. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)

The Ministry of Rural Development has been earmarking funds for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) from 2011-12 onwards. The details of the funds earmarked for SCSP and TSP under DAY-NRLM are follows:

Table 11: DAY-NRLM Scheme

(Rs.in Crore)			
Year	Total	SCSP	TSP
2013-14 (R.E)	2600.00	438.22	317.33
2014-15 (B.E)	4000.00	599.26	434.24
2015-16 (B.E)	2505.00	327.54	237.19
2016-17 (B.E)	3000.00	320.76	231.73
2017-18 (BE)	4500.00	848.29	613.41
2018-19 (B.E)	5750.00	1212.53	877.17

The DAY-NRLM stipulates that at least 50% of the women beneficiaries shall be members of the SCs/STs. The State Missions have been advised to

prioritize Integrated Action Plan (IAP) Districts (which also have high ST population) for DAY-NRLM intensive activities. A Social Management Framework

(SMF) for DAY-NRLM has been prepared and disclosed. The SMF focuses on social inclusion, social accountability and social safeguards particularly focusing on marginalized and vulnerable social groups including the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and the Scheduled Tribes (STs) and the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). Every State has been directed

to prepare a social inclusion plan to guide their efforts to mobilize vulnerable groups including the SCs and the STs into SHGs and promote their financial and economic inclusion to ensure better livelihoods. The details regarding inclusion and capitalization of SC & ST SHGs are as follows:

Table No. 14 : Inclusion and capitalization of SC & ST SHGs

March 2019

S. No.	Particular	Total	FY 2018-19
1.	No. of SC-SHG formed	1045761	225228
2.	No. of SC-SHG received RF	376112	84943
3.	Amount of RF provided to SC-SHG (In lakh)	52500.08	12556.63
4.	No. of SC-SHG received CIF	209970	54233
5.	Amount of CIF provided to SC-SHG (In lakh)	103117.48	30603.98
6.	No. of ST-SHG formed	8496487	1666826
7.	No. of ST-SHG received RF	319937	60961
8.	Amount of RF provided to ST-SHG (In lakh)	41946.71	9033.57
9.	No. of ST-SHG received CIF	143455	25740
10.	Amount of CIF provided to ST-SHG (In lakh)	86139.98	16049.50

As per the social inclusion protocol, the state missions need to initiate social mobilization work within a hamlet dominated by SC/ST and other vulnerable households on priority. Further the state missions need to prioritize positioning SC and ST in the SHG, VO and CLF leadership roles and also in MKSP and SVEP and AGEY. This strategy has successfully provided an edge to these communities in acquiring leadership roles and play a critical role in the functioning of community institutions. DAY-NRLM also gives priority to the SC and the ST SHGs in the provision of Revolving Fund and Community Investment Fund. Further, the Community Support Funds (VRF, CIF & Livelihood Fund) could be increased by 50% for SC/ST, and 100% for PVTGs and STs who are living in difficult/remote areas as approved in the Annual Action Plans of the states.

Attappady Comprehensive Tribal and PVTG Development Project (Pilot)

Attappady comprehensive tribal and PVTG development project was approved by Ministry, based on the high rate of infant mortality among tribal communities in Attappady, Kerala. The project was approved in 2014-2015 with an overall allocation of Rs.52.12 crore for seven years. The project is designed in two phases, the first phase from April 2014 to March 2018 with a total allocation of Rs.30.19 crores. The project aims to mobilize 10,000 families of Irula, Muduga and Kurumba families and form four tier institutional platforms for creating self-sustaining community institutions of their own. This special project was designed to develop prototype for DAY-NRLM to work with tribal communities in Kerala and across the country.

Progress

- Around 683 SHGs, 134 Village Organisations (*Oorusamithis*), 4 Panchayat Level Federations including Kurumba Panchayat Samithi have been promoted under the project.
- A total of Rs. 987.85 lakh has been disbursed to these institutions and out of which Rs. 44.80 lakh was given towards revolving fund, Rs. 1.15 lakh as startup funds, Rs. 145 lakh as Vulnerable Reduction Fund and Rs. 667.75 lakh as Community Investment Fund and Rs. 129.20 lakh as Livelihoods Funds and 63.46 as producer fund.
- To address the malnourishment among children, the project in convergence with Social welfare and Tribal welfare departments has promoted 185 community kitchens. These are managed by SHG/NHGs and Oorusamithi (VO) and they are catering to a population of 13063.
- Community kitchen is being transformed as Nutritional Education Centre and modules have been prepared on food, nutrition, organic farming, pesticides, junk food, hygiene and menstrual hygiene, local recipes, etc. Trainings were imparted to all women resource groups for ensuring all families are having tri-coloured food three times a day.
- CSAM programme was being implemented with the support of National Health Mission (NHM), health department and ICDS. The project staff and community cadres have imparted training. As a result of training, around 525 severely malnourished and moderately malnourished children have been taken to Nutritional Rehabilitation centres.
- The project has promoted a Bridge school covering 120 hamlets, admitted 205 school dropout children and out of which 71 children were mainstreamed into schools, 11 students completed seventh equivalency and 33 students 10th equivalency examination, 40 students appeared for 10th and 12th examination and 34 students were mainstreamed into skill development programme. The bridge courses cater to 2500 children.
- Mahila Kisan Sashaktikarna Pariyojana (MKSP) is being implemented and producer groups have been formed in all hamlets. Producer groups have been formed with women who are engaged in agriculture, cattle-rearing and NTFP. Agali panchayat samithi manages the goat village and has earned an income of Rs. 10 lakhs. Pudhur panchayat samithi is engaged in the collection, sorting and marketing of NTFP produce and entered MoU with Oushadi, Vaidyaratnam and Kottakal Pharmaceuticals. Sholayur panchayat samithi manages mill and processing of *ragi*, *channa*, pepper and coffee and other minor millets. They have developed their own brand name viz., Malliswara products and selling their products in various forums. Ethnic café has been opened in district headquarters to sell the produce.
- Tribal in Attappady generally follows the earlier form of agriculture cultivation called *panchakrishi* i.e. millets, pulses, vegetables and edibles are grown, in 1000 acres. Livelihood fund to the tune of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been disbursed to Oorusamithi for purchase of equipment which will serve as Farmers Facilitation Centre. Also, the project has developed the seed banks.
- Skill training has been provided by NTTF for students in welding, drilling, through hole assembly, pharmacy, nursing assistant, plumbing, electrician, etc. 114 students have been trained and got placement. A Government order has been issued by local self-government department for setting up labour bank where all the youth with their qualification and expertise have been registered. The concerned departments can contact the labour bank and request for labourers to complete their work.
- Capacity building programmes have been undertaken in the areas of institution building,

financial inclusion, community kitchen and management of malnourishment, social development, gender concepts, natural resources conservation, forest rights act, organic farming, etc. At present, there are 8 Centres of Excellence where trainings have been decentralized and women in the SHG/NHGs have been divided into resource groups in health, education, social development and livelihoods.

- The project has formed *nyaysamithis*. They conduct hearings on every Thursday at the ward level to look into domestic violence, trafficking, abuse and violation of rights, child dropping out from education related issues. On every 4th Thursday, *nyaysamithis* would conduct a convergence meeting with all concerned stakeholders and line departments for discussing issues related to food, nutrition, access to health services, education, housing and water etc. 16 centres are functioning and 90 issues are resolved.

The learning from Attappady intervention has been up-scaled to the tribal communities of Paniya, Kuruma, Vettukuruma, PVTG communities of Kattunayaka and Cholanayaka in Tirunelli, Wyenad, Paniya communities of Aralam in Kannur and Paniya, Arnadan, Kattunayakan and Cholanayakan communities of Nilambur, Malapuram.

Jharkhand SRLM has developed a special project to provide support to PVTG communities. The mission has identified changemakers and community organizers and trained them on social inclusion, rights and entitlements with respect to food, nutrition, education, health and livelihoods. Presently, they are engaged in tracking rights and entitlements in their villages. They are also involved in mobilization and formation of SHGs. A five-year plan and budget were prepared and submitted under the innovation plan of DAY-NRLM.

With support of PVTG Authority, Madhya Pradesh SRLM has been putting concerted efforts to

bring all PVTG communities under SHG fold, provision of CIF and supporting in livelihood activities. Women from the *Baiga* community in Dhindhori were involved in unconventional and diverse occupations like tractor driving in the paddy fields, brick making, etc.

Chhattisgarh SRLM has selected CRPs from among PVTG community and trained all mission staff on social inclusion, preparation of vulnerability reduction plan and management of VRF. A special project proposal has been prepared and submitted to DAY-NRLM under innovation fund.

Odisha SRLM has developed a collaboration with Trickle-up for the development of PVTG communities.

In West Bengal, CLFs have formed SHGs of elderly, women in commercial sex work and started project for rescue and rehabilitation of girls trafficked in 24-Paragana.

Tamil Nadu SRLM has been promoting SHGs with elderly and PWDs.

2.1 Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

The Guidelines of the programme provide for earmarking 50% of fund allocation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe category at national level. In the year 2018-19, a total of 6,66,41 Scheduled Caste candidates and 42,124 Scheduled Tribe candidates have been trained under DDU-GKY projects. During the year 2018-19, a total of 93,558 Scheduled Caste candidates and 52,582 Scheduled Tribe candidates have been trained under RSETI Scheme.

3. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)

At the national level, 60% of the funds are earmarked for SCs and STs with the proportion between SCs and STs being fixed by the Ministry of Rural Development and reflected in the targets. Under the scheme, there was no separate allocation made for the SCs/STs up to 2010-11. From the year 2011-12 funds are

earmarked for Scheduled Castes Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan. During the year 2016-2019, out of the total 96,22,035 houses sanctioned, 26,99,466 houses were sanctioned for SCs and 24,10,809 sanctioned for STs.

Success Story: Smt. Merry Hembrom

Smt. Merry Hembrom used to live in a small kutchha house in Shrirampur No. 1 village in Hatidhura block of Kokrajhar district of Assam. She is a Christian Minority woman who works as manual casual labourer, in daily wage system.

Towards a better future

Smt. Merry Hembrom's aspiration to live in a pucca safe house was fulfilled when she was allotted a PMAY-G house on 22nd March 2017. She completed the house in a very short span of 7 months.



PMAY-G house of Smt. Merry Hembrom

Success Story: Sri Babubhai Fakir

Sri Bilkishbanu Babubhai Hakimibhai Fakir along with his other fakirs and minority communities used to live on roadside in Nandasan GP, Kadi Taluka, Mehsana district, Gujarat. They did not have a plot or land of their own.

Towards a better future

Under the PMAY-G scheme, the Government not only provided Sri Babubhai, a plot of land free of cost, but also approved the construction of a colony for 'fakir and other minority communities'. The beneficiaries have their own houses with facilities like source of living under MGNREGA, toilet, electricity, drinking water facility, access to road and LPG gas connection. There are altogether 33 families residing in the newly constructed colony.



4. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a Centrally Sponsored Schemes with the objective to provide all-weather road connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations including scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Minorities habitations, existing in the Core Network in rural areas of the country. PMGSY is an area development programme and the unit of programme is a habitation. PMGSY is not an individual beneficiary oriented scheme and target of the programme is to connect the eligible habitations

with roads constructed under it catering to the access needs of the entire population of the target habitation. Therefore, no separate allocation of funds is made for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes under PMGSY. The Government has also launched PMGSY-II which envisages consolidation of the existing Rural Road Network to improve its overall efficiency as a provider of transportation services for people, goods and services. It also focusses to cover upgradation of existing selected rural roads (Through Routes and Major Rural Links) based on their economic potential and their role in facilitating the growth of rural market center and rural hubs.

Chapter - 14

Caring for Persons with Disability

1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

As mentioned earlier MGNREGA is a demand driven scheme therefore, separate earmarking of employment/resources have not been provided for differently abled.

The disabled or differently-abled persons defined under the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (1 of 1996) as persons with disabilities, the severity of which is 40% and above are considered as special category of vulnerable persons for the purposes of MGNREGA. The disabled persons as defined in the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 (44 of 1999) are also to be considered as disabled for the purpose of inclusion of MGNREGA.

To increase participation of Persons with Disabilities (PWD) in the Scheme, some major initiatives are being suggested such as:

- a) Special schedule of rates for PWDs.

- b) Identification of suitable works for PWDs.
- c) Organization of PWDs in groups.

As per the MIS, a total of 4.60 lakh disabled have been provided employment in the Financial Year 2018-19.

2. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)

DAY-NRLM recognizes that poverty and disability are closely linked to each other and therefore it addresses specific needs of individuals as well as families of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). The states undertake participatory vulnerability assessment processes as part of social mobilization. This entry point activity at the village level with a specific focus on identification of households of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) shall ensure greater inclusion of these individuals and families into the DAY-NRLM network. The details regarding inclusion and capitalization of PWDs SHGs are as follows:

Table 15: Inclusion and Capitalization of PWDs SHGs

March 2019

S. No.	Particulars	Total	FY 2018-19
1.	No. of PWD - SHGs formed	734624	127997
2.	No. of PWD - SHGs received RF	15683	5103
3.	Amount of RF provided to PWD - SHGs (In Rs. lakh)	2240.62	754.29
4.	No. of PWD - SHGs received CIF	7812	3198
5.	Amount of CIF provided to PWD - SHGs (In Rs. lakh)	5331.48	2405.99

About Inclusive development of people with disabilities (PwDs)

Inclusive development of people with disabilities (PwDs) is one of the critical components of DAY-NRLM. This entails implementation of interventions that focus on community-integration of PwDs and their families. Under DAY-NRLM, priority is given to the promotion of exclusive SHGs of differently abled persons and their care givers. The initial social mobilization process lays great stress on including members of differently abled households in the SHG fold. The organization of PwDs into groups has led to increased awareness and accessing of entitlements and rights. DAY-NRLM also seeks to provide financial support in the form of Revolving Fund and Community Investment Fund to these SHGs on a priority basis. DAY-NRLM also provides scope for inclusion of minors through the adult parent or immediate caretaker of the minor as nominee. It also provides 50% more fund allocation to the SHGs of PwD.

DAY-NRLM have recognized TNSRLM as National Resource Organisation (NRO) on People with Disabilities (PwD) to support state missions to identify and roll out the DAY-NRLM programme with PwD. A national workshop on Social Development was organized in Chennai, Tamil Nadu where 12 states had participated to learn more about the PwD programme and the strategies adopted by Tamil Nadu State Mission.

Taking the learning from the workshop the participating state missions have prepared action plans for FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20.

Based on the demand NRO TNSRLM have visited couple of state missions to support plan and set the architecture to address the issues related to PwD.

2.1 Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

As per DDU-GKY guidelines, States have been mandated to ensure that at least 3% of beneficiaries in the skill training courses being implemented in the State are from among persons with disabilities (PwD). In this year 2018-19, 3249 PwD candidates have been trained under DDU-GKY projects. During the year 2018-19, 2530 PwD candidates have been trained under RSETI Scheme.

3. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)

The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, provides for social security for persons with disabilities. Accordingly, under PMAY-G while deciding the inter-se priority among the beneficiaries who are to be provided assistance, households with any disabled member and no able bodied adult member have been accorded additional

Success Story: Shri Aghariya

Shri Aghariya lived in a kutchra, dilapidated house with his wife, son and daughter-in-law in Bhenda, GP, Bodla block, district Kabirdham, Chhattisgarh. Shri Aghariya is differently abled and struggles to make ends meet. He manages to earn his living by selling bamboo products and items.

Towards a better future

Shri Aghariya's dreams were fulfilled when he was sanctioned PMAY-G house. In addition to the house, Shri Aghariya was also provided assistance for building toilet, LPG cylinder, wages under MGNREGS under convergence with various schemes.



deprivation score so that such households are given priority while allotting the houses. Keeping this in view State should ensure that at least 5% of beneficiaries are from among persons with disabilities. During the year 2016-2019, a total of 21,193 houses have been sanctioned for the physically and mentally disabled and out of which 14,317 houses have been completed.

The States / UTs identify beneficiaries who are old or infirm or minor or person with disability and therefore not in the position to get the house constructed on his own for construction of house as a part of Rural Mason Training.

Success Story: Shri Somar Saay

Shri Somar lived in a kutchha, dilapidated house with his wife Smt Mankunwar in Sonhat, GP, Koriya district Chattisgarh. He is differently abled and struggles to make ends meet. Both he and his wife are visually impaired which had made life in a kutchha house, even more difficult for them.

Towards a better future

The sanction of PMAY-G house was a ray of hope for this couple. Shri Somar's dreams were fulfilled when he was informed by the Sarpanch that a PMAY-G house has been sanctioned in his name. Shri Somar was also provided assistance for building toilet, LPG cylinder and 95 days' wage under MGNREGS.



4. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

In February, 2009, the Government approved Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) under NSAP for BPL households with severe or multiple disabilities between the age group of 18-64 years with assistance @ 200/- per month per beneficiary. For the purpose of defining severe or multiple disabilities the following legal provisions are followed:

- a. As per Section 56(4) of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 (PWD Act, 95), "persons

with severe disability" means a person with 80% or more of one or more disabilities.

- b. As per Section 2(h) of the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 (National Trust Act, 1999), "Multiple Disabilities" means combination of 2 or more disabilities.

Consequent upon the lowering of age under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), the upper age limit under IGNDPS has been lowered from 64 years to 59 years. With effect

from 1.10.2012, the amount of pension under IGNDPS has been increased to Rs. 300/- per month and upper age limit has been increased to 79 years. After attaining the age of 80 years, the beneficiary would be shifted to IGNOAPS for getting pension of Rs. 500/-. The total number of beneficiaries under the scheme is 10.58 lakh.

For providing drinking water at work sites, management of creche etc., priority is given for differently abled persons under MGNREGA Work and to appoint worker as mate. Differently abled workers are paid wages equivalent to other workers. Other priorities set for differently abled persons are special discount in rates, selection of suitable work for them and organization of groups for differently abled persons. Under MGNREGA in FY 2017-18, around 4.7 lakh differently abled workers were provided employment, thereby generating 1.57 crore person days.

With a view to upskill the differently abled persons and integrate them in the job market, DDU-Grameen Kaushalya Yojana Guidelines mandates each State has to ensure that at least 3% of State target for skilling should be earmarked for persons with disabilities (PwDs). DDU-GKY Guidelines also

provides that PwD projects may have separate training centres and the unit costs may be different from those for regular projects. Accordingly, Ministry has notified a separate Framework for projects for PwD under DDU-GKY in alignment with Common Norms for Skill Development schemes. Currently, a total of 243 projects have been sanctioned under DDU-GKY in the country in which PwD candidates have also been proposed to be trained. Apart from this, 5 projects have been sanctioned exclusively under DDU-GKY for skilling 1500 PwD candidates. In the FY 2018-19, 3249 PwD candidates have been trained under DDU-GKY projects.

Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) are providing training to Persons with Disabilities to enable them to establish self-employment ventures. The RSETIs are offering free training with free food and accommodation to PwDs in 61 training modules approved by MoRD. The candidates are identified, oriented and motivated to undergo training at RSETIs based on their aptitude to take up a particular activity, which has potential. Soft skills and hard skills are imparted and handholding support is given to the PwDs for enabling their settlement. 2530 PwD candidates have also been trained under RSETI Scheme in the FY 2018-19.

Chapter - 15

Welfare of Minorities

1. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G)

Under PMAY-G, as far as possible, 15% of the total fund would be earmarked for Minorities at the National Level for households to be covered as per SECC 2011 as validated by Gram Sabha. The allocation of targets for Minorities among the States/UTs will be on the basis of the proportionate rural population of Minorities in the respective State/UT as per Census 2011 data.

2. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)

DAY-NRLM has the mandate to ensure adequate coverage of women from the minority groups. The Mission is required to ensure that 15% of the total women members mobilized and supported are from the minority communities. Accordingly, state-wise targets for coverage of minority members have been communicated to the states by DAY-NRLM Division. The details regarding inclusion and capitalization of Minority- SHGs are as follows:

Table 16: Inclusion and Capitalization of PWDs SHGs

March 2019

S. No.	Particular	Total	FY 2018-19
1.	No. of Minority - SHGs formed	5802580	1464368
2.	No. of Minority - SHGs received RF	155922	33292
3.	Amount of RF provided to Minority - SHGs (In Rs. lakh)	21721.56	5184.45
4.	No. of Minority - SHGs received CIF	71003	15862
5.	Amount of CIF provided to Minority - SHGs (In Rs. lakh)	28410.87	7405.35

2.1 Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

DDU-GKY provides for 15% funds allocation at national level for skilling of beneficiaries from among

minority groups. During the year 2018-19, a total of 31,479 minority candidates have been trained under DDU-GKY. During the year 2018-19, 50,385 candidates under Minority category have been trained under RSETI Scheme.

Chapter - 16**Autonomous Bodies under the Ministry****National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR)**

After the acceptance of the recommendations of Alagh Committee, the post of Director General, NIRDPR was filled up by the Ministry on Deputation basis and Dr W R Reddy, IAS (KL 86) took the charge w.e.f 10/03/2016. Similarly, the post of Registrar & Director (Admn), NIRD&PR was also filled up by the Ministry on Deputation basis and Dr Franklin Laltinkhuma, IAS (AGMUT: 2006) took the charge w.e.f. 03/04/2017. Further, in 2018 the post of Deputy Director General in NIRDPR was also filled up by the Ministry on deputation basis Ms. Radhika Rastogi, IAS (MH: 1995) took charge w.e.f 28/03/2018. The post of Director (FM) & FA, NIRDPR was also advertised by the Ministry of Rural Development in August, 2018. The process of selection of Director (FM) & FA, NIRDPR would be completed soon.

National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA):-

National Rural Road Development Agency (NRRDA) was set up as a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 on 14.1.2002 to provide technical support to the Programme. However, on inclusion of Housing Component in the activities of NRRDA and on the consent of the concerned Registrar of Societies Office, the name of NRRDA has been renamed as National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA). NRIDA provides support on the following:

- a) Designs & Specifications and Cost norms
- b) Technical Agencies
- c) District Rural Roads Plans and Core Network
- d) Scrutiny of Project Proposals

- e) Quality Monitoring
- f) Monitoring of progress, including online monitoring
- g) R&D
- h) Human Resource Development
- i) Communication

Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART)

Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) is an autonomous body working under the aegis of the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. The Hon'ble Minister, Rural Development is the President of CAPART.

The objectives of CAPART include encouragement, promotion and assistance to voluntary action, strengthening and promotion of voluntary efforts in rural development with focus on injecting new technologies appropriate to rural areas and to act as conduit for transfer of appropriate technologies to the Government Departments, Public Sector Undertakings etc., to disseminate knowledge on Rural Technologies, promote all-round rural development and creation of employment opportunities and programmes, conservation of environment, setting up institutions of research, collaboration with other institutions, conducting training programmes, lectures and seminars including training for trainers, carry out research studies, publish papers and create awareness on Intellectual Property Rights.

Restructuring of CAPART

The Cabinet in its meeting of 3rd September, 2013 had taken a decision regarding winding up of CAPART

within a period of two years. A proposal for reconsideration of this decision and merger of CAPART with NIRDPR is under active consideration of the Ministry.

Schemes of CAPART and current activities:

The major schemes under CAPART have been kept in abeyance. However, CAPART is undertaking the following activities:-

(i) Marketing Activities:

CAPART set up its Marketing Division in 1989 with a view to providing opportunities, exposure and sustainable market linkages to rural producers covered under various income generation schemes of the Council and Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India.

SARAS Mela is a unique initiative of Ministry of Rural Development, which aims to provide a platform to the rural artisans to showcase their skills and products, and also, develop a market for themselves. SARAS Mela provides an opportunity to rural producers to sell their products directly in major markets, to interact with the buyers, to study and comprehend the latter's tastes, preferences and choices. Thus, it helps them to upgrade and tailor their products, hone marketing skills and provide better services to the consumers while benefiting from larger marketing opportunities. The exhibition-cum-sale under the brand name of SARAS displays a wide range of products crafted by the rural artisans, craftsman and beneficiaries of Self Help Group from all over the country.

- CAPART organized 'Aajeevika Mela' on behalf of the Ministry of Rural Development from 23rd March to 1st April, 2018 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.
- CAPART organized SARAS Fair from 14th to 27th November, 2018 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi during India International Trade Fair. This year around 240 artisans from 25 States and 1 Union Territory showcased their products at 120 stalls in the SARAS Mela, at India International Trade Fair, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. Total

sale of Rs. 5.03 Crore worth has been reported from the 120 stalls.

- SARAS Fair in 10th East Himalayan Expo at Shillong: CAPART participated in the 10th East Himalayan Expo at SRGT 2nd Polo Ground Shillong, Meghalaya from 10th December to 17th December, 2018 on behalf of the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD). In the event 50 stalls were provided to the Rural Artisans to showcase and sell their products. This exhibition-cum-sale under the brand name of SARAS brings to its audiences a wide range of products handcrafted by the rural artisans, craftsmen and beneficiaries of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) promoted by DAY-NRLM from 12 States of the country. Around 89 artisans from 12 States showcased their products at 50 stalls in SARAS during the Expo.
- SHISHIR SARAS- 2019: The Ministry of Rural Development has organized SHISHIR SARAS Fair through CAPART from 16th to 31st January, 2019 at Dilli Haat, INA, New Delhi. This exhibition-cum-sale under the brand name of SARAS brings to its audiences a wide range of products handcrafted by the rural artisans, craftsmen and beneficiaries of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) promoted by DAY-NRLM from all over the country. This year around 276 artisans from 22 States and 1 Union Territory showcased their products at 138 stalls in the ongoing SARAS Mela, at Dilli Haat, INA, New Delhi.
- Surajkund International Crafts Mela, 2019: On behalf of Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), CAPART participated in Surajkund International Crafts Mela, 2019 from 01st February to 17th February, 2019 at Surajkund, Faridabad, Haryana. In this event 100 stalls were provided to the Rural Artisans to showcase and sell their products. An excellent sales figure of Rs. 2.09 Crore was reported by the SHG members during the Surajkund International Craft Mela, 2019.

- Gramodaya Mela, 2019 at Deen Dayal Research Institute, Chitrakoot: CAPART participated in the Gramodaya Mela, 2019 at Deen Dayal Research Institute, Chitrakoot, Madhya Pradesh, from 24th to 27th February, 2019.
- SARAS Aajeevika Mela 2019: CAPART, under the direction of the Ministry of Rural Development, organized SARAS Aajeevika Mela 2019 from 26th February to 7th March 2019 at Hall No. 7, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.
- CAPART is also looking after the management of SARAS Gallery at Rajiv Gandhi Handicrafts Bhawan, Baba Kharag Singh Marg, New Delhi for display and sale of products made by SHGs.

(ii) Fellowship Programme through Centre for Technology Alternatives for Rural Areas (CTARA), IIT Bombay

The programme continued to be administered by CAPART through its funds as provided by the MoRD. During the year, the fellowship covered 5 students of Batch-III (Aug. 2016-June 2018) and 5 students of Batch-IV (October 2017- June 2019)

The core objectives of the programme are as follows:

- To bring new knowledge and resources to national programme for improving efficiency and outcome.
- To formalize the research problems and to open them for systematic study.
- To illustrate a mechanism for collaboration between Regional Research Institutes and Training Institutes both at national and state level.
- To bring about a correction in the role models for young engineers and applied social scientists. The focus will be to highlight the attention of the entrepreneurs and professional to the core problems of rural development.

The students are selected from M. Tech final year batch of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT)

Mumbai and have worked on selected topics of flagship programmes of MoRD under the supervision of their respective guides at CTARA, IIT Bombay. During the second year, the fellows are attached to nodal officers in the relevant Division in the MoRD such as MGNREGA, PMGSY, NRLM, NSAP and RURBAN.

An amount of Rs. 57, 17,600 was released to CTARA, IIT Bombay under the programme during the year.

(iii) Public Co-operation (PC)

Public Co-operation Scheme is one of the flagship schemes of CAPART which provides the scope for a comprehensive and varied social intervention by the stakeholders. The core thrust of the scheme is to involve the stakeholders in a project, at all stages, with the empowerment perspective, making the scheme a process-oriented programme rather than just a stereotyped one.

During the reporting period, the major focus was on processing of ongoing files for closure. In view of no new proposals being accepted due to the repositioning of CAPART, no funds were released under the scheme. However, follow up with the Voluntary Organizations was taken for settlement of their reports for the closure of files. A total of 11 old ongoing projects were closed during the period, after completing all formalities. Also, an amount of Rs. 1,67,725 has been recovered from concerned VO for settlement of the project file.

(iv) Organisation of Beneficiaries (OB)

Organization of Beneficiaries scheme aims at people's mobilization and empowering them to take control of their own future. It also aims at enhancing the bargaining power of its beneficiaries so that they may be able to get the maximum benefits out of the anti-poverty programmes.

No new proposal was accepted nor any release made during the year 2018-19. Five nos. of the old sanctioned files have been closed during the period.

(v) Advancement of Rural Technology Scheme (ARTS)

CAPART has been supporting Non Governmental / Voluntary Organizations' working in the rural area for the development and dissemination of appropriate technologies for enhancement of rural prosperity under ARTS. During the reporting period i.e. 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019, no new project was taken up under ARTS. A total of 3 old ongoing cases were, however, closed during the period, after completing all formalities. Also, an amount of Rs. 5,31,666/- has been recovered from concerned Voluntary Organization for settlement of the project file.

(vi) Disability Action Division (DAD)

The Disability Action Division was set up in 1995 to facilitate the equalization of opportunities for people with disabilities in rural development. The thrust of the programme is to generate awareness through formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs) and taking up of economic support to activities so that the disabled people not only become self-supporting but also become equal partners in the developmental process of the community. The emphasis is on community based rehabilitation programmes through VOs who have the capacity to work in this field to focus on development rather than welfare.

During the reporting period, no new project was taken up under DAD due to the funding being kept in abeyance. A total of 3 old ongoing cases were, however, closed during the period, after completing all formalities.

(vii) Old Scheme Division

The Old Scheme Division (OSD) was created in the year 2009 to deal with old schemes namely Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme (ARWSP), Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Social Animators Training (SAT) and

Technology Mission (TM). Its function and objective is to process and close project files sanctioned under these discontinued schemes. Further, sanctioned project files relating to Nodal NGO/ Rural Young Professionals (RYP) / other related sub-schemes, Watershed Development Programme (WSD), Housing / Innovative Rural Housing (IRH), Jawahar Rojgar Yojna (JRY), Gramin Vikas Andolan (GVA) / Nirmal Gram Abhiyan (NGA), Vermicomposting and other discontinued scheme have also been transferred to be dealt in OSD since 2012. The main activity undertaken is to follow up with Voluntary Organizations for settlement of their reports for closure of old sanctioned project files under the discontinued schemes. During the year 2018-19, 02 project files closed, an amount of Rs. 9,53,412/- refunded/recovered in 06 cases (including 02 BLA/FAS cases) and 1900 old sanctioned & closed project files have been weeded out.

(viii) Erstwhile Regional Committees (ERCs), CAPART Janakpuri

Consequent upon the decision of the Executive Committee of CAPART in the meeting held on dated 20th January, 2012, all the nine Regional Offices at various places of the Country were closed in March 2012. As such matters relating to all the nine erstwhile Regional Committees and pending files for closure are dealt from CAPART, Janakpuri Building under assigned Officer-in-Charge.

(ix) Monitoring and Evaluation

CAPART has a unique in-built system of monitoring and evaluation of projects, through institutions of national and international repute.

Monitoring of the CAPART supported projects is a detailed exercise carried out in three stages, the Pre-Funding Appraisal (PFA) of a project is carried out prior to sanction, Mid-Term Appraisal (MTA) is carried out before the releases of the second installment of the sanctioned amount and Post Evaluation is undertaken on completion of the project. The entire process is carried out through Institutional Monitors.

(x) CAPART CGC (Consultancy-cum-Guidance Centre), Vaishali

Consultancy-cum-Guidance Centre (CGC), Vaishali in Bihar was initiated and continued in a project mode by CAPART since 1984. However, over the years, the CGC remained dysfunctional. Now, competent authority had decided, in November, 2018, to revive the CGC, Vaishali by National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR) situated at Hyderabad, which is an also autonomous body under the Ministry of Rural Development. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between the NIRD&PR and CAPART in February, 2019 for this purpose. The requisite funds for Rs. 46,51,250/- has also been released to NIRD&PR in two instalments in February & March, 2019 for initiating renovation work of CGC building as well as re-starting of training programmes in CGC, Vaishali.

The training programmes for 180 trainees in three trades viz-a-viz, Garment making, Computer applications and Solar lights assembling, have been restarted by NIRD&PR from 28.03.2019 onwards at renovated CGC, Vaishali, Bihar. The selection of trainees/SHGs through Bihar Rural Livelihood Promotion Society, Govt of Bihar have been done.

National Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (NRLPS)

National Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (NRLPS) was set up in July 2013 as an autonomous and independent body. NRLPS serves as the core/lead technical support agency for NRLM at various levels. The main objective of the Society is to continuously build capacities of the State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs) in planning, implementing and monitoring the programme. It also acts as a knowledge resource centre for the SRLMs.

The General Body of the Society is chaired by the Minister of Rural Development and includes representatives of key Government Departments and Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) at the Central

and the State levels. NRLPS provides an opportunity for formally involving State Governments in decision-making, by nominating them to the General Body of the Society. The Executive Committee of the Society is chaired by the Joint Secretary (Rural Livelihoods), Ministry of Rural Development, who also serves as Chief Executive Officer of NRLPS in an ex-officio capacity, thus maintaining an organic link with the Ministry.

The Society has a team of highly qualified professionals, consultants and is supported by various institutions of excellence. It uses their services to provide effective, efficient and relevant technical assistance to the States' thematic sub-groups of Social Mobilisation and Institution Building, Social Inclusion, Financial Inclusion, Farm Livelihoods, Placement-linked Skill Development, and Innovative Livelihoods Projects. As part of its technical support, NRLPS:

- supports the SRLMs in developing plans for implementation – State Perspective and Implementation Plan (SPIP) and Annual Action Plans (AAP), appraising and supporting in implementing them;
- facilitates staff recruitment, induction and capacity building of staff in SRLMs;
- facilitate/supports architecture for community institutions, leaders, cadres etc.
- facilitates evolution of various guidance notes and community operational manual(s) for implementation of NRLM in SRLMs;
- provides technical support in establishing systems for monitoring, evaluation and learning at the SRLMs;
- provides trouble shooting support and management support, as per the need from time-to-time;
- facilitates partnerships and convergence with various departments, programmes, organizations, community organizations and civil society in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating NRLM processes and results;

- collaborate and liaison with various support agencies at various levels; and
- facilitate/undertakes policy advocacy for/on behalf of the SRLMs and the poor

The Ministry of Rural Development has approved a budget of Rs. 25 Crore for the Society for the year 2018-19.

Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF)

The Ministry of Rural Development has promoted Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF) as an independent registered society for charitable purposes, to work towards facilitating civil society action in collaboration with Government. BRLF's mission is to facilitate and upscale the proven interventions of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in partnership with Government for transforming livelihoods and lives of rural households, with an emphasis on women, particularly in the Central Indian Tribal Region.

BRLF has participation of both the Government and non-government sector which gives it the credibility within the Government and with the CSOs to push through key changes in practices of each and to enable a meaningful developmental outcome at the grassroots through Government-CSO-Community collaboration. The support provided to CSOs is both financial and non-financial (facilitation support). Funding provided by BRLF includes human resource and institutional costs of CSOs; building a large pool of development professionals for supporting development interventions etc. A key role that BRLF plays is a continuous facilitation support to projects receiving its grant support through all levels of Government to ensure smooth leveraging of programme funds and successful completion of livelihoods projects. It also advocates for the best practices and all the associated costs to be mainstreamed into the government programmes.

Envisaged Benefits:

The desired outcome for the people would be

sustainable livelihoods with dignity, enlarged space for women in the family and the society, enhanced access to and control over resources; enhanced carrying capacity of natural resources; responsive, accountable, transparent administrative and self-governance institutions; creation of strong and vibrant service demand system and service standards; new opportunities for the youth etc.

Constitution of BRLF and Governance:

BRLF has been constituted as an independent society and registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 on 10 December 2013. BRLF has well-defined contours for involvement of, and separation from, Government to ensure institutional autonomy, accountability and enable it to raise resources from the non-government sector.

BRLF is governed by the General Body, comprising all members of the Society, and the Executive Committee, comprising elected, nominated or ex-officio members. These bodies consist of eminent persons from the development sector, academics and institutions, ex-officio representatives from State Governments, the Government of India and financial Institutions. No Government representative will hold the position of the President of the Society. The Society shall create its own financial rules with approval from the Government. BRLF shall be subject to audit by CAG. The Right to Information Act will apply and the society shall proactively follow a system of maximum transparency.

Operational Area of BRLF:

Even though BRLF has an India wide mandate, the initial focus of the organization is on the Central Indian Tribal Region, centered on blocks, having a significant tribal population (not less than 20% in Adivasi population in around 1077 blocks as per 2011 census) across 173 districts in the states of Odisha, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Gujarat.

The rationale for BRLF lies in the need to build capacities of rural functionaries in tribal areas; the need to end sense of alienation among tribal people and win back their confidence in Indian democracy as also to foster partnership of civil society with government, PRIs and the corporate sector. Towards this end, BRLF works with carefully selected partners in the above states. All BRLF projects include work on flagship government programmes:-

- Pradhan Mantri Swatchh Bharat Mission
- Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
- Prime Minister's Soil Health Card Scheme
- Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Jivan Jyoti Bima Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
- Non Pesticide Management (NPM) Agriculture
- Participatory Groundwater Management

Sources of Finance for BRLF:

As per MoU signed with BRLF, Government of India will grant BRLF Rs. 500 crore in two tranches to build its corpus fund. The first tranche of Rs. 200 crore has been provided in March 2014 and the second tranche of Rs. 300 crores will be provided after two years of BRLF's formation subject to fulfillment of certain conditions. No other budgetary commitment will be there. While BRLF will not make any expenditure from the corpus itself; income from this corpus will be one source of revenue for BRLF. In addition, BRLF is mobilizing resources through corpus contribution, periodic grants, co-financing, arrangements etc. from private philanthropies, public/private sector undertakings.

Work Done/Progress so far:

A. Field Implementation Through Grant Support

At present, 57 Civil Society Organisations are being supported by BRLF. Under these partnership BRLF is providing funding support to carefully selected CSOs for their project management cost. The partner

CSOs have set a target to enhance the livelihood conditions of 1,000,000 households in 7 years.

So far, 5.90 lakh households in 6280 villages of 136 blocks in 72 districts have been reached. Of these, approx. 4.43 lakh households are tribal community. More than 4.57 lakh women have been reached.

- So far 38204 SHGs have been formed with 454886 members. They have saved Rs. 41 crores and availed bank credit of Rs. 39.5 Cr.
- 9.16 Lakhs community members have been trained by BRLF partners on various livelihood activities. Out of these 7.40 Lakhs are women.
- 4.91 Lakhs targeted households are part of the improved agriculture program with nearly 232368 practising SRI on 46239 hectares of land. 230011 households involved in improved vegetable cultivation 184478 households are involved in improved millets, oilseeds and pulses cultivation.
- Under promotion of non-pesticide-based agriculture total 62876 farmers have been trained and they are practicing NPM in 31106 Ha. of land.
- Towards enhancing annual income of the targeted households total 46327 farmers have been covered under improved horticulture practices.
- Under livestock promotion interventions like dairy, fishery, poultry and goatery, total 217417 households are covered.
- During the reporting period total 13175 water harvesting structures have been created benefiting 220992 households.

B. Partnership with State Governments

West Bengal

In 2017 BRLF entered into a MoU with West Bengal State Government and six CSOs partners to implement Ushar Mukti-Effective Implementation of MGNREGA in Watershed Mode in the Western Part of the State of West Bengal. Following the launch of the

project, capacity building and handholding support were provided to PRI members, Dhara Sevaks, Block level staff on watershed management and implementation, and execution of the Annual Action Plan at grassroots level.

- Till date, 508 Micro-Watershed Detailed Project Reports have been completed.
- Till date a total of 27,856 work schemes have been uploaded in the Ushar Mukti portal for an estimated cost of Rs. 461.39 Cr.
- BRLF is partnering with the West Bengal MGNREGA Commissioner for Jharnadhara-Springshed Development Project. Out of a total of 450 Springshed in Darjeeling, Alipurduar, Jalpaiguri and Kalimpong, 231 Springshed have been treated with a total investment of Rs. 329.5 lakhs made through MGNREGA.

Chhattisgarh

On October 5, 2018 BRLF signed a tripartite agreement with the Government of Chhattisgarh and Axis Bank Foundation for the Chhattisgarh High Impact Mega Watershed Project.

This four year project is a collaborative initiative of the Department of Rural Development, Government of Chhattisgarh, BRLF and 13 local CSOs to implement a mega watershed project across three zones. Under the project the following work has been undertaken so far:

- State Project Management Unit office set up completed
- 65 intensive GPs of all 13 intensive blocks selected first for kickstart - Training of 118 GRS on INRM and Watershed concept completed in these GPs
- Training programs completed for CSO project team including CRPs (around 200 members) on INRM and watershed approach
- Inception meeting with PRIs, SHGs, Vos has been completed in identified 65 intensive GPs
- More than 10990 plans (different NRM structures based on watershed approach) approved in Gram Sabha

- 65 DPRs complete.

Odisha

On November, 6 2018, BRLF signed an MOU with the Directorate of Horticulture, Agriculture and Farmer's Empowerment Department along with Odisha Livelihoods Mission (OLM), Government of Odisha and PRADAN for Promotion of Agriculture Production Clusters (APCs) in tribal regions of Odisha.

This four year project is to ensure doubling of income of 100,000 small and marginal farmers especially women by establishing 650 Producer Groups (PG) in 40 blocks of 12 highland districts.

C. Tribal Development Report

BRLF has decided to publish a Tribal Development Report. It will provide a comprehensive account of the status of the tribal population living in Central India. The Report comprises of a series of papers written by thematic experts on Human Development, Livelihoods and Arts and Craft. The report will present cross-sectional data on status of tribes in Central Indian Tribal Belt.

D. Partnership with European Union

A grant agreement signed with European Union for the project "Strengthening Civil Society Action for Transforming the Lives of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups in Jharkhand and MP". The total cost of the project is Euro 1,074,801.00 (INR: 7,96,57,772) of which the EU's contribution is 90% or U 967,321.00 (INR: 7,16,91,994).

The project aims at strengthening capacities of civil society organizations for resource mobilization and advocacy and enhance quality of outcomes in the areas of clean energy and water. Under this project:

- MoU signed with resource agencies for capacity building of CSOs on resource mobilization and Advocacy
- Two Need and Context Analysis workshops were organized in Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand

- Two Resource Mobilization Workshops were organized for 85 CSOs in Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand
- Village level micro planning exercise have been completed in 279 villages from MP and Jharkhand
- 3 big water harvesting structures have been constructed
- Process initiated for installation of five solar pumps
- Various capacity building initiatives have been undertaken- training of SHG, WUG and CBOs

E. Capacity Building

- BRLF developed a multi-centre, multi-topic curriculum to build capacities of rural professionals in our focus areas. The course is called the Certificate Programme on Rural Livelihoods (CPRL)
- This curriculum covers many dimensions of rural livelihoods. The course is meant for rural professionals (belonging to the region, preferably STs) who work for NGOs, government or PRIs. These personnel would emerge as Community Resource Persons

building the capacities of other rural functionaries and improving the quality of implementation of flagship programmes.

- To date 4 batches of CPRL have been successfully completed.
- A total of 116 youths have been trained of which 27 are females and 89 males.

E. Financials

Total income for the financial year 2018-19 stands at Rs. 26.38 cr. comprising of Rs. 6.48 cr. as grants and Rs. 19.90 cr. through interest income mainly on corpus and endowment funds. The total income during the year was higher by 23% compared to the previous financial year.

- Total expenditure for the financial year 2018-19 stands at Rs. 28.45 cr. of this, program expenses amounted to Rs. 25.77 cr., Rs. 2.23 cr. was towards establishment expenses, Other administrative expense amounted to Rs. 0.31 cr. while depreciation was Rs. 0.14 cr. Total expenditure was higher by 22% compared to previous financial year.
- The excess of expenditure over income of Rs. 2.07 cr. during the financial year has been adjusted from Reserve & Surplus.

Chapter - 17

Training and Capacity Building

Ministry of Rural Development gives emphasis on capacity building of rural development and panchayati raj functionaries and other stakeholders to enhance the effectiveness of implementation of various rural development programmes across the country. Further, research and action research activities are undertaken to accomplish the task of assessing the grass-root realities, trends of rural development, impact of rural development programmes and related issues. The Ministry has an apex training institution, National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR), Hyderabad for enabling capacity development of stakeholders and research in rural development and panchayati raj. State Institutes of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (SIRDPRs) and Extension Training Centres (ETCs) of the States are also involved in this endeavor. In addition to the main campus at Hyderabad, this Institute has North-Eastern Regional Centre at Guwahati, Assam to meet the NE-regional needs.

NIRDPR's Vision

The vision of NIRDPR is to focus on policies and programmes that benefit the rural poor, energize the democratic decentralization process, improve the operational efficiency of rural development personnel, promote transfer of technology through its social laboratories and Technology Park and create environmental awareness. As a 'think-tank' for the Ministry, NIRDPR while acting as a repository of knowledge on rural development, assists the Ministry in policy formulation and choice of options in rural development to usher in changes.

NIRDPR's Mission

- to examine and analyze the factors contributing to the improvement of economic and social

well-being of people in rural areas on a sustainable basis with focus on the rural poor and the other disadvantaged groups through research, action research and consultancy and documentation efforts.

- to facilitate the rural development efforts with particular emphasis and focus on the rural poor by improving the knowledge, skills and attitudes of rural development officials and non-officials through organizing trainings, workshops and seminars.

Schools and Centres of NIRDPR

The Institute has 6 Schools and 24 Academic Centres therein with well qualified academia specialized in various subjects with national and international exposure. It has well equipped infrastructure facilities to conduct national and international training programmes. The research endeavor of the Institute is primarily aimed at understanding emerging rural development scenario and to build-up database on rural development interventions.

NIRDPR disseminates the results of the research studies and recommendations of its various seminars and workshops through its documentation and dissemination services. As part of it, the Institute brings out a quarterly Journal, '**The Journal of Rural Development**', monthly 'NIRDPR Newsletter' named '**Pragati**' in English and Hindi and a Quarterly Newsletter of Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) titled "**Enterprise**". The Institute also brings out publications under research reports series, case study series and action research series.

The Centre on Geo-informatics Applications in Rural Development (CGARD) was established in

NIRDPR to design specific customized training programmes in Geo-informatics Technology Applications in areas related to planning, monitoring, modelling, and decision support systems on Watershed, MGNREGS, Agriculture Development, Environmental Assessment, Conservation practices, Resources Planning, Infrastructure Development, Village Planning etc.

The Institute has a Rural Technology Park (RTP) for showcasing and transferring various cost effective user friendly rural technologies in which innovations/technologies relevant to rural development are demonstrated with the help of successful entrepreneurs. They are called Technology Partners of RTP located within NIRDPR premises. It provides the hand-holding support along with necessary physical infrastructure to private partners who operate and run the units. Currently there are more than 60 technologies that are being displayed and used for training-cum-production facility. The National Rural Building Centre was established at RTP to showcase model rural houses constructed with different technologies. The Sanitation Park at RTP houses key sanitation models.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) is a skill training and placement programme of the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) with focus on rural poor youth. It is aimed at sustainable employment through post-placement

tracking, retention and career progression. The Cell conducted 137 programmes and trained 3733 participants during this period.

A Resource Cell for NRLM was established at NIRDPR with a view to facilitating capacity building and research activities for promotion of rural livelihoods. The NRLM Cell conducted 212 programmes and trained 9395 participants.

The Scheme on RSETIs initiated by Ministry of Rural Development aims at setting up of micro-enterprises by the rural youth through skill development and credit facilitation. The RSETI Project Cell of the Institute is the nodal agency for infrastructure creation for RSETIs in the States in collaboration with banking organisations.

The details of activities of the institute during the year are given below:

1. Training Programmes

NIRD&PR organizes training programmes for senior and middle level development functionaries engaged in policy formulation, management and implementation of rural development programmes. The programmes are intended to create knowledge base, develop skills and infuse right attitudes and values. The training performance during the period 2014-2019 is as below.



The Institute undertakes training programmes assigned by various Ministries and Departments of Government of India and State Governments on

MGNREGA, DAY-NRLM, PMAY, PMGSY, Drinking Water and Sanitation, SBM, DDU-GKY, PMKSY, SAGY and Panchayati Raj etc. The Institute organizes a

number of international training programmes sponsored by the Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India and others. It also works in close coordination with international organizations like AARDO, CIRDAP, UN Women, UNDP, UNICEF etc.

During the year 2018-19, the Institute organized 1669 training programmes. They include Training Programmes, Workshops and Seminars at NIRDPR, Hyderabad and NERC, Guwahati and at SIRDPRs. A total of 53000 participants drawn from across the country and developing countries attended the programmes. The training activities of the Institute were given wide coverage through networking of SIRDPRs and ETCs. These included 758 regional and networking programmes at SIRDPRs for capacity building of panchayati raj and rural development functionaries. Besides, NIRD&PR has organized seven International Training Programmes.

1.1 Themes of training programmes

Panchayati Raj: Integration of SDGs in Implementation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan, e-Enablement of Gram Panchayats: Panchayat Enterprise Suite (PES), Orientation & Assessment of State level Master Resource Persons, Strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions for Effective Service Delivery, Strategies for Mobilization of Own Sources of Revenue for Gram panchayats

Rural Employment: Integrating MGNREGA Labour Budget with GPDP, One Decade of MGNREGS Research Study, Women Empowerment under MGNREGS, Convergence of MGNREGA with Other Development Programmes for Better SDG Outcomes,

Rural Livelihoods: Skill and Entrepreneurship Development for Rural Youth, Value Chains and Marketing Strategies for Sustainable Rural Livelihoods, Participatory Tools and Techniques for Planning and Development of Rural Livelihoods, Livestock Rearing and Promotion of Organic Farming for Sustainable Development of Small and Marginal Farmers under NRLM

Application of Technology: Geospatial Technologies for Planning and Management of PMGSY Roads, ICT Applications for Management of RD Programs, ICT and e-Governance Applications for Rural Development,

Gender: Gender Budgeting in Rural Development, Gender Responsive Governance, Improving Nutritional Status of Women and Children

Natural Resource Management: Integration of MGNREGS-NRM Activities through Watershed Approach, More Crop per Drop per PMKSY, Natural Resource Management for Sustainable Rural Livelihoods, Climate Change Impacts on Natural Resource Management: Adaptation and Mitigation Strategies

Others: ODF Sustainability and Solid Resource Management for Sanitation Professionals, Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana, Management Development Programme on Rural Development Leadership, Advanced Training Programme on Governance, management and Business Planning for FPOs, Strategies for Dovetailing Agricultural Development Programmes with Panchayati Raj System

1.2 Workshops and Seminars: Capacity Building Workshop on Time and Motion Study, Workshop for Mentors of Agri-Entrepreneurs, Social Audit Unit Directors, Development of Social Audit Guidelines for NSAP, One Decade of MGNREGS Research Study, Training-cum-Workshop for MLAs and MLCs, Rural Innovators Starts-up Conclave, People's Plan Campaign for GPDP (sabki yojana sabka vikas)

1.3 International Programmes

ITEC and SCAAP fellowship Programmes of MEA, GoI on Geoinformatics Applications in Disaster Management, Planning and Management of Rural Housing and Habitat Projects, Natural Resource Management for Sustainable Rural Livelihoods, Planning and Management of Rural Development Programmes, Management of Rural Employment Projects and Poverty Alleviation, Good Governance for Management of Rural Development Programmes,

Community Driven Rural Development, Empowerment of Women for Rural Development, Sustainable Agriculture Strategies For Rural Development, Training Methodology For Development Professionals, Participatory Planning For Poverty Reduction And Sustainable Development, Climate Resilient Housing Technologies.

NIRDPR and CIRDAP Collaborative Programmes on Waste to Wealth, Geospatial information Management in Rural Development, Social Audit in Rural Development Programmes, Decentralized Governance and Delivery of Services-Way to Good Governance

Other international programmes on Cooperatives and Rural Development (CICTAB), Farm Mechanization (APO-AARDO) and Water Resource Management for Sustainable Development (AARDO)

2. Research Studies

The research endeavor of NIRD&PR is to focus on grass-root issues, current best practices and to bring out appropriate insights on issues of contemporary importance and build-up data base on rural development interventions. The research activities of the Institute result in keeping abreast with contemporary rural development scenario in the country which will have policy implications as well as enriching the training inputs. During the period under reference, 82 research studies have been completed and 97 studies are in progress.

The broad areas of research encompass many important themes such as rural employment and livelihood issues, natural resources management, credit, development of weaker sections, technology applications, decentralized governance, human resources development, Community Based Organisations, energy issues in rural areas, participatory development initiatives etc.

2.1 Action Research and Village Adoption Studies

Solving problems at grass-root level and

designing development models based on the exposure and experiences essentially determine the action research endeavors. In view of its importance and enabling faculty members to keep abreast with contemporary problems and prospects, there has been enormous emphasis on action research. During the period under reference, four studies were in progress. In addition to the action research studies, 29 Village Adoption studies were also in progress.

2.2 Collaborative Studies

The collaborative studies are those studies taken up in collaboration with other reputed institutions as well as State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) & Extension Training Centres (ETCs). As part of NIRDPR's endeavors to sharpen research skills, the faculty members of SIRDs / ETCs are encouraged to submit research proposals and pursue the studies under the guidance of NIRDPR faculty. In addition, keeping in view of the importance of area specific research, NIRDPR also encourages institutions with relevant expertise to undertake specific studies through mutual collaboration.

3. Networking with SIRDs and ETCs

3.1 State Institutes of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (SIRDPRs)

These institutes aim at improving the knowledge, skills and attitudes of rural development officials and elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions and other functionaries at district and block levels. At present, there are 29 SIRDs, one in each State. 100% Central assistance is provided by the Ministry of Rural Development to the Institutions for non-recurring expenditure while recurring expenditure relating to trainings is shared equally between the Central and State Governments. In the case of North-Eastern States and three hilly areas (Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh), the recurring cost is shared in the ratio of 80:20 between Centre and States. Besides, under recurring expenditure, 100% funding support is provided for seven core faculty members of the SIRDPRs. During the period under reference, 20241

training programmes has been conducted by the SIRDs with 12.14 lakh participants.

3.2 Extension Training Centres (ETCs)

The Extension Training Centres (ETCs) function under the State Governments at Regional level to impart training to the rural development functionaries and elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions at village level. At present, there are 90 ETCs in the country. Consequent upon increase in the number of developmental functionaries and the need for providing training to elected members of Panchayati Raj Institutions and CBOs, the ETCs have acquired an added importance. Central assistance is provided @ 100% for nonrecurring and up to a maximum of Rs.20 lakh per ETC per annum for recurring expenditure to enable them to cope with the increased training load of RD functionaries and PRI members. During the period under reference, 10541 training programmes has been conducted by the ETCs with 6.88 lakh participants.

4. New Initiatives during the year 2018-19

4.1 Training-cum-Workshop for MLAs and MLCs

The Institute organised a training-cum-workshop on 'New Strategies in Rural Development and Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals' for the Honourable MLAs/MLCs from May 8 to 11, 2018. The objective of the programme was to familiarize the Hon'ble members, specifically with new initiatives and strategies in rural development programmes. The training programme was inaugurated by Honourable Speaker of Telangana Legislative Assembly Shri Sirikonda Madhusudana Chary on May 8, 2018. Altogether, 48 legislators from 13 States, attended the programme. As the constituencies represented by legislators were largely from rural areas, the training programme was designed to familiarize them with the ongoing flagship programmes of rural development and also share best practices and grassroot realities.



4.2 Rural Innovators Start-up Conclave (RISC)

Rural Innovators Start-up Conclave (RISC), the second in the series was organized at NIRDPR on

August 30, 2018. It was aimed at providing a platform for rural innovators and startups to showcase their design ideas/innovations /technology. It provided innovators an opportunity to share their experiences.

The RISC 2018 was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Vice President of India Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu in the presence of Shri E. S.L. Narasimhan, Hon'ble Governor, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, Shri Ram Kripal Yadav, Hon'ble Minister of State for Rural Development, Shri Mohd. Mahmood Ali, Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister, Telangana, Shri Konda Vishweshwar Reddy, Hon'ble Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha.

Around 300 innovators, startups and students from 23 States across the country attended the event in which 71 innovations, 30 startups and 63 ideas under RIDE Challenge were displayed. As part of the programme, panel discussions were held on present status of rural innovators, startups - strategies for development & scaling up, financial support to rural innovators and startups – scope, opportunities and schemes, innovative packaging and marketing and designing and intellectual property rights.



RISC 2018 was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Vice President of India Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu in the presence of Shri E. S. L. Narasimhan, Hon'ble Governor, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, Shri Ram Kripal Yadav, Hon'ble Minister of State for Rural Development, Shri Mohd. Mahmood Ali, Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister, Telangana, Shri Konda Vishweshwar Reddy, Hon'ble Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha.

4.3 100 plus Panchayat Cluster Development Project

NIRDPR has launched an action research project to facilitate preparation of quality Gram Panchayat Development Plans of 500 GPs in 100 Clusters across 19 States. The project was launched on 2nd October, 2018 at Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh. The

project envisages a scientifically made professional Gram Panchayat Development Plan to ensure sustainable development in cluster gram panchayats through capacity building, governance improvement and participatory planning. NIRDPR is collaborating with a number of non-government organizations and private corporates utilizing funds under Corporate Social Responsibility, under the project.

4.4 Foundation Day Celebrations

NIRDPR organized 60th Foundation Day Celebrations in the month of November, 2018. As part of it, a lecture on People's planning: A decentralized Strategy for Sustainable Development was organized on 9th November, 2018. Besides, a film festival was also organized during 19-20 November, 2018 wherein feature films/documentaries/short films made by amateur/professional film makers/documentary creators on the broad theme of rural development were screened. In addition, a "Rural Technology and Crafts Mela" was held as part of the Celebrations from 29 Nov – 3 Dec, 2018. The theme for the year was Innovation & Entrepreneurship- a Way Forward for Rural Transformation. The Mela provided a platform for showcasing rural innovations & technologies, crafts, handlooms & handicrafts, diversified art and culture of rural India.

4.5 The National Colloquium of Secretaries of RD&PR and Heads of SIRDPRs

The National Colloquium of Secretaries of RD&PR and Heads of SIRDPRs for the year 2018-19 was held at NIRDPR Hyderabad campus on 17-18th January, 2019. Colloquium is an annual event organised to review training and research performance, share best practices and new initiatives of the States, SIRDPRs and NIRDPR and to deliberate upon issues and concerns of training institutions. The colloquium provides direction to NIRDPR and SIRDPRs to plan training and research activities for effective implementation of various initiatives for rural development and panchayati raj for the ensuing year. The occasion also serves for stock taking of issues relating to institution building in terms of infrastructure development, faculty requirements, networking with extension training centres and other institutions etc.

Keeping the above objectives in view, the colloquium for the year 2019-20 was planned. Shri

Amarjeet Sinha, Secretary (RD), GoI addressed the colloquium through video conference facility and shared national priorities and strategies. Ms Leena Johri, Joint Secretary (Rural Livelihoods) and Ms Nita Kejriwal, Joint Secretary (Training), MoRD shared their experiences with the participants. Directors and senior faculty members of SIRDPRs, senior officials of the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), Ministry of Women and Child Development (MoWCD), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJ&E), NITI Aayog were present.

Recent initiatives of the Govt. of India such as POSHAN Abhiyan (Nutrition Mission) and revamped Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAY-G) were also shared. As part of need assessment, presentations by the senior officials of MoRD, MoWCD, MoSJ&E and NITI Aayog were made.

4.6 North Eastern Regional Centre, Guwahati

The North Eastern Regional Centre of NIRDPR was established in the year 1983 at Guwahati, Assam, mainly to cater to the specific needs of the North Eastern Region, which comprises the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. The centre has steadily grown since its inception and has now become a premier training and research organization in the North East region. NERC has carried out, in addition to undertaking training programmes specific to North East region, good numbers of research and consultancy projects, which have provided valuable input to its training programmes. Besides, it is performing task of disseminating information regarding the Government of India's policies and programmes pertaining to rural development. It has also been providing feedback to the Ministry of Rural Development, GOI on different aspects of rural development programmes from time to time. During 2018-19, a total of 93 programmes were organised with 2604 participants.

REPRESENTATION OF SCs, STs and OBCs
(As on 31-03-2019)

Groups	Number of Employees				Number of appointments made during the previous calendar year									
	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	By Direct Recruitment				By Promotion			By other		
					Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	Total	SCs	STs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Group – “A”	66	9	3	14	25	5	--	6	--	--	--	2	--	1
Group – “B”	29	4	4	3	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	-	--	--
*Group – “C” (including Re - classified)	192	41	11	60	10	1	-	4	16	3	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	287	54	18	77	37	6	-	10	16	3	-	2	-	1

Note: * Group – “C” data includes re-classified Group – “C”

REPRESENTATION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES
(As on 31-03-2019)

Groups	Number of Employees				DIRECT RECRUITMENT								PROMOTION							
					No. of Vacancies reserved			No. of Appointments Made				No. of Vacancies reserved			No. of Appointments Made					
	Total	VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
Group – “A”	66	--	--	1	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Group – “B”	29	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Group – “C”	192	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
TOTAL	287	-	-	6	-	-	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		

*Under the 6th Central Pay Commission, all Group 'D' posts have been converted into Group 'C' posts.

Note:(i) VH stands for Visually Handicapped (persons suffering from blindness or low vision)

(ii) HH stands for Hearing Handicapped (persons suffering from hearing impairment)

(iii) OH stands for Orthopedically Handicapped (persons suffering from locomotors disability or cerebral palsy)

Note: *Group – “C” data includes re-classified Group – “C”

Note: Total employees includes the persons in position and mode of recruitment is by Direct / Promotion

Chapter - 18

Information, Education and Communication

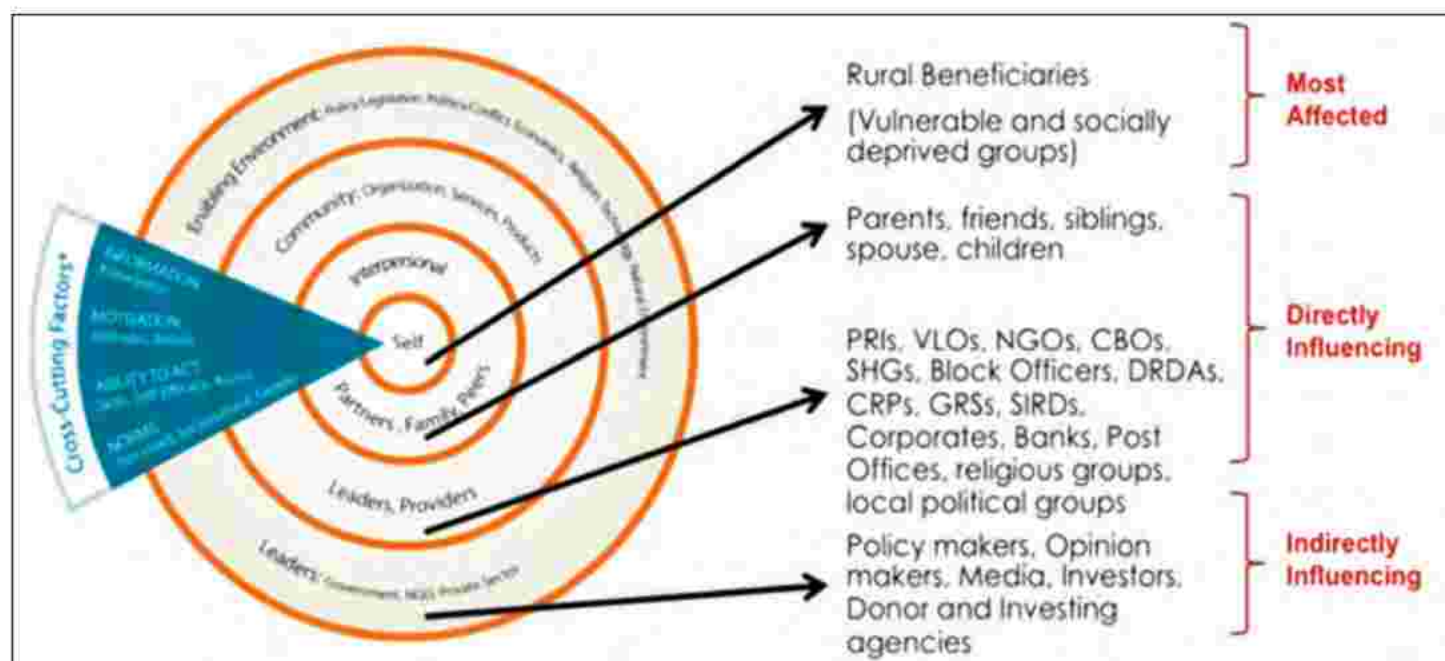
Being the nodal Ministry for most of the development and welfare activities in the rural areas, the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) plays a pivotal role in the overall development strategy of the country. The vision and mission of the Ministry is sustainable and inclusive growth of rural India through a multipronged strategy for eradication of poverty by increasing livelihood opportunities, providing social safety net and developing infrastructure for growth.

The Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Division in the Ministry of Rural Development aims to reach out to the most disadvantaged sections of the society and to improve quality of life in rural India by correcting the developmental imbalances. The Division plans and executes IEC activities, to create and sustain awareness about the programmes of the Ministry amongst the beneficiaries and target groups in rural areas. Reaching out to almost 70% of the population in India, which

comprises of the rural beneficiaries, the Ministry has been progressively strengthening its IEC activities to disseminate information through various modes of communication available across media platforms.

MoRD communication strategy over the years has been to formulate 360 degree media campaigns to create targeted awareness regarding the flagship programmes of MoRD (entitlements, procedures to access them, success stories etc.) among beneficiaries as well as maintain a favorable disposition among opinion leaders. Identifying innovative media vehicles with the highest reach to connect emotionally and rationally with all the stakeholders is a priority. Hence, the objective is to strategically design media plans to correspond with important events thereby increasing the demand for the services and alleviating rural poverty.

The chart below gives a broad stakeholder analysis through the socio-ecological model for MoRD.



For meeting expenditure on IEC activities, the IEC Division utilizes budgetary allocation provided under Management Support in Department of Rural Development. In addition, the allocations provided for IEC activities under Rural Housing, MGNREGA, NSAP, DDU-GKY and NRLM etc. are pooled together and utilized for undertaking IEC activities in a holistic manner.

IEC activities of Ministry of Rural Development have been steadily scaled up and following are the major campaigns rolled out in 2018-19:

1. The recently launched 'Mera Gaon' Campaign was an integrated multi-media campaign with an umbrella branding to promote its programmes. The objective was to showcase the achievement of the Ministry with respect to the performance in the last five years. The campaign comprised of Television commercials, Radio spots and Outdoor creatives for MGNREGA, PMAY-G, PMGSY, and Rural Skills (DDU-GKY and RSETI) and was rolled out across India on Doordarshan, C&S channels, Digital Cinema halls, on All India Radio network and pvt FM stations along with hoardings at district and tehsil level, and at airports, railway stations, bus panels, etc.
2. The Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan (GSA) was observed from Ambedkar Jayanti on 14th April 2018 and till 5th May 2018 in the first phase. Ministry of Rural Development was the nodal Ministry to coordinate all the communication activities as well as guide various Ministries on the communication strategy to maintain synergy. For outreach during GSA, MoRD used a mix of various mediums like print, radio, SMS and digital media. For a 360 degree communication approach, along with print and radio campaign, bulk SMS campaign was also rolled out to induce call-to-action. An official website for Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan was developed with the URL <http://gramswaraj>

abhiyaan.nic.in to give updates on the activities happening on-ground in the form of image and video-gallery along with the detailed information on the entire campaign. Official social media handles on Twitter, Facebook and Instagram were created for Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan with all the participating Ministries actively uploading field updates in the form of videos, images and posts tagging GSA.

MoRD has a strong social media presence with handles on Facebook, Twitter, YouTube page and Instagram. Information on all MoRD programmes including on-ground events, progress of programmes, voices from ground in the form of success stories etc. are regularly posted on the social media handles.

Dissemination of information on various activities of the Ministry is also carried out by IEC Division through publication of different type of printed material like Guidelines, Manuals, Booklets, Review Reports, FAQs, Pocket Books and Annual Report of the Ministry.

The Ministry brings out a monthly journal '*Kurukshetra*' in Hindi and English, which carries well researched, informative and in-depth articles by eminent writers on various themes relating to rural development and rural technologies. The journal is published through the Publications Division, under Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

The Ministry also brings out a news magazine *Gramodaya Sankalp*, jointly with the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. The news magazine provides information about various developmental activities in rural India, including success stories and best practices pertaining to various programmes and schemes of Ministry of Rural Development.

Library

The Library of the Ministry of Rural Development acts as an Information Resource Centre. Established in 1954, the Library collects, selects,

processes, organizes, maintains, preserves, retrieves and disseminates information to cater to the information and reference needs of the Ministry and research scholars coming from all over India. At present, the Library has a collection of more than 32024 books.

During the year 2018-19, the Library has enriched its collection of books by more than 440 titles on various subjects. The books are purchased by Library on the recommendation of Library Committee and on the request of senior officers as well. The books in Hindi Language are procured as per the Official Language policy. The main subjects covered are Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Water Resources, Land Reforms, History, Economics, Political Science, Education, Art, Culture and General reading books. The library also provides popular Hindi and English magazines/ periodicals for member readers in the Ministry. The Library offers spacious, comfortable study facilities to the readers.

Main objects of the library are:

- The Library serves as a “Resource and Service Centre” of national and internationally acclaimed published literature on Rural Development, Water Resources, Land Reforms for the Ministry and research scholars from all over the country
- To promote usage of resources among users, by collecting, storing and disseminating information and by offering manual/computerized services to the users
- To offer technical guidance to the Officers/Staff on collecting, storing, sharing and disseminating information
- To establish/ facilitate the establishment of referral and /or research centre and maintain a central computerized union catalogue of books, reports and non-book materials of the library
- To develop specialized bibliographic database of books and non-book materials
- To coordinate with other Government libraries for exchange of information and documents

Chapter - 19

Official Language

Hindi Section of the Ministry of Rural Development has the nodal responsibility for promoting the use of Hindi in the Ministry and its Subordinate Offices/Autonomous Bodies. It is responsible for implementation and compliance of Official Language policy of the Union; the Official Languages Act, 1963 (Act No. 19 of 1963); the Official Languages (Use for Official Purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976 (As amended in 1987) made under the Official Languages Act, 1963; Directions/Instructions issued by the Government from time to time regarding the use of Hindi; Annual Programme issued by the Department of Official Language, MHA every year for transacting the official work of the Union in Hindi and Presidential Orders issued on the recommendations of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language constituted under Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Home Affairs.

2. Hindi Section is also responsible for English to Hindi and vice versa translation of various documents of the Ministry including those to be laid in Parliament such as Cabinet Notes, Parliament Questions, Reports, Assurances, Calling Attention Notices, Private Member Bills, Suo Moto Statements/Speeches by the Hon'ble MRD and MOS(RD), MOUs, Annual Report, Agenda/Minutes/Action Taken Reports of Standing Committees/Consultative Committees, Office Orders, Notifications, Advertisements and Matters relating to Public Accounts Committee etc..

3. A duly constituted Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC) under the chairmanship of Joint Secretary (Admn./OL)/equivalent level officer exists in the Ministry of Rural Development. At present, Shri Gaya Prasad, Dy. Director General (Admn.) is the chairman of this Committee. Shri Brij Bhan, Joint Director (Official

Language) is its Member Secretary and all Officers of the Ministry of the rank of Section Officer and above are its members. Meetings of this committee were held in every quarter to review the status of compliance of the Official Language Policy in the Sections/Divisions of the Ministry. The Quarterly Progress Reports regarding progressive use of Hindi in the official work received from all Sections were reviewed by this Committee and remedial measures were suggested to avoid recurrence of the shortcomings. Quarterly Progress Reports received from the Autonomous Bodies were also reviewed on the same lines by the Officers of Hindi Section. Hindi workshops were also organized in every quarter for the officers/staff in the Ministry in order to remove their hesitation in doing their official work in Hindi and to enable them to carry out their day-to-day transaction in Hindi. To promote writing notes and drafts in Hindi, the 'Incentive Scheme for Noting/Drafting done originally in Hindi by the Officers in official work' prescribed by the Department of Official Language, MHA was implemented and successful employees were awarded cash prizes. Two more Hindi schemes prescribed by the Department of Official Language, MHA namely- 'Scheme for granting Hindi Incentive Allowance to Stenographers and Typists for doing official work in Hindi in addition to English' and 'Scheme for granting Incentive to Officers for giving dictation in Hindi' have also been introduced in the Ministry of Rural Development.

4. Decisions taken in the meetings of- (i) Kendriya Hindi Samiti constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister, (ii) Hindi Salahakar Samiti constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development and (iii) Kendriya Rajbhasha Karyanvayan Samiti constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary (OL) have been being complied with.

5. Section 3 (3) of the Official Languages Act, 1963 (as amended in 1967) was complied with and all the documents covered under this section were issued bilingually i. e. both in Hindi and English languages. Rule 5 and Rule 7(2) of the Official Languages (Use for official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976 (as amended in 1987) were also complied with and the letters received in Hindi and representations/appeals signed in Hindi were replied to in Hindi. Efforts were made to increase the correspondence in Hindi with the offices of the Central Government, State Governments, UT Administrations and the general public in the Regions 'A', 'B' & 'C'.

6. There are 05 Autonomous Bodies under the Ministry, namely National Institute for Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR), Hyderabad, Telangana; Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), New Delhi; National Rural Infrastructure Development agency (NRIDA), New Delhi; Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF), New Delhi and National Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (NRLPS), New Delhi. Out of these 04 are situated in Region 'A' in New Delhi and 01 i.e. NIRD&PR is situated in Region 'C' in Hyderabad. No office is situated in Region 'B'. During the period under report, the Officers of Hindi Section carried out Official Language related inspections of CAPART, NRIDA & NIRD&PR on 19.4.2018,

20.4.2018 & 15.5.2018 respectively. Official Language related inspections of 10 sections of the Ministry out of 36 Sections were also carried out. Besides, the Officers of Hindi Section co-ordinated Official Language related inspection of National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA), New Delhi, carried out by the first Sub-Committee of the Committee of the Parliament on Official Language on 01.05.2018. One more Official Language related inspection of the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), New Delhi, carried out by the same Committee on 26.02.2019 was also successfully co-ordinated by the officers of Hindi Section. Besides, Joint Director (OL) Shri Brij Bhan and Assistant Director (OL) Shri K.K. Mahaur represented MoRD in 'World Hindi Conference' organised by the Ministry of External Affairs in Mauritius during 18-20 August, 2018.

7. Hindi fortnight was organized from 1st to 15th September, 2018 during which various Hindi competitions aimed at increasing progressive use of Official Language Hindi were organized. Employees of the Ministry participated in these competitions with enthusiasm. 32 officers/employees were honoured with commendation certificates and cash prizes. Support was extended to Officers/Sections in installation of Unicode Hindi Software in their computer systems.

Chapter - 20

International Co-operation

The era of rapid globalization of the world economy has added new dimensions and challenges globally and especially in developing countries in the areas of rural development and poverty alleviation. International co-operation in these areas has, therefore, gained added significance and impetus in the changed social, economic and political scenario of the world. India, the largest democracy in the world, is always in the forefront as a global partner. The Ministry of Rural Development is taking this initiative forward through cooperation and exchange of experience, knowledge and expertise in the field of rural development and poverty alleviation with other countries bilaterally or through multilateral platform.

Our visionary leaders anticipated the significance of South-South Cooperation much before globalization and had recognized the need for cooperation among the developing countries for better appreciation of each others' problems. India has been a founder member of many international forums such as African-Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO), Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral and Technical Cooperation (BIMSTEC), Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP), Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) etc.

The mandate of International Co-operation of this Department is to foster mutually beneficial partnerships with other countries of the world in a multilateral as well as bilateral format. The Government of India recognizes the multilateral approach in International relations and the need for the inter-country, inter & intra-regional cooperation to find solutions to common problems. The Ministry of Rural Development is the nodal Ministry with respect to two

Inter-Governmental, International Organizations, namely, the African-Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO) and the Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP). Also, this Ministry is the focal Ministry for Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation in respect of BIMSTEC, SAARC etc.

(1) Multilateral Corporation:

(a) African-Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO)

AARDO formed in 1962, is an autonomous, inter-governmental, intercontinental organization comprising 33 members from Africa and Asia. India is a key founder member and contributed significantly in the conceptualization and formation of AARDO. The Headquarters of AARDO is located in New Delhi. This Ministry is the nodal Ministry for all matters relating to AARDO. It has six (6) regional offices located at (i) Seoul for the Far East (ii) Amman for the Middle East (iii) Accra for the Western Africa (iv) Cairo for the North Eastern Africa, (v) Lusaka for the Southern Africa and (vi) Islamabad, Pakistan for South Asia. India contributes the highest annual membership contribution to AARDO amounting to US\$ 141,100.

Human Resource Development (HRD) is one of the main activities of AARDO. Under HRD, a number of programmes are organized by AARDO on regular basis which include training programmes, workshops/seminars, deputation of experts, study visits, research studies, field training etc. relating to agriculture and rural development. During the year, AARDO conducted a number of such programmes in different member countries on various subjects. India offers 70 slots annually for the member countries for training in various Indian Institutes under the Indian

Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) sponsored by the Ministry of External Affairs.

Since the year 2009, India is providing Additional Contribution of US\$ 600,000 to AARDO for each triennium w.e.f 2009-2011 to expand its scale and scope of the Capacity Building Programmes of AARDO for the benefit of Member Countries under which capacity building programmes for AARDO member countries are organized every year during the triennium at various Institutions of Excellence in India such as National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR), institutions governed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Indian Institute of Management (IIM) and others. The Post Graduate Diploma in Rural Development Management Course at NIRD&PR under this scheme is for one year. The MoU for the triennium 2015-2017 was signed by Shri Atal Dulloo, Joint Secretary (IC) on behalf of Govt. of India and H.E. Eng. Wassfi Hassan El-Sreihin, Secretary General (AARDO) on behalf of AARDO on 30th November 2016 at New Delhi.

- AARDO had facilitated a visit of thirteen (13) member delegation (11 from States Govt. and 2 from Ministry of Rural Development) to participate in the AARDO-KOICA Joint Fellowship Programme on "Sustainable Agricultural and Rural Development (SARD)" Seongnam & Ansan, Republic of Korea during 29th April- 12th May, 2018.
- A two member delegation headed by Smt. Alice Tete, US (IC) had attended the Ad hoc Committee Meeting for AARDO scale of Membership Contribution for the years 2018, 2019 and 2020 held on 10th-11th July, 2018 at the AARDO Secretariat, New Delhi, India
- Ms. Nita Kejrewal, JS and Sh. Dinesh Kumar, US (IC) attended the Liaison Committee meeting of AARDO held on 16th August, 2018 at the Leela Palace Hotel, New Delhi.
- H.E. Eng. Wassfi Hassan El-Sreihin, Secretary General, AARDO met Secretary (RD) on 24th October, 2018 and invited him to inaugurate a

follow up workshop on AARDO-KOICA joint fellowship programme on 29th October, 2018. Secretary (RD) gave his consent and inaugurated the follow up workshop on 29th October, 2018.

(b) **The Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia & the Pacific (CIRDAP):**

CIRDAP, a Regional Organization, with its Headquarters at Dhaka, Bangladesh was established in 1979. The Centre is broadly mandated to facilitate the provision of services that will influence policy formulation and programme action towards rural development in its member countries. At present, CIRDAP has a total strength of fifteen (15) member countries from Asia and the Pacific. The Sub-Regional Office of CIRDAP for South-East Asia (SOCSEA) was established in Jakarta, Indonesia in 1997. The CIRDAP has also established its Sub-Regional Office in West Asia in Tehran, Iran and India's annual contribution to CIRDAP is US \$ 94,147.

India is one of the key founder members of CIRDAP. India takes the significant lead in providing capacity building programmes to CMCs. The Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India has been sponsoring 4 fully funded CIRDAP-NIRD collaborative training programmes on various fields including ICT over the last few years at its Institutes of Excellence or in the Link Institutions of CIRDAP Member Countries (CMCs). With a view to taking CIRDAP to the new frontiers and substantially expand the activities, the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India has provided five fully funded slots of one year Post Graduate Diploma Programme in Rural Development Management (PGDRDM) at NIRD&PR, Hyderabad for skill development and capacity building of CMCs. Four (04) candidates from CIRDAP member countries are undergoing fully funded one year Post Graduate Diploma in Rural Development Management (PGDRDM) course at NIRD&PR, Hyderabad.

Keeping in line with India's policy of cooperation, India has provided financial and technical support to CIRDAP for establishing a Virtual Learning Centre (VLC) and a Centre on Geo-Applications in rural Development (CGARD) at the newly established ICT Centre at the CIRDAP's Headquarters, Dhaka, Bangladesh at a cost of Rs. 2.03 crores. Centre on Geo-Applications in rural Development (CGARD) has been established at CIRDAP Headquarter, Dhaka.

The Centre on Geo-informatics Application for Rural Development has the potential to play a great role in spreading the benefits of ICT applications and its proper uses to our member countries. The Centre will provide technical support and cooperation to CIRDAP Member countries in designing, planning and monitoring of various programmes viz. management, natural resource management, drinking water, rural roads etc. by offering assistance in preparation of Spatial Action plans including development alternatives/scenarios and spatial decision support system for rural applications in the rural development initiatives. CIRDAP CGARD will also help to implement participatory GIS at the micro-level exposure, and skill development to share best and innovative GIS processes, methodologies and practices for extensive use in the development sector.

On the request of DG, CIRDAP to nominate a National Coordinator from each member country, Shri Dinesh Kumar, Deputy Secretary has been nominated by this Ministry as a National Coordinator, to act as a focal point/ desk officer for CIRDAP. The first National Coordinators Workshop was held from 10th-13th March, 2019 at Bangladesh and the same was attended by Shri Dinesh Kumar, Deputy Secretary(IC).

(c) Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)

BIST-EC or Bangladesh - India, Sri Lanka - Thailand Economic Co-operation was established on 6th June, 1997 in Bangkok. The objective of the sub-regional grouping was to promote economic co-operation. Myanmar joined the grouping in December,

1997. The name was then changed to BIMSTCEC or Bangladesh -India- Myanmar - Sri Lanka - Thailand Economic Co-operation. Bhutan and Nepal joined the grouping in February, 2004. The name of the grouping was changed at the First Summit that was held in Thailand in July, 2004 to BIMSTEC.

First Expert Group Meeting on Poverty Alleviation held in Kathmandu, Nepal on 1st November, 2017 was attended by Shri Anant Prakash Pandey, Director, MoRD and Shri Dharmvir Jha, Director, MoRD. The Ministry of Rural Development offered to host the 2nd Expert Group Meeting on Poverty Alleviation in India in 2018.

(2) Bilateral Co-operation:

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Co-operation in the field of Rural Development:

- During the recent past, India had signed **Six (6) MoUs** with countries i.e. Afghanistan, Malawi, Lesotho, Burundi, Mozambique and Mauritius. **Two (2) MoUs** have been signed with International Organizations i.e. FAO and AARDO on Co-operation in the field of Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation and to encourage, develop and strengthen technical co-operation in this field and on Additional Contribution to AARDO respectively. A **Tripartite Agreement** was signed between Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India and National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR) and the Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP) for establishment of CIRDAP centre at NIRD&PR, Hyderabad (CCN).
- Exchange visit of a 5 member Inter ministerial Joint Committee headed by Shri Jaideep Govind, SS&FA (MoRD), under the MoU signed between the Government of the Republic of India and Republic of Mauritius on Cooperation in the Field of Rural Development, w.e.f. 16th – 19th July, 2018 to Mauritius.

- A meeting was held on 8th August, 2018 under the Chairmanship of Shri Prashant Goyal, Joint Secretary (UN & OMI), MEA to discuss the proposal on the India - IFAD South - South and Triangular Cooperation Partnership (SSTC), which was attended by Shri Dinesh Kumar, US (IC) and Shri Rakesh Kumar, EO (IC).

(3) Visit of Foreign Delegations:

From 1st April, 2018 to 31st March, 2019 this Ministry organized meetings/discussions with the following visiting foreign dignitaries:-

1. Ms. Dagmar Walter, Director of the ILO Decent Work Team for South Asia and Country Office for India met Shri Amarjeet Sinha, Secretary (Rural Development) on 5th June, 2018 in the Chamber of Secretary (RD), Krishi Bhawan.



2. Mr. Ashwani Muthoo, Director, Global Engagement and Multilateral Relations Division, IFAD, Rome met Shri Amarjeet Sinha, Secretary (Rural Development) on 28th June, 2018 in the Chamber of Secretary (RD), Krishi Bhawan.



3. Ms. Francine Pickup, Country Director of UNDP in India met Shri Amarjeet Sinha, Secretary (Rural Development) on 14th August, 2018 in the Chamber of Secretary (RD), Krishi Bhawan.





4. A Nine - Member delegation led by Additional Secretary, Finance Division, Govt. of Bangladesh met Shri Kamran Rizvi, Joint Secretary (Rural Employment) on 11th October, 2018 in "Unnati", Committee Room, Krishi Bhawan.

5. H.E. Eng. Wassfi Hassan El-Sreihin, Secretary General, AARDO met Shri Amarjeet Sinha, Secretary (Rural Development) on 24th October, 2018 in the Chamber of Secretary (RD), Krishi Bhawan.



6. Mr. Dacian Ciolos, former Prime Minister of Romania met Shri Amarjeet Sinha, Secretary (Rural Development) on 4th December, 2018 in the Chamber of Secretary (RD), Krishi Bhawan.



7. A two-member delegation from Deptt. of Trade and Industry, Govt. of South Africa met Smt. Alka Upadhyaya, Joint Secretary (IC/RC) on 22nd February, 2019 in the Chamber of Joint Secretary (IC/RC), Krishi Bhawan.



Chapter - 21

Internal Audit

The vision and mission of the Ministry of Rural Development is sustainable and inclusive growth of rural India through a multipronged strategy for eradication of poverty by increasing livelihoods opportunities, providing social safety net and developing infrastructure for growth. Ministry is implementing schemes like MGNREGA, PMGSY, PMAY, DDU-GKY, NSAP and IWMP. While implementation of schemes is done through the State Government, MoRD is introducing policies and doing regular monitoring; focus has also been on establishing internal control within Ministry of Rural Development and implementing agencies. In this regard several innovative steps have been taken by Ministry of Rural Development to strengthen Internal Audit. Consultants have been engaged to carry out internal audit of selected districts based on risk assessment done through scientifically developed risk matrix of different

schemes. Finding of internal audit are shared with respective State Government and corrective actions are also taken at Ministry level by issuing guidelines and advisories. During the year 2018-19 till March, 52 Risk based Internal Audits of various schemes have been conducted primarily covering Program Implementation Units at District level. In order to make internal audit more effective and digital one internal audit portal, namely GRIP (GRameen Internal Audit Portal) has been put to use after its launch in June, 2017 by Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development.

Ministry constituted an Expert Advisory Group to advice on strengthening of internal audit. The Expert Advisory Group submitted its report to Hon'ble Minister in month of March, 2018. Major Recommendations of EAG include measures for strengthening the efficacy of Financial management systems, and more specifically the internal audit function - particularly from the risk



Expert Advisory Group presented its Report to Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development on 14th March, 2018



*First Batch of Certificate course on internal audit at NIRD&PR, Hyderabad.
Course was inaugurated by Secretary, DoRD.*

management perspective. The Expert Group has given a road map for establishing the internal audit function as an instrument for enhancing efficiency and effectiveness of MoRD schemes. It suggests measures for strengthening internal audit as an instrument of management control across programmes up to grassroots level. In order to create capacity in the field of IA, certificate course on Internal Audit has been planned. It is aimed at developing certified Internal Auditors across the country, with an understanding of risks and programme challenges. Based on the recommendations of the Committee, the Department of Rural Development through National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR), Hyderabad has developed a certificate programme for Internal Auditors. The first batch of Certificate Course was

inaugurated by Secretary (RD) on 1st August, 2018 at NIRD & PR. Presently Certificate Course is being conducted by NIRD & PR at Hyderabad with academic and technical support of Office of Controller General of Accounts and INGAF, Ministry of Finance. Till March, 2019 total 4 batches of 86 candidates have been completed.

Ministry is targeted to prepare 5,000 certified Internal Auditors to conduct audits in various parts of the country. These Auditors would in turn be used by Local, State and Central governments, wherever required, to ensure that risks are properly mitigated and quality of programme implementation is in accordance with the expected outcomes.

Representation of SCs, STs and OBCs

Groups	Number of Employees				Number of appointments made during the previous calendar year									
					By Direct Recruitment				By Promotion			By other		
	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	Total	SCs	STs
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
Group 'A'	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'B'	28	10	1	4	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
Group 'C'	10	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Group –“D” (Excluding Safai Karamcharis)	8 (MTS)	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Group –“D” (Safai Karamcharis)														
TOTAL	49	12	2	7	4	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-

Representation of Persons with Disabilities

Groups	Number of Employees				Direct Recruitment								Promotion							
					No. of Vacancies reserved			No. of Appointments made					No. of Vacancies reserved			No. of Appointments made				
	Total	VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.		
Group 'A'	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Group 'B'	28	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Group 'C'	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
*Group –“D” (Excluding Safai Karamcharis)	8 (MTS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
*Group –“D” (Safai Karamcharis)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL	49	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Chapter - 22

Implementation of E-Governance

To maximize the outcome of Government expenditure on Rural Development, the Department has completely revamped the governance framework of rural development programmes. The new governance framework includes use of information technology based solutions, Direct Benefit Transfer and SECC data for identification of beneficiaries. Space Technology is being used for geo tagging of the community/ individual assets created under schemes of rural development wherein the date, time stamp and their coordinates (longitude/ latitude) are being captured.

Some of the prominent innovations that are being implemented in the department under various rural development programs are:

- Various web based Management Information Systems (MIS systems) such as NREGASoft and Awaassoft have enabled efficient and effective implementation of programs which includes monitoring, allotment, tracking, reporting and transaction processing.
- Citizen centric Mobile Apps such as Gram Samvad, AwaasApp, GeoMGNREGA etc. have empowered the rural citizen/beneficiaries to directly access information under various programs.
- Integration with PFMS, Aadhar and implementation of DBT (Direct Benefit Transfer) in various programs has streamlined the account verification and electronic funds release process.

- Development of real time state of the art dashboards and analytical reporting framework have enabled the department to assess the performance of various programs and taking necessary course corrections, if any.

Several other ICT driven initiatives have been taken in order to establish an efficient service delivery mechanism and improve the overall governance of various programs. The IT strategy of the Department has been prepared keeping rural citizens as central to its implementation plan.

Current Status of Information Technology Portfolio

The Ministry, with the support of the National Informatics Centre (NIC) has designed, developed and implemented various IT driven solutions for its flagship programs viz, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Program (MGNREGA), National Social Assistance Program (NSAP), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana –Gramin (PMAY-G), Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission and District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DISHA). The solution for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has been developed by Centre for Development of Advance Computing (C-DAC).

A snapshot of the IT solutions that support the implementation and monitoring of rural development programmes is detailed below:

Schemes	MGNREGA	PMAY-G	PMGSY	NSAP	DAY-NRLM	Rurban	SAGY
ICT Solutions	NREGASoft	AwaasSoft	Online Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS)	NSAP-MIS	eGov NRLM	RurbanSoft	Saanjhi portal
Description of the software solution	NREGASoft is a web enabled MIS, local language enabled end to end workflow based- Governance system to capture all the activities under MGNREGA at Center/State/ District/Block and Panchayat level.	End to end Local language enabled workflow, web based transactional based electronic service delivery platform, ERP cum MIS facilitating e-governance in PMAY-G. Handles all the critical functions- identification of beneficiaries from SECC, fixing of targets, the release of funds, the issue of sanction order to the beneficiary, the monitoring of the progress stages of the house construction by the beneficiary, and the release of the assistance amount to the beneficiary, etc.	Web-based Monitoring Tool	Web-enabled transaction based implementation cum MIS for IGNOAPS, IGNWPS, IGNDPS	Web enabled transaction based eGov application for monitoring the activities under National Rural Livelihoods Mission	NIC has created a web based application RURBANsoft	A web based application that has modules such as Dashboard for District / Panchayat level users, Sector wise VDP Progress Report, District Level data entry and Reports as required by Department/ users
Website	www.nrega.nic.in	www.pmayg.nic.in www.rhreporting.nic.in www.awaassoft.nic.in www.rhfms.nic.in	www.pmgys.nic.in omms.nic.in	www.nsap.nic.in	https://nrlm.gov.in http://cbotrans.nrlm.gov.in http://daynrlmbl.aajeevika.gov.in http://aajeevika.gov.in	www.rurban.gov.in	www.saanjhi.gov.in

In addition to the IT solutions mentioned above, several citizen centric mobile applications such as GeoMGNREGA, JANMANREGA, Kaushal Panjee, Meri Sadak, AwaasApp, Awaas+, Aarambh etc. and web based applications have been developed for empowering the rural citizens of India.



Key ICT Developments made during the year under various schemes of the Department

1. **New Modules that have been developed under PMAY-G program are as below:**
 - a. Development of Awaas+ web and App for housing survey.
 - o Awaas+ has been conceptualized and designed to cater to those beneficiaries who might have been left out in permanent waitlist but are eligible for receiving benefits under PMAY-G program. It has both the App and web version
 - b. RHISS Mobile App and Web API integration with National Housing Bank (NHB)
 - c. Mason Training Module integration with National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)
 - d. Performance Index Dashboard upto GP level
- e. E-Payment Dashboard for PFMS, Banks and States
2. **New Modules that have been developed under MGNREGA Program**
 - a. Integration of SECURE (Technical Estimate and Financial approval module) with NREGASoft which addresses issues such as manual estimation, lack of transparency, duplication of works and spurious transactions.
 - b. NeFMS, eFMS and Social Audit have significantly improved efficiency of the system.
 - c. Development of NREGASoft 2.0 is in progress.
3. **Development of application such as RURBANSoft and eKaushal**
4. Enhancement of existing capabilities such as Integration with PFMS, Geo Tagging of Assets under PMAY-G and MGNREGA, creation of RD Dashboard using data analytics, redesign of web pages, convergence and developing SECC linkages

5. Maximization of Aadhaar seeding and LGD mapping for all programs.

6. New initiatives taken and functionalities developed under DAY-NRLM include:

- Help Desk, Constituency Mapping, Mapping BIS data with NRLM Masters, Block Level Federation Registration, User Management at the State Level, Aadhar encryption, security related measures such as use of SHA encryption in place of MD5 for passwords, Dashboards for National / State / District / Block levels
 - a. Directory of more than 52 Lakh SHGs has been compiled
 - b. More than 2.96 Crores SHG members Aadhaar have been validated

7. Development of Kaushal Panjee and Finance module under DDUGKY

Management and Monitoring of 2 Pilot Projects - Gram Swaraj Abhiyan and Extended Gram Swaraj Abhiyan

Two nation-wide campaigns, *Gram Swaraj*

Abhiyan and *Extended Gram Swaraj Abhiyan*, were organized jointly by Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Panchayati Raj from 1st April – 5th May 2018 and 1st June – 15th August 2018 respectively.

As a special endeavour, during both the Abhiyans, saturation of eligible households/persons was attempted in 63,974 villages under seven flagship programmes of Government of India, viz. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – Saubhagya, Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All Yojana (UJALA), Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Pradhan Mantra Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Mission Indradhanush (Children Vaccination & Pregnant Women Vaccination).

A common centralized/integrated dashboard was developed by Ministry of Rural Development to enable unified monitoring of these seven (7) identified schemes in the targeted villages across the country. Through use of common location codes and APIs, data from the portals of participating ministries was pushed on the GSA/EGSA portal on a real-time basis.

Web Portal for Gram Swaraj Abhiyan



Web Portal for Extended Gram Swaraj Abhiyan



Web portals developed for centralized repository and overall management of GSA and EGSA campaigns

A GPS based android and iOS mobile application **GSA 18 Mobile App** was developed for tracking and monitoring the activities performed during the campaigns. Some of the key features of the App includes auto-detection of location, dedicated user logins for capture and uploading of images (geo tagged and time stamped) and verification/tracking of activities undertaken during the campaign. It is also capable of working in offline mode (to cater to rural areas having poor internet connectivity) using offline sync facility thereby ensuring that there is no disruption of information.

Measures taken for Strengthening Cyber Security Framework of MoRD

To bring synergies among different IT support systems already operating/ being developed in the Ministry, upgradation of the IT platform and fostering security audit with a view to ward off any possible cyber threat, an expert group on Information Technology and Cyber Security has been constituted in the Department

comprising domain field experts under the chairmanship of Shri Kiran Karnik, ex-President, NASSCOM. Two meetings of group were held in 2017 (on 30th May, 2017 and 12th September, 2017) and the third meeting was held on 27th September, 2018.

Also, a sub-committee on Cyber Security under the guidance of Expert Group on Information Technology and Cyber Security has been constituted under Chairmanship of Shri Kiran Karnik with other prominent members being - Dr. Gulshan Rai, National Cyber Security Coordinator; Dr. Neeta Verma, Director General- NIC and Prof. Partha Pratim Chakrabarti, Director, IIT Kharagpur. The sub-committee has been entrusted with the responsibility of reviewing the Cyber Security related challenges/threats for entire IT architecture of MoRD programs. The first meeting of the sub-committee was held on 2nd November, 2017. Second meeting of the sub-committee was held on 26th March, 2018.

The ministry is continuously working for implementation of suggestions/inputs provided by the group and the sub-committee for improving its IT Infrastructure.

Direct Benefit Transfer Under MoRD Schemes

Aadhaar based Direct Benefit transfer (DBT) is a major governance reform initiative of the Government to ensure targeted delivery of benefits and services, ensuring greater transparency and accountability in public service delivery through effective use of technology. At present seven (7) DBT Applicable schemes of Department of Rural Development viz. Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Grameen) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) and Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY) have

been on-boarded on the DBT Bharat Portal (www.dbtbharat.gov.in).

Aadhaar seeding of beneficiary database has resulted in better targeting and authentication of beneficiaries and has helped weed out ghost and fake beneficiaries. Also, the transfer of money directly into the bank accounts of beneficiaries facilitates direct credit of payments at right time and in right account.

The percentage DBT in Department of Rural Development stands at 90% and Aadhaar Seeding as 63%. The status of Aadhaar seeding and the total funds transferred under different DBT on-boarded schemes (as of March 2019) is as below.

The figures have been taken from the DBT bharat portal. The percentage of Aadhaar seeding and the funds transferred under different DBT on-boarded schemes is as under:

S. No.	Scheme Name	Aadhaar Seeded Percentage (%) (As on March, 2019)	Funds Transferred via DBT in Crores Rs. (As on March, 2019)
1.	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)	28%	217
2.	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)	36%	5485
3.	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)	34%	1270
4.	Mahatma Gandhi NREGA (MGNREGA)	80%	46182
5.	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Grameen (PMAY-G)	37%	43375
6.	Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY)	73%	669
7.	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY - NRLM)	50%	1298
8.	National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)	1%	16

MoU with IIT-Kharagpur for developing long term partnership

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between Ministry of Rural Development and Indian Institute of Technology- Kharagpur (IIT-KGP) on 26th June, 2018 to develop a long term partnership to collaborate in national interest in several specialized areas, which, inter-alia, include setting up a Center of Excellence to serve as nodal point for Big Data Analytics for Rural Development (COE-BARD) at IIT-



KGP, with overarching objective of providing evidence based information for assessing the effectiveness of whole range of rural development programmes being implemented and informed decision making by the MoRD.

Awards and recognition

1. In the National Awards, 2018 (by Ministry of Rural Development) held on 11th September 2018 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, NIC-DoRD was felicitated for its significant contribution in development of e-governance application for various schemes/programs under MoRD.



Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development felicitating the NIC-DoRD team during the National Awards for Rural Development

2. Service Delivery platform of PMAY-G programme- 'Awaasoft' was felicitated with the "Gems of Digital India Awards 2018" in June 2018.

Future Roadmap for Continuous Improvement in IT Platforms / Application of DoRD

- More citizen centric mobile applications would be developed
- Targeted to achieve maximum coverage under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)
- Periodic assessment and implementation of necessary augmentation for maintaining a state of the art IT infrastructure setup at all times
- Development of NREGASoft 2.0
- Completion of security/comprehensive Audit of all applicable applications
- Enhancement of look and feel of portals making it user friendly and ease of operation
- Enterprise Architecture for the Ministry
- Development of Gram Samvaad 2.0
- Usage of Big Data Analytics/Business Intelligence (BI) to provide data driven insights and recommend actions towards program efficiency and effectiveness

Conclusion

The e-Governance program would be prepared to provide increasing value to the planned activities of the Ministry. The future plans for e-governance are planned to provide support for:

- Improving service levels to citizens
- Better access to information at all levels
- Leveraging IT initiatives in the form of cloud computing, mobile technologies and data analytics
- Interoperability of data across programs for integrated information on effectiveness of programs
- Shared solutions to modernize legacy systems and avoid duplication of resources
- Ongoing Transition activities
- Building of adequate IT resources in the form of infrastructure and human capacity

Chapter - 23

Monitoring and Evaluation

National Level Monitoring

The Scheme was introduced during the year 2003-04 with a view to achieve the purpose of unbiased and objective monitoring of the schemes of the Ministry in a systematic and regular manner. In order to improve the empanelment procedure and appraisal of performance of NLMs, the scheme was revamped in the year 2014 as per the recommendation of Expert Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri S.S.Meenakshisundaram, IAS (Retd.), former Secretary to GOI, for assessment and empanelment of NLMs. The scheme has further been revised in 2016 by inclusion of monitoring of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY) of Department of Rural Development, Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) of Department of Land Resources. Also, the work of overall assessment of Gram Panchayats in implementation of various programmes, as requested by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, has been brought under the ambit of National Monitoring System from the year 2015-16.

NLM Monitoring System: The NLMs are deputed by the Ministry for following three types of monitoring assignments:-

(i) Regular monitoring of major RD Schemes:

The NLMs are deputed to monitor and report on various aspects of implementation of RD schemes in districts, in two phases. About half of the districts are covered in each phase so that all the districts of the country can be covered in a year. The NLMs are required to visit the districts, ascertain the implementation of the programmes viz-a-viz the guidelines, interact with officials, verify the assets

created and interview the beneficiaries and submit report within a given time frame. The NLMs deputed to a State are also required to interact with the Secretary or Senior Officers in-charge of RD Schemes in the State. Based on the reports of the individual Monitors, the Ministry prepares All India as well as State-wise Reports, which are shared with the Programme Divisions and the State Governments.

National Level Monitoring (NLM) institutions during the regular monitoring of 2018-19 Phase-I covered 289 districts across the country (during September-November, 2018) and Phase-II covered 274 districts across the country (During January-March, 2019). NLMs have reported on various aspects of implementation of Rural Development schemes in these Districts. NLM institutions during their visits also interacted with officials at various levels. PRI functionaries and beneficiaries of various programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Panchayati Raj. Field inspections, verification of records and assets were also undertaken by the institutions.

For discussion on the findings of NLMs for Regular Monitoring 2017-18 Phase-II visit, three Regional Interactive Workshops have been organized at Gangtok, Sikkim (during 15th-16th November, 2018), at Ranchi, Jharkhand (during 29th-30th November, 2018) and at Pune, Maharashtra (during 3rd-4th December, 2018).

(ii) Special Monitoring of Individual Schemes:

NLMs can be deputed to cover a particular scheme or some specific aspects of a particular scheme only and report on the issues/processes in detail based on the requirement suggested by the programme divisions

and approved by the Secretary. Limited number of special Monitoring rounds may be undertaken every year for in-depth coverage or certain specific features of a programme. Three special monitoring assignments were also carried out during 2018-19 as under:

- a) Gram Swaraj Abhiyan -14th April, 2018 to 5th May, 2018
- b) Extended Swaraj Abhiyan – 25th July, 2018 to 15th August, 2018
- c) GPDP Monitoring - 2nd October, 2018 to 31st December, 2018

(iii) Complaints/Enquiries: In case of complaints of serious nature from People's representatives, NGOs, etc. regarding mis-utilization of funds, irregularities etc., NLMs may be deputed to verify the facts or for a preliminary enquiry. The gist of complaints and the findings of NLMs are also placed in the public domain on the website of the Ministry.

Area Officers Scheme

This Ministry introduced the Area Officers' Scheme with effect from 1.1.1994 as an important monitoring mechanism for facilitating implementation of major programmes of the Ministry. As per the Guidelines of Area Officers Scheme, the Joint Secretary level officers in the Department are designated as the Principal Area Officer (PAO) for various Groups of States. The guidelines were mildly modified and the list of PAOs and AOs is updated regularly.

District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committees (DISHA)

“DISHA is a crucial step towards good governance through which we will be able to monitor key parameters centrally. It will enable us to effectively monitor development in every village of the country.”

- Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi

A large number of significant and ambitious programmes have been rolled out by the Government of India which has a potential of delivering developmental impact at the grassroots. Therefore, it is imperative that for ensuring convergence of these programmes a holistic mechanism has to be put in place for ensuring effective monitoring of these programmes. In view of this, a two tier system has been evolved for monitoring of key projects/ programmes by the elected members. First tier is operational in 689 districts including the urban areas and Second tier works under the Chairmanship of respective Chief Ministers. The details of these two tiers are elaborated in succeeding paragraphs;

I. District Level DISHA Committees

Terms of Reference: District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committees (Disha) have been constituted under the chairmanship of Member of Parliament with a view to fulfill the objective of ensuring better coordination among all the elected representatives in Parliament, State Legislatures and Local Governments (Panchayati Raj Institutions, Municipal Bodies), in monitoring the progress of major projects aimed at socio- economic transformation at the district level. Through this unique dispensation, inter alia, following are the key objectives envisaged to be achieved:

- Intensively monitored and identified 42 key central sector programmes and schemes.
- To oversee that during the course of implementation identified priorities get needed focus.
- Ensure adherence to the guidelines associated with the Programme/Scheme.
- Facilitate coordinated solution to remove implementation constraints, if any, at the ground level.
- Identify gaps and suggest mid-course correction.
- Ensure timeliness in delivery of social sector initiatives aimed at universal coverage.

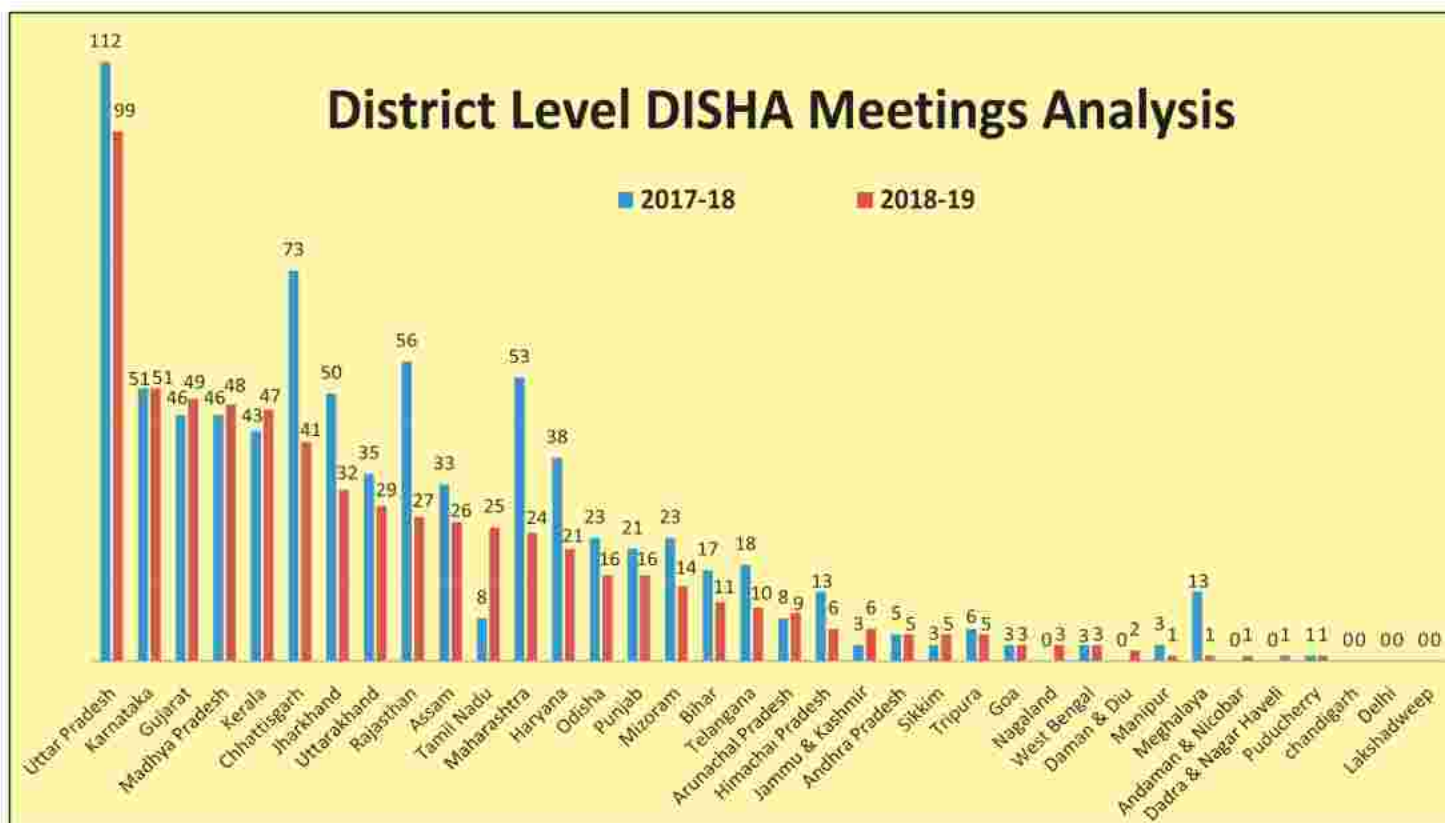
To facilitate the meetings and meet the key objectives, revised DISHA guidelines governing the operation of District Level DISHA committee were issued on 10th January, 2018

Composition: In normal course, the Chairperson of the DISHA should be a Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) elected from the district and the District Collector / District Magistrate/ Deputy Commissioner should be the Member Secretary. The other members include all MPs (LS) and One MP (Rajya Sabha) representing the State and exercising option to be associated with the district level Committee, All Members of the State Legislative Assembly elected from the district, One representative of the State Government/UT Administration, All Mayors / at least the Chairpersons of Municipalities including one woman and five elected heads of Gram Panchayat including two women, Chairperson of the Zilla Panchayat, Head of the Autonomous District Council in districts having Schedule VI Areas, All Chairpersons of Intermediate Panchayats in the district, Chief Executive

Officer of the Zilla Panchayat, Project Director, DRDA/Poverty Alleviation Unit, One Member from a reputed NGO, to be nominated by the Chairperson and the other Members of Parliament in the Committee, One representative each of SC, ST and Women to be nominated by the Chairperson and the other Members of Parliament in the Committee, Lead Bank officer of the district, Senior Superintendent/ Superintendent of the Postal Department and District level nodal functionaries of all Programmes that will be under the purview of Disha.

District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DISHA) Meetings

District Level DISHA committees have been formed in 689 Districts. The Guidelines of DISHA stipulates for organization of DISHA meetings at least once in every Quarter. States have reported 807 DISHA meetings in 2017-18 and 638 DISHA meetings in 2018-19 till date 31.3.2019. The number of meetings reported by state during 2017-18 and 2018-19 is shown in graph below:



II. State Level Disha Committees:

Earlier Vigilance and Monitoring Committees were functional both at the district and State level. After replacing the District Level V&MCs with District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committees, as a next step it is thought prudent to constitute the DISHA system at the State Level. This is necessitated by the fact that there could be large number of issues of important and emergent nature remaining unattended, despite clear cut directions of the DISHA committees at the district level meetings, for want of the apex level coordination. Such issues need to be resolved at the highest level in the State. Accordingly, State Level DISHA Committees have been constituted in May 2018, replacing the State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee and new Guidelines have been issued.

Recent Initiatives:

Deployment of State of Art DISHA Dashboard

With a view to optimize the outcomes from the Disha review mechanism, Disha Dashboard has been conceptualized. It aims to create a data driven governance solution for elected representatives for planning, monitoring and evaluating multiple parameters of various schemes under DISHA. The DISHA Dashboard was launched by the Honorable Prime Minister on 11th October 2017 as a single source of information in respect of schemes run by various Ministries included in DISHA monitoring system.

IT interface is created with the target of integrating 42 schemes of 23 Ministries/Departments with different geographical granularities such as administrative boundaries of District, Gram Panchayat, Block and villages, as on 31st March, 2019 integrated the details of 31 schemes of 16 Ministries through APIs for real time data display, on the DISHA Dashboard. 6 more schemes are at advanced stage of integration with DISHA Dashboard. Given below are the details:

Status of Scheme integrated on Disha Dashboard as on date

S.No.	Name of Ministry	Schemes
1.	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare	1. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana – RKVY
		2. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
		3. National Agricultural Market- E-NAM
		4. Fasal Bima Yojana – PMFBY
2.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gases	5. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana-PMUY
3.	Ministry of Rural Development	6. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
		7. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihood Mission
		8. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana – PMGSY
		9. National Social Assistance Programme – NSAP
		10. Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awas Yojana
4.	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	11. Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) – SBM (G)

S.No.	Name of Ministry	Schemes
		12. National Rural Drinking Water Program
5.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	13. National Heritage City Dev& Augmentation Yojana - HRIDAY
		14. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation – AMRUT
		15. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)
		16. Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) – SBM (U)
		17. Smart City Mission
6.	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	18. National Health Mission – NHM
7.	Ministry of Power	19. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gramin Jyoti Yojana- DDUGJY
8.	Ministry of Human Resource Development	20. Mid-Day Meal - MDM
9.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	21. Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)
10.	Ministry of Mines and Steel	22. Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana
11.	Ministry of Skill Development	23. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
12.	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	24. Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana – PMAGY
13.	Ministry of Small & Medium Enterprise	25. Prime Ministers Employment Generation Programme
14.	Ministry of Development of North East Region	26. Non Lapsable Central pool of Resources Scheme

Meeting Management Software

To support the operations of DISHA Committee, facilitate structured and effective meetings, a web portal called 'DISHA Meeting Management' (DMM) has been developed. It is an end to end meeting management system which schedules meeting date, time, venue, and agenda, prepare and publish meeting notices and minutes, record and assign action points, and monitor action points through the dashboard. Demo on meeting management software has been given to Members of Parliament as per their convenience. In the process of the implementation of DMM in all the districts, capacity building exercises through Video Conferencing to train and support districts under progress. Detailed training cum demonstration videos (Computer Based Training) have been created. Till now 1200 users have been created and out of which 206 have



been activated. Sikar and Jind have conducted their meeting through software and more districts are ready to conduct meetings through DMM.

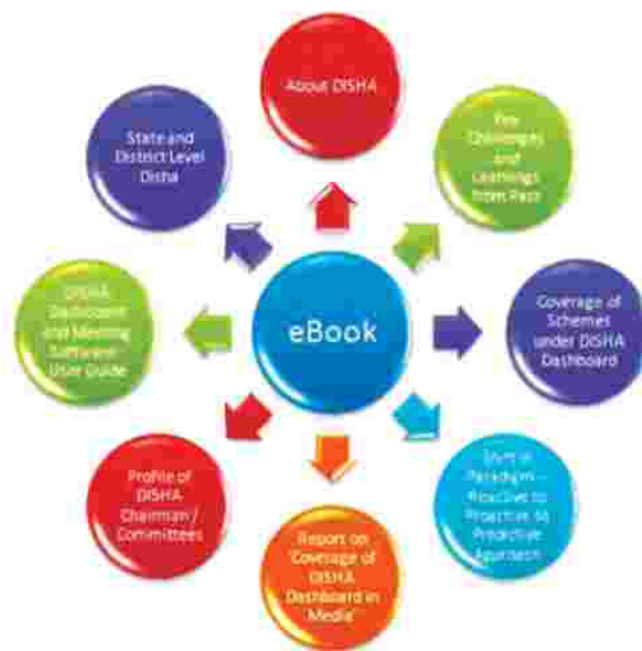
LGD Seeding:

Local Government Directory (LGD) is basically identity code of each geographical entity, developed by MoPR. This up-to-date list include revenue entities (districts/sub-districts/villages), Local Government Bodies (Panchayats, Municipalities and traditional bodies) and their wards, organizational structure of Central, State and Local Governments, reporting hierarchy within the government organizations and parliamentary and assembly constituencies and their relationship with one another LGD is also backbone of DISHA Dashboard because progress of multiple schemes is visualized in Dashboard around the geographic location. To bring the above mandate into reality, MoRD is helping and coordinating with various central government ministries (22 at the moment) in carrying out the LGD Seeding/Mapping of Locational Data for 42 schemes.

So at the moment there are 42 schemes that have been taken up for LGD seeding. LGD seeding is being done at different levels of locational hierarchy. Some schemes like NSAP, MGNREGA, PMAYG have locational data at hierarchy levels of State -> District -> Block -> Gram Panchayat -> Village, while other schemes like PMGSY have locational hierarchy levels at State -> District -> Block.

eBook on Disha

Since every step is aimed at enhancing paperless system for saving environment towards Disha. Disha e-book is another step in this line. The e-book lucidly elaborates background of Disha initiative, learning experience from previous meetings, requirement of Disha Dash board, features of Disha Dashboard, Media coverage of Disha meetings, details of chairman and co-chairman, user manual of dashboard and Meeting Management Software. The e-book also houses Disha guidelines of district and state level Disha committees.



Organisation of DISHA Week

To commemorate the second anniversary of DISHA initiative and to reiterate the commitment and reinvigorate efforts towards this endeavor, DISHA week was celebrated between 25-29 June 2018. DISHA meetings were organized during this week in various districts. Following two workshops were organized as a part of DISHA week celebration:

- a. **26th June 2018** brainstorming session with participating ministries and other stakeholders at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi to discuss various technical aspects associated with DISHA Dashboard. During the session a MoU was also signed between Ministry of Rural Development and IIT Kharagpur on Partnership to establish a Centre of Excellence for data analytics at IIT Kharagpur.
- b. **28th June, 2018 meeting with State Government representatives was held in Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi** under the leadership of Hon'ble Minister Rural Development & Panchayati Raj Shri Narendra Singh Tomar to discuss the usefulness of

DISHA meetings, ways and means to take this initiative forward and to share information on DISHA Dashboard. In the meeting, awards & appreciations were given to Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Mizoram and Uttarakhand who have done exemplary work towards

organization of DISHA meetings. Event was also utilized as the opportunity to connect live and facilitate interaction of Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development and PR with the Chairman of DISHA Committees of Dindori, Jodhpur, Jashpur, Sikar, Jalaun, Jabalpur and Sambhal.



Research & Evaluation Studies

Ministry of Rural Development organises Research & Evaluation Studies to assess the outcome and effectiveness of the programmes. Such Studies help to capture the ground realities regarding the execution/implementation processes and the impact of the programmes/projects

- During the year 2018-19, draft report was received from Institute of Economic Growth on the topic, "Rapid Assessment of Natural Resource Management under MGNREGA and its impact on Sustainable Livelihoods".
- Draft report also received from NIPFP on the topic "Evaluation of Governance Parameters of Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G).
- Presentation was given by Dr. Pulak Ghosh on the study awarded to IIM Bengaluru on the topic "Data Analytics and Big Data Approach to find Insight in Socio-Economic and Caste Census".
- A Workshop was conducted to review the progress made by universities conducting the post project Evaluation Study of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY).

Following Evaluation Studies were initiated for finalisation of ToRs, calling bids etc during the financial year 2018-19:

- i) Concurrent Evaluation of NSAP;
- ii) National Level Performance Evaluation Study on Convergence of MGNREGS, NRLM and CFT Strategy Project;
- iii) Evaluation Study of Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission Phase I;
- iv) Impact Assessment of Governance Reforms in Implementation of MGNREGS;
- v) Evaluation of Policy Intervention on Groundwater Resource of India;
- vi) Impact Study of BFTs in MGNREGA;
- vii) Evaluation Study of DRDA Admn;
- viii) Study on use of best practices emerging out of the State Pension Schemes with a view to bring about uniformity in pension schemes;
- ix) Mid Term Review of BRLF;
- x) Mid Term Review of DDU-GKY.

Chapter - 24

Poverty Studies

BPL Census and Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) - 2011:

The estimation of poverty in the country used to be done by the erstwhile Planning Commission on the basis of a large sample survey of Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). The poverty estimates are regularly carried out at intervals of 5 years. While the estimation of poverty is done by the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Rural Development conducts the Below Poverty Line (BPL) Census with the objective of identifying the BPL households in the rural areas who could be assisted under various programmes of the Ministry. The Ministry of Rural Development provides financial and technical assistance to the States and UTs to conduct the BPL Census. The BPL Census is generally conducted in the beginning of the Five Year Plan for which detailed guidelines are issued by the Ministry.

2. Brief History of BPL Census

It was only in the 8th Plan (1992-1997), for the first time, a detailed procedure was prescribed to identify the BPL families in the rural areas. The need for a systematic survey of BPL families was felt because of the feedback received through the concurrent evaluation of programmes such as Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), which had shown that a significant part of the benefits of the programme had gone to ineligible categories.

So it was decided to adopt a systematic approach for conducting the BPL survey. Detailed guidelines were issued making the annual income of the family the primary criterion to decide the poverty status of the rural household.

BPL Survey/Census for the 9th Plan (1997-2002) was conducted in 1997. In order to prevent a situation of ineligible households getting the benefits of the programmes of this Ministry, an exclusion criterion was also incorporated in the guidelines. The special feature of the guidelines of BPL Census 1997 was use of multiple criteria for classification of BPL families which included qualitative parameters like household occupation, housing condition, number of earners, asset position (land operated/owned) livestock and consumer durables used, etc. Household expenditure was made the criterion to classify the household as BPL. If the total expenditure of the household was higher than the poverty line, the household was to be excluded from the BPL List.

The next BPL Census was conducted in 2002 using the methodology of score based ranking of rural households for which 13 socio-economic parameters were used based on the recommendation of an Expert Group constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development under the chairmanship of Late Dr. P.L. Sanjeeva Reddy former Secretary, Department of Rural Development, Government of India. These are size of land holding, type of houses, clothing, food security, sanitation, ownership of consumer durables, literacy status, household labour force, means of livelihood, status of children, type of indebtedness, migration and preference of assistance. One of the important features of the guidelines issued for BPL census 2002 was to put the ceiling on the number of BPL households to be identified in conformity with the poverty estimates of Planning Commission. States were given the option of deciding the total number of BPL households equal to the Poverty Estimates of 1999-2000 or the Adjusted Share computed by the Planning Commission,

whichever is higher. In addition, the States were also given the flexibility of adding another 10% to account for the transient poor.

3. Socio Economic Caste Census 2011

For conducting the BPL Census for the 11th Five Year Plan, the Ministry, on 12th August, 2008, constituted an Expert Group, under the chairmanship of Dr. N.C. Saxena, former Secretary, and Department of Rural Development to advise it on the suitable methodology. The Expert Group submitted its report on 21st August 2009. The Expert Group recommended the methodology for identification of Below Poverty Line families, which includes criteria for automatic exclusion of a rural household from the BPL list, automatic inclusion in the BPL list and grading of the households on a scale of one to ten. The Expert Group had also recommended the methodology for conducting the Census and appropriate appeal mechanisms.

The Ministry then held consultations on the issue of finalization of methodology with organizations in the related field including Planning Commission, Registrar General of India, National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), State Governments, experts and civil society organizations. It was suggested for pre-testing the methodology with alternative options. Accordingly, MORD conducted, during 2010, a Pilot Survey to field test alternative methodologies and to arrive at the optimum methodology for conducting forthcoming BPL Census. This Pilot was conducted in two stages.

- (a) **Stage I:** Household Survey was conducted through Questionnaire Method in 254 villages across the rural areas of the country.
- (b) **Stage II:** Participatory Socio-Economic Study (PSES) was conducted based on Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) technique. PSES was conducted in the same 254 villages where household survey had been conducted. The results of the PRA were used for corroborating the findings of the survey.

Thereafter, the Socio Economic and Caste Census was launched on 29th June 2011 in the country which is being carried out by the respective State/Union Territory Government with the financial and technical support of the Government of India. Socio Economic and Caste Census consist of Census in Rural areas and Urban areas in connection with identification of BPL households and Caste Census throughout the country.

4. Process for conducting SECC 2011

Preparatory stage: The questionnaire was polished based on pilot testing in 254 villages. All the Master Trainers were trained who in turn trained the Enumerators, Supervisor and other field functionaries. Tablet PCs, Data Entry Operators, application software and technical co-operation was provided to the States/UTs. Ministry of Rural Development, as the nodal Ministry, made available funds and technical supports, to all stakeholders.

- **Enumeration:** The SECC 2011 was based on self-declaration model of the respondents. The enumerator visited each household along with the Data Entry Operator (DEO) and get the details entered into the Tablet Personal Computer (TPC). However, where enumerators find that the response was prima facie incorrect, they recorded their observations separately in the space provided in the enumeration form. Only socio economic data was collected at the field level and no household was identified as BPL or non-BPL. The enumeration process was followed by the supervision process.
- **Supervision:** The supervisor was entrusted to ensure that all households are enumerated and data verified including discrepancies note. The supervisor also did random checking of households. The supervisor was assisted by the Data Entry Operator. Enumeration and Supervision was conducted in about 25 lakh Enumeration Blocks (EBs), both in rural and urban areas.

- **Verification & Correction:** To ensure the quality of the data with respect to a specific set of parameters, Verification and Correction Module was introduced. Verification Officers will have to physically verify the mandated fields namely the Primitive Tribal Groups/ Legally Released Bonded Labourers/Manual Scavengers in the rural areas and for the urban areas the four types of major sources of income from rag picking, begging, domestic jobs and street vendors. Invalidate caste entries were also validated through verification process.
- **Publication of draft:** On completion of the verification process, on a date decided by the District Collector, a draft list of information are published and displayed in various places namely Panchayat Office, prominent place in Panchayat, Block Development Office, etc. SECC Draft List to be published in the local language contains basic summary information on the individuals and households were also displayed in the public domain for undergoing the Claims and Objections procedures. The Draft List contains information (except caste and religion) on every households gathered during the enumeration phase.
- **Claims and Objections:** For the purpose of settling Claims and Objections a district was considered as a Unit. The States/UTs appointed Panchayat Level Officer (PLO) to facilitate inspection of the information published in the Draft List by the public and accept claims and objections. The States/UTs may also appoint one or more officers at the block level for disposing of the claims/objections. Person not satisfied with the decision at the block level have the right to appeal at the District level.
- **Finalization of Census:** After finalization of the household data through the claims & Objection process, it will be utilized for generating various types of reports on social economic status of households. However, the eligibility and entitlement of rural households in

the country for different central government programs and schemes will be determined after the SECC 2011 survey had been analyzed.

5. Positive Features of SECC 2011.

- **Objective indicators:** The socio-economic indicators of the households are objective in nature so that it can be classified as 'exclusion', 'inclusion' and 'deprivation' status indicators. These indicators are also objectively verifiable.
- **Transparent enumerating:** The enumeration process was transparent as the households are visited not only by the State/UT appointed enumerators and supervisors, but also in presence of prominent persons of the village. The data collected are put to public scrutiny in the claims and objections stage.
- **Supervisory Checks, validation:** Thereafter, the Supervisor mandatorily visited households against which enumerators have recorded observations and verified the veracity of the information and also monitored and randomly checked the filled up questionnaires on a sample basis. The Supervisor also ensures that all households are enumerated and data verified, including discrepancies noted. Whenever the correctness and authenticity of data collected is doubtful such households are brought under the purview of the Supervisor.
- **Use of IT:** For the first time in the history of Census in the country, the entire data was collected by a hand held device call the Tablet PC. The data entered into Tablet PC reduces chances of data entry errors and falsification of information. The data once saved cannot be retrieved by the enumerator, ensuring that no manipulation is possible. Household dated collected in TPCs are stored and machine verified at Data Charge centers in local servers. After that, data are transferred by internet to the central server managed by the National Informatics Center (NIC) at Delhi. This saves time and help in data analysis.

- **Involvement of local government:** The Central and the State Governments conducted socio-economic Census with the cooperation and support of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Panchayats are expected to help the enumerators and other personnel who are engaged in collecting socio-economic data from rural households. Zila Panchayat at district level, Panchayat Samiti at Block level and Gram Panchayat at village level, Ward Members and members of the Gram Sabha have an important role to play in ensuring correct information. The socio-economic data so collected were then placed before the Gram Sabha for its verification and approval.

6. Exclusion, Inclusion and Deprivation criteria under SECC 2011:

The Exclusion, Inclusion and Deprivation criteria approved by Cabinet under SECC 2011 are as follows:

Exclusion criteria:

- Households owning Motorized Two/ Three/ Four Wheelers/Fishing boats (which require registration);
- Households owning mechanized Three/Four wheeler agricultural equipments such as tractors, harvesters etc;
- Households having Kisan Credit Card with the credit limit of Rs. 50,000 and above;
- Households with any member as Government Employee; gazette and non-gazette employees of Central Government, State government, Public Sector Undertakings, Government-aided autonomous bodies and local bodies. This will exclude incentive and other honorarium based workers;
- Households with non-agricultural enterprises registered with the Government;
- Households with any member in the family earning more than Rs. 10,000 per month;

- Households paying income tax;
- Households paying professional tax;
- Households with three or more rooms with all rooms having pucca walls and pucca roof;
- Households owning a Refrigerator;
- Households owning landline phone;
- Households owning 2.5 acres or more of irrigated land with at least one irrigation equipment such as diesel/electric operated bore well/tube well;
- Households owning 5 acres or more of irrigated land for two or more crop seasons;
- Households owning 7.5 acres or more of land with at least one irrigation equipment such as diesel/electric operated bore well / tube well;

Automatic inclusion criteria:

- Households without shelter;
- Destitute/living on alms;
- Manual scavengers;
- Primitive Tribal Groups;
- Legally released bonded labourers;

Deprivation indicator criteria:

- Households with only one room with kucha walls and kucha roof;
- Households with no adult member between age 16 and 59;
- Female headed households with no adult male member between age 16 and 59;
- Households with disabled member and no able bodied adult member;
- SC/ST households;
- Households with no literate adult above 25 years;
- Landless households deriving a major part of their income from manual casual labour.

7. Current status of SECC 2011:

The process of the Socio Economic and Caste

Census (SECC) has been concluded by the Ministry of Rural Development in March, 2016. The finding of the census of rural area is in public domain (www.secc.gov.in). SECC data captures respondent based disclosures on socio economic status of 17.97 crore rural households which has allowed automatic exclusion of 07.07 crore (39.36 %) of households as not poor on the basis of 13 parameters, automatic inclusion of 0.16 crore (0.91 %) households as poorest of the poor on the basis of 5 parameters and grading of deprivation of 8.72 crore (48.54%) of rural households on the basis of seven criteria. The Ministry of Rural Development is using the SECC data in its programmes. SECC – 2011 allows state to generate programme specific priority list for targeting beneficiaries.

The SECC data is being used for identification of beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G). Under DAY –NRLM, SECC data are being used to undertake planning for poverty free Panchayats and involves PRI and Self Helps Groups. DDU-GKY uses SECC data to identify rural youths for skilling and placement under the scheme. Under Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs), reimbursement of training costs is made in respect of all such candidates who face at least one deprivation as per SECC criteria. Beneficiaries list of Aayushman Bharat, **Prime Minister's Ujjwala Yojna** and Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana –“Saubhagya” have been generated, on programme criteria, using SECC-2011 households data.

Chapter - 25

Right to information

Ministry of Rural Development is a public authority under the provision of the RTI Act 2005. In order to comply with the provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005, the Ministry has taken necessary action.

In order to fulfill the obligations and provisions under section 4(1)(a)(b) of the Right to Information Act, 2005, subject matters dealt by various Divisions of the Ministry have been uploaded, in the format as devised by Central Information Commission (CIC), on the website of the Ministry (www.rural.nic.in). The information is being kept in public domain. A telephone directory with the particulars of officers and staff of the Ministry of Rural Development and suo moto disclosure of official tours of Ministers and others officials have also been posted on the website of the Ministry.

A Right to Information Counter has been put in operation at Gate No. 6, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi to receive requests / appeals under the Act. Applications/

appeals under the RTI Act are also being received through Central Assistant Public Information Officers (CAPIOs) nominated at Sub –Divisional level or other Sub-District level by the Department of Posts. List showing the details of these CPIOs are available on the website of the Department of posts (<http://www.indiapost.gov.in/CPIOs/CAPIOs.aspx>). In pursuance of CIC's directive to the public authorities, Transparency Officer for the Department of Rural Development has been nominated.

Proactive disclosures have been made by other Public Authorities under the ambit of Department of Rural Development viz. Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) website ([www://capart.nic.in](http://www.capart.nic.in)), National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) website (www.nird.org.in) and National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) website (www.pmsgy.nic.in) to implement the RTI Act.

Offline RTI Applications	Offline RTI Appeals	Online RTI Applications	Online RTI Appeals	CIC Notice
570	28	6404	456	6

Website of the Ministry is updated regularly and efforts are being made to post the latest facts and figures by categorizing them in different & easy-to-understand heads like salient features of the programme, physical and financial progress, new initiatives, success stories,

best practices etc. in order to provide maximum information to the public without resorting to the provisions of the Act and access information in a user friendly manner.

Chapter - 26

Strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)

Introduction

Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have a constitutional role in local economic development, poverty reduction and social justice. Mutually beneficial working relationship and formal platforms for consultations, between PRIs and institutions of the poor, need to be facilitated in the interest of deepening democracy and empowering the poor. The PRIs have been playing an important role in planning, implementation and monitoring of the programmes of the Department of Rural Development in the Ministry of Rural Development. The programme wise role of the Panchayats have been given below:

1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

The PRIs have been entrusted important roles in planning, implementation and monitoring of the programmes of the Department of Rural Development. Different rural development programmes have initiated various steps towards bringing about greater participatory development in rural areas through PRIs. As per the MGNREG Act, Panchayats are the Principal authorities to implement various provisions of it which is evident from the fact that the maximum works have been undertaken by the Panchayats and maximum funds have also released to them.

2. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)

Part A: Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) and Panchayati Raj Institutions:

Gram Panchayats enjoy constitutional status as local self-government, while SHGs are informal

organizations of the poor. Gram Panchayats have been assigned the responsibilities of ensuring social justice and economic development of the areas by the Constitution. On the other hand, SHGs and their federations are organised together for helping themselves and other vulnerable households to come out of vicious cycle of poverty. Gram Panchayats and SHG networks (SHG and its federations) have similar objective of inclusive socio-economic development of the communities and villages. Therefore, developing convergence and partnership between these two organisations is highly critical. While this partnership is mutually beneficial, it needs to be systematically nurtured. A climate of mutual trust and respect needs to be promoted. The partnership would not only enable the SHG networks to understand the democratic functioning of GPs, but would help them participate in their functioning and influence their decisions.

Recognizing the need for an effective and functional working relationship between Panchayats, especially Gram Panchayats and SHG network, particularly, Village Organizations (VO) / Cluster or Gram Panchayat Level Federations (CLF/GPLF), the NRLM framework was amended to incorporate provisions for bringing about a formal relationship between local governments and the organizations of the poor. The partnership between PRIs, particularly Gram Panchayats and SHG Federations (mainly VOs) should be based on clear principles as outlined in the advisories issued by the Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India and also in the revised GPDP Guideline. But the challenge is to make this partnership functional with mutual respect and without encroaching the independence of the other institution.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has rolled out the restructured Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) with special

focus on intensive training and capacity building of all stakeholders. This scheme aims to strengthen capacities of Panchayati Raj Institutions for inclusive local governance and to become more responsive towards local development needs. The scheme has programmatic focus on strengthening SHG-PRI convergence. The CB&T focus under RGSA will be on ensuring basic orientation training to Elected Representatives of Panchayats and also members of SHG networks for sustainable local development.

In this context, SHG leaders or Community Resource Persons (@two SHG members from each GP) have been identified and trained on the GPDP planning process in all DAY-NRLM intensive blocks in 2018-19. These SHG women had provided support to their respective VOs in preparation of Village Poverty Reduction Plan (VPRP) for the VOs incorporating demands and placing the same in Gram Sabha meetings. SHG federations, mainly VOs have placed VPRPs in the Gram Sabhas along with demands for getting access to different entitlements for the eligible HHs, development of local infrastructures and public services. Women participation in the Gram Sabhas has been increased in all DAY-NRLM intensive areas ranging from 60-90%.

Part B: Progress made in PRI – CBO Convergence

Pilot Projects under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)

The Ministry has supported the State Missions to develop a 'Proof of Concept' as pilot projects on PRI-CBO convergence with the following objectives:

- Empower the poor to know, demand and access various rights and entitlements they are eligible for
- Include poor and vulnerable sections in local development and decision-making process
- Make Gram Panchayats responsive and accountable to their citizens by making them more inclusive, and
- Increase participation in the Gram Sabha and support in functions of GPs.

The convergence strategy includes building capacities of SHGs and their federations for convergence with PRIs. The State Rural Livelihoods Mission of Kerala (Kudumbashree) has been designated as the National Resource Organization to provide support to State Missions on PRI-CBO convergence. The progress details are summarized in *Table* below.

Table: Coverage and reach of the Project

State	Districts	Pilot / Scale Blocks	Gram Panchayats	Number of LRGs	No. of Internal Mentors	No of VOs	No of SHGs
Assam	2	6	87	411	33	642	8287
Jharkhand	10	38	358	518	124	1961	25796
Manipur	2	2	50	226	0	41	775
Tripura	3	12	295	1395	87	359	7479
Mizoram	1	2	80	80	0	32	535
Uttar Pradesh	10	10	100	247	0	165	1645
TOTAL	26	70	970	2877	244	3200	44517

PRI – CBO convergence pilot projects cover 649 Gram Panchayats across 70 blocks of six states (Assam, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura, Manipur and Mizoram). The support from NRO has been provided in 2940 VOs and 40,265 SHGs in the project area.

Table: States completed PAE¹ and EAP² in 2018-19

State	No of SHGs completed PAE	No of VOs completed EAP
Assam	5586	408
Jharkhand	18287	1283
Tripura	826	57
Mizoram	9	Going on
Manipur	116	Going on

During the FY 2018-19, NRO has provided support to State Missions of Assam, Tripura, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Manipur in training the Resource Persons (PRI-CBO) for preparation of Poverty Reduction Plans at VO level. In Assam and Tripura, SHG federations have placed their GP2RP in the Gram Sabha to be integrated with GPDP. In UP and Manipur, VOs have prepared Poverty Reduction Plan (PRP) which is the DAY-NRLM plan in the Gram Sabha. In Uttar Pradesh, a total of 80 GPs prepared Village Poverty Reduction Plans were prepared and placed in Gram Sabhas. In Jharkhand, the cadres and SHG members are included in the task force of GPDP.

Key highlights of FY 2018-19:

- **Gram Sabha mobilization and conduct of Gram Sabha:** Gram Sabhas were conducted in all pilot blocks and GPs on 2nd October, 2018 and VOs have taken proactive roles in mobilizing SHG members. A preparatory meeting with the concerned Gram Panchayats and Village Organisation Coordination Committee (VOCC) was conducted before the

Gram Sabha for incorporating the requirements identified by VOs into the Gram Sabha agenda. VOs had placed their entitlement demands in the Gram Sabhas. The main entitlements demanded were: MGNREGS job card, demand for Job, individual household latrine, pensions, PMAY houses and demand for rural electrification. VO members presented their demands in front of Gram Sabhas and submitted the plan to Gram Panchayats in Gram Sabha meetings.

- **Mahila Sabhas:** Jharkhand has conducted Mahila Sabhas in 885 GPs where SHG women came together to identify the local needs – individual to community level and also prioritised the same. They shared Village Poverty Reduction Plan in these Mahila Sabhas before placing the same in the Gram Sabhas.
- **Support to GPDP initiative:** Necessary training was provided to all the facilitators (SHGs) for the preparation of Poverty Reduction Plan and Gram Panchayat

¹Participatory Assessment of Entitlements (PAE) is a SHG level interactive tool that helps in generating awareness on various entitlements and local self-governance systems. Using PAE, the community generates a database on its access to schemes and participation in governance process. This helps the vulnerable SHG households to understand gaps in the entitlement access and triggers in generating collective energy towards planning for accessing them.

²Entitlement Access Plan (EAP) is a target plan prepared by each Village Organisation (VO) to address the gaps in the access to entitlements identified during PAE. Each SHG federation prepares the EAP in a specially convened meeting for the office bearers. This is done through a sensitization activity on how benefits offered under various schemes can improve the quality of life of the community. The plan, which has been prepared under the leadership of SHG network, sets target for each component. Each target has a timeline set for its achievement. The targets are then consolidated at GP level and taken up with line departments.

Development Plan (GPDP) at District and Block Levels and also on GPDP App and Mission Antyodaya App.

- **Bal-Sabha:** 988 SHG members were identified and trained as the Resource Persons for Bal-Sabha (Children's Parliament) in Jharkhand alone. 32 Bal Sabhas have been formed in 2 Pilot blocks and 60 Bal Sabha Resource Persons have been selected in Tripura. They are members of VO's of Social Action Sub-Committees in their respective areas. The resource persons had prepared plans for their respective VOs and GPs regarding orientation of children on social issues, child rights etc. Bal-Sabha has been organized in different GPs of all the 4 districts. Bal Samuhas (Children SHGs) are also forming in Manipur, UP and Assam in selected GPs with an objective of making the village more child-friendly and children awareness on social responsibilities.

- **Innovative Activities undertaken by the VOCC in Jharkhand in 2018-19**

- » Literacy programme -1437 beneficiaries
- » Tracking and re-enrolment of school dropout -56 children
- » Ujjwala gas distribution - 22674 beneficiaries
- » SHG members ensured under PMJJY-21417
- » Opening of new individual bank account -15508
- » PMAY houses- 9073
- » No. of new Job Card ensured - 9251
- » Legal awareness class
- » Bal Sabha programmes

- » Sanitation awareness camps
- » Medical and eye camps
- » Other awareness programmes

- **GP2RP³ training for CBO representatives:** 11,430 SHG members (@2 from each SHG) had received the training on preparation of GP2RP in their respective SHGs. LRG's along with internal mentors had conducted the training at the VO level.

- **Preparation of Village Poverty Reduction Plan:** 178 Village Poverty Reduction Plans have been prepared by concerned VOs in Assam, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh and placed in the Gram Sabha also. In Manipur, VOs identified major entitlements and raised their demands in the Gram Sabha in the project areas.

- **Household level livelihoods planning:** In Manipur during the initial mobilization period, household level livelihoods plan in 2 pilot blocks were prepared. The State Missions are taking up the issues raised in the household level livelihoods plans with the concern line departments and district administration to provide support to poor households in their livelihoods enhancement through convergence. This planning exercise would create a database for the livelihood activities, which the community wants to undertake and also would help in strengthening their Micro Credit Plan.

- **Access to rights and entitlements:** In Jharkhand in pilot areas, under outreach of the welfare scheme, 9246 aged, 4772 widows and 1226 disabled are receiving their pension amount on time. 28389 households of SHG members have received MGNREGS Job Cards and 5.36 lakhs work demand has been generated under MGNREGS. 1790 names were entered in the Job cards through mobilization by Local Resource Group and VOs.

³The Gram Panchayat Poverty Reduction Plan (GP2RP) is a comprehensive demand plan for local development prepared by the SHGs or Village Organisation (VO) and their federations in partnership with the Gram Panchayats.

⁴Local Resource Group (LRG) are locally identified resource persons; active SHG members, trained in aspects of local governance and development schemes, who play the role of anchors in the PRI-CBO convergence process.

- **Capacity Building of PRI Members:** Orientation and exposure visits of GP elected representatives were held during the FY 2018-19 in all the states in the project areas. Apart from this, SRLMs took initiatives in Intensive Blocks to orient elected representatives of GPs on NRLM and areas of convergence including the role of SHG federations in GPDP.

Glimpses of Activities under PRI-CBO Convergence Initiatives



PLE Exercise in Manipur – Machi Block & Keirao-Bitra Block

Participatory Entitlement Exercise going on in Uttar Pradesh



PAE Training in Mizoram



Dream mapping in progress under GP2RP at Matabari Block, Gomati, Tripura



*Bal Sabha in Tripura**Gram Sabha Mobilisation and Participation by SHG Women in Assam**Gram Sabha Participation by SHG Women in Jharkhand**Orientation of VO EC on PRI-CBO Convergence in Uttar Pradesh*

2.1. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) recognizes that every Gram Panchayat (GP) has a key role in the successful implementation of a skill development programme,

especially to enhance the reach of the programme to the poorest households within its jurisdiction. Further, DDU-GKY adopts a village saturation approach for skilling, which requires GPs to generate awareness about the skill development programmes in their Panchayat. The role of GPs is also directly seen in

facilitating mobilization of candidates, creating databases for skill demand and placement, assistance to State Government in conducting the Job Melas and supporting the skill providers in all stages of implementation. In this regard, DDU-GKY allows State Government in conducting the Job Melas and supporting the skill providers in all stages of implementation. In this regard, DDU-GKY allows State Government support cost of Rs. 3.50 lakh per Block per annum for deploying resources at Block level and also allows 1.5% of the Project cost under IEC funding. At a recent PRC, this issue was discussed to identify and deploy Gram Rozgar Sevak (GRS)/ Community Resource Person (CRP)/Job Resource Person at Block level or below with mobilization, counseling and tracking of beneficiaries. The Gram Rozgar Sevak (GRS)/Community Resource Person (CRP)/Job Resource Persons are being paid Rs. 600 per beneficiary for various activities under DDU-GKY.

3. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)

Under PMAY-G, Gram Panchayats have the following role:-

- a) The Gram Panchayats, through Gram Sabhas, as mentioned in Chapter 4 will select, prioritize and finalise the Permanent Wait List of eligible beneficiaries prepared on the basis of SECC-2011, and prepare a list of households not included in the system generated priority list, but otherwise found eligible.
- b) The Gram Panchayats will facilitate orientation of beneficiaries on different aspects of the scheme.
- c) The Gram Panchayats would identify the families who are unable to construct houses on their own and help in getting the houses of these families taken up for construction as a part of the mason training program. In case there are still some beneficiaries left out, the Gram Panchayats shall help to get their house constructed.

- d) The Gram Panchayats will assist in identifying common land available for allotment to the landless beneficiaries.
- e) The Gram Panchayats may facilitate beneficiaries in accessing materials required for construction at reasonable rates and help in identification of trained masons.
- f) The Gram Panchayats would facilitate beneficiaries in availing benefits of other schemes of the Centre and State Government through convergence.
- g) The Gram Panchayats should discuss the progress of the scheme in their scheduled meetings and help resolve the problems being faced by the beneficiaries. The Gram Panchayats should also proactively assist the social audit teams to conduct Social Audit
- h) The Gram Panchayat may assist in identifying the local level functionary to be tagged with each PMAY-G house for ensuring their timely completion.

4. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

As per Para 4.1 of PMGSY Guidelines, the priorities of elected representatives including Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assemblies are expected to be duly taken into account and give full consideration while finalizing District Rural Roads Plan (DRRP) and Core Network. The PMGSY Guidelines stipulate that a copy of the Comprehensive New Connectivity Priority List (CNCPL)/ Comprehensive Upgradation Priority List (CUPL) are to be sent to the concerned Member of Parliament (MP) by the Programme Implementing Units (PIUs) seeking their suggestions for the annual proposals and the MPs are given at least 15 days time to submit their suggestions. Para 6.5 and 6.9 of the Programme Guidelines stipulate that the proposal of Hon'ble Members of Parliament are required to be given full consideration in the District Panchayat during the finalization of annual proposals under PMGSY. In this

regard, Members of Lok Sabha are to be consulted in respect of their Parliamentary Constituencies and Members of Parliament from Rajya Sabha are to be consulted in respect of the district of the State they represent, for which they have been nominated as co-Chairman of the District Vigilance and Monitoring Committee of the Ministry of Rural Development.

As per PMGSY guidelines, a simple, non-formal transect walk shall be organized by the Assistant Engineer at the time of preparation of DPRs. The Panchayat Pradhan, local patwari, the Junior Engineer, Women Panchayati Raj Institution members and representatives of Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) also participate in the transect walk to determine the most suitable alignment, sort out the issues of land availability and to moderate any adverse social and environmental impact, eliciting necessary community participation in the programme. After transect walk, the minutes are placed before the Grama Sabha for its approval.

The State Government while submitting the annual proposal to the Ministry must furnish a certificate providing details of the consultations with the Members of Parliament concerned, details of such proposal(s) received from the Hon'ble Members of Parliament, details of such proposal(s) not included in the annual proposal including the reasons for each non-inclusion. The annual proposal which is not accompanied with aforesaid certificate/details will not be entertained in the Ministry.

Also, with a view to ensure effective participation of Hon'ble Members of Parliament, the following stipulations have been made with regard to laying of foundation stone and inauguration of PMGSY works.

- All elected representatives associated with the programme should be duly invited to the foundation laying and inauguration ceremonies.
- The function should be held in a manner befitting official functions with due regard to protocol requirements, particularly in relation to Hon'ble Union Ministers and Hon'ble Ministers from States; and
- The foundation stone for a PMGSY road should be laid and the road should also be inaugurated by the Hon'ble Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) with the function presided over by the local Hon'ble Minister or other dignitary as per State Protocol.
- While sending new project proposals for consideration, digital photographs of the recent foundation laying ceremony or the inauguration of a road by the concerned Hon'ble MP should invariably be enclosed. In case, the Hon'ble Member of Parliament could not attend any foundation laying or inauguration function, copies of the letters inviting him for foundation or inauguration ceremony should also be appended with the new DPRs.

Further, the Ministry has recently amended the PMGSY guidelines to accord priority to the roads leading to the Gram Panchayats identified by the Members of Parliament under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY).



Chapter - 27

Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (GSA) and Extended Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (E-GSA)

The Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (GSA) implemented from 14th April, 2018 to 5th May 2018, was a unique effort to ensure coverage of all eligible beneficiaries under 7 pro-poor flagship programmes of the Government in 16,850 Villages purposively selected on the basis of their deprivation or on account of being in one of the aspirational districts. Ujjwala for LPG connection, Saubhagya for electricity connection, Ujala for LED bulbs, Mission Indradhanush for immunization, Jan Dhan for Bank accounts, PM Suraksha Bima Yojana for accident insurance, PM Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana for life insurance programmes were brought to the doorstep of the poor in these villages within a fixed time frame. The programs were monitored through an effective monitoring system where a very large number of Central Government officers were also deployed to facilitate the Abhiyan. It was an unique example of cooperative federalism where efforts of Centre, State, and Local Governments working together with Community Organizations like women SHGs and Elected Representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) came to the fore. The frontline workers of all Departments came together and worked with the 6 crore SHG women and 31 lakh Panchayati Raj elected representatives to transform the lives of the poor and their access to public services in a given timeframe.

2. Encouraged by the results of GSA, the Extended Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (EGSA) was launched on 1st June, 2018 and continued till 15th August, 2018. The campaign spread across 48,929 villages of 117 aspirational districts in 28 States on saturation mode.

3. The Gram Swaraj Abhiyan & EGSA was launched with the motto "Sabka Sath, Sabka Gaon, Sabka Vikas" and to

- i) promote social harmony,
- ii) spread awareness about pro-poor initiatives of the government, reach out to poor households to enroll, not only to enroll them but also to obtain their feedback on 7 Centrally Sponsored welfare schemes

4. Structure of Implementation of Abhiyan

4.1 Program Management-Central Level

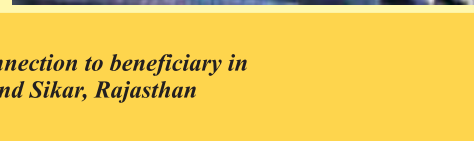
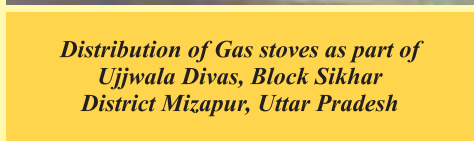
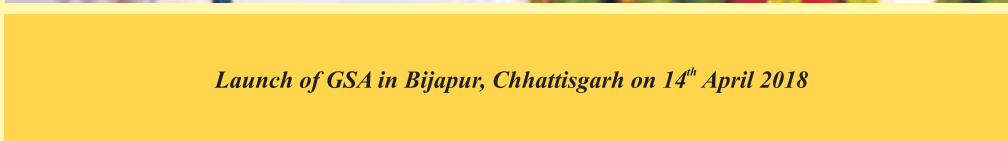
- 1 Central Nodal Officer of the rank of Deputy Secretary/Under Secretary for every 75 Villages in addition to Prabhari Officer deputed in aspirational districts of the level of JS/AS
- The Ministry of Rural Development co-ordinated with GSA and EGSA along with the participating ministries Nodal Officers of the Central level
- Dedicated Portal Management by M/o Rural Development & Panchayati Raj NIC teams

4.2 Program Management- State and District Level

- State Level Coordination by Chief Secretary
- District Level Coordination by District Collector
- Community mobilization—PRIs, SHGs, NYKS

5. Key Challenges faced

- Field-level difficulties: crop-cutting season, elections in a few States
- Poor network connectivity in North-East and interiors of a few States



6. Major Achievement of GSA & EGSA

- 46.27 Lakh LPG Gas connections.
- 29.05 Lakh Household Electricity connections.
- 62.42 Lakh LED Bulbs distribution.
- 73.27 Lakh Jan Dhan Accounts.
- 50.18 Lakh Life Insurance enrolment.
- 84.76 Lakh Accident Insurance enrolment.
- 6.28 Lakh infants and 1.80 Lakh pregnant women vaccinated.

7. Lessons learnt from Gram Swaraj Abhiyan and Extended GSA

- Involvement of 31 lakh PRI representatives and 5 crore Women of SHGs in transforming the lives of the poor and their access to public services in a given time frame
- Feedback leading & policy changes- instead of charging full year premium, irrespective of the date of insurance, the premium was made applicable from the quarter of joining the scheme
- Coordinated action by Central, State and District level facilitates outcomes
- Community connect helps saturation



Village to village distribution of LED bulbs through vans in Anantapur District of Andhra Pradesh

Department of Land Resources

Chapter - 28

Introduction

The main objectives of the Department are: (1) to increase productivity of rainfed/degraded land through the process of integrated watershed management, (2) to support States/UTs for implementation of Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) with the aim to achieve a comprehensive land governance system known as Integrated Land Information Management System and (3) to administer land reforms and other related matters relating to land such as administration of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR), the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP) of 2007, the Registration Act, 1908, etc.

Department of Land Resources (DoLR) has four Divisions which fundamentally discharge the following responsibilities:

1. Watershed Management Division is responsible for implementation of Watershed Development component – Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY), World Bank assisted - National Watershed Management Project (Neeranchal), Inter-departmental and inter-disciplinary coordination in planning and implementation of the Watershed Development Programmes including training, Climate Change and International Cooperation in respect of watershed management etc.

2. Land Regulation Division is responsible for the administration of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, the Registration Act, 1908, State specific Amendments under these Acts and related Land issues, implementation of Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP), issues related to National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 etc.

3. Land Economics Division is responsible for Land Governance and Assessment Framework (LGAF), National Land Use Policy, National Land Reforms Policy, Land Use Planning, Land leasing laws, Land reforms, Land tenures, Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E), Research related studies in connection with Plan formulation and implementation, policy analysis and Education & Communication (IEC) Activities etc.

4. Administration and Coordination Division undertakes Establishment matters, Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS), General Administration including Implementation of e-Office, promotion of Hindi, Training, RTI matters, Parliamentary matters, etc.

The Integrated Finance Division of Ministry of Rural Development undertakes Finalization of Demands for Grants, Budget Estimates/ Revised Estimates and Internal Audit etc.

Chapter - 29

Watershed Management Programme

Overview

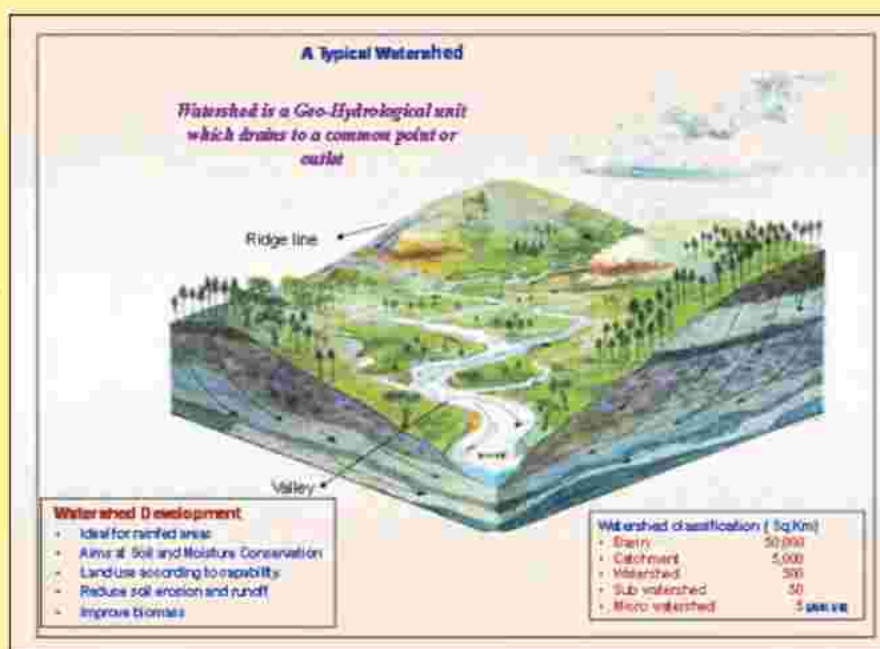
Land and water are two of the most important natural resources. Population pressure, demand on land and water and the increasing degradation of these resources are affecting the stability and resilience of our ecosystem and environment. The expansion of human settlements & infrastructure and intensification of agriculture & allied activities and their expansion into marginal areas & fragile ecosystems, emphasize the need for integrated planning and management of land and water resources.

Out of about 328.73 million ha geographical area of the country, about 140.13 million ha is the net sown area. Of this, about 68.38 million ha (48.80%) is net irrigated and the remaining about 71.75 million ha (51.20%) is rainfed*. In order to address concerns of land degradation and wastelands and enhance productivity in rainfed areas, the Department of Land Resources has been implementing area development programmes on watershed-basis.

A Watershed is a topographically delineated area that is drained by a stream system. It includes physical and hydrological natural resources. Management of a watershed entails the rational utilization of land and water resources for optimum productivity, with minimum hazards to human settlements. Watershed management is the process of guiding and organizing land use and use of other natural resources in a watershed. Embedded in this approach is the recognition of the inter-relationships between land use, soil and water conservation and the linkages

between uplands and downstream areas. Watershed development is a multi-disciplinary field for sustainable natural resource management.

Forests and water bodies are natural sinks for greenhouse gases. Therefore, watershed development activities also contribute towards mitigation of menace of global warming.



[*Source: Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2017(provisional): Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare]

2. Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC- PMKSY)

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) was launched in 2015-16 by amalgamating ongoing Schemes of three Ministries viz. (1) Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) of the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development &

Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR), (2) Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) of the Department of Land Resources (DoLR), Ministry of Rural Development, and (3) the Micro Irrigation component of On Farm Water Management (OFWM) of National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) of the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC & FW), Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare.

Under the erstwhile IWMP, 8214 watershed development projects were sanctioned in 28 States (except Goa) during the period 2009-10 to 2014-15 covering an area of about 39.07 million hectare, principally for the development of rainfed portions of net cultivated area and culturable wastelands. This scheme is not operational in the State of Goa and Union Territories. The activities undertaken, inter alia, include ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rainwater harvesting, nursery raising, afforestation, horticulture, pasture development, livelihoods for assetless persons, etc. In 2015-16, the IWMP was amalgamated as the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY). No further watershed development projects have been sanctioned from 2015-16 onwards. At present, the principal emphasis is on qualitative and timely implementation and completion of the ongoing watershed development projects.

3. Main features of WDC-PMKSY

- (i) **Phased implementation:** The implementation is distributed over three broad phases. The **Preparatory Phase** (1 to 2 years) involves preparation of DPR, Entry Point Activities and Institution & Capacity Building. The **Works Phase** (2 to 3 years) involves Watershed Development Works, Livelihood Activities for assetless persons and Production Systems & Micro Enterprises. The **Consolidation and Withdrawal Phase** (1 to 2 years) involves winding up of activities and handing over of assets to the local body.
- (ii) **Cost Sharing:** The cost norm is Rs. 15,000/- per ha for hilly & difficult area, Rs. 12,000/- per ha for other areas and upto Rs. 15,000 per ha for watershed projects in Integrated Action Plan (IAP) Districts. The funding pattern under the scheme was in the ratio of 90:10 between the Centre and States upto 31.03.2015. From 2015-16, the funding pattern between the Centre and States is 60:40, with the funding pattern in the North Eastern Region States and the Hilly States of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand continuing to be 90:10. The projects under the programme consist of a cluster of micro-watersheds of about 5000 ha in rainfed / degraded areas having no assured irrigation. Dedicated institutions are provided at Centre, State and District levels for implementation of the programme.
- (iii) **Institutional set up for implementation**
 - (a) **Ministry Level:** The Department of Land Resources has an institutional mechanism in the form of a multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary Steering Committee for effective and professional management of watershed projects. It is chaired by the Secretary, DoLR with members from the NITI Aayog, Ministry of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Department of Rural Development, Central Ground Water Board, NABARD, technical experts from different scientific institutions such as International Crop Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Central Research Institute for Dry land Agriculture (CRIDA), National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), National Institute for Agriculture Extension Management

(MANAGE), NIC, National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD & PR), nominated experts in watershed management and members from State Governments.

- (b) **State Level:** A State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) with professional expertise is the dedicated institution for implementation of WDC - PMKSY in the State.
- (c) **District Level:** Watershed Cell-cum-Data Centre (WCDC) is the District level institution to supervise and coordinate WDC - PMKSY projects in the District. WCDC is set up in DRDA/ Zilla Parishad / District Level Implementing Agency/Department as per the wisdom of the State Governments.
- (d) **Project Level:** Project implementation is supervised by the Project Implementing Agency (PIA). As per the Common Guidelines for Watershed

Projects, 2008 (Revised in 2011) Government and Non-Government agencies and Panchayats may be selected by the States to function as PIAs. Each PIA is to have a Watershed Development Team (WDT) comprising of 3 to 4 technical experts.

- (e) **Village Level:** Watershed Committee (WC) is constituted by the Gram Sabha for implementation of the project at field level. It comprises of at least 10 members, half of whom are representatives of Self Help Groups (SHGs) and User Groups (UGs), SC/STs, women and landless. One member from the WDT is also represented in the WC.
- (iv) **Flexi Cost Norms:** Various components were allocated a percentage of the total per hectare cost of the project under the Common Guidelines which was subsequently revised to have a provision of Flexi funds upto 25% as shown in the **Table 1** given below:

Table-1

(% of total project cost)

Component	Cost norms as per Common Guidelines	Revised Cost Norms (with use of Flexi Funds)
- Administrative costs	10	7.5
- Monitoring	1	0.75
- Evaluation	1	0.75
Preparatory phase, including:		
- Entry point activities	4	3
- Institution and capacity building	5	3.75
- Detailed Project Report (DPR)	1	0.75
Watershed Works Phase:		
- Watershed development works	56	42
- Livelihood activities for the asset less persons	9	6.75
- Production system and micro enterprises	10	7.5
Consolidation phase	3	2.25
Flexi-Funds	0	25.0
Total	100	100

4. Implementation Status

- (i) **Sanction:** 8214 watershed development projects were sanctioned during 2009-10 to 2014-15 in 28 States involving an area of about 39.07 million ha. Since inception of the scheme, an amount of Rs. 17464.11 crore has been released to the States as Central share. State-wise details of projects sanctioned, area covered and Central share released during 2009-10 to 2018-19 are given at *Annexure XVIII*.
- (ii) **Transfer of projects:** On performance review of the scheme, 345 uninitiated projects in the preparatory phase in which (a) no expenditure

has been incurred and (b) no committed liability has been created have been transferred to the respective States on 08.02.2018. Further, 1487 projects in preparatory phase have also been transferred to the States on 01.08.2018, for the States to take them up from their own budget.

- (iii) **Completion:** As on 31.03.2019, a total of 2364 projects in 18 States have been reported to be closed /completed. State-wise status of closure / completion of WDC-PMKSY projects is given in *Annexure XIX*.

- (iv) **Physical Progress:** The progress on major parameters in the last three years and current year is given in **Table 2** below:

Table-2

Indicators / Parameters	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
No. of Water Harvesting Structures	1,05,237	1,55,045	1,37,513	81,079	4,78,874
Additional Area brought under protective Irrigation (ha)	2,46,805	3,06,900	2,87,465	2,56,843	10,98,013
No. of Farmers Benefited	5,07,949	5,19,482	4,73,173	6,51,971	21,52,575

- (v) **Financial Progress:**

- (a) The year-wise budgetary allocation and funds released in the last three years are given in **Table 3** below:

Table-3

(Rs in crore)

Year	RE	Funds released	% of RE released
2015-16	1530.00	1527.39	99.83
2016-17	1495.00	1494.92	99.99
2017-18	1700.00	1699.40	99.96
2018-19	1826.00	1791.50	98.11

- (b) It is significant that (since 2009-10) compared to the expenditure of Rs 22285.90 crore from project funds (Central and State share and miscellaneous interest), Rs 4495.10

crore (20.17 %) has been additionally sourced upto 2017-18 by converging implementation of pertinent Central and State schemes in the watershed project areas.

- (c) State-wise details of number of sanctioned projects, area covered by the projects, total project cost, Central share released, expenditure from project funds (Central share plus State share plus miscellaneous interest) and additional expenditure through convergence are given at *Annexure XX*.
- (vi) **Monitoring:** A geo-spatial portal **SRISHTI** has been developed in the year 2015 with the assistance of National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) for monitoring the progress of the projects. Geo-coded and time-stamped photographs on near real-time basis are uploaded on SRISHTI portal using a mobile application DRISHTI specifically developed for the purpose. 9.85 lakh photographs have been uploaded by the States on the portal till 31.12.2018. Shortcomings as evidenced are appropriately taken up on a continuing basis by the project implementers.
- (vii) **Closure Protocol:** As a systemic improvement, a protocol on formal completion and closure of WDC-PMKSY projects has been formulated by the Department of Land Resources in consultation with Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation and NITI Aayog. The protocol inter alia envisages to ensure (i) the due completion of unfinished works (if any), (ii) maintenance, (iii) security and (iv) sustainability of the watershed development projects. It also includes (v) an apt, quick and low-cost / cost-effective end-line evaluation of the project or a group of projects within the approved cost norm for M&E component.

Before the projects are formally treated as closed by the Department of Land Resources, the completion and closure protocol has to be duly adopted by the States in respect of the projects administratively reported to have been completed. All States have been accordingly requested. With the adoption of the

strategies of (i) optimal utilization of available resources, (ii) convergence and (iii) prioritization, as well as (i) accountability and (ii) real-time monitoring, administrative reports of completion of projects are now being continuously received.

- (viii) **Digital Payment:** Public Financial Management System (PFMS) is being implemented w.e.f 2015-16. Chairmen of SLNAs of all States were requested that (a) cent per cent transfer of funds from SLNA to Watershed Cell cum Data Centre (WCDC), WCDC to Project Implementation Agency (PIA) and Watershed Committees (WC) may be ensured through PFMS and (b) payment for goods, services, labour, etc. at all levels i.e SLNA, WCDC, PIA and WC may be made through PFMS wherever feasible. They were also requested that digital modes of transactions may be proactively adopted wherever feasible, and that the public are concurrently made aware, encouraged and motivated for adopting digital transactions. 26 out of 28 States have adopted the PFMS platform. Andhra Pradesh and Telangana use their own Electronic Fund Management System (EFMS) as adopted by the two State Government.

- (ix) **World Bank Assisted Neeranchal National Watershed Management Project (WB-NWMP) "Neeranchal"**

National Watershed Management Project (Neeranchal), sanctioned in 2015-16, is meant to provide support to WDC-PMKSY through technical assistance to improve incremental conservation outcomes and agricultural yields for communities in selected sites, and adoption of more effective processes and technologies in participating states.

The project is being implemented with focused effort on 18 selected districts in 9 States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, and Telangana. The experiences gained and innovations developed will feed into the implementation of the

WDC-PMKSY in all the 28 States (except Goa) of the country where watershed development projects are under implementation. The Neeranchal project will also strengthen key National and State institutions that currently implement WDC-PMKSY including the Department of Land Resources at the National level, the State Level Nodal agencies and field staff for watershed development at the State / ground level. National level partner agencies and various State level institutions will also benefit from improved coordination of research and more effective approaches for technology transfer to communities and farmers.

The total outlay of the project is Rs 2142.3 crore (\$ 357 million) out of which 50% amount will be provided as long-term loan by the World Bank.

During 2016-17, against the RE of Rs 55 crore, an amount of Rs. 21.96 crore was released for implementation of the project. RE for 2017-18 is Rs 22 crore out of which Rs.16.50 crore is for the States. The release in 2017-18 as on 31.03.2018 is Rs 4.26 crore.

National Institute of Hydrology (NIH) has been engaged as an Implementing Partner through Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) entered on 10-11-2016 for providing a Decision Support System for Hydrology to the States and developing the capacity of ground level staff for its implementation.

Forest Research Institute (FRI) has been engaged as Capacity Building Support Agency (CBSA) through an MoU entered on 27-12-2017 for providing training and capacity building in the States (where the actual implementation takes place).

Implementation Support Mission was mounted by World Bank from 19-02-2018 to 02-03-2018 for reviewing certain project design issues, operational restructuring for qualitative and outcome-oriented implementation of the project. Pursuant to the consultations with the States & DoLR, World Bank sent the aide memoire on 02-05-2018 to the department

comprising of revised provisions to restructure the project and accordingly a note for restructuring of the Project was sent to Department of Economic Affairs on 13-06-2018 for their approval and taking up the matter with World Bank.

Present Status:

World Bank insisted on certain pre-conditions to be fulfilled by DoLR before restructuring proposal could be considered by them. All the action points except engagement of PMC were fulfilled and the same was acknowledged by the World Bank. However, the World Bank refused to extend the time limit for setting up of PMC and consequently issued the suspension on disbursement. DoLR took up the matter with DEA and a meeting was organized with World Bank on 13-03-2019. The decisions taken in the meeting and conveyed to DoLR by the DEA vide their OM No. 7/2/2012-FB.VII dated 18.03.2019 are reproduced below:

- a. The DoLR would send a report to DEA of the savings and request for cancellation of the remaining undisbursed IDA balance to allow for the cancelled amount to be recommitted to the new and enhanced operation in FY 2020 in accordance with the IDA recommitment policy.
- b. World Bank would lift the suspension to allow disbursement to proceed and for ongoing activities to be completed and reimbursement of eligible expenditure incurred by DoLR and participating States. Disbursement would be allowed upto 30-06-2019.
- c. World Bank would initiate the dialogue with DoLR and participating States on the contours and design of the new project including provisions for retroactive financing.

Accordingly, DoLR is in the process of taking necessary action on the above decisions.

Photographs of Some of the activities under WDC-PMKSY



*Water Harvesting at Lumpthong, KYRTEM W/S, West Jaintia Hills IWMP-VI
N 25° 40.367 / E 92° 13.675'*



*Activity – MPT Project – IWMP – III / 2010-11
Distt. – Rajsamand, Block - Rajsamand*



Checkdam-III, PMKSY-III Batch, 2016-17, Ballalasangam, Hosadurga Taluk, Chitradurga Dist

Latitude: 13°41'40"

Longitude: 76°17'01"

Estimate Cost : Rs:499900/-



IWMP – IX / 2012-2013, Thodupuzha Block, Idukki – Bund construction with Coir Geo Textiles



Before



After

1. Name of Project & PIA
2. Activity & Date of Photograph
3. Location
4. Amount
5. Specification
6. GPS Co-ordinates

- : Mamit-II/2010-11 (S& WC, Mamit)
- : Masonry Checkdam - 3 layers (4th Nov. 2016)
- : Rawpuichhip
- : Rs. 1.6875 Lakh
- : 20×5×2 feet, 12×4×2 feet & 12×4×2 feet
- : 23°47.28 -N 92°33.59-E



Nalabund-II PMKSY-VI Batch, 2016-17, Vengalapura , Hosadurga Taluk. Chitradurga Dist
Latitude: 13° 38' 29'' Longitude: 76° 28' 01'' Estimate Cost: Rs: 480000 /-



Activity - Nadi
Project - IWMP-6/2010-11
Block- Kekdi
Distt. - Ajmer

Chapter - 30

Land Regulation and Land Economics

I. The Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP)**1. Overview**

- (i) The National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP), approved in 2008 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, has since been revamped as the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) as a Central Sector Scheme with cent per cent Central funding with effect from 01st April 2016. The DILRMP presently attempts to build upon the commonalities that exist in the arena of land records in the various States to develop an appropriate integrated land information management system across the country, on which the different States can also add State-specific needs as they may deem relevant and appropriate.

- (ii) The following are the existing components of the programme:

- (a) Computerization of land records; (b) Survey / resurvey and updating of the survey & settlement records (only ongoing activities); (c) Computerization of Registration; (d) Modern record rooms / land records management centres at tehsil / taluk / circle / block level; (e) Training & capacity building; (f) Core GIS; (g) Legal changes; (h) Programme management.

- (iii) These components in effect translate into cogent activities, inter alia as:

- (a) computerization of record of rights; (b) digitization of cadastral maps; (c) integration of record of rights (textual) and cadastral maps (spatial); (d) survey / re-

survey; (e) modern record rooms; (f) data centres at state level; (g) connectivity between revenue offices; (h) computerization of registration; connectivity between sub-registrar offices and tehsils; and (i) integration of registration and land records.

- (iv) The ambit of the Programme has been extended with the support of State/UT Governments to include integration of Aadhaar number with the land record database if the Aadhaar number of the landholder is available (while strictly adhering to statutory requirements and judicial pronouncements).

- (v) The Department is accordingly endeavouring to develop an integrated land information management system under the aegis of the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme, which will provide online single-window at-a-glance access to all available, relevant information to give a fair comprehensive position of any plot of land in question to the landowner, concerned officers / agencies and interested persons / entrepreneurs, etc. This will inter alia improve real-time information on land; optimize use of land resources; benefit both landowners & prospectors; assist in policy & planning; reduce land disputes; and check fraudulent / benami transactions.

2. Implementation Status

Present Status: DILRMP is now continued till the year 2019-20 and Revised Guidelines 2018-19 were issued to all the States/UTs.

- (i) **Sanctions:** As on 31.03.2019, one or more

component has been sanctioned in 528 districts out of the 723 districts involving central assistance of Rs. 1451.97 crores so far.

- (ii) **Physical Progress:** The physical progress in respect of 36 States/UTs under the Programme as on 31.03.2019 is given in the **Table 4** below:

Table-4

(States / UTs)

Name of the Component	Completed	Ongoing
Computerisation of Land Records	23	09
Computerisation of Registration	22	09
Integration of Land Records and Registration	14	07
Integration of Cadastral Maps with Records of Rights	5	15

- (iii) **Financial Progress:** The year wise budgetary allocations and funds released in the last three years are given in the **Table 5** below:

Table-5

(Rs in crore)

Year	RE	Funds Released (expenditure)	%age Release
2016-17	140.64	138.53	98.49
2017-18	100.00	97.74	97.74
2018-19	145.00	68.09	47.00

The State/UT-wise position is given in **Annexure XXI**.

3. Monitoring

A Central online MIS Portal has been created in order to track physical and financial progress under the programme. The data on this portal is fed by the States / UTs and by the Department of Land Resources in respect of their respective responsibilities and actions. A dashboard has been created with the assistance of NIC to reflect the updated physical and financial progress of the various components on real time basis.

4. Capacity Building

The DILRMP is a technology driven programme involving application of diverse sets of technologies for the four major components of (a) computerization of land records including digitization of maps and integration of textual and spatial data, (b) survey/re-survey using modern technology such as Total Stations (TSs), Global Positioning System (GPS), Aerial Photography, High Resolutions Satellite Imagery

(HRSD), etc., (c) computerisation of the registration system and (d) inter-connectivity between the registration and land records maintenance system as well as inter-connectivity amongst the revenue offices. Training and capacity building activities, therefore, become very important for effective and efficient implementation of the programme, and the same are being taken up on priority under the programme.

With a view to imparting comprehensive training to the Revenue, Survey, Registration and other officials involved in implementation of the DILRMP, funds are being provided to the States/UTs for creation of DILRMP Cells at their Administrative Training Institutes and /or the Survey/Revenue/Patwari Training Institutes. So far, 37 DILRMP Cells have been sanctioned in 30 States/UTs. Funds are also being released to the NIC, the Survey of India and the National Remote Sensing Centre for conducting training programmes for field revenue functionaries, supervisory heads of departments and policy-level officers.

The implementation of this programme is a complex, sensitive and voluminous work, involving cumbersome and time-consuming processes. Gestation period of completion of the various activities / components of this programme is relatively longer as compared to other schemes. Substantial progress has now been achieved in the basic requirements of inter alia computerization of Record of Rights (RoRs), computerization of Registration, connectivity between Sub-Registrar Offices and Tehsils, integration of Registration and Land Records, etc.

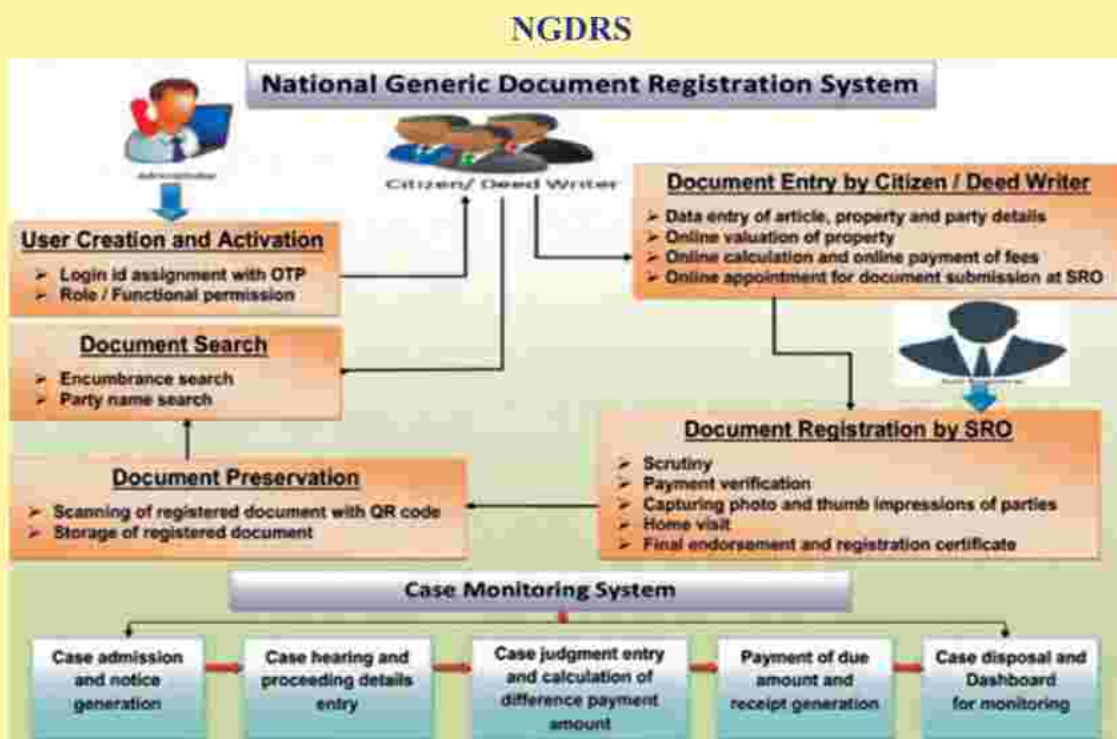
5. Consent-based Aadhaar authentication

As a step for prevention / identification of benami/fraudulent transactions and per se for simplifying and quickening the registration process, all States/UTs were requested to promote the use of consent-based Aadhaar authentication for Registration under the provisions of the Registration Act, 1908.

6. National Generic Document Registration System (NGDRS)

Deeming it to be the need of the time for the

country in the arena of registration of documents and deeds, and to aptly address the diversity prevailing across the States on account of languages, processes, formulae and formats, the Department has developed and field tested a National Generic Document Registration System (NGDRS) through NIC/NICSI under the broad aegis of 'computerization of registration' component of the DILRMP to include requirements of all the States. Till date four States and one UT (Punjab, Manipur, Jharkhand, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Goa) have successfully implemented this programme. The Department is endeavouring to facilitate all States towards this generic customizable software. Though the advantages of a generic customizable software for all States are albeit self-evident, it may be succinctly said that country-wide uniformity in computerized registration will enable 'anywhere access' to data and information (including consolidated country-wise reports etc.) to both enforcement and regulatory agencies as well as the common man.





Launch of NGDRS in Andaman & Nicobar Islands by Hon'ble Minister and Hon'ble Minister of State on 28th June 2018 through video-conferencing



Launch of NGDRS in Manipur on 13.07.2018



Launch of NGDRS in Jharkhand on 24.10.2018



Secretary, Department of Land Resources addressing Regional Review Meeting on 06th September 2018

II. Acts administered by the Department

The Department administers two Acts:

- (A) **The Registration Act, 1908** – An Act to consolidate the enactments relating to the Registration of Documents.
- (B) **The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Concurrent List)** – An Act to ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-

government and Gram Sabhas established under the Constitution, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialisation, development of essential infrastructure facilities and urbanization with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families and provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition and make adequate provisions

for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement and for ensuring that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

III. Land Use Planning and Management Project

An Implementation Agreement for Land Use Planning and Management Project was signed between DoLR and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH on 07th October 2015 with focus on the following four key activities in two pilot States viz. (a) **Odisha** and (b) **Tamil Nadu**:

1. Development of land use policies,
 2. Development of spatial land use planning norms (instruments/tools/framework and guiding documents),
 3. Human Capacity Development (HCD) and
 4. Organizational and institutional development
- (ii) In pursuance of the above agreement, notes of Co-operation with the Government of Odisha and Government of Tamil Nadu were signed by the GIZ. State-level Steering Committees and working groups have been constituted in both States.
- (iii) Ganjam district for district level plan and Hinjilicut municipality at local level in Odisha and 'Coimbatore Region' (comprising the districts Coimbatore, Erode, Nilgiris and Tiruppur) for regional level plan and the districts of Coimbatore, Erode, Nilgiris and Tiruppur for sub-regional level plans in Tamil Nadu have been selected by the States for the pilot demonstration projects.

(iv) The baseline and the proposed draft Regional Spatial Plan for Ganjam District is under consideration of Govt. of Odisha. A draft Local Plan for Hinjilicut in Odisha linking it to Regional Plan for Ganjam District is under preparation. Nodal government training institutes and resources/experts from academia and administration etc. for Human Capacity Development have been identified in consultation with the States Governments and trainings are in process. The proposed draft Regional Spatial Plan for Coimbatore Region and Sub-Regional Plans for the four districts are also finalised for Tamil Nadu.

(v) Work relating to (i) drafting of state land use policies highlighting the importance of regional land use planning, sectoral interactions etc., (ii) the draft Manual for regional planning comprising of mapping system, zoning regulations, planning processes and land use standards and Governance Institutional Framework are in advance stage in both the states. Originally, the project period was three years, however, due to the teething problems arising out of the uniqueness of this project, the pace of implementation could pick up only in the later part of this period. Therefore, a Supplementary Agreement has been signed on 18.07.2018 to extend the project upto May 2019 on Cost Neutral basis.

Chapter - 31

Administrative Matters and Other Initiatives

1. Swachhta

All States / UTs were requested for taking up Swachhta on a continuing basis in (i) all Revenue and Registration Offices and (ii) all Watershed Development Projects. In specific reference to the Swachhta Pakhwada from 1st to 15th October 2018, Swachhta activities were undertaken in an intensive and focussed manner in the watershed project areas through watershed development Committees, Revenue and Registration Offices in various States. This is one of the regular agenda items taken up with the States.

2. GeM

Government e-marketplace (GeM) portal is being extensively used by the Department for procurement of stationery, computers and IT items, consumables, drinking water, hiring and outsourcing of manpower for Data Entry Services, Security Services, Multi Tasking Services and House-keeping services, etc.

3. Representation of SCs, STs, OBCs & Persons with Disabilities in Department of Land Resources

This Department receives human resource for discharging its responsibilities through the Department of Personnel and Training. The representation of SCs, STs and OBCs in Department of Land Resources is given in *Annexure XXII* and that of Persons with Disabilities in Department of Land Resources is given in *Annexure XXIII*.

4. Progressive use of Hindi

During the year under review, efforts were made to promote the use of Hindi in this Department and

ensure implementation of the provisions of the Official Language Act, 1963 and Rules framed there under as well as other instructions issued by the Department of Official Language on the subject from time to time. This Department has an Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC) constituted under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (A&C) to monitor the progressive use of Hindi. The provisions of Section 3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963 regarding bilingual issue of certain documents are being complied with.

As mark of adoption of Hindi as official language by Union Govt. on 14 Sep, 1949, Hindi Diwas was celebrated on 14th September, 2018 and Hindi fortnight was organized from 14th to 28th September, 2018. During the Hindi fortnight various competitions were held namely; 1. Noting and Drafting in Hindi, 2. Essay Writing In Hindi, 3. Knowledge of General Hindi, 4. Hindi Dictation for MTS only and 5. Hindi Dictation for Hindi and non-Hindi speaking officers and employees. A large number of officers and employees of the Department participated in the above competitions. Eighteen participants won prizes in different categories and they were given away cash prizes.

With a view to sensitize officials of the Department about the importance of Hindi Language and the provisions of Official Languages Act, 1963, two workshops i.e. one on the subject 'Importance of Hindi Language in the implementation of Government programmes and schemes', and another on the subjects 'Official Language Policy and its implementation' and 'Solution to practical problems in Hindi noting and drafting' were held on 09th August, 2018 and 06th March, 2019 respectively. Participants were directed to make more and more correspondence originally in Official Language while preparing notes and drafts. To facilitate the officers and employees of the Department to do their

work originally in Hindi, 'Indic' hindi typing software has been installed on their computers.

Apart from implementing various provisions of Official language Act & Rules in the Department, Hindi section also translated the important documents such as press releases, Parliament questions and Assurances etc. in a time bound manner. Hindi translation of voluminous and important documents like Ease of Doing Business - Property Registration, DILRMP

Guidelines, Power Point Presentation on NGDRS, Brief notes on WDC-PMKSY and DILRMP, Status notes on the progress of schemes implemented in the States / UTs, matters pertaining to Parliamentary Standing Committees, Action Taken Reports, list of points for study visit of the Standing Committee on Rural Development, Notes on the achievements under PMKSY-WDC and DILRMP etc was also made available.

ANNEXURES

Annexure-I

Ministry of Rural Development

B.E. 2019-2020

(Rs.in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	B.E. 2019-2020
1	2	3
1	Department of Rural Development	117647.19
2	Department of Land Resources	2227.24
	Total :	119874.43

Department of Rural Development

B.E. 2019-2020

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	(Rs. in Crores) B.E. 2019-2020
1	2	3
	Revenue Section	
A. Centrally Sponsored Schemes		
1	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	60000.00
2	National Rural Livelihood Mission-Aajeevika	9024.00
3	Housing for All: Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Grameen	19000.00
4	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	19000.00
5	National Social Assistance Programme	9200.00
6	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission	800.00
B. Central Sector schemes		
1	Grants to National Institute of Rural Development	100.00
2	Assistance to C.A.P.A.R.T.	24.00
3	Management support to RD Programmes and strengthening district planning process	350.62
4	SECC Survey	1.00
C. Establishemt Expenditure of the Centre		
1	Non Scheme(Sectt.)	47.57
	Total (A+B+C)	117547.19
Capital Section		
1	Grameen Vikas Bhawan	100.00
	Total (Revenue +Capital) (RD)	117647.19

Department of Land Resources**B.E. 2019-2020****(Rs.in Crores)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	B.E. 2019-2020
1	2	3
1	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana(WDC-PMKSY)	2066.00
2	Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme (DILRMP)	150.00
3	Non Scheme(Sectt.)	11.24
	Total - Land Resources	2227.24

Ministry of Rural Development

Outlays for 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20

(Rs. In crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Outlays 2017-2018		Outlays 2018-2019		Outlays 2019-2020
		B.E.	R.E.	B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Department of Rural Development	105447.88	109042.45	112403.92	112403.92	117647.19
2	Department of Land Resources	2310.36	1831.89	2511.40	1996.10	2227.24
	Total :	107758.24	110874.34	114915.32	114400.02	119874.43

Department of Rural Development

Outlays for 2017-2018, 2018-2019 and 2019-2020

(Rs. In crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Outlays 2017-2018		Outlays 2018-2019		Outlays 2019-2020
		B.E.	R.E.	B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	48000.00	55000.00	55000.00	61084.09	60000.00
2	National Rural Livelihood Mission- Aajeevika	4500.00	4350.00	5750.00	5783.50	9024.00
3	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Grameen	23000.00	23000.00	21000.00	19900.00	19000.00
4	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	19000.00	16900.00	19000.00	15500.00	19000.00
5	Grants to National Institute of Rural Development	50.00	50.00	75.00	75.00	100.00
6	Assistance to C.A.P.A.R.T.	20.00	20.00	24.00	17.60	24.00
7	Management support to RD Programmes and strengthening district planning process	250.00	250.00	254.40	254.40	350.62
8	SECC Survey	80.18	80.18	75.70	386.95	1.00
9	National Social Assistance Programme	9500.00	8744.57	9975.00	8900.39	9200.00
10	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission	1000.00	600.00	1200.00	451.03	800.00
11	Grameen Vikas Bhawan	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	100.00
12	Non Scheme(Sectt.)	42.45	42.45	44.57	45.71	47.57
	Total (Plan) (RD)	105447.88	109042.45	112403.92	112403.92	117647.19

Department of Land Resources

Outlays for 2017-2018, 2018-2019 and 2019-2020

(Rs. In crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Outlays 2017-2018		Outlays 2018-2019		Outlays 2019-2020
		B.E.	R.E.	B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (WDC -PMKSY)	2150.47	1722.00	2251.00	1841.00	2066.00
2	Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme (DILRMP)	150.00	100.00	250.00	145.00	150.00
3	Non Plan/Non Scheme	9.89	9.89	10.40	10.10	11.24
	Total - Land Resources	2310.36	1831.89	2511.40	1996.10	2227.24

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
Employment generated during FY 2018-19

(In lakh)

Sl No	States	HHs issued job cards	HHs provided employment	Persondays generated					HHs completed 100 days of employment
				SCs	STs	Others	Total	Women	
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	88.30	42.20	525.42	248.09	1672.36	2445.88	1464.24	8.10
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2.25	1.60	0.06	62.22	6.41	68.70	26.58	0.00
3	ASSAM	45.45	17.46	27.43	107.19	399.64	534.25	219.51	0.19
4	BIHAR	153.97	29.26	244.26	19.13	971.03	1234.42	638.89	0.25
5	CHHATTISGARH	37.59	24.43	133.75	508.36	743.96	1386.07	693.74	4.28
6	GOA	0.33	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.11	0.00
7	GUJARAT	36.86	9.11	24.83	163.26	231.53	419.62	186.86	0.34
8	HARYANA	9.26	2.31	35.51	0.01	42.38	77.90	38.99	0.04
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	12.34	5.54	78.35	24.30	182.55	285.20	180.42	0.70
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	12.00	6.56	13.42	56.04	301.84	371.31	111.20	0.38
11	JHARKHAND	42.64	12.73	60.21	143.17	333.28	536.66	210.45	0.26
12	KARNATAKA	59.10	21.10	161.75	100.48	784.11	1046.33	508.34	2.12
13	KERALA	34.90	14.78	154.88	54.15	766.24	975.26	881.70	4.42
14	MADHYA PRADESH	67.90	39.19	330.64	696.16	1003.17	2029.97	741.78	0.77
15	MAHARASHTRA	84.33	17.93	89.20	168.88	587.92	846.01	379.59	1.92
16	MANIPUR	5.64	5.13	3.70	46.85	66.84	117.39	55.66	0.00
17	MEGHALAYA	5.56	4.75	1.86	317.44	22.86	342.15	171.61	1.61
18	MIZORAM	1.94	1.96	0.04	179.92	1.26	181.22	65.16	0.82
19	NAGALAND	4.33	3.86	1.05	126.85	5.02	132.92	41.95	0.00
20	ODISHA	64.18	21.50	133.92	294.60	402.35	830.87	348.87	0.47
21	PUNJAB	15.66	6.75	150.02	0.07	54.38	204.47	124.18	0.07
22	RAJASTHAN	100.15	51.65	611.39	653.03	1677.94	2942.36	1944.07	5.88
23	SIKKIM	0.82	0.62	1.42	12.38	19.70	33.50	17.06	0.05
24	TAMIL NADU	81.05	55.92	690.84	36.18	1849.95	2576.97	2200.67	2.60
25	TELANGANA	54.45	25.21	263.52	203.93	708.85	1176.30	738.78	2.27
26	TRIPURA	6.22	5.49	39.70	125.42	87.97	253.09	116.90	0.15
27	UTTAR PRADESH	158.22	50.59	659.86	20.41	1446.49	2126.76	749.99	0.72
28	UTTARAKHAND	10.52	4.89	37.51	8.51	175.80	221.83	122.33	0.26
29	WEST BENGAL	117.75	43.93	1064.29	285.57	2034.87	3384.73	1628.05	13.38
30	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	0.34	0.06	0.00	0.00	1.94	1.94	1.23	0.00
31	LAKSHADWEEP	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.04	0.00
32	PUDUCHERRY	0.65	0.33	2.32	0.01	4.32	6.65	5.82	0.00
	Total	1314.77	526.85	5541.18	4662.76	16587.01	26790.95	14614.76	52.04

Annexure-IV

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
Financial Progress during FY 2018-19

(in lakh)

Sl No	State	Actual Expenditure			Other Expenditure	Total Actual Exp
		Unskilled Wage	Material	Admin		
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	485176.17	303447.90	39523.92	0.00	828147.99
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	12744.13	7595.62	974.65	0.13	21314.53
3	ASSAM	99896.81	30934.93	3011.48	2.47	133845.69
4	BIHAR	215384.98	92422.80	12635.87	11.08	320454.73
5	CHHATTISGARH	226710.65	64830.03	13558.35	0.00	305099.03
6	GOA	21.53	4.92	0.41	0.00	26.86
7	GUJARAT	71308.47	34597.77	3662.54	8.29	109577.07
8	HARYANA	22369.33	12897.90	1278.95	0.92	36547.10
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	52731.82	28117.05	4094.95	4.24	84948.06
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	55019.50	26290.02	4904.70	0.01	86214.23
11	JHARKHAND	90370.99	54550.42	7211.04	2.47	152134.92
12	KARNATAKA	232540.57	117835.01	10087.23	14.35	360477.16
13	KERALA	267238.80	24864.87	6201.23	8.90	298313.80
14	MADHYA PRADESH	340919.46	173288.30	26114.41	63.74	540385.91
15	MAHARASHTRA	164715.30	64601.91	9552.20	53.76	238923.17
16	MANIPUR	17371.64	10284.47	1205.81	0.00	28861.92
17	MEGHALAYA	62449.19	25397.14	3487.85	0.00	91334.18
18	MIZORAM	44640.28	2667.74	1995.79	0.00	49303.81
19	NAGALAND	15002.04	8490.16	861.25	0.00	24353.45
20	ODISHA	148512.40	74338.03	8714.90	0.75	231566.08
21	PUNJAB	46644.51	17115.53	3216.43	3.83	66980.30
22	RAJASTHAN	388599.80	152435.17	27127.69	25.90	568188.56
23	SIKKIM	6237.65	2661.18	503.07	0.20	9402.10
24	TAMIL NADU	431276.64	121841.89	23527.55	0.24	576646.32
25	TELANGANA	175934.77	116325.64	26247.78	0.00	318508.19
26	TRIPURA	42068.20	7959.57	5502.12	0.10	55529.99
27	UTTAR PRADESH	376956.55	176105.82	30164.18	0.00	583226.55
28	UTTARAKHAND	39766.62	20803.72	2751.45	0.52	63322.31
29	WEST BENGAL	579583.93	173637.74	19533.34	179.95	772934.96
30	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	428.41	10.32	127.70	0.00	566.43
31	LAKSHADWEEP	19.80	1.21	3.21	0.00	24.22
32	PUDUCHERRY	1274.30	146.78	152.07	0.00	1573.15
	Total	4713915.24	1946501.56	297934.12	381.85	6958732.77

Annexure-V
**Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)
Financial Allocation for DAY-NRLM : 2018-19**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Allocation		
		Central Share	State Share	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	8638.93	5759.29	14398.22
2	Telangana	6170.66	4113.77	10284.43
2	Bihar	35230.54	23487.03	58717.57
3	Chhattisgarh	7824.92	5216.61	13041.53
4	Goa	300.00	200.00	500.00
5	Gujarat	5574.60	3716.4	9291.00
6	Haryana	3279.64	2186.43	5466.07
7	Himachal Pradesh	1381.18	153.46	1534.64
8	Jammu & Kashmir	1709.40	189.93	1899.33
9	Jharkhand	13283.99	8855.99	22139.98
10	Karnataka	11183.34	7455.56	18638.90
11	Kerala	5017.93	3345.29	8363.22
12	Madhya Pradesh	16763.19	11175.46	27938.65
13	Maharashtra	22106.73	14737.82	36844.55
14	Odisha	16939.12	11292.75	28231.87
15	Punjab	1593.87	1062.58	2656.45
16	Rajasthan	8491.88	5661.25	14153.13
17	Tamil Nadu	13094.93	8729.95	21824.88
18	Uttar Pradesh	50720.22	33813.48	84533.70
19	Uttarakhand	2670.45	296.72	2967.17
20	West Bengal	18824.48	12549.65	31374.13
21	A&N Islands	100.00		100.00
22	Daman & Diu	100.00		100.00
23	D & N Haveli	100.00		100.00

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)
Financial Allocation for DAY-NRLM : 2018-19 (Contd...)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Allocation		
		Central Share	State Share	Total
24	Lakshadweep	100.00		100.00
25	Puducherry	400.00		400.00
	Total (Non NE)	251600.00	163999.42	415599.42
NORTH EASTERN STATES				
1	Arunachal Pradesh	3177.00	353.00	3530.00
2	Assam	17694.00	1966.00	19660.00
3	Manipur	3091.94	343.55	3435.49
4	Meghalaya	4944.00	549.33	5493.33
5	Mizoram	5442.38	604.71	6047.09
6	Nagaland	7295.57	810.62	8106.19
7	Sikkim	2134.00	237.11	2371.11
8	Tripura	8958.00	995.33	9953.33
	Total (NE)	52736.89	5859.65	58596.54
	Grand Total	304336.89	169859.07	474195.96

Annexure-VI

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)
Financial Progress of DAY-NRLM : 2018-19

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	OB (01.04.18)	Central Release	Total Funds Available	Utilisation	% of Expenditure Against Total Available Funds
1	Andhra Pradesh	-5202.30	11922.19	8816.69	8379.12	95.04
2	Bihar	-81.96	35230.54	46057.28	30725.51	66.71
3	Chhattisgarh	2219.49	10317.47	15721.54	10070.89	64.06
4	Goa	0.00	150.00	150.00	0.00	0.00
4	Gujarat	-1190.72	2787.30	1767.92	4588.36	259.53
5	Haryana	524.79	3181.56	4839.07	2887.72	59.68
6	Himachal Pradesh	516.37	690.59	1206.96	110.00	9.11
7	J&K	1823.30	5854.70	8116.36	2835.73	34.94
8	Jharkhand	3782.17	12512.08	16294.25	13086.32	80.31
9	Karnataka	3339.83	10297.26	13637.09	623.23	4.57
10	Kerala	226.01	6925.01	7151.02	5149.61	72.01
11	Madhya Pradesh	8355.96	8381.60	22617.08	14137.90	62.51
12	Maharashtra	522.05	29977.34	40101.81	19213.97	47.91
13	Odisha	1335.79	20244.16	31446.76	19064.02	60.62
14	Punjab	801.37	1380.61	2729.25	510.67	18.71
15	Rajasthan	2353.51	8442.36	14699.97	7765.06	52.82
16	Tamil Nadu	532.92	17444.53	21117.49	16462.62	77.96
17	Telengana	489.79	3085.33	3620.59	1283.98	35.46
18	Uttar Pradesh	22977.60	39151.80	76629.64	46004.35	60.03
19	Uttarakhand	58.96	3853.52	5545.61	2337.13	42.14
20	West Bengal	5279.49	20978.27	35473.75	26756.33	75.43
21	A & N Islands	0.00	150.00	150.00	0.00	0.00
22	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Daman & Diu	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00
24	Lakshdweep	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00
25	Puducherry	0.00	306.70	306.70	0.00	0.00
26	Arunachal Pradesh	660.67	2575.02	3412.19	1620.89	47.50
27	Assam	1205.00	19618.00	22843.59	12207.81	53.44
28	Manipur	16.91	1545.97	1562.88	25.00	1.60
29	Meghalaya	30.89	4944.00	5280.39	2995.11	56.72
30	Mizoram	1724.66	4203.89	5928.55	101.00	1.70
31	Nagaland	1210.90	5475.17	6699.05	1481.49	22.11
32	Sikkim	874.01	1067.00	2454.68	3029.98	123.44
33	Tripura	115.48	8575.63	8714.40	498.66	5.72
	Grand total	54,502.95	301,369.60	435,192.58	253,952.44	58.35

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)
SHG Bank Linkage Progress for the FY 2018-19
State-wise Report

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No	State	Target		Achievement		% of Achievement	
		No.of SHGs	Amount Disbursed	No.of SHGs	Amount Disbursed	No.of SHGs	Amount Disbursed
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	510561	13044.30	622816	18063.28	122%	138%
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	120	1.50	21	0.18	18%	12%
3	ASSAM	36552	250.90	19714	169.00	54%	67%
4	BIHAR	226187	3500.80	401113	2881.11	177%	82%
5	CHATTISGARH	33695	350.30	44322	368.66	132%	105%
6	GOA	978	10.60	758	20.42	78%	193%
7	GUJARAT	87571	345.20	27907	233.87	32%	68%
8	HARYANA	10571	73.60	6159	50.06	58%	68%
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	8188	60.90	4504	57.75	55%	95%
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	8525	75.40	7538	120.73	88%	160%
11	JHARKHAND	65655	501.10	46573	243.68	71%	49%
12	KARNATAKA	415449	8001.30	487251	11088.19	117%	139%
13	KERALA	162517	3001.00	87225	3099.91	54%	103%
14	MADHYA PRADESH	98315	451.10	32672	210.89	33%	47%
15	MAHARASHTRA	74659	1466.20	92785	1396.54	124%	95%
16	MANIPUR	541	6.30	347	2.85	64%	45%
17	MEGHALAYA	1428	10.20	1742	11.16	122%	109%
18	MIZORAM	825	9.50	1005	14.79	122%	156%
19	NAGALAND	458	5.50	757	13.77	165%	250%
20	ODISHA	135008	2041.30	162402	1781.87	120%	87%
21	PUNJAB	3246	26.10	3402	14.87	105%	57%
22	RAJASTHAN	44180	386.30	42180	434.58	95%	112%
23	SIKKIM	420	6.00	1190	11.16	283%	186%
24	TAMIL NADU	354895	5001.00	135145	4724.39	38%	94%
25	TELANGANA	362764	6531.00	336210	7613.63	93%	117%
26	TRIPURA	1850	22.90	4147	27.93	224%	122%
27	UTTAR PRADESH	37537	335.90	23240	113.12	62%	34%
28	UTTARAKHAND	5641	32.70	3167	17.75	56%	54%
29	WEST BENGAL	408997	5001.00	475046	7041.05	116%	141%
Sub Total		3097333	50549.90	3071338	59827.19	99%	118%
Grand total (including UTs)		3102598	50670.60	3112204	60590.16	100%	120%

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)
Interest Subvention in Category-1 Districts
Year wise Report

(Amount in lakhs)

Sl. No	State Name	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total IS Amount
		IS Amount	IS Amount	IS Amount	IS Amount	IS Amount	
1	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	37129.42	31624.53	25640.71	30972.56	30530.92	155898.14
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	5.08	3.99	2.98	2.66	2.56	17.26
4	ASSAM	41.82	42.88	49.64	46.10	103.55	283.99
5	BIHAR	410.30	273.26	410.05	713.23	1526.51	3333.35
6	CHHATISGARH	159.39	217.36	359.76	452.74	316.08	1505.33
7	GOA	68.20	40.60	36.30	41.22	37.62	223.95
8	GUJARAT	102.23	75.28	76.33	160.48	76.87	491.19
9	HARYANA	48.00	38.07	8.18	69.89	36.25	200.38
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	81.55	73.99	47.86	72.33	93.41	369.14
11	JAMMU & KASHMIR	57.31	42.88	71.72	53.70	138.32	363.94
12	JHARKHAND	163.52	104.42	141.20	110.97	355.48	875.59
13	KARNATAKA	4665.28	3195.39	4408.40	6774.74	6637.82	25681.64
14	KERALA	835.34	699.27	2135.20	1776.65	2067.09	7513.55
15	MADHYA PRADESH	87.95	85.02	163.78	140.52	180.16	657.43
16	MAHARASHTRA	483.60	286.87	314.20	424.18	477.86	1986.72
17	MANIPUR	0.31	0.00	0.00	1.14	1.19	2.64
18	MEGHALAYA	0.07	0.00	0.00	2.46	12.74	15.26
19	MIZORAM	1.20	0.47	0.33	0.22	1.76	3.97
20	NAGALAND	0.87	0.48	0.33	0.82	2.91	5.40
21	ODISHA	2102.76	2510.39	2286.21	1530.32	1622.27	10051.95
22	PUDUCHERRY	0.00	0.00	0.00	82.87	106.58	189.45
23	PUNJAB	4.80	1.95	1.44	4.78	7.64	20.61
24	RAJASTHAN	114.47	91.36	95.21	119.72	109.32	530.08
25	SIKKIM	2.89	1.87	3.12	2.38	6.26	16.51
26	TAMIL NADU	3744.28	2196.48	2295.19	3384.87	3447.72	15068.54
27	TELANGANA	0.00	4428.60	13372.15	19106.35	9244.32	46151.42
28	TRIPURA	9.71	4.65	4.07	2.42	9.64	30.48
29	UTTAR PRADESH	65.32	37.18	56.42	37.42	32.17	228.52
30	UTTARAKHAND	4.58	5.86	3.02	2.28	2.87	18.62
31	WEST BENGAL	1395.00	1530.39	2196.31	4432.60	3110.59	12664.89
TOTAL		51785.26	47613.47	54180.11	70522.63	60298.53	284399.99

Annexure-IX

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)
Disbursal of Interest Subvention to SHGs - Category II Districts

Sl. No	State Name	I.S. Amount (in Lakhs)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	17803.00
2	ASSAM	37.88
3	BIHAR	93.37
4	CHATTISGARH	80.39
5	GUJARAT	114.70
6	HIMACHAL PRADESH	18.14
7	JAMMU & KASHMIR	53.25
8	JHARKHAND	8.74
9	KARNATAKA	4437.00
10	KERALA	5107.70
11	MADHYA PRADESH	67.37
12	MAHARASHTRA	698.73
13	ODISHA	1412.24
14	PUNJAB	0.59
15	TAMILNADU	2585.05
16	TELANGANA	11469.35
17	UTTARAKHAND	5.26
18	UTTAR PRADESH	45.45
19	WEST BENGAL	1548.64
	Total	45586.85

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)
Details of Value Chain Interventions taken-up under Dedicated Fund

Sl. No	State	Commodity	Approved Budget (Rs crore)	No of blocks (Target)	No of blocks covered	Mahila Kisan covered	PCs to be promoted	PCs promoted
1	Jharkhand	Lac and Tamarind	10.43	12	12	6,483	1	1
2		Chilli, Potato	9.37	12	11	8,532	1	
3	Madhya Pradesh	Amla, Wood apple/ Bael (<i>Aegle marmelos L</i>), Salai Gum	5.83	2	2	5,000	1	1
4		Dairy	23.54	4	3	6,007	2	2
5	Odisha	Cashew	28.1	8	8	11969	3	3
6		Mango and Ginger		11	11			
7		Hill broom		6	6			
8	Maharashtra	Agro -horticulture	14.72	9	9	32,265	4	2
9		Fishery	3.34	11	11	10,800		
10		Goat rearing	12.3	13	13	35,844		
11	Bihar	Dairy	40.71			1,800	1	1
12	Assam	Hill broom, Maize	3.18	2	2	2,000	1	1
13	Chhattisgarh	Tamarind, Dried Mango (<i>Amchur</i>), Maize	4.4	5	5	3547	1	1
14	Rajasthan	Soybean and Mustard	6.28	3			2	
16	Madhya Pradesh	Dairy Value chain development - Shivpuri	23.85	10			1	
17	Uttar Pradesh	Dairy value chain development - Bundelkhand	43.58	20			1	1
18	Uttar Pradesh	Pulses and Sesame seed	10.75	12			1	
	Total		257.45			124,247	21	13

Physical and Financial progress under PMGSY-I and PMGSY-II (including RCPLWEA)

(Note : Length in km and Rs. In crore) upto 31.03.2019)

Sr.No.	State Name	Value of proposals cleared (MoRD Share)	Value of proposals cleared (State Share)	Total Value cleared	Amount Released	No. of road works Cleared	No. of Bridges Works Cleared	No. of works Cleared	Length of road works cleared	No. of road works completed	No. of Bridge works completed	Total no. of road and bridge works completed	Length of road works completed	% Completed Road Works	% Length Completed	Expenditure #
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Andhra Pradesh	4,251.24	284.75	4,535.99	3,385.97	4,745	288	5,033	16,077.69	4,420	148	4,568	14,219.19	91%	88%	3,751.65
2	Arunchal Pradesh	9,803.13	7.07	9,810.20	4,724.69	1,312	232	1,544	13,881.36	881	17	898	7,941.62	58%	57%	4,100.14
3	Assam	17,580.88	800.52	18,381.40	12,077.34	8,479	1,382	9,861	27,358.74	5,686	286	5,972	22,025.35	61%	81%	11,731.09
4	Bihar	30,319.62	698.45	31,018.06	20,604.00	17,849	1,146	18,995	56,854.18	15,670	316	15,986	51,148.00	84%	90%	23,341.22
5	Chhattisgarh	12,114.91	633.42	12,748.33	7,848.87	8,054	376	8,430	37,696.00	6,791	196	6,987	31,862.80	83%	85%	9,783.99
6	Goa	16.44	0.00	16.44	10.00	90	0	90	182.74	70	0	70	155.33	78%	85%	0.00
7	Gujarat	3,388.19	169.56	3,557.75	2,953.08	4,526	89	4,615	12,726.53	4,519	43	4,562	12,567.83	99%	99%	3,516.45
8	Haryana	2,164.50	300.45	2,464.95	1,890.70	514	18	532	5,614.34	514	18	532	5,580.96	100%	99%	2,200.37
9	Himachal Pradesh	7,213.84	62.89	7,276.73	3,632.37	3,493	105	3,598	20,756.69	2,382	47	2,429	14,997.92	68%	72%	3,085.23
10	Jammu and Kashmir	12,758.26	13.63	12,771.89	6,030.00	3,264	238	3,502	19,700.41	1,684	68	1,752	10,255.11	50%	52%	5,764.20
11	Jharkhand	9,745.30	284.72	10,030.02	6,978.60	7,390	603	7,993	26,591.55	5,547	301	5,848	22,991.16	73%	86%	7,403.01
12	Karnataka	4,137.84	232.67	4,370.51	3,632.45	3,591	47	3,638	18,600.55	3,589	47	3,636	18,569.59	100%	100%	4,768.35
13	Kerala	1,883.80	116.70	2,000.50	1,409.78	1,520	3	1,523	3,894.53	1,367	1	1,368	3,488.15	90%	90%	1,782.77
14	Madhya Pradesh	25,961.59	1,282.37	27,243.96	18,076.48	19,343	919	20,262	81,084.82	18,238	340	18,578	75,421.87	92%	93%	22,578.86
15	Maharashtra	8,267.85	375.31	8,643.16	7,194.10	6,042	840	6,882	27,737.01	5,850	717	6,567	26,320.08	95%	95%	8,058.29
16	Manipur	5,092.44	2.38	5,094.81	2,182.81	1,859	142	2,001	11,358.94	1,379	47	1,426	7,100.82	71%	63%	1,992.57
17	Meghalaya	2,912.89	11.99	2,924.89	991.39	1,156	110	1,266	4,676.30	552	17	569	1,906.41	45%	41%	857.43
18	Mizoram	2,587.01	0.00	2,587.01	1,058.08	347	0	347	4,204.07	202	0	202	3,125.80	58%	73%	1,011.29
19	Nagaland	1,204.55	0.00	1,204.55	780.94	343	48	391	4,154.45	293	0	293	3,696.86	75%	89%	735.50
20	Odisha	26,904.98	960.94	27,865.92	18,158.91	16,579	576	17,155	63,730.11	13,047	255	13,302	55,123.96	78%	84%	22,437.84
21	Punjab	3,379.57	269.51	3,649.09	2,913.43	1,173	7	1,180	8,280.03	1,157	7	1,164	8,213.16	99%	99%	3,227.40
22	Rajasthan	15,113.97	156.00	15,269.97	12,048.08	17,255	32	17,287	69,677.42	16,995	2	16,997	67,132.79	98%	96%	12,776.36
23	Sikkim	2,430.42	3.47	2,433.88	1,591.35	995	69	1,064	4,915.49	748	21	769	3,958.63	72%	81%	1,429.69
24	Tamil Nadu	5,668.24	589.59	6,257.82	4,179.24	8,542	131	8,673	19,403.41	7,631	67	7,698	17,564.75	89%	91%	4,484.68
25	Tripura	3,151.78	35.71	3,187.48	2,781.47	1,372	80	1,452	4,952.47	1,236	37	1,273	4,339.56	88%	88%	2,625.13
26	Uttar Pradesh	17,142.44	1,184.84	18,327.28	14,170.26	18,554	2	18,556	58,206.29	18,386	2	18,388	56,002.94	99%	96%	16,235.41
27	Uttarakhand	8,732.27	10.94	8,743.21	4,206.13	2,172	218	2,390	18,248.77	1,116	75	1,191	11,124.29	50%	61%	3,936.18
28	West Bengal	18,520.85	43.62	18,564.47	10,617.15	7,407	37	7,444	37,522.10	5,394	0	5,394	31,446.32	72%	84%	11,965.43
29	Telangana	3,020.93	215.68	3,236.60	2,442.72	3,065	323	3,388	11,615.00	2,820	189	3,009	10,507.28	89%	90%	4,366.68
TOTAL		265,469.74	8,747.13	274,216.87	178,570.36	171,031	8,061	179,092	691,691.99	148,164	3,264	151,428	598,788.53	85%	87%	200,547.21
														0%	0%	0.00
30	A & N Islands	45.14	0	45.14	15.59	70	0	70	105.77	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0
31	Andhra Pradesh	36.78	0	36.78	13.84	156	0	156	181.97	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0
32	Daman & Diu	10	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	4.94
33	Delhi	5	0	5	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0
34	Lakshadweep	4.89	0	4.89	4.89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0
35	Pondicherry	11.58	0	11.58	5	78	0	78	87.92	77	0	77	68.53	99%	78%	9.3
Total U.Ts :		113.39	0	113.39	54.32	305	0	305	375.66	77	0	77	68.53	25%	18%	14.24
G. Total:		265,583.13	8,747.13	274,330.26	178,624.68	171,336	8,061	179,397	692,067.65	148,241	3,264	151,505	598,857.06	84%	87%	200,561.45

Annexure-XII

Details of Funds since inception from various sources

(Rs. in crore)

S. N.	Year (s)	Release for Programme	Release for Admn. Fund	Release under ADB assistance	Release under WB assistance	Total Release
1	2000-01	2,435	0	-	-	2,435
2	2001-02	2,493	7	-	-	2,500
3	2002-03	2,497	3	-	-	2,500
4	2003-04	2,299	26	-	-	2,325
5	2004-05	2,111	37	93	220	2,461
6	2005-06	3,770	40	193	218	4,221
7	2006-07	4,415	100	1000	750	6,265
8	2007-08	3,834+4,500*	66	1,950	650	11,000
9	2008-09	5,380+7,500*	151	2,000	250	15,281
10	2009-10	10,390+6,500*	140	800	10	17,840
11	2010-11	21,325	185	800	90	22,400
12	2011-12	10,598	83	1075	627	12,383
13	2012-13	3,272	125	425	575	4,397
14	2013-14	4,553	164	-	643	5,360
15	2014-15	6,475	95	1,182	2,208	9,960
16	2015-16	11,158**	341**	1,550**	2,126**	15,175**
17	2016-17	12,105.05	140.42	1,685.92	2,576.37	16507.74
18	2017-18	13574.20	76.09	1500.00	500.00	15650.29
19	2018-19	11,365.20	195.80	1570.16	1429.84	14561.00
	Total	152,549	1975.31	15824.08	12873.21	183,222

*From NABARD as loan

**Central allocation

Statement showing Financial progress under PMGSY 2000 to 2019 (Upto March 2019)

(Rs. in crore)																		
#	State(s)	Exp.dg 2000-04	Exp.dg 04-05	Exp.dg 05-06	Exp.dg 06-07	Exp.dg 07-08	Exp.dg 08-09	Exp.dg 09-10	Exp.dg 10-11	Exp.dg 11-12	Exp.dg 12-13	Exp.dg 13-14	Exp.dg 14-15	Exp.dg 15-16	Exp.dg 16-17	Exp.dg 17-18	Exp.dg 18-19	
1	Andhra Pradesh	637.68	117.83	106.79	265.27	381.89	494.47	886.37	473.94	291.75	205.66	152.56	330.25	411.53	214.54	136.25	257.43	
2	Arunchal Pradesh	107.89	16.10	3.20	64.15	131.76	152.01	247.61	348.85	173.37	310.54	249.36	362.58	390.81	339.01	384.85	1,005.98	
3	Assam	212.93	113.82	255.88	461.66	608.75	1007.05	1412.91	1300.79	1312.18	522.78	699.01	538.22	475.20	273.75	397.76	2,413.64	
4	Bihar (RWD)	170.32	98.71	58.90	30.65	3.94	186.71	778.77	1541.20	2066.77	1431.08	1685.37	2198.57	1729.84	2830.38	1586.67	1,874.77	
5	Bihar (NEA)	0.00	8.19	125.77	427.71	576.74	880.83	1095.74	1153.71	780.31	561.13	159.58	60.73	47.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	
6	Chhattisgarh	309.88	278.07	442.19	652.01	932.50	863.34	805.06	304.16	244.35	281.41	713.58	925.18	759.94	313.59	722.00	1,510.58	
7	Goa	5.00	0.17	0.15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
8	Gujarat	128.17	62.25	79.98	109.51	156.99	255.26	190.46	243.84	150.55	99.54	477.40	685.91	793.66	40.42	52.35	32.69	
9	Haryana	81.31	33.26	48.42	136.52	216.51	313.09	277.16	108.03	60.8	36.53	8.19	383.83	291.81	57.65	28.89	2.28	
10	Himachal Pradesh	163.76	65.33	122.73	288.59	281.98	240.51	220.10	142.67	119.17	55.19	148.13	215.04	315.88	213.38	520.82	690.59	
11	Jammu & Kashmir	36.98	5.78	16.95	35.24	105.09	190.71	359.42	297.4	508.43	459.69	534.01	422.73	258.39	-0.11	731.27	1,066.79	
12	Jharkhand	246.08	95.08	64.78	56.76	63.18	211.47	457.79	538.44	323.23	325.61	539.55	785.02	552.44	652.62	1247.88	1,175.47	
13	Karnataka	299.35	42.90	57.58	132.52	349.12	550.37	883.97	634.8	256.62	16.63	7.68	411.23	279.40	291.81	50.30	15.49	
14	Kerala	41.57	18.00	15.76	25.19	61.32	84.41	113.77	146.14	58.07	57.30	121.15	190.59	160.16	223.90	205.99	225.30	
15	Madhya Pradesh	884.92	439.51	587.72	1007.69	1358.73	2198.06	2234.83	1409.49	894.17	741.11	1393.07	1667.32	1798.39	1393.94	1900.87	2,533.07	
16	Maharashtra	276.47	31.15	178.32	218.75	637.33	929.98	994.6	1012.48	546.05	153.40	383.50	540.37	622.66	578.87	381.38	193.68	
17	Manipur	65.00	0.00	29.21	13.42	64.28	37.97	145.13	122.34	166.52	92.66	139.67	173.94	284.70	236.22	264.64	309.31	
18	Meghalaya	71.30	10.92	11.18	16.75	15.59	12.64	20.38	36.39	27.68	32.46	37.70	83.24	119.31	154.21	112.85	158.81	
19	Mizoram	71.06	46.68	43.94	37.85	59.47	54.55	66.86	82.24	85.47	41.95	26.60	72.35	44.11	74.07	72.71	138.48	
20	Nagaland	56.22	24.29	20.86	32.63	20.42	87.31	71.61	29.67	12.26	109.83	77.45	50.47	30.42	2.08	18.77	70.04	
21	Odisha	407.25	268.89	377.36	582.81	677.41	1163.01	1895.25	1924.25	1235.78	1188.92	1605.72	1666.10	1857.50	1479.39	2679.84	3,289.38	
22	Punjab	86.59	17.02	51.60	79.94	366.95	269.02	322.64	155.34	61.49	238.16	295.61	285.03	236.52	225.25	334.66	227.64	
23	Rajasthan	735.62	450.16	608.27	1228.89	1455.44	1695.54	795.03	686.39	247.63	573.85	718.55	649.97	776.33	575.08	536.53	857.63	
24	Sikkim	32.75	19.17	30.36	43.86	88.81	103.99	80.17	85.53	13.93	86.73	90.57	94.50	121.01	80.67	205.84	222.55	
25	Tamil Nadu	231.69	79.66	52.22	68.09	108.65	127.87	560.2	304.81	211.36	21.13	383.39	580.72	98.03	253.19	528.10	880.98	
26	Tripura	27.70	19.82	18.09	40.82	155.60	315.77	253.74	237.51	230.22	189.79	232.76	322.83	250.36	84.88	136.09	129.54	
27	Uttar Pradesh	728.03	447.02	367.68	709.93	1201.04	2000.07	2914.96	868.54	194.84	98.00	824.25	1002.36	1083.39	900.57	1822.71	959.98	
28	Uttarakhand	87.22	30.16	28.55	67.00	99.73	152.79	172.57	191.74	255.48	32.39	260.64	425.17	455.24	315.36	608.36	698.43	
29	West Bengal	327.19	237.51	295.95	470.06	439.47	583.18	575.82	530.29	417.93	423.28	1130.44	1414.20	1259.84	753.54	1253.13	2,058.28	
30	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	281.45	164.31	132.66	321.02	
Total:		6529.93	3077.45	4100.39	7304.27	10618.69	15161.98	18832.92	14910.98	10946.41	8386.75	13095.29	16538.35	15785.36	12722.57	17054.17	23319.83	
Union Territories																		
31	A & N Islands	0.00	0.26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33	Daman & Diu	0.00	4.94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
34	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
36	Pondicherry	0.00	8.73	0	0	0.57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total (UTs)		0.00	13.93	0	0	0.57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Grand Total:		6529.93	3091.38	4100.39	7304.27	10619.26	15161.98	18832.92	14910.98	10946.41	8386.75	13095.29	16538.35	15785.36	12722.57	17054.17	23319.83	

Annexure-XIV

Funds released under PMGSY during 2015-16 to 2018-19 upto 31.03.2019

S.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	Andhra Pradesh	379.2	197.59	92.37	200
2	Arunachal Pradesh	375	205.92	700	1350
3	Assam	347.82	475.76	575.58	2507
4	Bihar	2781	2958.34	1349.31	61
5	Chattisgarh	498	449.81	338.96	664
6	Goa	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	474.1	31.04	0	0
8	Haryana	304.69	44.01	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	268.4	396.61	399.56	677
10	Jammu & Kashmir	488	755.61	1400	581
11	Jharkhand	864.99	819.59	1122.26	757
12	Karnataka	140.8	331.95	5	1
13	Kerala	151	179.45	169.13	101
14	Madhya Pradesh	1122	1979.48	1294.63	913
15	Maharashtra	553.3	606	270.59	7
16	Manipur	299.8	412.19	231.5	294
17	Meghalaya	150.7	211.99	50.04	196
18	Mizoram	50.9	93.36	200	51
19	Nagaland	4	8.05	8.8	150
20	Odisha	1382.7	1925.67	2147.8	2461
21	Punjab	221.1	275.66	339.15	0
22	Rajasthan	559.9	559.41	1120.26	0
23	Sikkim	68.6	138.16	337	199
24	Tamil Nadu	205	309.58	636.39	589
25	Telangana	273.73	146.03	99.22	100
26	Tripura	274.83	392.27	135.38	73
27	Uttar Pradesh	1110.35	1234.87	866.81	254
28	Uttarakhand	409.19	550.2	702.21	988
29	West Bengal	1427.58	819.18	1058.35	1386
	Total	15186.68	16507.75	15650.29	14561
				Incentive	804
	G.Total				15365

Details of proposals cleared during 2017-18 and 2018-19 under PMGSY

(Rs. in crore & length in km)

Sl.No	State	2017-18				2018-19			
		Value (Rs. in Crores)	No. of road works	No. of Bridges	Length in km	Value (Rs. in Crores)	No. of road works	No. of Bridges	Length in km
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	355.68	109	96	243.60	195.80	86	12	290.38
2	Arunachal Pradesh	706.47	43	15	684.46	3882.43	268	90	5025.60
3	Assam	5356.24	2399	727	7058.60	2284.30	492	324	1929.88
4	Bihar	1720.68	594	297	1483.80	851.26	302	238	851.26
5	Chattisgarh	1422.50	179		2238.77	1381.16	714	80	2695.05
6	Goa								
7	Gujarat	11.21	5		14.39	92.60		44	
8	Haryana								
9	Himachal Pradesh	1167.79	330	15	2022.93	1451.62	366	21	2313.45
10	Jammu & Kashmir	955.63	141	58	1208.83	3693.50	703	73	4821.31
11	Jharkhand	1075.84	1124	68	2610.54	394.91	291	40	737.41
12	Karnataka								
13	Kerala	196.85	66		263.37	97.61	35	2	124.04
14	Madhya Pradesh	4205.12	930	226	6389.97	640.15	1	239	13.10
15	Maharashtra	482.27	133	61	524.94				
16	Manipur	1793.13	263	59	2924.79	971.52	109	27	1720.67
17	Meghalaya	200.13	61	5	267.60	1639.56	410	69	2192.40
18	Mizoram	337.31	26		282.62	723.30	48		503.70
19	Nagaland	169.66	19		263.74	302.16	19	48	261.08
20	Odisha	2520.01	1581	52	5372.19	2435.53	981	86	4910.11
21	Punjab								
22	Rajasthan	1621.91	401	32	3464.26				
23	Sikkim	621.94	100	32	605.30	104.68	34		120.99
24	Tamil Nadu	1244.35	769	25	2658.58	821.64	571	36	1288.41
25	Telangana	353.29	238	14	679.42				
26	Tripura	63.51	20	2	76.89	9.06	4	1	10.70
27	Uttar Pradesh	123.88	22		182.21	676.35	124		939.29
28	Uttarakhand	1076.49	219		1776.24	3665.71	737	120	6209.05
29	West Bengal	3063.44	1457		5764.55	2232.66	294	37	2527.01
30	Andaman	11.69	28		42.89	14.78	32		39.11
	TOTAL	30857.02	11257	1784	49105.48	28562.29	6621	1587	39194.60

Clearance Details - RCPLWE - 2017-18 & 2018-19

(Rs. In crore & length in km)

Sl No	State	2017-18				2018-19			
		Value (Rs. in Crores)	No. of road works	No. of Bridges	Length in km	Value (Rs. in Crores)	No. of road works	No. of Bridges	Length in km
1	Andhra Pradesh	468.27	70	1	592.91	274.03	47	27	16.60
2	Bihar	970.91	52	1	864.92	345.31	13	40	184.93
3	Chattisgarh	658.01	41	22	735.38				
4	Jharkhand	1030.77	31	96	630.03	20.21	1	2	15.55
5	Madhya Pradesh	66.77	2	10	51.40				
6	Maharashtra	229.71	10	33	165.81				
7	Odisha	350.52	29		388.79				
8	Telangana	546.96	20	18	451.37				
9	Uttar Pradesh	144.95	13		254.08				
	TOTAL	4466.87	268	181	4134.69	639.55	61	69	477.85

Outcome Targets and achievement 2018-19 (upto 31.03.2019)

S. No	State (s)	Length (Km)			No. of Habitations			Total Expenditure as per OMMAS (Rs. in Crore)
		Target for 2018-19	Length completed upto March'19	% Achievement	Target for 2018-19	Habitations connected upto March'19	% Achievement	
1	Andhra Pradesh	500	336.73	67	100	73	73	257.43
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1400	1317.64	94	50	71	142	1005.98
3	Assam	5000	4300.53	86	2,780	1638	59	2413.64
4	Bihar	5000	4227.13	85	4,020	2757	69	1874.77
5	Chhattisgarh	3800	3112.36	82	800	481	60	1510.58
6	Goa	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00
7	Gujarat	50	14.39	29	10	10	100	32.69
8	Haryana	3	4.95	165	0	0	0	2.28
9	Himachal Pradesh	2400	1334.35	56	150	83	55	690.59
10	Jammu and Kashmir	2800	1622.20	58	520	221	43	1066.79
11	Jharkhand	5000	3573.47	71	1,700	1725	101	1175.47
12	Karnataka	12	6.63	55	0	0	0	15.49
13	Kerala	500	309.49	62	12	12	100	225.30
14	Madhya Pradesh	4500	4520.84	100	980	672	69	2533.07
15	Maharashtra	500	266.83	53	60	49	82	193.68
16	Manipur	900	852.24	95	110	63	57	309.31
17	Meghalaya	400	211.42	53	200	42	21	158.81
18	Mizoram	400	266.59	67	35	0	0	138.48
19	Nagaland	200	208.99	104	11	2	0	70.04
20	Odisha	8000	8151.30	102	2,000	1675	84	3289.38
21	Punjab	275	246.78	90	0	0	0	227.64
22	Rajasthan	2600	2527.29	97	40	11	0	857.63
23	Sikkim	1000	351.92	35	70	52	74	222.55
24	Tamil Nadu	2000	2166.86	108	3	0	0	880.98
25	Tripura	500	169.09	34	45	31	69	129.54
26	Uttar Pradesh	1950	1688.27	87	4	5	125	959.98
27	Uttarakhand	2510	1756.27	70	300	202	67	698.43
28	West Bengal	5000	5111.82	102	900	564	63	2058.28
29	Telangana	500	381.20	76	100	63	63	321.02
Total:		57,700	49037.55	85	15,000	10,502	70	23,319.83

Annexure-XVII

R & D Targets and Achievements (2018-19 till March-19)

Note : All Length in Kms.

Sr. No	State	Total R&D Target Length	Total Length Completed under R&D
1	Andhra Pradesh	25.000	35.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	400.000	454.00
3	Assam	1,000.000	1490.00
4	Bihar	1,200.000	1597.00
5	Chhattisgarh	800.000	498.00
6	Goa	0.000	0.000
7	Gujarat	10.000	19.00
8	Haryana	10.000	12.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	400.000	145.00
10	Jammu And Kashmir	400.000	98.00
11	Jharkhand	1,200.000	1203
12	Karnataka	10.000	8.00
13	Kerala	50.000	193
14	Madhya Pradesh	1,000.000	2077
15	Maharashtra	50.000	40.00
16	Manipur	200.000	201.00
17	Meghalaya	50.000	111.00
18	Mizoram	50.000	71.00
19	Nagaland	20.000	71.00
20	Odisha	1,700.000	2785.00
21	Punjab	10.000	39.00
22	Rajasthan	600.000	788.00
23	Sikkim	215.000	218.00
24	Tamilnadu	500.000	247.00
25	Tripura	50.000	50.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	400.000	755.00
27	Uttarakhand	600.000	195.00
28	West Bengal	1,000.000	1204.00
29	Telangana	50.000	61.00
	Total	12,000.000	14665.00

State-wise details of no. of projects sanctioned, area covered (m.ha) and central funds (Rs. in crore) released under WDC-PMKSY (IWMP)

(As on 31.03.2019)

S. No.	State	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			Total		
		No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released			
1	Andhra Pradesh	62	0.3	13.02	97	0.4	64.28	102	0.4	93	56	0.2	76.48	56	0.2	107.67	59	0.2	163.28	86.73	120.96	123.35	139.15	432	1.8	987.92								
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13	0.1	5.45	32	0.1	20.08	41	0.1	22.09	28	0.1	15.97	26	0.1	110.83	16	0.1		18.00	23.12	9.62	19.17	156	0.5	244.33								
3	Assam	57	0.2	32.53	86	0.4	40.82	83	0.4	37.53	54	0.2	42.97	45	0.2	116.6	47	0.2	6.99	45.00	0.00	65.09	66.55	372	1.6	454.08								
4	Bihar							40	0.2	3	24	0.1	12.18	26	0.1	15.42	33	0.2	21.47	5.00	28.26	19.21	46.77	123	0.6	151.31								
5	Chhattisgarh	41	0.2	13.69	71	0.3	50.38	69	0.3	62.37	27	0.1	0	29	0.2	26	26	0.1	10.00	20.00	34.96	33.45	57.03	263	1.2	307.88								
6	Gujarat	151	0.7	50.23	141	0.7	161.73	138	0.7	160.71	59	0.3	329.24	60	0.3	60	61	0.3	72.34	100.00	115.04	87.51	151.84	610	3.1	1288.64								
7	Haryana							47	0.2	11.63	13	0.1	5.23	15	0.1	14.2	13	0.1	26.97	6.91	12.82	10.94	10.00	88	0.4	98.70								
8	Himachal Pradesh	36	0.2	16.51	44	0.2	57.77	30	0.1	48.93	21	0.1	8.02	15	0.1	46.08	17	0.1		20.00	35.40	26.83	24.04	163	0.8	283.58								
9	Jammu & Kashmir							41	0.2	0	43	0.2	38.27	46	0.2	0	29	0.1	51.43		25.59	43.66	71.87	159	0.7	230.82								
10	Jharkhand	20	0.1	7.64	22	0.1	24.1	45	0.2	15.7	30	0.2	48.17	27	0.1	29.4	27	0.1	0.00	20.00	17.68		28.83	171	0.9	191.52								
11	Karnataka	119	0.5	81	127	0.5	70.96	116	0.5	127.41	68	0.3	334.55	63	0.3	586.11	78	0.3	125.43	125.00	145.72	175.69	101.07	571	2.6	1872.94								
12	Kerala				26	0.1	1101	15	0.1	10.81	20	0.1	4.81	10	0.1	0	12	0.1	15.16	20.00	16.62	17.83	13.06	83	0.4	109.30								
13	Madhya Pradesh	116	0.7	43.48	99	0.5	113.25	111	0.6	108.6	37	0.2	128.3	73	0.4	135.57	81	0.5	303.98	150.00	129.44	134.84	162.41	517	2.9	1409.87								
14	Maharashtra	243	10	67.77	370	1.6	208.14	215	0.9	378.69	120	0.5	501.6	116	0.5	180.35	122	0.5	197.91	250.00	186.95	279.21	163.33	1186	5.1	2413.95								
15	Manipur				27	0.1	10.37	33	0.2	15.33	15	0.1	33.75	13	0.1	30.28	14	0.1	11.10	9.00	11.29	13.84	14.14	102	0.5	149.10								
16	Meghalaya	18	0.0	2.43	29	0.1	9.88	14	0.0	12.87	12	0.0	37.43	11	0.0	28.06	12	0.0	37.16	18.00	11.56	8.95	6.69	96	0.2	173.03								
17	Mizoram	16	0.1	5.06	16	0.1	17.14	17	0.1	5.84	15	0.1	16.44	14	0.1	69.18	11	0.1	75.81	8.87	16.06	22.35	23.14	89	0.4	259.89								
18	Nagaland	22	0.1	8.56	19	0.1	26.71	20	0.1	59.42	17	0.1	76.42	20	0.1	74.67	13	0.1	95.09	27.00	60.84	32.08	38.51	111	0.5	499.30								
19	Odisha	65	0.3	21.77	62	0.4	73.47	68	0.4	77.53	39	0.2	89.7	38	0.2	136.91	38	0.2	248.79	67.50	91.99	94.48	102.17	310	1.7	1004.31								
20	Punjab	6	0.0	2.29	13	0.1	3.45	14	0.1	8.44	12	0.0	14.89	14	0.1	15.44	8	0.0		7.95	0.00	7.96	0	67	0.3	60.42								
21	Rajasthan	162	0.9	69.92	213	1.3	257.47	229	1.3	318.33	145	0.8	424.53	135	0.7	0	141	0.7	403.08	200.00	199.35	243.59	299.00	1025	5.8	2415.27								
22	Sikkim	3	0.0	1.17	3	0.0	3.88	3	0.0	1.15	2	0.0	8.18			0	4	0.0		6.30	0.00	1.40	0	15	0.1	22.08								
23	Tamil Nadu	50	0.3	16.17	62	0.3	60.16	56	0.3	17.57	32	0.2	227.77	39	0.2	168.55	31	0.2	124.02	75.00	62.36	82.75	90.59	270	1.4	924.94								
24	Telangana	48	0.2	17.66	74	0.3	55.52	71	0.3	67.94	46	0.2	48.66	41	0.2	75.58	50	0.2	124.58	70.00			51.14	81.93	330	1.4	593.01							
25	Tripura	10	0.0	2.45	10	0.0	8.16	11	0.0	18.17	17	0.0	24.02	8	0.0	47.81	9	0.0	19.04	20.89	27.12	16.66	15.89	65	0.2	200.21								
26	Uttar Pradesh	66	0.4	22.68	183	0.9	132.13	174	0.9	164.46	64	0.3	128.43	67	0.3	88.09	58	0.3	75.39	75.00	58.38	63.93	0.00	612	3.0	808.49								
27	Uttarakhand**				39	0.2	15.97	18	0.1	2.34	8	0.0	4.22			0		0.0	49.77	25.68	16.15	9.97	6.98	65	0.3	131.08								
28	West Bengal							77	0.3	16.06	42	0.2	40.31	44	0.2	0		0.0	25.85	10.00	24.06	15.48	46.39	163	0.7	178.15								
	Grand Total	1324	6.3	501.48	1865	8.8	1496.83	1898	9.1	1865.92	1066	5.0	2720.54	1051	5.0	2162.80	1010	4.8	2284.63	1487.83	1471.72	1691.81	1780.55	8214	39.1	17464.11								

Annexure-XIX

State and Phase-wise Status of WDC-PMKSY Projects

(No. of projects)

Sl. No	State	Total projects sanctioned	Uninitiated Projects transferred to State on 08.02.2018	Preparatory phase projects transferred to State on 01.08.2018	Status as on 31.03.2019		
					Work phase	Consolidation phase	Completed / Closed (Administrative reports received)
1	Andhra Pradesh	432	0	59	215	0	158
2	Arunachal Pradesh	156	0	42	101	13	0
3	Assam	372	0	92	223	0	57
4	Bihar	123	0	59	64	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	263	0	5	96	0	112
6	Gujarat	610	61	60	214	0	275
7	Haryana	88	13	0	75	0	0
8	Himachal Pradesh	163	0	32	131	0	0
9	Jammu & Kashmir	159	0	29	130	0	0
10	Jharkhand	171	28	0	101	22	20
11	Karnataka	571	2	140	183	0	246
12	Kerala	83	0	14	43	5	21
13	Madhya Pradesh	517	3	68	294	37	115
14	Maharashtra	1186	6	156	422	15	587
15	Manipur	102	0	41	56	5	0
16	Meghalaya	96	12	23	14	0	47
17	Mizoram	89	0	40	17	16	16
18	Nagaland	111	0	0	50	20	41
19	Odisha	310	0	76	107	0	127
20	Punjab	67	8	26	33	0	0
21	Rajasthan	1025	41	164	401	206	213
22	Sikkim	15	4	5	3	3	0
23	Tamil Nadu	270	0	0	158	0	112
24	Telangana	330	0	54	155	0	121
25	Tripura	65	0	9	25	21	10
26	Uttarakhand	65	0	3	26	36	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	612	125	238	163	0	86
28	West Bengal	163	42	2	119	0	0
Total		8214	345	1487	3619	399	2364

**State-wise details of Expenditure on WDC-PMKSY Projects
(2009-10 to 2018-19)**

(Rs in crore)

Sl. No	State	Sanctioned (from 2009-10 to 2014-15) [@]			Central share released	Expenditure from project funds #	Additional expenditure through convergence *
		No. of sanctioned projects	Area covered (mha)	Total project cost			
1	Andhra Pradesh	432	1.810	2290	987.92	1688.98	801.2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	156	0.467	701.48	244.33	287.27	0
3	Assam	372	1.577	1946.11	454.08	461.82	1.19
4	Bihar	123	0.612	841.53	151.31	181.67	73.95
5	Chhattisgarh	263	1.195	1517.87	307.88	460.46	50.84
6	Gujarat	610	3.103	4022.19	1288.64	1615.58	96.82
7	Haryana	88	0.362	437.25	98.70	107.16	5.67
8	Himachal Pradesh	163	0.840	1259.94	283.58	301.32	8.01
9	Jammu & Kashmir	159	0.652	979.73	230.82	223.72	0
10	Jharkhand	171	0.911	1142.7	191.52	221.46	1.89
11	Karnataka	571	2.569	3324.45	1872.94	2480.32	115.88
12	Kerala	83	0.423	589.54	109.30	148.96	8.47
13	Madhya Pradesh	517	2.937	3568.11	1409.87	1863.01	70.85
14	Maharashtra	1186	5.128	6517.49	2413.95	2951.63	243.52
15	Manipur	102	0.491	735.13	149.10	154.54	0.16
16	Meghalaya	96	0.236	351.99	173.03	182.50	0
17	Mizoram	89	0.373	560.87	259.89	278.64	0.1
18	Nagaland	111	0.476	714.91	499.30	556.88	14.28
19	Odisha	310	1.700	2191.5	1004.31	1273.06	724.07
20	Punjab	67	0.314	377.61	60.42	67.15	0.49
21	Rajasthan	1025	5.764	7892.61	2415.27	3494.47	2178.98
22	Sikkim	15	0.066	98.07	22.08	26.71	0
23	Tamil Nadu	270	1.368	1643.19	924.94	1152.12	0.69
24	Telangana	330	1.399	1742.27	593.01	537.93	91.26
25	Tripura	65	0.213	320.31	200.21	224.64	3.76
26	Uttarakhand	65	0.346	492.88	131.08	130.77	0.11
27	Uttar Pradesh	612	3.045	3583.7	808.49	959.07	0
28	West Bengal	163	0.693	896.16	178.15	254.06	0.01
	Total	8214	39.07	50739.58	17464.11	22285.90	4495.1

[@] Sanctioned under the erstwhile Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)^{\$} Includes releases under the erstwhile IWMP[#] Includes Central Share, State Share, interest & miscellaneous receipt.^{*} upto 2017-18

Total Funds released and Districts covered under DILRMP

S. No.	State / UT	Total funds released (Rs. in lakh)	Districts covered (No.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	9455.44	13
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1207.42	3
3	Assam	3660.56	27
4	Bihar	7771.42	38
5	Chhattisgarh	3345.57	13
6	Gujarat	14309.75	32
7	Goa	398.55	2
8	Haryana	4144.65	21
9	Himachal Pradesh	4344.45	12
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1495.56	12
11	Jharkhand	4897.55	20
12	Karnataka	2451.20	6
13	Kerala	3298.05	11
14	Madhya Pradesh	14412.50	27
15	Maharashtra	6536.16	34
16	Manipur	168.53	4
17	Meghalaya	623.75	5
18	Mizoram	1837.63	3
19	Nagaland	1547.62	9
20	Odisha	9628.04	30
21	Punjab	2796.26	5
22	Rajasthan	14419.55	33
23	Sikkim	1427.02	4
24	Tamil Nadu	4246.73	32
25	Telangana	8385.21	10
26	Tripura	2983.59	7
27	Uttar Pradesh	4177.49	75
28	Uttarakhand	779.46	13
29	West Bengal	9188.82	19
30	A & N Islands	172.25	1
31	Chandigarh	69.60	0
32	D & N Haveli	65.78	1
33	Delhi	132.07	1
34	Daman & Diu	103.72	2
35	Lakshadweep	216.41	1
36	Puducherry	498.57	2
Total		145197	528

Representation of SCs, STs and OBCs

Groups	Number of Employees				Number of appointments made during the previous calendar year									
					By Direct Recruitment				By Promotion			By Other		
	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	Total	SCs	STs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Group "A"	28	07	03	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group "B"	29	02	01	02	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group "C"	19	08	01	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group "D" (Excluding Safai Karamcharis)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group "D" (Safai Karamcharis)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	76	17	05	06	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Representation of Persons with Disabilities

Groups	Number of Employees				Direct Recruitment				Promotion			
	Total	VH	HH	OH	No. of Vacancies reserved				No of Appointments made			
					VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Group "A"	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group "B"	29	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group "C"	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Group "D" (Excluding Safakaramcharis)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Group "D" (Safakaramcharis)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	76	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Under the 6th Central pay commission, all Group 'D' posts have been converted into Group 'C' posts

Note:

- VH stands for Visually Handicapped (persons suffering from blindness or low vision)
- HH stands for Hearing Handicapped (persons suffering from hearing impairment)
- OH stands for Orthopedically Handicapped (persons suffering from locomotors disability or cerebral palsy)



Ministry of Rural Development
Government of India

