

Annual Report 2014-15



सत्यमेव जयते

Ministry of Rural Development

Government of India

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An Overview

Globally, around 75% of the poor people in developing countries live in rural areas. In 2020, when the majority of the world population is projected to live in urban areas, around 60% of the poverty would still be rural poverty. Rural decline is among the root causes of premature urbanization and urban poverty. Poverty includes multi-dimensional features like deprivation in income, illiteracy, malnutrition, mortality, morbidity, lack of access to water and sanitation and vulnerability to economic shocks. This calls for global efforts for a rural focus for development and poverty alleviation. Persistent poverty of a substantial portion of the population can dampen the prospects of economic growth. Evidence suggests that a highly inequitable distribution of income is not conducive to either economic growth or poverty reduction.

India has the largest rural population in the world. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood in rural areas providing 64% of total employment. Rural India has undergone a significant shift from farm employment to non-

farm activities. Between 1993-94 and 2011-12, while rural employment grew by over 43 million workers, agriculture shed 16 million workers and all the net new jobs were in the non-farm sector. The non-farm sector continued to grow in 2011-12 with a share of 36% of total rural employment as against 27% in 2004-05. Besides manufacturing, construction, trade, hotels and restaurants and transport sector increased in share of employment in the non-farm sector.

In rural areas, the poverty ratio remained above 50% with a marginal decline until mid 1990s but registered a faster decline thereafter. Between 1999 and 2010 the decline in poverty ratio accelerated to 2.9% annually for rural areas and 5.2% in urban areas. This decline in poverty ratio is attributed to the higher growth rate. There has also been a growing regional concentration of rural poverty in states like Jharkhand, Bihar, Assam, Odisha, Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh which is mainly due to the reduction in the number of poor in other States.



10th MGNREGA Divas - Distribution of Awards 2nd February, 2015

The incidence of severe poverty i.e. those living below 75% of the poverty line has also declined significantly. The very poor as a percentage of total poor have declined from more than half in the 1980s to around 1/3rd in the recent period.

Incidence of poverty among Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes in rural areas remains markedly high. These groups have registered a lower rate of reduction in poverty than other groups. Even in 2011-12, nearly 42% of Scheduled Tribes and around 31% of Scheduled Castes remained poor.

However, as rural India undergoes transformation with rising incomes and adoption of urban life styles and aspirations, its consumption pattern is also changing. Rural consumers now spend more on non-food items than on food items. Also, asset ownership among rural households is increasing. The real per capita expenditure grew at 2.2% per annum in rural areas during the period 1993-94 to 2011-12. The monthly per capita expenditure of all expenditure groups has improved over time. For the bottom 30%, the growth rate was 2.5% per annum, while for the top 30%, the growth rate was 2.4% per annum between 1999-2000 and 2011-12 in rural areas.

Rural infrastructure has transformed rural livelihoods by improving productivity and living conditions and reducing poverty. While the Government has significantly increased spending on rural infrastructure programmes, a lot remains to be done. Even though village level connectivity has improved, the provision of basic services such as on-premises drinking water, sanitation and electricity remains inadequate. With respect to sanitation, around 60% of the rural households lacked access to latrine facilities in 2011-12. Rural India's housing shortage remains a challenge. A high rate of child deaths before the age of 5 continues to be a matter of concern. The healthcare facilities

need considerable improvement both in numbers and quality. The short fall of human resources in healthcare continues to remain a major challenge. On the education front, India has made notable improvements in gross and new enrolment and has achieved nearly universal enrolment in lower primary education. But this quantitative progress needs to be backed with improvement in quality.

The distinctive process that India has witnessed in the last few decades is the emergence of large villages and transformation of large villages to small towns. At the same time, people living in these large villages and small towns have become aware of better life and education with exposure to enhanced communications/media and have acquired urban aspirations. The portion of rural India residing in small villages (population under 2000) declined from 79% in 1961 to 42% in 2011. Besides, a significant proportion of India's population resides in census towns, which are areas administered as rural, in which non-farm activities have replaced farming as the primary source of livelihood.

India being a country of enormous size and large population has wide ranging diversities which are also reflected in the rural society and developmental process. Policies of economic growth and development over the past decades have helped in political and economic integration of different regions although inter-regional differences and disparities persist. In certain cases, these have even grown. Today, diversities tend to be increasingly articulated in terms of developmental aspirations of those who see themselves as being 'left behind'.

Being the nodal Ministry for most of the development and welfare activities in rural areas, the Ministry of Rural Development [with its two Departments of Rural Development and Land Resources, plays a pivotal role in rural upliftment. The mission of the Ministry of Rural Development is "Sustainable and inclusive growth of rural India through a multi-pronged

strategy for eradication of poverty by increasing livelihood opportunities, providing social safety net and developing infrastructure for growth and improvement of quality of life in rural India". The Ministry has devised different programmes to meet primary needs of rural population such as employment, infrastructural development, social assistance etc.

With the aforementioned challenges in mind, the Ministry has set the following objectives:

- i) Enhancement of livelihood security of households in rural areas by providing upto 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household willing to do unskilled labour.
- ii) Providing livelihood opportunities by effective implementation of NRLM.
- iii) Provision of all weather connectivity to unconnected rural habitations and upgradation of existing rural roads.
- iv) Providing basic housing and homestead to BPL households in rural areas.
- v) Providing social assistance to elderly, widows and the disabled persons.
- vi) Capacity building and training.
- vii) Promoting voluntary action.
- viii) Increasing transparency and accountability through social audit.
- ix) Restoring lost or depleted productivity of the land. This is done through watershed development programmes and initiating effective land reform measures for providing land to the landless rural poor.

The President's address to the Joint Session of the Parliament on 9th June, 2014 clearly articulated the commitment of the Government to the cause of poor. It was mentioned that the greatest challenge before us is to end the curse

of poverty in India. It was emphasized that mere 'Poverty Alleviation' would not be enough and the Government would be committed to the goal of 'Poverty Elimination'. The Government has resolved to focus its attention on those who need the basic necessities of life most urgently. The President's address and the Budget Speech of the Finance Minister also laid down certain priority areas like poverty elimination, rural housing, Rurban Mission, setting up village entrepreneurship and skill development.

Financial Performance of the Ministry of Rural Development

Department of Rural Development

- The Budget allocation increased from Rs.11437.00 crore in 2004-05 to Rs.59,310.00 crore in 2013-14 at RE stage.
- The allocation in Revised Estimates (RE) for 2014-15 was kept as Rs. 68156.42 crore against which a sum of Rs.61227.08 crore has been released upto 31.01.2015 by the Department in the rural development sector.

Department of Land Resources

- The Budget estimates and the central releases were Rs. 25000.00 crore (RE) and Rs.2487.79 crore respectively in 2013-14.
- During 2014-15, an amount of Rs. 2296.31 crore was released upto 31st December, 2014 against Rs.2500 crore kept at RE level.

The following major programmes are being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development in rural areas, (i) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), (ii) National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), (iii) Deen Dayal Updhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), (iv) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), (v) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), (vi) National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), and (vii) Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana and (SAGY). (viii)

Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a rights-based wage employment programme implemented in rural areas of the country. This programme aims at enhancing livelihood security by providing upto one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

The core objectives of the Scheme are:

- Providing up to one hundred days of unskilled manual work as 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 and
- Strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions

The outcomes of programme implementation in the financial year 2014-15 (till 31st Dec. 2014) are as follows:

- Employment Generated: In 2014-15, 3.60 crore households were provided employment and 121.25 crore person-days of employment were generated.
- Increasing Outreach to the poor and marginalized: Self targeting in nature, the



Renovation of Pond & Guard Wall under MGNREGA Vill. Ratan Pur, G.P. Barka Khurd, Block Ichak, Distt. Hazaribagh, Jharkhand

programme had high work participation from marginalized groups like SC/ST (40%), Women (56%)

- **Strengthening Natural Resource Base:** In 2014-15, 95.14 lakh works were undertaken (spill over + new works), of which 31% for water conservation, 14% for the provision of irrigation facility on land owned by SC/ST/BPL and IAY beneficiaries, 14% for rural connectivity and 6% for land development.

The Government has taken a series of steps for improving quality of planning, durability of assets, particularly those aimed at enhancing agricultural production and productivity by encouraging convergence and curbing corruption under MGNREGA, such as :-

- i. To ensure correct identification of assets through scientific planning, an Intensive Participatory Planning Exercise (IPPE) was launched in 2500 backward blocks in July 2014. This would bring greater participation and scientific methods in planning of works;
- ii. A clear 'Outcome Orientation' has been brought in the execution of works and measurement of outcomes after execution of work has been made mandatory, since August 2014;
- iii. Schedule I to the MGNREG Act, 2005 has been modified on 21st July, 2014 providing that atleast 60% of the works being taken in a district in terms of cost shall be for creation of productive assets directly linked to agriculture. This measure will create irrigation sources, promote water conservation and improve soil fertility;
- iv. In order to allow creation of durable assets, the 60:40 ratio of labour to material will be maintained at the district level instead of block level for the works executed by implementing agencies other than Gram Panchayats;
- v. In August 2014, states have been facilitated to engage technical assistants for better technical planning and supervision of works by issuing appropriate guidelines;
- vi. Guidelines have been issued for watershed management works taken up independently under MGNREGS or in convergence with IWMP;
- vii. States have been financially supported to strengthen social audit structures to enhance transparency and accountability;
- viii. States have been encouraged to formulate State Convergence Plans (SCPs) to promote convergence of MGNREGA with different schemes. So far 21 such plans have been formulated. The Ministry is closely monitoring the implementation of the plan;
- ix. The MGNREGA has also been notified under Direct Benefit Scheme (DBT) for quicker and more transparent disbursement of wages;
- x. The Department is also endeavoring to ensure that all Gram Panchayats are brought under Electronic Fund Management System (EFMS) to achieve transparency in fund flow and optimization of fund utilization under MGNREGS.

National Rural Livelihoods Mission

NRLM is a flagship program of the Ministry. It seeks to reach out to all rural poor households in the country estimated at 8 –10 crore and organize them into SHGs and federations at village and higher levels by 2021-22. While doing so, NRLM ensures adequate coverage of all vulnerable sections of the society, identified through participatory processes and approved by Gram Sabha. A strong convergence with P.R.I s is an important feature of the program.

During 2014-15, Aajeevika-NRLM focused



SHG meeting in progress

on supporting the States in respect of the following:

- i. transitioning to NRLM by fulfilling all the requirements;
- ii. setting up implementation architecture at State, District and Block levels;
- iii. providing comprehensive induction training and capacity building; and
- iv. focusing on increasing the capacities of Community Based Organizations (CBOs)

As of now, 28 States (except Goa) and the Union Territory of Puducherry have transited to NRLM and set up SRLMs. As of January 2015, 20.95 lakh SHGs in 2125 intensive blocks of 316 districts have been promoted.

The Resource blocks initiated during the year 2012-13 have shown impressive results in terms of quality of community institutions and generation of social capital for scaling up. NRLM has focused on special strategies to reach out to the most marginalized and vulnerable communities – Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), the elderly, Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), bonded labour, manual scavengers, victims of human trafficking etc. During the year, emphasis has also been placed on strengthening the institutional systems in terms of adopting Human Resource Manual, Financial Management Manual and in rolling out interest subvention

programme for SHGs. Further, 28.5 lakh Mahila Kisans have also been provided livelihood support.

In order to promote non-farm employment opportunities, the Government has worked out details of a new “Start up village Entrepreneurship Programme” (SVEP), as announced in this year’s budget, which will provide focussed intervention to promote start up entrepreneurship at the village level by rural poor households by providing relevant domain knowledge and skills and assured availability of need based financial support, capacity building, market linkage and advisory services for establishment of sustainable village enterprises.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) was announced on 25th September, 2014 by refocusing and re-prioritising 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.

Special features of DDU-GKY

- Priority is given to
 - Champion employers who can guarantee training, placement and opportunity for career progression of minimum 10,000 rural youth in two years.



Experience sharing by candidate at Launch of DDUGKY on 25.09.2014, Delhi

- Those offering foreign placement
- Industrial internship in companies that are able to offer jobs after one year of internship

This is expected to promote 'Make in India' campaign by preparing skilled workforce required for it. So far, four MoUs have been signed with champion employers.

During the current financial year, Skill training projects and Annual Action Plans for training 6.06 lakhs candidates at a total project cost of Rs. 1914.18 crore have been approved by the Ministry.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

The Government of India, as the part of poverty reduction strategy, launched the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) on 25th December, 2000 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to assist the States, though Rural Roads are in the State List under the Constitution. The primary objective of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is 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 as per Core-Network with a population of 500 persons (as per 2001 Census) and above in plain areas. In respect of 'Special Category States' (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu &

Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the Desert areas, the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and 88 Selected Tribal and Backward districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission, the objective is to connect eligible unconnected habitations as per Core-Network with a population of 250 persons and above (Census 2001). The programme envisages single all weather connectivity.

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. Under PMGSY-II, the projects for upgradation of 11,234 kms roads have been sanctioned against total target of 50,000 kms of roads.

The connectivity has been provided to 1,04,746 eligible unconnected habitations by constructing 2,63,145 km of roads. The country has now a network of about 419,494 km of such roads.



PMGSY-Vill. Melli Dara, G.P. 23 Melli Dara Payong, Block, Melli, Sikkim

Some of the salient achievements of the year are:-

- i) An Action Plan for road side plantation alongside PMGSY roads under MGNREGA was issued on July, 2014. Thereafter, NRRDA and IRC had issued joint guidelines for plantation along rural roads. It is a matter of satisfaction that against a target of 5 lakh plants in 2014-15, 1.02 crore plants have already been planted so far.
- ii) The Ministry has issued a circular on 16.10.2014 wherein the States have been permitted to design the bridges so as to serve as Bridge-cum-Bandhara for conserving the rain water and ensuring recharge of ground water table.
- iii) On 25/12/2014, Standard Data Book for analysis of Rates for Rural Roads, which is a publication of Indian Roads Congress and NRRDA was released. This document provides rate analysis of all construction material for rural roads including new technologies such as waste plastic, modified bitumen, jute / coir geo textile, etc. This document is very useful to engineers working in rural roads sector.
- iv) The Ministry has been actively encouraging use of locally available construction material as well as new technologies such as waste plastic, fly-ash, cold mix technology in construction of cost effective rural roads. The new technology (R&D) module on PMGSY software has been launched in December 2014, which puts in public domain the details of such roads being constructed using new technology.
- v) The Ministry has launched a specific complaint/feedback module on PMGSY software in December 2014, which facilitates the general public to give feedback and post complaints in respect of

any road. Each complaint is registered and tracked as per this module.

- vi) The National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) has been recently granted ISO 9001 certification for scrutiny and evaluation of DPRs, quality assurance and quality monitoring system for Rural Roads and online management, monitoring and accounting system.

Indira Awaas Yojana

As part of a larger strategy of the Ministry's poverty eradication effort, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), a flagship scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development has since inception been providing assistance to the BPL families who are either houseless or having inadequate housing facilities, for constructing a safe and durable shelter.

The Central Government has been implementing IAY as part of the enabling approach of 'shelter for all', taking cognizance of the fact that rural housing is one of the major anti-poverty measures for the marginalized. The house is recognized not merely as a shelter and a dwelling place but also as an asset which supports livelihood, symbolizes social position and is also a cultural expression. A good home would be in harmony with the natural environment protecting the household from extreme weather conditions and it would have the required connectivity for mobility and facilities for economic activities. As on 31st December 2014, 8.29 lakh houses have been constructed during the financial year.

In the context of the Government's priority for housing to all by 2022, it has been decided to revamp the existing Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and implement it on a mission mode. The toilet shall be an integral part of the unit and also mandatory convergence with other Government of India schemes is part of the plan, to enable provision of basic facilities like power and drinking water to all beneficiaries.



IAY House - Vill, South Para, G.P. K.K. Nagar, Block Kathalia, Distt. Sepahijala, Tripura

House construction in rural areas has been included as a permissible activity under MGNREGA. Unskilled wage component for construction of his/her house can now compensate the beneficiary, for the forgone wage employment hitherto unaccounted for upto 90 days in normal areas and 95 days in hilly and difficult areas.

States have been advised to ensure that IAY beneficiaries avail benefits of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

National Social Assistance Programme

Article 41 of the Constitution of India directs the State to provide public assistance to its citizens in case of unemployment, old age, sickness and disabledness and also in other cases of undeserved want within the limit of its economic capacity and development. It is in accordance with these noble principles that the Government of India on 15th August 1995 included the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) in the Central Budget for 1995-96.

The NSAP now comprises Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and Annapurna. In the year upto December, 2014, Rs.7059.29 crore have been released under various schemes of NSAP.

During 2014-15, revised guidelines for the programme have been issued with following salient features

- Pro-active identification of beneficiaries with central role for Gram Panchayat and Municipalities.
- States advised to prepare State specific guidelines to take care of variations in implementation strategies
- Social audit by Gram Sabha / Ward Committee to be conducted at least once in six months.

The implementation of the scheme by way of direct benefit transfer (DBT) has now been extended to 300 districts.



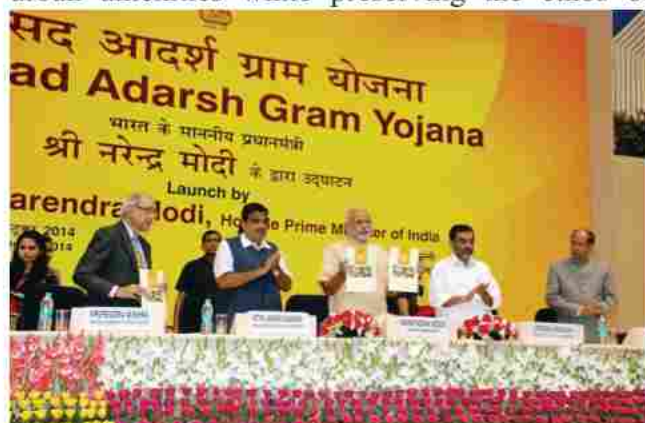
NSAP Group - G.P. Wangoo Terakhong Block Moirang, Distt. Bishnupur, Manipur

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana

A new scheme Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) has been launched on October 11, 2014 focussing on integrated and holistic development of villages to enable them as models for other villages to emulate. The guidelines for the Scheme have been also issued.

Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission

In order to improve the living conditions and the quality of life in villages and to provide urban amenities while preserving the ethos of



the villages, a detailed proposal for setting up the Rurban Mission, as announced in this year's budget has been worked out.

Watershed Programme

One of the most important natural resource, upon which all human activity is based since time immemorial, is land. Unprecedented population pressures and demands of society on scarce land, water and biological resources and the increasing degradation of these resources is affecting the stability and resilience of our ecosystems and the environment as a whole.

The Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) for development of rainfed/degraded areas including wasteland. The IWMP is one of the flagship

programmes of the Government of India which is under implementation since 2009-10 in all the States. The primary objectives of IWMP are harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resources such as soil, vegetative cover and ground water table; prevention of soil run-off; rain water harvesting and recharging of ground water table; increasing the productivity of crops; introduction of multi-cropping and diverse agro-based activities; promoting sustainable livelihoods, increasing the household incomes; etc.

Under IWMP, as on 31.12.2014, a total of 8214 projects covering an area of 39.069 million ha. have been sanctioned in 28 States. The target for sanctioning of new projects for the year 2014-15 is 5.0 million ha. A total of 1010 projects covering an area of 4.809 million ha have been appraised/ sanctioned and an amount of Rs. 2099.45 crore has been released during 2014-15(as on 31.12.2014). Since inception of the scheme, an amount of Rs. 10,847.02 crores has been released to the States as central share for the projects sanctioned under IWMP.

National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP)

The Department is implementing National



Improving water availability through rainwater harvesting by constructing checkdam

Land Records Modernization Programme. The programme aims at modernizing the land records management system in the country to develop an integrated land information management system with up-to-date and real time land records. To achieve this, the two main systems of land records management and registration are proposed to be integrated with the help of modern technology. The major objectives of the programme are: to usher in a system of real-time land records; automatic mutation; integration of textual and spatial Records; inter-connectivity between land records and registration systems; to achieve the goal of conclusive titling system.

The ultimate goal of the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) is to usher in the system of conclusive titling, to replace the current system of presumptive titles in the country. All the districts in the country are expected to be covered under the programme by the end of the 12th Plan.

Training/IEC

Capacity building through training of rural development functionaries, elected members of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and others concerned is a priority of the Ministry. The Ministry has a network of training institutions namely National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad, 28 State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) and 89 Extension Training Centers (ETC). NIRD is an autonomous national level Training and Research Institution under the Ministry while the SIRDs and ETCs are State Government Institutions imparting training at State, District and sub-district levels.

On IEC front, an effective media-mix is being engaged to disseminate information and to

generate awareness among various stakeholders of RD programmes. This includes Audio-Visual publicity, print media campaign as well as various modes of outdoor publicity. New and emerging media is being employed to reach out in every nook and corner of the country. Special campaigns are being held in LWE areas to mitigate the challenges posed by naxalites. Services of Press Information Bureau (PIB) and Directorate of Audio Visual Publicity (DAVP) are being taken to meet IEC objectives. Deployment of PMRDFs and Bharat Nirman Volunteers (BNVs) in challenging areas also helps in awareness generation. As on 19th February 2015, 137 PMRDFs and 3.30 lakhs (3, 30 786) BNVs are functional across the country.

International Cooperation

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.

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 department 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.

Women Empowerment

Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) the total employment generated for women during 2014-15 was 67.32 crore person days which is 56% of the total employment generated under the scheme. The women workforce participation under MGNREGA has surpassed the statutory minimum requirement of 33% each year since its inception. Moreover to increase participation rates of women workers in MGNREGA, the Ministry has suggested that individual bank/post office accounts must compulsorily be opened in the name of all women MGNREGA workers and their wages directly credited to their own account for the number of days worked by them. Several other initiatives have been taken like ensuring 50% of the worksite supervisors to be women, separate job cards for widowed/destitute women, ensuring worksite facilities such as crèches, drinking water, shade etc.

National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) is a programme for the poor women, of the poor women and by the poor women. Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) under NRLM aims to empower women in agriculture by strengthening the community institutions of poor women farmers and leveraging their strength to promote sustainable agriculture practices. Under the placement-linked skill training programme – Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), social inclusion of women is ensured through 33% reservation for women candidates. From year 2004-05 till 30th November, 2014 a total of 3,72,235 women candidates have

been trained and 2,73,247 of them have been given placement under DDU-GKY programme.

Under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) allotment of the IAY house shall be 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 women. Under the scheme, priority is given to women in difficult circumstances, including widows, those divorced or deserted etc. During the year 2014-15, out of 17.30 lakh houses sanctioned, 9.00 lakh houses have been sanctioned exclusively in the name of women beneficiaries and 2.94 lakh in the joint name of both husband and wife.

Under NSAP there are various schemes to provide social assistance to widows and aged women in BPL category. Moreover, Gender Budget Cell (GBC) has been constituted in the Department 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.

Efforts for SCs, STs, Minorities and the differently abled

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. The Department has been earmarking funds for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). Further, IAY and NRLM have been identified for earmarking 15% of the resources under PM's New 15 Point Programme for minorities.

Though there is no separate earmarking of fund for SCs/STs, several initiatives have been undertaken under MGNREGA to increase SC/ST participation. During 2014-15 (up to 31st December, 2014) out of total employment generation of 121.25 crore persondays in the year, employment generated for SCs and STs were 27.51 crore persondays (23%) and 20.18 crore person days (17%) respectively. Thus, 40% of the total person days of employment generated in the year were for the SC/ST households. Provision of irrigation facility, horticulture plantation and land development facilities to land owned by households belonging to SCs and STs are notable initiatives undertaken for the development of these social groups. Various initiatives like identification of suitable works and special schedule of rates for persons with disability have been made under the scheme to mainstream them in the development process.

Under NRLM during FY 2014-15 (upto December, 2014), 51175 pre-dominantly SC/ST SHGs have been promoted which is 44% of total SHGs promoted during the year. Out of the total 29863 SHGs pre-dominantly SC/ST Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been provided Revolving Fund (RF) of Rs.42.58 crores. This makes up 52% of the total RF provided to all SHGs during the year. Further, 13916 pre-dominantly SC/ST SHGs have also been provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) to the tune of Rs.67.57 crores. This makes up 56% of total CIF provided to all SHGs during the year. The proportion of predominately SC/ST SHGs and the community support funds provided to those SHGs is expected to increase as the Mission takes up additional intensive blocks in the coming years. Under DDU-GKY scheme, a total of 3,45,714 SC candidates have been trained and 2,66,529 of them have been given placement whereas 1,71,294 ST candidates have

been trained and 1,27,977 of them have been provided placement under different activities. Under NRLM, priority is also given to promotion of exclusive SHGs of differently abled persons and their care givers. Under NRLM during the year 2014-15 (upto December, 2014), 6134 pre-dominantly minority SHGs have been supported with a revolving fund of Rs. 9.36 crores. In addition, 1632 pre-dominantly minority SHGs have been supported with Community Investment Fund of Rs. 7.84 crores. Under DDU-GKY, 96507 candidates from minority communities have been trained and 70191 of them have been given placement during 2014-15. Under IAY a minimum of 60% of funds are earmarked for SC/STs. During 2014-15, out of the total 8.29 lakh houses constructed, 3.13 lakh and 1.70 lakh have been constructed for SCs and STs respectively with a total expenditure of Rs. 5993.23 cores (upto 31.12.2014). IAY guidelines also stipulate that at least 3% of the beneficiaries need to be from amongst persons with disabilities. As many as 96,538 houses were sanctioned for physically challenged persons under IAY during 2014-15. Out of a total of 17.30 lakh houses sanctioned under IAY, 2.46 lakh houses have been sanctioned for minorities with an expenditure of Rs.1109.60 crore.

Disability Pension under NSAP is provided as a form of social assistance to differently abled people. Upto December, 2014, 9.51 lakh beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme.

Strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)

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 flowed to them. For example, during 2014-15, a total of 81,89,423 works have been undertaken, out of which, 76,22,231 (93.07%) works have been carried out by the Gram Panchayats. As regards flow of funds, a total of Rs. 2805515 lakhs of fund (in terms of cost of work done) flowed to different implementing agencies, out of which Rs. 2627113 lakhs (93.64%) have flowed to Gram Panchayats. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) envisages to involve PRIs for effective planning and implementation of rural roads. PRIs also have an important role in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of IAY. Similarly, PRIs are also involved in the implementation of NSAP.

Targeted Measures for Special Areas

The eight special category States of North Eastern Region have been given special emphasis in all MoRD schemes. The initiative of the Central Government to stipulate earmarking of 10% of the budget (gross budgetary support) of the Central Ministries/Departments and creation of non-laps able central pool of resources has yielded dividends in the recent years. During the year 2014-15 (till 31.12.2014), a total amount of Rs.1378.52 crores was released to the North Eastern States as Central share under MGNREGA whereas Rs.174 crores (RE) had been allocated for the year under NRLM of which Rs.110.87 crores were released. During the year 2014-15, (up to November, 2014), 175 habitations have

been connected and the NE states have reported an expenditure of Rs.948.62 crore under PMGSY. Under NSAP universal coverage was envisaged and the funds allocated to any State were based on the number of estimated beneficiaries.

During the year 2014-15 (up to 31.12.2014), a total number of 26.03 lakh households have been provided employment and 571.60 lakh persondays have been generated under MGNREGA in the North Eastern States. Till 31.12.2014, 7094408 households have been provided employment and 2414.86 lakh person days have been generated and an amount of Rs.531085.81 lakh have been released to the 88 Left wing Extremist (LWE) districts. Several relaxations have been allowed in the provisions of PMGSY for effective implementation of scheme in Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts. In targeted 88 Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts in which 63,217 habitations are targeted to be connected under PMGSY. Against this target 40745 habitations have been sanctioned so far and 24,907 habitations (61% of sanctioned habitations) have been connected. Similarly, 88 LWE affected districts have also been categorized as difficult areas and enhanced unit rate of Rs.75000/- is provided to the IAY beneficiaries for construction of a house.

Roshni is a special initiative under DDU-GKY launched on 7th June, 2013 for training and placement of youth from 27 most critical LWE affected districts. NRLM has made coverage of IAP districts as one of the priorities. A total number of 23 project proposals have been covering 54035 beneficiaries with a total project cost of Rs. 248.45 crore in the year 2014-15. It is targeted to cover 50,000 youth from the 27 most critical left-wing extremist affected districts in three years.

Under special interventions for the State of Jammu & Kashmir, during the year 2014-15(till 31.12.2014), a total amount of Rs. 40456.98 lakh was released to the State as Central Share under MGNREGA , a total number of 136780 households have been provided employment and 38.64 lakh persondays have been generated. Out of total sanctioned 1,984 road works covering 10,154.80 kms, J&K has completed 1,094 road works covering 5,838 km of length(57.5%) upto November, 2014. In NRLM, under the UMEED programme, the State Government is expected to cover almost 9 lakh women in a period of 5 years; this represents 2/3rd of the rural households. Under Himayat – a special scheme for skilling under DDU-GKY, M/o Rural Development aimed at training and placement of 1,00,000 youth from J&K in organized sector over a five year period(2011-12 – 2016-17).

Green Efforts

The Government of India in the 12th Five Year Plan has set for itself the goal of faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth. Sustainability has been mainstreamed as a core objective of India's development strategy.

For the people in rural areas, particularly the marginalized communities, healthy ecosystems

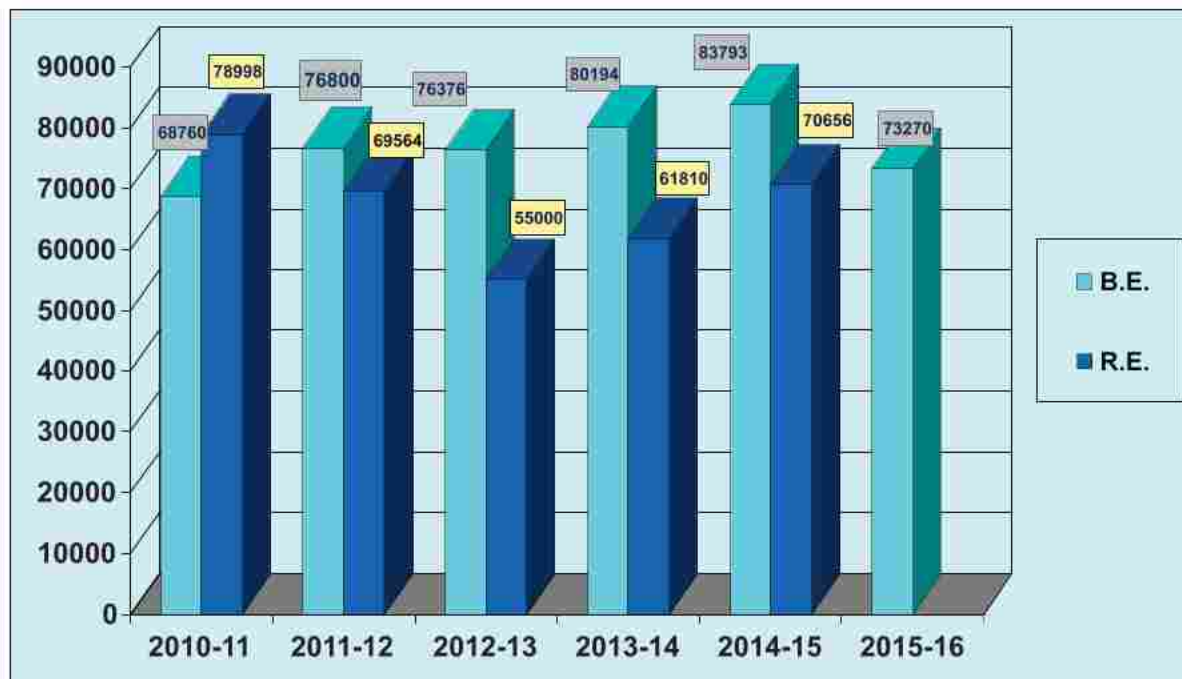
support sustainable agriculture-based livelihoods and essential services such as drinking water, sanitation and health care. Investing in natural resources also strengthens adaptation and resilience of communities towards climate change and natural disasters.

This is a paradigm shift in Ministry's rural development strategy. Tapping the potential to contribute to the goal of sustainable poverty reduction and efficient use of natural resources, the Ministry looks at:

- Improving quality and carrying capacity of eco systems including, water in surface bodies, aquifers and soil profile and arresting degradation of natural resources;
- Enabling sustainable livelihoods, based on sustainable use of natural resources;
- Strengthening ecosystem resilience to enable them to recover from extreme weather events and cope with climate change;
- Reducing the ecological footprint of interventions through efficient use of energy, material, natural resources and increased use of renewable materials.

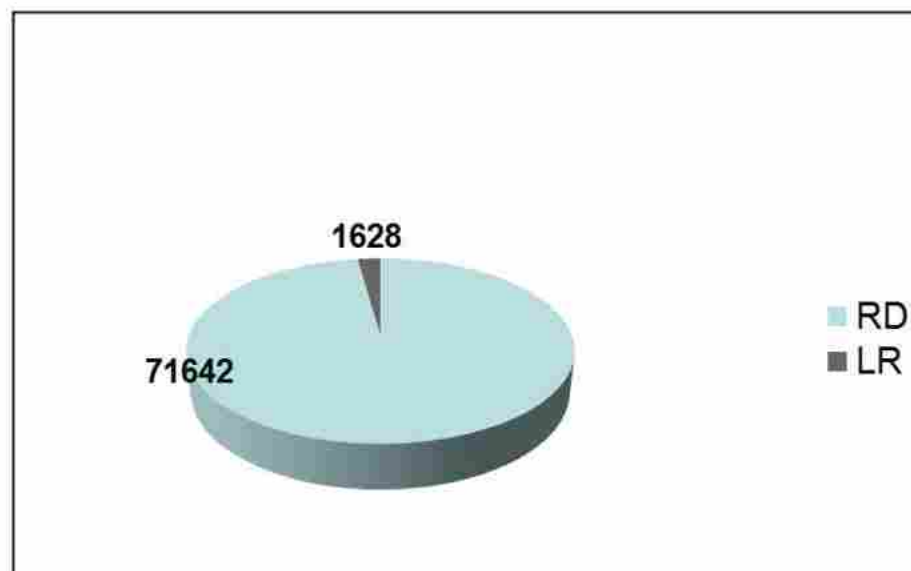
Outlays For Ministry of Rural Development For Last Five Years And 2015-16

(Rs. In crores)



Ministry of Rural Development Outlays For 2015-2016

(Rs. In crores)



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

Department of Rural Development



Chapter 1

Organisation

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 self

employment and wage employment, provision of housing and minor irrigation assets to rural poor, social assistance to the destitute and Rural Roads. Apart from this, Department provides the support services and other quality inputs such as assistance for strengthening of DRDA Administration, Panchayati Raj Institutions, training & research, human resource development, development of voluntary action etc. for the proper implementation of the programmes. The major programmes of the Department of Rural Development are Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, (PMGSY), Rural Housing (RH), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). New schemes of SAGY and Rurban Mission have been initiated.

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.

Administration

During the period of report there was change of guard in the Ministry of Rural Development. Tenure of Hon'ble Minister and MOS is indicated below :-

Minister for Rural Development, Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water and Sanitation

Sl. No.	Name	Tenure
1.	Shri Jairam Ramesh	Till 25.5.2014
2.	Shri Gopinathrao Munde	27.05.2014 – 03.06.2014
3.	Sh.Nitin Gadkari (additional charge)	03.06.2014 - 09.11.2014.
4.	Shri. Chaudhary Birender Singh	09.11.2014 – till date

Minister of State for Rural Development, Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water & Sanitation

Sl. No.	Name	Tenure
1.	Shri Pradeep Jain and Shri Lalchand Kataria	Till 25.05.2014
2.	Shri Upendra Kushwaha, Minister of State for Rural Development, Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water & Sanitation	27.05.2014 – 09.11.2014
3.	Shri. Sudarshan Bhagat, Minister of State for Rural Development	09.11.2014 – till date
4.	Shri Nihalchand, Minister of State for Ministry of Panchayati Raj	09.11.2014- till date
5.	Shri. Ram Kripal Yadav, Minister of State for Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	09.11.2014 – till date

Department of Rural Development

Shri L.C. Goyal, IAS (KL:1979) relinquished the charge of the post of Secretary of this Department w.e.f. 5.2.2015 to take up his new assignment as Home Secretary. Smt. Vandana Kumari Jena, IAS (OR 1979) held additional charge of Secretary Rural Development from 5.2.2015 to 1.3.2015. Shri Jugal Kishore Mahapatara, IAS (OR: 1979) assumed the charge of Secretary, Rural Development on 2nd March, 2015.

Shri S.M. Vijayanand, IAS (KL:81) continued to function as Additional Secretary (RD) till 15.10.2014 in the Department of Rural Development. He was appointed as Special Secretary in this Department on 16.10.2014 and relinquished the charge on 2nd March 2015

consequent upon his appointment as Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

Smt. Seema Bahuguna, IAS (RJ:1983) continues to function as AS & FA w.e.f. 11.09.2013 (FN) in the Department of Rural Development.

Smt. Sudha P. Rao, IES:1981 assumed the charge of the post of Chief Economic Adviser w.e.f. 27.03.2014 in the Department of Rural Development.

Shri T. Vijay Kumar, IAS (AP:83), continued to function as Joint Secretary in the Department of Rural Development till 16.05.2014 and he assumed the charge of the post of Additional Secretary as a measure personal to him. Shri T. Vijay Kumar, Additional Secretary was relieved from this Ministry w.e.f. 08.01.2015(FN) to join

his new assignment as Director General, Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART).

Shri R. Subrahmanyam, IAS (AP:1985), Dr. Santhosh A. Mathew, IAS (BH:1985), Shri Rajesh Bhushan, IAS (BH:1987), Shri Atal Dulloo, IAS (JK:1989) and Smt Aparajita Sarangi, IAS (OR:1994) continued to function as Joint Secretaries in the Department of Rural Development.

Sh. Rajiv Sadanandan (IAS: KL1985) joined as Joint Secretary in this Department on 02.02.2015.

Shri Giriraj Prasad Gupta (ICAS:1983) continued to function as Chief Controller of Accounts in the Ministry of Rural Development.

Shri P.K. Mukhopadhyay, ISS continued to function as Adviser (Stats) in the Department of Rural Development.

Dr. N.K. Sahu, IES continued to function as Economic Adviser in this Department.

Smt. Vijaya Srivastava, IAS (MP:1984), Joint Secretary relinquished the charge of the post Joint Secretary from this Department w.e.f. 20.1.2015(AN) to take up her new assignment as AS & FA in the Ministry of Health & FW.

Department of Land Resources

Smt. Vandana Kumari Jena, IAS (OR:1979) continues to function as Secretary, Department of Land Resources w.e.f. 3.12.2013.

Shri K.P. Krishnan, IAS (KN:1983) assumed the charge of the post of Additional Secretary w.e.f. 1.11.2014 (FN) in the Department of Land Resources.

Shri Prabhudayal Meena, IAS (MP:80) was relieved from the Department of LR as Special Secretary w.e.f.31st October, 2014

Shri Prabhat Kumar Sarangi, IAS (UP:1986) continued to function as Joint Secretary in the

Department of Land Resources.

Shri Sandeep Dave, IAS (KN:1987) continued to function as Joint Secretary in the Department of Land Resources.

Autonomous Bodies under Ministry of Rural Development:

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

1. National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Rajendranagar, Hyderabad – 500 030
2. Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi – 110 003.
3. National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA), 5th Floor, 15-NBBC Tower, Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi-110 066.
4. Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF)
5. National Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (NRLPS)

NIRD, Hyderabad

Since revamping/restructuring of NIRD was under consideration of a Committee, headed by Dr. Y.K. Alagh, Former Agricultural Minister and Former Member Planning Commission, it had been decided not to post any regular Director General in NIRD. Accordingly, Dr. M.V. Rao, IAS (WB:88), NDDB, Ministry of Agriculture, Hyderabad was given additional charge of DG, NIRD in addition to his normal duties. Now, after the recommendations of Alagh Committee have been accepted, the recruitment rules for DG, NIRD have been notified, search committee has been constituted and the vacancy has been advertised.

CAPART, New Delhi

The charge of the post of DG, CAPART was assigned to Smt. Vijaya Srivastava, Joint Secretary in addition to her own normal duties. Shri T. Vijay Kumar, IAS (AP:83), Additional Secretary has assumed the charge of the post of Director General, CAPART w.e.f. 8.1.2015. Shri Madan Lal Meena, IAS (WB:1983) has assumed the charge of the post of Dy. Director General, CAPART w.e.f. 01.10.2014.

Shri Rajesh Bhushan, Joint Secretary (RC) & CVO of this Ministry has been assigned the charge of Chief Vigilance Officer, CAPART in addition to his own normal duties.

NRRDA, New Delhi

Shri Rajesh Bhushan, IAS (BH:1987), Joint Secretary has been given the charge of Rural Connectivity w.e.f. 26.7.2013. He also functions as ex-officio, Director General, NRRDA, New Delhi since then.

Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF)

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

National Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (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.

O&M Activity in the Ministry

Organization and Methods Unit of the Department of Rural Development oversees all aspects concerning Organization and Methods, administrative reforms, records management so as to bring in systematic improvement to enhance efficiency.

2. Emphasis was laid on sound Records Management to ensure optimum utilization of scarce space available and quick retrieval of records. Further, an Annual Action Plan was drawn up for O&M Inspections of Sections, review of periodical reports and returns and consolidation of orders. Also, Revised brochure on Channel of Submission and Final levels of disposal in respect of items of Work in different Division/Sections in the Department of Rural Development was issued in November, 2014 to reduce decision making layers.

SC/ST/OBCs and Persons with disabilities

Details of the representation SCs, STs & OBCs are given in **Annexure III** representation of the persons with disabilities are in given in **Annexure III-A**

Vigilance Desk

Vigilance Desk handles vigilance related work in the Department of Rural Development and co-ordinates for it with Department of Land Resource and Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation along with autonomous institutions namely CAPART, NIRD and NRRDA 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 in

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.

Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961

Ministry of Rural Development

A. Department of Rural Development

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 Drinking Water Supply.
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 matter relating to cooperation with the Centre for Integrated Rural Development for Asia and Pacific (CIRDAP) and the Afro-Asia Rural Reconstruction Organisation (AARDO).
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 relate 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 thereof.
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 the 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 fuelwood, fodder and timber on non-forest lands, including private wastelands.
11. Research of production 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 Department Programme including training.
13. Promotion of people's participation 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. (i) National Mission on Bio-fuels;
 (ii) 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
 (iii) identification of non-forest land an wastelands in consultation with State Government, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Panchayati Raj for bio-fuel plant production.

Organisation Ministry of Rural

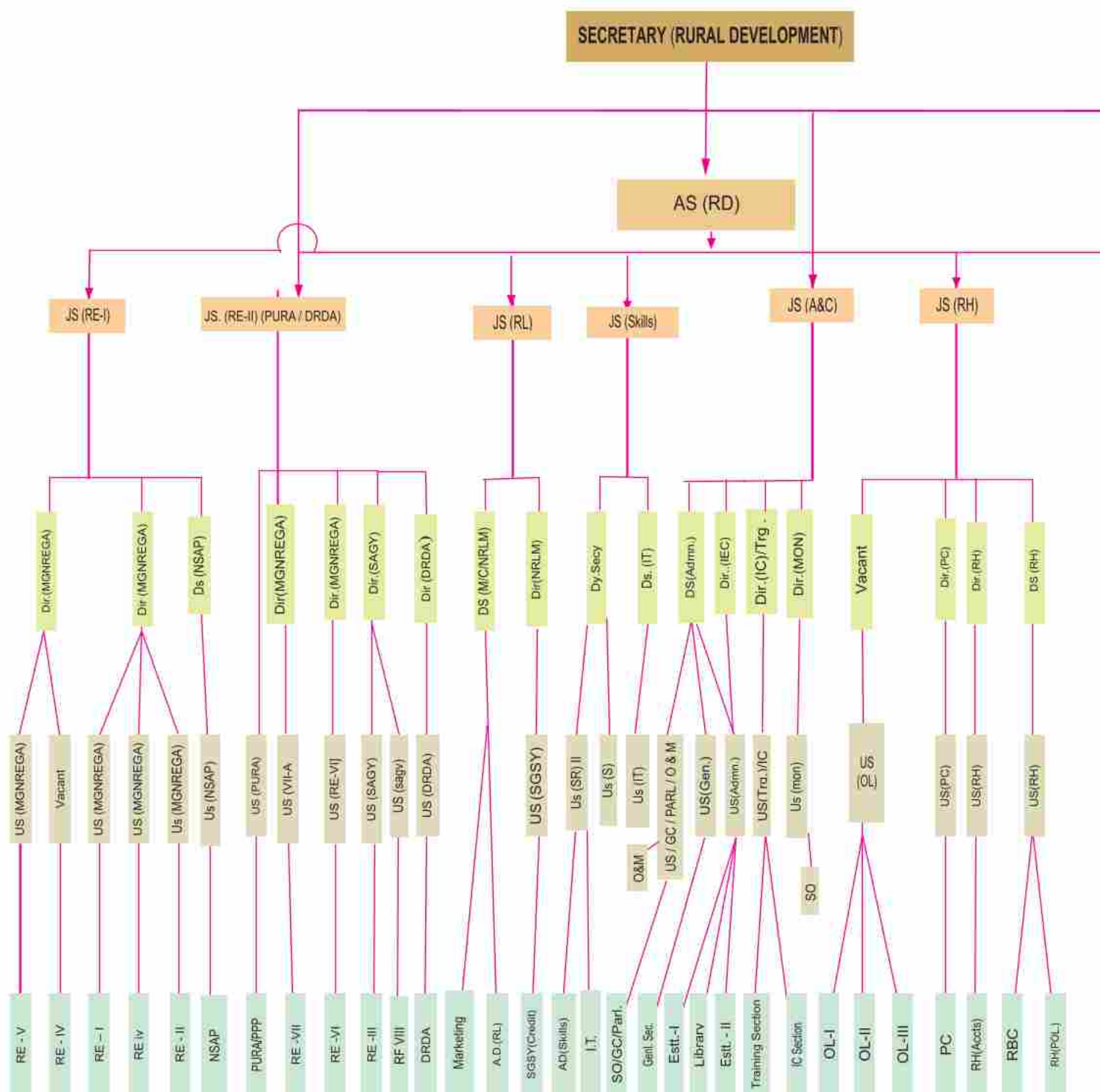
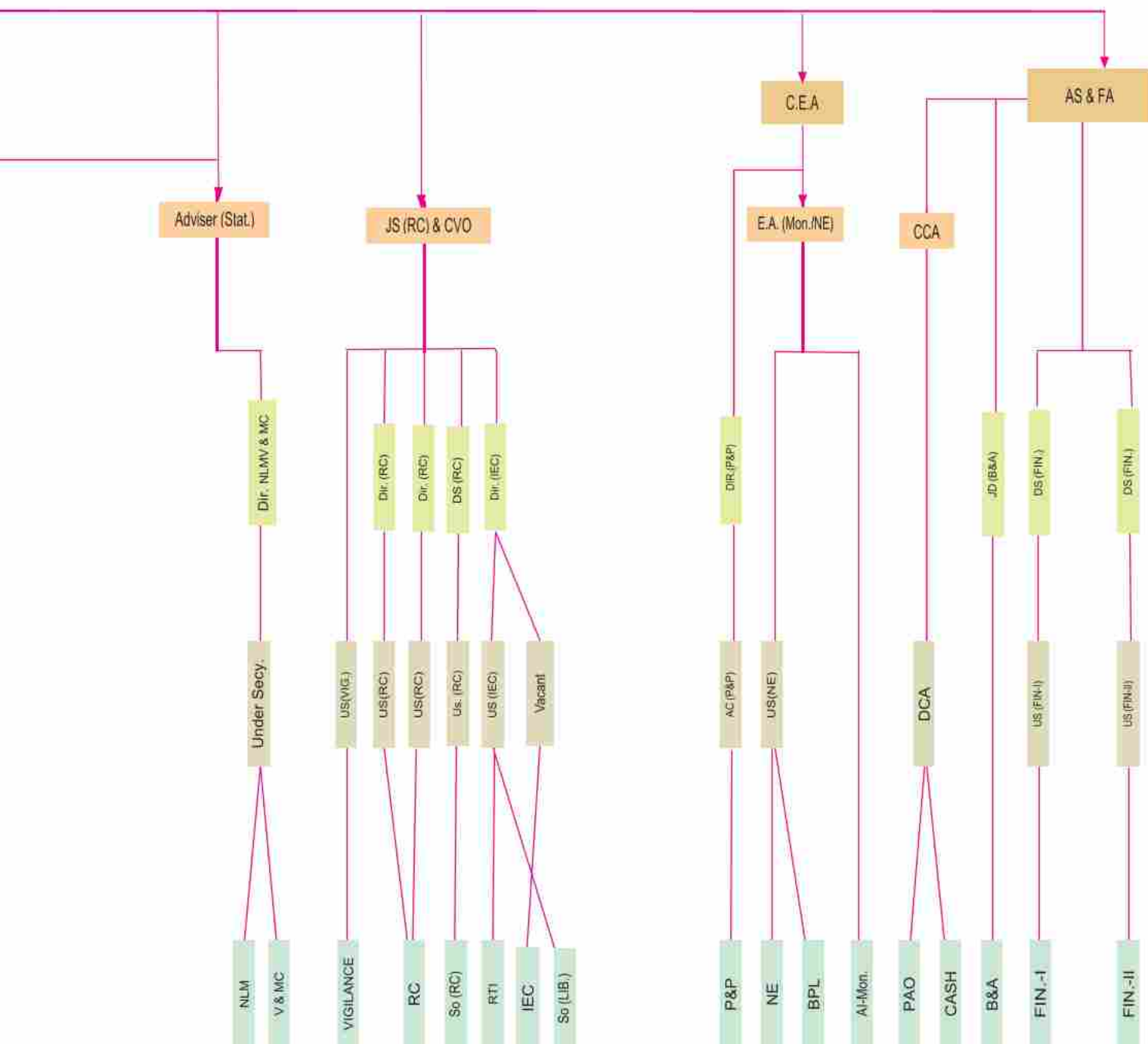
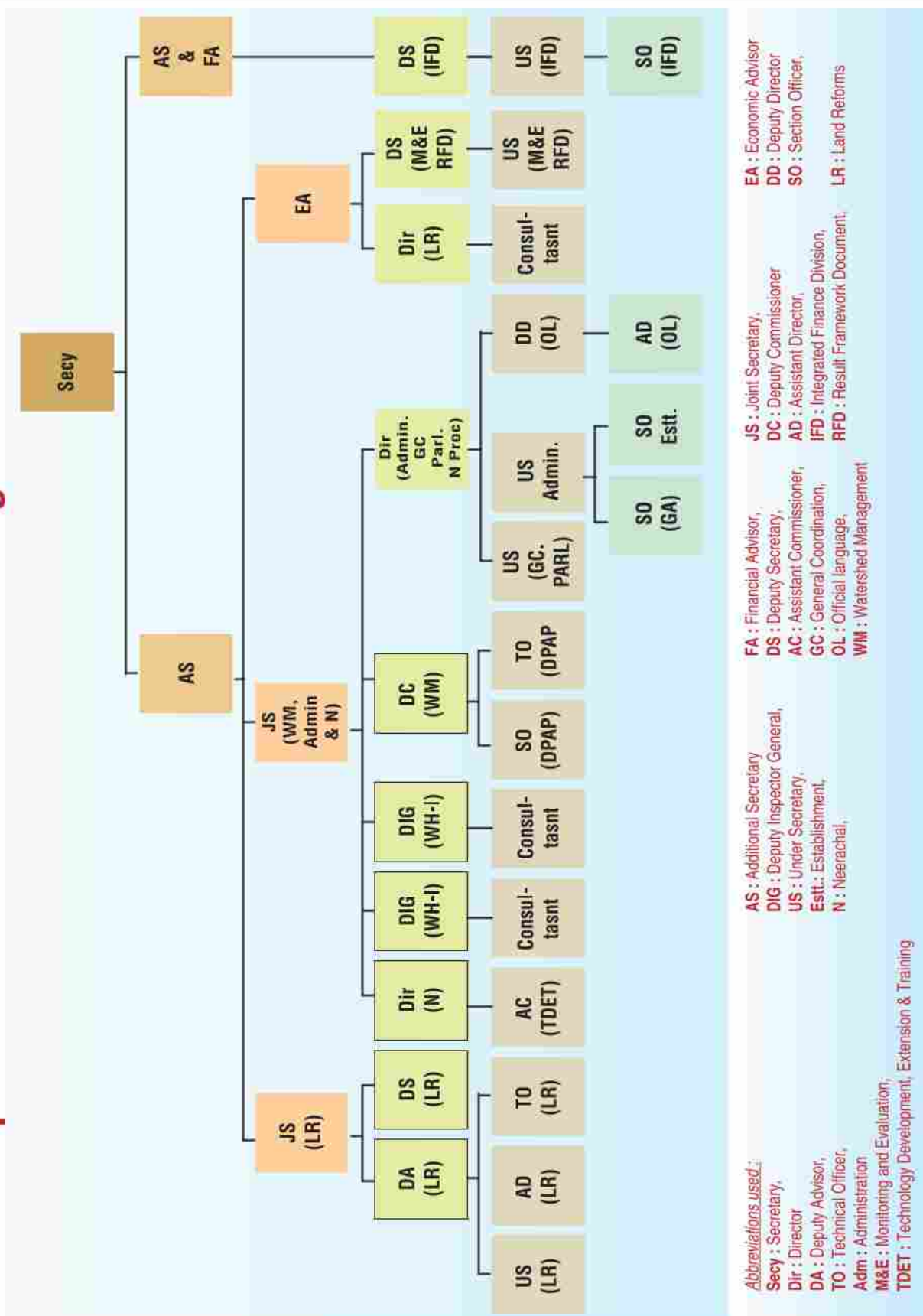


Chart Development



Department of Land Resources Organisational Chart



Chapter 2

Rural Employment

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

In the rural economy dependent on agriculture, there are prolonged periods (between agricultural operations) when no work is available for the agricultural workers. The resultant under-employment stunts the economic growth of rural areas. It also causes periodic distress migration out of rural areas, which brings more misery to the households than benefit to the economy.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) has been conceived in this context as a right-based wage employment programme implemented in rural areas of the country. This programme aims at enhancing livelihood security by providing

upto one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. In the first phase, MGNREGA was implemented in 200 most backward districts with effect from February 2, 2006 and was extended subsequently to additional 113 and 17 districts with effect from April 1st 2007 and May 15th 2007, respectively.

The remaining districts were included under the Act with effect from April 1, 2008. Thus, the Act now covers all the rural districts (644) of the country.



Plantation under MGNREGA, Vill. Kathadi, G.P. Kathadi, Block Siwana, Distt. Badmer, Rajasthan



Afforestation on forest land; Village Kallipalayam; Bloack S.S. Kulm, District Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu

Objectives

The core objectives of the Scheme are:

- Providing upto 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 and
- Strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions

Outcome during the Financial Year 2014-15

The outcomes of programme implementation in the financial year 2014-15 (till 31st Dec. 2014) are as follows:

- **Employment Generated:** In 2014-15, 3.60 crore households were provided employment and 121.25 crore person-days of employment were generated.
- **Increasing Outreach to the poor and marginalized:** Self targeting in nature, the programme had high work participation from marginalized groups like SC/ST (40%), Women (56%)
- **Strengthening Natural Resource Base:** In 2014-15, 95.14 lakh works were undertaken (spill over + new works), of which 31% for water conservation, 14% for the provision of irrigation facility on land owned by SC/ST/ BPL and IAY beneficiaries, 14% for rural connectivity and 6% for land development.



Irrigation Channel-MGNREGA, Vill. Buraburi, G.P. Buraburi, Block Mayong, Disstt. Mori Gaon, Assam



Panchayat Secretariate - MGNREGA, Village Revnadih, G.P. Herodih, Block Jainagar, Distt. Kodarma, Jharkhand

- Physical & Financial Outcome for 2013-14 & 2014-15 are at **Annexure-IV to VII**.

The expenditure on the MGNREGA is, in fact, an investment in the rural economy. While the Act suffers from several operational deficiencies which need to be fixed, there are several important contributions made by this programme.

- It is the largest public employment programme in the World providing work to 5 Crore rural households.
- Nearly one in every 3 rural households benefits from the programme.
- Since most of the income in the hands of rural poor gets spent, this programme has had positive impact in sustaining demand for FMCG goods in rural areas.

The third party studies and research done by reputed universities from across the world had acclaimed the programme for being a

leader in the field of public works. Some of the conclusions drawn by these studies are summarised below:

- By providing seasonal work of 2.5 billion persondays each year, it addressed 41% of the problem of underemployment (estimated 6.66 billion persondays) in the rural areas¹.
- Where implemented properly², it arrested distress migration and provided a safety net for the poor in the lean agricultural season. However, contrary to the common belief, it had no adverse impact on the horizontal mobility of educated and skilled rural work force to the urban areas³.
- Provided sustainable work to the rural women as evidenced by main workers (female) increasing from 54.1% in 2001 to 55.6% in 2011⁴. This has had positive impacts on the nutritional

¹Garg Sandhya (2014), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act: Evidence of Inter-state and Intra-state disparities, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai

²Laura Zimmerman (2013), Why Guarantee Employment? Evidence from a Large Indian Public Works Programme, University of Michigan

³Upasak Das (2014), Can the Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme Reduce Short Term Migration: Evidence from West Bengal, India, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai



Play Field Village Kalagdeem, Block Pabo, District Pauri, Uttarakhand

standards of the entire household⁵ especially during lean seasons.

- The programme has had large effects on consumption and poverty of SC/ST households in the lean agricultural seasons⁶. It was found that it had contributed significantly to an increase in consumption (protein and energy intake) in the short run and accumulate more nonfinancial assets in the medium term. Direct benefits exceeded program-related transfers and are most pronounced for scheduled castes and tribes and households supplying casual labour⁷
- Studies have shown that it provided risk-resilience to the small/marginal farmers in the face of drought. It was shown that MGNREGS reduces households' uncertainty about future income streams in view of the reliable employment opportunities in rural areas independent of weather shocks.

It also allowed use of better inputs and more profitable crops. By allowing shift towards high-risk high-profitability crops, the programme has considerably raised the incomes of smallholder farmers in the medium term⁸. Besides, 2/3rd of the works in MGNREGA were focused on agriculture directly or indirectly.

- The programme has had a positive impact on financial inclusion by bringing 9.37 Cr rural households into the financial inclusion network. The urban-rural divide in accessing institutional finance is getting reduced.

Challenges

Major challenges experienced in implementation of MGNREGA are as under:

- Low Awareness about the Programme and Public Participation

⁴Census 2011 www.censusindia.gov.in

⁵Aparajita Dasgupta (2013), Can the major public works policy buffer negative shocks in early childhood: evidence from Andhra Pradesh and Bihar, University of California

⁶Stefen Klonner and Oldiges Christian (2014), Can employment guarantee alleviate poverty?, University of Heidelberg

⁷Klaus Deininger and Yanyan Liu (2013), Welfare and Poverty Impacts of India's National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, IFPRI discussion paper 01289

⁸Esther Gehrke (2014), Employment guarantee as risk insurance? Assessing the effects of the NREGS on agricultural production decisions, University of Passau and German Development Institute

- Capacity Building of functionaries
- Quality, durability and usefulness of assets
- Delays in wage payment
- Shortage of staff
- Improper Planning, Fund Constraints
- Lack of Outcome-based Monitoring
- Inadequate coverage of Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) and women (in some states)
- Non-compliance with Transparency & Accountability Provisions (Social Audit)
- Lack of ICT Infrastructure

Recent Initiatives to Strengthen MGNREGA

Some new initiatives taken under MGNREGA are:

- Intensive and Participatory Planning Exercise (IPPE):** IPPE was initiated to prepare the labour budget for financial year 2015-16 in selected 2500 backward Blocks consisting of around one lakh Gram Panchayats. The main objective of the IPPE was to prepare the shelf of work which reflects the true concerns and needs of the people. The entire exercise was realized using participatory rural appraisal techniques. It is expected that works demanded by the villagers through a participatory method will increase its relevance and durability.
- Emphasis on Agriculture and Allied Activities under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA:** To minimize the impact of drought on the agriculture productivity States have been suggested to ensure that at least 60% of the works taken up in a district in terms of cost shall be for creation of productive assets directly linked to agriculture and allied activities through development of land, water and trees.
- Emphasis on Convergence through Proper Implementation of State Convergence Plan:** Convergence has been identified as one of the thrust areas under MGNREGA by the Ministry. As such, all States were requested to hold State level Convergence Workshop involving Line Department and, based on discussion draw up a State Convergence Plan with clear cut methodology of implementation. So far 21 State Convergence Plans have been formulated with the renewed focus on the need to create sustainable assets, the proper implementation of State Convergence Plan is extremely crucial. Every State has designated a senior officer as a State Nodal officer for convergence.
- Line Departments as Programme Officer for Projects/ Works Executed by the Line Departments:** To ensure that the convergence with the Line Departments takes place smoothly and works are implemented effectively, States have been suggested to designate officer of Line Departments as a Programme Officer. The designated Officer will not be below the rank of Block Development Officer. It has also been made clear that all the works executed by the Line Departments will comply with all the provisions of



Culvert - MGNREGA, Village Gunja, G.P. Kurha, Block Ichak, Distt. Hazaribagh, Jharkhand



Construction of Latrin - MGNREGA & NBA, Vill. Revnadih, G.P. Herodih, Block Jainagar, Distt. Kodarma, Jharkhand

the MGNREG Act/ Schedules including provisions of delay compensation and mandatory social audit.

e. Outcome Orientation in Works under

MGNREGA: To improve the productivity and quality of the assets created under MGNREGA, it has been made mandatory (with effect from 1st October, 2014) to record the 'Expected Outcomes' at the time of creation/ execution of a work. For the assets where it is difficult to assess and quantify the outcomes, a qualitative note on the expected and actual outcomes should be recorded.

f. Provision for Payment of Technical Assistants/ Barefoot Engineers from the Material Component of the Work:

To ensure that adequate funds are available for filling up all positions of technical manpower (core staff) States have been suggested following:

- a. All positions of Technical Assistants / Barefoot Engineers @ one for every



Construction of Poultry Shed - MGNREGA & Indian Gramin Service Vill.- Ektali, G.P. Ektali, Block Jashipur, Distt. Mayurbhaj, Odisha



Irrigation Well - MGNREGA Vill. Dharmu, G.P. Hadari, Block Ichak, Distt. Hazaribagh, Jharkhand

2,500 active job cards shall necessarily be filled by the State Governments.

- b. The cost of Technical Assistants / Barefoot Engineers is allowed to be met from the material components of the works.
- g. **Special Financial Assistance for Staffing of Social Audit Units:** For effective implementation of the Audit of Scheme Rules, 2011, financial assistance under a special project has been provided to State for the engagement of social audit resource persons at the State and District levels.
- h. **Operationalisation of Cluster Facilitation Team (CFT):** To synergise the functioning of MGNREGA and NRLM so as to substantially enhance the quality of assets being created in the MGNREGS and thereby ensure better sustainability of rural livelihoods, a project for convergence of MGNREGS and the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) has been

operationalized in 250 most backward blocks of the States through CFTs with the support of Civil Society Organisations.

- i. **Dashboards for MGNREGA:** To make NREGASoft more user friendly and to use data mining techniques for a decision support system Dashboards have been created separately for each level of implementation viz., Gram Panchayat/ Block/ District/ State and National level.

Apart from this, a public portal has also been made available on MGNREGA website which allows preparation of reports as per the requirements of the State Governments and implementing agencies.

- j. **Plan of Action for Road Side Tree Plantation under MGNREGA:** To provide sustainable, productive and green assets for livelihood of the rural poor and promote ecological balance by promoting soil/ water conservation works alongwith tree plantations, a plan of action for road side

tree plantation under MGNREGA has been issued. Under this, the usufructs of the trees is assigned to identify poorest of poor workers. Road side plantation will not only create productive assets but will also check the deterioration of roads and will contribute to strengthen ecological balance and reducing global warming. To start with, States were suggested to go for road side plantations on PMGSY and National Highway roads under MGNREGA in a systematic and planned way.

- k. **IEC :** During the last one year, the Ministry could streamline the IEC activities of MGNREGA, in a systematic way. The Division developed a National IEC Action Plan for MGNREGA and started implementing it. This was developed based on the IEC strategy developed during 2013. The Division worked rigorously with the States for preparing their State IEC plans, exclusively for MGNREGA. Each State Plan was analysed by the Division twice before being finalized by the Ministry.

For follow up, the States were requested to nominate State IEC Nodal Officers for MGNREGA. Frequent review meetings – at New Delhi and via video conference – were conducted on a monthly basis and as a result all States/UTs prepared their IEC plans and started implementing those. In order to strengthen the monitoring of IEC activities happening at State and sub district levels, a web based management information system was developed. The States and Districts can enter the details which can be monitored at State level and National level.

The MGNREGA Division also started publishing a quarterly newsletter exclusive on MGNREGA - **SARANSH**. This was aimed to share and disseminate experiences, success stories and updates regarding MGNREGA to the grass roots level. The Division also established its presence in the social network sites through its facebook page, www.facebook.com/IndiaMGNREGA

As part of implementing its IEC strategy, the Division initiated various mass media campaigns focussing on the 9 key messages of MGNREGA. These campaigns were carried out by the IEC Division of the Ministry. The aim of these campaigns was to make people aware about their rights and make them empowered on how to evoke their rights.



Cattle Shed - MGNREGA Vill. Hirodih, G.P. Herodih, Block Jainagar, Distt. Kodarma, Jharkhand

Chapter 3

National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)–Aajeevika

Introduction

During 1980s, Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) was one of the major programmes of this Ministry that directly targeted poor families for creation of assets, skill development and self-employment. The Planning Commission set up a committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. S R Hashim in 1997, the report of which formed the basis for shifting from an individual beneficiary approach to a group-based approach for poverty alleviation. Accordingly, the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) was designed as a major income generation (through Self Employment and micro-enterprise development) programme to be implemented by the states. The cornerstone of the SGSY strategy was that the poor need to be organized into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and their capacities built up systematically so that they can access self-employment opportunities and establish effective linkages between the various components of the programme such as availability of credit, technology transfer/up-gradation, marketing and infrastructure.

Performance of SGSY was assessed through concurrent evaluations, various studies and reports. Prof. Radhakrishna Committee on Credit Related Issues Related to SGSY, set up by the Ministry of Rural Development in April, 2008 reported the shortcomings in the implementation of SGSY like uneven mobilisation of rural poor and formation of SHGs across the States, insufficient capacity building of beneficiaries, low credit mobilization and lack

of professionals to implement the programme. Based on the findings of the report, SGSY was restructured as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), subsequently renamed as “Aajeevika”, to implement it in a mission mode across the country. The programme was formally launched on 3rd June, 2011. A further restructuring of NRLM based on the lessons from early implementation took place in May, 2013.

Goal

The goal of the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) is rural poverty elimination through the institutions of poor women. To make each poor household in the rural areas come out of abject poverty, enjoy sustainable and viable livelihoods and lead a life of dignity, N.R.L.M will reach out to all the rural poor in the country, organize them into women SHGs and federations of SHGs, enable them to access financial resources, improve their livelihoods, and access



SHGs - Institutions of the poor

their entitlements through continuous handholding and nurturing.

Core philosophy

The critical distinction between NRLM and the previous poverty eradication measures is the core belief about the poor and the systematic operationalizing of this belief in the implementation. NRLM's core belief is that the poor are highly capable and the task of the government is to unleash their full potential by organizing them and capacitating them through their own institutions. This is done very effectively through rural poor women.

The Mission firmly believes that this process is best managed and owned by 'transformed and empowered' women. The main role of the external agents like the States Mission is only to catalyze this process and enable 'community Champions' to emerge and to take over the process. Thus, the States Mission plays the role of a 'facilitator' and not 'implementer'.

Scope of NRLM

The Mission seeks to cover 8–10 crore rural poor and vulnerable households through formation and strengthening of 70–90 lakh S.H.Gs, close to 600,000 village level federations and around 24,000 cluster level federations. NRLM will cover all the 248,076 Gram panchayats, 6758

blocks and 648 districts in 29 States and 5 U.Ts. This will be done in a phased manner by the year 2024-25.

Details of state-wise allocations and release of funds under NRLM is given at **Annexure – VIII** and that of Revised Estimates for NRLM in the last 5 years is given at **Annexure – IX** State-wise physical and financial progress under NRLM is given in **Annexure – X**.

Key Features of NRLM

The distinguishing features of NRLM are as follows:

- i. **Universal Social Mobilization** - At least one woman member from each identified rural poor household is brought under the Self Help Group (SHG) network in a time bound manner. Special emphasis is on mobilizing women from 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 bonded labour. NRLM has devised special strategies to reach out to these communities.
- ii. **Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP)** - The target group under NRLM is determined by a well-defined, transparent and equitable process of participatory identification of poor, at the level of the community. All households identified as poor through the PIP process are part of NRLM Target Group and are eligible for all the benefits under the programme. The list of poor identified through the PIP is vetted by the Gram Sabha and approved by the Gram Panchayat.
- iii. **Funds to the community as Resources in Perpetuity:** NRLM provides Revolving Fund (RF) and Community Investment Fund (CIF) as Resources in Perpetuity to



Figure 1 NRLM Framework

the institutions of the poor to strengthen their institutional and financial management capacity and build their track record to attract mainstream bank finance. The funds provided to community institutions are provided as grants to the community institutions. Funds are disbursed to these institutions in multiple tranches based on triggers and milestones achieved and not merely their chronological age and time-period.

- iv. **Universal Financial Inclusion :** NRLM works on both demand and supply sides of financial inclusion. On the demand side, it promotes financial literacy among the poor women 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 Information, Communication & Technology (ICT) based financial inclusion technologies, and community facilitators like 'Bank Mitras'. It also works towards universal coverage of rural poor against loss of life, health and assets.

- v. **Mission Mode Implementation :** NRLM is designed to be implemented in a Mission mode. This implies:

- Shift from allocation based strategy to a demand driven strategy, enabling the States to formulate their own livelihoods-based poverty reduction action plans;
- Focusing on targets and time bound delivery of outputs/ outcomes;
- Continuous capacity building, imparting of requisite skills and creating linkages with livelihood sectors including the organized sectors, for the poor; and
- Close monitoring of outputs and outcomes

- vi. **Implementation by the Poor :** the Mission is designed to mainstream the role of poor in its implementation. Key processes of 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.

- vii. **Convergence :** 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 legal 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.



Reaping the benefits of using sustainable agriculture practices



MKSP- training of women farmers in agro-ecological practices

viii Partnerships with NGOs and other CSOs :

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.

ix. Linkages with PRIs : In view of the eminent roles of Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) in local governance and development, 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, support and sharing of resources.

x. Exit Strategy : The Mission has a clear exit strategy. It is expected that after 10 years in a block, women SHG federations will take over management of their own affairs entirely 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.

Key Components of NRLM

- i. Promoting Institutions of the Poor:** Strong institutions of the poor such as SHGs and their federations are set up on a priority basis. In addition to the generic thrift and credit based community institutions and their federations, Aajeevika promotes specialized institutions like livelihoods collectives, producers' cooperatives for livelihoods promotion through deriving economies of scale and backward and forward linkages. The institutions of the poor empower their members and act as instruments of knowledge and technology dissemination, and hubs of production, collectivization and commerce.
- ii. Training, Capacity Building and Skill Building:** A multi-pronged approach is adopted for providing continuous capacity building of the targeted families, SHGs,



Adarsh Jeevika Mahila Sankul Satriye Sangh Vill. Jhekteya, G.P. Jhekteya, Block Bodh Gaya, Distt. Gaya, Bihar

their federations, government functionaries, bankers, NGOs and other key stakeholders. The capacity building is aimed at providing the poor with skills to manage their institutions manage their existing livelihoods, link up with markets and enhance their credit absorption capacity and credit worthiness. Focus is on developing and engaging community professionals and community resource persons (CRPs) for capacity building of SHGs and their federations and other collectives.

- iii. **Revolving Fund:** A Revolving Fund (of Rs. 15,000/SHG) is provided to the SHGs (where more than 70% members are from NRLM Target Group households) as an incentive to inculcate the habit of thrift and accumulate their own funds towards building their corpus and meeting their credit needs in the long-run and immediate consumption needs in the short-run.
- iv. **Community Investment support Fund (CIF) and Vulnerability Reduction Fund (VRF):** Community Investment support Fund (CIF) and Vulnerability Reduction Fund (VRF) are routed to SHGs through federations (primary and secondary

levels) to support the livelihoods of the members and initiate collective activities for the members. The VRF and CIF are disbursed against Micro Credit Plans (MCP) developed by the institutions. The institutions prioritise the needs of the poorest of the poor members (or SHGs with high concentration of poorest of poor) while preparing their micro credit plan. The institutions fund these micro credit plans either through their own resources or through the Revolving Fund/Community Investment support Fund (CIF) or through bank loans. The federation (primary or secondary level) appraises the loan proposal of the SHGs/lower-tier federation. While appraising the loan proposal, the federation scrutinises the wealth ranking and prioritisation of the poorest of the poor households in the SHGs.

- v. **Interest Subvention:** NRLM provides for interest subvention to eligible women SHGs. For the purpose of providing interest subvention, the districts have been classified as Category I and Category II, according to the modality of interest subvention being provided.

In Category I Districts (including 82 Integrated Action Plan districts and 8 Northeast districts under the World Bank Supported NERLP) 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 to 4%. In the Category II districts (all the remaining districts), all women SHGs meeting the NRLM eligibility norms can avail loans up to Rs. 3 lakh per SHG at a 7% interest rate per annum.

- vi. **Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP):** Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP), launched in 2010-11, is a special programme for livelihood enhancement under NRLM. It is a concerted effort to recognize the role of women in agriculture and an investment is being made to enhance their capacities and increase their income to take lead in agriculture and allied activities. It aims at ensuring household food and nutrition security of poor and poorest of poor, by securing and strengthening the primary livelihood

baskets of poorest of poor households. The primary objective of MKSP is to empower women in agriculture by making systematic investments to enhance their participation and productivity in agriculture based livelihoods.

- vii. **Infrastructure and Marketing support:** NRLM ensures that the infrastructure needs for the major livelihoods activities of the poor are met with. It also provides support for marketing to the institutions of the poor. The range of activities eligible for marketing support includes market research, market intelligence, technology extension, developing backward and forward linkages, building livelihoods collectives and supporting their business plans. Up to 20% of the state's program outlay (25% in case of North-Eastern States and Sikkim) may be utilised for this purpose by the states.
- viii. **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY):** DDU-GKY (erstwhile Aajeevika Skills) is the placement linked skill development scheme of (MoRD). It is a part of the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM). It



SHG - Pickles and Agarbatl Vill. Ramagiri, G.P. Sheragada, Block Sheragada, Distt. Ganjam, Odisha

has evolved out of the need to diversify incomes of the rural poor and to cater to the occupational aspirations of the rural poor youth. It aims at skilling rural poor youth and providing them jobs with regular monthly wages (at a minimum of Rs.6000 per month or above the minimum wages whichever is higher).

ix. Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) : NRLM supports public sector banks in setting up RSETIs in all districts of the country. RSETIs help transform unemployed rural youth in the district into confident self-employed entrepreneurs through need-based experiential training program followed by systematic handholding support and bank linkage. Banks are involved in selection, training and post training follow-up stages. RSETIs core offering includes its free, unique and intensive short-term residential self-employment training programs with free food and accommodation, designed specifically for rural youth.

x. Innovations : Aajeevika believes that successful innovations can reduce the learning curve for poverty eradication by showing a different pathway out of poverty. 5% of the Central allocation is, therefore, earmarked for innovations. Those innovations, which have the potential for reaching out specifically to the poorest or for reaching out to the largest number of poor and having maximum impact with limited resources, would be preferred and supported.

xi. Knowledge Management and Communications: The objective of knowledge management and communications (KMC) activities in 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

xii. Sensitive Support Structures: NRLM has set up sensitive and dedicated support structures at the National, State, district and sub-district levels. These support structures are staffed with dedicated professionals. The support structures form and nurture the institutions of the poor. NRLM has earmarked 5% of the allocation as administrative costs. Only the costs of national, state and district support structures are covered in this provision. The costs incurred on professional support costs at the block and sub-block levels are considered as programme costs and not as administrative costs.

National Rural Livelihoods Project

Government of India has availed a credit of US \$ 500 million (approx. Rs. 3000 crore at current price) from the International Development Association (IDA) for implementing the National Rural Livelihood Project (NRLP), under NRLM. The project duration of NRLP is from July, 2011 to December 31, 2017. The NRLP is being implemented in 13 high poverty states accounting for about 90 percent of

the rural poor in the country. Under the project intensive livelihood investments would be made by the NRLP in 107 districts and 422 blocks of 13 states (Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu). Distribution of project funds among the states would be based on the relative share of rural BPL population in the total states though, on a year to year basis funds will be disbursed to states on the basis of their demand.

NRLP will broadly support the following components:

- Institution and human capacity development at the national, state, district and sub-district level such that support institutional structures are created,
- State livelihood support towards establishment of institutional platforms of the rural poor 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.

NRLP has been rolled across 98 districts, 330 blocks and nearly 25,600 villages in the 13 participating states and is intensively working with over 29 lakh households and about 2.10 lakh SHGs. All the participating states have set up the institutional mechanisms for implementing the project. Over Rs. 170 crores has flown to the community institutions by way of Revolving

Fund and Community Investment Fund and nearly Rs. 400 crores worth of credit has been leveraged from the Banks. This shows that the project has made significant progress in terms of social mobilisation and institution building. In addition, the project has also initiated significant steps in terms of strengthening the financial Management, procurement management and monitoring and evaluation systems under NRLM. The project is also supporting social inclusion and social development pilots primarily in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh and Odisha.

The total amount released to the states under NRLP so far is approximately Rs. 1,300 crore (including states share), out of which the total expenditure as on December, 2014 is approximately Rs. 895 crore.

A joint mid-term review (MTR) of the project by MoRD and the World Bank is proposed in March, 2015. The MTR is aimed at reviewing the i) implementation progress and key achievements; ii) key processes instituted with respect to results indicators; iii) key issues faced with respect to progress, scaling up, and quality; iv) feasibility of achieving NRLP and Intensive Block Results Indicators, in the remaining period and v) any changes, corrective measures and restructuring that would be needed for accelerated implementation and scaling up, improved project outcomes and utilization of NRLP Funds. The preparatory activities for the proposed MTR are already under way.

Implementation Strategy

NRLM has adopted a phased implementation strategy for reaching out to all villages in all blocks of the country. A phasing plan charting the geographical coverage in terms

of districts, blocks, villages and the resulting physical progress in terms of SHGs and VO's has been prepared.

Implementation at Block Level

NRLM intends to work in a block for a period of ten years till community federations take responsibility of implementation. A typical block has about 13,500 (90% of total poor) potential poor households who may be mobilised into SHG network, spread over 100-120 villages, divided into 4 clusters of 30 villages each. In a typical intensive block, the first 3 years are spent in building the organisations of the poor by mobilising them into SHGs, Federations at Village, Cluster level and Block level. Funds flow to the community institutions over the first 4-5 years. The middle years, years 3-6, are invested in deepening the activities and addition of various layers such as health, nutrition, interventions for Persons with Disability (PwD), etc. Last 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) 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) Non-intensive Blocks are the remaining blocks in the state which are not taken up for implementation in the initial phase.

i. 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. 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.

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 Organisations (CBOs) at various levels and in various verticals. These CRPs visit different states in teams to inspire women from other communities to form and run SHGs.

At present, about 100 blocks in 18 states are being supported through about 1800 CRPs through the National Resource Organisations

A National Resource Organisation (NRO) supports the states in implementation in the resource blocks. A NRO is a SRLM which has experience in successfully implementing 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 from the resource blocks to support the institutions in the resource block as well as other blocks. NRO also implements livelihood promotion and layering activities in the block.

ii. Intensive Blocks: SRLMs directly implement in other 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. At present 2125 blocks in all states are under intensive implementation. These include the 1250 pre-NRLM blocks of A.P., Telangana and Kerala.

iii. 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. 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 implementing protocols and processes in the blocks. As of now, 23 blocks in various states are implementing NRLM in the partnership mode.

iv. 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 by the Mission 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.

Expected outcomes in a typical intensive block which is supported for 10 years.

- 13,500 poor families (90% of N.R.L.M target group) in the block mobilised into 1200 SHGs
- Federations of S.H.Gs at village level - 120 VLFs, Cluster level federations - 4 CLFs and 1 Block level federation formed/ strengthened.
- Each household would have borrowed at least Rs 1 Lakh as loan in multiple doses, and another Rs.1 – Rs.2 lakhs from their own savings and community funds (provided by the project)
- Around 10,800 households (80%) pursuing at least two sustainable livelihoods, initiated by the project
- 4500 most vulnerable households, benefited from special food security and vulnerability reduction intervention

Progress During Fy 2014-15 (NRLM)

Transition of States to N.R.L.M And Sanction of Annual Action Plans (Aap) for Fy 2014-15 Of Mission States

States have transitioned to NRLM and their Annual Action Plans for FY 2014-15 have been approved by the Ministry. NMMU provided all necessary support for the transition process. The State of Goa has not yet transitioned to N.R.L.M.

Two important features of the Action plan for the current financial year were a phasing plan and a result framework for the next 4-5 years. The State Missions developed detailed 3-5 year plans for the state in general and for their current resource, intensive and partnership blocks in particular. The State Missions, wherever necessary, also revised their AAPs during the ensuing quarters.

Mission Structure - Status of staffing and induction of staff

Implementation architecture: status of staffing

States, particularly those supported under NRLP, have made significant progress in terms of setting up implementation architecture. Most of the States completed recruitments at various levels.

Communitisation and HR Rationalization

Based on the experience of the three years of NRLM, it has been realized that Communitisation is critical for NRLM to scale-up, for it to be a real movement and for the institutions to be sustainable. Communitisation would help the mission to lay a strong foundation for sustainable institutions as the community cadre would be able to give more time and a better hand holding support with more accountability towards the community and its institutions. 2015 would be considered as year of Communitization in NRLM. This would imply that the community institutions and community cadre would need to take over the activities presently handled by the Mission at various levels (entire gamut of activities from identifying poor to building capacities to layering), community cadres augmented in large numbers and HR of the SRLM is rationalized with generalist integration orientation and area responsibility.

Accordingly, HR Rationalization at the state, district and block levels has emerged as a clear and immediate agenda. The existing staff at the district and state levels will now concentrate on implementing and deepening interventions in the Resource Blocks and expanding to intensive blocks with social capital from Resource Blocks. In this critical stage, specializations at the state, district and block level need to be collapsed and

all staff should have area responsibility as the primary responsibility. Therefore, SRLMs have been advised to rationalise any further recruitment and focus on lateral or vertical movement of the staff which is inducted, trained and committed in NRLM processes.

The states have also been advised to customize, adopt and implement the model HR Manual that includes a broad perspective of HR requirement and management in NRLM, HR processes, HR hygiene factors and Performance Management.

Induction and Capacity Building of Mission Staff

Detailed 3-4 month induction modules including classroom training, village night stays, immersion and exposure visits, accompanying with Community Resource Persons, attachment with grassroots workers/professionals, skill training, etc., were shared with States for staff at various levels.

The states were advised to ensure that all the staff at various levels go through these induction modules diligently and undergo training on Visioning and Strategic Planning, Participation Processes, Participatory Training Methods, Leadership and Management Skills, Results Planning and Monitoring, etc. Each one needs to appreciate the 10-years perspective with a household, SHG, SHG Federations, Village and Block.

NIRD-NRLM Resource Cell

National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) has set up a dedicated resource cell for NRLM. The NIRD-NRLM Resource Cell provides support to NRLM in conducting capacity building programmes (workshops, meetings, training programmes, annual Writeshop).

The Resource Cell supported NRLM in developing modules for capacity building of staff and community institutions and community cadre. NIRD resource cell facilitated 'Internship program for newly recruited NRLM fellows (28 nos.) from 6th Oct to 31st December. During these three months of induction program the NRLM fellows were exposed to NRLM philosophy and processes with a mix of both classroom and field work segments. NIRD also developed a training calendar for NRLP states, NRLM Resource cell (Guwahati & Jammu).

The Resource Cell also facilitated the logistics for 'Third Annual Writeshop' on NRLM, held during 12-17 November 2014 at NIRD. About 200 participants from 15 State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs) implementing World Bank aided NRLP viz. Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Gujarat, Karnataka, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh participated in the writeshop.

Support to State Missions

State Anchoring by N.M.M.U.

State Anchoring is a critical role to provide technical assistance to States. As of now, Professionals from National Mission Management Unit (N.M.M.U.) support each State. The process of creating the State Anchor Team instead of individuals has been initiated. NMMU is undertaking regular field visits to the Mission States. Monthly/bi-monthly thematic conferences through video conferencing and bi-monthly thematic review meetings with State Missions have been initiated, which are facilitating technical support to States.

During the FY 2014-15, N.M.M.U. supported 5 States - Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and Rajasthan in

undertaking visioning exercises. NMMU also undertook Capacity Building Missions (4-5 members) to states viz. Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Odisha. This was to make the states self-reliant in Capacity Building (CB) exercises.

NMMU also worked with select states in developing 3-5 year perspective plans, and which can be included as part of AAP 2015-16.

Project Implementation Manuals

States were provided with Model Human Resource Manual, Model Community Operational Manual (COM), Model Finance Management Manual, and Final Draft Project Implementation Plan. These will be customized and adopted by them with the approval of their SRLM E.C./G.B. The COM in local language will also be provided to the communities and the field staff to facilitate implementation of NRLM in Blocks. The State Missions will further adapt and roll-out COM with the approval of their SRLM in Resource Blocks and/or the outlines of the modules as circulated by NMMU/NIRD.

NRLM Annual Writeshop

The 'Third Annual Writeshop' on NRLM was held during 12-17 November 2014 at NIRD, Hyderabad. About 200 participants from 15 State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs) implementing World Bank aided NRLP viz. Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Gujarat, Karnataka, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh participated in the writeshop. The Northwest and Northeast states were represented by one member each. This was to prepare them for holding the write shop on their own, which was held during 12-17 December in Kohima, Nagaland. The participants were mostly State Mission Managers

of the following themes: Human Resources, Institution Building, Capacity Building, Social Inclusion, Financial Inclusion, M&L/MIS, Livelihoods and Finance Management; COOs/ Additional CEOs, District Mission Managers (DMMs) and external resource persons engaged by the SRLMs. This was the first time that DMMs (2 per state) participated in the Writeshop. Their inputs on field realities of implementation made a huge difference to the quality of discussions. State Mission Directors of 8 states participated during the last three days.

The Writeshop infused a sense of solidarity among the staff of all the participating SRLMs and was successful in reinforcing NRLM core values, philosophy, processes, theory of change and non-negotiable principles. It also clarified key issues regarding phasing of the programme, staffing, capacity building of community institutions, community cadre and SRLM staff, PIP, AAP 2015-16, unit costs and finance management in the SRLMs. The Writeshop also acted as platform for the states to share and learn from each other's experience in NRLM implementation. Together, the states and the national team reflected on the strategies that proved fruitful and also those that haven't worked.

Social mobilization and institution building in Resource and Intensive blocks

Resource blocks

In 2014-15, focus was on developing and implementing protocols for Resource Blocks support to Intensive Blocks along with optimal utilization of social capital generated at the community level. 2014-15 was a year of consolidation rather than an expansion: implementation protocols in the existing intensive blocks were strengthened and large number of community professionals were strengthened for

sustaining the institutions leading to scaling up of the programme. 16 States have started rolling out the Resource Block Strategy in 112 blocks; 6 States would be taking up the same in 2015-16.

Teams of Community Resource Persons (CRPs) and Professional Resource Persons (PRPs) from National Resource Organisations (NRO) [Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) Andhra Pradesh, Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) Telangana and Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (BRLPS)] facilitated implementation, built community institutions and nurtured community cadre to support the community institutions in resource blocks/clusters. NROs also provided Human Resource and Capacity Building support to SRLMs (CRP Teams and PRPs are supported by the SRLM staff.) Resource blocks will generate enough social capital for scaling up of the project activities in other blocks. It is envisaged that each resource block would support scaling up of social mobilization work in 20 or more new blocks in a phased manner.

Community Institutions to Serve as Resource Organisations: The community institutions, community cadre and CRPs have played a leading role in implementing NRLM in 18 States so far. Keeping this in mind, it was recommended in the third National Writeshop that the Cluster Level Federations/Block Level Federations be recognized as Resource Organisations, in addition to the 4 advanced SRLMs (AP, Telangana, Kerala and Bihar) identified as Capacity Building Agencies. To begin with, the Mandal Samakhya/Mahasamakhya/Zilla Samakhya serving the communities in various states through the SRLM-NROs could be recognized as National Resource Organizations. Advisory has accordingly been issued to states in line with this strategy/policy, as a step in the direction of enhanced communitization in NRLM.

Transition to Intensive Blocks: Each Resource Block which has completed 2.5 years of CRP rounds is expected to generate internal CRPs to service 10 blocks in the next 12 months. The five states - Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan - would be moving into this phase in 2015-16. An advisory on expanding into intensive blocks with social capital from Resource Blocks was issued to SRLMs.

Intensive blocks

The SRLMs were advised to align their expansion/phasing of blocks in accordance with the availability of internal social capital from the resource blocks. Currently, about 400 blocks (apart from Resource Blocks) fall under this category.

After six months of their induction and experience of working in the resource blocks, the staff in the intensive blocks shall start working in 4-5 villages of their clusters by engaging the available social capital/community cadres till that block is supported by internal CRPs and PRPs from resource blocks. The resource blocks would be used as local immersion sites. Once the internal CRP teams are available to the intensive blocks, all the resource block protocols would be applicable to the intensive blocks also.

Partnership Blocks

The states were advised to take up partnership with NGOs and CBOs that have done significant substantial mobilization (around 20-30%) on a 'no-cost' basis or 'cost' basis. NGOs would be provided support only for capacity building and management costs, if required. The funds to the community would flow directly to the SHGs and their federations from the SRLM.

Based on the Partnership framework,

Jharkhand has entered into a partnership agreement with PRADAN for implementation of NRLM in 14 blocks. Partnership MOU has also been signed by Maharashtra Mission with the IFAD-funded MAVIM project. Other states viz. Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat etc. are expected to enter into similar partnerships.

Non-Intensive blocks

The SRLMs were advised to view the work in non-intensive blocks as preparation for intensive blocks in future. SLRM may adopt 1-3 blocks in a district (5-10 villages each) and demonstrate qualitative capacity building activities and financial inclusion. When the non-intensive block transits to intensive block strategy, it is expected that these villages would serve as resource areas for other villages in the block.

Financial Inclusion and Building Access to Finance

Disbursement of interest subvention received fillip during the year. Interest subvention scheme was streamlined to facilitate disbursement. To assess the SHG-bank linkage on a real time basis, NRLM created a SHG-bank linkage web-portal with the support of SERP/NRO which has wide ranging experience and expertise. The data is being sourced directly from the Core Banking Solution of the Banks and will be used to create various reports for use of the Ministry. Further, Canara Bank was been appointed as the Nodal Bank to operationalize the Interest Subvention scheme for Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in the 150 Districts by Ministry of Rural Development. NABARD has been identified as the Nodal Bank for Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Co-operatives. Further, efforts were made to build the capacities of SRLMs to augment the pace of SHG bank linkage. The progress made in these areas is briefly summarized below:

Guidelines/ Policy Matters: following guidelines were issued

- Detailed guidelines for implementation of Interest Subvention for the year 2014-15, issued by RBI and NABARD
- Advisory issued by NMMU on Strengthening SHG Bank Linkage including placement of Bank Mitra on and reduction of NPA.
- Tracker on SHG Bank Linkage shared with respective states and leading Public Sector Banks
- Common Application form for A/c opening and loan documentation of SHGs approved by Indian Bank's Association (IBA)

Best Practices: following good practices have been adopted by states:

- Bihar adopted a systematic approach for training of SRLM staff on Book Keeping, Micro Planning, Community Fund Management, SHG Bank Linkage etc for a period of 15 days. This is supplemented by on the job inputs by senior professionals. This has been effective to impart the basic knowledge and skill required by staff to work at the field level.
- Karnataka has adopted a planned approach for conducting SLBC and DLCC sub committee meetings. SRLM along with SLBC have set pre-decided dates for meetings of these forums for the entire year. Detailed agenda and all supporting reports are shared with participants prior to the meeting. This has resulted in effective conduct of the meeting and has translated into improved credit linkage in the state.
- Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan have

made arrangements for conducting Credit Linkage camps at district level involving senior authorities from Govt and Banks. This has resulted in improved SHG credit linkage even in underserved/ difficult districts.

- Tamil Nadu and Gujarat have adopted a comprehensive strategy for training of all bank branch managers in the state. This has contributed in apprising the bankers about the key features of NRLM.

Roll out of the Interest Subvention Scheme

- 25 Public Sector Banks lodged claims of Rs 159.38 Cr through Canara Bank in Category I districts
- SERP, Andhra Pradesh provided technical support to SRLMs for operationalization of the scheme in the Category II Districts, i.e. other than 150 Districts for which a dedicated web portal has been hoisted.
- 8 state missions have accessed the reports and transferred interest subvention amounts to eligible SHGs directly.

State wise status of disbursement of Interest Subvention in Category-I and II districts is given at **Annexure – XI & XII**. The figures indicate the actual amount of interest subvention that has flown to the accounts of SHGs during the given years.

Credit Targets: State wise target and achievement of SHG bank linkage and credit linkage are given at **Annexure – XIII**

Progress of SHG- Bank linkage

To facilitate monitoring of credit linkage of SHGs, a web-based bank linkage portal has been developed which access data directly from bank CBS platforms. Up to Dec 2014,

25 Public sector Banks and 17 RRBs have transferred data to the portal.

Several activities were taken up to promote SHG bank linkage. In May 2014, a National Workshop on SHG-Bank Linkage was held in Srinagar with the participation of all major banks and SRLMs. The workshop finalized protocols for capitalization of SHGs, block level linkage plan and monitoring mechanism. On this occasion a Handbook on SHG-Bank Linkage was released. The Handbook details process and steps to be adopted for promoting and monitoring SHG bank linkage.

Social Inclusion and Social Development

NRLM undertook special projects for different vulnerable categories like trafficked survivors, persons engaged in unhygienic occupations, persons with disabilities, bonded labour, elderly persons, etc. The implementation of 3 pilot projects has been started in respective states:

- Anti-Human Trafficking pilot project to bring victims of trafficking into NRLM fold - Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Odisha, Kerala;
- Persons Engaged in Unhygienic Occupations (e.g. manual scavenging) for rehabilitating them into other livelihood options – Maharashtra;
- People with Disabilities – bringing them into the fold of NRLM and creating community cadres for supporting other states on the same subject in future - Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra.

Further, NRLM undertook PRI-CBO convergence pilot projects that link mainly the Gram Sabha with SHGs, availing the MGNREGS entitlement to SHG women and participation

of SHG women in planning process of village development by PRIs with the support of Kudumbashree NRO. As of now SRLMs of Assam, Jharkhand, Odisha Maharashtra and Karnataka are implementing the pilot

As part of strategizing the social inclusion and social development agenda of NRLM in resource and intensive blocks, a two day workshop on Social Inclusion and Social Development was conducted on 30th and 31st October, 2014 with 13 NRLP States. In this workshop, it was decided to initiate the interventions of Gender and Social Action Committees, Health and Nutrition in the resource blocks of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan and on Persons with Disabilities with the support of external Community Resource Persons (CRPs) from National Resource Organization (NRO), SERP-Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

Hon'ble Prime Minister announced "Swachh Bharat Mission" and NRLM gave mandate to institutionalize orientation about sanitation/ construction and use of toilets in a structured way through SHGs by making it an integral part of their activities. In this regard, a one year action plan was developed for NRLM and disseminated to all SRLMs. States have been advised to prepare 5 year action plan for implementing Swachh Bharat Mission's activities under NRLM. Further, an advisory note was also issued to States requesting them to prepare an action plan on Sanitation and also to develop IEC material.

Aging and the concerns of elderly continued to be one of the focus areas of NRLM. As part of inclusion measures to bring poor elders into exclusive elderly SHGs, a two day writeshop for drafting the project proposal on SHGs of Elderly from 11th to 12th December, 2014 was organized with the technical help of Help Age India in which draft proposals were developed for five SRLMs of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Kerala, Bihar and

Tamil Nadu. Among these Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Telangana have submitted their final proposal for consideration.

Livelihoods Promotions

Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP)

A total of 59 MKSP projects spread over 118 districts across 15 States are currently being implemented. The total outlay of the project is Rs. 822 Crores. Projects in Andhra Pradesh and Kerala cover all the districts and blocks in the states and are being implemented by SRLMs of these states. In remaining 12 states, MKSP is implemented in 181 blocks across 81 districts. As of Dec. 2014, MKSP has reached out to 28.5 lakh Mahila Kisans.

Vision for an individual poor household covered under Livelihoods

- At least two livelihoods out of - Agriculture, livestock, NTFP will be practiced by a household.
- NTFP is not a universal intervention. It is a viable livelihoods option for people living in forest areas. The focus will be on the following NTFPs: Lac, Tasar, Gum Karaya and Medicinal Herbs.
- Homestead kitchen gardens are universalized for all households to address the requirements of nutritional security at the household level.
- Due to adoption of multiple livelihood streams there is a year round flow of income for the poor household
- Adoption of eco-agriculture practices has resulted in reduction in the cost of cultivation and also increase in productivity.
- The plan is to increase household income by Rs.30,000-Rs. 50,000 per annum. This will happen within 3 years of a family being supported under MKSP.

Restructuring MKSP with focus on Ultra-poor: Restructuring of the existing projects of PIAs has been initiated with the following focus- a) Redesigning activities to suit the specific requirements of Ultra-poor households, and, b) Creating at least two livelihood opportunities for each Ultra-poor household covered. Deployment of large number of Community Resource Persons (CRPs) for promotion of sustainable agro-ecological practices will be a key strategy for NRLM in primary sector livelihoods interventions across the country. This strategy will be specifically adopted to reach out to the bottom one thirds of the poor women farmers.

Vision for Village

- At least one NPM shop per village will be established
- Custom Hiring centre (CHC) or Community Tool Bank will be established in the villages
- Regular farmer field school (FFS) will be institutionalized at the village level
- Compact, contiguous block/patch of land will be developed under the protocols of Ultra-poor strategy
- Pashu Sakhis will be trained and deployed in the village to extend door-step extension services towards Livestock Production and Management practices
- Seed bank will be established at the village level
- Wall writings and boards will be put up at different locations on the different package of practices promoted under Ultra-poor strategy
- Maintenance of records will be done at the Village level through "Krishak Diaries" and "Farmers profile" at the village level
- VO sub-committees will be formed in each Village organization and they will responsible for community based monitoring of project implementation

- At least one pico-projector for every group of 5 villages will be procured, which will be used for training and capacity building of women farmers and community professionals.
- Community Best Practitioners for the different package of practices promoted under Ultra-poor strategy, will be identified, their skills enhanced and deployed in all the villages
- The CRP rollout strategy and the saturation plan for village and the block has been prepared

Ultra-poor strategy: A major drive has been taken up by NRLM to replicate CMSA model, for the Ultra-poor households which has been developed and scaled up by SERP; across Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. This is a community driven model, in which, the best practitioners are trained and deployed as CRPs for seamless scaling up of the process. State Missions of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Jammu Kashmir signed an MOU with SERP for rolling out Ultra-poor strategy in the resource blocks of their state. During Kharif 2014, 9 districts, 10 blocks and 80 villages were covered. More than 700 Ultra-poor households were covered in the fold. It is planned to expand the Ultra-poor strategy to six new states during Kharif 2015- Karnataka, Haryana, Assam, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

Integration of Livestock Extension model with MKSP and Ultra-poor strategy: NRLM livestock strategy with focus on building a community owned and community managed extension architecture for the delivery of door-step extension services to rural poor households has been developed and shared with the state missions. This strategy aims to promote cost effective and improved Livestock Management practices for the Ultra-poor households. NRLM will invest in the training and capacity building

of the Pashu Sakhi in a continuous manner who will form the backbone of last mile extension services. Integration of Pashu Sakhi model with the sustainable agriculture model under MKSP as well as Ultra-poor strategy roll out in the resource blocks will be promoted as an important strategy under Primary sector Livelihoods of NRLM.

Rural Self Employment Institutes (RSETIs)

The Government of India decided to set up Rural Self Employment Training Institutes, one in each district of the country for basic and skill development training of the rural BPL youth to enable them to undertake micro enterprises and wage employment. These are bank led institutions i.e. will be managed and run by the Public Sector/Private Sector Banks with active co-operation from the State Governments. RSETIs core offering is intensive short-term residential self-employment training programs with free food and accommodation, designed specifically for rural youth.

Ministry of Rural Development bears the one time expenditure, up to a maximum of Rs.1.00 crore per institution, on infrastructure development of these Rural Self Employment Training Institutes and through the SRLMs will also provide support towards cost of training for rural BPL candidates to the sponsor Banks. State Governments will provide land, free of cost, to these institutions on priority basis. It is the responsibility of the Banks to manage day to day functioning of the institute.

As on 31st Dec 2014, 583 RSETIs are functioning across the country. State-wise position of RSETIs functioning in the country is at **Annexure-XIV**. In order to ensure the same quality of training as provided in the RUDSET, the original promoters of RSETI concept, an MoU was signed with the National Academy of

RUDSETI. As a follow up of the MoU, following activities have been undertaken:

- (i) 48 Training programs conducted for Directors and faculties of RSETIs and State Level Coordinators including nine State level workshops of Maharashtra, West Bengal, Bihar, two in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Haryana and Chhattisgarh.
- (ii) 68 Bank conclaves held including common conclave for those banks sponsoring less than 10 RSETIs and conclave of State bank associate bank. These Conclaves have been held as an annual event and as at the end of December 2014, majority of the Banks have conducted third round of Conclave for their RSETI Directors.
- (iii) 24 State Level Project Coordinators appointed, trained and placed in State capital.
- (iv) Process of reimbursement of training cost of BPL candidates has been simplified to a large extent. Effective 2013-14, the claims of the banks are settled directly by the State Rural Livelihood Missions.
- (v) A strong web enabled MIS of RSETI has been developed wherein the training details of 569 RSETIs across India have been entered. This is a dynamic MIS and gets updated in real time.

Overall training target under RSETI scheme for the financial year 2014-15 for Self Employment is 3.53 lakh persons. Against this, the achievement up to December 2014 stood at 2,51,149 persons, of which 1,26,493 have been settled. State-wise details of trainings conducted by the RSETIs is given at **Annexure XV**.

The RSETIs have been graded based on the quality of their infrastructure, trainings etc. Details of state-wise grading of RSETIs is given in the table at **Annexure-XVI**.

Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme for Youths [SVEP]

The Hon'ble Finance Minister in his Budget Speech of 2014-15 announced setting up of a "Start Up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP)" for encouraging rural youth to take up local entrepreneurship programs. An initial sum of Rs. 100 crore was provided for this under NRLM.

The objective of SVEP is to energize and streamline economic growth by providing necessary thrust from the grass roots, i.e. villages, towards creation of sustainable self-employment opportunities for inclusive growth.

The Start-up village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) was formally approved by the Standing Finance Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (RD) on 3.2.2015. Salient features of the program are as under:-

1. Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Development Program (SVEP) will be a focused intervention to promote start-up entrepreneurship at village level by rural poor households by providing assured availability of need based financial support, capacity building and advisory services for establishment of village enterprises. SVEP envisages creation of sustainable self employment opportunities for a large number of rural poor youth, enabling them to engage effectively with the market and help generate wealth locally. In the process, SVEP will bring banks and

financial institutions closer to the village entrepreneur.

2. Indicative list of enterprises promoted under SVEP include manufacturing, retail stores, and services such as bakery, agarbatti making, handicrafts, fancy shop, saree shop and beauty parlour, electrician, tyre repair etc.
3. The implementation will initially be taken up for the current plan period upto 2016-17 at an estimated cost of Rs.158.21 crore with a Central Share of Rs.97.79 crore. It will initially support creating and strengthening about 46,000 enterprises from 45 blocks in the country. A review would be undertaken after the 12th Plan period to assess its impact before taking a decision to continue with the programme in the 13th Five Year Plan.

Systems and Processes

Monitoring, Evaluation and MIS

NRLM provides for impact evaluation comprising baseline and follow up studies in each state to assess the impact of the Mission on key outcome areas. The following progress has been made in respect of M&E and MIS up to 31 December, 2014.

NRLM MIS comprises online Monthly Progress Report, in which all intensive blocks enter the data on select indicators. 19 reports have been developed based on these indicators and are placed on MIS portal. These reports find use at the central level in appraising the progress of SRLMs and at the state level, the reports are being used to review the district and block level performance. Profiles of nearly 26 lakh SHGs are available in NRLM MIS. Besides,

a directory of the mission staff at all levels (state, district and block) is also available in the HR module.

Analytical reports in the form of '6 Exceptional reports' have been developed to facilitate the SRLMs in monitoring the Mission progress on key indicators. Further, SHG report card has been developed to capture the SHG-level transactions on a monthly basis.

All State Missions are currently using NRLM MIS V1.0 covering the following modules:

- Module-1: SHG Profile Database;
- Module-2: Monthly Progress Report Module;
- Module-3: HR Module;
- Module-4: SHG Report Card Module (under testing);
- Reports: (SHG Profile based reports 'G'-series (10), MPR based reports 'R'-series' (19) and SHG report card based 'S'-series (6); Exception Reports (6); and Core staff reports (4))

Status of state specific MISs in place:

- Category-A States (Transaction Based MIS in Place): The State Missions of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Jammu and Kashmir have transaction based systems. Other states have been advised to examine, pilot test and adopt any one of the systems after necessary customization.
- Category-B States (Transaction Based MIS in the Development Stage): MIS agencies on board in Bihar, Gujarat and Rajasthan. Long time delays observed in the rollout of MIS. The states are required to facilitate

early completion and rollout of MIS.

- Category-C States (States without Transaction Based MISs): All other states are advised to adopt system being implemented in Jammu & Kashmir or Jharkhand or Chhattisgarh, after necessary customization.

During FY 2014-15, the following best practices were observed in M&E and MIS:

- Development and use of transaction based CBO-centred MIS in Jammu & Kashmir in shortest possible time with moderate cost. A unique feature of MIS is that every bank branch providing loans to SHGs is given access to MIS;
- In-house development of MIS by Chhattisgarh SRLM in partnership with NIC;
- Use of community enumerators for conducting baseline survey in Chhattisgarh; and
- Introduction of community based monitoring in two districts of Jharkhand.

Finance Management

NMMU supported SRLMs in strengthening of Internal Control System at State, District and sub-district level. Bi-monthly Finance review meetings were instituted as a system for reviewing issues around Financial Management. NMMU held regular review meetings at national level to understand and solve key issues viz. parameters and formats for grading the performance of Districts on Financial Management issues, monitoring the FM activities and guiding the states for improvement and establishing of the Financial Management System.

Knowledge management and communication

In FY 2014-15, NMMU organized a two day “Multi-stakeholder consultation on Development Communication in the context of NRLM” in New Delhi on 1st-2nd May, 2014. The consultation was successful in bringing together multiple stakeholders – development communication specialists, best practitioners, Ministry representatives and policy makers, who shared and discussed best practices, opportunities, challenges, technology and resources, innovative ideas/ projects with the state missions.

NMMU also supported states in piloting small scale innovations in KMC practices viz. community radio, street theatre and folk art. The pilot in Haryana was to understand the role of community radio/ CR stations in increasing the efficiency and efficacy of the Social mobilisation through CRPs. The pilot successfully demonstrated that community radio can serve as an effective tool in increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the CRP strategy in the social mobilization efforts, as well as for reinforcement of training of SHGs. Another pilot with street theatre groups in Jharkhand was also received very well by the community.

State missions/ NROs were supported to produce following documentary and training films:

- UMEED-JKSRLM- ‘a corporate documentary’ to showcase the remarkable success of the SHG movement in Jammu & Kashmir. The state mission also produced ‘a documentary on community cadre’, emphasizing the role of active women, book

keepers in taking the program forward.

- OMPLIS-NRO - A training film to demonstrate good practices in SHG meeting, 'Baithak Kaise'
- In production: 'a documentary film on Mahila Kisan Shashaktikaran Pariyojana' (with the support of UNDP) to showcase key learnings of MKSP implementation in different States; a corporate documentary film on Nagaland State Mission; a corporate documentary film on Chhattisgarh State Mission

NMMU also developed prototypes of representative IEC products viz. calendar, folders, cards, posters etc. to support the State Missions.

A National Repository was developed and hosted on NRLM website as a one-stop-shop knowledge source on the programme. It covers the various sectors of thematic operations of NRLM viz., Institution Building, Social Inclusion and Social Development, Financial Inclusion and Livelihoods. The Repository aims at providing a detailed account of NRLM implementation. It is a compilation of a variety of knowledge products including case studies, concept briefs, guidance notes, training modules etc. in the form of videos, documents, brochures and booklets catalogued in the various themes. The Repository consists of knowledge resource materials developed by NRLPS and the SRLMs. The repository will evolve as a platform for cross-learning across SRLMs and partners of NRLM.

Support to Northeast SRLMs:

A dedicated team of professionals of

NRLPS provided technical assistance to eight Northeast SRLMs (including Assam) in rollout of NRLM. This included an implementation support mission to the state of Nagaland which reviewed the implementation of systems in the Nagaland SRLM and advised accordingly. Resource block strategy of NRLM was rolled out across 17 blocks of Nagaland, Mizoram and Meghalaya through support from NROs viz. OMPLIS and SERP, AP. 14 NRLM Fellows were recruited through campus recruitment at TISS, Mumbai and TISS, Guwahati. Following a six months induction period, they have been positioned in resource blocks of Assam, Nagalan, Mizoram and Meghalaya.

The first Annual Regional Writeshop for the eight NE states was held from 12-17th December at Kohima, Nagaland. The regional writeshop enabled in developing NRLM systems, processes and protocols to address the specific context of North Eastern Region (NER).

Partnerships

NRLM has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with PRADAN, a non-governmental organization as a National Support Organization (NSO) to undertake developmental and training activities in the thematic area of livelihood. Digital Green, a Microsoft Research Project, has partnered with NRLM for Innovative Information and Communication Technology application for livelihoods. The partnership with Digital Green aims at facilitating exchange of knowledge on livelihood practices among rural communities through locally produced videos and mediated dissemination. Its innovative ICT-based approach focuses on

low-cost and effective, peer-to-peer learning processes which seek to empower poor households.

In FY 2014-15, NSO-PRADAN and N.M.M.U. team started compilation and documentation of the existing best practices in the different States. Some of the best practices identified by NSO in West Bengal, Kerala and Jharkhand were shared with the MKSP partners and state missions.

Digital GREEN supported in the structuring of data collection, collation and reporting mechanisms for the MKSP PIAs. It has already engaged with MSSRF-Maharashtra, IDF-Karnataka, Green Foundation-Karnataka (MKSP PIAs) for the production of videos for different practices promoted by them. Large number of audio visual training materials on agro ecological practices developed by community members, across the country with the support of Digital Green, have been proved very useful for community led strategy for capacity building. This training strategy involving audio visual materials has already been successfully implemented in AP and Bihar.

Innovations

NRLM recognizes that innovation and entrepreneurship are increasingly becoming important for addressing major development challenges related to poverty, inclusion and sustainability. To this effect, NMMU supports State Missions in exploring innovative, high impact poverty solutions.

Bank of Ideas and Innovations: The Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation & Ministry of Panchayati Raj together launched the Bank

of Ideas and Innovations (BII) on 14 August 2014. BII was launched in the presence of the much-revered Former President Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam who also launched the BII website, www.ruralinnovations.gov.in. This website will act as the one-stop-shop for innovators across India to access resources and submit their ideas relevant to rural India.

BII is proposed as a permanent forum for identification, evaluation, promotion & uptake of innovations & appropriate technologies in and for rural India. The objectives of the forum will be to identify, evaluate and promote innovations that help in:

- Rapid reduction in poverty
- Improving the living standards of rural population, with focus on rural poor
- Improve governance systems in rural areas, and
- Empower the rural population.

NRLM's role in Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana

Hon'ble Prime Minister launched SAGY on 14th August, 2014. An advisory was issued to all the states on 7th November, 2014. The states were advised to: designate a nodal officer (preferably IB/CB SPM) at SMMU for anchoring SAGY; recruit a professional with 3-5 years' experience to exclusively handle this work; develop SAGY implementation strategy for intensive distts/blocks and non-intensive distts/blocks; and, explore potential areas of work for NRLM in following activities of SAGY:

- Conduct of situation analysis involving a baseline survey, participatory situation

- analysis (through social map, resource mapping and needs matrix);
- Prepare village development plan along with other stakeholders;
- Organize women SHGs, village level federation of SHGs and undertake their capacity building;
- Undertake financial inclusion through financial literacy, SHG-bank linkage and insurance activities;
- Support livelihood enhancement and livelihoods diversification activities; Support implementation of agriculture livelihoods under MKSP in the identified villages;
- Skill development of youth through Aajeevika skills and RSETI;
- Facilitating access to entitlements of the poor (pensions, PDS etc.);
- Undertake and participate in social development and sanitation related activities;
- Support health and nutrition activities;
- Participate in conduct of social audit;
- Any other activity

Chapter 4

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya – Grameen Kaushalya Yojana

The Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) is the flagship placement-linked skill training programme under the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD). Announced on 25 September, 2014, DDU-GKY is a critical component of the National Skill Development Policy, and has an ambitious agenda: to benchmark wage placement-linked skilling programs to global standards and requirements. The ultimate aim is to convert India's demographic surplus into a demographic dividend by developing rural India into a globally preferred source of skilled labour. As a result, the scheme will also benefit more than 55 million poor rural youth who are ready-to-be-skilled¹, by providing sustainable employment. In this way, the scheme is expected to play a crucial role in generational poverty alleviation. DDU-GKY is also designed to be a major contributor to the Prime Minister's 'Make in India' campaign.

DDU - G K Y is a pioneer in standards-led delivery of skilling in India, the first to notify standard operating procedures for training, and the first to introduce IT solutions for skilling, including mandatory tablets for trainees, Aadhar-linked biometric

information on attendance, and geo-tagged time-stamped record of training centres and classes.

DDU-GKY has its roots in the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY). SGSY was formed by the restructuring of the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) in 1999, with a 15 per cent allocation for special projects. In 2010, SGSY was restructured as the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), also known as Aajeevika. In May 2013, the 15 per cent allocation was increased to 25 per cent. In September 2013, MoRD new guidelines were also notified. This was augmented in July 2014 by the notification of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). On 25 September, 2014, Aajeevika Skills was re-named as DDU-GKY with significant new features and improvements.



presentation of certificates Roshini-DDU GKY Students at Industry-Rural India Connect, Jharkhand

¹Unemployed and marginally employed rural youth as per Census 2011. Poverty estimates from Rangarajan Committee report on poverty (June 2014).

Mission

To reduce poverty by enabling poor households to access gainful and sustainable employment through employment that provides a regular wage.

Guiding Principles

- There is a strong demand for economic opportunities among the poor, as well as immense opportunities in terms of developing their work abilities.
- Social mobilization, as well as a network of strong institutions are essential in order to develop India's demographic surplus into a dividend.
- Quality and standards are paramount in the delivery of skilling, in order to make the rural poor desirable to both Indian and global employers.

Values

- The poor youth in the rural areas form the foundation for the potential demographic dividend of the country. Inclusive skill development is therefore both a social as well as an economic imperative.
- Inclusion should be at the heart of program design and delivery.
- Processes and institutions should run in a transparent manner, and accountability should be the cornerstone.
- The poor must play an ownership role as key members of this process, and their institutions must be involved in all stages of the processes—planning, implementation, and, monitoring.

Key Features

- The DDU-GKY is a market-led, placement-linked training program for the rural youth, undertaken through the PPP route by Project Implementing Agencies (PIA).

- PIAs are mandated to assure placement to 75 per cent of candidates trained by them.
- The focus of these programs is on the rural youth from poor families, in the age group of 15 to 35 years, belonging to:
 - o MGNREGA worker household in which household members have together 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.
- Full social inclusion of candidates is ensured by the mandatory coverage of socially disadvantaged groups—50 per cent allocation to SC/ST groups, 15 per cent to minorities and 33 per cent for women.
- 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.
- A mandated minimum salary of Rs.6000 per month for workers who have received placement after a three month training course.
- Post-placement support to candidates.
- Career progression support to training partners.
- In allocation of skills projects, primacy is given to Training Partners who can train and support overseas placement and captive placements.

- The program promotes the Prime Minister's 'Make in India' Campaign through Industry Internships, supported by joint partnerships between industry and DDU-GKY.
- A Rural India Skills Mark for rating rural skilled manpower for blue and rust collar jobs.

Himayat was launched by the Union Minister of Rural Development in Srinagar on 21st August 2011 for giving training and placement to one lakh youth in Jammu & Kashmir over a period of 5 years.

Roshini 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.

DDU-GKY and National Scope

DDU-GKY is applicable to the entire country. 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, nine states are Annual Action Plan (AAP) States². They have the capacity to

implement the DDU-GKY targets for the state independently, based on the approval of their Annual Action Plans by MoRD. Other States are called YP States where MoRD supports implementation of DDU-GKY projects to achieve the states' skilling targets, until their transition to AAP status.

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.

²Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh.

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

(A) In case of non AAP States:

- (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 application form (with in-built validations) to the State Government and MoRD. The MoRD undertakes a desk scrutiny and forwards the application to Central Technical Support Agency (CTSA), i.e NIRD and NABCONS, for project appraisal, and to the state Government concerned for obtaining recommendation and State Government commitment for contributing its share to the project.
- (iii) Once the CTSA has sent its appraisal report, and the State Government has given its recommendation and commitment for contributing State share, the application for skilling project is placed before an Empowered Committee of National Rural Livelihoods Mission in the Ministry (chaired by the Secretary, Rural Development) for consideration and approval.
- (iv) In case projects are approved by the EC, sanction is issued for fund release through the CTSA on the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) to the Project Implementing Agency (PIA).
- (v) The CTSA releases the funds to PIA only after executing a tripartite MoU between the DDU-GKY State Skills Mission, CTSA and PIA.
- (vi) The State Government then releases its committed share of funds through the CTSA to the PIA.
- (vii) The PIA is required to undertake a Training Centre inspection by its internal Quality Team (Q-Team) and file the report with DDU-GKY State Skill Mission and the CTSA before commencing mobilization of candidates for the project. This step marks the commencement of the skilling project.
- (viii) Subsequent to commencement, the project is concurrently monitored by the Q-Team of PIA, DDU-GKY State Skills Mission, and the CTSA. Based on performance further funds are released or recovered, as the case maybe till project closure.

- (B) In case of AAP States, the State Governments prepare and submit State Perspective and Implementation Plan (SPIP) and Annual Action Plans (AAPs) to MoRD. These are then considered by the Empowered Committee of National Rural Livelihoods Mission in the Ministry, and if approved, funds are released to the State Government through PFMS. The State Government in turn considers the applications filed by the PIAs for sanction of projects, and future fund releases are undertaken by the State Government based on the performance of the PIAs.

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 Central Technical Support Agency.

Programmatic Funding

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

- (i) For all States (excluding North-east States)
 - 75% by Central Government 25% by State Government
- (ii) North-east States- 90% by Central Government 10% by State Government

PIAs and DDU-GKY Project Implementation

DDU-GKY is implemented in PPP mode

with the help of a Project Implementing Agency (PIA). In order to be eligible to apply for a project, an entity should be:-

- (i) Registered under Indian Trust Acts or any State Society Registration Act or any State Cooperative Societies or Multi-State Co-operative Acts or the Companies Act 2013 or the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2008, or
- (ii) A Government or a semi-government organization at the State and National Level.

Category of PIAs and corresponding project sizes and project periods for which they will be eligible under the DDU-GKY is as follows:

No	Category of PIA	Eligibility criteria	Project size & period (Rs.)
1	Category A	(a) Foreign placement PIA, i.e. an entity which has annually placed 500 or more overseas jobs with a minimum salary of USD500 or more per month in the last two years from the date of application for a project; or (b) a Champion Employer who has a valid “Champion Employer MoU” with MoRD; or (c) a Captive employer, i.e. an entity which has provided 500 or more captive jobs annually in own or subsidiary agencies/ companies the last two years from the date of application for a project; or (d) an entity owning an industry with a turnover of average Rs.100 crore in previous three years, and placement of 500 or more candidates in own or subsidiary agencies / companies in last two years from the date of application for a project; or (e) an Educational Institutes of high repute, i.e. a PIA, which is an educational institute with a minimum score of 3.50 on CGPA out of 4.00 in NAAC grading or is a Community College which has received funding from UGC or AICTE in the last two years; or (f) a PIA who has completed three or more projects under DDU-GKY (or SGSY-SP) in the last five years and has been issued a project closure certificate; or (g) an entity which has given training to 20000 beneficiaries and has provided placement to 75% trainees during the previous 5 years	UptoRs. 50 crore per project (total approved cost including State share). Project period maximum of five years
2	Category B	“(a) a PIA who has annually placed 200 to 499 candidates in overseas jobs with a minimum salary of USD500 or more per month in the last two years from the date of application for a project; or (b) a PIA who has provided 200 to 499 captive jobs annually in own or subsidiary agencies/ companies the last two years from the date of application for a project; or (c) a PIA who has completed at least one DDU-GKY (or SGSY-SP) project in the preceding three years and have fulfilled all the conditions set in the project; or (d) Training institutions who have not implemented DDU-GKY (or SGSY-SP) project of the Ministry in last three years, but are well established skills providers (defined as being more than five years old and having annual turnover greater than Rs.15 crore, in each of the last three years); or (e) an NSDC partner, i.e. where NSDC has a stake, either through equity or loan will fall under this category.	UptoRs. 15 crore per project (total approved cost including State share). Project period maximum of three years
3	Category C ³	All other entities who do not qualify as Category ‘A’ or Category ‘B’ above or who do not have prior experience in skilling, and have undergone PIA orientation course organised by MoRD.	UptoRs. 5 crore per project (total approved cost including State share). Project period maximum of two years.

³When institutions apply for projects under the category “C”, a field appraisal will be conducted to check the physical existence of the organization at the registered address, capturing the photograph of the institution, verification of the number of employees in the head office.

Besides the above, the following eligibility conditions have to be met by all three categories.

- i. More than three years old at the time the application is received by MoRD.
- ii. Not have negative net worth in at least two out of the last three years.
- iii. Have a turn over that is at least 25% of the size of the proposed project.

PIA Assessment Criteria

Within Category A PIAs, preference is given to projects:

- Where foreign placements (for 500 or more jobs with minimum salary of USD 500 per month) are provided
- By a Champion Employers (with 10000 jobs in two years with assured career progression)
- Where Captive Employment (500 or more jobs) is provided
- Where Industrial Internship courses of 1 year with placement in job (with a minimum salary of Rs.10000 per month) is provided.
- By a reputed educational institute which has a CGPA rating of 3.5 or higher, or by such institutes funded by AICTE.
- Which provided long term courses (more than 1 year) with PIA support.
- By a PIA who has completed 3 SGSY special projects in last five years.
- By a PIA who has experience in skilling 20000 candidates with 75% placement.

Mandatory

Alignment of organisational values with DDU-GKY

- Prior relevant skilling and placement experience

- Ability to place a minimum of 75% 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
- 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.

DDU-GKY provides funding support for placement linked skilling projects ranging from Rs. 25,696 per person to over Rs. 1 lakh, depending on the duration of the project and whether the project is residential or non-residential. 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.	Items	576 hrs (in Rs)	1152 hrs (in Rs)	1728 hrs (in Rs)	2304 hrs (in Rs)
	Common Costs for Residential / Non Residential courses				
1	Total Training Cost per candidate	13,696	19,152	23,562	26,602
	(Training cost per hour)	23.77	16.63	13.63	11.54
2	Uniform (1 set for trainings less than or equal to 6 months and 2 sets for more months)	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000
3	Tablet Computer (Only for category A & B PIAs)	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
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
	Additional support cost for Residential Courses				
5	Boarding & Lodging cost*				
a	State Headquarters (Rs 166 per candidate per day)	14,940	29,880	44,820	59,760
b	District Headquarters (Rs 120 per candidate per day)	10,800	21,600	32,400	43,200
c	Other Locations (Rs 75 per candidate per day)	6,750	13,500	20,250	27,000
6	One-time Travel Cost for Residential Training as per Actuals or max. Rs 4500 per candidate	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
	Food and Transport costs- Non Residential courses				
7	Food and Transport cost per candidate*	9,000	18,000	27,000	36,000
8	Additional support costs for PIAs				
a	Live Distance Training support (at least 30% of teaching hours) per candidate	500	500	500	500
b	Retention support (for every candidate employed continuously for 365 days with a break of maximum 60 days)	3000	3000	3000	3000
c	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
d	Counselling support including medical check-up for candidates placed in Foreign countries (per candidate)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Summary of DDU-GKY Funding Components					

A&B Category PIAs (Residential)	i) Minimum Cost per candidate (1+2+3+4a+5c+6)	32,946	45,152	57,312	67,102
	ii) Maximum Cost per candidate including additional incentives to PIA (1+2+3+4c+5a+6+8a+8b+8c+8d)	63,636	84,032	104,382	122,362
A&B Category PIAs (Non-Residential)	i) Minimum Cost per candidate (1+2+3+4a+7)	30,696	45,152	59,562	71,602
	ii) Maximum Cost per candidate including additional incentives to PIA (1+2+3+4c+7+8a+8b+8c+8d)	53,196	67,652	82,062	94,102
C Category PIAs (Residential)	i) Minimum Cost per candidate (1+2+4a+5c+6)	27,946	40,152	52,312	62,102
	ii) Maximum Cost per candidate including additional incentives to PIA (1+2+4c+5a+6+8a+8b+8c+8d)	58,636	79,032	99,382	117,362
C Category PIAs (Non-Residential)	i) Minimum Cost per candidate (1+2+4a+7)	25,696	40,152	54,562	66,602
	ii) Maximum Cost per candidate including additional incentives to PIA (1+2+4c+7+8a+8b+8c+8d)	48,196	62,652	77,062	89,102

*assuming an average of 30 days per month

Minimum Remuneration for Placements

		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)	6000	8000	12000	15000	10,000
2	Minimum Remuneration per candidate per month abroad (in Rs)	25000	25000	25000	25000	

Grant-in-Aid for industry internships

S. No	Items	Total
1	Boarding & Lodging cost (Rs 5000 per month for a period of one year)	60,000
2	One-time Travel Cost	4,500

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

Instalment	Value	When sanctioned
1 st instalment	25% of project cost	On signing of MoU after project sanction
2 nd instalment	50% of project cost	- On 60% fund utilisation of 1st instalment, 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% utilisation 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 Skills: such training can be structured for different duration from – 576 hours to 2304 hours. The training plan can also provide 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.

- Skilling curriculum aligned to 29 sector skill councils and MES of DGET, focused to impart skills that are aligned to industry needs.
- Pioneering in delivering dedicated courses for imparting soft skills, English and foundation in IT.
- Emphasis on standards-led infrastructure in terms of Training Centre, Computer Labs, e-learning and Boarding facilities.
- Provision of a tablet for every learner.
- Sets aspirational norms for skills in the society and amongst stakeholders.

- Funded over 300 projects covering over 2 million trainees across 95 trades and 665 districts of the country.

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 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.

DDU-GKY and the scope for Employers

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 helps reduce the recruitment and training costs of 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 enterprise could partner up with DDU-GKY by becoming either a “**Captive Employer**” i.e. one that trains and absorbs the trained persons in their own organisation or as a “**Champion Employer**”, i.e., one that has the capacity to place 10,000 candidates in the first two



Visit to stall by VIPs at Industry-Rural India Connect, Jharkhand

years, and allows four levels of career progression in two years.

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 focusses 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. 5000 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. 4500
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.



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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.

So far, from the year 2004-05 till 30th November 2014, a total of 10.94 lakh candidates have been trained and a total of 8.51 lakh candidates given placement. Category wise details is given below:

Break up of categories:-

Category	Trained	Placed
Female	372,235	273,247
SC	304,590	243214
ST	150,454	116,515
Minorities	84762	63795

Key Performance Highlights

Key Achievements of DDU-GKY in (1st April 2014 to 31st December 2014)

- Against an annual target of training of 2.10 lakh candidates during the Financial Year 2014-15, a total of 46,998 candidates have been trained and a total of 23,001 candidates have been placed in regular jobs.
- A total of Rs. 538.80 crore has been released for implementation of projects under DDU-GKY in the period from 1st April 2014 till 30th November 2014.
- Under the DDU-GKY, a total of 19 skill development projects covering 61045 candidates have been approved for implementation in Assam and Tripura. Annual Action Plan for 3 States, i.e. Odisha, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh covering

a target of 2.80 lakhs candidates have been approved in the period from 1st April 2014 till 30th November 2014.

- The Ministry has notified Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for implementing skill development projects under DDU-GKY. States and PIAs trained in SOP. A total of 14 centres approved under new SOP across states of Haryana, MP, Chattisgarh, and Jharkhand.
- The Ministry has signed MoU for “Champion Employer” with 3 PIAs, i.e. M/s Amalgamated Bean Coffee Trading Co Ltd (Café Coffee Day), Apollo MedSkills, Manpower Group Pvt Ltd and M/s Shiva Shakti Bio Tech Ltd. These “Champion Employers” have individually committed to providing 10000 jobs in next two years with career progression.
- Draft Qualification Pack and National

Occupational Standards (QP-NOS) for Barefoot Engineers developed with ILO in consultation with stakeholders.

- The Ministry has initiated check of beta version of Skill Development Management System. The proposed system is an IT based ERP platform for managing skill development projects.
- DDU-GKY revamped on September 25, 2014 with enhanced focus on captive employers, champion employers, overseas employment and Industry Internships
- From an institutional perspective, the Ministry has initiated the development of Public Financial Management System (PFMS) which would provide ERP based IT platform for work-flow management, as well as other institution development actions relating to orientation of PIAs and HR systems for the national and state units.

Chapter-5

Rural Connectivity

History and Evolution of Scheme:

Rural Connectivity is a critical component in the socio-economic development of rural people as it provides amenities like education, health, marketing etc. Historically, there has been skewed development of the rural road network in country. Some States have provided cent per cent connectivity while some others did not have enough financial resources at their disposal and consequently rural connectivity remained at low levels. There were also problems of inadequate funds for maintenance, upgradation and renewal of existing rural roads. In this context, a network approach and provision of sustainable accessibility with assured maintenance has become necessary.

As India launched the era of planned development in 1951, it had around 400,000 kms of serviceable road network. Accessibility to villages was poor as only about 20 percent had all-weather road links. Over the years for development of roads, the long-term 20-year plans viz Nagpur Plan (1943-61), Bombay Plan

(1961-81), Lucknow Plan (1981-2001), Road Development Plan Vision: 2021 formulated by Chief Engineers in-charge of roads under the aegis of the Indian Roads Congress have served as sound reference framework for the Central and State Governments to formulate their successive Five Year Plans. A major thrust to the development of rural roads was accorded at the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan in 1974, when it was made a part of the Minimum Needs Programme. In 1996, this was merged with the Basic Minimum Services (BMS) programmes. The works of village roads were also taken up under several employment generation and poverty alleviation programmes of the Central and State Governments. Though various programmes were launched, there was largely a misconception that Rural Roads being the lowest category of roads needed no elaborate design and engineering. It was on this presumption that several thousand kilometers of such roads, without proper design and engineering, were constructed in the past,

under various plans and programmes including employment generation and famine relief schemes. As a result, rural roads had poor geometrics, inadequate compaction of embankment and inadequate drainage. Consequently, these roads did not last long.

Notwithstanding the efforts made, over the years, at the State and Central levels, through different programmes, around 40 percent villages were still not connected by all-weather roads at the turn of Century. Even where connectivity were provided, the



PMGSY Road Vill. Dhanet Kalan, G.P. Dhanet Kalan, Block Chittorgarh, Distt. Chittorgarh, Rajasthan



PMGSY, G.P. Khumbi, Block Moirang, Distt. Bishnupur, Manipur

roads constructed were of such quality that these were not all-weather roads. At National level, the Government's resolve to provide total Rural Connectivity to bigger habitations was indicated in the Address of the President of India to the Joint Sitting of Parliament on 25th October 1999, when a programme of construction of All-weather roads in the rural areas was announced. Subsequently, the Prime Minister outlined the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, with the specific target of connecting villages through good all-weather roads.

Given the fact that rural roads serve an 'access' function rather than a 'mobility' function, the scope for engineering intervention to ensure a cost-effective solution was all the more greater. It was also realized that Rural Roads require proper design, and the same attention is needed as for any other class of highway. As designed speed and level of service expected are low on these roads, the design standards had to be in harmony with such expectations. As geometric standards, particularly gradients, are difficult to change later, these were required to be selected carefully with the future requirements in view. The initial cost was an important consideration. Many roads particularly Through Routes were

expected to carry fairly substantial traffic in future but it was preferred to optimize costs by stage construction in tune with traffic growth. A design period of 10 years was considered adequate, with renewal to be planned based on road condition. In order to create durable and permanent assets, an adequate provision for drainage and protection works was considered. The quality control during construction and maintenance of road assets was accorded prime attention as a policy. Keeping all these factors under consideration, the PMGSY scheme was formulated by the Ministry of Rural Development

and launched on 25th December, 2000.

Mission and Key Features of PMGSY

Mission of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana:

Even though "Rural Roads" are in the State List under the Constitution, considering their critical importance for the overall development of rural areas, Government of India stepped in with the new Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The primary objective of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is 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 as per Core-Network with a population of 500 persons (as per 2001 Census) and above in plain areas. In respect of 'Special Category States' (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the Desert areas, the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and 88 Selected Tribal and Backward districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/ Planning Commission, the objective is to connect eligible unconnected habitations as per Core-Network with a population of 250 persons and above (Census 2001). The programme envisages

single all weather connectivity. In critical LWE affected blocks (as identified by MHA), additional relaxation has been given to connect habitations with population 100 to 249 persons also.

With a view to ensuring full farm-to-market connectivity, the programme also provides for the upgradation of the existing “Through Routes” (which collect traffic from several link roads or a long chain of Habitations and lead it to Marketing centres either directly or through the higher category roads i.e., the District Roads or the State or National Highways) and “Major Rural Links” (Link roads are those connecting a single Habitation or a group of Habitations to Through Routes or District Roads leading to Market Centres) to prescribed standards, though it is not central to the programme.

Key Features of PMGSY

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 all weather 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.

Standards and Specifications: A Manual on Geometric Standards, Design, Construction and Maintenance of Rural Roads was published by the Indian Roads Congress 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:

Guidelines for the Design and Construction of Cement Concrete Pavement for Rural Roads (IRC:SP:62-2004),

Guidelines for the Use of Interlocking Concrete Block Pavement (IRC:SP:63-2004),

Guidelines for Construction of Roller Compacted Concrete Pavements (IRC:SP:68-2005),

Guidelines for the Design of Flexible Pavements for Low Volume Rural Roads (IRC:SP: 72-2007), and

Manual for Design Construction & Maintenance of Gravel Roads (IRC:SP:77-2008).

As envisaged in the Programme guidelines, a dedicated Book of Specifications for Rural Roads was developed by IRC. 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



PMGSY Road (NH 3 to Chatha), Vill. Chamari, G.P. Moia, Block Baiora, Distt. Rajgarh, M.P.

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

An Expert Committee to review the Standards, Specifications and Design of Rural Roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was constituted. The Committee held consultative meetings with the State Representatives. Based on the deliberations, recommendations on road Geometrics in hill states as well as plain and rolling terrains have been finalized, accepted with certain modifications and communicated to all the States. .

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).

Institutional Arrangements: Ministry of Rural Development is the nodal Ministry for implementation of the Programme at Central level. National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) 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, one or more Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) are constituted for each district by the States.

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 Indian Roads Congress (IRC). Revision of Specifications for Rural Roads and Standard Data-Book for Analysis of Rates has been also taken up and completed through IRC. The Standard Data-Book has been revised and released on 25th Dec, 2014.

Quality Assurance: Quality is the hallmark of this programme, as such, a three tier Quality Management Mechanism has been institutionalised under PMGSY.

Maintenance: With a view to ensuring sustainability of road assets created under the programme, each contract under the Programme provides for defect liability of 5 years along with paid routine maintenance after completion of the work by the same contractor.



PMGSY Road Nidoya to Marjunia, Vill. Bhesimara, Bloack Kathalia Tripura

Online Monitoring, Management and Accounting System: In view of full transparency in various aspects of programme implementation, a web based Online Monitoring, Management and Accounting System (OMMAS) has been developed for the Programme.

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. 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.. In addition to regular monthly monitoring on the aspects of physical and financial progress, Regional Review Meetings are organised, wherein aspects relating to Planning, Project Preparation and Scrutiny, Procurement and Contract Management are discussed in detail. Quality aspects 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 for Rural Development also reviews the programme at regular intervals covering planning, progress of implementation, quality, maintenance, funds availability etc.

National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA)

National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) has been set up as a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 on 14.1.2002 to provide technical support to the Programme. NRRDA provides support on the following:

- Designs & Specifications and Cost norms
- Technical Agencies

- District Rural Roads Plans and Core Network
- Scrutiny of Project Proposals
- Quality Monitoring
- Monitoring of progress, including online monitoring
- R&D
- Human Resource Development
- Communication etc.

Executing Machinery

The projects under the Programme are executed by the State Governments through their agencies i.e. SRRDA (State Rural Roads Development Agency) for monitoring, financial management and coordination at the State Level and Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) for programme implementation at the district level. In the States of Bihar, Jharkhand and Tripura, Nominated Executing Agencies (NEAs) have also been engaged in addition to SRRDA for road works under PMGSY. The details of institutional arrangements as envisaged in the Programme Guidelines are as under:-

A State Rural Roads Development Agency (SRRDA) or similar body with distinct legal status, to receive PMGSY funds and act as nodal point for rural road sector policy and management.

- (ii) Execution arrangements overseen at State Level by officers of the SRRDA including State Quality Coordinator (SQC), Financial Controller, Empowered Officer, IT Nodal Officer etc.
- (iii) Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) at Division/District Level for Managing the Programme are accountable to the SRRDA.
- (iv) Arrangements for effective management includes:-
 - Online Management, Monitoring and

- Accounting System (OMMAS)
- Quality Management.
- Transparent tendering using Standard Bidding Document
- (v) Separate Bank Accounts for 'Programme', 'Administrative' and 'Maintenance' funds, centrally managed by the Agency and operated by the PIUs.
- (vi) 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.

Targets and Achievements:

The targets of the Programme and present progress as on 1st January, 2015 are given below in Table-1:

Table-1

PMGSY - I	Total Eligible	Projects Cleared (Sanctioned)	Completed
Habitations (in Nos.)	1,78,184	1, 45,012 (78%)	1,06,206 (60% of eligible)
New Connectivity (km.)		3,61,174	2,68,685 (74% of sanctioned)
Upgradation (UG) (Km.)	2,24,906	1, 86,527 (80%)	1,57,944 (70% of eligible)
PMGSY - II	Total Eligible	Projects Cleared recently (Sanctioned)	Achievement
Upgradation (Km)	50,000	11,234	850

Financial Progress

(Rs. In Crore)

Value of project proposals cleared	Funds released (including Admin fund)	Expenditure
1,79,826 (Central Share) 3,734 (State Share)	120,688	1,26,355*

* The States have been permitted to utilize the interest accrued.

Cumulative State-wise physical and financial progress under the Programme including World Bank and ADB assisted projects has been given in **Annexure XVII (upto January, 2015)**. Year-wise Work Sanctioned (in Rs. Crore), length completed and Expenditure by the States under

the Programme has been given in **Annexure XVIII, Annexure-XIX and Annexure-XX** respectively (upto January, 2015).

During the year 2014-15, Project Proposals for over Rs. 2,027 crore sent by States have been

cleared by the Ministry. The State-wise details of proposals cleared during year 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (upto January, 2015) are given at **Annexure-XXI**

PMGSY, the position of release of funds under the Programme to the States is as given below in **Table-2:**

Availability of funds since inception : Under

Table-2

Rs. in crore

S. No.	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	6,471	100	1,182	2,207	9,960
	Total	1,04,343	1,227	9,518	6,240	1,21,328

* From NABARD as loan

Bharat Nirman

Government of India has identified 'Rural Roads' as one of the six components of 'Bharat

Nirman' with a goal to provide connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 1,000 persons and above (as per 2001 census) in plain areas and 500 persons and above in the

case of Hilly or Tribal (Schedule V) areas with an All-weather road.

Upto March, 2014 a total of 51,253 habitations have been connected out of 63,940 habitations to be connected and works for connecting 62,876 habitations have been sanctioned.

The State-wise progress under the Programme has been given in **Annexure-XXII** for habitations

connected, new connectivity length completed and length upgraded.

Outcome Targets and Achievements:-

Prior to 2005-06, no specific physical targets were laid down. From the year 2005-06, Outcome Budget laid down targets in terms of numbers of habitations connected and road length (in kms) completed. Year-wise targets and achievements are given below in **Table-3**:

Table-3

Year	Target		Achievement	
	No. of Habitations to be connected	Length of road works to be completed (in Km.)	No. of Habitations connected	Length of road works completed (in Km.)
2005-06	7,895	17,454	8,202	22,891
2006-07	9,435	27,250	10,801	30,710
2007-08	12,100	39,500	11,336	41,231
2008-09	18,100	64,440	14,475	52,405
2009-10	13,000	55,000	7,877	60,117
2010-11	4,000	34,090	7,584	45,109
2011-12	4,000	30,566	6,537	30,995
2012-13	4,000	30,000	6,864	24,161
2013-14	3,500	27,000	6,560	25,316
2014-15	4,688	21775	8,368	26,649

State wise details of outcome targets and achievements during the year 2014-15 upto Jan, 2015 have been given in **Annexure- XXIII**

Funds Requirement:

Total cost of sanctioned projects, including the projects for upgradation of roads under PMGSY, is Rs. 1,83,560 crore.

Details about current source of funds for the Programme are as under:

- Cess on High Speed Diesel (HSD) (@ Rs. 0.75 / litre)

- Budgetary Support
- ADB Loan
- World Bank Loan
- NABARD Loan

Resources of Funds in addition to Budgetary Support

Assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB)

ADB has been providing assistance to PMGSY programme in the States of Assam,

Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal. Rural Road Sector-I Project in the States of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh has been completed and Rural Roads Sector II Investment Program is in progress.

Assistance under Rural Connectivity Investment Program for US\$ 800 Million in the States of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal under 4 tranches was approved on 17th May 2012.

(a) Rural Roads Sector-I Project (RRSIP)

ADB Loan No. 2018-IND	
Loan Amount	US\$ 400 Mn
States	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh
Length of roads constructed	9,574 Km
Nos. of eligible unconnected habitations connected	3,207 Nos.
Date completed	June, 2009

(b) Rural Roads Sector II Investment Program

The details of 5 loans is as follows:

ADB Loan No. 2248-IND under Multi Tranche Financing Facility (MFF)	
Loan Amount	US\$ 180 Mn
States	Assam, Odisha and West Bengal
Length of roads constructed	2,507 Km
Nos. of eligible unconnected habitations connected	1,497 Nos.
Date completed	June, 2009

ADB Loan No. 2414-IND under Multi Tranche Financing Facility (MFF)	
Loan Amount	US\$ 77.65 Mn
States	Odisha
Length of roads constructed	1,013 Km
Nos. of eligible unconnected habitations connected	231 Nos.
Date completed	Dec, 2010

ADB Loan No. 2445-IND under Multi Tranche Financing Facility (MFF)			
Loan Amount	US\$ 130 Mn		
States	Assam and West Bengal		
	Assam	West Bengal	Total
Length of roads constructed	985	843	1,828
Nos. of eligible unconnected habitations connected	607	718	1,325
Date completed	June, 2013		

ADB Loan No. 2535-IND under Multi Tranche Financing Facility (MFF)				
Loan Amount	US\$ 185 Mn			
States	Assam, Odisha and West Bengal			
	Assam	Odisha	West Bengal	Total
Length of roads constructed	871	1,287	660	2818
Nos. of eligible unconnected habitations connected	397	517	704	1618
Date completed	Dec, 2012			

ADB Loan No. 2651-IND under Multi Tranche Financing Facility (MFF)					
Loan Amount	US\$ 222.22 Mn				
States	Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Chhattisgarh				
	Odisha	Madhya Pradesh	West Bengal	Chhattisgarh	Total
Length of roads constructed	1,512	2,535	443	325	4,815
Nos. of eligible unconnected habitations connected	428	895	257	142	1722
Date completed	June, 2014				

(c) Rural Connectivity Investment Program (RCIP):

i) Multitranchise Financing Facility (MFF) for US\$ 800 Million was signed on 17th May 2012

by ADB, DEA, MoRD and States. ADB financial support for the Investment Program is extended through Multitranchise Financing Facility. Program intends construct or upgrade to all weather standards about 9,000 km rural roads connecting

4,200 habitations in the States of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal. Program also focuses on improvement of the institutional arrangements, business processes

and capacity building especially in relation to design, operation, safeguards, financial, 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

Indicative amount and schedule of 1st and subsequent tranches is given below:-

Financing	Tranche 1 (in US\$ M)	Tranche 2 (in US\$ M)	Tranche 3 (in US\$ M)
ADB	252	275	273
Government	89	81.06	255
Total	341	366.06	528

ii) Rural Connectivity Investment Programme also contains institutional development component involving:-

Construction of field offices(including laboratories and other facilities required to perform functions for the pilot Rural Road Network Management Units (RRNMUs) and providing all necessary equipments, system and tools for the rural road network management. According to the tentative schedule, it is anticipated that one RRNMU facility in each State will be constructed in the second year and around 5 more in each State by the fourth year of the investment Programme.

Construction and equipping of 5 Rural Connectivity Training and Research Centers (RCTRCs) in each State.

Rolling out systematic and large scale training and targeted rural roads research programmes by the established RCTRCs and with assistance of related consultancy services.

The land for the construction of the RRNMU

and RCTRC has been identified by all the States. ADB had engaged the international architect for the preparation of concept drawings of RRNMU and RCTRC . The international architect has finalized the concept drawings for these units in the State of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Assam and West Bengal and the States have appointed the local architect to start the preparation of the architectural drawings.

(iii) Loan no. 2881-IND (Tranche 1)

Loan for Tranche-I under Rural Connectivity Investment Programme for 252.00 Million US\$ has been signed on 17th May, 2012. This loan will provide connectivity to all habitations with population of atleast 500 persons (250 or more) in hilly or desert area. Sub projects will cover about 3461 KM in all (compromising the about 342 KM in Assam 1008 in Chhattisgarh, 1187 KM in Madhya Pradesh, 757 KM in Odisha and 167 KM in West Bengal). The procurement for the sub project is nearing completion stage in these States. The project is be completed by 30th June, 2015.

(iv) Loan No. 3065-IND (Tranche 2)

The Loan for US\$ 275.00 Million containing the component of Rural Connectivity and Institutional development was negotiated on 8th November 2013 and is effective from 31 March 2014 and loan will be closed on 31 December 2016. The project under Tranche 2 of Rural Connectivity Investment Program will comprise of following components:-

Road Infrastructure Development : This comprises construction to an all-weather standard of rural roads that are part of the PMGSY with the aim of providing connection to all habitations – with population of at least 500 persons (250 or more in hilly or desert Areas, or Scheduled Tribe areas). Subprojects will cover about 3,693 km in

total (comprising about 496 km in Assam, 429 km in Chhattisgarh, 654 km in Madhya Pradesh, 1184 km in Odisha and 930 km in West Bengal)

Institutional Strengthening: This comprises provision of all necessary State –of-the-art equipments, systems software and tools to the RCTRCs and RRNMUs in the States.

World Bank Assisted Projects:-

(a) Loan under 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) from 2004 to 2012. The details are as below in

Table-4:-

Table-4		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 (PAD)*	US\$ 399.5 m		
Amount Disbursed	US\$ 399.5 m		
Loan Terms	10 yr. Moratorium + 35 year repayment. Interest rate 0% for \$ 300m, 1.53% for \$ 100m.		
* P-D - Project Appraisal Document			
World Bank reimburses @ 90% expenditure incurred on works and 80% of the expenditure incurred on consultancies.			

Details of Progress of World Bank assisted RRP-I is as under in Table-5:-

Table-5				
States	Project Sanctioned		Up to date progress	
	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) Loan under Rural Roads Project-II (RRP-II)

RRP-II has been negotiated with the World Bank. This Programme is based on sector-wise approach. Project Period is 5 years from 2011 upto 2016. The Project has two components:

- Programme Financing-US \$1,340 million
- 8 States –Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand,

Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar covered.

Total 8,323 habitations to be covered, 24,174 Km length to be built.

Institutional Strengthening – US \$ 60 million.

The loan of US \$ 1.5 billion from World Bank was signed on 14th January, 2011. Brief description of the Project including GoI share is given below in **Table-6** :

Table-6						
Sl No.	State	Revised Allocation US \$ million	Total		Projects sanctioned till 31 st Dec, 2014	
			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
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

NABARD Loan

NRRDA has taken a total amount of Rs. 18,500 crore as loans from NABARD upto March 2010 for the programme. A tripartite Agreement signed on 27th Sept 2007 between Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) and National Bank of Agriculture and Development (NABARD) provides that NRRDA shall make the payment of interest to NABARD on quarterly basis and shall repay the loan in 5 equal annual instalments within 7 years from the date of each withdrawal.

Repayment of the principal amount of the loan has commenced from the year 2010-11. An amount of Rs. 17,031 crore has been paid towards principal amount of loan and interest upto Nov, 2014. The balance of Rs. 7,381 crore is to be paid in instalments upto March, 2017.

Launching of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana –II (PMGSY-II) Scheme

At the start of XII Five Year Plan, many States had substantially completed new connectivity and upgradation under PMGSY and many other States are likely to be in the same position within a few years.

Keeping in view the asset value of the road network, it is increasingly essential to ensure that assets already created are systematically maintained and yield services as originally envisaged before going on undertaking commitments for creating more assets. Hence, PMGSY-II, focussing on consolidating existing rural road network by upgradation, renewal and maintenance of the vast network already created was approved by the Cabinet on 1st May 2013.

The selection of routes under PMGSY-

II are based on the parameters of *rural growth centres* and other critical *rural hubs*, rural places of importance (connectivity to other growth poles, market, rural hub, tourist places etc.). Development of rural hubs and growth Centres are crucial to the overall strategy of facilitating poverty reduction through creating rural infrastructures. Growth centres/rural hubs provide markets, banking and other service facilities enabling and enhancing self-employment and livelihood facilities. They also help ensure raw materials and labour inputs for off-farm activities. They will also help bring the benefits of economic growth to the rural hinterland, including white goods, automobiles etc. PMGSY-II, by recognising growth centres/rural hubs and facilitating their connectivity to the hinterland is expected to catalyse livelihood based programmes, including the Nation Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) launched in the 12th FYP.

Following categories are covered:-

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;

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

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;

It is proposed to cover during the 12th five year plan period, overall 50,000 km road length by upgradation to consolidate the rural road Network under the PMGSY-II programme at an estimated cost of Rs.33,030 crore (at 2012-13 prices), including administrative and management cost of Rs. 530 crore. The cost will be shared

between the Centre and States/UTs on 75:25 for the Plain Areas and 90:10 basis for the Special Areas. The Central share comes to Rs.27,022 crore (at 2012-13 prices), including administrative and management cost of Rs. 530 crore.

State-wise length of road work to be covered under PMGSY-II is as under in Table-7 :

Table-7						
S. No.	Name of State(s)	Length in km		S. No.	Name of State(s)	Length in km
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,285		16	Manipur	325
2	Arunachal Pradesh	550		17	Meghalaya	490
3	Assam	1,730		18	Mizoram	195
4	Bihar	2,465		19	Nagaland	225
5	Chhattisgarh	2,245		20	Odisha	3,760
6	Goa	25		21	Punjab	1,345
7	Gujarat	1,205		22	Rajasthan	3,465
8	Haryana	1,000		23	Sikkim	115
9	Himachal Pradesh	1,250		24	Tamil Nadu	2,950
10	Jammu & Kashmir	780		25	Tripura	310
11	Jharkhand	1,650		26	Uttarakhand	915
12	Karnataka	2,245		27	Uttar Pradesh	7,575
13	Kerala	570		28	West Bengal	2,515
14	Madhya Pradesh	4,945		29	Union Territories	250
15	Maharashtra	2,620			Total	50,000

The Ministry has cleared the projects of 11,235 kms for upgradation of roads (22% of target) under PMGSY-II during 2013-14 and 2014-15:

Clearance of projects under PMGSY-II						(Rs. in crore, Length in Km)			
Sl. No	State	2013-14				2014-15			
		No of roads	No. of Bridges	Length (roads only)	Value	No of roads	No. of Bridges	Length (roads only)	Value
1	Andhra Pradesh	292	19	2,286	1,263				
2	Gujarat	109		1,181	677				
3	Haryana					83	18	990	917
4	Karnataka	315	12	2,246	1,045				
5	Maharashtra	309	55	2,088	1,213	76	53	531	359
6	Uttar Pradesh	252	0	1,913	1,135				
	Total	1,277	86	9,714	5,333	159	71	1,521	1,276

Response to Specific Challenges in Implementation of the Programme

Implementing PMGSY in North-Eastern States in view of difficult terrain and difficult working conditions.

In view of difficulties faced in implementation of PMGSY in North-Eastern States, the following provisions have been laid down:

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 is permitted to 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.

The Ministry has agreed to share the cost of long span bridges upto 75 mtrs length.



PMGSY Road-Orhan to Kadir Ganj) Vill. Kadir Ganj, Bloack Navada Sadar, Bihar

North Eastern States- Special Considerations

1. Ministry has taken a number of initiatives under PMGSY to take into account special concerns of the North Eastern States. In the blocks bordering international boundary in the hill States, a special dispensation has been made that all habitations within a path distance of 10 km in the blocks bordering international boundary (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. Hence, in case of Arunachal Pradesh, the unit for this special dispensation is the district rather than the block. The Ministry has recently approved a proposal allowing 100% funding under PMGSY for construction of Long Span Bridges (LSBs) upto 75 mt span in respect of 'Special Category States' including 8 NE States. In order to improve the execution capacity in the State of Tripura, Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) namely Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd (HSCL) and National Buildings Construction Corporation (NBCC) Ltd. have been engaged under a tripartite agreement with the Agency concerned, the State Government of Tripura and the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.
2. During the financial year 2014-15 (upto November, 2014), as reported by the NE States, 175 habitations have been connected and an expenditure of Rs. 948.62 crore has been reported. Further, the Ministry has cleared 241 road works and 35 Long Span Bridges (LSBs) covering a length of 1681.50 km amounting to Rs.969.01 crore during the financial year 2014-15 (upto November 2014).
3. For these States, the Ministry had cleared proposals valued at Rs. 1,004.29 crore during the financial year 2011-12, Rs. 1,685.55 crore during the financial year 2012-13 and Rs. 4,257.53 crore during the financial year 2013-14.

Development of Rural Roads in 88 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts under IAP

In view of the difficulties in programme implementation in 88 selected Tribal and Backward Districts under IAP and for ensuring inclusive growth following initiatives have been taken:

All habitations, whether in Schedule V areas or not, having a population of 250 persons and above (in 2001 Census) is eligible for coverage under PMGSY. In addition some more measures taken are sanctioning cost of long span bridges upto 75 metre length, relaxation in bid capacity of bidders, provision of Insurance premium in DPRs for plant & machinery, reducing minimum tender package size to Rs. 50 lakhs, increase in completion period to 24 months, assistance in clearance under forest related provisions, inclusion of left-out habitations in original Core Network, sanctioning 90% of the additional

cost of Cement Concrete road in critical areas, construction in two stages, engaging State/Central PSU/Forest Dept, permitting construction of pre-fabricated bridges etc.

In order to address the issue of non-awarding of PMGSY works due to no response in the repeated tenders issued by the States for the projects sanctioned by the Ministry in IAP districts under PMGSY, the Ministry provided a special dispensation in awarding of PMGSY works with non-responsive tenders in selected 27 critical IAP districts to the States. The States have been allowed to award the tenders on a nomination basis to be decided by the Committee headed by District Magistrate/ Collector of the district and comprising of SSP/ SP, DFO and the Head of the concerned PIU of PMGSY projects representing the SRRDA.

General approval under Section 2 of Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 for diversion of forest land up to 5 ha for creation of critical public infrastructure projects, including Rural Roads and



PMGSY Road, Mile Kewzing Legship road to Mamrung Gump, Block Ravangla, Distt. South Sikkim

quarrying, in 82 IAP districts has been accorded and orders issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forest.

At the time of preparation of Core Network in the districts affected by Left Wing Extremism, proper survey could not be carried out due to law and order problems or inaccessibility of terrain. Therefore, some habitations were left out from inclusion in the Core Network, hence, depriving these habitations of connectivity. Also at the time of preparation of Core Network, the assessment of surface condition of the already existing roads could not be properly carried out in such areas and some of the habitations were shown as connected though the surface condition of these roads is not in conformity with the specifications of PMGSY. Special Cabinet approval was given:

To revise the Core Network for inclusion of 6,000 left-out unconnected habitations (as per 2001 census) in 78 (now 82) Selected Tribal and Backward Districts in the 9 States under Integrated Action Plan (IAP) and to provide new connectivity to these habitations, at an estimated cost of Rs.7,500 crore; and to allow upgradation of some selected roads out of the roads, the assessment of surface condition of which could not be carried out properly at an estimated cost of Rs.1,000 crore.

Maintenance Management of Rural Roads

Main features inbuilt in the Scheme are as follows:

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 are to be budgeted by State Government and placed at the disposal of the SRRDA in a separate Maintenance Account.

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.

State Governments are stipulated to take steps to build up capacity in the District Panchayats and endeavour to devolve funds and functionaries to these Panchayats in order to enable them to manage maintenance contracts for rural roads.

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.

Dedicated Maintenance Funds and their Management:

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

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) has already been introduced for PMGSY roads.

Maintenance Management System and Maintenance Policy:

International Labour Organization (ILO) has entered into a partnership with NRRDA to support maintenance management of rural roads in various States. ILO has submitted a framework for the development of rural roads maintenance policy to NRRDA. The framework has been shared with the States since development of the rural roads maintenance policy needs to get adopted at state level with support from ILO and NRRDA.

The policy and guidance note would be helpful for the road agencies to have a clear understanding about expectations for rural road maintenance and intentions of States to sustain the created network of rural roads. The States have been requested to customize the policy as per their own requirement and come up with Rural Road Maintenance Policy of the State.

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, NRRDA 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. NRRDA has issued general guidelines and prescribed quality control 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 atleast 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.

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 the laboratory has been duly set up, equipped and are rectified by the field engineers.

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 atleast twice during the currency of work and once within one month of completion of the work. However, these

goals are still not being achieved by the States. Therefore, the list of ongoing works which have not been inspected even once, have been framed, shared with States and they have been asked to get these works inspected on priority. On the other hand, the works which had been completed in the last year and which have not been inspected after their completion by State Quality Monitors have also been listed and States asked to get these inspected. Good results are expected in the next 3-6 months. During the year 2014-15 (*upto January, 2015*), a total number of 26,335 inspections (*both ongoing & completed works*) have been conducted by SQMs. The state-wise abstract of State Quality Monitor (SQM) Grading report is as per **Annexure-XXV**.

Third-tier -Independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs)

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 systemic 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 2014-15 (*upto January, 2015*), a total number of 4,060 inspections (*both ongoing & completed works*) have been conducted by NQMs. The state-wise abstract of National Quality Monitor (NQM) Grading report is as per **Annexure-XXVI**.

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 NRRDA and a decision about grade improvement is taken based on documentary proof including photographs of road work and recommendation of the SRRDA. The status of ATRs during the period 2014-15 (*upto 31st December, 2014*) is given below:

Year	ATRs (handled at NRRDA)	Accepted	Rejected	Rejection %
2014-15	2305	1843*	442	19%

* 20 cases have been referred to the Committee constituted for works identified as non-rectifiable.

NQM/SQM Workshop at Hyderabad (AP)

A workshop to improve the general and systemic issues in quality monitoring system under PMGSY was organized at NIRD, Hyderabad on 17th & 18th October, 2014. It emerged, inter-alia, during the workshop that NRRDA may modify the formats for NQM and SQM inspections so as to capture systemic and specific issues respectively in quality monitoring of PMGSY projects. It was also felt that NRRDA may evolve a system for certification / accreditation of NQMs and SQMs. It also emerged that contract management issues need to be more focussed during execution and NRRDA to advise the States to conduct joint orientation for PIU engineers and

contractors' engineers before the start of the road work under PMGSY. It was also suggested by the quality monitors that an alert may be provided on the mobiles of monitors as soon as the SQC / CQC finalizes the inspection schedule. With a view to mobilizing active participation of road users in monitoring of quality standards of roads, it was felt that a feedback module in OMMAS may be developed for reporting and uploading the photographs of roads by road users.

Training

For capacity building of personnel implementing PMGSY, various training programmes have been organized by NRRDA

through National level Institutes as well as State Institute of Rural Developments (SIRDs) in various States in coordination with State Rural Roads Development Agency (SRRDA). The training was conducted in the fields of cell filled concrete technology pavement, application of new non-conventional materials /technologies, R&D technologies, surveying with total station and GPS, training on OMMAS new application, asset management, procurement of goods, rural road maintenance, bridge design and construction, Performance Based Maintenance Contract (PBMC) and Community Contracting, project preparation, SBD, quality assurance and project management, OMMAS version-2, procurement of consultants, preparing bidding documents, innovative technologies for low volume roads, material testing and evaluation, quality assurance, tree plantation for PMGSY roads, poverty & social Impact analysis etc. During the year 2013-14 (Jan to March) and 2014-15, training to 1,641 PMGSY officers (CEs, SEs, EEs, AEs and JEs) of different States has been imparted in State / Central training institutes as per **Annexure-XXIV**.

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

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



PMGSY Road, Vill. Sadipura, Distt. Navada, Bihar

e-Procurement are the new dimensions being integrated to it. PMGSY-II has been launched in the year 2013-14 and accordingly requisite modules for data entry of proposals, have been developed and uploaded on OMMAS. 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.

Public Accountability and Transparency

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 and estimated cost.

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.



PMGSY Road , G.P. West Bachai, Block Tola Shikar, Distt. South Tripura

Citizen Monitoring of PMGSY Roads constructed under PMGSY

World Bank assisted Rural Roads Project-II has a sub-component on “citizen monitoring of rural roads construction under PMGSY”. This sub-component involves enhancing the capacity of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and community based organizations to involve them in the monitoring and audit of rural roads construction and their quality. The pilot project was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 43.54 lakh covering 70 PMGSY roads – 20 each in Meghalaya & Jharkhand and 30 in Rajasthan. This sub-component also involves creating a simplified tool kit and a manual for citizen volunteers to monitor rural roads. The project has been implemented with the professional support of Public Affairs Centre (PAC), Bangalore, Karnataka in collaboration with the state governments and based on inputs received from empowered citizens, PAC submitted interim and final report on the project, which is under finalization.

This interim progress report as well as the future road map focusing on leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to empower PRIs and community based organizations to monitor and audit the

performance of PMGSY roads was discussed in a one day Stakeholders Consultation Workshop held in the Campus of PAC, Bangalore on 17th June, 2014 under the Chairmanship of DG, NRRDA. It was decided, inter-alia, during the above Workshop that the Stakeholder Consultations in the respective States of Jharkhand, Meghalaya and Rajasthan, broadly aiming at sensitizing the community and the State Departments of the new practice of Citizen Monitoring, may be organized. Accordingly, these Stakeholder Workshops were held during the month of July, 2014.

Revised final proposal for citizen monitoring submitted by PAC Bangalore is under consideration with NRRDA and has been circulated to participating states for their input/ observations.

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

The Study attempts to identify opportunities to make the programme more equitable and inclusive. Methodology was 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 access to market.

Shift from cultivation activities to non-farm employment 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 and non-farm employment is gaining vis-a-vis agriculture and self-employment.

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.

Research & Development

In order to promote cost-effective, environment friendly and fast construction technologies in respect of rural roads, using new materials / waste materials / locally available materials, NRRDA 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. Other important features of these guidelines are:

Identification of roads and technologies to be used in consultation with State Technical Agencies (STAs).

Performance Evaluation of Roads constructed using new technologies atleast for a period of 18 months, thorough third party.

Training of officers of States and also of State Technical Agencies for use of various new technologies, through Central Roads Research

Institute Delhi and other Principal Technical Agencies (PTAs).

Capacity building of Second and Third Tier quality management systems.

Mapping of locally available materials on GIS platform.

Necessary modifications in the bidding documents

Preparation of Manuals and handouts for new technologies.

System of Awards for users of new technologies

Following initiatives were also taken up earlier by NRRDA to promote the use of new technologies:

States encouraged to submit Technology Demonstration projects along with regular proposals.

States were requested to adopt soil stabilization techniques where CBR is below 3 and STAs ensure that appropriate soil stabilization techniques have been proposed.

States advised to take up Pilot Projects using any of the materials/ technologies accredited by IRC, in their annual proposals.

Letters circulated to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Tamil Nadu to take up Rural Road Projects with Coir Geo Textiles covering a length of about 50 Km in each State either under new connectivity or upgradation.

The States asked to take up rural road projects, for about 100 Km on pilot basis, using Cold Mix Technology in the construction of surface layer of rural roads under PMGSY, if so allowed in the State.

Technology Demonstration Projects

States are being encouraged to propose technology demonstration projects using Jute and Coir, Cold Mix Technology using Cold Emulsions, Fly Ash, Steel and Iron Slag, Lime and Cement as Stabilizers, IRC accredited new materials. Project proposals received from various States using different new technologies after the guidelines on technology initiatives were issued, as cleared by the Ministry on recommendations of Empowered Committee during 2014-15 are placed at **Annexure –XXVII**.

Workshop on Non-conventional Materials and Technologies

A one day workshop on Non-conventional Materials and Technologies, sponsored by NRRDA, was organised at Central Roads Research Institute, New Delhi on 7th December 2013 for the officers of States. About 70 officers from States and 8 Technology providers attended the workshop. The officers were trained for different aspects of using non conventional materials and technologies.

Workshop on Non-conventional Materials and Technologies in Rural Roads



PMGSY-2005-06, Vill. Kwakta, Block Moirang, Distt. Bishanpur, Manipur

A two days workshop on Non-conventional Materials and Technologies in Rural Roads, sponsored by NRRDA, was organised at Indian Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar during 14-15 February, 2014 for the State Technical Agencies. About 32 officers from State Technical Agencies attended the workshop. The officers were trained for different aspects of using non conventional materials and technologies.

Workshop on R & D Technologies in Rural Roads

A three days workshop on R & D Technologies in Rural Roads for promoting the use of Non-conventional Materials , sponsored by NRRDA, was organised at Central Roads Research Institute, New Delhi during 25-27 February, 2014 for the identified Nodal officers (R & D) from various States. About 40 officers attended the workshop. The officers were trained for different aspects of using non conventional materials and technologies.

Mapping of Marginal Materials on GIS platform:

A project for mapping of locally available construction materials including waste materials, on GIS platform has been entrusted to Central Roads Research Institute, New Delhi. The project is funded by NRRDA and has been started on Pilot basis initially in two districts of Bihar and two districts of Madhya Pradesh, with the support of concerned State Governments.

Conferences, Workshops and Seminars attended by officers abroad:

Officers from the Ministry of Rural Development, National Rural Roads Development Agency and State Governments participated in the following Conferences, Workshops and Seminars abroad:

Senior Road Executive Programme 2014 at Birmingham, UK during 30th June to 5th July, 2014 – Road Safety & Road Maintenance Management

The Senior Road Executive programmes aimed at providing continuing professional development for those working in the road sector and dissemination of knowledge and expertise. A three member delegation participated in the programme. The programme was designed to advance the global understanding through an inter-disciplinary approach of the most pressing issues facing the road sector by providing an unique forum for debate and discussion with experts and fellow delegates, enabling managerial and technical concepts to be easily grasped.

ADB sponsored Overseas Study Tour Programme for Engineers and other related officials engaged in the construction of rural roads in ADB States to Australia during 15-24 August, 2014

An Overseas Study Tour Programme in ADB States to Australia aiming at seeing International Best Practices under ADB TA 8110-IND was arranged by ADB during 15-24 August, 2014. A 13 member delegation comprising officials from MoRD, NRRDA, DEA and the States of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal participated in the said study tour.

Participation in the Rural Roads Course at Birmingham, UK during 15-19 September, 2014

University of Birmingham, UK organized a 'Rural Roads Course' during 15-19 September, 2014 and invited a delegation of senior professionals in the road sector to participate in the Rural Roads Course covering the topics of Access, Growth and Development at Birmingham University, UK. A three member delegation participated in the programme comprising officials from State Governments of Gujarat, Karnataka and Sikkim.

Nepal Infrastructure Summit on 11-12 November, 2014 at Kathmandu, Nepal

The Confederation of Nepalese Industries, Govt. of Nepal, Investment Board, Nepal, Youth Community for Nepalese Contractors in association with FICCI and other National level agencies organized a Nepal Infrastructure Summit at Kathmandu, Nepal during 11-12 November, 2014. The Summit facilitated in-depth discussions on infrastructure development covering areas like tourism infrastructure, energy, transportation, agriculture & urban infrastructure. The Joint Secretary participated in the Summit.

Good Project Implementation Forum from 24-26 November, 2014 at ADB Headquarters, Manila, Philippines

Good Project Implementation Forum aimed at bringing together project teams of successful ADB projects, including Executing Agencies, ADB HQ and RM staff. Showcasing successful projects implemented by ADB across the region also formed part of the Forum. A four member delegation sponsored by ADB, comprising officials from NRRDA, State Governments of Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh participated in the Forum.

Sevottam and Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) in Rural Roads

SEVOTTAM implementation:

The Citizen Charter and GRM of NRRDA are placed on the website (www.pmgsy.nic.in) in the public domain.

The SRRDAs have also been requested in meetings at different fora for preparation of their

own Citizens Charter and GRM.

Steps taken to strengthen GRM:

A Website (www.omms.nic.in) has been created to enable citizens to lodge complaints, offer their comments or make a query about PMGSY. The website has a menu bar where "Feedback" appears prominently. The Feedback Module has three sections viz. Comment, Complaint and Query. A Central Website has also been developed, which provides details of PMGSY Scheme, Guidelines, Agencies involved, role and responsibilities, etc. and can be accessed at www.pmgsy.nic.in.

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.

Tree plantation along completed PMGSY roads:

Action Plan for road side tree plantation under MGNREGA has been prepared by the Ministry. 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. 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 contribute to mitigation of climate change.

Chapter 6

Rural Housing

Indira Awaas Yojana

Introduction

Housing is universally recognized as a basic human need. However a large number of rural households, especially those belonging to the vulnerable sections, are unable to access good housing and civic amenities due to poor resources. In a large number of cases the quality of houses are very poor. Many are left houseless due to natural calamities or arson adding to the stock of the houseless. Investment in housing leads to improved social status of the family with concomitant improvement in their economic and health parameters. Construction of houses in rural areas also leads to employment generation in the local community, especially when locally available materials and appropriate technologies are adopted.

Reducing rural housing shortage and

improving the quality of housing for the poor is an important component of the poverty alleviation strategy of the Government. Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is a flagship scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development, aimed at providing housing assistance to families below the poverty line (BPL) in the rural areas. Since the inception of the scheme, 333.82 lakh houses have been constructed, incurring a total expenditure of Rs 1,17,039.00 crore.

Historical Background

The Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) was launched during 1985-86 as a sub-scheme of RLEGP. When Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) was launched in April, 1989 IAY was made its sub-scheme. Six per cent of JRY funds were allocated for



*IAY-House, Vill. Moidangpok Mayai Leikai, G.P. Moidangpok,
Block Imphal West-1, Distt. Imphal West, Manipur*

implementation of IAY. In the initial years, the government housing scheme addressed the needs of the SC and ST families and families of bonded labourers in the BPL category. From 1993-94, the scope of IAY was extended to cover non-SC/ST families in the rural areas. IAY was de-linked from JRY and made an independent scheme with effect from 1st January 1996. It is now a flagship programme of the Ministry of Rural Development, as a part of the larger strategy of rural poverty eradication, to provide poor households the dignity of owning a pucca house and to enable them to access benefits of other rural development schemes.

Salient Features Of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

(i) Components of assistance under IAY are:

- (a) Assistance for construction of a new house
- (b) Assistance for up gradation of Kutchha or dilapidated house
- (c) Assistance for purchase of house site

(ii) Under IAY, w.e.f. 1.4.2013, a BPL family is given grant of Rs. 70,000/- for new construction in plain areas and Rs. 75,000 in hilly/difficult areas including IAP districts. Further, IAY funds can also be utilized for up gradation of a kutchha house for which a subsidy of Rs.15,000/- per unit is provided. For purchase of house sites, an assistance of Rs 20,000 is provided to the landless poor. Provision has been made for utilisation

of 4% of funds allocated for administrative expenses of which 1% has to be used for the conduct of Social Audit and IEC activities.

- (iii) Under IAY funds are allocated and annual physical targets are fixed on a criteria that is indexed on housing shortage and poverty ratio of states. The allocation is arrived at assigning 75% weightage for housing shortage as per the latest census data and 25% weightage for poverty ratio. Up to 2013-14, housing shortage was computed by aggregating the number of shelter less households and unserviceable houses, as per the Census 2001. During the current year (2014-15), the housing shortage has been arrived at based on the number of shelter less households and the number of dilapidated houses as per the Census 2011. The national housing shortage as per 2001 Census was 1.48 crore in rural areas and the housing shortage as per Census 2011 is works out to 1.11 crore. The 2004-05 poverty estimates of the Planning



IAY - House, G.P. Wangoo Terakhong, Block Moirang, Distt. Bishnupur, Manipur

Commission has been continued to be used for allocation.

- (iv) 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. From the year 2011-12 onwards, 60% of total allocation under IAY is set apart for SCs/STs under a separate budget head. From the year 2013-14, physical target of 35.3% and 24.7% are set for SCs and for STs respectively. The target computed at the national level is then distributed to the States on the basis of the proportionate population of these categories in the States/UTs, suitably adjusted to avoid distortions. Beneficiaries from among the Minorities are allocated 15% of the funds and the target is earmarked to States/UTs, based on the proportion of their population of minority communities to the national population. The States should also ensure that at least 3% beneficiaries of IAY are from among persons with disabilities. The earmarking is only the minimum limit that should be achieved by the State. The states have the option to increase the target under these categories. The State wise financial allocation and category wise target assigned during 2014-15 is at given at Annexure-XXVIII.

Use of the latest data on housing shortage and category wise rural population from Census 2011 has enabled factoring in of the dynamics in these measures over the last decade. Category wise earmarking based on their population in rural areas has been made to ensure fairer distribution of targets across States/UTs and enable better monitoring of targeted coverage.

- (v) Funding of IAY is shared between the Centre and States, (except in North-Eastern States and Sikkim) in the ratio of 75:25

respectively. In the case of North-Eastern States and Sikkim, funding is shared in the ratio of 90:10. The cost of providing house sites is shared in the ratio of 50:50 between Government of India and State Governments. Government of India provides the full cost in respect of Union Territories (UTs).

- (vi) 95% of the total budget can be utilized for the components relating to new houses, up gradation of houses and provision of house sites and administrative expenses. The remaining 5% is reserved for special projects which can be used for –

- Rehabilitation of BPL families affected by natural calamities and law and order problems
- Settlement of families of vulnerable tribal groups, FRA beneficiaries, people forced to relocate in districts along the international borders, families of bonded labourers and manual scavengers
- Rehabilitation of persons affected by occupational diseases such as Asbestos, Silicosis
- New technology demonstration with focus on affordable and green technologies

The proposals for Special Projects have to be submitted by State Governments with adequate details and justification to Ministry of Rural development which is approved by an Empowered Committee.

- (vii) Up to 4% of the funds released can be utilised for administrative expenses of which up to 0.5% can be retained at the State level and the balance is to be distributed to the districts. Eligible items of expenditure under administrative expenses are as follows:

- IEC interventions (1%)
- Social audit (1%)
- MIS related expenses, capacity building of stakeholders
- Technology demonstration
- Monitoring
- Assessment and evaluation studies

The administrative expenses shall be shared by the Central and States in the same ratio as applicable to the main programme expenditure.

- (viii) The construction of a house should be carried out by the beneficiary himself/herself. No contractor should be involved in the construction of houses under IAY. But construction may be facilitated by Govt. agencies in the case of very old beneficiaries aged above sixty years and persons with disabilities who may not be able to stand the strain of supervising construction and who request for such support in writing. Government departments or agencies can give technical assistance and may arrange coordinated supply of material for the convenience of beneficiaries. States can also accredit reputed CSOs, institutions, agencies for providing support services for adoption of suitable design, technology and material.
- (ix) Several provisions have been made to ensure accountability in the functioning and implementation of IAY. States are required to generate a permanent wait list of eligible beneficiaries which is to be made available in the public domain. Annual list of beneficiaries is to be approved by the Gram Sabhas. The implementation of the scheme is then verified by a public through a social audit.

New Policy Initiatives

Following are the new initiatives under the scheme:

- a) To compensate the beneficiary for forgone wage employment in lieu of unskilled labour towards the construction of his/her house and with the objective of improving the quality of houses, house construction in rural areas has been included as permissible activity under MGNREGA. As per MGNREGA guidelines, the total number of unskilled person days required for the construction of a house has been fixed at 95 person days for the North East and hilly region; and 90 person days for other areas. The wages for these person days will be paid under MGNREGA over and above the unit assistance provided under IAY.
- b) States advised to ensure that IAY beneficiaries avail benefits of **'Unnat Chulha Abhiyan'** of MNRE and the **Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)** of Department of Financial Services.
- c) As part of **'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan'**, States directed to organize periodic cleanliness drive focusing on IAY beneficiaries and conduct awareness camps to ensure hygiene and health on **'World Toilet Day'**. Sanitary latrine is now a mandatory requirement of an IAY house in convergence with **'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan'** of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.
- d) IAY Guidelines have been suitably amended
 - i. To give priority to beneficiaries of Gram Panchayats identified under Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) and Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana.
 - ii. To extend benefits of IAY to the families of Tibetan Refugees (even if not BPL).

- iii. All the families of liberated manual scavengers and freed bonded labourers have now been made eligible to avail benefit under IAY irrespective of their BPL status.
- iv. Inclusion of SC majority villages selected under the Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY), to avail priority under IAY.
- e) As part of the overall effort to simplify procedures and processes for the rural poor, Ministry has issued instructions regarding:
 - i. Issue of sanction order of the house in the name of women or in joint name of the spouses.
 - ii. Displaying list of beneficiaries in a prominent place in Gram Panchayat.
 - iii. Real-time reporting, along with uploading of photographs on the MIS – AwaasSoft for robust monitoring.
- iv. Flexibility to States to decide the number and quantum (or proportion) of instalments to be given to the IAY beneficiaries, subject to a maximum of four instalments.
- f) UNDP in a collaborative engagement with the Ministry of Rural Development has initiated a project ‘Governance and Accelerated Livelihood Support (GOALS)’ which involves policy advice and technical assistance to the Ministry and State Governments to help ‘green’ select programmes of the Ministry. Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is one of the schemes that has been selected for this project. As a part of this ongoing initiative, an exercise to create an inventory of state specific technologies and design types which are cost-effective, environment friendly, disaster resilient and sustainable in the five states of Tripura, Odisha, Meghalaya, Maharashtra and Bihar has been planned. Field studies have been conducted in these states and



IAY-House, Vill. Raja Mayong, G.P. Mayong, Block Mayong, Disstt. Mori Gaon, Assam

findings of the study has been finalised through a consultative process involving the stakeholders for the states of Tripura and Meghalaya. Action plan for actualisation of the identified and finalised technologies and house types has been worked out and as a follow up capacity building and technology demonstration shall be conducted in the respective states. Similar studies would be conducted in more states in future.

IT Enabled Monitoring And Implementation

AwaasSoft:

AwaasSoft is a work flow based Management Information System (MIS) designed to capture the implementation process through its Target Setting and Fund Management modules. The Beneficiary Management module captures details of the beneficiary and status of his/her sanction. Real time reports generated by the system are useful tools for monitoring of progress and reporting.

Reports are available in the public domain for all citizens to know the progress of the scheme in their area. The system also provides for an online grievance redressal platform to register grievances and track the status of action taken on them. The software captures all relevant data of beneficiary including the category he / she belongs to, the Aadhaar number etc. Photographs of houses are uploaded at different stages of construction to ensure effective monitoring.

The use of MIS has increased substantially over the years. 21.04 lakh beneficiaries have been registered on the system and 18.57 lakh houses were sanctioned through AwaasSoft in 2014 -15. The system has helped increase transparency in implementation of the scheme and ensures accountability. States can use this software for their own rural housing schemes also.

Ministry with the help of NIC has been

organizing training programmes for State Govt. official in phases at the national level. In addition, state level training programmes were organized on demand, for training of district officials in Odisha, Dehradun and Kohima. Trainings have also been organized at Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.

Rural Housing Knowledge Network

The ‘**Rural Housing Knowledge Network**’ 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 and to develop an interactive web portal to disseminate information in the public domain. The website can be accessed at www.ruralhousingnetwork.in. Besides providing a comprehensive list rural housing technologies, their know-how and practitioners, the portal has several innovative features such as a cost calculator, videos demonstrating alternate technologies and presentations based on multimedia. The user interface is currently being improved to ensure enhanced functionality and outreach to the intended audience.

RHKN is an interactive platform developed with and used by various stakeholders in rural housing. It is actively engaging with homeowners, masons, panchayats, district and state governments, NGOs, corporate bodies and academia to document technologies and design types suited to different geo-climatic zones of the country along with understanding the ground realities and bottlenecks faced in construction of a house. So far, 17 interactive events have been conducted in different parts of the country for the purpose.

Achievements

Against an allocation of Rs.16,000 crore for the scheme of Indira Awaas Yojana for the year 2014-15, Ministry has released an amount of

Rs.10738 crore as on 31st Dec. 2014 . The target fixed for the year 2014-15 is 25.18 lakh houses. A total of 8.29 lakh houses have been constructed as on 31st December, 2014. Physical and Financial Performance under IAY for the year 2014-15 is at **Annexure XXIX & XXIX-A.**

During the year 2014-15, a total of 0.346 lakh houses have been sanctioned under Special Projects to various States. An amount of Rs.104.62 crore has been released as first instalment. The details of Special Projects of 2014-15 are as follows:

- i. In seven districts of Arunachal Pradesh 3159 additional houses have been sanctioned to families living in border areas. Rs 1108.82 lakh have been released as first instalment.
- ii. To assist the families who lost their shelters due to natural calamity, 6063 additional houses were sanctioned in 11 districts of Nagaland for which Rs. 2128.11 lakh were released as first instalment.
- iii. Rs. 1.404 lakh was released as first instalment for construction of 4 additional houses for Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) in Kolasib district of Mizoram.
- iv. For families affected by cyclone 'Phailin' 14,019 additional houses were sanctioned in 12 districts of Odisha. Rs. 4100.55 lakh was released as first instalment.
- v. Rs. 3123.41 lakh was released as first instalment against the sanction of 11,408 additional houses to 43 districts of Madhya Pradesh for the rural BPL families affected by heavy rains/floods.

Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

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 Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe Sub Plan. During the year 2013-14, out of total of 15.92 lakh houses constructed, 4.94 have been constructed for SCs and 3.04 for STs. Further, during the current financial year, out of the total 8.29 lakh houses constructed, 3.13 lakh and 1.70 lakh have been constructed for SCs and STs respectively. Also, Rs 4318.68 crore and Rs 1674.55 crore has been utilized for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively.

Caring for differently abled

As per IAY guidelines, State should ensure that at least 3% of beneficiaries are from among persons with disabilities. During 2014-15, 96,538 houses have been sanctioned to physically challenged persons.

Success Stories

(i) Manoharpur Block, West Singhbhum, Jharkhand

The Ministry had sanctioned 6000 houses as Special Project for FRA beneficiaries in 56 villages of six panchyats of Manoharpur Block, West Singhbhum District of Jharkhand under Saranda Action Plan.

According to the Report of Impact Study of Saranda Action Plan prepared by Indian Institute of Management, Ranchi in March 2014, families residing in the area reported that they now had more living space and an improved sense of security. Construction of houses had led to reduction in the incidence of malaria and snake bites. Government's assistance for houses has promoted people's investment as 44% of beneficiaries had invested additional funds in the range of Rs 10,000 to Rs 25,000 to create better homes.

(ii) Village Mundasu Puravadai, Adhiyamankottai Panchayat, Nallampallai Block, Dharampuri District, Tamil Nadu,

Mundasu Puravadai is a small village in Adhiyamankottai Panchayat of Nallampallai Block of Dharampuri District in Tamil Nadu, with a population of 464 which includes 87 Third genders. The Government of Tamilnadu provided free house site pattas to all the 87 Third genders living in the village. The District Administration decided to provide Pucca Houses to all the Third genders in a phased manner, based on need. Accordingly, 25 houses were allotted to them under Indira Awaas Yojana scheme.

Besides constructing the houses under IAY, the District Administration has also taken care to provide the required infrastructure by constructing a cement concrete pavement, a small Cross Drainage work, Street Lights, a 30000 litre capacity Over Head Tank to provide water supply.

As pointed out by one of the residents, besides providing a shelter, IAY was made part of a major initiative by the Government to mainstream this population which has traditionally been subjected to high levels of discrimination.

(iii) Krishnagiri district, Tamil Nadu

Krishnagiri district, Tamil Nadu is a forest area inhabited by schedule tribe groups. It was decided to relocate the tribal population, living in the forests, under the IAY Scheme. Some of the houses under this project were constructed using stabilised mud blocks and the rest were constructed with bricks. Sanitation, electricity and drinking water facilities were also provided under convergence with different government welfare schemes like the total sanitation campaign. After the people settled into the village houses, facilities like schools and hostel for the children were provided in the region for the welfare of the people.

Chapter 7

National Social Assistance

National Social Assistance Programme

Introduction

The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution of India enjoin upon the State to undertake within its means a number of welfare measures. In particular, Article 41 of the Constitution of India directs the State to provide public assistance to its citizens in case of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement and in other cases of undeserved want within the limit of its economic capacity and development. It is in accordance with these noble principles that the Government of India on 15th August 1995 introduced the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) in the Central Budget for 1995-96.

The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is a social assistance programme for poor BPL households – for the aged, widows, disable and also include provision for one time assistance in the case of death of the primary bread winner in

a BPL family. Scheme under NSAP were under State Plan from 2002-03 till 2013-14. Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme of NSAP was under the budget heads of Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Home Affairs till 2013-14. Funds were released in a combined manner for all the schemes under NSAP to the State and UTs by Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Home Affairs respectively from their budget heads.

The schemes of NSAP have been converted into Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Ministry of Rural Development from the financial year 2014-15 w.e.f. 1st April, 2014. Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme of NSAP is made under the budget head of Ministry of Rural Development. Funds are now being released scheme wise by Ministry of Rural Development to the State/UT Governments. There is no provision of a state share. This is done to ensure that all the beneficiaries are provided with an uniform minimum assistance. States may contribute from their own resources to enhance the assistance.

Components

The NSAP comprises of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and Annapurna. The details of the eligibility and assistance provided is as follows:-



An IGNOAPS beneficiary - Vill.- Bundhkuy, G.P.-Money Bong Sopkha, Block- Dentam, Distt. Dentam, W. Sikkim



IGNOAPS Beneficiary

- Indira Gandhi National Old age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS): Pension /assistance of Rs. 200/- per month is provided to BPL person on fulfilling the eligibility criteria in the age group of 60-79 years and Rs. 500/- per month to those who are more than 80 years of age or above. As per the latest report, (upto December, 2014), 196.62 lakh beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme.
- Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)- was introduced in 2009. Under this scheme, pension /assistance of Rs. 300/- per month is provided to widows belonging to BPL households in the age group of 40-79 years. After attaining the age of 80 years, the beneficiary is shifted to IGNOAPS for getting pension /assistance of Rs. 500/- per month. As per the latest report (upto December, 2014), 55.89 lakh beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme.
- Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)- was introduced in 2009. Under this scheme an assistance / pension of Rs. 300/- per month is provided to persons with severe or multiple disabilities belonging to BPL households in

the age group of 18-79 years. After attaining the age of 80 years, the beneficiary is shifted to IGNOAPS for getting pension /assistance of Rs. 500/- per month. As per the latest report (upto December, 2014), 9.51 lakh beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme.

- National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS): Under the scheme, one time assistance of Rs. 20,000/- is provided to the bereaved BPL family in the case of death of primary breadwinner in the age group of 18-59 years. As per the latest report (upto December, 2014), 1.58 lakh beneficiaries have been benefited under the scheme.

- Annapurna: Under Annapurna scheme, 10 Kgs. of food grains per month is provided free of cost to the beneficiaries who are eligible but not covered under the erstwhile old age pension scheme.

Although State Contribution is not mandatory, some States /UTs are adding to this pension from their own resources. The details of State pension paid by different States / UTs over and above NSAP are given at **Annexure-XXX**.

Implementation:

From 2002-03 to 2013-14, schemes under NSAP were under State Plan. Funds for these schemes were allocated by Planning Commission and funds were released as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) by the Ministry of Finance to States and by Ministry of Home Affairs to UTs in a combined manner for all the schemes together under NSAP. The recommendations were made by Ministry of Rural Development based on laid down principles. From the year 2014-15, NSAP has been converted into a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) and funds are released by the Ministry of Rural Development to States

/UTs scheme-wise. NSAP is being implemented mainly by Social Welfare Department in the States. In some States, it is being implemented by Rural Developments Departments and in a few by Women and Child Development Departments.

During 2013-14, an amount of R. 9614.51 crore was allocated out of which Rs. 9112.46 crore were released. During the year 2014-15, an amount of Rs. 10,635.00 crore has been allocated out of which Rs. 7059.29 crore has been released upto December, 2014.

The schemes of NSAP are implemented by the State Governments and Union Territories. States have been advised to follow a transparent and participatory process in identification of beneficiaries. Advisories have been issued for simplification of procedure/process to avoid inconvenience to the beneficiaries at the time of identification for pension under NSAP.

Since the scheme is meant for both the rural as well as urban BPL persons, the active involvement of Gram Panchayats and Municipalities is recommended. States have also been instructed to conduct social audit, at least once a year, to verify and update their list of beneficiaries. The Gram Sabhas in rural area and Ward Committees in Municipalities should be designated for this purpose.

Funds were being released on a quarterly basis to the States and UTs till March, 2015. Funds for the last quarter are released only when State submit Utilization Certificates for funds utilized in the previous financial year and proof of expenditure of 50% of the total available funds in the current year. Out of the total funds that are released to the States, upto 3% of funds released can be utilized for administrative expenses.

The suggested modes of disbursement of pensions are Bank Accounts, Post Office Accounts, Money Order and Cash. The guiding principles 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



*Widow Pensioner, Vill. Dilnga ,G.P. 69 Dakshin Boko,
Block Boko, Distt. Kamrup, Assam*

travel, disbursement should be ensured at their door step. Cash disbursement should be done in a transparent manner, and to be adopted if other modes are not implementable.

NSAP-MIS

Ministry with the assistance of NIC has developed work flow enable software for IT enabled implementation and monitoring. The software captures all the essential processes and includes modules on identification, disbursement of pension, releases of funds, verification, sanction of pension, ground for rejection of application etc.

Data base of 249 lakh beneficiaries has so far been uploaded. Information can be accessed at NSAP website [http:// www.nsap.nic](http://www.nsap.nic).



IGNDPS beneficiary, Vill. Sada Pura, G.P. K.K.Nagar, Block Kathalia, Distt. Sepahijala, Tripura

in. State Informatics Officers (SIOs) and Nodal Departments have been directed to effectively use NSAP-MIS. States have also been requested to use NSAP software to generate pension payment order and disbursement. States that have their own software have to develop interface software to port implementation details into NSAP Website.

Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Scheme

In July 2013, DBT was launched in 121 pilot districts of the country covering 26 States / UTs. The DBT has been extended to 300 districts of the country w.e.f. November, 2014. The NSAP has been notified under the DBT Scheme for direct benefit transfer to the accounts of the beneficiaries. Accordingly, the databases of the

beneficiaries are being digitised and Aadhaar numbers are being seeded in the databases. This process would enable not only faster and more transparent payments, but would also help in weeding out ghost beneficiaries. So far, more than 46 lakh Aadhaar numbers have been seeded in the database.

As per NSAP-MIS, Direct Benefit Transfer of pensions into accounts of pensioners, as on 15th December, 2014 was 1316.06 crore, and the number of pensioners was 61.12 lakh. Further, as on 15th December, 2014, digitization of 85%

of the beneficiaries database has been completed, out of which 41.15% of the beneficiaries have accounts in bank and 32.41% of the beneficiaries have accounts in post office. As total of 13.94 lakh beneficiaries are having Aadhaar number out of which 44.77% beneficiaries have linked their Aadhaar number with bank accounts and 37.80 % beneficiaries have linked their Aadhaar number with post office account.

Physical and Financial Progress

The number of beneficiaries and expenditure reported for 2014-15 (upto December, 2014) by States /UTs is given at **Annexure-XXXI**

Chapter 8

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana

Hon'ble Prime Minister launched Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana(SAGY) and also released the guidelines of the Scheme on 11th October, 2014, the birthday of Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan.

Mahatma Gandhi's concept of rural development revolves around creating model villages for transforming 'swaraj' into 'su-raj'. The goal of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana(SAGY) is to translate this comprehensive and organic vision of Mahatma Gandhi into reality, keeping in view the present context.

Far beyond mere infrastructure development, SAGY aims at instilling certain values in the villages and their people so that they get transformed into models for others. These values include: Adopting people's participation as an end in itself – ensuring the involvement of all sections of society in all aspects related to the life of village, especially in decision-making related to governance.

Salient Features of the Scheme:

- Aim is to develop three Adarsh Grams chosen by MPs, by March 2019, of which one would be achieved by 2016. Thereafter, five such Adarsh Grams (one per year) will be selected and developed by 2024.
- SAGY – A Programme with a difference-
 - Focus on 'Jan Bhagidari'(community participation)
 - Members of Parliament will guide and lead the initiative
 - Not an Infrastructure centered scheme
 - Holistic Development of village is the aim
- The role of Members of Parliament is that of a catalyst. They will 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 Programme is primarily about unleashing people's power, converging & 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,



Orientation Programme for MPs at Jharkhand

the District Magistrate will be the Nodal Officer for the programme at the district level.

- There is the provision of mid-term assessment and post programme period assessment by an independent agency.
- It is aimed at creating sustainable and replicable models of Gram Panchayats all across the country.
- Provision for Awards for Best practices, Best Charge Officers, Best District Collectors and Best Adarsh Grams.

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

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.
- Building partnerships with voluntary organizations, co-operatives and academic and research institutions.
- Focusing on outcomes and sustainability

Role of Members of Parliament

The basic approach of the Scheme is to



Orientation Programme for MPs at Uttar Pradesh.

leverage the leadership, capacity, commitment and energy of the Members of Parliament (MPs) to develop model Gram Panchayats. The Role of Members of Parliament is to:-

- Identify and select the Gram Panchayat to develop as Adarsh Gram
- Engage with the community in the village and motivate them to take up development activities on their own according to their capacity
- Propagate the values of the scheme
- Initiate start-up activities to build up the right environment
- Facilitate the planning process
- Mobilise additional resources to the extent possible, particularly from CSR and philanthropies
- Fill up critical gaps in the plan using MPLADs funds
- Monitor the progress periodically and take the lead in sorting out issues and problems
- Proactively facilitate transparency and accountability in the programme implementation and help sort out public grievances
- Coordinate with the community to achieve the desired, non-tangible outcomes, particularly the social ones.

Planning

- A Village Development Plan would be prepared for every identified Gram Panchayat with special focus on enabling every poor household to come out of poverty.
- Understanding Villages which have achieved success as Model Villages.
- Converging the resources of various Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes. With this aim, as approved by the Union Cabinet, Secretaries of the relevant Ministries / Departments of the Central Government have been requested by the Ministry of Rural Development 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.

Key Aspects

- **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 class rooms, 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, electric connection to all homes with 24/7 power, broad band 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.

Identification of Gram Panchayat

- A Gram Panchayat would be the basic unit. It will have a population of 3000-5000 in plain areas and 1000-3000 in hilly, tribal and difficult areas.
- 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 his/her choice in the State from which he/she 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.

Awards are proposed to be given in the following categories:-

- Best Practices
- Best Charge Officers
- Best District Collectors
- Best Adarsh Grams

- The outputs under each activity would be measured every quarter vis-à-vis the physical and financial targets set out in the Village Development Plan. Further, the core monitorable indicators of the 12th Five Year Plan would be utilised as appropriate.
- The outcomes will also be tracked from time to time to the extent possible. A mid-term evaluation of performance would be conducted through a competent independent agency. Also a post-project assessment of performance and outcomes would be similarly undertaken.

Achievements

➤ 661 Gram Panchayats have been identified by Members of Parliament till 27.02.2015. This information is available in the website <http://www.saanjhi.gov.in> and is accessible to everybody.

➤ Each State has identified a State Nodal Officers (SNO) to coordinate all the activities of the programme at the State level.

➤ Video Conference has been held twice with all District Collectors/ District Magistrates and the State Nodal Officers explaining to them



Wall or tree writings by Karmha GP, Chhattisgarh

the Scheme and urging them to focus on the need to extend support to the Hon'ble Members of Parliament for identification of Adarsh GPs and subsequent implementation of the Scheme.

- A comprehensive capacity building plan has been formulated for all relevant stakeholders. Every State/UT has created a State Team of Trainers (STOT), who shall in-turn assist in the Orientation of the Members of Parliament and the Collectors of their States. The STOT have been given training at a Workshop held by the Ministry on 13th November 2014 at National Institute of Rural Development(NIRD), Hyderabad.
- 29 States / UTs have conducted the State Orientation Programme for Members of Parliament and District Collectors.
- 10000 copies of Guidelines (5000 Nos. each in Hindi and English) have been printed and distributed. The SAGY Guidelines have been translated into seven regional languages(Gujarati, Kannada, Marathi, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu & Urdu) and made available on the website <http://www.saanjhi.gov.in> under 'Guidelines' Section.
- SAGY aims at convergence of existing Government Schemes and Programmes. Secretaries of the relevant Ministries / Departments of the Central Government have been requested by the Ministry of Rural Development 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.
- As a part of facilitation of operational Guidelines, a booklet containing the Ready Reckoner and Frequently Asked Questions

on the programme have been printed and despatched to all Members of Parliament/ Collectors/State Rural Development Departments. It has also been made available on the SAGY website <http://www.saanjhi.gov.in> under the "Guidelines" Section.

- Suggestive Baseline Survey formats have been sent to all District Collectors for carrying out the baseline survey and the Structural Framework of Village Development Plan is currently under preparation and will be shared with the Collectors under intimation to the Members of Parliament very shortly. To obtain the wider acceptability and precision, two days intensive workshop at MoRD was conducted by inviting experts in the field of VDP.
- Constitution of four Committees for overseeing the implementation of the Scheme

Two Committees at the National Level:

- i. One Headed by Minister, Rural Development-Nominations of MPs have been called from the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.
 - ii. Second One Headed by Secretary Rural Development has been Constituted on 08.12.2014.
- (2) State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) headed by the Chief Secretary- States/UTs have been requested to constitute at the earliest.
 - (3) District Level Committee- Collector / District Magistrate is the Nodal Officer. Charge Officer will be designated to assist the Collector.- All Principal Secretary/ Secretary (Rural Development) have been requested to instruct the concerned District Collectors to appoint Charge Officer as per SAGY Guidelines.

- Separate website <http://www.saanjhi.gov.in> and separate email ID pmusaanjhi@gov.in have been created.
- The Hon'ble Prime Minister in his address at the launch of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana(SAGY) on 11th October, 2014, and on other occasions, has urged the State Governments/UTs to launch a similar Scheme for legislators, so as to have a greater number of Adarsh Grams Panchayats across the country. He has also

written a letter on 29th October, 2014, to all the Chief Ministers of States/UTs requested them to make an earnest appeal to the Members of Legislative Assembly/Council in this regard. In this way, a good number of model villages would be available for replication across the country so as to mainstream and actualise the dreams of people of rural areas in the States' and the Centre's common pursuit of a strong, prosperous and progressive India.

Chapter 9

Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Area (PURA) & Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rural Mission (SPMRM)

Lack of livelihood opportunities, modern amenities and services for decent living in rural areas leads to migration of people to urban areas. There are wide gaps in the availability of infrastructure between rural and urban areas. To address these issues, the former President of India Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam highlighted a vision of transformation of rural India through launching a mega mission for Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA).

Seven pilot projects were implemented during the 10th Five Year Plan in Basmath (Maharashtra), Bharthana (Uttar Pradesh), Gohpur (Assam), Kujanga (Odisha), Motipur (Bihar), Rayadurg (Andhra Pradesh) and Shahpura (Rajasthan). Based on the findings of the evaluation study and

feedback/ comments received during consultations with officials of State Governments, the scheme of PURA was restructured for implementation on pilot basis during 11th Five Year Plan.

The restructured scheme proposes holistic and accelerated development of compact areas around a potential growth centre in a Gram Panchayat (or a group of Gram Panchayats) through Public Private Partnership (PPP) framework for providing livelihood opportunities and urban amenities to improve the quality of life in rural areas. The scheme is being implemented on pilot basis.

The illustrative list of amenities and economic activities proposed to be provided under PURA are given in the box below:-

Amenities to be provided under MoRD/ MoDWS Schemes (Compulsory Activities)	Amenities to be provided under Non-MoRD Schemes	Add-on Projects (Revenue earning, people centric projects)
• Water and Sewerage • Construction and maintenance of Village Streets • Drainage Solid Waste Management • Skill Development • Development of Economic Activities	• Village Street Lighting • Telecom • Electricity, etc.	• Village linked tourism • Integrated Rural Hub, Rural Market. • Agri – Common Services Centre, Warehousing, etc. • Any other rural-economy based project

Concerned schemes administered by the Ministry of Rural Development/other Ministries will be converged in Capital Expenditure (CAPEX) provision of PURA projects. The implementation is to be done within the guidelines for each of the identified schemes. It is expected that the developer shall invest some capital on its own to fund the essential infrastructure. In addition a capital grant limited to a maximum of 35% of the project cost or Rs.42 crore whichever is less is provided to private developers. Under the scheme the private developer shall be responsible for creating and managing the designated

infrastructure and amenities in the Panchayat area over a period of ten years.

A Concession Agreement is signed between the Gram Panchayat as the Grantor and the private developer as the Concessionaire. It includes details of minimum service level standards, performance guarantees, etc. A State Support Agreement is also signed between Ministry of Rural Development, State Government and private developer.

PURA Pilots

Status of PURA pilot projects is given below:

Sl. No	State's Name	Name of the DRDA	Project Status
1	Kerala	Thrissur	Concession Agreement and State Support Agreement signed
2		Malappuram	Concession Agreement and State Support Agreement signed
3	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	Concession Agreement and State Support Agreement signed
4		Warangal	Letter of Award Issued
5	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Letter of Award Issued
6	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Approval under process
7		Rajsamand	Approval under process
8	Maharashtra	Sangli	Concept Plan submitted



National Workshop on Rurban Mission

Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)

The Government announced the launch of Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission in the Budget Speech in July, 2014. The Finance Minister announcing the scheme stated:

“Gujarat has demonstrated successfully the Rurban development model of urbanization of rural areas, through which people living in the rural areas can get efficient civic infrastructure and associate services. Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission will be launched to deliver integrated project-based infrastructure in the rural areas, which will also include development of economic activities and skill development. The preferred mode of delivery would be PPPs while

using various scheme funds for financing.”

The Ministry of Rural Development held National Consultation on Rurban Mission on 8th August, 2014 in Vigyan Bhawan which key stakeholders from different walks of life participated – writers, thinkers and practitioners of PURA, senior officials from Government of India and the States, representatives of civil society and academia, Project Implementation Agencies of PURA, etc. The Workshop was inaugurated by Shri Nitin Gadkari, Minister of Rural Development.

National Workshop on Rurban Mission

To work out the operational details of the proposed Mission, the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India,

constituted an Expert Group with the following terms of reference –

- i. Assess PURA scheme that was under implementation from 2004 to 2010.
- ii. Assess PURA scheme that was under implementation from 2010 to 2014.
- iii. Study various non-government PURA initiatives.
- iv. Conduct site visits and consultations with various stakeholders, specially private sector players in both the phases stated above.
- v. Hold consultations with various ministries of the Government of India and authorities at state, district and Pachayat Raj Institution (PRI) level.
- vi. Hold additional consultations with CSOs, CBOs, etc., as the group may deem fit.
- vii. Invite suggestions on the role of PPP framework in implementation.
- viii. Take into account the recommendations of the National-Level Workshop on Rurban Mission held on 8th August 2014.
2. Analyzed the guidelines of the first two phases of PURA.
3. Studied the assessment of the first version of PURA done by NIRD.
4. Studied the projects approved under the second version of PURA.
5. Quickly assessed the performance of the current version of PURA across States.
6. Held telephonic discussions with key private sector participants of the current version of PURA.
7. Held consultations with State Governments on the expectations of the States and the possible administrative arrangements required for the new scheme.
8. Arranged field visits by Sub-groups to PURA clusters – Periyar in Tamil Nadu, Chitrakoot in Madhya Pradesh and Loni in Maharashtra.

The Expert Group has submitted its report on October, 2014. The Ministry has now formulated the Scheme based on the recommendations of expert group which is under consideration.

The methodology adopted by the Expert Group is outlined below:-

1. Studied the concept of PURA, Rurban and growth centres from literature.

Chapter 10

District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) Administration

The DRDA has traditionally been a principal organ at the District level to oversee the implementation of different anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. Since inception, the administrative costs of the DRDAs were met by way of setting apart a certain percentage of the allocation for each programme. However, over the years, the number of programmes increased and some of the programmes provided for administrative costs of the DRDAs others did not. 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.

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 coordinate effectively with the line departments, the Panchayati Raj Institution, 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.

Organisational 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 identity, 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:

- i. Self-employment Wing;
- ii. Women's Wing;
- iii. Wage Employment Wing;
- iv. Watershed Wing;

- v. Engineering Wing;
- vi. Accounts 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 posts 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 (11-15 blocks) Rs. 65 lakhs

Category D districts (>15 blocks) Rs. 67 lakhs

The above limits are applicable from the year 1999-2000. The scheme guidelines envisages that the ceiling are raised every year, on a compounding basis, upto 5% to set off the increases due to inflation etc.

The Scheme of "DRDA Administration" is being implemented from the year 1999-2000. The year-wise achievement during the last five years is given below:

2009-10

During the year 2009-10 the budget allocation was Rs 250.00 crore. Later on, the Planning

Commission recommended an amount of Rs. 135.00 crores more as some States had announced implementation of the Sixth Pay Commission Report in their States. This additional amount of Rs. 135 crore was received in March, 2010. The entire amount of Rs. 385.00 crores was released to DRDAs during the year 2009-10.

2010-11

During the year 2010-11, against the budgeted allocation of Rs 405.00 crore, a sum of Rs. 485.00 crore was released to the DRDAs for meeting their salary and contingency expenses.

2011-12

During the year 2011-12, against the budgeted allocation of Rs 461.00 crore, a sum of Rs. 550.00 crore was released to the DRDAs for meeting their salary and contingency expenses. The allocation was increased from Rs. 461.00 crores to Rs. 550.00 crores by way of re-appropriation.

2012-13

During the year 2012-13, out of the BE of Rs. 500.00 crore and revised allocation of Rs 410.00 crore, a sum of Rs. 388.53 crore was released to the DRDAs for meeting their salary and contingency expenses.

2013-14

During 2013-14, the BE was Rs.250 crore. An amount of Rs.400.01 crore was released to 593 DRDA as on 31.03.2014.

2014-15

During 2014-15, a budget provision of Rs. 400.00 crore was made for DRDA Administration Scheme. The revised allocation is Rs.305.00 crore. Till 26th February 2015, Rs. 291.77 crore have been released under the scheme.

The Statewise allocation and released of funds during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 is **Annexure-XXXII.**

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.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act(MGNREGA) :

During the year 2014-15 (till 31.12.2014) a total amount of Rs.1378.52 crore was released to the North Eastern States as Central share under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. The actual expenditure in the North Eastern States up to 31.12.2014 is Rs.1163.76 crores against the total available fund of Rs. 1710.87crore. State-wise

details may be seen at Table.

Table: Fund utilization by North Eastern State

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total Available Fund	Funds Utilized
1	Tripura	506.34	347.35
2	Assam	354.71	320.16
3	Manipur	224.45	185.97
4	Meghalaya	254.62	145.73
5	Mizoram	101.89	50.67
6	Nagaland	156.54	69.68
7	Sikkim	63.24	29.71
8	Arunachal Pradesh	49.08	14.49
Total		1710.87	1163.76

26.03 lakh households have been provided employment in N.E. States up to 31.12.2014 and 571.60 lakh person days have been generated. The State-wise details may be seen at Table.

Table: Person day generation during FY 2014-15 in North Eastern States

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Person days generated(In lakh)
1	Tripura	206.40
2	Assam	141.92
3	Manipur	74.89
4	Meghalaya	54.91
5	Mizoram	23.54
6	Nagaland	48.29
7	Sikkim	15.08
8	Arunachal Pradesh	6.58

Details of IPPE Blocks: Ministry has issued detailed Guidelines/Framework for “Planning for works and preparation of Labour Budget” under

MGNREGA for the financial year 2015-16. As a part of the LB exercise, it has been decided that there should be a greater focus on the backward Blocks while conducting the LB exercise. For this purpose, an intensive participatory planning exercise (IPPE) has been prescribed to be conducted in 2,500 backward Blocks in the country. Out of this, 61 Blocks are in Arunachal Pradesh, 130 Blocks in Assam, 26 Blocks in Manipur, 8 Blocks in Meghalaya, 15 Blocks in

Mizoram, 24 Blocks in Nagaland, 5 Blocks in Sikkim and 15 Blocks in Tripura.

National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)/Aajeevika:

During 2014-15, out of a budget allocation under National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), Rs.4000 Crore (including DRDA Administration and PMRDF) and Rs. 335.00 Crore is earmarked for North East States.

State wise Central allocation and release of the grant-in-aid component of NRLM and Interest Subvention (Category-II) as on 31.12.2014 to the North Eastern States

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of State	Central Allocation [NRLM + Interest Subvention (Cat - II)]	Central Release up to Dec., 14
1	Arunachal Pradesh	226.00	-
2	Assam	7103.00	-
3	Manipur	467.00	-
4	Meghalaya	467.00	-
5	Mizoram	207.00	32.00
6	Nagaland	318.00	92.50
7	Sikkim	146.00	-
8	Tripura	866.00	-
	Total	9800.00	124.50

Status Report

- **Dedicated Support Structure:** NRLM Mission teams at state, district and block levels have been recruited and inducted in Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Tripura. In Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Sikkim recruitments are expected to be completed by March 2015. State, district and block teams of Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Tripura have been inducted through a 15 day intensive immersion programme at Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP), National Resources Organisation(NRO) and Orvakal Mandal Podhupu Lakshmi Ikya

Sang am (OMPLIS) followed by state level capacity building programmes facilitated by External Resource Persons.

- **Technical assistance from NRO:** National Resource Organisations (NROs) for NRLM including Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP), Government of Andhra Pradesh, Orvakal Mandal Podhupu Lakshmi Ikya Sangam, a CBO promoted by SERP- have agreed to jointly support all NE states in capacity building, social mobilization and institution building (SM-IB-CB) strategy for NRLM. So far, partnerships have been forged by Nagaland, Mizoram and Meghalaya with SERP/

OMPLIS for providing this technical assistance. Assam and Tripura are expected to sign MoUs soon.

- **Resource Block (RB) strategy roll out:** One of the keystones of the NRLM is the rollout of the Resource Block strategy. Resource Blocks are identified by the state wherein NRLM is rolled out in an intensive manner and these blocks seem to demonstrate the proof of concept and turn incubators for future scale up in implementation. This is primarily facilitated by the NRO through continuous flow of high quality CRP (Community Resource Persons), PRP (Professional Resource Person) services and training cum field immersion assistance. Following is the status of the Resource Block strategy implementation:

Nagaland: 12 CRP teams across 9 blocks in 9 districts have been implementing the RB strategy since May 2014. So far, three CRP rounds of 45 days each have been completed and one more CRP round is expected to be completed by end of FY 2014-15.

Mizoram: 4 CRP teams across 4 blocks in 2 districts have been implementing the RB strategy since June 2014. So far, two CRP rounds of 45 days each have been completed and one more CRP round is expected to be completed by end of FY 2014-15.

Meghalaya: 4 CRP teams across 4 blocks in 3 districts have started implementation of the RB strategy from November 2014 onwards and one more CRP round is expected to be completed by end of FY 2014-15.

Assam: 32 CRP teams across 8 blocks in 8 districts shall start implementation of the RB strategy from February 2015 onwards and two CRP rounds are expected to be completed by end of FY 2014-15.

Tripura: 6 CRP teams across 3 blocks in 3 districts shall start implementation of the RB strategy from February 2015 onwards.

Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim are to roll out the Resource Block strategy from FY 2015-16 onwards.

Special Initiatives in 2014-15.

1st Annual Regional Writeshop for North Eastern Region (NER)

- o NRLM has been organising National Writeshops on an annual basis to reflect upon NRLM processes, protocols and systems. In 2014, the 1st Annual North Eastern Regional Writeshop was organised for the North Eastern states of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura from 12th to 17th December 2014 at Kohima, Nagaland. The writeshop enabled in developing NRLM processes, protocols and systems to address the specific context of the North Eastern Region (NER). Most of the NE states are at a nascent stage of implementation and therefore the writeshop was also used as a platform for a capacity building of participating SRLMs on NRLM non-negotiables and processes towards achieving the same.
- o 70 participants including SMMU teams, NE NRLM Fellows, External Resource Persons and NMMU team members participated in the writeshop over the six days

Aajeevika Skills/Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

A total of 40,293 candidates have been skilled and a total of 31,058 candidates have been placed in North Eastern states since 2004 till 31st December 2014 under DDU-GKY. Further, the Ministry of

Rural Development has approved 37 skill development projects under DDU-GKY covering 1,16,820 candidates at a total project cost of Rs. 449.00 crore for this region.

Rural Housing (Indira Awaas Yojana):

From the financial year 2000-2001 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 2014-15, an amount of Rs. 1491.33 crore has been earmarked for the North Eastern Region with a physical target of construction of 2.18 lakh houses. An amount of Rs 1008.42 cr. (central share) has been released to the North Eastern States and the utilization of funds reported is Rs 758.10 crore. Further a total of 0.97 lakh houses have been constructed in the North Eastern States under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and 2.50 lakh houses are at various stages of construction as on

31.12.2014.

The details of Special Projects sanctioned in the NE region during 2014-15 are as follows:

- (i) 3159 additional houses sanctioned in seven districts of Arunachal Pradesh for families of border areas. Rs 1108.82 lakh has been released as first instalment.
- (ii) To assist the families who lost their shelter due to natural calamity, 6063 additional houses were sanctioned in 11 districts of Nagaland for which Rs. 2128.11 lakh was released as first instalment.
- (iii) Rs. 1.40 lakh released as first instalment for construction of 4 additional houses for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) in Kolasib district of Mizoram.

State-wise physical and financial performance under Indira Awaas Yojana in respect of NE States in the year 2014-15 (up to 31.12.2014) are as follow.

Physical performance

Sl.No.	Name of States	Annual Target	Houses Sanctioned	Houses under construction	Houses completed
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2017	92	92	0
2.	Assam	183171	159669	198971	69485
3.	Manipur	4658	1051	2067	1167
4.	Meghalaya	8433	2662	11632	3682
5.	Mizoram	1293	1	0	13
6.	Nagaland	7543	1068	7855	0
7.	Sikkim	1834	1857	0	0
8.	Tripura	9550	9445	29960	23056
	Total	218499	175845	250577	97403

Financial performance**(Rs. in lakh)**

Sl.No.	Name of States	Allocation	Releases			Total Availability of Funds.	Total utilization of Funds
			Central	State			
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1573.619	1858.73	0.00	1858.73	1927.32	69.000
2.	Assam	142873.520	73099.78	3565.06	76664.84	121470.89	71734.646
3.	Manipur	3633.726	2739.39	30.28	2764.66	3227.58	222.183
4.	Meghalaya	6578.481	6443.34	74.74	6518.08	6901.19	1857.962
5.	Mizoram	1009.094	455.24	0.00	455.24	458.11	0.750
6.	Nagaland	1154.612	2646.89	0.00	2646.89	2646.89	0.000
7.	Sikkim	1431.247	643.73	0.00	643.73	1870.03	662.350
8.	Tripura	7449.040	12960.29	0.00	12960.29	13683.08	1263.601
	Total	165703.339	100842.387	3670.77	104512.464	152185.099	75810.492

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana(PMGSY):

This Ministry has taken a number of initiatives under PMGSY to take into address the special concerns of the North Eastern States. In the blocks bordering the international boundary in the hill States, as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs, a special dispensation has been made that all habitations within a path distance of 10 km are treated as a cluster for the purpose of connectivity. This facility has been expanded to cover International Border Districts instead of Blocks in the case of Arunachal Pradesh. In order to improve the execution capacity in the State of Tripura, Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) - Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd (HSCL) and National Buildings Construction Corporation (NBCC) Ltd have been engaged under a tripartite agreement concern the Agency concerned, State Government of Tripura and Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.

During the financial year 2014-15 (upto November, 2014), 175 habitations have been

connected . Further, the NE States have reported an expenditure of Rs. 948.62 crore. Project proposals of the value of Rs 969.01 crore covering a length of 1681.50 km (excluding bridges of 548.46 m of length) have been cleared by the Ministry.

It had already cleared proposals valued at Rs 1004.29 crore during the financial year 2011-12, Rs. 1685.55 crore during the financial year 2012-13 and Rs. 4257.53 crore during the financial year 2013-14.

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP):

NSAP under 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.

In addition to the amount provided by the centre, some States of the NE Region also pay over and above the assistance of NSAP under state specific schemes as per the details given below:-

State	Details of Monthly Pension under State schemes		
	IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS
Assam	50	NIL	NIL
Meghalaya	50	NIL	NIL
Mizoram	50	NIL	50
Nagaland	100	Nil	NIL
Sikkim	100	100	100
Tripura	200	200	200
Arunachal Pradesh	NIL	NIL	NIL
Manipur	NIL	NIL	NIL

The number of beneficiaries reported (up to December 2014) in the North Eastern States under IGNOAPS was 1063668, IGNWPS 142927, IGNDPS 39365, under NFBS 6 and under Annapurna was 43911. (Arunachal Pradesh has not reported the number of beneficiaries under any of the schemes Sikkim has not reported the number of beneficiaries under NFBS and Annapurna).

During the year 2014-15 (up to December, 2014), utilization of funds by the North Eastern States are as follow. Tripura Rs.2380.07 lakh, Mizoram Rs.362.27 lakh, Nagaland Rs.544.10 lakh, Sikkim – 1672.88 lakh, Meghalaya 382.39 lakh and Assam Rs.83455.16 lakh respectively.

Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Affected Areas: especially districts under Integrated Action Plan (IAP).

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employee Guarantee Act(MGNREGA):

The MGNREGA is being implemented all over the country including Left Wing Extremist (LWE) areas.

Cluster Facilitation Teams (CFT's): During the FY 2013-14, the CFT's were formed under MGNREGA –NRLM convergence project for 250 Blocks which are predominant from the LWE Districts. These 250 Blocks are from 12 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Gujarat, Bihar Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh,

Telangana, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The 250 Blocks were identified by the State Governments as per following criteria:

- Poor Human Development Indicators
- Tribal areas
- High population of SCs
- Poor connectivity
- Having active presence of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) or Community Based Organization.

Major responsibilities of CFT

- Preparation of an integrated watershed plan for the whole GP through community participation.
- Capacity building of all MGNREGA and NRLM functionaries and PRIs through training programmes
- Ensure payment of wages on time in coordination with the State Government.

Work done under CFT so far: Out of the 250 CFT blocks, 148 are Left Wing Extremist Affected Areas. The LWE blocks covered under the CFT project in the states of Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Bihar and Telengana have done the following:

- Identified cluster facilitation team members with experience in civil engineering, agriculture and social mobilisers.

- b. Conducted base line surveys on MGNREGS parameters, status of SHGs and set periodic targets for their performance to achieve the stated deliverables at the end of a 3 year period.
- c. Prepared intensive watershed management plans using participatory rural appraisal tools in the selected Gram Panchayats of the clusters.
- d. Undertaken demand estimation exercises of vulnerable households.
- e. Provided support as trainers and team members in the Intensive Participatory Planning Exercise conducted by the Ministry of Rural Development to arrive at the labour budget for the financial year 2015-16.
- f. Participated in Gram Sabhas to pass these plans and ensure correct prioritisation as per the Act.
- g. Undertaken capacity building activities of

varying types with MGNREGS workers, block technical staff, SHG women and PRI functionaries.

Now that the planning process has concluded, the focus is on enhancing capacity and other activities such as labour group formation, awareness and demand generation.

IPPE instructions: Ministry has issued detailed Guidelines/Framework for “Planning for works and preparation of Labour Budget” under MGNREGA for the financial year 2015-16. As a part of the LB exercise, it has been decided that there should be a greater focus on the backward Blocks while conducting the LB exercise. For this purpose, an intensive participatory planning exercise (IPPE) has been prescribed to be conducted in 2,500 backward Blocks in the country.

Physical & Financial Progress: During the year 2014-15 (till 31.12.2014), the physical and financial progress in LWE districts as compared to remaining districts of the country is as under:

Sl. No.	Indicators	LWE districts Physical	Other districts of the country (In lakh)
1.	Households provided employment	70.94	290.39
2.	Person days generated	2414.86	9790.55
3.	Women participation	1169.75 (48.44%)	5601.36 (57.21%)
4.	SC participation	417.87 (17.3%)	2351.90 (24%)
5.	ST participation	692.70 (28.7%)	1337.30 (13.66%)
6.	Average person days generated per HHs	34	34
7.	100 days of employment provided to HHs	2.39 (3.37%)	7.81 (2.69%)
		Financial	(Rs. in crore)
8.	Total expenditure	5310.86	21272.52
9.	Expenditure on wages	3816.27 (76.9%)	15248.07 (75.4%)
10.	Expenditure on material	1107.25 (22.3%)	4508.58 (22.3%)

National Rural Livelihoods

Mission(NRLM):

In FY 2014-15, NRLM continued to have the coverage of Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts as one of the top priorities; the overlap among IAP districts and NRLM intensive districts increased significantly. Out of 88 IAP districts, 61 districts were brought under the intensive coverage of NRLM. Moreover, the coverage of IAP districts also increased under resource block strategy where the social mobilization, institution building and capacity building works are being carried out with the help of Community Resources Persons (CRPs) from SERP, Andhra Pradesh, SERP Telangana and Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (BRLPS).

During the year, there was greater emphasis on effective rollout of Interest Subvention Scheme, especially in 150 'Category I districts' in which all IAP districts were purposely included, where women SHGs are eligible to avail additional 3% interest subvention on prompt repayment of loans taken from Banks, over and above the 5.5% interest subvention that all N.R.L.M. women SHGs are entitled to which enables them to get credit at 7% rate of interest up to the maximum credit outstanding of Rs. 3 lakh.

'Governance and Accelerated Livelihoods Support (GOALS) project was launched in partnership with UNDP, with the following main objectives:

- Improved livelihoods in twelve Left Wing Extremism districts (namely Sukma, Bijapur, Narayanpur, Balrampur, Malkangiri, Koraput, Nuapada, Kalahandi, West Singhbhum, Latehar, Palamu and Gumla) across Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha
- Improved efficiency and inclusiveness of NRLM at national and State levels through policy advice and technical assistance

- Improved efficiency and accountability of MGNREGS at national and state levels through policy advice and technical assistance
- Strengthening PRIs particularly for local planning and for promoting livelihoods
- MGNREGS, NRLM and IAY deliver incremental green results.

In FY 2014-15, studies on Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) and Financial Inclusion for the GOALS focus districts were completed. Formulation of implementation plan, developing systems for M&E, and conducting baseline survey are activities to be rolled out once the Focus Districts strategy is finalized. A need for special intervention and concerted effort to improve the existing livelihoods basket of NTFP collectors was recognized under MKSP, which is in consonance with the vision of Mahila Kisan Sashakti Karan Pariyojana (MKSP) to reach out to the poorest of poor households. Systematic efforts have been made under MKSP to promote NTFP collectives, especially in LWE districts.

In this direction, NTFP projects have been sanctioned to Project Implementation Agencies in the states of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Bihar. It is expected that these interventions will increase the income of tribal NTFP collectors through sustainable harvest and scientific post-harvest practices for higher returns, provide better negotiation capacity with buyers while also taking up various value addition activities at appropriate levels.

Aajeevika Skills/Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY): Intervention in LWE areas:

Roshni: Roshni is a special initiative under DDU-GKY launched on 07th June 2013 for training and placement of youth from 27 most critical LWE affected districts. Key features of the Roshni initiative are as under:

- (i) At least 40 of the candidates covered under the scheme shall be women. Special efforts will be made to proactively cover Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) on priority basis.
- (ii) Training will be imparted through public-private and public-public partnerships with registered PIAs.
- (iv) Four residential training models with duration ranging from 3 months to 1 year shall be taken up to meet diverse needs of youth depending on their entry level qualifications.
- (iv) Placement-linked, market driven fully residential skill training will be provided.
- (v) The projects are funded jointly by the central and state governments in the ratio of 75:25.
- (vi) National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) has been designated to act as monitoring and coordinating agency for Roshni.
- (vii) It is targeted to cover 50,000 youth from 27 most critical left-wing extremist affected districts in three years.
- (viii) Beneficiaries aged between 18-35 years with requisite aptitude depending upon the trade or job requirements are to be selected as per the Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP)

A total number of 23 project proposals have been approved covering 54036 beneficiaries with total project cost of Rs. 248.45 crore in the year 2014-15. Training has commenced in 10 projects covering 21427 candidates. 215 candidates have completed training under Roshni so far.

4. Rural Housing (Indira Awaas Yojana):

An assistance of Rs 75,000 is provided to IAY beneficiaries in the 88 identified LWE Districts. An amount of Rs. 2719.31 crore

was allotted for the LWE districts. Out of this, Rs.2359.13 crore has been released to LWE districts. Funds to the tune of Rs. 1374.70 crore have been utilized by the Districts for construction of 1.56 lakh houses (as on 31.12. 2014).

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) :

In the 88 IAP Districts 63,217 habitations are targeted to be connected under PMGSY. Against this target, 40,745 habitations have been sanctioned so far and 24,907 habitations (61% of sanctioned habitations) have been connected. Out of 30,265 road works cleared by the Ministry for the construction of 1, 20,857.45 km of road length in 88 IAP Districts 19,084 road works have been completed covering 80,094.72 km of road length. Out of total cleared value of projects amounting to Rs. 42,054.62 crore, an amount of Rs. 25,939.15 crore has been incurred as expenditure in IAP Districts up to November, 2014.

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) :

Households living below poverty line(BPL) in rural as well as urban areas are eligible for NSAP programme. No special/additional amount under NSAP is being released for LWE areas.

Interventions in Jammu & Kashmir:

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employee Guarantee Act(MGNREGA):

MGNREGA is being implemented in all the 22 districts of Jammu & Kashmir. During the year 2014-15 (till 31.12.2014), a total amount of Rs.40456.98 Lakh was released to Jammu & Kashmir as Central Share under MGNREGA. The actual expenditure in Jammu & Kashmir upto 31.12.2014 is Rs.228.41 crore against total available funds of Rs.465.10 crore. A total number of 136780 households have been provided employment and 38.64 lakh persondays have been generated.

National Rural Livelihoods Mission(NRLM):

UMEED, the Jammu & Kashmir State Rural Livelihoods Mission (JKSRLM), was launched as a special project 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 2/3rd of the rural households in the State of Jammu & Kashmir under NRLM over a period of five years from 2013-14. Phased implementation approach would be adopted to cover all the 143 blocks and 4098 Gram Panchayats in 5 years. 900000 women are expected to be organized into savings and credit based SHGs and federations in 5 years. Estimated outlay for UMEED is Rs.755 Crores.

UMEED

- Aims to cover 2/3rd of the rural households in the State over a period of five years from 2013-14
- 90000 women's Self Help Groups (SHGs) to be formed
- Phased implementation approach to cover all the 143 blocks and 4098 Gram Panchayats in 5 years.
- Estimated outlay for UMEED is Rs.755 Crores.

Out of this 90 % of funding will be from Government of India. For this programme the funding pattern has been changed from 75:25(Centre: State Share) to 90:10.

In FY 2014-15, 17 blocks in 14 districts have been covered as Resource Blocks and 58626 women have been organized into 6363 SHGs and 526 village level federations. The major achievements of the programme have been a smooth process of capitalization which has fructified into not only transferring the capital available with the Mission but also linked the

SHGs to the institutional credit. The groups have collected Rs.528.51 lacs as their internal saving and thrift. Rs.60,172,500.00 have gone to the 4004 SHGs as Revolving Fund and Rs.100,320,000.00 to 2504 SHGs as Community Investment Fund so far. The capital has flown as per the protocol of timelines put in place where RF flows to the SHG through VO after four months and CIF after six months. The SHG is linked to the institutional credit after 11 months. As on date 2100 SHGs have been linked to bank for a term loan of Rs. 50,000. The communitization of the programme has been one of the major achievements. The entire programme is run through community cadre starting from women activists who were trained in the external resource organization as well as locally to provide a social capital of internal CRPs and PRPs, community mobilizers, community trainers, cluster coordinators, book keepers, community auditors and community data entry operators. This entire cadre has come from the community through various processes including training, evaluation in some cases and on hand training in various capacities as community mobilizers, trainers etc. This has ensured owning of the programme by the community on the one hand and creating a permanent stake in the programme. Whereas the slogans of people's participation and communitization of programmes always remained unfulfilled dreams in the earlier programmes, it is for the first time in the state that they have been able to concretize the communitization of the programme. This has also shown that through the platform of SHG how the innate capacities of the community can be unleashed and utilized for these programmes.

It also needs to be put on record that in a conservative society where the opportunities for women are limited due to cultural reasons, Umeed has provided a platform for the women not only to voice their concerns but also an instrument of empowerment by which they can assert their existence in a society where they continue to be at the margin. This has been one of the greatest

achievements of Umeed in the sense that all women stakeholders realize their identity and are able to communicate with a degree of boldness and audacity which could never be dreamed of.

The strategies adopted by JKSRLM have emerged as practice worth emulating in other states. The progress has been very good in respect of many other practices of UMEED also viz. MIS, Communitization of cadre approach, efficiency in flow of funds to the community, leverage of funds from Banks etc.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY):

Himayat: Himayat is a special scheme for skilling under DDU-GKY aimed at training and placement of 1,00,000 youth from J&K in organized sectors over a five year period (2011-12 to 2016-17). Priority is given to youth who are school drop-outs, have studied up to 10th class or 12th class and those who are college dropouts.

Key Features

Key features of the Himayat Scheme are as under:

- (a) The Scheme includes youth from both BPL as well as non-BPL categories and youth from urban as well as rural areas. In general, the target youth are to be in the age group of 18-35 years of age, except for a few special groups.
- (b) This is a 100% centrally funded scheme.
- (c) The scheme mandates at least 75% of placement of total sanctioned target candidates.
- (d) Scheme provides for skilling and placement programs ranging from 3, 6 and 9 months.
- (e) In case of training duration of 6 months or 9 months, candidates will be placed with a higher start up salary of Rs.8000

and Rs.12000 per month, respectively, on completion of training.

Operational Highlights:

The youth are selected at Gram Panchayat level based on aptitude tests. Initial entry-level training is given for three months and thereafter placements are made. Responsibility for training and placements is with the Project Implementing Agency. The Agency is to ensure at least 75% of placement for at least three months, and they are paid @ Rs. 12,300/- per person on the basis of successful placement. During the training period every youth is entitled to a per diem support of Rs.4500/- (in case of non residential course). Each youth is to be tracked for a one year period after placement. Recently, the post placement support available to youth undergoing three months training has been enhanced to overcome dislocational issues to Rs. 12000 (@Rs. 2000 pm for 6 month) from the existing support of Rs. 2000 @ Rs. 1000 pm for 2 month). The Ministry also enhanced Boarding and Lodging assistance for the presidential candidates from Rs. 50 to Rs. 166.60 per day per beneficiary and allowed one time transport allowance from candidate's residence to residential training centre and back up to a maximum of Rs 4,500 per candidate subject to actual claim by the candidate under residential training. Youth who get training for longer duration i.e., 6 month or 9 months will be placed with a higher start up salary of Rs.8000 and Rs.12000 per month, respectively , on completion of training.

Performance Highlights- Himayat

(i) As of now, nine PIAs are working under the Himayat Programme, viz. IL&FS, Don Bosco Tech, India Can, CAP Foundation, JSL-Life, Mass Infotech Society, Redox Laboratories, IKYA and Aid-et-Action. The wage employment projects for training 69950 candidates are already underway. In Jammu & Kashmir (under Himayat Program) - 36077 candidates are trained and

29337 candidates are placed under wage employment (as on 31st Jan, 2015). The PIA wise performance details are as under:

S. No.	Name of the PIA	Total target	Trained (as on 31.01.2015)	Placed (as on 31.01.2015)
1	Don Bosco	16920	8882	6906
2	IL&FS	23400	11739	9340
3	India Can	7860	7894	6698
4	Cap Foundation	6200	4197	3794
5	Mass Infotech Society	2000	1065	893
6	JSL-Life	2000	225	193
7	Redox Laboratories	2000	640	474
8	Aide et Action	4320	816	555
9	IKYA Human Capital Solutions Ltd.	5250	619	484
Total		69950	36077	29337

(Source- Himayat MIS)

(ii) The Ministry has sanctioned one project for skilling for self-employment for 4000 youth to M/s JKEDI. 72 candidates have been trained this project (as on 31.01.2015).

Rural Housing(Indira Awaas Yojana):

An amount of Rs. 78.88 crore has been allocated for Jammu & Kashmir for a target of 13,484 houses. Central funds of Rs. 51.49 crore have been released during 2014-2015 (as on 31.12.2014). A target of 3503, 7277 and 574 houses have been ear marked for SC, ST and Minorities respectively. 5,211 houses have been completed during the year as on 31.12.2014.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):

Out of total sanctioned 1,984 road works covering 10,154.80 km of length, the State has completed 1,094 road works covering 5,838 km of length (57.5%) up to November, 2014. Out of total cleared value of amounting to Rs.5,272.78 crore (including State Share of Rs.3.17 cr.), an amount of Rs.2,819.38 crore has been released and authorization to utilize interest accrual (Rs. 84.75 crore) since inception of PMGSY on

programme and administrative funds. An amount of Rs. 2,866.44 crore has been utilized by the State up to November, 2014.

This Ministry has launched PMGSY-II, which aims at consolidation of Rural Road Network. The State of Jammu & Kashmir has an entitlement of 780 km of road length under PMGSY.

The Cabinet approved an amount of Rs. 710 crore (at 2014-15 prices) (in two tranches) on 8th July, 2014 as a special one-time dispensation only for Jammu & Kashmir for the cost of land acquisition covering compensatory forestation, forest land, trees, private land and structures for completion of PMGSY programme as per the original approved core network. Amount of Rs 223 crore and Rs 124 crore has been released to J&K as first Tranche during the financial year 2013-2014 and 2014-2015 respectively.

National Social Assistance Programme(NSAP) : In State of Jammu & Kashmir, schemes under National Social Assistance Programme(NSAP) are implemented by Department of Social Welfare. During the current financial year 2014-15(up to December, 2015) an amount of Rs. 3453.06 lakh has been released to the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

Chapter 12

Empowerment of Women

Women and men from different social groups are positioned differently in society- in the workplace and family and have different responsibilities and needs. Due to this, women and men have different experiences, knowledge, talents and needs. Presently, India is at the cusp of a paradigm change in its growth and its position in the world. Policy makers must act decisively to capture this opportunity. There is an urgent need to scale up rapidly in each and every area, be it education, infrastructure, industry, financial services to achieve the overarching goal of gender equality. Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) in its programmes, policies, schemes on livelihood, social security, infrastructure development consciously and proactively promote gender equality across the range of operations. Major schemes having specific women's component are Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), National Rural Livelihood Mission (Aajeevika) and Indira Awaas Yojana. Implementation of these programmes is monitored specially with reference to coverage of women.

The following is specific gender provisions in different programmes:

(a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):

The right to guaranteed employment through the enactment of MGNREGA has huge implications for women. A large number of landless labourers who were earlier forced to survive on a daily wage rate of less than Rs 50 now have 100 days of guaranteed employment in a financial year at a reasonable wage. MGNREGA has created a legal and institutional framework for the right to work, rights at work, right to

wage parity and minimum statutory wage backed by strong accountability mechanisms. The law is particularly significant for women workers belonging to marginalized communities, who otherwise have no access to just employment opportunities. There are various other factors which encourage women workers' participation under this scheme like employment for unskilled manual labour, fixed hours of work, availability of work locally, substantial jump in the wage rate in addition to:

- One-third workers to be women
- Equal pay for work of equal value
- Provision of crèche facilities

During the year 2014-15, total employment of 121.25 crore person days was generated. The employment generated for women was 67.32 crore person days which is 56% of total employment generated under this scheme. The women workforce participation under the scheme has surpassed the statutory minimum requirement of 33% each year since its inception.

To increase participation rates of women workers in MGNREGA, the Ministry has suggested that individual bank/post office accounts must compulsorily be opened in the name of all women MGNREGA workers and their wages directly credited to their own account for the number of days worked by them. This Ministry has also advised the states:

- To identify widowed women, deserted women and destitute women who qualify as a household under the Act and to ensure that they are provided 100 days of work.
- To give works to the pregnant women and

lactating mothers (at least up to 8 months before delivery and 10 months after delivery) which require less effort and are close to their houses.

- To conduct time and motion studies to formulate gender, age, level of disability, terrain and climate sensitive Schedule of Rates (SoRs) and to ensure accurate capturing of work done by women at worksites.
- To ensure that at least 50% of the worksite supervisors (mates) at all worksites are women.

Best practice on women empowerment under MGNREGA : Case Study in Tamil Nadu

Woodrow Wilson School of Public & International Affairs, Princeton University conducted a study on MGNREGA implementation: A Cross State Comparison which has confirmed that MGNREGA has set an unprecedented opportunity for women to earn wages equal to men, but it could also provide women with greater latitude in making autonomous decisions, particularly regarding household finances. The study has found that some institutional arrangements and initiatives like role of SHGs in dissemination of information on MGNREGA, facilitating more gender sensitive worksites, including tools for women, shed etc., provision of Government run child care centre and ensuring that two women members are mandatorily a part of the committee for payment of MGNREGA wages; have led to an increased participation of women in Tamil Nadu.

- To ensure that worksite facilities such as crèches, drinking water, shade etc. are provided through convergence with Women and Child Development Schemes like ICDS.
- To encourage participation of women groups, including Self Help Groups in awareness generation, capturing of demand, planning, implementation, monitoring and

maintenance of works.

- Opening of separate bank/post office accounts for women
- Separate Job Cards to widowed/destitute women.

(b) National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM):

The Objective of NRLM is to organize rural poor women and continuously nurture and support them through their organizations till there is appreciable increase in their incomes over a period of time and there is improvement in their quality of life and they come out of abject poverty. This objective is sought to be achieved through universal social mobilization by *inter-alia* organizing one woman member from each rural poor household into Self Help Groups (SHGs), their training and capacity building, facilitating their micro-livelihoods plans, and enabling them to implement their livelihoods plans through accessing financial resources from their own institutions and the banks. It is a repetitive process and not a one-time intervention. It is provisioning of continuous and long term handholding support to each poor family. This is the unique proposition of NRLM and that is how it is different from the previous poverty eradication programmes.

All NRLM benefits are intended only for rural poor women and NRLM is expected to ensure that 50% of the beneficiaries are members of the SCs and STs, 15% from minority groups and 3% from persons with disability, while keeping in view the overall target of 100% coverage of the rural poor households identified through participatory processes and approved by the *Gram Sabha*. Further, NRLM provides establishment of dedicated implementation units manned by professional staff at the State, District and Block levels where women are given due priority in recruitment.

Key processes of NRLM are driven by the

institutions of rural poor women, especially by women who have come out of poverty by this very process. Thus, it is a programme for the poor women, of the poor women and by the poor women.

Sthree Nidhi-A Women Co-operative Bank: Case study of empowerment of women in Andhra Pradesh

SthreeNidhi Credit Co-operative Federation Ltd. is promoted by Mandal Mahila Samakhya and Federations of Self Help Groups (SHGs) at Mandal level, in association with the Government of Andhra Pradesh with an authorized capital of Rs. 500 crore and a paid up capital of Rs. 261 crore. It addresses the credit needs that cannot be fulfilled under the SHG-bank linkage schemes and to provide alternative low cost delivery solution against the private micro-finance lending in Andhra Pradesh. SthreeNidhi provides timely and affordable credit to the poor SHG members as a part of the overall strategy of Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP), Andhra Pradesh for poverty alleviation. Hassle free credit can be obtained as and when required using mobile (IVRS mode) and it reaches far flung areas of the state to meet the emergency credit needs. Each Mandal has been allocated credit limit from Rs 25 lakhs to Rs 2 crore depending on performance of SHG Federations at Mandal level. This best practice is an ambitious step towards empowering poor women.

Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojna (MKSP) - Engendering Agriculture:

MKSP program under the NRLM aims to empower women in agriculture by strengthening the community institutions of poor women farmers and leverage their strength to promote sustainable agriculture practices. Primarily, MKSP aims at recognizing women farmers, a hitherto unrecognized category even though most of the farming activities are almost exclusively handled by the women. MKSP also, inter alia, 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 by which women are enabled to learn and adopt appropriate technologies and farming systems.

Under MKSP, the work is largely carried out in three major domains- Sustainable Agriculture, Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) and Animal Husbandry. The overall strategy endeavors to increase the access of Mahila Kisan to a basket of primary livelihood activities, which will dilute the risk associated with any one activity. New livelihoods vertical based on Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) has also been included under MKSP. The overall program not only ensures creating opportunities for rural women but also involves them in the decision making as planners and implementers. As on date this Ministry has sanctioned 59 projects covering 28.51 lakh beneficiaries in 15 States under MKSP so far. An amount of Rs. 227.35 crore has been released towards central share of total project for the implementation of approved projects. Currently, the appraisal process for the projects received during 2014-15 is underway.

Social Inclusion and social development initiatives of NRLM for SHGs

Gender intervention in Resource Blocks

Intervention on gender and addressing the issues faced by women in SHGs is one of the mandates of NRLM. In order to address such issues, NRLM is proposing to replicate Andhra Pradesh's model of Social Action Committee (SAC) pioneered by SERP in the Resource Blocks in the States of Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand. This intervention will be taken up with the support of the community resource persons (CRPs) from the Social Action Committee formed by SERP.

Two pilot projects are being implemented

by Bihar SRLM and MPSRLM in collaboration with UN Women for developing gender aspect into the livelihood initiatives by providing gender training to CBOs and Mission staff. UN Women has identified an agency named 'Anandi' which is helping SRLMs in building the capacity of CRPs. UN Women organized workshops in these 2 SRLMs for planning of activities, designing modules etc.

- Jeevika- BRLPS signed an MoU with Mahila Samakhyas to train SHG members on gender aspects. 47 VOs have been trained on 2 modules named "Kamal Kamli" and "Mahila Pehchan Patra".
- MPSRLM identified and trained 40 Master Trainers for providing training to CRPs and SHGs with the help of UN Women.

Further, in a review meeting held on 10th December, it was decided to incorporate best practices of gender intervention programmes of SERP and Kudumbashree in the supported pilots.

Health and Nutrition intervention in Resource Blocks

Addressing the health and nutrition is one of the important areas of NRLM to address the poverty. Health and nutrition is very important because it determines not only the health aspects of individual it affects the health of the future generation and thus the labour force. In this regard NRLM is proposing to implement health and nutrition pilots in Resource Blocks of Rajasthan, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh in line with the comprehensive health and nutrition care model developed by SERP, Andhra Pradesh with the support of Health and Nutrition CRPs from SERP-AP.

Anti-Human Trafficking (AHT) -A pilot initiative:

NRLM envisages that the empowered and self-sustaining organizations of poor women must

be facilitated to take on issues exacerbating socio-economic deprivation, especially those related to gender inequity.

Empowerment of Women: Kudumbashree's Model

The project aims at eradicating absolute poverty "through concerted community action under the leadership of Local Self Governments by facilitating organisation of the poor, combining self-help with demand -led convergence of available services and resources to tackle the multiple dimensions and manifestations of poverty, holistically. The Kudumbashree experiment revolves around three critical components – micro-credit, entrepreneurship and empowerment. The three flowers which is the official logo of Kudumbashree stand for economic empowerment, social empowerment and women's empowerment while it puts a slogan of "Reaching out to families through women and reaching out to the community through families". 'Kudumbashree' has undertaken several initiatives for addressing Gender issues. This includes (i) special project named 'Gender Self Learning Programme' (GLSP) which caters to women's empowerment by inculcating the importance of 'self learning' and using it to take advantage of the innate potential of women, (ii) setting up of Sreesakthi Portal as a platform for online discussion forum to Kudumbashree members for expressing their opinions, sharing and experiences, (iii) Organizing Gender Sensitization Trainings and Crime Mapping activity to address the issues of atrocities against women and (iv) setting up of Gender Help Desk and Gender Corners to support women through convergence with Police and Social Justice Department.

Trafficking of women and children is one such grave issue which is now becoming increasingly visible in rural areas. NRLM has conducted a national level consultation on Anti-Human Trafficking with Social Inclusion/ Social Development experts from State Rural livelihoods Missions. Subsequently, AHT pilots have been initiated in AP, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala. The AHT pilots look at both preventive and rehabilitative interventions. The preventive

interventions focus on identifying vulnerable communities and individuals and making sure that they are brought into NRLM and prioritised for support and entitlements. These pilots emphasize on spreading awareness within the community on methods and risks of human trafficking. Further, NRLM focusses on technical skilling and economic rehabilitation, access to entitlements and reintegration of the trafficking victims with the community as rehabilitation interventions.

UMEED

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 2/3rd of the rural households in the State of Jammu & Kashmir under NRLM over a period of five years from 2013-14. Phased implementation approach would be adopted to cover all the 143 blocks and 4098 Gram Panchayats in 5 years. 900000 women would be organized into savings and credit based SHGs and federations in 5 years. Estimated outlay for UMEED is Rs.755 Crores. Out of this 90 % of funding will be from Government of India.

- Aims to cover 2/3rd of the rural households in the State over a period of five years from 2013-14
- 90000 women's Self Help Groups (SHGs) to be formed
- Phased implementation approach to cover all the 143 blocks and 4098 Gram Panchayats in 5 years.
- Estimated outlay for UMEED is Rs.755 Crores.

In FY 2014-15, 10 blocks in 10 districts have been covered as resource blocks and 46310 women have been organized into 4943 SHGs and 467 village level federations. The 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 JKSRML have emerged as practice worth emulating in other states. The progress has been very good in respect of many other practices of UMEED also viz. MIS, Communitization of cadre approach, efficiency in flow of funds to the community, leverage of funds from Banks etc.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY):

DDU-GKY is a nationwide placement-linked skill training program funded by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India (GOI). It is a critical component of the National Skill Development Policy with a unique focus on the rural poor youth. It evolved out of the need to diversify incomes of the rural poor and to cater to the occupational aspirations of rural youth. It seeks 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. The skilling courses are undertaken by Project Implementing Agency (PIA) in a PPP mode. It is mandatory for every PIA to give placement to 75% of the trained candidates. Social inclusion of women under this programme is ensured through 33% reservation for women candidates.

Moreover special initiative named 'Roshni' is also operational in 27 most-affected Left-wing Extremist (LWE) districts across nine States for the rural youth of poor families.

A total of 3,73,812 women candidates have been trained and 2,99,786 of them have been given placement under DDU-GKY programme during the year 2014-15.

(c) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is a flagship

scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development to provide houses to below poverty line (BPL) families in the rural areas.

Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided to the rural BPL household for construction of a house. The basic parameter of the scheme aims for gender equality and empowerment. However, under the scheme no separate funds are earmarked for women. As per the programme guidelines, allotment of the IAY house shall be 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. Under the scheme, priority is given to women in difficult circumstances, including widows, those divorced or deserted, women victims of atrocities and those whose husbands are missing for at least three years, women headed families and households with single girl child while allotment of IAY houses. An advisory was issued to the States on 5th Sep. 2014 to ensure that the houses allotted under IAY are either in the name of woman or jointly in the name of both husband and wife.

Further, during the year 2014-15, out of 17.30 lakh houses sanctioned houses, 9.00 lakh houses have been sanctioned exclusively in the name of women beneficiaries and 2.94 lakh in the joint name of both husband and wife.

(d) National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

Social Assistance programmes comprises of gamut of schemes which aims at preventing, reducing and eliminating economic and social vulnerabilities. The NSAP helps in realizing the Article 41 of the Constitution which specifically directed the State to public assistance to its citizens in case of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement and in other cases of undeserved want within the limit of its economic capacity and development. The schemes of NSAP have been converted into Centrally Sponsored

Scheme of Ministry of Rural Development from the financial year 2014-15 w.e.f. 1st April, 2014. Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme of NSAP is made under the budget head of Ministry of Rural Development which was previously under the budget head of Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Home Affairs.

Presently NSAP comprises of the following three pension schemes for Below Poverty Line Households (BPL) and one family benefit scheme.

1. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)
2. Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)
3. Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)
4. National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)
5. Annapurna

Indira Gandhi National Old age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS):

Pension /assistance of Rs. 200/- per month is provided to BPL person on fulfilling the eligibility criteria in the age group of 60-79 years and Rs. 500/- per month to those who are more than 80 years of age or above. As per the latest report, (up to December, 2014), 196.62 lakh beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme.

Evaluation of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) in Karnataka by Centre for Rural Management (CRM) highlighted that the pension received is used for meeting the expenditure of various necessary items like medicine, food and cloths. Beside, the portion of the money is also spent on education purposes of their children.

Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS):

The scheme was introduced in 2009. Under this scheme, pension /assistance of Rs. 300/- per month is provided to widows belonging to BPL households in the age group of 40-79 years. After attaining the age of 80 years, the beneficiary is shifted to IGNOAPS for getting pension / assistance of Rs. 500/- per month. As per the latest report (upto December, 2014) , 55.89 lakh beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme. As women are not homogeneous in composition, intersectional ties of caste, sex and class add further vulnerabilities in the existing social fabric in which women exists. Widowhood is one such state of being where women fall prey to many social curses, therefore the schemes is a safety net for these women.

Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS):

The situation for disabled women and men in many developing countries can be particularly restrictive because of strong traditional gender roles: disability may exacerbate women's traditional position of subordination and powerlessness in many socio-cultural contexts. It may become more difficult for women to assert their needs within their domestic situations .In such a context, the schemes has been a shock absorber for the women giving them an economic benefit along with their male counterparts. The scheme was introduced in 2009. Under this scheme an assistance /pension of Rs. 300/- per month is provided to persons with severe or multiple disabilities¹ belonging to BPL households in the age group of 18-79 years. After attaining the age of 80 years, the beneficiary is shifted to IGNOAPS for getting pension /assistance of Rs. 500/- per month. As per the latest report (upto

December, 2014) , 9.51 lakh beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme.

National Family Benefit Scheme

Under this scheme, one time financial assistance of Rs 20,000/ is provided to the bereaved BPL family on the death of the primary breadwinner of the family aged 18-59 years. Given the patriarchal frame of the society, the death of the primary breadwinner (which is predominantly male) women become victim to vulnerabilities. Therefore, the amount of money serves to be a safety net to overcome the shock to an extent. As per the latest report (upto December, 2014), 1.58 lakh beneficiaries have been benefited under the scheme.

Annapurna

Beneficiaries who are eligible but not covered under the erstwhile old age pension scheme, 10 Kgs. of food grains per month is provided free of cost to them Under the Annapurna scheme. The programme reduces the degree of the vulnerability to an extent.

Working group for coordination between Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation and Ministry of Women and Child Development.

The Ministry has constituted a Working Group to bring about better coordination and convergence among the various government departments and the programmes. It was constituted to work out the modalities for convergence of the programmes of Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation and the programmes of Ministry of Women and Child Development. The convergence of programmes has helped in leveraging the impact of these programmes in further empowering women.

(a) ¹ 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.

PMGSY

While benefits accruing to women from the other Rural Development programmes can be measured in quantitative terms, even Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) which is considered to be under the hard core economic domain rather than the overtly gender sensitive areas like health and education is not gender neutral. This programme do have a significant impact on the living conditions of the rural women in terms of providing the rural roads, which may enhance the opportunities for the girl child to have an access to the educational facilities, better access to health and marketing hubs.

Various studies conducted have brought out that women have been benefited after the construction of roads under PMGSY. There has been improvement in health care and increase in institutional deliveries due to construction of PMGSY roads. Evidences also suggest that maternal deaths and mortality under five years of age have declined due to increased rural road connectivity. Accessibility to the private medical institutions and practitioners for general ailments also showed an escalation for women who are able to afford it. There is also enhancement in the enrolment of the female students in the primary section. Similarly improvement can also be noticed in secondary schools.

A progressive step has been taken by inviting comments/suggestions from State Governments for inclusion of women SHG members and women Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) members in transect walk to prepare the Detail Project Report (DPR) under PMGSY.

Gender Budget Cell

Gender Budget Cell (GBC) has been constituted in each Ministry 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. In March, 2013, Department of Rural Development has constituted the GBC. The

activities of GBC as on date are :

- Action Researches are being commissioned in four states of the country (Jammu and Kashmir, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal) where the participation of women is below 33% as mandated in the Act. The initiative will try to reflect upon the issues/challenges women face in accessing the rights and prepare action plan in consultation with the state governments which will have a catalytic effect over the women participation in the programme. Baseline data collection work has been completed and the compilation of data is under process in the state of UP. In West Bengal data collection work has been completed.
- Capacity building of the gazetted officers of the Department was conducted to orient about the basic concepts on gender and policy approaches to women's involvement in Rural Development programmes and gender Budgeting.
- To bring out the gender impacts under each scheme/programme of the Department a list of gender indicators has been prepared for administering the same while evaluating the schemes or programmes by National Level Monitors (NLMs).
- An internal gender audit has been initiated by the officers of the Department as a gender mainstreaming tool.
- The preparation of a research study on PMGSY is underway.
- The process of compilation of various best practices on gender initiatives is underway.
- Inclusion of gender issues in NIRD/SIRD modules.

Chapter 13

Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Poverty is indivisible phenomenon and encompasses, apart from income poverty, deprivation of rights and freedoms including education, health, safety and access to basic amenities that facilitate and help in building human capability and empower them. The status of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) in terms of their socio-economic entitlement is far behind other communities. During 2009-10, poverty among SCs and STs in rural areas is markedly high. Between 1993-94 and 2004-05, the rate of decline in the incidence of poverty among SCs and STs was not even 1 per cent annually whereas other social groups achieved a faster rate of decline in poverty. Also the poverty in states with large percentages of poor SCs and STs shows no improvement. More than half of the STs in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Jharkhand and nearly 70 per cent in Bihar and Chhattisgarh are poor.

The human development builds human capability and empowers people to have decisive influence over their own lives and exploit opportunities. Comparison of these social groups with the other social groups, through the lens of literacy and malnutrition, reveals that they are in comparatively worse condition than their counterparts. Their life expectancy, for example, is five to seven years lower than the other. Among adults, STs and SCs have a higher share of underweight women and they are also diverging from the national average in terms of female malnutrition. Amongst all the social groups, the tribals or adivasis are the most deprived. Literacy rate among SCs and STs remains well below the

rest of India's population. As per 2011 Census, the literacy rate in India is 67.8 per cent, where as SCs have a literacy rate of 62.8 per cent and STs have a literacy rate of 56.9 per cent. Besides, housing condition of SCs and STs are also not good. The Census 2011 data show that about 9 per cent of the SC households and 7 per cent of the ST households live in dilapidated houses.

Why have these special groups not fared well in comparison to their counterparts? It is not far to search. This happened due to their exclusion from mainstream development and lack of access to various health and basic infrastructure services that have direct bearing on their entitlement and capability. It is therefore obvious that these groups need a paradigm shift based on participatory development.

In view of the above, the Ministry of Rural Development has initiated various interventions to make these groups become partners in the development process and to bring about holistic development of rural areas of the country.

The Ministry has made specific provisions in the guidelines of the programmes to ensure adequate flow of resources to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It has been earmarking the funds for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). The details of the funds earmarked for SCSP and TSP under these schemes for 2013-14 and 2014-15 are following:

(Rs. in crore)

Schemes	Year	Total	SCSP	TSP
SGSY/NRLM	2013-14 (BE)	4000.00	999.94	700.06
	2013-14 (RE)	2600.00	438.22	317.33
	2014-15 (BE)	4000.00	1046.99	733.01
IAY	2013-14 (BE)	15184.00	5358.43	3751.97
	2013-14 (RE)	13184.00	4652.20	3257.51
	2014-15 (BE)	16000.00	5646.40	3953.60

Demographic Profile of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India:

In rural India, Scheduled Caste population is 153.9 million while Scheduled Tribe population is 93.8 million as per Census 2011.

Scheduled Castes (SCs): The Scheduled Caste population constitutes 16.6 % of the total population. The total Scheduled Caste (SC) population as per Census 2011 is 201.4 million. Of this, 153.9 million (76.42%) SCs are in rural areas and 47.5 million (22.58%) are in urban areas. The highest proportion of SCs is in Punjab (31.9%) and the lowest is in Mizoram (0.1%). The SC population in absolute number has increased by 34.8 million over a decade. This constitutes a decadal growth of 20.8 per cent. So far state-wise distribution of population is concerned; the highest number of SCs is in Uttar Pradesh (41.4 million) and the lowest is in Mizoram (1218).

Scheduled Tribes (STs): The Scheduled Tribe population constitutes 8.6 % of the total population. The total Scheduled Tribe (ST) population as per Census 2011 is 104.3 million. Of this 93.8 million (89.93%) are in rural areas and 10.5 million (10.07%) in urban areas. The ST population has increased by 20 million constituting a decadal growth rate of 23.7% . So far state-wise distribution of population is concerned the highest number of STs is in Madhya Pradesh (15.3 million) and the lowest is in Daman & Diu (15,363). The rural ST population is

the highest in Mizoram and the lowest in Uttar Pradesh.

Rural Development programmes have been designed keeping in view the socio-economic and demographic profile of the SC and ST population as well as the locations where they are concentrated.

Development of SCs and STs in Department of Rural Development:

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):

Since MGNREGA is a demand driven scheme, separate and specific earmarking of employment/resources for SCs/STs has not been provided in it. However, the reports of physical achievements during 2014-15 (up to 31st December, 2014) revealed that out of total employment generation of 121.25 crore persondays in the year, employment generated for SCs and STs were 27.51 crore persondays (23%) and 20.18 crore person days (17%) respectively. Thus, 40% of the total person days of employment generated in the year were for the SC/ST households.

Further to increase SC/ST participation under MGNREGA, some major initiatives take are:

- Special focus on SC/ST areas for capturing demand for work

- b) Focussed review of provision of work to SCs/STs SC/ST and other vulnerable groups so that sustainable assets are created.
- c) Taking up individual asset programme for

Attappady Comprehensive Tribal and PVTG Development Project

In the backdrop of high rate of mortality among tribal children at Attappadi tribal area in Kerala in 2013-14, MoRD has approved a 4-year phase I of the pilot project spanning 2014-18, with an outlay of Rs. 30.19 Crore, under the World Bank supported NRLP.

The Attappady Pilot Project proposes to mobilize all (10,000) families of Irula, Muduga and Kurumba tribal communities in Attappady Block in Palakkad district of Kerala, into a 3-tier institutional architecture of their self-sustaining institutions and endeavors comprehensive integrated development of these families. The pilot would build the area as an immersion site and training ground for tribal and PVTG communities across the country and also would build the social capital of community resource persons/trainers along with protocols and modules developed for deployment where needed to support and guide the tribal and PVTG communities across the country. Additionally, the pilot proposes to train 6000 families for skill development for placement and self-employment each through convergence separately.

The project has so far succeeded in forming about 430 Neighborhoods Groups (NHGs) and 35 Oorusamithis (second tier institutions). About 135 NHGs that meet the eligibility criteria have been provided corpus fund of Rs. 10,000 each. In addition, the following initiatives have been taken under the project:

- (i) The regular screening of children, who are malnourished, and of, pregnant women is being undertaken. According to the protocol submitted by NRHM out of 500 children mobilized 201 severely & moderately malnourished and underweight children were taken for screening by Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre (NRC) located in PHCs. Among these 98 children were admitted for further treatment.
- (ii) Handing over the management of community kitchens, earlier run by Kudumbashree, to NHGs. 130 of these are running successfully in the project area
- (iii) Skill trainings to tribal youths with the help of various organisations including Social Justice Department of Kerala
- (iv) Training for 761 secretaries and presidents of women's collectives about all entitlements of ITDP, social justice department, health, law, kudumbahsree and discussion on the status of women and tribal identity
- (v) Workshop on preparation of action plan and desired land use by resource person from NGO PRADAN for animators
- (vi) Rs. 15,000 each has been released to 136 producer groups under Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP).

In addition to the above, the project has helped connect various vulnerable categories of women and children like the mentally ill, school dropouts, deserted women etc. with respective delivery agencies for remedial measures

- d) Provision of irrigation facility, horticulture plantation and land development facilities to land owned by households belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the objective to provide all-weather road connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations including Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, 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, because of the inherent nature of indivisibility and non-exclusivity attached to this programme, no separate allocation of funds is made for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes under PMGSY. Construction of PMGSY roads facilitates access to basic services thereby promoting economic development in the area. People from all sections of the society are benefitted in this manner.

National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) /Aajeevika

The guidelines of NRLM stipulate 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 NRLM intensive strategy. A Social Management Framework (SMF) for 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). Each 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 model Community Operation Manual (COM) of NRLM shared with State Missions for adoption suggests to start social mobilization work with a hamlet dominated by SC/ST and other vulnerable households. This strategy has successfully provided an edge to these communities in acquiring leadership roles and play critical role in the functioning of community institutions. NRLM has also proposed to provide priority to the SC and the ST SHGs in the provision of Revolving Fund and Community Investment Fund support. The Community Support Funds (VRF, CIF & Livelihood Fund) could be increased by 50% for SC/ST, 75% for STs living in difficult/ remote areas as approved in the AAPs of the states, and 150% for PVTGs.

During FY 2014-15 (upto December, 2014), 51175 pre-dominantly SC/ST SHGs have been promoted which is 44% of total SHGs promoted during the year. 29863 pre-dominantly SC/ST SHGs have been provided Revolving Fund of Rs.42.58 crores. This makes up 52% of the total RF provided to all SHGs during the year. Further, 13916 pre-dominantly SC/ST SHGs have also been provided Community Investment Fund to the tune of Rs.67.57 crores. This makes up 56% of total CIF provided to all SHGs during the year. The proportion of predominately SC/ST SHGs and the community support funds provided to those SHGs is expected to increase as the mission takes up additional intensive blocks in the coming years.

NRLM Initiatives on Manual Scavenging

National Consultations on Manual Scavenging were conducted. Subsequently, various pilots for

vulnerable and marginalized communities were initiated. A pilot to address issues of manual scavengers has been initiated in Maharashtra.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

DDU-GKY is a nationwide placement-linked skill training programme of the Ministry of Rural Development and is a critical component of the National Skill Development Policy with a unique focus on the rural poor youth. It has evolved out of the need to diversify incomes of the rural poor and to cater to the occupational aspiration of the 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 75% of the trained candidate.

In order to enable social inclusion of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, the scheme provides that at the national level, 50% of the central programmatic funds would be earmarked for skill development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe candidates.

From the year 2004-05 till 31st December, 2014 a total of 11,02,305 candidates have been trained and a total of 8,55,151 candidates were given placement under the scheme. A total of 3,45,714 SC candidates have been trained and 2,66,529 of them have been given placement whereas 1,71,294 ST candidates have been trained and 1,27,977 of them have been provided placement under different activities.

Further, in order to specifically target skill development of the tribal youth in 27 critically affected Left-Wing Extremist districts of the country, the Ministry has launched Roshni initiative in June 2013. The main feature of this special initiative is that the entire skilling programme is residential based courses, and at least 40% of the candidates covered under the scheme are to be women. Special efforts are made to proactively cover Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) on a priority basis. The Ministry had approved skilling of 21463 candidates in Roshni projects in the year 2013-14.

GOALS (Governance and Accelerated Livelihoods Support) Project : The Ministry of Rural Development and the UNDP have entered into a partnership to implement a project entitled 'Governance and Accelerated Livelihood Support (GOALS)', for UNDP's support to the rural employment and livelihood programmes in India during the twelfth five year plan (2013-2017). It is a development support service component of UNDP. This partnership aims to strengthen the effectiveness of rural development programmes with a special focus on livelihoods and employment in 12 districts affected by left-wing extremism of Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand, which are essentially tribal districts.

It seeks to focus on engaging communities for building skills and livelihoods focusing especially on tribal women and youth and supporting state and district administration in their efforts to effectively respond to the development needs and aspirations of the marginalized community. Emphasis to ensure delivery under Government of India's flagship programmes namely Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and National Rural Livelihood Mission are also key areas in addition to providing innovative financial intermediation for local tribal entrepreneurs. The project also focuses intensively on generating awareness on rights and entitlements and mobilizing tribal youth for participatory planning. Project specific activities include supporting social mobilization, establishment of collective enterprises around non-timber forest produce and agricultural products, skill training for employment in public and private sectors, capacity building especially of tribal women and youth for greater representation in local governance and in planning, implementation and monitoring of flagship government programmes.

The Ministry has made a specific intervention in Attapady in Palaghat District of Kerala with a view to provide placement linked skills to ST youth facing acute distress due to poverty. The Ministry has sanctioned one project for skilling 500 ST youths to M/s Nettur Technical Training Institute. The training is to be conducted for skilling youth in the trades of Welder, CNC programming and Machining, Turner, Fitter, Grinder, Miller and Data Entry Operators.

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

Under Indira Awaas Yojana, at the national level 60% of the funds are earmarked for SCs and STs with the proportion between SCs and STs

being decided from time to time by the Ministry of Rural Development and reflected in the targets. Under the scheme, there was no separate allocation made for the SCs/STs upto 2010-11. From the year 2011-12 funds are earmarked for Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe Sub Plan. During the year 2013-14, out of total of 15.92 lakh houses constructed, 4.94 have been constructed for SCs and 3.04 for STs. Further, during the current financial year, out of the total 8.29 lakh houses constructed, 3.13 lakh and 1.70 lakh have been constructed for SCs and STs respectively. Rs 4,318.68 crore and Rs 1,674.55 crore have been utilized for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively (upto 31.12.2014) under the scheme.

Chapter 14

Caring for the Differently Abled

It is recognized that poverty and disability are closely related to each other and therefore the Ministry of Rural Development has taken special efforts to address the specific needs of individuals and families of persons with disabilities. Majority of people with disabilities find that their situation affects their chances of going to school, working for a living, enjoying family life, and participating as equals in social life. This in turn leads to increased economic and social vulnerability and exclusion. This exclusion affects not only the individual, but the entire family as well. For instance, caring for the disabled is usually unequally shared and most often falls on female family members. Caring for a child with a severe disability further increases the workload of women living in extreme poverty, and takes valuable time away from the daily struggle to make a living. More often than not, families of persons with disabilities are amongst the poorest of poor. Poor people with disabilities are thus caught in a vicious cycle of poverty and disability, each being both a cause and a consequence of the other.

A sizable proportion of disability is preventable and linked to poverty and lack of access to basic health and nutrition. Thus, a strong focus on poverty alleviation and human development could lead to a general improvement in living conditions of the poor which in turn could in itself prevent prevalence of disability. However, specific steps are still required, not only for prevention, but also to ensure that people with disabilities are able to participate fully in the development process, obtain a fair share of the benefits, and claim their rights as full and equal members of the society. An integrated approach is needed, linking prevention and rehabilitation with empowerment strategies and changes in attitudes.

Census 2011 data reveals that there has been an increase in the number of differently abled people in the country with the figures rising from 21.9 million in 2001 to 26.8 million in 10 years. In percentage terms it has risen from 2.13 per cent to 2.21 per cent. Out of the total population of persons with disabilities, 14.9 million are male and 11.8 million are female. The Census data shows that 69.5 percent of persons with disabilities lived in rural areas. This significant group require equal opportunities with special support for their overall development, which is also essential for the inclusive development. Recognizing the differently-abled people as valuable human resource, the Ministry has been taking various initiatives to mainstream them in the society. Specific provisions have been made in various rural development programmes aiming at their upliftment.

The relevant details of the Schemes in respect of differently abled persons are given below:

(a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) :

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 in MGNREGA.

Caring for the Differently abled : Case study on initiatives undertaken in Tamil Nadu under MGNREGA

In order to implement the Provisions of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 in MGNREGS, the Government of Tamil Nadu has special provisions for the disabled which include special activities for them like waterman/waterwoman at the worksite who can distribute drinking water among the workers, caretaker to look after the children, assisting the caretaker, assisting the worksite facilitator in premarking, clearing uprooted jungle from the site (only scrubs, light jungle), watering (wetting) the area to be desilted (especially in summers), compacting the earth deposited on bund by using spade, solid rods and earth breaking rods, benching and levelling the bund, sectioning and sloping the bund. Also a separate Schedule of Rates has been notified for the works to be done by PWDs.

According to the operational guidelines of the Act, State Governments have to identify specific works, which can be done by the disabled and vulnerable persons. In a village, different categories of persons with disabilities are to be organized to come together as a fixed group to carry out the works proposed for them under the Scheme, in a way that makes it possible for them to exercise their choice. The efforts are to be made to ensure that the special category persons are given work close to their place of residence so that they need not travel long distances for MGNREGA works. The differently abled persons are to be given preference for appointment as mates for MGNREGA works and as workers for

providing drinking water, to manage crèches etc. at the work sites. They are paid wages equal to other persons employed in MGNREGA works. Moreover, to increase participation of Persons with Disabilities (PWD) in the Scheme, some major initiatives have been suggested such as:

- a) Special schedule of rates for PWDs.
- b) Identification of suitable works for PWDs.
- c) Organization of PWDs in groups.

(b) National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)

Inclusive development of people with disabilities (PWDs) is one the critical components of NRLM's interventions, focusing on enhancing livelihood, functioning, and community-integration of PWDs and their families. Under NRLM, priority is given to 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 there being an increased awareness of entitlements and rights. NRLM also seeks to provide financial support in the form of RF and CIF to these SHGs on a priority basis. In addition, SRLMs such as Bihar, Rajasthan and Maharashtra have initiated field trial pilots on working with PWDs with technical assistance from senior disability rights consultants and non-governmental organizations.

NRLM has advised the states to undertake participatory vulnerability assessment process while undertaking social mobilization. This entry point activity at the village level with a specific focus on identification of households with Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) shall ensure greater inclusion of these individuals and families into

the NRLM network.

SRLMs such as SERP – Andhra Pradesh, Kudumbashree – Kerala and PudhuVazhvu – Tamil Nadu have demonstrated best practice models of empowering and mainstreaming persons with disability and by proactively including them during social mobilization and institution building processes, thereby providing livelihood opportunities, quality of life and securing their dignity.

Addressing the vulnerability of elderly is one another intervention NRLM has taken up this year. The SRLMs of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Telangana, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh have shown the interest in implementing the project with the support of HelpAge India.

(c) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

As per IAY guidelines, States are required to ensure that at least 3% of the beneficiaries are from among persons with disabilities. As many as 96, 538 houses were sanctioned for physically challenged persons under IAY during 2014-15.

(d) National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

In February 2009, the Government approved Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) under NSAP for person living

Below Poverty Line 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.

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/-. As per latest report, upto December, 2014, 9.51 lakh beneficiaries have been covered under the Scheme. A Statement on State-wise monthly pension under IGNDPS inclusive of Rs. 300/- provided by the Centre is provided below.

State wise monthly pension under IGNDPS inclusive of Rs.300/- under NSAP		
S. No.	Name of State/UT's	IGNDPS
1	Andhra Pradesh	500
2	Bihar	300
3	Chattisgarh	300
4	Goa	1000
5	Gujarat	500

6	Haryana	650
7	Himachal Pradesh	450
8	J & K	500
9	Jharkhand	500
10	Karnataka	1000
11	Kerala	450
12	Madhya Pradesh	450
13	Maharashtra	600
14	Odisha	300
15	Punjab	550
16	Rajasthan	500 (below 75 years) & 750 (75-79) Years
17	Tamil Nadu	1000
18	Uttar Pradesh	400
19	Uttarakhand	600
20	West Bengal	400
21	NE States	
22	Arunachal Pradesh	300
23	Assam	300
24	Manipur	300
25	Meghalaya	300
26	Mizoram	350
27	Nagaland	300
28	Sikkim	400
29	Tripura	500
30	UT'S	
31	A & N Islands	1000
32	Chandigarh	600
33	D & N Haveli	600
34	Daman & Diu	600
	NCT Delhi	1500(for SC/ST, Minorities) & 1000(others)
35	Lakshadweep	600
36	Puducherry	1000

Chapter 15

Welfare of Minorities

The Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme was launched with definite goals to be achieved in a specific time frame. An important objective of the new programme is to ensure that the benefits of various government schemes for the underprivileged reach the disadvantaged sections of the minority communities. Therefore, wherever possible, upto 15% of targets and outlays under various schemes are earmarked for minorities. The target group will be the eligible sections amongst the minorities notified under Section 2(C) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 viz, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Zoroastrians (Parsis) and Jains.

Two programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development viz. Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/NRLM were identified for earmarking 15 % of resources for minorities.

(a) National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)

NRLM has a 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 NRLM Division. Up to December, 2014 total 1874 intensive block have been identified for intensive implementation of NRLM. The implementation has been started in 1789 intensive block.

During the year 2014-15 (upto December, 2014), there are 6134 pre-dominantly minority SHGs have been supported with a revolving

fund of Rs. 9.36 crores. In addition, 1632 predominantly minority SHGs have been supported with Community Investment Fund of Rs. 7.84 crores. As the Mission expands its intensive block coverage and institute community wise reporting systems, the mobilization of minority members would increase significantly along with the RF and CIF support provided to them.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

15% of the candidates under Aajeevika Skills are from Minorities. During 2014-15 96507 candidates from minority communities have trained and 70191 of them have been given placement. In Jammu & Kashmir under Himayat Programme a total of 35761 candidates have been trained and 29098 candidates have been given placement.

(b) Indira Awaas Yojana

Under IAY, 15% of the funds are set apart for the welfare of beneficiaries from among the minorities. During the current financial year 2014-15, Rs 9546.48 crore have been utilised under IAY, out of which an expenditure of Rs 1109.60 crore has been incurred on minorities. A total of 17.30 lakh houses have been sanctioned under IAY, of which 2.46 lakh houses have been sanctioned for minorities.

In order to assess the impact of Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme on minorities with respect to IAY and SGSY/NRLM, the Ministry entrusted an impact assessment study of SGSY/NRLM and IAY programmes on minorities to National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRD & PR), Hyderabad during 2008-09 and during 2013-14. NIRD & PR has

submitted the draft report of the study conducted during 2013-14 to the Ministry.

Impact of the SGSY/NRLM

The studies have revealed that IAY, SGSY and NRLM have made significant contribution not only in improving the standard of living of the minorities but have also played significant role in enhancing their social status.

SGSY has not only visibly impacted the life of the minorities but also on other aspects of their life like consumption pattern, saving behavior and increased accessibility to different amenities, like schooling, drinking water, sanitary latrine, electricity etc. It also had a significant impact on the social status of the beneficiary as measured through their participation in different decision making process, increased respect in the family, reduction in the engagement of the child labour. After being engaged in some enterprising activity, the beneficiaries not only developed the habit of institutional saving, but also invested money

for insurance coverage for the family members. Better schooling to children was reported by the SGSY beneficiaries. Being in groups respondents developed higher level of awareness about different rural development programmes (like MGNREGS) and also resulted in their active participation in decision making in the village level activities.

Impact of the IAY

IAY has been instrumental in improving the standard of life of the beneficiaries including minorities. This is basically due to availability of safe drinking water, use of sanitary toilet, use of electrical appliances and smokeless chullah. It has brought about enhanced social status of the minority beneficiaries and better access to health care services, good schooling and banking facilities after possessing the IAY house. This has attributed to their financial inclusion, greater participation in village decision making and greater role in different government schemes and programmes.

Chapter 16

Autonomous Bodies Under the Ministry

National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD & PR)

National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD & PR), an autonomous organisation under the Union Ministry of Rural Development, is a premier national centre of excellence in rural development and Panchayati Raj. It is focusing on training, research, action research and consultancy. It is fully funded by Govt. of India, Ministry of Rural Development. Originally, established as National Institute of Community Development in 1958 in Mussoorie, the Institute was shifted to its Hyderabad Campus in 1965 and renamed as National Institute of Rural Development in 1978. In 2013, the institute was renamed as National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj. NIRD & PR has three Regional Centres: the North Eastern Regional Centre (NERC) at Guwahati, Assam established in 1983, Eastern Regional Centre (ERC) at Patna, Bihar started in 2008 and Jaipur Centre in Rajasthan started in 2010, to supplement the training and research activities of NIRD and to meet specific training needs across the country.

The vision of NIRD & PR 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. It also acts as a 'think-tank' for the Ministry.

National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA)

National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) has been set up as a society under the

Societies Registration Act, 1860 on 14.1.2002 to provide technical support to the Programme. NRRDA provides support on the following:

- (i) Designs & Specifications and Cost norms
- (ii) Technical Agencies
- (iii) District Rural Roads Plans and Core Network
- (iv) Scrutiny of Project Proposals
- (v) Quality Monitoring
- (vi) Monitoring of progress, including online monitoring
- (vii) R&D
- (viii) Human Resource Development
- (ix) Communication etc.

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, Govt. of India. The Hon'ble Minister, Rural Development is the President of CAPART.

The objectives of CAPART includes encouragement, promotion and assistance to voluntary action, strengthening and promotion of voluntary efforts in rural development with focus on injecting new technologies appropriate to the rural areas and to act as conduit for transfer of appropriate technologies to the Government Departments, Public Sector Undertakings, Cooperative Societies and Members of the Public, 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 of trainers, carry out research studies, prepare print and publish papers and create awareness amongst the people on Intellectual Property Right (IPR).

Restructuring of CAPART

The Executive Committee of CAPART in its 49th meeting held on 24th August, 2009 had taken a decision for reorganization and restructuring of CAPART. The task of restructuring was entrusted to Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai, on 22nd October, 2012. After rounds of discussions/meetings with various stakeholders, TISS submitted its pre-final report in September, 2013. In the meanwhile, the Cabinet in September 2013 took a decision that winding-up process of CAPART may be intimated and completed in a time bound manner not exceeding two years. TISS has now submitted its final report in November 2014.

Schemes of CAPART and current activities

Presently, the major schemes under CAPART have been kept in abeyance as CAPART is undergoing restructuring process. However, CAPART is undertaking the following activities:

(i) Prime Minister's Rural Development Felllows Scheme

The Prime Minister's Rural Development Fellowship Scheme (PMRDF) which was launched on 7th April 2012 by the Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development is administered by CAPART. The scheme was designed with the objective to provide an opportunity for capacity building of bright young professionals for working in the difficult and challenging situations prevailing in IAP Districts

Operational Area:

Initially, PMRDF Scheme was implemented in 78 IAP districts of nine states namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The Ministry extended the Scheme to North Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura and Jammu & Kashmir in the year 2013. The Scheme is currently operational in 111 districts across 18 States (including Telangana).

Role of PMRDF:

The Fellows will work under the close supervision of the District Collector. During the tenure in backward districts, the PMRDF would perform the following functions among others:-

- a) Work with institutions of the poor to build their capacity and help them access their rights and entitlements.
- b) Facilitate capacity building in Self-Help Groups (SHGs), and in institutions of local democracy, like panchayats.
- c) Conduct socio-economic analysis of the local area at Block level and contribute in ascertaining the felt needs of the people.
- d) Help the district administration in local area planning.
- e) Assist in better implementation of poverty alleviation programmes, particularly MGNREGA, NRLM, National Rural Drinking Water Programme, NBA, IWMP, NSAP, IAP, ICDS, NRHM, SSA/RMSA etc.
- f) Undertake action-research to discover more appropriate ways of programme delivery by the district administration.
- g) Design and implement innovative projects.
- h) Provide feedback on rural development initiatives.

Under this programme, at present, 115 fellows in first batch and 160 fellows in second batch (total 275 PMRDFs) have been selected and deployed.

Progress during April – November 2014:

A. Physical Progress:

1. A new batch of 160 PMRD Fellows was recruited.
2. Orientation training for 160 Fellows in three cohorts of 59, 81 and 20 Fellows each was completed. It included classroom training at TISS campus and field immersion of one month at the State.
3. Posting of 2nd batch Fellows at districts has been completed.
4. A three days workshop was organized at Hyderabad during October 2014 with 1st batch of PMRD Fellows to discuss the ideas on their engagement beyond Fellowship.
5. A 12 member Guidance Committee to guide the overall Scheme has been formed.
6. A 4 member Gender Committee has been formed to address gender related complaints of PMRD Fellows
7. Report on the Review of the Scheme has been finalized.

B. Financial Progress:

Rs. 20 Crore (50%) has been utilized out of a budget of Rs. 40 Crore for the FY 2014-15.

(ii) Marketing Activities

The following activities have been taken up under this scheme:

- Organising SARAS Mela at Dilli Haat (Near INA Market) and India International

Trade Fair (IITF) at Pragati Maidan.

- Management of 44 SARAS stalls at Dilli Haat, Pitampura.
- (iii) Fellowship Programme through Centre for Technology Alternatives for Rural Areas (CTARA)

It is a fellowship programme of Master of Technology Development (MTD) for student of IIT, Bombay from Centre for Technology Alternatives for Rural Areas (CTARA). It has been considered as a pilot project with a view to bring new knowledge and resources to national programmes for improving efficiency and outcome. The project is aimed to formalize the research problems and to open them for systematic study. The project will be helpful to illustrate a mechanism for collaboration between Regional Research Institutes and Training Institutes at national and state level. The fellowship is aimed to develop and devise role models for young engineers and applied social scientists. The fellowship programme will be of two years. In the fellowship programme, five students will be selected in the first year from 2nd year M. Tech students of CTARA jointly by MoRD, CTARA and External Experts. It will be extended for another one year based on mutual consent of all the parties. The area of the fellowship will be awarded in MGNREGS (2 students) , IWMP (2 students) and PMGSY (1 student).

MORD had conveyed its approval in September, 2013. Accordingly the sanction of the project with the financial assistance of Rs.66.00 Lakhs for a period of two years has been issued to CTARA. On acceptance of the Bipartite Agreement by CTARA, a sum of Rs.22, 80,000/- as first installment towards execution of the project for the first year has been released in Nov,2013.

Five students along with their topics have been shortlisted. The program is going on and the next installment of funds will be released in the

financial year 2014-15 on receipt of satisfactory progress report and utilization certificate for the

grants already released.

(iv) Budgetary allocation of CAPART

Name of the scheme: Assistance to CAPART

(Rs. In crore)

Year	BE	RE	Funds Released to CAPART
2014-15(Till December 2014)	10.00	6.00	6.00

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 Additional 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 50 high quality professionals, consultants (including NRLM Fellows) 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;
- facilitates/ 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;

- collaborates and liaisons with various support agencies at various levels; and
- facilitates/undertakes policy advocacy for/on behalf of the SRLMs and the poor

As of Dec 2014, NRLPS has recruited most of its approved staff (including consultants). MoRD has approved a budget of Rs. 22 Crore for NRLPS against its Annual Action Plan for 2014-15.

Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF)

The Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India 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 Organizations (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 will give 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 will be both financial and non-financial (facilitation support). Funding to be provided by BRLF will include human resource and institutional costs of CSOs for scaling up proven interventions; institutional strengthening of smaller CSOs; building a large pool of development professionals for supporting developmental interventions etc.. A key role that BRLF would play is the 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 livelihood projects. It

will also advocate 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 a 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 organisation will be on the Central Indian Tribal Region, centred on blocks having significant tribal population (not less than 20%) in 873 blocks across about 170 districts in the States of Orissa, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Gujarat.

Source of Finance for BRLF:

The 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 and the second tranche of Rs. 300 crore will be provided after two years of BRLF's formation. No other budgetary commitment from the Government 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 will mobilise resources through corpus contribution, periodic grants, co-financing arrangements etc. from private philanthropies, public/private sector undertakings etc.

Chapter 17

Training and Capacity Building

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 by strengthening training institutions is one of the core activities of Ministry of Rural Development. Further, action research and action research activities are undertaken to accomplish the task of assessing the grassroots level realities, trends of rural development, impact of rural development programmes and related issues. Ministry of Rural Development has an apex training institution, National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD & PR), Hyderabad for enabling capacity development of stakeholders in rural development and Panchayati Raj. State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) and Extension Training Centres (ETCs) of the States are actively involved in this endeavour.

National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD & PR)

The vision of NIRD & PR 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.

NIRD & PR'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.

Training plays a pivotal role in capacity-building of functionaries involved in rural development. The NIRD & PR has expertise and excellent infrastructure to train 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. About 1000 training programmes are offered every year. Besides, the Institute conducts several international training programmes sponsored by the Ministry of External Affairs and the Ministry of Rural Development for the benefit of professionals from developing countries.

Research is one of the important components of NIRD & PR perspective; it helps in understanding emerging rural development trends and issues, analysis of wide range of dimensions with a view to coming up alternative measures for effective implantation of development initiatives. The research outcome is utilized as input in the training programmes of the institute.

NIRD & PR has 16 Academic Centres 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.

As part of endeavor to strengthen effective management of rural development processes, the Institute introduced a one-year Post Graduate Diploma Programme in Rural Development (PGDRDM) in the year 2008. The aim of the programme is to develop a committed and competent cadre of Young Rural Development Management Professionals in the country and eventually to create a large pool of professional programme delivery managers who will be vital to the success of rural development programmes. The students for this course include international candidates representing CIRDAP and AARDO member countries. In view of rapid changes in communication and technology and increasing need for massive trained manpower in rural development, NIRD & PR has established a Distance Education Cell (DEC) in 2010. The DEC offers two programmes of one year duration namely, Post Graduate Diploma in Sustainable Rural Development (PGDSRD) and Post-Graduate Diploma in Tribal Development Management (PGDTDM).

The Institute 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, it brings out a quarterly Journal, '**The Journal of Rural Development**', monthly 'NIRD & PR Newsletter' named '**Pragati**' in English and Hindi and a Quarterly Newsletter of Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSTEs) titled "**Enterprise**". The Institute brings out publications under research reports series, case study series and action research series.

NIRD & PR has a Centre on Geo-Informatics Application in Rural Development (C-GARD) dedicated to design and development of Geospatial Technologies. The Centre designs 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. As an endeavour to strengthen Indian partnership with Africa, Government of India had approved establishment of C-GARD Centres in five countries of Africa viz. Kenya, Algeria, Niger, Equatorial Guinea and Madagascar in a phased manner and action has been initiated in countries namely, Madagascar & Niger.

The Institute has a Rural Technology Park (RTP) for showcasing and transferring various user friendly rural technologies through capacity-building and rural enterprises and livelihoods promotion. Government of India has also approved NIRD & PR proposal to establish RTPs in five African countries namely Malawi, Zimbabwe, Congo, Botswana and South Sudan in a phased manner. Action for establishment of RTP has been initiated in Malawi, Zimbabwe & Ivory Coast.

The Institute is having a Faculty Development Scheme (FDS) to address the professional development needs of academic staff members. This helps the faculty of the Institute to update and keep abreast with the latest developments in respective fields.

In recognition of its significant contributions to rural development, the institute was conferred with following Awards by National and International organisations during the year.

- The ABP News has presented B-School Leadership Award to NIRD & PR (June 2014)
- Hindustan Uniliver Limited presented BSA Education Leadership Award (November 2014)

The details of activities of the institute during **2014-2015** are given below:

Training Activities

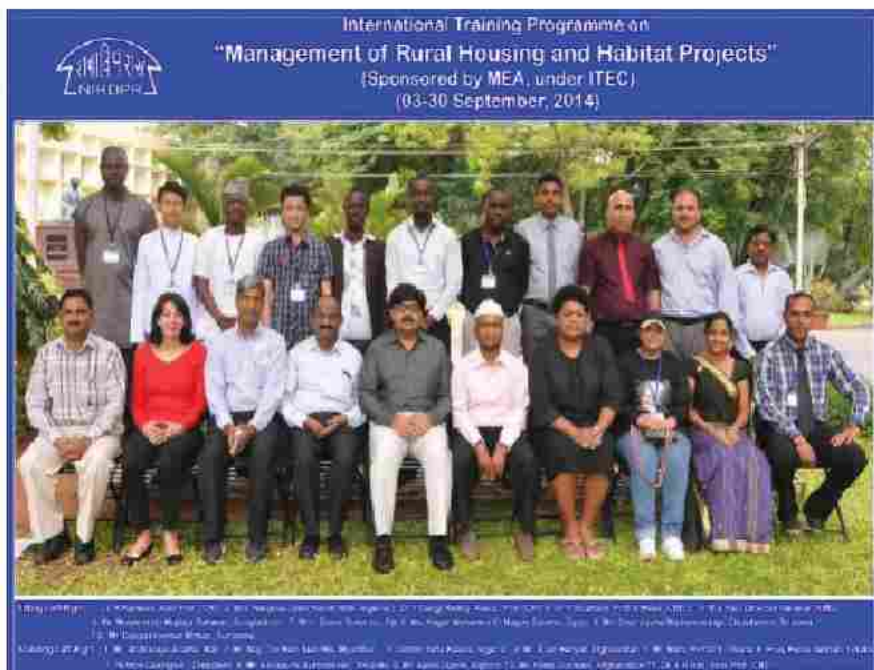
NIRD & PR has conducted a total of 785 programmes up to 31st December 2014 which include Training Programmes, Workshops and Seminars at NIRD & PR, Hyderabad and its centers at Guwahati, Patna and Jaipur. The training activities of the Institute were given wide coverage through networking of SIRDs and ETCs. Out of the total programmes (785), 145 programme were conducted at Hyderabad campus and 86 at regional centers, 554 off-campus programmes at SIRDs for capacity building of panchayati raj and rural development functionaries. Besides, it has organized 12 International Training Programmes. A total of 22765 participants have attended national and international programmes.

Based on the demand from sponsoring agencies like Ministries and Departments of Government of India and State Governments, the NIRD & PR organized tailor made training programmes on MGNREGS, NRLM, IAY, PMGSY, IWMP, Drinking Water and Sanitation and Panchayati Raj etc. The Institute meets the demand of organizing a number of international training programmes sponsored by the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India and others. It is working in close coordination with international organizations like AARDO, CIRDAP, UN Women, SAARC etc.

The details of staffing at NIRD & PR, Hyderabad are at Annexure - XXXIII-XXXIII A.

Training Programmes:

- Financial Management in Panchayati Raj Institutions
- Gender Budgeting in Developmental Programmes
- SHG Concepts and Management to Chattisgarh State Rural Livelihoods Mission
- Effective Delivery of Rural Credit
- Management of Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Programmes with focus on IEC
- Participatory Approaches for Irrigation Management
- Investment Credit and Project Finance in Agriculture and Allied Activities
- Rural Infrastructure and Role of Panchayati Raj Institutions
- Strategies for Promoting Livelihoods in IWMP
- Participatory Watershed Management for Enhancing Sustainable Incomes
- Website Design and Content Development for Information Dissemination
- Planning and Implementation of Self-employment Projects
- Implementation of Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act 1996
- Achieving Social Security for Rural Poor
- Promotion of Micro Enterprises
- Geo-ICT applications in Planning and Management of MGNREGS
- Research Methodology for Rural Development Professionals
- Poverty and Inequality Estimation
- Social Audit in MGNREGS
- Social Impact Assessment - Tools and Techniques for Effective Monitoring
- Promoting Good Governance through Panchayati Raj Institutions
- Planning, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation of Micro-Enterprises
- Identification and Promotion of Rural Livelihoods
- Promoting Integrated Farming for Sustainable Development
- Participatory Planning for Convergence in MGNREGS
- Technology and Institutional Arrangements



for Water Resources Management in IWMP

- Orientation on MGNREGS Operational Guidelines – 2013 (with revised Schedules)
- Participatory Planning, Implementation and Monitoring of Rural Development Programmes
- Financing under MGNREGS
- Formulation and Appraisal of Projects for Sustainable Livelihoods
- ICT Applications and e-Governance
- Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)

International Training Programmes

a) ITEC and SCAAP fellowship Programmes

- Management of Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Projects
- Planning and Management of Rural Development Programmes
- Management of Rural Employment Projects for Poverty Alleviation

- Community Based Disaster Management
- Training Methodology for Development Professionals
- Management of Rural Housing and Habitation Projects

b). CIRDAP Collaborative Programmes

- Geo-informatics applications in rural development for sharing innovative and best practices
- Results Based Management: Performance indicators, Monitoring and Evaluation for poverty alleviation

c). AARDO Collaborative Programme

- Water Resource Management for Sustainable Rural Development
- d). CIRDAP-TERI Collaborative Programme
- CIRDAP-TERI Collaborative programme on Food and Nutritional Security Assurance through efficient resource and technology management

Workshops and Seminars:

- Orientation for Perspective PIAs
- Interactive Workshop for National Level Monitors (NLMs)
- Gender Budgeting for Rural Development
- Orientation on Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)
- National Rural Livelihoods Mission
- Role of Community Radios as Medium of Rural Development Information - Opportunities and Challenges



various issues pertaining to rural development.

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, decentralised governance, human resources development, Community Based Organisations, energy issues in rural areas, participatory development initiatives etc.

Research Studies

Research is one of the strengths of NIRD & PR on widerange of dimensions pertaining to rural development. It helps in understanding emerging rural development trends arising from time to time. Besides addressing contemporary issues, research also aims to focus on current best practices in the area of rural development. Further, the research is useful in bringing out appropriate insights for discussion in training programmes conducted by the Institute. Thus, in overall perspective, NIRD & PR research enables the Institute to build up database on rural development interventions, successful interventions, analysis of widerange of socio-economic conditions with a view to coming up with alternative measures and so on. The research outcome is utilized as training input in the form of case presentations, case discussions etc. Given the wide range of experiences and exposure in rural development among the faculty members, the Institute undertakes consultancy research studies for other Ministries of Government of India, State Government and Corporate Organizations on

Keeping in view the time-frame and focus of the research studies undertaken, the studies are classified as NIRD & PR Studies, Action Research Studies/Village Adoption Studies, Collaborative Studies, Grant-in-aid Studies, etc.

The details of the research studies conducted by NIRD & PR are furnished below:

NIRD & PR Studies

A systematic approach is adopted while undertaking the research studies on various themes identified. After the presentation in the Study Forum, the proposals then were referred to Research Advisory Committee consisting of internal and external experts for comments and suggestions. During the period under reference five new research studies were taken up along with eight existing research studies and thus, in all, ten research studies are currently at different stages of progress during the reporting period. The list of these research studies is provided as Table 1.

Table 1**List of NIRD Research Studies**

S. No	Title of the Study	Team Members
A	New Studies	
1	Post Disaster Recovery: Assessment of Needs in Moderate Flood Conditions	Dr. K. Suman Chandra
2	Democratic Decentralisation and Tribal Self Governance: A study of Implementation of PESA Act in two states	Dr. Pratyusna Patnaik
3	Status of Devolution of Functions, Functionaries and finances for Rural Local Bodies in Select States: Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand & Odisha.	Dr. Y. Bhaskar Rao
4	Role of Gram Panchayats in the Management of Primary Health Services in Orissa	Dr. Sucharita Pujari
5	Best Practices in Rural Development: A Case study of PUNSARI Gram Panchayat in Gujarat	Dr. S. N. Rao
B	On – going studies	
1	Nature and Extent of Tenancy Arrangements in Godavari and Kaveri Delta Zones: A Comparative Study	Dr. K. Suman Chandra & Team
2	Exclusion Errors and Elite Capture: A Critical Appraisal of SHG Movements	Dr. Ravi Babu, Dr. N V Madhuri, Shri. K.P. Rao
3	ITKS in CSBs; Coping Mechanisms to Address Crop Failure	Dr. G. Valentina Dr. V. Suresh Babu
4	Study of Status of Recognition and Management of Community Rights at Community Level in Selected States	Dr. V. Annamalai
5	Efficiency of School Development and Monitoring Committees in Achieving Goals of Universalisation of School Education: A Study in Karnataka	Dr. M. Sarumathy and Dr. Gyanmudra
6	Study on Indebtedness among IAY beneficiary households- A study in Selected States	Dr. Y. Gangi Reddy and Dr. P. Sivaram
7	Efficiency, Effectiveness and Impact of Community Based Monitoring System for Access to Basic Minimum Services: A Study of Different Models	Dr. R. Chinnadurai and Team
8	Nutritional Security and Equity in its Accessibility in Watershed Programmes	Dr. Ch. Radhika Rani Dr. U. Hemantha Kumar

Action Research 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, one study is taken up along with Six studies which are at different stages of progress. The details of these studies is provided in Table 2.

Table 2

List of Action Research Studies

S. No	Study Title	Team Members
A	New Studies	
1	Action Research on Promotion of Rural Entrepreneurship & Enterprises through Livelihoods Cluster Approach: A Pilot Initiative in Action Research - NERC	NIRD-NERC
B	On – going studies	
1	Enhancement of Forest based Livelihoods through Conservation and Regeneration Strategies in Eastern Ghats Hinterland	Dr. M. V. Rao Dr. G. Rajani Kanth Shri K. Krishna Rao
2	SHGs Convergence with Animal Husbandry, in Ipperu Village, Kodaie Manadal, Anantapur District, Andhra Pradesh.	Dr. Gyanmudra Dr. R.P. Achari Dr. M Sarumathy
3	Geo informatics Based Livelihood Planning of Selected Villages in Maharashtra	Dr. V. Madhava Rao Dr. R .R. Hermon Dr .P Kesava Rao
4	Participatory Micro level Planning & Management for Sustainable Development through GIS Applications	Dr. V. Madhava Rao Dr. R .R. Hermon Dr P Kesava Rao SIRD Tamil Nadu Team and NIRD Team
5	An Innovative Programme on Developing Self Reliant Villages in Bundelkhand region.	Dr. V Madhava Rao PSI Team
6	Geo informatics Based Mapping and Monitoring of Rural Development Programmes with Special Emphasis on MGNREGS – A Case Study of Wayanad District, Kerala State	Dr. V. Madhava Rao Dr. R .R. Hermon Dr. P. Kesava Rao

In addition to the formal action research studies, two new Village Adoption studies have also been taken up during the period under reference along with 27 existing

studies. The details of these studies is presented in Table 3.

Table 3**List of Village Adoption Studies**

S. No.	State	District	Village	Faculty Member/Team
A.New Studies				
1	Odisha	Cuttack	Naraz	Dr. S. P. Ray
2	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	Manaloor	Dr Ramesh
B . On-going studies				
1	Andhra Pradesh	Mahaboobnagar	Appapur	Dr. P. Sivaram Dr. Y. Gangi Reddy Md. Khan
2	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasham	Gangavaram, Inkollu Mandal	Dr. Ravi Babu
3	Andhra Pradesh	Mahaboobnagar	Hajipally	Dr. P. Sivaram Dr. Y. Gangi Reddy
4	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasham	Mohiuddinpuram	Dr. N. Kalpalatha Dr. Padmaja
5	Assam	Karimganj	Bogligool	Dr. G.V. Raju Dr. S. P. Ray
6	Assam	Moregaon	Hatiutha	Dr. K. Haloi
7	Assam	Kamrup	Jajikona	Dr. K. Haloi Dr. K. Mukesh Kumar Srivastava
8	Assam	Nalbari	Kathora	Dr. K. Haloi Mr. A. Simhachalam
9	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	Sonjhari	Dr. V. Annamalai
10	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	Tirathgarh	Dr. S.N. Rao
11	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	Tumrabahar	Dr. T.G. Ramaiah
12	Karnataka	Chamarajanagar	Hosapodu Hiriyambala Kathakalpadu Havinamula	Dr. V. Suresh Babu
13	Karnataka	Gulbarga	Vantichinta	Dr. K. Jayalakshmi Dr. G. Valentina
14	Karnataka	Bidar	Vittalpura	Dr. Ch. Radhika Rani

S. No.	State	District	Village	Faculty Member/Team
15	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	Moosapura Kofisondpur	Dr. N.V. Madhuri Dr. C. Dheeraja Shri. K. P. Rao
16	Madhya Pradesh	Chhattarpur	Patori	Dr. R.K. Srivastava
17	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	Ashapur	Dr. U. Hemantha Kumar
18	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	Kotban	Shri. D.S.R. Murthy
19	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	Pimpalkoutha	Shri. G.V. Stayanarayana
20	Maharashtra	Nanded	Somarla	Dr. P. KesavaRao Dr. R. Chinnadurai
21	Odisha	Koraput	Khudi	Dr. Y. BhaskarRao
22	Odisha	Koraput	Mandikuta	Dr. B.K. Swain
23	Odisha	Sundargarh	Sasa	Dr. G.V.K. Lohidas Dr. A. Debapriya
24	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	Sirumangalam	Dr. R. Murugesan
25	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba	Lunauli	Dr. K. Suman Chandra Dr. G. RajaniKanth
26	West Bengal	Midnapore	Khelar	Dr. Y. Gangi Reddy Dr. P. Sivaram
27	West Bengal	Bankura	Seulibona	Dr. Shankar Chatterjee

Collaborative Studies

The collaborative studies were those studies taken up in collaboration with other reputed institutions as well as State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs). As part of NIRDPR's endeavors to sharpen research skills, the faculty members of SIRDs were encouraged to submit research proposals and pursue the studies under the guidance of NIRD & PR faculty. In addition,

keeping in view of the importance of area specific research, NIRD & PR also encourages institutions with relevant expertise to undertake specific studies through mutual collaboration. During the period under reference, six new research are taken in collaboration with SIRDs and reputed institutions along with 10 on-going studies which are progressing at different stages. The details of these studies is provided in Table 4.

Table 4**List of Collaborative Studies****(With other Institutions and SIRDs)**

S No	Study Title	Team Members
A	New Studies	
1	Awareness Building in IWMP – A case study	Himachal Pradesh
2	Study on Factor's Facilitating participation of Women in Mahatma Gandhi NREGA in Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh
3	Evaluation of SHG performance under SGSY: A Case study of Goa	GIRDA, Goa
4	Study on Women's participation in MGNREGS in Uttar Pradesh	DDU SIRD, Uttar Pradesh
5	Livelihood Projects/Micro Enterprises through SHGs	Arunachal Pradesh
6	Action Research Project on The Forgotten Category - Rural Artisans' Transformation into Rural Entrepreneurs	Dr. Y. Gangi Reddy, Dr. G. Rajani Kanth, SEDYAM
B	On – going studies	
1	Women and Rural Development : A Study of Women VDBs in Nagaland	SIRD, Nagaland
2	Major Livelihood Sources among Chenchus (PTG)- A Case Study of Mahaboob Nagar Dist. Andhra Pradesh	AMR- APARD Andhra Pradesh
3	Impact Assessment of MGNREGS on Livelihoods of Draught Prone Areas : A Case Study of Mahaboob Nagar Dist. of Andhra Pradesh	AMR- APARD Andhra Pradesh
4	ISGP Intervention in Gram Panchayats of Cooch Bihar	SIRD, West Bengal
5	Women Empowerment through Systematic Formation and Development of SHG-Action Research Proposal	SIRD, Madhya Pradesh
6	Action Research Proposal for Formation of Model Village	SIRD, Madhya Pradesh
7	Study on School Dropouts Causes and Probable solutions	SIRD, Madhya Pradesh
8	Impact of Primary Education Under SSA in Nowgon Block, Chhatarpur District Madhya Pradesh	SIRD, Madhya Pradesh
9	Status of Rural Non Farm Diversification in Chhattisgarh	SIRD, Chhattisgarh
10	Role of Gram Shabha in Controlling Corruption at Village Level	SIRD, Uttarakhand

Grant-in-aid Studies

NIRD & PR undertake research studies for various Ministries/Organisations/Agencies etc in view of the expertise available in the relevant research area concerned. These studies include evaluation, impact assessment, base-line survey studies etc., These studies are conducted at the

instance of various Ministries of Govt. of India, including Ministry of Rural Development, State Governments etc with the grants received from them. During the period under reference, as many as 16 research studies are taken up in addition to two on-going research studies. The details are provided as Table 5.

Table 5

Grant-in-aid Studies

S. No	Study Title	Team Members
1	Training Need Assessment (TNA) for Capacity Building of stakeholders involved in decentralized planning	Dr. K. Siva Subrahmanyam Dr. R. Chinnadurai Dr. R. Ramesh Dr. Pratyusna Patnaiak Dr. S. P. Ray Dr. S. K. Srivastava Dr. P. K. Nath Dr. N. Kalpalatha
2	Monitoring of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Dr. T. Vijay Kumar, CESD
3	Monitoring of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Andhra Pradesh	Dr. T. Vijay Kumar, CESD
4	Monitoring of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Chhattisgarh	Dr. T. Vijay Kumar, CESD
5	Monitoring of Mid-Day Meal scheme in Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Dr. T. Vijay Kumar, CESD
6	Monitoring of Mid-Day Meal scheme in Andhra Pradesh	Dr. T. Vijay Kumar, CESD
7	Monitoring of Mid-Day Meal scheme in Chhattisgarh	Dr. T. Vijay Kumar, CESD
8	Preparation of Model Gram Panchayat – Tribal sub plan	Dr. R. R. Prasad, CESD
9	Evaluation study of Four closed Water shed Projects under IWMP, DPAP and DPAP	Head (CWLR)
10	Evaluation of Socio-economic Conditions of Devadasis belonging to SCs in the State of AP, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Telengana	Dr R Chinnadurai, CPME
11	A Study of productivity of works completed during the years 2010-2014 and their sustainability for the community-Analysing through Traingulation in 4 states	Dr. V. Suresh Babu, Dr. G. Rajani Kanth, Dr. C. Dheeraja and others
12	Process Documentation of IPPE including the assessment of training and capacity building for IPPE	Dr. V. Suresh Babu, Dr. G. Rajani Kanth, Dr. C. Dheeraja and others

13	Short and Long term Impact of the Planning Process (IPPE) on selected variables – Type of work and plans, participation of SC/ST/Women, changes in the complaints data and capacity of the PRI in 7 states	Dr. V. Suresh Babu, Dr. G. Rajani Kanth, Dr. C. Dheeraja and others
14	Tracing the journey of NREGA and Non-NREGA Households – A 7 state prospective longitudinal (2 year) study with focus on income, wages, economic and health shocks, health and nutrition, decision making in the household, migration and education and employment of young in the household	Dr. V. Suresh Babu, Dr. G. Rajani Kanth, Dr. C. Dheeraja and others
15	Impact of MGNREGA on distress migration in the vulnerable communities-A cohort Mid-Term Repeated measures study in 4 states	Dr. V. Suresh Babu, Dr. G. Rajani Kanth, Dr. C. Dheeraja and others
16	Nutrition and education status of children between 4-7 years from women headed households under MGNREGA and women headed households not under MGNREGA: A comparative study	Dr. V. Suresh Babu, Dr. G. Rajani Kanth, Dr. C. Dheeraja and others
B	Ongoing studies	
1	Adoption of Low Performance Districts under MGNREGA in the States of Uttar Pradesh (Bundelkhand region), Assam, Karnataka (Hyderabad-Karnataka region) and Rajasthan	Dr. G. Rajani Kanth & Team CWEPA
2	Impact of MGNREGS on Agriculture, Poverty, Livelihoods and Development in Rajasthan	Dr. G. Rajani Kanth & Team CWEPA

New Initiatives

Among the new initiatives taken by the institute during the year, Swachha Bharat Mission and Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana are the two important activities taken up and ensured active participation of all.

Swachha Bharat Mission

In the context of Swachha Bharat Mission, NIRD & PR has taken initiatives to integrate activities related to the Mission in its training and research perspective. To begin with, Swachha Bharat Mission in NIRD & PR was flagged off by Director General in presence of staff members, students, participants of national and international training programmes. On October 2nd, 2014, Mission Pledge was administered by DG to all employees, students, participants of various training programmes. These were followed by

campus cleaning with the participation of all employees and by the children of NIRD & PR School located in the campus.

An orientation session focusing on importance, best practices and sharing experiences has been included in all the training programmes. In addition, a training programme was organized



on themes relating to Swachha Bharat and few more are planned to be conducted during year.

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

The institute has been envisaged to take up capacity building programmes on Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY), which is on the priority of ongoing rural development initiatives. Being National Resource organization for SAGY, NIRD & PR is fully involved in developing training materials and organizing orientation and skill development programmes for senior officials. In addition, as an apex institute for rural development and panchayati raj, the institute has to build the capacity and resources of State Institutes of Rural Development and Extension Training Centers. During the year, Video Conference on SAGY with the Heads of SIRDs and two orientation workshops for State Nodal Officers, Resource Persons and Trainers of SIRDs were organized.

Performance of NIRD- NERC

The North Eastern Regional Centre of National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj was set up at Guwahati in July 1983 to cater to the research and training needs of the entire North Eastern Region comprising the eight states of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. Accordingly, the Centre is conducting training programmes for the govt. and other development functionaries of the NE States on different aspects of rural development including MoRD flagship programmes. Further, the Centre is undertaking consultancy projects for the states besides its own research projects. The Centre's training performance in the current year in brief is as given below:

In the year 2014-15 (up to 31.12.2014), a total of 62 need based training programmes were conducted as on 10.12.2014. Of these programmes - 42 NIRD programmes and 12 sponsored programmes which include six

programmes with National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) and one programme with Ministry of Forests (GOI). The above programmes were attended by as many as 1600 participants from the NE states of which include 320 female and 1280 male participants covering Govt. officials (1058), ZP members (56) and the remaining 486 from Banks, NGOs, Training Institutions, Universities and others. The average participation was 26 per programme. An amount of Rs. 36,91,318.00 was the expenditure incurred on conducting the training programmes as on 30th November, 2014.

Establishment and Strengthening of State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) and Extension Training Centres (ETCs)

The Ministry supports the training activities of States for effective implementation of Rural Development programmes by providing financial support to State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) and Extension Training Centres (ETCs). The SIRDs and ETCs are State Government institutes for imparting training to Rural Development Functionaries, elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions and other stakeholders at the State and District and Block level respectively.

State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs)

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 State and District levels. At present, there are 28 SIRDs, one in each State. 100% Central assistance is being provided to the SIRDs for non-recurring expenditure while recurring expenditure is shared equally between the Central and State Governments. In the case of North-Eastern States and Sikkim, the recurring cost is shared in the ratio of 90:10 between Centre and States from 2010-2011 onwards. Under the head recurring expenditure, 100% funding support is provided for five core faculty members of the SIRDs. The funds under both recurring and non-recurring heads are directly released to SIRDs. From 2007-08, the Scheme has been merged with the new scheme called "Management Support to Rural Development Programmes and Strengthening of District Planning Process" as a Central Sector Scheme.

The courses conducted by the SIRDs include: MGNREGA, IWMP, NRLM, Planning and implementation of RD projects, Rural Credit, Computer Information Systems for RD, Training Skills and Methodology for ETCs, Courses for BDOs, Voluntary Organizations etc.

During the year, Colloquium of SIRDs was organized at NIRD & PR on 11.7.2014. Heads and Faculty members of 22 SIRDs and State Link Officers of NIRDPR have attended the Colloquium. The main Agenda for the deliberations included review of training performance, central sector scheme for strengthening of SIRDs and ETCs, training for MGNREGA, Capacity building for PRIs under RGPSA, revision of BNV Guidelines etc.

Colloquium of SIRDs was organized at NIRD & PR on 11.7.14

Extension Training Centres (ETCs)

The Extension Training Centres (ETCs) function under the State Governments SIRDs at Regional level to impart training to the rural development functionaries and elected

representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions at block and village levels. So far, 89 ETCs have been established and upgraded all over the country with central assistance. Consequent upon increase in the number of developmental functionaries and the need for providing training to elected members of Panchayati Raj institutions, 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. The ETCs also conduct courses for rural artisans, rural entrepreneurs, Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Gram Sevaks, Gram Sevikas, Secretaries of Panchayats and Co-operatives, grass-root level functionaries of all development departments etc., The SIRDs and ETCs have put together conducted 16253 programmes with 10,96,599 participants upto 31st December 2014.

Promotion of voluntary action through Bharat Nirman Volunteers (BNVs)

The Ministry of Rural Development has taken-up a Bharat Nirman Volunteers Initiative for enhancing the effectiveness of programme implementation through field level training of village based cadre of Bharat Nirman Volunteers. Every Bharat Nirman Volunteer is attached with a maximum of 40 village households for facilitating delivery of public services under various government programmes to eligible rural households. The volunteers would also help in the organization of Gram Sabhas and preparation of Village Development Plan. They work on voluntary basis without any expectation of remuneration. Currently the initiative is being taken up in 27 States, 299 Districts and 2060 Blocks and 23127 Panchayats. A total number of 3.32 lakh Bharat Nirman Volunteers has been enrolled so far. The states have been addressed to scale up the initiative and impart training to BNVs with financial assistance from the Ministry of Rural Development.

Chapter 18

Information, Education and Communication

The Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Division in the Ministry is responsible for planning and executing IEC activities to create and sustain awareness about the programmes of the Ministry primarily amongst the target groups in rural areas. Realizing the importance of Information, Education and Communication (IEC), the Ministry has been progressively strengthening its IEC activities to disseminate information through most of the available modes of communication across all media platforms.

For meeting expenditure on IEC activities, the IEC Division utilizes budgetary allocations provided under Communication Cell in Department of Rural Development. In addition, the allocations provided for IEC activities under Rural Housing, MGNREGA, NSAP and NRLM are pooled together and utilized by the IEC Division for undertaking IEC activities in respect of all the programmes of Department in a holistic manner.

IEC activities have been steadily scaled up in recent years. IEC activities presently undertaken by the Department of Rural Development are detailed below:

1. Intensive campaign to create awareness about Rural Development Programme is undertaken over Radio and Television. The objective is to disseminate information among the target groups regarding their entitlements and the processes under different schemes of the Ministry. Presently AIR and Doordarshan platforms are mostly used for the purpose, however in view of the increasing rural penetration of Cable & Satellite Channels, FM channels and Digital Cinemas these are also being used in addition to AIR & DD.
2. Dissemination of information on various schemes of the Ministry is also done through publication of different type of printed materials like guidelines, manuals, booklets, FAQs, Pocket books, Gram Vikas and Annual Report etc. These are brought out in Hindi, English and other regional languages for distribution upto Gram Panchayat Level.
3. At regular intervals, press advertisements on various themes/new initiatives relating to Rural Development are issued on all India basis in Hindi, English and regional language newspapers. In order to sensitize media persons about issues and factors relating to Rural Development, through PIB, the IEC Division of the Ministry also organizes Press Conferences/Media Workshops etc. at regular intervals at the regional and national levels and also facilitates visit of selected journalists to rural areas to ensure coverage of Rural Development Programmes in the media in proper perspective
4. The Ministry is also bringing out a monthly Magazine ‘Kurukshetra’ in Hindi and English, which carries well researched, informative and in-depth articles on various subjects by eminent writers on rural development and rural technologies.
5. To supplement the intervention through Radio, Television and Print Media and to intensify information dissemination at local level various outdoor publicity modes

like hoardings, 139 Railway Enquiry(a voice interactive telephone service), Announcement system on Bus Stations, Messages printed on Railway Reservation Tickets, display of banners, wall paintings, signage, contact programmes, folk theatre etc. are used with messages of rural development programmes.

6. Use of social media like face book (www.facebook.com/Indiaruraldev) and e-book on the website of the ministry is also an important medium of dissemination of information on the activities of the Ministry.

In addition to continuing these activities there is a need to scale up the Information Education and Communication (IEC) activities in the Twelfth Five Year Plan to bridge the new challenge of rich & poor divide, gender discrimination, urban-rural gap etc. This would ensure developing a participatory model, which is the corner stone for success of any development planning. The proper implementation of new initiatives/schemes and fulfillment of targets under MGNREGA, DDU-GKY, SAGY and

Rururban Mission depend largely on intensive area specific publicity campaigns. There is need to involve States/DRDAs/SIRDs and they should act as partners of Ministry of Rural Development in carrying out various IEC activities.

However, as some programmes of this Ministry are demand driven and seeing the higher rates of broadcast and telecast fees as well as advertisements and other outdoor mode of publicity, print publicity materials and also in view of the proposal to scale up IEC activities, it is proposed that in next financial year i.e. 2015-16 and also the subsequent years of 12 plan period, higher allocation of funds may be needed by IEC Division. To meet the requirement, funds to the tune of Rs.150 crores have been requested for 2015-16 and also for each of the subsequent years of 12th Plan period (2012-17) to undertake IEC activities under Communication Head.

Twelfth Plan 2012-17& Annual Plan 2015-16

Ministry of Rural Development Major Head
2515

Department of Rural Development Sub-Head
00.800-Others

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the scheme	12th Plan(2012-17) Approved Outlay	Annual Plan (2013-14) Approved Outlay
Communication Cell	1215.00*	58.80*

*Total approved outlay under the Head Management Support to RD Schemes and strengthening of district planning process. Further allocation to IEC is made by Budget & Accounts Section

Note: Expenditure under IEC activities is carried out from the funds available under Communication Cell and the funds available under the IEC heads of other rural development schemes of the Ministry for dissemination of information on these programmes amongst the target groups. During the current financial year

i.e. 2014-15, IEC Division allocated funds to the tune of Rs. 58.80 crores (Rs. 34.50 crores under Communication Cell and Rs. 24.30 crores as pooled up amount under the IEC Head of Accounts of following four schemes i.e. IAY, NRLM, MGNREGA and NSAP.

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. The Library has a fine collection of almost 30,957 books. During the year December, 2014, Library has enriched its collection of books by more than 199 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 in terms with Official Language policy. The main subjects covered are Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Water Resources, Land Reforms, History, Economics, Politics, Education, Art, Culture and General reading books. The library also provides good Hindi and English magazines for member readers in the Department.

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 facilitate and promote delivery of documents manually or mechanically
- To develop specialized bibliographic database of books, and non-book materials
- To possess and maintain electronic and mechanical equipment for speedy communication of information and delivery of electronic mail
- To coordinate with other government libraries for exchange of information and documents

A computer database system provides access to all material available in the Library. The Library also offers spacious, comfortable study facilities to the readers.

Chapter 19

Official Language

The Hindi Division of the Department of Rural Development has the nodal responsibility for effective implementation of the Official Language Policy of the Government of India, the Official Language Act and Rules made thereunder. The work related to implementation of Official Language policy and translation of important documents of the department has been performed by the Hindi Section. Since the post of Joint Director (OL) in the Department is vacant the work of Hindi Section is being supervised by Under Secretary (OL) who is assisted by three Assistant Directors, three Senior Translators, two Junior Translators and one Assistant. Presently, one post of Joint Director (OL), one post of Senior Translator and one post of Junior Translator are lying vacant. Concerted efforts have been made at all levels to increase the progressive use of Hindi in the Department as well as its attached/subordinate offices/autonomous bodies during the period under report. All the provisions/sections including section 3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963 which is the main regulatory Act guiding Official Language Policy of the Government of India, were fully complied with.

To enable the employees to overcome their hesitation in doing work in Hindi and to impart the practical knowledge to them about the Official Language Policy and related subjects, Hindi Workshops are organized from time to time. During the year under review, four Hindi Workshops were organized in which Section Officers, Assistants, UDCs and LDCs of the

Ministry were educated about filling up Quarterly Progress report relating to progressive use of Hindi and other subjects and working knowledge of Computer for Hindi.

‘The Hindi Noting and Drafting Scheme’ prescribed by the nodal Ministry – Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Official Language, was implemented in the Department to promote writing notes/drafts in Hindi. The Officers/employees participated in the scheme enthusiastically and successful officials were awarded cash prizes. The ‘Hindi Pakhwada’ was also organized in the Ministry from 1st September to 14th September, 2014 in which, eleven Hindi competitions were organized. On the occasion of the closing ceremony of the ‘Hindi Pakhwada’ on 13th October, 2014 cash prizes and certificates were awarded to the winners by the Secretary (Rural Development).

At the executive level, a Departmental Official Language Implementation Committee exists for the implementation of Official Language policy under the Chairmanship of a Joint Secretary comprising the officers of the level of Under Secretary/Section Officers as the members. The Committee meets in every quarter to review the position regarding implementation of Official Language policy and action is taken to overcome shortcomings and to increase progressive use of Hindi in official work.

The procedure of reconstitution an Advisory Committee on Hindi under the Chairmanship of the Hon’ble Minister of Rural Development to

give suggestions on the progress of Hindi in the Department is in progress.

In addition, Sections/Divisions as well as attached/Subordinate offices Autonomous bodies of the Department are inspected by Assistant Directors (OL) from time to time and corrective

measures are suggested. During the year 2014-15, 10 sections of the Department and one Subordinate Office, NRRDA, Delhi of the Ministry were inspected. These inspections have inculcated a spirit of awareness among the employees to do more work in Hindi.

Chapter 20

International Co-operation

The development of India's vast human resource potential is the essence of the social development sector strategy being followed in the country. The era of rapid globalization of the world economy has added new dimensions to the concept of poverty and as a result, countries are facing new challenges. International co-operation 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, being one of the most significant Ministries, 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 third world 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 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 30 members from Africa and Asia. India is a key founder member and contributed significantly in the conceptualization and



Meeting of a delegation from the Ministry of Finance, Department of National Budget, Royal Govt. of Bhutan on Gender Responsive Planning & Budgeting under the chairmanship of Special Secretary (RD) in "Unnati", Krishi Bhawan.

formation of AARDO. India has been playing pivotal role in promoting South-South Cooperation among the member countries through exchange of knowledge, experience and expertise in the areas of rural development and allied activities in the present global scenario. 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.

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.

During the year, the Ministry of Rural Development, under additional contribution for capacity building programmes of the member countries of AARDO, has sponsored five (5) fully funded training programmes at the Institutions under Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), IIM, Lucknow & CIAE, Bhopal. One workshop-cum-training programme was conducted at NIRD, Hyderabad. One (01) candidate from AARDO member country is undergoing fully funded one year Post Graduate



Meeting of Ethiopian Delegation with Joint Secretary (IC) Ministry of Rural Development in Conference Room, "Unnati", Ministry of Rural Development, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi

Diploma in Rural Development Management (PGDRDM) course at NIRD. Further, five (5) fully funded training programmes are proposed to be conducted at the Institutions under ICAR and IIM, Lucknow by March, 2015.

Study visits programme on specific request from the member countries to study the achievements of India in the field of agriculture and rural development under bilateral/ multilateral format is also organized. On the request of AARDO, the Ministry had arranged Study Visit Programme of senior Officials of the Republic of Mauritius to India on "Disaster Risk Reduction and Management" w.e.f 07-17 Sept. 2014.

(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.

India is one of the key founder members of CIRDAP. The Government of India recognises the multilateral approach in International relations and the need for the inter-country, inter & intra-regional cooperation to find solutions to common problems. 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, Hyderabad for skill development and capacity building of CMCs.

In order to strengthen and foster the developmental efforts in the member countries and help them to tackle their developmental challenges with higher degree of competence and professionalism, India has set up a fully funded ICT Centre at CIRDAP, Headquarters, Dhaka which has become fully functional. India has also decided to expand its base by setting up Virtual Learning Centre (VLC) and Centre on Geo-informatics Application in Rural Development (CGARD) for e-learning and real time interactive sessions, video conferencing, distance learning, to connect CMC linked institutions, e-library, e-office, cloud mapping etc.

(2) Bilateral Co-operation:

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Co-operation in the field of Rural Development:

During the recent past, India had signed five (5) MoUs with Afghanistan, Malawi, Lesotho, Burundi and Mozambique on Co-operation in the field of Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation and to encourage, develop and strengthen technical co-operation in this field.

(3) India Africa-Forum Summit-II (IAFS-II):

Under India-Africa Forum Summit-II (IAFS-II), the Ministry of External Affairs has approved



Indonesian Social Security Board met Mrs. Aparajita Sarangi, Joint Secretary (MGNREGA) to discuss various issues related to MGNREGA in Unnati, Krishii Bhawan

following proposals of Department of Rural Development with an estimated budget of Rs. 314.6 crore for implementation during 2011-2014 through National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad:

Project Proposals:

1. Setting up of five (5) Rural Technology Parks (RTPs) in African Countries.
2. Setting up of five (5) Centres on Geo-

Informatics Applications in Rural Development (CGARD) in African Countries.

Training /Courses for African countries:

1. 150 training slots on “Promotion of Rural Micro Enterprises”.
2. 150 training slots on “Management of Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Projects”.
3. 150 training slots on “Designing Participatory Strategies and Developing Skills on Participatory Poverty Reduction Measures”.
4. 150 training slots on ‘Management of Watershed for Sustainable Livelihood Projects’.

The delegation of NIRD headed by DG, NIRD had visited Zimbabwe, Malawi and South Sudan for assessing and identifying the places and infrastructure availability for establishing the RTP in these countries. Detailed Project Reports of Malawi and Zimbabwe were submitted to the Ministry of External Affairs in consultation with the stakeholders. NIRD has also proposed to visit Madagascar and Niger for setting up of Centre on Geo-informatics Application on Rural Development (CGARD).

The global tender for the establishment of Virtual Learning Centre (VLC) and Centre for Geo-Applications in Rural Development (C-GARD) at the CIRDAP Hq., Dhaka, Bangladesh is under process.

(4) Visit of Foreign Delegations:

From April, 2014 to December, 2014, the following foreign dignitaries visited this Ministry:-

- (i) The Secretary General, AARDO met Secretary (RD) to discuss Rural Development Issues on 12th August, 2014 at 3:30 PM in the Chamber of Secretary (RD).

- (ii) Courtesy Meeting of Senior Officials of the Republic of Mauritius with Joint Secretary (IC) to discuss on “Disaster Risk Reduction and Management” on 9th September 2014 at 10:30 AM in the Chamber of JS (IC), Ministry of Rural Development, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.
- (iii) Meeting of Ethiopian Delegation with Joint Secretary (IC) Ministry of Rural Development on 10th October, 2014 at 10-12 noon in Conference Room, “Unnati”, Ministry of Rural Development, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.
- (iv) A meeting chaired by AS (RL) with the Afghan Delegation comprising of civil society and government representatives on Gender Responsive Budgeting in Rural Development programmes on 28th October, 2014 at 3.00 PM in “Unnati”, Krishi Bhawan.
- (v) Indonesian Social Security Board met Mrs. Aparajita Sarangi, Joint Secretary (MGNREGA) to discuss various issues related to MGNREGA, on 12th November, 2014 (Wednesday) at 10:30 am to 12:00 noon.
- (vi) Mr. J.M. Salazar- Xirinachs, Assistant Director General for Policy, ILO met Secretary (RD) on 28th November, 2014 at 16:00 hrs in the Chamber of Secretary (RD).
- (vii) Meeting of a delegation from the Ministry of Finance, Department of National Budget, Royal Govt. of Bhutan on Gender Responsive Planning & Budgeting under the chairmanship of Special Secretary (RD) on 11th December, 2014 at 9.30 AM in “Unnati”, Krishi Bhawan.

Chapter 21

Implementing E-Governance

E-Government and E-Governance are integral strategies of MoRD to increase its productivity, improve the quality and efficacy of its programs, promote transparency and accountability and enhance access to information. The IT strategies of the department focus on the rural citizens as central to its implementation plan while working with flagship programs to achieve its service orientation.

Current Status of Information Technology Portfolio

The Ministry with the support of NIC has designed, developed and deployed various solutions for its flagship programs: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Program (MGNREGA), the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), the National Social Assistance Program (NSAP), the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). A snapshot of the IT solutions that support the implementation, monitoring and accountability of these programs is detailed in the table below:

Key Details	MCNREGA	PMGSY	IAY	NSAP	NRLM
Software Solution Deployed	NREGASoft	OMMAS	AwaasSoft	NSAP-MIS	NRLM-MIS
Key Features	Web-based Local language enabled End to End Work flow enabled ERP cum MIS	Web-based Monitoring Tool	Local language enabled web based transaction based solution and MIS	Web-enabled transaction based implementation cum MIS software for 3 key pension schemes : IGNOAPS, IGWPS, IGNPDPS	Web-enabled for all NRLP and NRLM locations.
Key Modules	Worker Management Labor Budget Funds Flow Works Management, HR management Grievance Management Social audit Public Data Portal Convergence	Funds Release and Utilization. Work Progress Status Quality of Works Executed.	Beneficiary Management IAY sanction Housing Progress supported by photographs Funds release and utilization Monitoring Data visualization	Beneficiary Registration and Management, Sanction of new Cases Transfer of Cases Periodic Verification of Pensioners Funds Flow Pension Disbursement and Reports	SHG registration Core Staff Registration across states, districts, Blocks of the country Data porting from states
Innovations	Electronics Funds Management Module for exp enditure tracking and real time funds management. Involving institutions and DFID, the department has launched the Public Data Portal as part of Govt. of India initiative for Open Govt. that ensures transparency and accountability. Data visualization and time trend analysis feature has also been enabled.	Mobile based solution for real time geo-tagged time stamped site photographs that supports monitoring and quality checks. e-tendering system that provides complete transparency. e-payment system integrated with core banking solution that obviates the need for cheque based payments and provides complete electronic train of payments.	Customization of solution to enable management of state specific programs and convergence with other schemes of Government of India	Linkage with Public Funds Management solution for funds flow tracking and payment tracking through integration with over 47,000 branches of over 80 banks and 64,193 Post Offices. Pilot implementation for solution customization to accommodate state schemes. Facilitation for Aadhar based Direct Benefit Transfer.	Data porting from discrete sources and structures accomplished.
Implementation status	States: 34 Districts: 648 Blocks: 6,606 No. of Panchayats: 2,48,058 Households Registered: 13,21 Cr. Workers Registered : 28.53 Crore Job card issued : 13 Crore Master rolls since inception: 18.95 Cr. Works started since inception: 2.47 Cr. Completed works since inception: 1.60 Cr.	No. of road works cleared : 140,133 New connectivity: 101,664 Upgradation: 38,469 Completed road works: 105,815 Completed length (Kms): 403244.07 Road works in progress: 34,318	Approx. 1.12 Cr. registered beneficiaries Approx. sanctioned 0.9 Cr. over the last two years.	About 2.08 Crore beneficiary data of Old age, disability and widows scheme are digitized on NSAP-MIS 18.15 Aadhar seeded in NSAP-MIS Verification of Aadhar from UIDAI based on demographic search. Direct Benefit Transfer(DBT) started in Lakshadweep UT using NSAP-MIS where pension are being transferred in beneficiary bank a/c since 1st July 2013 States using MIS Pension Pay Order: Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Odisha, Rajasthan & Tripura.	26 lakh SHGs data ported. 3.06 Cr. beneficiaries. 30,000 Cr. staff involved in the ground level implementation. SHG level report card for every month is under pilot stage in 10 states

New Initiatives:	- For transparency, special initiative of Public Data Portal and Dash board with graphical representation have been made available on http://nrega.nic.in website, where anyone can get the information pertaining to MGNREGA implementation. - Since FY 2012-13, Electronic Fund Management System (eFMS) has also been introduced under the scheme. MORD has also started working for Aadhar Based Payment. These all initiatives have been intended to get the timely credit of wages directly to worker's account. - The mobile interface for NREGASoft has been developed to work in offline mode covering Work demand, Work allocation, MB measurement with work site photo, Muster Roll Attendance, IPPE Work planning and Aadhar Seeding modules. It also geo-tag the location of data entry at the time of taking attendance and Measurement book photographs, to ensure the data entry is done on the site only. The application is ready and is expected to be launched in the mid of January 2015.	- Mobile phone based application software integrated with OMMAS has been developed which can capture the inspection details along with geo-tagged photographs which could be uploaded in OMMAS immediately after completing the inspections, from the site of inspection itself. - Ministry of Rural Development had decided for e-tendering of all PMGSY works w.e.f. April, 2009 and presently 21 states are procuring the works under PMGSY through e-tendering.	- Mobile Application Prototype developed - SMS based pull, push and alert service to the beneficiary as well as implementing official at each transaction - Five state rural housing schemes added - Convergence with MGNREGA - Convergence with Samagra Samajik Suraksha Mission of Madhya Pradesh - Website redesigned for optimization and user-friendliness - Prototype module for SECC mapping developed and demonstrated - Prototype module for Admin/public dashboard developed and demonstrated.	On initiative of Prime Minister Office (PMO) to ensure Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) of pensions to the pensioners' bank accounts in 121 DBT districts NSAP-MIS integrated with Central Plan Scheme Monitoring System (CPSMS) so that pension may directly be sent in the pensioners account directly based on Aadhar Payment bridge (APB)/NEFT/RTGS	- Offline solution for the places where connectivity is an issue was also provided. - Mobile based solution for SHG report card data capturing also being developed which will help on capturing the data at the SHG meeting itself.	www.nsap.nic.in	www.iaay.nic.in	www.pmgys.nic.in	www.nrega.nic.in	Website
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All of the above programs are designed to serve diverse and multiple stakeholders across the length and breadth of the country covering an administrative jurisdiction spanning 35 states and UTs, over 500 districts, over 6000 Blocks and 6 lakh panchayats covering including the : policy makers, program managers, implementing staff, citizens, beneficiaries, civil society, RTI, social audit, researchers and academicians.

They also are designed to provide:

- *G2G services*
- *G2C services and*
- *G2B services*

In addition to the above solutions, the IT initiatives of the Ministry also include:

Internet Portal of MoRD



The Ministry has established a single web access point for around 100 websites of rural domain through its internet portal www.rural.nic.in. The portal serves as a one-stop shop for information on all programs of the Ministry, including information on program guidelines, program performance and programmatic information for key stakeholders.

Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC)

The Ministry in partnership with the states and NIC has undertaken the task of building socio-economic data if every household in the country through a nation wide socio economic caste census that was initiated in 2011. This was a pioneering digital census which has led to a database over 24.16 Crore households.

The SECC database would provide valuable analytical information on reach, outcome and impact of programs on poverty and livelihoods of rural citizens.

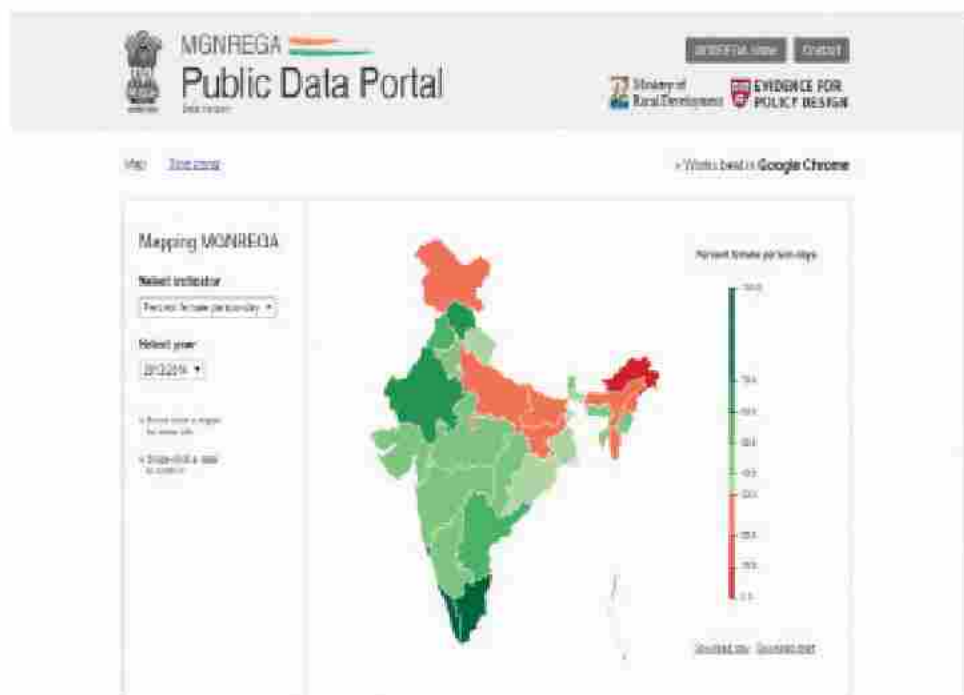
ICT systems for Office Automation

The Ministry has used IT for effective management and monitoring of its day to day operation through implementation of File Tracking System, Meetings Management Modules, and Vigilance Monitoring System.

Training Information Access

For strengthening the training on Rural Development programs by various training institutions viz. NIRD, SIRDs and ETCs, a portal <http://ruraldiksha.nic.in> has been developed. The portal provides details of workshop/conference and colloquia held on rural Development Schemes. SMS service facility, Discussion Forum for registered stakeholders, success stories of motivation videos.

Future Plans – Opportunities for Continued Improvement



Improve Monitoring:

Use GIS / GPS based information systems coupled with mobile technologies to track asset creation and quality of assets under MGNREGA, and IAY

Improve Transparency and Accountability in Public Service Delivery:

Use smart card and bio metric based payment system coupled electronics funds management system across all programs in an organic manner

Improve Productivity and Efficiency:

Through enhanced modules for NRLM, customized features for state schemes for NSAP and IAY Use GIS based information systems coupled with mobile technologies to track asset creation and quality of assets under MGNREGA, and IAY.

Improve Targeting, Delivery



and Effectiveness:

Through Linkage of SECC with Aadhaar for uniquely identifying every individual and household with demographic attributes.

Improve Performance Monitoring through building of Citizen Repository that would provide a 360 degree view of reach of MoRD programs and impact on citizens' lives through integration of programs with SECC/ NPR.

Improve internal office management through implementation of E – office

In Conclusion

The Ministry would provide leadership and resources to ensure that IT is woven as a strategic tool for implementation of its mandate through its key programs. 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 leadership and support for:

- Improved service levels to citizens
- Better access to information
- Leverage of developments in IT technologies in the form of cloud computing , mobile technologies
- 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 22

Monitoring and Evaluation

The Ministry of Rural Development places special emphasis on monitoring and evaluation of its programmes being implemented in rural areas all over the country. Effective monitoring of the programmes is considered very important for efficient delivery at the grass root level particularly in view of the substantial step up in the allocation of funds for rural development programmes. In order to ensure this, the Ministry has evolved a comprehensive multi-level and multi-tool system of Monitoring and Evaluation for the implementation of its programmes. Appropriate objectively verifiable performance indicators have been developed for each of the specific programmes, for effective monitoring at the District, Block, Gram Panchayat and Village levels so that alarm signals can be captured well in advance for mid-course corrections.

The important instruments of monitoring and evaluation mechanism are briefly outlined as under:

Review by Union Ministers

The Minister of Rural Development and the Ministers of State for Rural Development visit

States/UTs to review the performance of various Rural Development programmes with the Chief Ministers, Ministers and officials of the State Government concerned. Such review meetings provide valuable inputs on the implementation of the programmes. The need for ensuring better utilization of funds and delivery

of benefits to the target groups is emphasized in these review meetings.

On-Line Reporting through MIS

The Government of India has emphasized the need on e-governance in all possible areas to streamline the reporting system. Earlier Monthly Progress Reports (MPRs) containing financial and physical achievements were submitted by States/ DRDAs/ Zila Panchayats on-line. Now with the installation of Management Information System (MIS) of each programmes, besides financial and physical achievements, many more process related parameters of the programmes are captured. In general, this process related parameters are captured at geographically disaggregate level viz., household, beneficiary, village/Gram Panchayat, block and district.

Utilization Certificates/Audit Reports

The procedure adopted for release of funds to the States under various programmes stipulates that the State Governments should furnish Utilization Certificates to the effect that the funds have been utilized for the purpose for which these were sanctioned and no diversion has been made. The auditing of accounts and reports thereon are a pre-condition for the release of the second and the subsequent installments. State Governments have been advised to ensure the authenticity of Utilization Certificates. The States/UTs have also been advised to furnish utilization certificates for each of the funds released to them under the rural

development programmes, even if the expenditure during the financial year is zero.

Performance Review Committee

In pursuance of the suggestions made by the Planning Commission, the Ministry has constituted the Performance Review Committee (PRC) under the chairmanship of Secretary (RD). The PRC has representation of State Secretaries, in-charge of rural development, Panchayati Raj Department, Social Welfare Department. The others representatives of the PRC are from the Planning Commission and Central Ministries/ Departments of Ministry of Finance, Statistics & Programme Implementation and Environment & Forests. During the year 2014-15, the meeting of the PRC of all the States/UTs was held on 5th-6th June, 2014, 18th-19th September, 2014 and 13th-14th January, 2015 in New Delhi. The Committee reviewed the performance of various programmes being implemented in States/UTs, and appropriate recommendations were made for corrective action, wherever found necessary. The State Governments were also advised to adopt five pronged strategy comprising of (i) creation of awareness generation of rural development programmes, (ii) people's participation (iii) transparency, (iv) accountability and (v) vigilance and monitoring to improve the quality and pace of implementation of the programmes.

Concurrent Evaluation/Impact Assessment

The Ministry of Rural Development undertakes Concurrent Evaluation/Impact assessment studies from time to time, through reputed and independent Research Institutions/ Organizations. The main objectives of

these Evaluation Studies are to evaluate the performance of the Schemes at the grass root level, and to assess the impact of the programmes including identifying the problems in course of implementation so as to make mid-course corrections, wherever necessary. During 2014-15, the evaluation study of MGNREGA has launched and the concurrent evaluation and impact assessment of IAY has been initiated.

Web Based Monitoring

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

A web enabled MIS (NREGASoft) has been hosted at <http://www.nrega.nic.in>. NREGASoft allows recording of all transaction details and available in public domain to be equally accessed by all. Aadhaar based payments are also being done through NREGASoft. All critical parameters, viz., (a) workers' entitlement data and documents such as registration, job cards, muster rolls, (b) work selection and execution data including, shelf of approved and sanctioned works, work estimates, works under execution, measurement, (c) employment demanded and provided and (d) financial indicators such as funds available, funds released, and the disaggregated structure of fund utilizations to assess the amount paid as wages, materials and administrative expenses are monitored in public domain. These enable transparency and accountability at all level of implementation.

Pradhan Manti Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

A modern Management and Monitoring System called On-line Management, Monitoring

and Accounting System (OMMAS) have been set up for the PMGSY (<http://www.omms.nic>). Monitoring modules include Connectivity Status, Procurement Status, Physical and financial progress, Account and Quality monitoring. The main Application Software Modules are (i) Rural Road Plan & Core Network, (ii) Proposals, (iii) Tendering & Contracting, (iv) Execution, (v) Quality Monitoring, (vi) and (vi) Payments & Funds Flow (works accounts). The Payment and Fund Flow module is now being operationalised. A feedback module has also been added to receive the complaints/suggestions online. A Central Website has been developed by the Rural Connectivity Division of NIC containing details of the PMGSY Scheme, Guidelines, Agencies involved role and responsibilities, progress, *etc.* and can be accessed at

National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) www.pmgys.nic.in.

NRLM MIS comprises Monthly Progress Report (Progress on critical parameters), profiles of all SHGs, directory of the mission staff at all level. Analytical reports are also available to facilitate monitoring of NRLM. Besides, Aajeevika Skill Development Management System (ASDMS) is designed to provide ERP based IT platform for workflow management, *etc.*

Indira Aawas Yojana (IAY)

A web based Management Information for IAY has been installed to enable work flow based transaction level MIS to facilitate e-governance in the system. AwaasSoft provides information regarding targets and status of release of funds to each beneficiary along with house constructed. The objectives of AwaasSoft are to ensure auto

submission of work process, transparency, exchange of information among the stake holders and empowering people. Information capturing beneficiary data like location details, personal details, site details, sanction and completion details, fund release details, convergence details, *etc.* are monitoring parameters.

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

The web-based monitoring is done through <http://nsap.nic.in/>. Monthly Progress Reports, Data Gap Report, Beneficiary Search, Beneficiary Abstract, UID Verification, Sanction Abstract, Beneficiaries Linked to PDA, Monthly Fund Transfer Report, State DBT Report, Disbursement Abstract, UID Linked and Unlinked and State Abstract are available in this monitoring system.

Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (VMCs)

Vigilance Monitoring Committees were set up at district and State levels in the year 2002, to function as an important instrument for effective monitoring of implementation of the programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development with a crucial role for the Members of Parliament and elected representatives of people in State Legislatures and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in reviewing the implementation of the programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. The VMC at district level is required to monitor the programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Ministry of Panchayati Raj and RGGVY of Ministry of Power also.

The Chairman of the State level V&MC is the Minister of Rural Development of the State and Secretary-in-charge of Rural Development

programmes is the Member Secretary. The members of the Committee include at least 4 MPs of Lok Sabha & 1 MP of Rajya Sabha, 5 MLAs, representatives of SC/ST/Women, 4 Non-officials, 2 NGOs and officials, Chief Post Master General of the postal circle. The Chairman of the District level V&MC would be a Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) elected from the district and the District Collector/District Magistrate would be the Member Secretary. The other members include all MPs (Lok Sabha) from the district, One Rajya Sabha MP representing the State and exercise option to be associated with district level committee, all members of the State Legislative Assembly elected from the district, chairperson of the Zila Panchayat, all chairpersons of the Panchayat Samities, Chief Executive Officer of the Zila Panchayat, Project Director, DRDA, one member from a reputed NGO in the district to be nominated by the chairman, one professional from the field of Social Science to be nominated by the District Collector, one representative each of SC/ST & women to be nominated by the chairman in consultation with other MPs in the Committee.

After the constitution of 16th Lok Sabha, the Ministry of Rural Development has issued revised guidelines on 8th August, 2014 for reconstituting State and District level VMCs and nominated Chairman/Co-Chairman for district level VMCs. The order regarding Members of Parliament nominated as members for State level VMCs was also issued on 19th September, 2014.

The VMC guidelines have been revised keeping in view recommendations contained in the 46th Report and 51st Report of the Standing Committee on “Working of Vigilance & Monitoring Committees in States/UTs”.

The main features of revision of the

guidelines and other related instructions include the following:

- Member Secretary is personally responsible for convening the Meetings at stipulated interval;
- ₹2,00,000/- per Meeting for State VMC and ₹100,000/- per Meeting for district VMC is reimbursable from the Ministry;
- Lead Bank Officer of the district and Senior Superintendent / Superintendent of the Postal Department in the district are made Member of the district level VMC;
- Chief Postmaster General of the Postal Circle (s) in the State is a Member of the State level VMC. State Level Bankers Committee Coordinator is a special invitee to State VMC Meetings;
- The VMCs at district level are also to review the programmes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Ministry of Panchayati raj and RGGVY of Ministry of Power also;
- District level VMCs are to review the disbursement/utilization of funds and physical progress under each scheme;
- Non Officials are not expected to undertake field inspection in their individual capacity. The Committee or a Sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of the Member of Parliament may undertake field visits/inspections of works taken up under various schemes of the Ministry;
- Non-Officials are not authorized to use the State Emblem in their stationery.
- Guidelines for nomination of Non-Official Members and representatives of NGOs to

the State level VMCs with a view to make it more transparent and to ensure quality of such members.

- Procedure has been prescribed to ensure better coordination with the State Governments and the nodal Ministries as the scope of district level VMCs has expanded;
- Time lines have been prescribed for issue of meeting notice, agenda note & proceedings of VMC meetings and for follow up action on recommendations of the VMCs so that the VMCs could monitor the programmes effectively.

The Ministry has been vigorously pursuing with the State Governments and district administrations to convene Meetings as per guidelines particularly in view of the responsibility of the Member Secretary to convene the Meetings. Chairman and co-chairman of new State level and District level VMCs committee have already been nominated. Selection of other members of the committees is under process. The number of Meetings of State level and district level VMCs reported to the Ministry is at **Annexure-XXXIV & XXXV**.

National Level Monitors

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. The scheme was first revamped in the year 2011 and revised guidelines issued. In the revamped scheme, Defence Service Officers retired at least at the level of Colonel; Civil Service/Public Sector Undertaking Officers retired at least at the level of Deputy Secretary to

the Government of India ; and Non-Governmental Institutions having experience in social sector and credibility were empanelled as NLMs.

2. In order to improve the empanelment procedure and appraisal of performance of NLMs, the scheme was again 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. Following decisions are taken in the revised guidelines:

1. Only Institutional NLMs having minimum 5 years experience and handled minimum two RD projects will be eligible for empanelment.
2. Assessment of the NLM report will also be done an Assessment committee comprising Officers of the Ministry and one or two representatives of NGOs or academia.
3. Credentials of new NLMs selected through the selection committee will be checked up with the concerned State government /CAPART before empanelment. Only Institutional NLMs are to be empanelled.
4. District-wise regular monitoring report will be now concise with an executive summary.
5. Collating of all actionable points contained in the NLM reports for each State will be done.
3. The NLMs will be 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. Regular workshops are organized every year, at regional levels, for experience sharing with State Govt.

- (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.

- (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.

- 4 The number of visits made by the NLMs for Regular Monitoring, Special Monitoring and conducting enquiry on receipt of complaints during the year 2003-04 to 2014-15 are given below:

Year	Regular Monitoring	Special Monitoring	Enquiry
2003-04	140	0	0
2004-05	139	0	25
2005-06	588	0	56
2006-07	227	216	62
2007-08	387	110	51
2008-09	225	398	95
2009-10	251	286	54
2010-11	484	0	105
2011-12	0	0	69
2012-13	591	0	26
2013-14	582	26	13
2014-15 (upto 31 st Dec.,2014)	265	0	02

Area Officers Scheme

Ministry of Rural Development introduced an Area Officers Scheme w.e.f. 1.1.1994 as an important monitoring mechanism for implementation of major programmes of the Ministry. The scheme was framed with a clear objective of directly monitoring the programmes of the Ministry with special reference to quality of assets created, adherence to implementation schedule, flow of funds, proper utilization of funds and achievements of physical and financial targets etc. through field visits. The visit of the Area Officer is not intended to be for fault finding. The visits would facilitate improvements in the efficiency and efficacy of implementation of the programmes of the Ministry, through close hand-holding with the stake holders.

The Area Officers Scheme has been modified in the year 2014 and under the revised scheme, the Principal Area Officers (PAO)/Area Officers (AO) have the following functional responsibilities:

- (i) PAOs to facilitate the visit of the team of Officers to the field by speaking and writing to the States concerned.
- (ii) After Additional Secretary (RD) finalises the team for each quarter with a meeting of all PAOs, the Joint Secretaries of the Programme Divisions will have pre-interaction with the teams on the generic issues and the State specific issues. Also they will sensitize the teams on the programmes and discuss on the expectations from the visit.
- (iii) PAOs actively participate in formation of teams and allocation of States among the teams. Also they will ensure that the team members are allowed to travel on the predetermined dates.
- (iv) The teams of Officers will also discuss with the Collector the functioning of VMCs in the district during their visit. If meetings

are not held regularly, reasons are to be ascertained.

- (v) Reports of the NLMs who have visited the district during the year may also be used both at district and State levels.
- (vi) During the visit, the team should meet the beneficiaries and people's representatives (including PRIs) and interact with them to get feedback about the quality and other aspects of the programmes;
- (vii) After the field visit, the team will have post-interaction with the Secretary/Commissioner (RD) of the State on the issues noticed. Also the PAO for the State will join the team during the post interaction session.
- (viii) Each team after the visit within one fortnight need to submit Tour Reports covering policy related issues, implementation issues, best practices, details of the meeting with State/district officials, action required at the Ministry/State level, feedback from State level officials and photographs of his field visits, to his Principal Area Officer.
- (ix) After the team submits its report a presentation will be made by the team in a separate meeting of the senior Officers on a pre-decided date. NIC will also be invited to attend the separate meeting to resolve any software related issues flagged during the presentations.
- (x) Policy issues raised by the team should be decided upon as far as possible in the presentation session itself.

The findings/observations of the Area Officers are discussed in the Ministry to explore the possibilities of mid course modifications in the programme guidelines and also policy level changes. During the year 2014-15, five teams have reported regarding their visits to allocated States.

Chapter 23

Poverty Studies

BPL Census and Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC)-2011:

The estimation of poverty in the country is done by the 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.

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 Eleventh 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 has 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 organisations 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. TPC, DEOs, 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 is based on self-declaration model of the respondents. The enumerator has to visit 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 is prima facie incorrect, they have to record their observations separately in the space provided in the enumeration form. Only socio economic data is collected at the field level and no household is identified as BPL or non-BPL. The enumeration process will be followed by the supervision process.
- **Supervision:** The supervisor is entrusted with the ensuring that all households are enumerated and data verified including discrepancies note. The supervisor will also do random checking of households. The supervisor will be assisted by the Data Entry Operator. Enumeration and Supervision was done 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. Invalidated caste entries are 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 are 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 will be 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 has been analyzed.

5. Positive Features

- **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 are transparent as the households are visited not only by the State/UT appointed enumerator and supervisors, but also in presence of prominent person of the village. The data collected are put to public scrutiny in the claims and objection stage.
- **Supervisory Checks, validation:** The Supervisor has to mandatorily visit households against which enumerators have recorded observations and verify the veracity of the information and also monitor and randomly check the filled up questionnaires on a sample basis. The Supervisor would also ensure that all households are enumerated and data verified, including discrepancies noted. Whenever the correctness and authenticity of data collected is doubtful such households can be 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 is being 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 data 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 have been conducting 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 will be put 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;

- (iii) Households having Kisan Credit Card with the credit limit of Rs.50,000 and above;
- (iv) 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;
- (iv) Households with non-agricultural enterprises registered with the Government;
- (vi) Households with any member in the family earning more than Rs. 10,000 per month;
- (vii) Households paying income tax;
- (viii) Households paying professional tax;
- (ix) Households with three or more rooms with all rooms having pucca walls and pucca roof;
- (x) Households owning a Refrigerator;
- (xi) Households owning landline phone;
- (xii) 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;
- (xiii) Households owning 5 acres or more of irrigated land for two or more crop seasons;
- (xiv) 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:

- (i) Households without shelter;

- (ii) Destitute/living on alms;
- (iii) Manual scavengers;
- (iv) Primitive Tribal Groups;
- (v) Legally released bonded labourers;

Deprivation indicator criteria:

- (i) Households with only one room with kucha walls and kucha roof;
- (ii) Households with no adult member between age 16 and 59;
- (iii) Female headed households with no adult male member between age 16 and 59;
- (iv) Households with disabled member and no able bodied adult member;
- (v) SC/ST households;
- (vi) Households with no literate adult above 25 years;
- (vii) Landless households deriving a major part of their income from manual casual labour.

7. Progress under SECC 2011:

The SECC 2011 is conducted in six stages viz. enumeration, supervision, verifications & corrections, draft list publication, claims and objections and final list publication. Enumeration, supervision and verification & correction stages have been completed by most of the States/UTs. The first three stages are completed in most of the States/UTs. As on 31.12.2014, 'Draft List' has been published in 464 districts in 33 States/UTs and 'Draft List' in 99 districts in 11 States/UTs. Details status of the SECC 2011 as on 31.12.2014 is given in the table below:

Sl. No	State/UT	Enumeration, Supervision & Verification & Correction status	Draft list Published	Date of start of Draft List Publication	Final list Published (No. Of Districts)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	A & N Islands	Complete	3	1-Dec-2014	
2	Andhra Pradesh	Complete	13	18-Jul-2014	
3	Assam	Complete	27	6-Nov-2013	27
4	Bihar	Complete	38	7-Oct-2013	
5	Chandigarh	Complete	1	20-Jan-2014	1
6	Diu & Daman	Complete	2	20-Jul-2012	
7	Goa	Complete	2	3-Feb-2014	2
8	Gujarat	Complete	26	7-Oct-2013	
9	Haryana	Complete	21	26-Jul-2012	
10	Jammu and Kashmir	Complete	22	4-Mar-2014	
11	Karnataka	Complete	30	12-Dec-2013	23
12	Kerala	Complete	14	15-Nov-2013	
13	Lakshadweep	Complete	1	15-Oct-2012	1
14	Manipur	Complete	9	22-Nov-2013	9
15	Meghalaya	Complete	7	5-Dec-2013	7
16	Mizoram	Complete	8	27-Jun-2014	8
17	Nagaland	Complete	11	15-Oct-2012	11
18	Puducherry	Complete	4	1-Dec-2014	
19	Sikkim	Complete	4	11-Oct-2013	4
20	Telangana	Complete	10	10-Oct-2014	
21	Tripura	Complete	4	20-Nov-2014	
22	West Bengal	Complete	19	21-Oct-2013	6
23	Uttarakhand	Complete	13	4-Oct-2013	
24	Arunachal Pradesh	Complete	10	14-Aug-2014	
25	Chhattisgarh	Complete	12	1-Dec-2014	
26	Himachal Pradesh	Complete	2	8-Aug-2012	
27	Jharkhand	V & C Pending (11.04%)	13	5-Feb-2014	
28	Madhya Pradesh	Complete	43	9-Sep-2014	
29	Maharashtra	Complete	2	6-Dec-2014	
30	Odisha	Complete	1	18-Dec-2014	
31	Punjab	Complete	4	27-Jun-2014	
32	Rajasthan	Complete	24	1-Aug-2014	
33	Uttar Pradesh	Complete	64	20-Feb-2014	
34	Dadra & N H	Complete			
35	Delhi	V & C Pending (14.33%)			
36	Tamilnadu	Complete	464		99

Chapter 24

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 made arrangements under this landmark act.

In order to fulfil 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 the public domain. A telephone directory with the particulars of officers and staff of the Ministry of Rural Development and suo motu disclosure of official tours of Ministers and others officials have also been posted on the website of the ministry.

The particulars of Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs) and Appellate Authorities (AAs) along with Phone/Fax and allotted business is available at Annexure. 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 –Divisonal 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/CPIOs.aspx>). In pursuance of CIC's directive to the public authorities, Transparency Officer for the Department of Rural Development has been nominated whose particulars are as under:

Akash Luxman,

Director (IEC)

R. No. 464-A, Krishi Bhawan,

Dr. Rajender Prasad Road,

New Delhi-110114

Similar arrangements to implement the RTI act an proactive disclosure 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), National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) website (www.nird.org.in) and National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) website (www.pmsgsy.nic.in)

The details of RTI request and appeals received as on 31st December,2014 in the Department of Rural Development are as under:

Sr.no		online	offline	total
A	Total no. of requests received	629	409	1038
B	No. of requests replied within prescribed time line			
		629	409	1038
C	Decisions where applications for information rejected			
(i)	No. of decisions	nil	nil	nil
(ii)	No. of times various provisions were invoked	nil	nil	nil
D	Appeals made against decision	133	16	149
E	No of requests not replied after time line	nil	nil	nil
F	No. of cases where discilplinary Action was taken against any officer in respect of administration of this Act	nil	nil	nil
	No. of cases where CIC imposed penalty	nil	nil	nil

Website of the ministry was updated 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 -25

Strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions

Introduction

Panchayat 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:

Mahatma Gandhi NREGA

Apart from employment generation and asset creation, MGNREGA plays an important role in deepening grassroots level democracy and bring about greater transparency, responsiveness and accountability in local governance. MGNREGA provides a powerful, legal entitlement and opportunity to realize the objectives of the 73rd Amendment of the Constitution. The Act formally declares the Panchayats at the three levels as “principal authorities for planning and implementation of the Schemes made under this Act” and this provision is backed up by substantial guaranteed resources.

In fact, Panchayats are more than instruments for implementation of the Act; they have an intrinsic value in realising the expected outcome of enhanced livelihood security for the poor. Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have been entrusted with the following roles and responsibilities in the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA:

Gram Sabha

- i) It recommends works to be taken up and is the final authority to determine the order of priority in which works will be initiated under MGNREGA.
- ii) Monitor the execution of works within the Gram Panchayat.
- iii) It is the primary forum for conduct of social audits. It provides a platform to all residents to seek and obtain all relevant information from all the Implementing Agencies including Gram Panchayat in relation to Mahatma Gandhi NREGA works implemented in the Gram Panchayat area.

Gram Panchayat

- i) Receiving applications for registration
- ii) Verifying registration applications
- iii) Registering households
- iv) Issuing Job Cards
- v) Receiving applications for work
- vi) Issuing dated receipts for these applications for work
- vii) Allotting work within fifteen days of submission of the application or from the date when work is sought in the case of an advance application, whichever is later, irrespective of the implementing agency
- viii) Conducting periodic surveys to assess demand for work
- ix) Identification and planning of works, developing shelf of projects including determination of the order of their priority.

This list is forwarded to Programme Officer for scrutiny and preliminary approval

- x) Executing works that shall meet the required technical standards and measurements
- xi) Maintaining records
- xii) Maintaining accounts and providing utilization certificates in formats prescribed by Central/ State Government.
- xiii) Prepare annually a report containing the facts and figures and achievements relating to the implementation of the Scheme within its jurisdiction and, copy of the same are made available to the public on demand and on payment of such fee as may be specified in the Scheme.
- xiv) Awareness generation and social mobilization.
- xv) Convening the Gram Sabha for planning and social audit.
- xvi) Make available all relevant documents including the Muster Rolls, bills, vouchers, measurement books, copies of sanction orders and other connected books of account and papers to the Gram Sabha for the purpose of conducting the social audit.
- xvii) Monitoring implementation at the village level
- xviii) Pro-actively disclosing following information:
 - a. **At worksites:** details of works both completed and on-going (including wages paid and material component).
 - b. **At Gram Panchayat Offices and other prominent public places:**
 - Names of persons (with Job Card numbers) who have worked, days worked and wages paid to them in the format.

- Quantity and price of materials purchased for each project along with name of agency which supplied the material.
- xix) Providing all information specified in Audit of Schemes Rules to the Social Audit Unit.

Intermediate Panchayat

- i) Approve the Block level Plan for forwarding it to the district Panchayat at the district level for final approval;
- ii) Supervise and monitor the projects taken up at the Gram Panchayat and Block level;
- iii) Carry out such other functions as may be assigned to it by the State Council, from time to time.

District Panchayat

- i) consolidation of Annual Block Plans (within the District) into a District Plan
- ii) adding any inter-block work that according to them will be a good source of employment
- iii) monitoring and supervision of the MGNREG Scheme in the District
- iv) carry out such other functions as may be assigned to it by the State Council, from time to time

Programme Officer at Block level, District Programme Coordinators at District level, State Government and Ministry of Rural Development provide financial and technical support to PRIs to perform their duty as assigned under the Act.

MGNREGA has initiated various steps towards bringing about greater participatory development in rural areas through the institution of PRIs. It serves as a powerful, legal entitlement in achieving democratic decentralization and empowerment of people at the grass roots. Some major

provisions provided in the MGNREGA Operational Guidelines in this regard are as follows:

1. Enhancing the roles and responsibilities of Panchayats at different levels of administration through dissemination of the detailed Guidelines in the form of Hand Book.
2. Provision of adequate staff support system to the Panchayats to manage the implementation of MGNREGA. The deployment of one Gram Rozgar Sahayak in almost every Gram Panchayat need to be ensured. In this regard Cluster Facilitation Teams and Voluntary Technical Corps for the Village Panchayats are also recommended in this regard. Additional support in the form of Community Resource Persons (CRPs) for technical and audit related matters may also be attached to the Village Panchayats.
3. Provision of 6% as administrative cost should be apportioned to the Panchayats as per the need to meet additional expenditure due to staffing, procurement of stationery etc.
4. Formal partnership between Village Panchayats and the network of SHGs emerging as part of NRLM with due focus on awareness generation, mobilization of workers, participatory planning for work, organizing work by providing mates, provision of CRPs and conducting community based monitoring. States may issue guidelines in this regard.
5. Labour Groups formed under MGNREGA should work in association with the Village Panchayats and Intermediate Panchayats. Process of decentralized planning should be integrated with the preparation of Labour Budget to take care of local priorities in the planning process.
6. Detailed operating systems may be laid down with the need to harmonise the processes and procedures of MGNREGS with that of State Panchayati Raj Acts in matters relating to sanctions, maintenance of record and registers, procurement, accounting, auditing etc.
7. Review of the progress of MGNREGS once in a month at Panchayat level by organising Monthly meetings.
8. Setting up of Help Desks at SIRDs with hepline facility for enquiry by the Panchayats.
9. Setting up of Grievance Redressal system at District level for the Panchayats.
10. Organising Social-Audit like sessions by the Programme Officer once a year to sensitize and equip the elected Panchayat members on the same.
11. Preparation of Training Plan to cover all elected representatives and heads of three tier Panchayats.

States in turn need to develop a comprehensive action plan to implement the above mentioned guidelines in a systematic manner for strengthening Panchayats under MGNREGS.

- **Cluster Facilitation Teams (CFT):** One of the impediments in implementation of MGNREGA has been lack of availability of staff at GP level with expertise in soil and moisture conservation measures, decentralized planning, community mobilization etc. While it may take some time to build a cadre of such professionals for all GPs, it is proposed to start building capacities in required areas of expertise following a cluster approach. States should establish Cluster Facilitation Teams (CFTs) for a cluster of GPs. These teams can be established in those blocks that require

a more intensive approach to be adopted for successfully meeting the objectives of MGNREGA. These areas would typically be pockets where the population of landless agriculture labourers, SCs, STs and other vulnerable groups are very high.

Roles and Responsibilities of CFT:

CFT will work with GPs for the following important activities:

1. Mobilization and raising awareness among potential job seekers about their entitlements and procedures under MGNREGA;
2. Surveying, planning, designing and costing of works;
3. Facilitating smooth implementation of plans;
4. Monitoring and measurement; and
5. Payment, accounts and MIS keeping.

The major responsibilities of the CFT will be to:

- 1) Facilitate preparation of the Annual Plan each year for every GP within the cluster resulting in a shelf of works and annual labour and material budget.
- 2) Prepare plans for such components in consultation with the GPs where there are significant externalities beyond the boundaries of a single GP. The CFT would ensure Gram Sabha (GS) approval for such Perspective Plans.
- 3) Work with elected representatives and functionaries on all aspects of planning and implementation of MGNREGA including asset verification, measurement, payment, monitoring & evaluation, MIS maintenance and Social Audit.
- 4) Train and provide technical guidance to elected representatives and functionaries

such as Community Resource Persons (barefoot professionals), Gram Rozgar Sahayaks, GP members and GP Secretaries

- 5) Conduct random checks of the measurements taken by the Technical Assistants.
- 6) Do resource mapping, an assessment of quantitative and qualitative status of natural resources (topography, soil depth and quality, rainfall, water bodies, groundwater, vegetation)
- 7) Asses the additional resources required.

In order to synergise the functioning of MGNREGA and NRLM so as to substantially enhance the quality of assets being created under MGNREGS and thereby ensure better sustainability of rural livelihoods, a project for convergence of MGNREGS and the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) has been operationalized in 250 most backward blocks of the States through CFTs with the support of Civil Society Organisations. These 250 Blocks are from 12 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Gujarat, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Telengana, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. These Blocks have been identified as per the following criteria:

- a. Poor Human Development Indicators
- b. Tribal areas
- c. High population of SCs
- d. Poor connectivity
- e. Having active presence of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) or Community Based Organization.

Major responsibilities of CFT

- Preparation of an integrated watershed plan for the whole Gram Panchayat through community participation.
- Capacity building of all MGNREGA and NRLM functionaries and PRIs through training programmes.
- Ensure payment of wages on time in coordination with the State Government.

➤ Intensive and Participatory Planning Exercise (IPPE):

The Para 7 of Schedule I of the MGNREG Act mandates that there shall be a systematic, participatory planning exercise at each tier of Panchayat, conducted between August to December month of every year, as per a detailed methodology laid down by the State Government. All works executed by the Gram Panchayats shall be identified and placed before the Gram Sabha, and such works which are to be executed by the intermediate Panchayats or other implementing agencies shall be placed before the intermediate or District Panchayats, along with expected outcomes. Keeping this in view IPPE was initiated to prepare the labour budget for financial year 2015-16 in selected 2500 backward Blocks consisting of around one lakh Gram Panchayats. The main objective of the IPPE was to prepare the shelf of work which reflects the true concerns and needs of the people. The entire exercise was realized using participatory rural appraisal techniques. It is expected that works demanded by the villagers through a participatory method will increase its relevance and durability.

IPPE is being conducted in a campaign mode in all Gram Panchayats in the identified Backward

Blocks. The IPPE needs to be conducted under the overall leadership of Charge Officer. Block Planning Team is being formed by the Charge Officer who have the responsibility to map the resources, engage with the communities and prepare the plans. Thereafter the participatory planning exercise is done in each GP covering all the villages in the backward blocks. In this way it strengthens the Panchayati Raj Institutions at grassroots level.

Work done and fund flow (in terms of cost of work done) to PRIs

As per the Act, Panchayats are the principal authorities to implement various provisions of MGNREGS. These institutions have emerged as principal authorities in the implementation of the Act as evident from the fact that the maximum works have been done by the Panchayats and maximum funds have also flowed to them. Statement given below indicates that during 2014-15, a total of 8189423 works were undertaken, out of which 7622231 (93.07%) works were carried out by the Gram Panchayats. As regards flow of funds, a total of Rs. 2805515 lakhs of fund (in terms of cost of work done) flowed to different implementing agencies, out of which Rs. 2627113 lakhs (93.64%) have flowed to Gram Panchayats.

Details of work done and fund flow (in terms of cost of work done) to GPs during 2014-15

Gram Panchayat	
No. of works (%)	Cost of work done (In lakhs) (%)
76,22,231 (93.07)	26,27,112.61 (93.64)

As activity mapping is critical to the decentralization process, special efforts were made to include specific roles of PRIs in the

Guidelines of the Scheme. The Activity Maps for MGNREGA are already built in the Guidelines.

National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)

NRLM envisages that the SHGs and village level federations work closely with the PRIs – to access entitlements of the Government for their members and also to lend constructive support to the efforts of the PRIs for public good. It is envisioned that by creating such institutions of poor women, NRLM shall facilitate women to assert their rights for inclusion in the economy, for accessing resources, for addressing powerlessness and exclusion, for enabling participation and most significantly for realizing equity.

Best Practices: Implementation of MGNREGA by Panchayat (Springs Revival for Rural Water Security in Sikkim)

The villagers of ChubaPhong Gram Panchayat in Namthing block of South Sikkim district have transformed a community which used to suffer from regular droughts. About 120 households level water storage tanks of 10000 litres capacity each have been constructed. These tanks are filled from revived springs and used to meet their household water requirements. The panchayat's investment in water storage infrastructure has paid immediate dividends. ChubaPhong Gram Panchayat is one of many gram panchayats in Sikkim that have benefited from the Dhara Vikas programme launched by the State's Rural Management and Development Department. Hundreds of water storage tanks of 10,000 litres, 34,000 litres and 40,000 litres capacity have been constructed with funds from MGNREGA and the NRDWP among other sources. A sum of INR 75 million has been invested so far under MGNREGS.

Role of PRIs:

PRIs are to be actively involved in various activities of NRLM. Indicative activities of their involvement/engagement include:

(i) Identifying and mobilizing poor households

into SHGs, with initial priority for poorest and most vulnerable amongst them;

- (ii) Facilitating and supporting the Federations of women to conduct Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP) and get endorsed in Gramsabha.
- (iii) Facilitating SHG federation(s) at various levels and providing accommodation and other basic facilities for their effective functioning;
- (iv) Incorporating and making suitable financial allocations to the priority demands of the SHGs and their federations in the annual plans/ activities of the PRIs; and
- (v) Coordinating with different departments and agencies on behalf of the SHG network.

Responsibilities of the institutions of poor:

Institutions of the poor in turn could undertake the following responsibilities:

- (i) Participate actively in Gram Sabhas and other forums of PRIs for getting the maximum benefits of schemes and programmes implemented through PRIs;
- (ii) Provide feedback through community based monitoring;
- (iii) Support developmental initiatives of PRIs; and
- (iv) Support PRIs in their planning exercises.

Where the relationships between the PRIs and the institutions of the poor have matured, PRIs may lease out panchayat resources (like fish ponds, common properties, market yards etc.) to them; and entrust them responsibilities for

managing select civic amenities, executing civil works, extension and outreach mechanism for delivery of services etc.

These linkages/synergies can be achieved only with significant capacity building efforts. PRIs should be imparted training and exposure on issues related to poverty, social justice and other NRLM processes. Institutions of the poor need to be sensitized on the role of PRIs and the need to work in close coordination with them.

Mechanisms for Interface with PRIs:

Formal mechanism for regular interface between the Institutions of the poor and PRIs is important. PRI-CBO interface is an effective model of rural development as a relevant medium for delivery of welfare programs as well as accessing entitlements. The convergence can be at various levels but the entry points for convergence have to be explored strategically taking the local context into consideration.

Gram Panchayat (PRI) as constituency of the poor:

Building an effective constituency of the marginalized and poor within the GP can be a crucial entry point. The vulnerable populations constituting the poorest of the poor in most pockets of the country are the STs, SCs, religious minorities, destitute women, elderly people, People with disabilities and people practicing socially ostracized professions. This could be the target population for initiating the social mobilization, SHG formation and promotion of inclusion in the Community Based Organization. The most deprived sections have to be taken into confidence first and the strategy has to be communicated to them with utmost sensitivity.

Involving them in the initial stage will ensure maximum penetration of the strategy and its optimum acceptance amongst them.

Empowering the Gram Sabha: Enthusiasm among poor and marginalized sections for attending Gram Sabha meetings will increase, if provided with opportunity to develop and assert their agency. Well-informed, efficient and thoroughly involved participants of grassroots democracy will make Gram Sabha more transparent, active and demand responsive.

The role of Gram Sabha is very high in the social mobilization process of NRLM. The major areas where Gramsabhas can play a crucial role are (1) Information dissemination, (2) Transparency initiatives, (3) Beneficiary selection and approval for the list of poor identified through PIP process, (4) Demand consolidation, (5) Participatory planning; and (6) Feedback.

Convergence Platforms: NRLM would create formal platforms for regular interface between CBOs and PRIs for working together, exchange of mutual advice and support, sharing of resources, information and ideas, planning and regular monitoring, etc.

The following are some of the proposed platforms for convergence that may be explored:

Co-terminus levels of federation: In order to facilitate convergence, it is necessary to consciously structure and facilitates non-hierarchical and mutually beneficial working relationships between PRI institutions and NRLM CBOs. Towards the same, NRLM needs to ensure that the institutional architecture of CBOs and PRIs is co-terminus and complementary to each other rather than being mutually exclusive.

Functional Committees at appropriate levels:

Along with ensuring co-terminus levels of federation, it is significant to engage both PRIs and CBOs on developmental issues. PRIs are already mandated to set up functional committees related to various subject areas such as health, education, water, welfare, etc. The federation leaders must be members in the various functional committees/ sub-committees of PRIs. The Federations must present their plans consolidating household livelihood plans of the members in Gram Sabha to get them included in various schemes and programs.

Convergence between Panchayat Raj Institutions and Community Based Organizations

Activity Mapping: For giving more clarity in convergence between PRIs and CBOs, NRLM has developed an Activity Map of Funds, Functions and Functionaries clearly elaborating the roles and responsibilities of both NRLM and PRI bodies at different levels such as Ministry level, State-District-Block Mission level, Local governance and planning body level (DPC, Zilla Panchayat, Block /intermediate Panchayat, Gram Panchayat and Gramsabha), Community Based Organization level (SHGs, Village Organizations and Cluster Federations) and civil society level. The detailed activity map was disseminated to SRLMs and Panchayat Departments for further adoption and implementation.

Special Projects to promote C.B.O – P.R.I convergence:

These projects focuses on enabling working together of the Community Based Organisations (CBO) with Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI), to strengthen access of the poor to entitlements

and development schemes, and increasing the quality of their participation in local governance. Enhancing the participation of SHG women in Gram Sabhas and planning process of different schemes like MGNREGS and NBA is key result in this project. The projects have been initiated in five states – Assam, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Odisha – with the support of Kudubashree, Kerala that has been recognised as a National Resource Organisation under N.R.L.M. for this purpose. Currently 16 blocks across 14 districts are part of the convergence projects in the five States.

Participation of the Panchayati Raj Institutions in Rural Roads Infrastructure Development

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) envisages to involve local community, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Members of Parliament for effective planning and implementation of rural roads. PMGSY Guidelines and the manual for the preparation of District Rural Roads Plan and Core Network lays down various steps in the planning process and the role of different Agencies including the Intermediate Panchayat, the District Panchayat as well as the State Level Standing Committee. Some of the roles stipulated in guidelines are as under:

1. The manual for the preparation of District Rural Roads Plan and Core Network lays down the various steps in the planning process and the role of different Agencies including the Intermediate Panchayat, the District Panchayat as well as the State Level Standing Committee.
2. The District Panchayats are the competent

authority to select the set of socio-economic/ infrastructure variable best suited for the District categories themselves and accord relative weightages to these parameters for preparation of District Rural Roads Plan.

3. The Plan is first prepared at the Block level and the priorities are spelt out by the District Panchayat. Based on this Plan, the Core Network for the Block is identified and then placed before Intermediate Panchayat for consideration and approval.
4. The programme guidelines also provide that the State Governments may take steps to build up capacity in the District Panchayats and devolve funds and functions on these Panchayats for maintenance of PMGSY roads after expiry of five year period of maintenance by the contractor.
5. Also, the State Governments have been asked to introduce a system of inviting public representatives for joint inspection of PMGSY projects. The arrangement for this purpose is as follows:-
 - (i) The Superintending Engineer concerned of the zone/region will request the Hon'ble MP and Zilla Pramukh representing that zone/region once in six months to select any PMGSY project(s) for joint inspection. The schedule of joint inspection will be fixed as per the convenience of the MP/Zilla Pramukh.
 - (ii) The Executive Engineer incharge of a division will request the MLA/Chairperson of the Intermediate Panchayat concerned once in three months for joint inspection of any PMGSY project(s) as per their choice and according to their convenience.

- (iii) Similarly, the Assistant Engineer incharge of the sub-division will request the concerned Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat once in two months to select any PMGSY proposal(s) for joint inspection. Joint inspection of the project(s) may be arranged as per their convenience.

Participation of the Panchayati Raj Institutions in Rural Housing

Panchayati Raj Institutions have an important role in the identification of the beneficiaries under IAY. The District Panchayat/Zilla Panchayat/ District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) on the basis of allocations made and targets fixed decide the number of houses to be constructed/ upgraded under various Panchayat-wise under IAY during a financial year.

The targets fixed shall be intimated to the Gram Panchayat concerned. Thereafter, the beneficiaries, restricting to this number, will be selected from the annual select list of IAY beneficiaries which will be drawn on the basis of five year priority list. The five year priority list of people who need to be given assistance is to be prepared using the SECC baseline data through a participatory process. The five year priority list of IAY beneficiaries and a list of landless households as well as the list of beneficiaries from the identified habitations should be presented in the Gram Sabha for its approval. The meeting should be attended by a representative of the District Collector and it should be videographed. The five year priority list once approved by the Gram Sabha should be uploaded on AwaasSoft for habitations and scattered household. Till availability of SECC data i.e. in the first year 2013-14 the existing priority list of IAY may

continue to be used.

Special efforts have been made to include specific roles of PRIs in the Guidelines of the Scheme. Various activities under IAY have been mapped and are being delineated at different levels of Government and PRIs. District level Panchayati Raj Inst Under the scheme, extreme importance is given to strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions. A proportion of 4% administrative expenses allocated under the scheme is to be utilised for training of the PRIs. Under the IAY guidelines, a separate chapter highlighting the role of panchayat has also been included.

In order to enable the Panchayats to play their role effectively, the State Government have been requested to do the following:-

- (1) Organise training programme to equip the Panchayats to carry out the tasks assigned to them.
- (2) Provide the Panchayats IEC material particularly on materials and building technologies.
- (3) Provide share of administrative expenses commensurate with workload.
- (4) Issue an order specifying the roles and responsibilities of each tier of Panchayat as appropriate to the States. This should be done within six months.
- (5) District level Panchayati Raj Institutions have been provided the task of planning, asset creation and operation, monitoring and evaluation. Village Panchayats have been assigned the task of asset creation and operation as well as monitoring and evaluation so as to ensure active

involvement of PRI functionaries.

National Social Assistance Programme

Panchayati Raj Institutions at Panchayat and District level are involved in the implementation of the Schemes under NSAP. One of the main tasks for attaining the objective of the schemes of NSAP is awareness generation among the people about eligibility, scale of assistance and the procedure to be followed for obtaining benefits. The Gram Panchayats play an active role in the identification of the beneficiaries under the Programme. District, Block/Intermediate and Village level panchayats play a vital role in creating awareness among the people. Further the list of applicants with the recommendations of the Verifying Authority are being discussed in the Gram Sabha in rural areas as designated by the State Government and thereafter in the Gram Panchayats . Appeal and review in this regard is also conducted by the Gram Panchayats. At the district level the implementation of the scheme should be entrusted to Zilla Parishad or its equivalent. At the local level, the Gram Panchayat would implement the programmes. If the Gram Panchayat is found to be small to implement the scheme, the State may entrust the task to the Intermediate Panchayat. In such cases, Gram Panchayats should be given clear roles in selection of beneficiaries and in supervision and monitoring. Moreover PRIs may also be involved in disbursement of benefits to the beneficiaries. Apart from disbursement of benefits through the Accounts of the beneficiary in Banks or in Post Office Savings Accounts or through Postal Money Order, the assistance under the programme may also be disbursed in cash in public meetings such as Gram Sabha Meetings in rural areas. In States like Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana,

J&K, Jharkhand, Orissa, Punjab, Uttarakhand and West Bengal, NSAP beneficiaries are being provided the pension benefits in the form of cash. The Panchayats are also involved in monitoring and in following up of delays in sanctions and disbursement of benefits under NSAP.

Role of Gram / Intermediate Panchayat / Municipality Level in implementation of NSAP

- (i) Disseminating information about NSAP regarding procedure for obtaining benefits. In this task, voluntary organizations, SHGs, Asha workers, Aanganwadi workers etc. can be involved actively.
- (ii) Periodic reviews, discussions should be held in Gram Sabha meetings.
- (iii) Wherever SHGs of NRLM are in existence, they should be actively involved in identification of beneficiaries.
- (iv) The Gram Panchayats should play an active role in the identification of the beneficiaries under all the schemes of NSAP.
- (v) The identification could be based on (a) application by the candidate or (b) own volition of Gram Panchayat or (c) report of any other competent authority. In all cases the application form has to be filled up. However, due care should be taken, to ensure minimum load on beneficiary, considering their vulnerability.
- (vi) Monitoring and necessary follow-up in sanctions and disbursement.
- (vii) The Gram Panchayats / Municipalities shall report every case of death of pensioner to the designated Sanctioning Authority. Cases of mistaken / false identity should also be

reported immediately for corrective action.

National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD & PR)

NIRD & PR is being restructured into six schools having centres within each school. One of them being the School of Local Governance. Action are being taken to conduct workshops with external experts from TISS, IRMA, ASCI and other relevant institutions and prepare proposals. Further initiatives are also being taken to:-

- a) Frame norms for allotment of assignments to the existing faculty and secretarial staff
- b) Convert the existing vacancies into requirement of the schools
- c) Frame norms for distributing the existing staff
- d) Re-work for arranging the list of centres and their mandates under each school in consultation with the Panchayati Raj
- e) Suggest strength of each Centre as per posts existing in NIRD & PR
- f) The Committee suggested for modifying the qualifications for the post for which staff has not been recruited.

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

The objective of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) is to trigger processes which lead to holistic development of the identified Gram Panchayats and thereby substantially improve the standard of living and quality of life of all sections of the society through improved basic amenities, higher productivity, enhanced human development, better livelihood opportunities, reduced disparities, access to rights

and entitlements, wider social mobilization and enriched social capital. This in turn will generate models of local level development and effective local governance which can motivate and inspire neighbouring Gram Panchayats to learn and adapt.

A Village Development Plan would be prepared for every identified Gram Panchayat based on the local context, potential and needs and with special focus on enabling every poor household to come out of poverty. Finalisation of the needs is done through a two part process: the first part being consultations with the

different stakeholders particularly women SHGs and farmer groups and the second part being the Gram Sabha discussions. In these for a, the summary of the results of the exercises done will be presented in a simple and clear manner and the needs and priorities finalized as normatively and unanimously as possible. Activities under SAGY will enable leverage the leadership, capacity, commitment and energy of the Members of Panchayat to develop model Gram Panchayats. Good Governance is a vital component of Adarsh Gram. Strengthening of local democracy is ensured through strong and accountable Gram Panchayats and active Gram Sabhas.

Chapter 26

Greening Rural Development

1. The rationale for greening rural development emerges from the strategy of sustainable growth. Poverty reduction and economic growth can be sustained only if natural resources are managed on a sustainable basis. Greening rural development can stimulate rural economies, create jobs and help maintain critical ecosystem services and strengthen climate resilience of rural poor. Greening rural development will contribute to inclusive growth by a) enabling achievement of the target growth rate of agriculture of 4 percent, which is important due to agriculture's multiplier effects and due to the continued dependence of 58 percent of India's rural population for livelihoods on agriculture, b) regenerating common land and water bodies, which offer sustenance to the rural poor through provisioning of goods and ecosystem services, c) 'crowding in' private investment in green businesses: renewable energy generation, organic input chains and advisory services, green product supply chains, production of environment-friendly construction materials.
- 0.2 Green outcomes from rural development schemes can help increase climate resilience of production systems, livelihoods and habitats: Rural Development schemes can help reduce the impact of meteorological droughts by conserving soil moisture, slowing down water runoff and increasing water storage in surface reservoirs as well as aquifers. It can also improve vegetative cover in common lands, making more fodder and fuelwood available during droughts. Resilience in the face of floods can be provided by improving drainage.
- 0.3 Green outcomes will help making public expenditure more effective: MGNREGS and IWDP can help bridge the gap between irrigation potential created and irrigation potential utilized, for small and micro-irrigation projects. Under Indira Awaas Yojna (IAY), green results include efficient use of resources, including water, energy and construction material. Further, IAY can encourage greater use of renewable and locally available construction material, and reduced use of water and energy.
2. The major schemes mentioned above can potentially make a significant contribution to sustaining natural resources and ecosystem services. Accordingly environment friendly technologies are being adopted by the various schemes.

3. MGNREGA:

- 3.1. The Schedule - I of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005, which lists the permissible works under the Act, gives overwhelming importance to the works for water harvesting and recharging Ground water. These are:

I. Category: A: Public Works Relating to Natural Resources Management –

- (i) **Water conservation** and water harvesting structures to augment and improve groundwater like underground dykes, earthen dams, stop dams, check dams with special focus on recharging ground water including drinking water sources;
- (ii) **Watershed management works** such as contour trenches, terracing, contour bunds, boulder checks, gabion structures

and spring shed development resulting in a comprehensive treatment of a watershed;

- (iii) Renovation of **traditional water bodies** including desilting of irrigation tanks and other water bodies;
- (iv) **Afforestation**, tree plantation and horticulture in common and forest lands, road margins, canal bunds, tank foreshores and coastal belts duly providing right to usufruct to the households covered in Paragraph 5;

Category B: Community Assets or Individual Assets For Vulnerable Sections (Only For Households In Paragraph 5:

- (i) **Improving productivity of land** of households specified in Paragraph 5 through land development and by providing suitable infrastructure for irrigation including dug wells, farm ponds and other water

harvesting structures;

- (ii) **Improving livelihoods** through horticulture, sericulture, plantation, and farm forestry;

High Priority for water conservation/ harvesting works

- 3.2. As per Section 16 of the MGNREG Act, the works to be taken up under the Act are to be decided by the Gram Panchayat based on the recommendations of the Gram Sabha. An analysis of the expenditure on various works taken up since the inception of the Act, shows that more than 2/3rd of the expenditure so far made under MGNREGA is directly related to improving the groundwater table. This shows that the Gram Panchayats are acutely aware of the need to recharge groundwater and allocated more resources for these works. The works taken under various categories is as given below:

Expenditure on water conservation/harvesting works since inception under MGNREGA

Works	Expenditure (In Rs. Lakh)	%age of total expenditure
Water Conservation and Water Harvesting	3747893.6	15.1%
Renovation of traditional water bodies	7310443.4	29.4%
Drought Proofing	1031764.8	4.2%
Flood Control and Protection	901870.5	3.6%
Micro Irrigation Works	1017407.1	4.1%
Works on Individuals Land (like wells)	1127219.7	4.5%
Land Development	1391057.3	5.6%
Total on water related works	16527656.4	66.5%

- 3.3. There are several studies conducted by reputed agencies (like Indian Institute of Forest Management and GIZ) which showed that the groundwater levels have improved

due to the works taken up under the MGNREGA. However, groundwater levels are a function of the levels of precipitation, charging and recharging; and MGNREGA

intervention is limited to recharging alone.

3.4. The following steps have been taken to strengthen the greening mechanism in the MGNREGA works:

- a) A participatory planning exercise has been launched in 2,500 backward Blocks duly training more than 2.5 lakh stakeholder youth in mapping and managing natural resources.
- b) It has been laid down that at least 60% of the expenditure at the district level shall be towards works that directly benefit agriculture and allied activities.
- c) Detailed guidelines have been issued for convergence with the watershed projects for convergent action in developing the natural resources.
- d) A massive afforestation project has been taken up for road-side plantation on margins of all PMGSY roads/State/National highways. Under this, the plantation would be done on road margins and these plants would be assigned to vulnerable households for maintenance, along with the rights over the usufruct of these trees.

4. PMGSY:

- 3.1 In order to adopt green technologies and marginal materials in the construction of rural roads, the Ministry is promoting use of locally available marginal materials, industrial waste, new materials and environmental friendly technologies including cold mix technology.
- 3.2 Because of the quantum jump in roads development programme in the country, availability of good quality aggregates (stone metal), is becoming an area of concern. For construction of low volume rural roads, it is possible to use locally available marginal materials and soft aggregates by suitably modifying them

with addition of lime or cement. In this context, under PMGSY, the State Agencies are encouraged to utilize cold mix, fly-ash, plastic modified bitumen, jute and coir geotextiles, Crusher waste and Quarry waste, etc.

- 3.3 A target of minimum 15% length (in km), of the annual proposals of rural road construction from each State is taken up under these technologies / marginal materials. This mandatory conditionality is implemented and monitored by the Empowered Committee (EC) headed by Secretary (RD), Government of India. The States have been encouraged to enter into MoU with State Technical Agencies (STAs) for technical support in the use of such technologies.
- 3.4 Central Road Research Institute (CRRI) in collaboration with National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) has undertaken a **pilot project to comprehensively map availability of local marginal materials.**
- 3.5 It is hoped that the use of these green technologies and marginal materials would not only prevent environment pollution but would also expand working season in construction of rural roads and would substantially reduce the life cycle cost of such roads.
- 3.6 **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. To start with, it is proposed to go for road side tree plantation on the roads constructed under PMGSY in a systematic and planned way under MGNREGA

scheme. Accordingly, an action Plan for road-side plantation in convergence with MGNREGA has been issued. NRRDA & IRC joint guidelines for plantation on rural roads have also been issued. States have been requested to follow up action for plantation of trees on the flanks of PMGSY roads in consultation with Gram Panchayat/ Zilla Panchayat and MGNREGA officers.

- 3.7 **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.

5. **National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)** endeavors to enhance the livelihoods of the rural poor women without compromising the natural resources. It has been sensitive to the issues of climate change and biodiversity for quite some time now and has suitably integrated the same in its project roll out architecture. Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP), the key initiative of the Ministry of Rural Development to promote and strengthen primary sector livelihoods of the poor is one such program that considers promotion of climate change resilient agriculture and bio-diversity as one of the extremely important components of the program design. The program design of MKSP can be defined as green design that entirely focuses on bringing green outcomes. This program not only has promoted efficient use of natural resource (land and water) and resilience to climate change in agriculture but also is instrumental in creating green jobs by building a cadre of para professionals, barefoot botanists and Community Resource Persons (CRP) who are actively engaged in promoting such agricultural practices. MKSP has created a wide repository of green knowledge by

documenting many best practices in green technology in agriculture. Most importantly the program has also created green capacity among the community project staff and other stakeholders. The Community Resource persons are capacitated to scale up and spread the green practices across the states. So far, NRLM has been instrumental in the roll out of **61 projects** throughout the country under Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP). NRLM has also launched a new initiative since Kharif 2014 to promote agro-ecology through community driven strategy. This initiative is being implemented in the resource blocks of five states and the core principles of this initiative are also a green program design, development of green knowledge and promotion of green capacity among community and the project staff.

- 4.1 Under MKSP, the work is majorly carried out in two major domains- sustainable agriculture and NTFP activities. The overall strategy endeavors to increase the access of Mahila Kisan to a basket of activities, which will dilute the risk associated with any one activity keeping intact the bio-diversity and promoting climate change resilient agriculture. Emphasis has been put on the following activities to achieve the desire outcome:
- Low cost sustainable practices such as Non-chemical Pest Management (NPM) / Integrated Pest Management (IPM)/ Integrated Nutrient Management
 - Soil health improvement
 - Promotion of indigenous variety of seeds
 - Soil & water conservation
 - Diversified poly crop model
 - Reduction in Green house gas emission
 - Reduction of water pollution affected by

chemical pesticide usage

4.2 Under NTFP practices the emphasis has been laid on the following points with respect to the promotion of bio-diversity and climate change resilience:

- All plantation work that is being carried under NTFP component of MKSP (e.g. tasar host trees plantation etc.), rehabilitation of degraded watersheds through MGNREGS convergence, integration of trees and bushes (in bund and border plantations) are directed to address the issue of water runoff and erosion of top-soil, so vital with its dynamic flora and fauna.
- Promoting regeneration of NTFP species to improve the bio diversity and enhanced productivity.
- Use of locally adopted community centric technologies.
- Development and promotion of effective regeneration practices for sustainable livelihoods around NTFP.

4.3 **Creation of Green Jobs:** The project has created a cadre of 'Community Resource Persons' (CRPs) who enable support and build capacity for the effective implementation of climate adaptation interventions, and, to develop the strategy for scaling up of the interventions in the different regions. They are motivated farmers and best practitioners identified from among the SHGs, who are then trained and their services utilized for reaching out to the larger community. Altogether till date 12,611 CRPs and para professionals have been trained and deployed for promotion of best practices in the different states of the country, including the CRPs from SERP in Andhra Pradesh who are promoting the sustainable agriculture practices in the field. CRPs and Project Resource Persons (PRPs) of all PIAs are working on Sustainable

agriculture and are contributing towards reduction of carbon footprints through their jobs.

NRLM has now developed a cadre of inter state CRPs to promote the green agro-ecology initiatives, who are the best practicing farmers from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana leading the community to community extension drive in five states across the country.

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

The Ministry has approved a four years Project for "Sustainable Livelihoods and Adaptation to Climate Change (SLACC)" 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 livelihoods of the poor. SLACC will also converge with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme to leverage resources that are needed to execute adaptation strategies related to conserving and enhancing ecosystem services and maximize the potential of MGNREGS to contribute to longer-term livelihood security and climate resilience.

The SLACC project will be implemented in the states of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. While SLACC's outreach is limited to two states, its successful implementation will pave the way for scaling-up and mainstreaming 'climate resilient livelihoods' into the core livelihood interventions of the NRLM at the national scale. The project will target 8000 farmers initially who will be capacitated to demonstrate climate resilient agricultural practices. 800 VO/self-help groups will be trained in adaptation-

related technologies and 200 CBOs will be provided technical and/or financial support for climate adaptation plans through convergence with government programs. In addition, a cadre of 400 trained CRPs will be created and 300 staff of state and district offices as well as extension and rural service providers will be trained on technical adaptation themes to support scaling up of the project activities to other parts of the states and in other states.

6. **Indira Awaas Yojna (IAY):** The concept of greening is built into the guidelines of IAY. It calls for preparation of

- Cost-efficient appropriate constructions technologies using traditional designs and local materials
- Recycling of old building material
- Use of low energy material

5.1 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 and to develop a multi-lingual web portal in the public domain. The project has six specific deliverables namely compendium of professionals and institutions, comprehensive technology profiles on design, best cases of implementation of rural housing projects, good/universally accepted practices and innovations, a web portal and learning exchanges. The website can be accessed at www.ruralhousingnetwork.in.

5.2 It is an interactive platform developed with and used by various stakeholders in rural housing. RHKN is actively engaging with home-owners, masons, panchayats, district and State Governments, NGOs, corporate

bodies and academia to understand the ground issues in different geo-climatic zones of the country. So far, 17 interactive events have been conducted in different parts of the country for the purpose.

5.3 UNDP in a collaborative engagement with the Ministry of Rural Development has initiated a project '**Governance and Accelerated Livelihood Support (GOALS)**' which involves policy advice and technical assistance to the Ministry and State Governments to help 'green' select programmes of the Ministry. Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is one of the schemes that have been selected for this project. UNDP as a part of the project has initiated study in the States of Tripura, Odisha, Meghalaya, Maharashtra and Bihar suggesting models for construction of cost effective, environment friendly, disaster resilient and sustainable IAY Houses. The outcomes of the study will be shared with the States, so that necessary strategies can be evolved for addressing these issues.

7. The Ministry of Rural Development has setup a Task Force for Greening Rural Development with the following objectives:

- i. Natural resource protection, conservation and upgradation
- ii. Improved efficiency in use of such resources
- iii. Proactive dissemination of green technologies for adoption in different programmes.
- iv. Reduction of negative environmental impacts
- v. Strengthening of climate resilience of communities and eco-systems.
- vi. Convergence of Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for greening.

Department of Land Resources



Chapter 27

Watershed Management Programmes

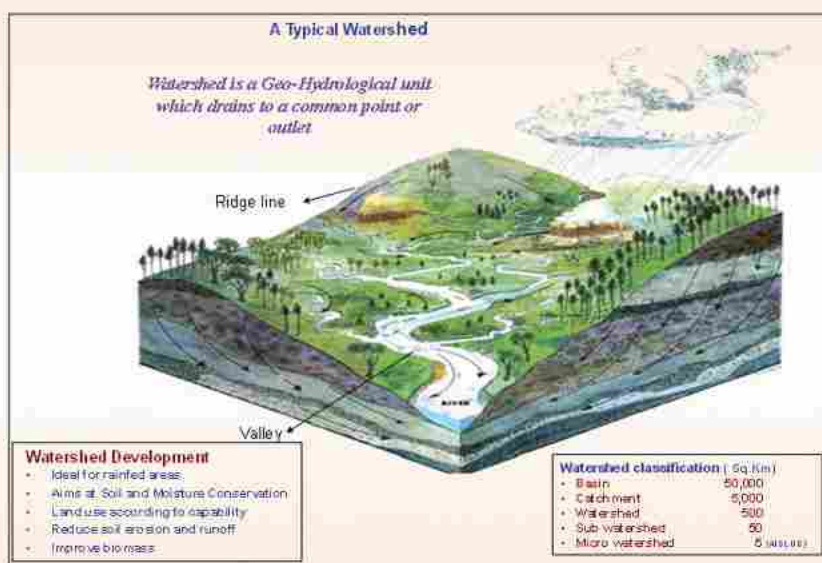
Overview

One of the most important natural resource, upon which all human activity is based since time immemorial, is land. Unprecedented population pressures and demands of society on scarce land, water and biological resources and the increasing degradation of these resources is affecting the stability and resilience of our ecosystems and the environment as a whole. Globally the expansion of human settlements and infrastructure, intensification of agriculture, and expansion of agriculture into marginal areas and fragile ecosystems emphasizes the need for integrated planning and management of land resources.

India has about 18% of world's human population and 15% of livestock population to be supported from only 2% of world's geographical area and 1.5% of forest and pasture land. The per capita availability of land has declined from 0.89 ha in 1951 to 0.37 ha in 1991; and that of agriculture land from 0.48 ha in 1951 to 0.16 ha in 1991. A technical committee constituted in 2005 by the Department of Land Resources under the chairmanship of Shri S. Parthasarthy analysed a wide range of statistics to show that even as irrigated agriculture appears to be hitting a plateau, the rainfed farming has suffered neglect. The report concludes that the productivity of rainfed agriculture needs to be urgently developed if food security demands of the future years are to be met. A greater focus of watershed development programmes to increase productivity of lands in rain-fed

areas may hold the key to meeting the challenge of food security in years to come. Out of 328.7 million hectare of geographical area of India, 142 million hectares is net cultivated area. Of this, about 57 million hectare (40%) is irrigated and the remaining 85 million ha. (60%) is rainfed. The State-wise extent of rainfed area is given at **Annexure-XXXVI**.

To accelerate the pace of development of wastelands/degraded lands and to focus attention in this regard, the Government had set up the National Wastelands Development Board (NWDB) in 1985 under the Ministry of Environment & Forests. Later a separate Department of Wastelands Development in the Ministry of Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation was created in 1992 and the NWDB was transferred to it. In April 1999, the Department of Land Resources was created by changing the nomenclature of the Department of Wastelands Development to act as a nodal agency



for land resource management. Consequently, all land-based development programmes and the Land Reforms Division were brought under this Department.

The Department of Land Resources is implementing area development programmes on watershed basis. A Watershed is a topographically delineated area that is drained by a stream system.

A watershed includes physical and hydrological natural resources as well as human resources. Management of a watershed thus entails the rational utilization of land and water resources for optimum production but with minimum hazard to natural and human resources. Therefore, watershed management is the process of guiding and organizing land use and use of other resources in a watershed to provide desired goods and services without adversely affecting soil and water resources. Embedded in this concept is the recognition of the interrelationships among land use, soil and water and the linkages between uplands and downstream areas.

The Department of Land Resources had been implementing three Area Development Programmes viz. Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) on watershed basis between 1995-96 to 2006-07, based on the recommendations of a Technical Committee under the chairmanship of Professor C.H. Hanumantha Rao (1994). A total of 45,062 projects covering an area of 32.2 m.ha. were sanctioned under these programmes during such period. Between 2007-08 to 2009-10, no new projects were sanctioned but Central funds were released for completion of the on-going projects. Further, The Department took a decision in consultation with the Ministry of Finance that no central assistance would be given to the ongoing projects after 31.03.2014 except for those implemented in snow bound areas. From 1995-96 to 2014-15 (as on 31.12.2014), an amount of Rs. 11,983.97 crore central share

has been released under these programmes. Accordingly, a total of 44,668 Projects have been completed / closed and the 394 no. of projects in snow bound area are expected to be completed by 31.03.2015.

Under the aegis of the Planning Commission, the National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA), framed the Common Guidelines, 2008 for watershed programmes for all Ministries/Departments. The provisions in the Common Guidelines and the observations of the Parthasarthy Committee necessitated modifications in the watershed schemes of the Department of Land Resources. Accordingly, the schemes of DPAP, DDP and IWDP of the Department of Land Resources were integrated and consolidated into a single modified programme called the **Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)** and launched in 2009-10. This programme is being implemented as per the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008 (Revised in 2011). IWMP is extended to all States of the country.

2 Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

The IWMP is one of the flagship programmes of the Government of India which is under implementation since 2009-10 in all the States. The primary objectives of IWMP are harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resources such as soil, vegetative cover and ground water table; prevention of soil run-off; rain water harvesting and recharging of ground water table; increasing the productivity of crops; introduction of multi-cropping and diverse agro-based activities; promoting sustainable livelihoods, increasing the household incomes; etc.

The major activities undertaken under IWMP since its inception in 2009-10 *inter alia* include preparation of Detailed Project

Reports, community mobilisation, institution and capacity building, entry point activities, ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rain water harvesting, nursery raising, afforestation, horticulture, pasture development, livelihood activities for the assetless persons and production system & micro enterprises for small and marginal farmers.

The main features of IWMP are as below:

- (i) The activities to be taken up under IWMP are distributed over three phases. The **Preparatory Phase** (1 to 2 years) involves preparation of DPR, Entry Point Activities and Institution & Capacity Building. The **Watershed Works Phase** (2 to 3 years) involves the Watershed Development Works, Livelihood Activities for the assetless persons and Production System & Micro Enterprises. The **Consolidation and Withdrawal Phase** (1 to 2 years) involves consolidation and completion of various works.
- (ii) The cost norm for IWMP 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 IWMP projects in Integrated Action Plan (IAP) Districts. The funding pattern under the scheme is in the ratio of 90:10 between the Centre and States. The projects under IWMP undertake a cluster of micro-watersheds of area about 5000 ha in rainfed/ degraded areas having no assured irrigation. Dedicated institutions are also provided at Centre, State and District levels. The programme lays emphasis on meticulous planning and capacity building, by providing a special provision of 1 % for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) and 5 % for Institution and Capacity Building.

(iii) Institutional set up for implementation of IWMP

- (a) **Ministry Level:** The Department of Land Resources has the necessary institutional mechanism in the form of Steering Committee chaired by the Secretary, DoLR for effective and professional management of watershed projects. This Committee inter alia appraises and clears the project proposals of the States. The Steering Committee consists of members from the Planning Commission, National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA), Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Department of Rural Development, NABARD, IGNOU, technical experts from different scientific institutions such as International Crop Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA) and National Remote Sensing Centre. (NRSC), National Institute for Agriculture Extension Management (MANAGE), voluntary organizations and State Governments.
- (b) **State Level:** A State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) has been constituted with professional support. The SLNA is the dedicated institution for the implementation of IWMP in the State.
- (c) **District Level:** Watershed Cell-cum-Data Centre (WCDC) is the District level institution to supervise and coordinate IWMP projects in the District. WCDC is set up in DRDA/ Zilla Parishad/ District Level Implementing Agency/Department in all programme districts as per the convenience 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 2011), Panchayats, Government and Non-Government agencies may 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 which are representatives of SHGs and User Groups (UGs), SC/STs, women and landless. One member from WDT is also represented in WC.

(iv) Criteria for allocation of target area to States under IWMP

The following criteria are adopted for the allocation of the target area among the States.

- (i) Identified DPAP/DDP areas in the State as percentage of total DPAP and DDP area in the country.
- (ii) Total treatable wastelands in the State as percentage of total treatable wastelands in the country.
- (iii) Total SC/ST population of the State as percentage of total SC/ST population of the country.
- (iv) Percentage of rainfed area in the State to total cultivated area in the country.
- (v) 10% mandatory allocation to North-Eastern States.
- (v) **Criteria for prioritization and selection of watershed projects in the State.**

In order to prioritize the selection of the watershed project areas, the States have been asked to adopt the following principles:

S. No.	Criteria
i	Poverty index (% of poor to population)
ii	% of SC/ ST population
iii	Lower wage rate
iv	% of small and marginal farmers
v	Ground water status
vi	Moisture index / DPAP/ DDP Block
vii	Area under rain-fed agriculture
viii	Availability of Drinking water
ix	Extent of Degraded land
x	Productivity potential of the land
xi	Contiguity to another watershed that has already been developed/ treated
xii	Cluster approach

(vi) Different components under IWMP

Various components have been allocated a percentage of the total per hectare cost of the

project. It is mandatory to follow these provisions, though some exceptions have been made in the Common Guidelines. The various components are:

Component	Provision (% of total project cost)
- Administrative costs	10
- Monitoring	1
- Evaluation	1
Preparatory phase, including:	
- entry point activities,	4
- institution and capacity building,	5
- Detailed Project Report (DPR).	1
Watershed Works Phase:	
- Watershed development works,	56
- Livelihood activities for the asset less persons,	9
- Production system and micro enterprises.	10
Consolidation phase	3
Total	100

(vii) Process of sanction of projects under IWMP:

The establishment of dedicated institutions like State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) and Watershed Cell- cum- Data Centre (WCDC) are mandatory for overseeing the implementation of IWMP at the State & District levels respectively. For taking up new projects under IWMP, the States are required to submit a State Perspective and Strategic Plan (SPSP) approved by the State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA). The SPSP is a long-term plan to develop all the treatable watersheds in the State, after excluding all untreatable areas (e.g. area under assured irrigation, area already treated under various watershed programmes etc.). Preparation of SPSP is a onetime exercise.

After having prepared the SPSP, States prepare project wise Preliminary Project Reports (PPRs) for project area to be developed in a particular year. The PPRs include Geographic Information System (GIS) based maps indicating area already covered under watershed programmes of different departments, area proposed to be taken up under IWMP for a particular year and plan for covering balance treatable area. The PPRs, approved by the SLNA, are then presented by the State at the Government of India level before the Steering Committee headed by the Secretary (Land Resources) for appraisal & clearance. The SLNAs have been delegated with powers of sanctioning projects as per appraisal & clearance of the Steering Committee.

Entry Point Activity - Deepening of Village Pond, District: Kutch, Gujarat
GPS Location: 23°46'01.2" N 68°44'52.4" E



(i) Central assistance is released in lump-sum to the SLNA through State Government on the basis of annual plan of fund requirement furnished by SLNA.

(ii) While estimating the annual fund requirement, the SLNA should clearly indicate batch wise and phase wise physical activities to be undertaken and corresponding financial requirement on quarterly basis.

(iii) The funds are ordinarily released in two instalments every year. The first instalment will be equivalent to 60% of the estimated annual fund requirement of SLNA including

the unspent balance available with the SLNA as on 1st April of the financial year or fund requirement for six months, whichever is less.

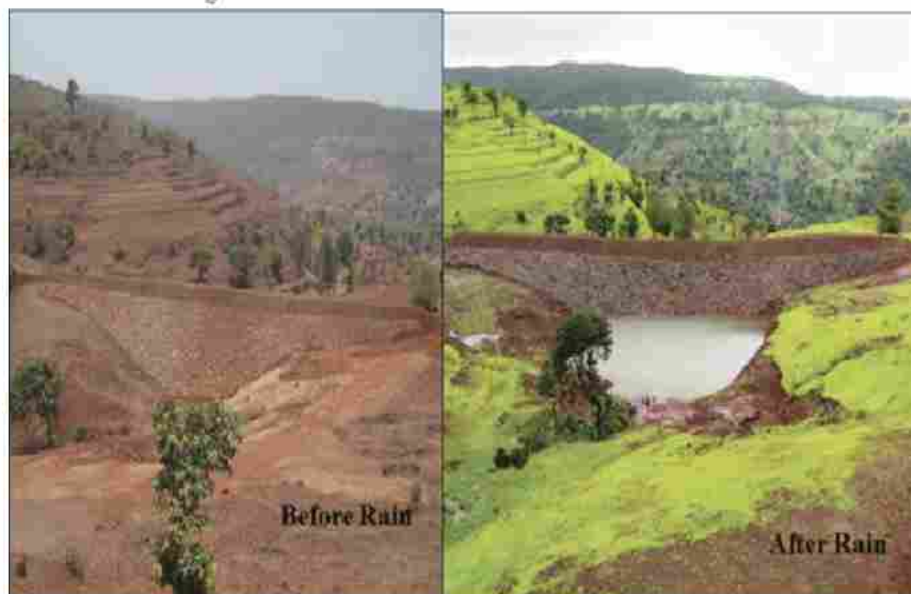
(viii) Release of Central Assistance:

The fund flow for implementation of projects is being routed through the State Governments to the SLNAs. The release mechanism of Central Assistance under IWMP has been revised in June, 2012 to address the unspent balance with States and to ensure availability of funds for smooth implementation of IWMP. The salient features of the revised release mechanism are as follows:

EPA- Repair of Irrigation Tank under Bageshwar- IWMP-II/2010-11 in Mada GP, Degoli Village of Uttarakhand. 29.46.98 N 79.56.47 E



Construction of Earthen Nala Bund under Kolhapur IWMP-III/ 2009-10 in Pohalewadi Village of Panhala Taluka in Maharashtra. 16°44'06.99" N 73°59'41.12" E



- (iv) The next instalment in the year will be released after utilization of 60% of the funds of first instalment (including unspent balance) and submission of corresponding physical progress, utilization certificate, Audited Statement of Accounts for the proceeding financial year by the SLNA.

The fund flow for implementation of projects was being routed through the dedicated State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) constituted under IWMP till 2013-14. However as per the decision of the Government, the Central Assistance for all the CSS schemes including IWMP is being routed through the Consolidated Fund of India to the State Governments w.e.f. 1.4.2014. Further,

a provision of flexi-funds has been introduced from 2014-15, wherein, 10% of the total project cost can be utilized by the State for innovative activities which meet the overall objectives of the scheme.

Progress under IWMP

The SLNAs for overseeing the implementation of IWMP have been notified in all the 29 States. A total assistance of Rs. 159.545 crores has been released under Institutional Support to 28 States for establishment/engagement of personnel at the State & District levels from 2009-10 to 2014-15. During 2014-15, central funds for Institutional Support amounting to Rs. 11.52 crore has been released (as on 31.12.2014). State-wise and year-wise details of central funds provided under Institutional Support from 2009-



10 to 2014-15 is given at **Annexure-XXXVII**.

Under IWMP, as on 31.12.2014, a total of 8214 projects covering an area of 39.069 m.ha. have been sanctioned in 28 States. The target for sanctioning of new projects for the year 2014-15 is 5.0 million ha. A total of 1010 projects covering an area of 4.809 million ha have been appraised/ sanctioned by SLNAs and an amount of Rs. 2099.45 crore has been released during 2014-15(as on 31.12.2014). Since inception of the scheme, an amount of Rs. 10847.02 crores has been released to the States as central share for the projects sanctioned under IWMP.

State-wise details of projects sanctioned, area covered and funds released during 2009-10 to 2014-15 (as on 31.12.2014) are given at **Annexure-XXXVIII**

Monitoring and Evaluation:

The Department of Land Resources places

Improvement of Ayyanarkulam tank under IWMP – I/2009-10 in Pullambadi Block of Thiruchirapalli District in Tamil Nadu. 10°96'908"N :: 78°85'712" E



special emphasis on Monitoring and Evaluation of the projects. A comprehensive system of Monitoring and Evaluation has been evolved. The salient features are as under:

- (i) The Guidelines of IWMP provide for an in-built monitoring mechanism so as to ensure that the objectives of the schemes are achieved by their implementation.
- (ii) Dedicated institutions with professional support at State, District and Project levels have been set up under the IWMP
- (iii) At the Central level, a Steering Committee has been constituted for administering IWMP with members from various line departments of the Central Government, Planning Commission, National Rainfed Area Authority,

Karnataka - Promotion of Vegetables on Farm Bunds

- Promotion of vegetable seeds on bunds was taken up
- Species included Cucumber, Ridge Guard, Bitter Guard, Ash Guard, Ladies Finger, etc.
- Organic manure was used as the fertilizer

GADAG DISTRICT



Intervention at Identified Location – Pond, Eval



Name of Activity : Pond with Earthen Bund with waste weir
GPS Location : 23°52'38.3" 071°07'12.2"
Survey No : 33P
Expenditure : 5.2 lakh
Quantum of Rainwater Harvested: 75000 cumec
Crops Taken : Cumin and Castor
Area Covered : 18 ha
No of farmers benefiting: 11 farmers

technical experts from different scientific institutions, voluntary organizations, and State Governments.

- (iv) At the State level, the State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA), a dedicated institution with professional support, for implementation of IWMP has been set up in 29 States. The SLNA constantly monitors and evaluates the programme and is responsible for the implementation of the programme in the respective States.
- (v) The fund flow for implementation of projects is being routed through State Governments to the SLNA constituted under IWMP. This implies the overall supervision of the States in the fund flow to the SLNA.

(vi) The Department monitors the progress of works under watershed projects through the instruments of Quarterly Review Meetings, Management Information System (MIS), progress reports, utilization certificates, Audited Statement of Accounts, etc.

(vii) Regional Review Meetings with State Government officers are held under the Chairpersonship of Secretary (LR) to review the performance of various programmes being implemented by the States in a selected State. The review includes a field visit where the other invited States participate.

(viii) Officers, dealing with the implementation of the programmes at State Headquarters & district, visit project areas to ensure that the programmes are being implemented satisfactorily.

(ix) With a view to monitor the quality in





Project Name: IWMP-22
Village Name: Saraspar, Bhuj, Kutch
Name of SHG: Parmeswar
Revolving fund from IWMP: Rs. 25000/-

implementation of programmes of the Ministry including watershed programme, Vigilance & Monitoring Committees are constituted with Members of Parliament and elected representatives of the people in State Legislatures and Panchayati Raj Institutions.

(x) A system of Third party concurrent M&E is being put in place in the Department as well as the States. As on 31.12.2014, 15 States had contracted independent agencies that would monitor the implementation of the projects which includes process and input-output monitoring.

(xi) For evaluation of IWMP projects by the independent evaluating agencies, specific financial provision of 1% of project fund has been provided in the Guidelines. There is provision of evaluation of projects by the independent evaluating agencies after completion of every phase of the project i.e. Preparatory Phase, Works Phase and Consolidation & Withdrawal Phase. Only after the submission of a satisfactory evaluation report of the Preparatory Phase alongwith action taken

report on recommendations of the evaluating agency, DoLR provides central assistance for the implementation of next phase of projects i.e. Works Phase.

(xii) Evaluation studies are also undertaken through reputed and independent Research Institutions/Organizations from time to time to evaluate the performance of Watershed Programmes at the field level, to assess the impact of the programmes.



Weaving Cluster
under Livelihoods
activities in Nagaon-
1/2009-10
(Phulaguri IWMP) in
Assam



Chapter 28

Initiatives Under Watershed Programme

DoLR has taken a number of initiatives to strengthen the implementation of IWMP, as described in this section.

(i) World Bank Assisted Watershed Management Project “Neeranchal”

A new initiative in the form of a Technical Assistance Programme, assisted by the World Bank, namely, the Neeranchal National Watershed Project is envisaged which will be taken up at a cost of Rs. 2142 crores over a period of six years. The objective of the programme is to support IWMP through technical assistance to improve incremental conservation outcomes and agricultural yields for communities in selected sites and adoption of more effective processes and technologies into the broader IWMP in participating project states. The project would be implemented through four components:

Component 1. Central Institutional and Capacity Building

Component 2. National Innovation Support

Component 3. IWMP Implementation Support in Participating States

Component 4. Project Management and Coordination

The project will be implemented in 9 States (Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha Rajasthan and Telangana) which together cover approximately 60% of the country's rainfed area.

The proposal is awaiting approval of the Government.

(ii) Project Financial Management System (PFMS) for Monitoring & Evaluation and Financial Management

DoLR has adopted the Project Financial Management System (PFMS) for IWMP. PFMS can track the funds position of all registered accounts, enable monitoring of bank balances and transactions of accounts in real time and maintain records of all funds released under the programme. PFMS provides an online platform for expenditure filing for all schemes. The same interface can keep track of available bank balance and component wise expenditure.

A one day training programme was conducted regarding the implementation of PFMS in IWMP on 2nd December 2014. Accounts Officers and Technical Experts (IT) working in SLNAs participated in the training programme.

(iii) Third party Concurrent Monitoring & Evaluation



The Department has shortlisted third party professional organizations to undertake concurrent monitoring and evaluation of on-going projects. These organizations will act as the eyes and ears of the Department regarding the actual implementation of the programme in the field and provide regular inputs and reports to DoLR. Concurrent monitoring will focus on



GIS based Action Plan in Gujarat

flow of inputs and their conversion into outputs, preliminary outcomes, project processes including livelihood promotion, promotion of peoples' participation, institutional development and capacity building, among others.

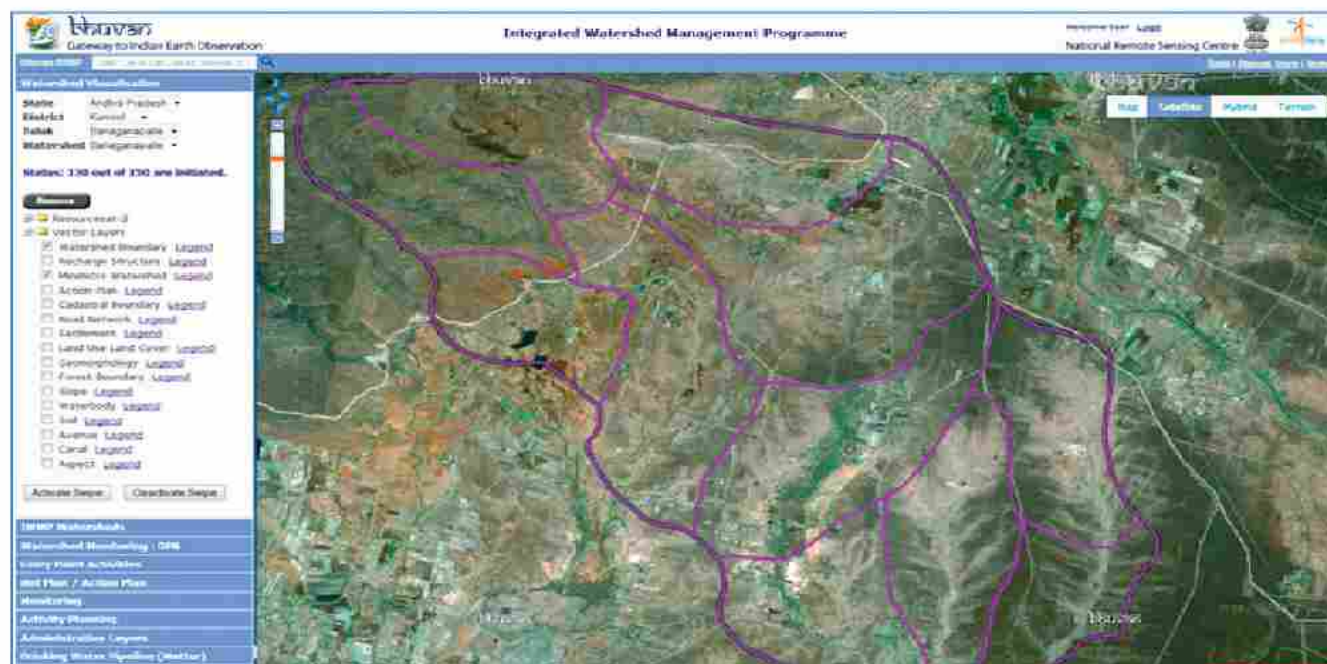
(iv) Use of Remote Sensing and GIS Technology

The Department has encouraged States to adopt state of the art technology of Remote

Sensing (RS) and Geographical Information Systems (GIS) in selection of watersheds, watershed characterization, watershed prioritization, analysis of natural resources, identification of constraints, etc. The technology is useful at all stages - development of action plan, implementation of the plan, monitoring and assessing impact.

GIS is the technology adopted as a tool for analysing and integrating the spatial and

Visualization of Watershed and Micro watershed Boundaries



non-spatial data in the project. It is used as an information database, an analytical tool and a decision support system. Thematic information generated from satellite and other ancillary information is integrated under GIS domain to generate specific action plan on micro-watershed basis. The National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) of ISRO and its State Remote Sensing Centres are partnering with the DoLR and SLNAs in this activity.

(v) Use of Bhuvan Geo Portal of IWMP

The Bhuvan-IWMP Geo-portal is under construction for use in planning, monitoring and management of IWMP projects. This portal provides a host of services, including visualization, download of free satellite data and products of specified period and resolution and thematic maps of land use, land cover and wastelands.

The main features of the proposal are to undertake Monitoring & Evaluation of watersheds in all States where IWMP is operating since 2009, to provide a customized software tools on the Bhuvan Geo-portal for monitoring IWMP projects and carrying out hydrological assessment using Remote Sensing Technology in selected pilot watersheds. To begin with, the NRSC has uploaded details of 50 districts on the portal for close monitoring. Officials from 10 States underwent training to familiarize themselves on using the portal.

(vi) Convergence of Agriculture and Allied Sector Schemes with IWMP (for integrated development and enhanced income of watershed communities)

Given the magnitude of the investments envisaged, it becomes imperative to ensure Convergence of development programmes

especially agriculture and allied sectors with IWMP.

The watershed Management approach provides a constructive framework and an excellent platform for other sectors to enhance the performance of their schemes and programmes. This would bring in an integrated development in a given watershed, enhance income of the watershed communities and provide wider impacts across the sectors. Thus, it is proposed to focus very sharply on such convergence, capturing the process right from planning to the implementation phase through an inbuilt institutional system at various levels.

Convergence of agriculture and allied sectors schemes and programmes with IWMP is envisaged to facilitate programmatic integration to break the vertical silos approach, up-scale successful efforts and to obtain wider impacts on watershed communities through joint strategies and actions. It is being attempted at all the levels: State, district and block and at the watershed level. Under this strategy, every watershed project would have a convergence matrix developed, as an integral part of Detailed Project Report (DPR), indicating possible convergence of activities of other schemes/programmes with IWMP.

DoLR has proposed a detailed Draft mechanism of this Convergence Matrix through a consultative process with the States. Convergence possibilities of 21 schemes and programmes like MNREGA, RKVY, BRGF, KVK, ATMA etc. of various Ministries and Departments have been indicated. Further, the Convergence Strategy indicates actions on the part of the States like developing Convergence Matrix, MoU based approach to convergence, line department back up to the convergence process, training strategies, M&E of convergence and making it as a part of DPR.

(vii) Prime Minister's directive on Impact Evaluation of IWMP in 50 districts of the country

The Prime Minister has suggested for intensive evaluation of IWMP in 50 districts of the country. DoLR has already initiated steps towards this effect. It is proposed to use RS&GIS technology for a realistic & unbiased Impact Assessment. The project proposal to this effect has already been prepared by NRSC as per the specification of DoLR (keeping in view the P.M's. directive), and the process is on to initiate this task. NRSC would provide annual evaluation reports based on RS & GIS technology, analysing these projects for five years. i.e. till the completion of the project. The DoLR intends to extend this initiative so as to cover all IWMP districts.

Thus, the synergy of GIS and Web Technology allows access to dynamic geospatial watershed information without burdening the



users. Advancement in various technological, scientific modelling, communication and data dissemination fronts would be integrated on to a seamless platform to develop an effective Watershed Management System.

(viii) Benchmarking of Watershed Management Outcomes (Handy

Management Tool for Tracking Performance of Watershed Projects)

Benchmarking is a process of setting realistic standards of watershed outcomes by assigning specific values to the indicators identified for the purpose taking into consideration agro-ecological regional variation and production processes across the sectors. Realistic benchmarks so set would serve as handy management tool for tracking the performance of watershed projects and realization of watershed outcomes which could be evaluated at different phases of project implementation.

DoLR has initiated this process in April, 2014 with development of Concept note on this subject matter. Subsequently, the task of working out the detailed indicators and the benchmark levels for various agro-eco situations and production sectors was carried out in collaboration with Institute of Rural Management, Anand (IRMA) by conducting two workshops. In all 55 indicators have been set and benchmark levels worked out covering 8 major Agro-Eco Situations and 6 relevant production sectors namely Agriculture & Horticulture, Animal Husbandry Dairy and Fisheries, Forestry, Soil health, Hydrology and Socio-Economic parameters. Indicators and their Benchmarks would be shared with the States for piloting and working out intra State adjustments. This exercise is further linked to the Watershed Management processes such as DPR preparation, Capacity Building, Choice and adoption of technologies, Convergence Planning, M&E and Post project sustainability.

(ix) Regional Review Meetings

The Department organizes Regional Review Meeting under the Chairmanship of Secretary (LR) to closely monitor the implementation of watershed programmes. As part of this, Review Meeting of the *North Eastern Region* to review the progress of watershed projects for States of the NE Region (Arunachal Pradesh,



Review Meeting of North Eastern Region States by the Secretary, DoLR, MRD, GOI at Shillong.



Field visit to orange plantation site by the participants of Regional Review Meeting of Northern Eastern

Assam, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim & Tripura) was held on 6th – 7th May, 2014 at Shillong. The Secretary along with other officers including various States' representatives also visited watershed areas of West Jaintia hills district of Meghalaya.

Review of Central Region States:

The Regional Review Meeting of Central region States to review the progress of watershed projects for the States of



Review Meeting of Central Region by the Joint Secretary (WM), Deptt. of Land Resources Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India at Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh



Field visit and interaction with the Watershed Committee and villagers of Chhattarpur District by DoLR officials and UP & Chhattisgarh officials.

Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh & Uttar Pradesh was held on 26th & 27th August, 2014 at Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh. The Joint Secretary (Watershed Management), DoLR along with other officers including various States representatives also visited watershed areas of Chhattarpur district.

(x) Workshop cum Training of Trainers (TOT) programme on IWMP-MIS:

A two day Workshop cum TOT programme on IWMP-MIS was held on 24th -25th July, 2014 at New Delhi. Representatives from 28 States and Officers from DoLR & NIC participated in this

training programme.

(xi) National Workshop on Best Practices under IWMP :

A National Workshop on Best Practices under IWMP was organized on 3rd September, 2014 at Bengaluru to enable different States to share their best practices and innovations made while implementation of IWMP. All States and institutes such as National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj (NIRD & PR), International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), participated and made presentations on the



Address by Smt. Vandana Kumari Jena, Secretary, DoLR, GOI and Participants in the workshop at Bengaluru.



Address by Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development in the Workshop

Best Practices in the workshop.

(xii) Workshop on De-silting of Water Harvesting Structures:

The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India had given a directive to all concerned Ministries and Departments to give priority attention to the advance preparation for monsoons 2015, by

creating / augmenting water storage capacity in small water harvesting structures and check dams through either new constructions or rehabilitation /rejuvenation

and de-silting of existing structures. Following this directive, DoLR organized a two-day workshop on Construction and De-silting of Check dams/Water Harvesting Structures in Preparation of Monsoon 2015 on 20th& 21st November 2014, with more than 200 participants.

The workshop resulted in an action plan and way forward to create sufficient storage capacity in all water storage structures built under watershed development programmes to both ward off potential drought and the threat of floods.



Address by Dr.K.P. Krishnan Addl Secretary, DoLR



Dr.Sandeep Dave, Joint Secretary making presentation

Chapter 29

Success Stories

Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

While the project duration of IWMP project varies from 4-7 years and as a result the IWMP projects are yet to be completed, some impacts are now visible in many parts of the country. The construction of water harvesting structures



under IWMP has helped in improving the water availability and incomes to the farmers living in the project areas. Some of the successful interventions under IWMP which have impacted the livelihoods of rural poor and contributed in enhancing their incomes are given in the subsequent paragraphs.

IWMP-I was sanctioned in Datia Tehsil, Datia District of Madhya Pradesh in 2009-10 covering an area of 5,527 hectares. It is being implemented by the Rajiv Gandhi Mission for Watershed Management through Development Alternatives as the PIA. One of the villages namely Salaya Pamar in the project consists of 1515 ha of geographical area with 86% of farm land and a total population of 1500. The average land holding is 2.5 ha per farmer with average livestock of 1.2 per farmer. In the year 2012 through the Watershed Committee in Salaya Pamar a stop dam was

constructed with a total cost of Rs. 2,22,000 with a storage capacity of 350 m³. As a result, 70 acres of land is being irrigated and the productivity of the farmland has been increased by 30%. Rice crop is now being cultivated in the lower side of stop dam for the first time. The impact is also visible in 27 wells in the area, as the water level has increased by 7-8 feet. The stop dam created in the village has impacted the livelihoods of 17 farmers in terms of economic empowerment and productivity improvement, which was not seen before the intervention.

In Dondi-Lohara block of Balood district in Chhattisgarh an IWMP-I project was taken up in 2009-10 with total project area of 5261 ha and treatable area of 5000 ha. Under the project, a Check Dam was constructed with a total cost of Rs.2,92,000 in 2012-13 in Kasahi village. Earlier, this area was drought prone and highly susceptible to heavy soil erosion during the rainy season. As a result of the construction of the Check Dam not only the soil erosion has reduced but also about 25 ha of dry land has been converted into irrigated land. Due to assured irrigation the productivity of Paddy has increased to 17 quintals/acre from





12 quintals/acre earlier.

In Komna block of Nuapada district in Odisha an IWMP-II project was sanctioned in 2009-10. Nuapada, in the western of part of Odisha, has problems of typical rainfed and remote regions such as environmental degradation, low agricultural productivity, large-scale migration, high indebtedness, absence of a savings base, and poor access to institutional agricultural credit and marketing and extension services. High rainfall with low vegetative cover has led to high soil erosion and consequent low agricultural productivity. Most farmers survive on the produce derived from the single monsoon crop. The case study of growing onion highlights the consolidated efforts made by the IWMP projects to ensure profitability of the agriculture sector through grower's cooperatives on a sustainable basis. Commercialization of onion cultivation with all end to end services like value addition, storage and marketing through community

based institutions proved to be a replicable livelihood promotion model.

Onion was grown by few farmers in the area on a small scale. The productivity was average but the climatic and other factors were favourable to the crop. However, the farmers used to sell their onion crop soon after harvest when prices were the lowest. The livelihood promotion approaches through grower's cooperatives under the IWMP has contributed to increase in profits, by helping farmers increase the productivity and helping to store the onions longer so that

they would get higher rates later in the year. The latter was achieved by the widespread promotion of low cost storage structures and by the use of better seeds and improved cultivation practices.

In the first phase, the Project Supported 70 farmers to grow AFLR variety of onion in around 50 acres of land in IWMP-II, Komna block, Nuapada. Informal leaders were identified in





each cluster and groups of farmers were taken to Nasik for exposure trips where they saw similar institutions and their benefits. The farmers from Komna were greatly encouraged by the organization and modus operandi of the farmers in Nasik. The Nuapada farmers learnt better cultivation practices, storage, and marketing from the farmers in Nasik. Most importantly, these visits helped in establishing a link with Nasik farmers for supply of onion seeds.

The entire cluster promotion initiative helped to upscale the area under onion from 92 acres in 2009 to 298 acres in 2012. The practices learnt from Nasik, better quality seeds and the trainings helped the farmers to increase the yield from 50 quintals per acre to around 70 quintals per acre. The key objective of cluster development was achieved when the co-operative of onion growers was registered with 272 members. The project started in IWMP-II/2009-10 Komna block and has now spread to Nuapada and Khariar blocks. The availability of low cost storage structures has helped them in getting more value from the crop. Earlier, a farmer would sell 20 quintals of Onion @ Rs 4/kg earning about Rs 8,000, but by storing the onions for 4 months he was

able to fetch a price of Rs 12/kg with an earning of Rs 19,200 per acre

The intervention helped the farmers in increasing their profitability manifold. The increased profitability led to more than three times increase in area under cultivation. The share of income from onion for many farmers has increased to about half of the total household income. The successful farmers have inspired others in their village to take up cultivation of AFLR variety on larger scale and use storage structures to keep their produce for deferred sale. The cooperative has increased the confidence of the individual farmer who has now become more aware of his stronger position in the market.

IWMP-I project (2009-10) in Mulakalapalli Mandal of Khammam District of Telangana helped in realising the dreams of farmers by creating sustainable livelihood. Sh. Buram Nagababu is a small farmer with an extent of 3 acres of land residing at Madharam village. He is having 3 children and belongs to ST community and depending on agricultural labour. His dream was to plant Mango orchard in his own land, because he was unable to cultivate agricultural crops due





to high investment required and continuous loss in cultivation due to mutual understanding between farmer and working capital investor. The investor used to supply the inputs as per the requirement without payment, and then after harvesting he had to give the agricultural produce to the investor based on the fixed rate. So he was dreaming to diversify and to grow fruit plants which will give him returns with less investment.

One day he attended the awareness meeting conducted by Watershed team and came to know about the support given under Watershed Programme through Dry Land Horticulture (DLH) activity. Then he approached Watershed Committee and submitted letter to committee for willingness to grow mango plantation in his entire 3 acres land. The Watershed Committee sanctioned 3 acres of mango plantation in the year 2010-11 with an amount of Rs. 1,52,000 including 3 years maintenance. As per the sanctioned estimate he implemented the tasks and planted 210 mango plants with 83%

survival in 1st year with an expenditure of Rs. 72,000.

As per the support from watershed programme of DLH activity for mango plantation under intercrop cultivation in 1st year he received an amount of Rs. 7,822/- for growing cotton as intercrop in the mango plantation on entire 3 acres. Also he incurred an expenditure of 29,500 for inter Crop Cultivation thus the total expenditure was Rs. 37,300 (i.e.: ploughing, seed cost, fertilizers and pesticides, watering and labour for seed dibbling, weeding and collection of cotton etc.). The total Cotton yield in his 3 acres land was 19 Quintals. Thus the total income earned from cotton was Rs. 60,800 and he got a net income of Rs. 23,478 during First year.

In 2009-10 an IWMP project 'Dhanora' has been sanctioned in Adilabad district of Telangana with total project area of 4566 Hac and project cost of Rs. 547.92 Lakhs. In Gunjala micro watershed, Natural Resource Management (NRM)





works were taken up from ridge to valley by constructing Loose Boulder Structures (97Nos), Rock Field Dams (31Nos), Percolation Tanks (2Nos), Check Dams (3Nos) with an expenditure of Rs.39.12 Lakhs.

As a result, after a period of two years, the ground water has been improved in this village and three bore wells were drilled and they were successful. Even during peak summer, water was available to the villagers to meet their day today activities.

The upstream water, stored in check dam is used as supplemental irrigation for cotton crop by lifting the water using Oil Engine. On either sides of the check dam, 07 farmers are having 28 Acre of land. Before this they could only get 6 to 8 quintals /Acre but from last two years, on an average each farmer is getting 10 to 12 quintals of cotton. With the treatment of Gunjala micro watershed

area under IWMP, total additional income generated for seven farmers is Rs. 6,31,000 in 2011-2012 Cropping Season with construction of Check Dams with a total cost of Rs. 3,24,000. The additional average income per acre to each farmer is Rs. 22,500 In the entire project area, there are 8 Nos. of check dams constructed in a series on single 3rd order stream which flows across 6 Gram Panchayats from ridge to valley. There are 90 farmers cultivating 168 acres of land who are benefited by getting an additional income of Rs.37,80,000 in total. The results reveal that systematic treatment of watershed area leads to increase in ground water, crop yield and ultimately increasing the income levels of the targeted group.

Gangacherra IWMP micro watershed is located under Panisagar, Agriculture Sub Division of North Tripura District of Tripura State. The micro watershed is a contiguous area with another micro watershed namely Haplongcherra, both of





which are under North Tripura IWMP – I project and with due priority was sanctioned during 2009 – 10 with a total project area of 1368 ha and total project cost of Rs. 108.60 lakh.

The project is now in the final stage of completion. Substantial no. of water bodies, plantation programmes along with other Soil & Moisture conservation activities have been executed in project areas as per typical situation of Physiography & socio - economic status of project beneficiaries. The overall impact of all created assets in project areas is very much encouraging.

In the year 2011 – 12 the Watershed Committee constructed a water harvesting structure with a cost of Rs. 80,000/- in the land of Sri Ashu Nath, S/o Sri Bipin Nath, Bagbasa. The approximate water area of the water body is 0.40 ha with the depth of about 5.5 Feet. Now the family utilize water for their day to day utility and also for cultivation whole the year. He released fingerlings in the water body and for that the programme helped him by providing Rs 1000/-. He also received assistance from department of fisheries in the form of fingerlings for an amount of Rs, 700/- and Fish Feed for Rs 3500/-. In 2012 –

13, he sold the fish for an amount of Rs. 80,000/-. In 2013 -14, he himself released the fingerlings for an amount of Rs. 2,000/-. In the end week of November, 2013, he again sold large fish from the water body and got Rs. 39,000/-. There is also a stock of approx. 3 quintals of fish, worth Rs. 60,000/-.

The beneficiary also started cultivation of vegetables, horticultural crops etc. successfully by providing irrigation from the water body. With the income he purchased a Pump Set with a cost of Rs. 6,700/- for lifting water from water body. He cultivated 0.18 ha of vegetables and 0.19 ha of banana in the area surrounding the water body. Sri. Ashu Nath is now cultivating the crops round the year and getting income accordingly. Seeing his enthusiasm, the Watershed Committee again provided him a financial help of Rs. 50,000/- for cultivation of 0.5 ha sugarcane. During the current year, he sold sugarcane for an amount of Rs, 22,000/- and another stock of sugarcane having approx. value of Rs, 20,000/- is still in his field. This year he also sold vegetables for an amount of Rs. 16,000/- and banana for Rs. 10,000/-.

Thus with the successful intervention through the IWMP project, the farmer is now getting a sustainable income of Rs. 1,50,000/- to Rs, 1,70,000/- in a year. The support through the programme has built up the confidence of family members & they are effectively managing the adversities of life.

Chapter 30

Land Reforms

National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP):

Land as an asset plays important role both in rural and urban areas. Land provides significant social and cultural values in the life of the people. Therefore, it is important that a landholder should have an authentic and tamper proof record of the land. In India since time immemorial, rulers have been mapping land for various purposes like collection of taxes, military purposes, demarcating political boundaries, settling disputes etc.

Over a period of time various steps taken by the Government of India for land reforms agencies like Panchayats, Consolidation Departments, Survey Departments, Revenue and Registration Departments etc. came into existence; but land records were maintained manually. However, due to modern day requirements and availability of modern techniques, the manual system of land records maintenance is not able to cope up with the demand for easy accessibility, up-to-date and accurate land records. As a follow up of the decision in the Conference of the State Revenue Ministers in 1985, the Government of India initiated two Centrally-sponsored schemes – Strengthening of Revenue Administration & Updating of Land Records (SRA& ULR) and Computerization of Land Records (CLR). These two schemes had been administered by the Department up-to 2007-08. The two schemes have supported the efforts of the States for updation and computerization of land records. On implementation of the schemes, majority of the

States/UTs have completed data entry of Record of Rights (RoRs).

During 2008-09, the aforesaid two schemes were merged into one modified scheme in the shape of the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP), combining the key components of the two schemes and rationalizing them into one integrated and enhanced scheme. The NLRMP was approved by the Cabinet on 21st August, 2008.

The main objective of the programme is to modernize the land records system in the country and to build up an integrated land information management system with up-to-date and real time land records. For this purpose, the two main systems of land records management and registration are to be integrated with the help of modern technology. The ultimate goal of NLRMP is to usher in *the system of conclusive titles*, which is essential for security of property rights, minimizing land disputes, efficient functioning of the economic operations based on land, and overall efficiency of the economy.

Components of the programme:
Following activities are supported under the programme:

Components of NLRMP

The Programme is being implemented as a Centrally-sponsored scheme with the following

i) Computerisation of Land Records

- i) Data Entry/Re-entry/Data Conversion for Record of Rights (RoR) and other land attributes data,
- ii) Digitization of Cadastral Maps, iii) Integration of spatial and textual data,
- iv) Tehsil, Sub-division & Districts Data Centres, v) State Level Data Centres (SLDC),
- vi) Inter-connectivity among Revenue Offices.

ii) Computerisation of Registration

- (i) Computerization of Sub-Registrar's Offices (SROs),
- (ii) Data entry of valuation details (iii) Data entry of legacy encumbrance data,
- (iv) Scanning and preservation of old documents, (v) Connectivity to SROs with Revenue Offices.

iii) Survey and Re-survey

- i) Pure Ground method using Electronic Total Station (ETS) and Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS);
- ii) Hybrid methodology using aerial photography and ground truthing by ETS and DGPS;
- iii) High Resolution Satellite Imagery (HRSI) and ground truthing by ETS and DGPS.
- iv) Modern Record Rooms/Land Records Management Centres at Tehsil/Taluk/Circle/Block Level

IV. Training & capacity building

V. Core GIS:

funding pattern for its various components:

- Computerization of land records including digitization of cadastral maps, integration of textual and spatial data, data centres at Tehsil, Sub-division, District and State level, inter-connectivity among revenue offices. (100% by Govt. of India)
- Survey/resurvey and updating of the survey & settlement records (including ground control network and ground truthing) using modern technology options. (90% and 50% by Govt. of India for NE States and other States respectively.)
- Computerization of Registration including connectivity to SROs with revenue offices. (90% and 25% by Govt. of India for NE

States and other States respectively.)

- Modern record rooms/land records management centres at Tehsil level. (90% and 50% by Govt. of India for NE States and other States respectively.)
- Training & capacity building (100% by Govt. of India)
- Core GIS (100% by Govt. of India)

A major focus of the programme is on citizen services, such as providing computerized copies of the records of rights (RoRs) with maps; other land-based certificates such as caste certificates, income certificates, domicile certificates etc. Property owners would get access to their land records, as records will be placed on the websites

with proper security IDs. Abolition of stamp papers and payment of stamp duty and registration fees through banks, e-linkages to credit facilities, automatic and automated mutations and single-window service can be achieved under the programme. Further, the programme will be of immense use to the governments – both Central and State Governments – in modernizing and bringing efficiency to the land revenue administration as well as offering a comprehensive tool for planning various land-based developmental, regulatory and disaster management activities needing location-specific information. All the districts in the country are expected to be covered under the programme by the end of the 12th Plan.

A National-level Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee has been constituted under the programme under the chairpersonship of the Secretary, DoLR with representatives from the Ministries/Departments of Home Affairs, Development of North-Eastern Region, Information Technology, Science and Technology and technical agencies like National Informatics Centre (NIC), National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) and Survey of India (SoI) etc. Proposals received from States/UTs for release of funds under the programme are placed before the Committee for its consideration and funds are released to the States/UTs as per recommendations made by the Committee. The NLRMP is a demand driven scheme. The Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee considers the proposal of the States/UTs as and when these are received.

A Core Technical Advisory Group with representatives from the technical agencies, concerned Ministries/Departments and experts

from States has been constituted to advise the DoLR and the States/UTs on issues related to implementation as well as on the technological aspects of the programme. The CTAG is providing valuable inputs from time to time for effective implementation of the programme. On recommendation of the Groups rates for providing assistance to the States/UTs for Digitization of Cadastral Maps and survey/resurvey were revised in 2011. The Group has also recommended model Tender documents, Model Request for Proposal etc. These have been placed on the website of the Department. Further, Core Technical Advisory Group has also recommended revised unit cost for equipments specified under NLRMP Cell in 2012. During 2014 rates for digitization of FMBs have been revised on recommendation of the CTAG.

Detailed Guidelines and Technical Manuals have been circulated to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for implementation of the programme. Further, formats for Management Information System (MIS), Annual Action Plan/Detailed Project Report and State Perspective Plan have also been prepared and circulated to the States and Union Territory Administrations and other agencies concerned for monitoring and effective management of the programme. The National Informatics Center Services Inc. (NICS) has developed the requisite software for the MIS and has made it on-line.

During 2008-09, Rs.188.76 crore was released under the programme, towards Central share for covering 69 districts in 20 States/UTs. During 2009-10, Rs.195.44 crore was released to 18 States/UTs for covering 72 districts under the programme. During 2010-2011 an amount of Rs.

154.78 has been released for covering 63 districts of States/UTs. During the year 2011-12 funds to the tune of Rs.106.05 have been released to the 8 States/UTs for covering 63 districts. During the year, 2012-13 an amount of Rs.94.85 crore has been released for covering 52 districts of 8 States. During the financial year, 2013-14 an amount of Rs.213.08 crore has been released for covering 92 districts of 8 States/UTs. During the current year an amount of Rs. 178.86 crore has been released to cover 41 districts. Thus, so far, up-to 31.12.2014 funds to the tune of Rs.1129.14 crore have been released to 35 States/UTs for coverage of 450 Districts. A statement indicating State-wise and year-wise release of funds and districts covered is given at **Annexure-XXXIX**.

The NLRMP is a technology driven programme involving application of diverse sets of technologies for the three major components, i.e., (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 Resolution Satellite Imagery (HRSI), etc. and (c) computerization of the registration system and inter-connectivity between the registration and land records maintenance systems as well as inter-connectivity amongst the revenue offices. Accordingly, training and capacity building activities are very important and are being taken up under the programme.

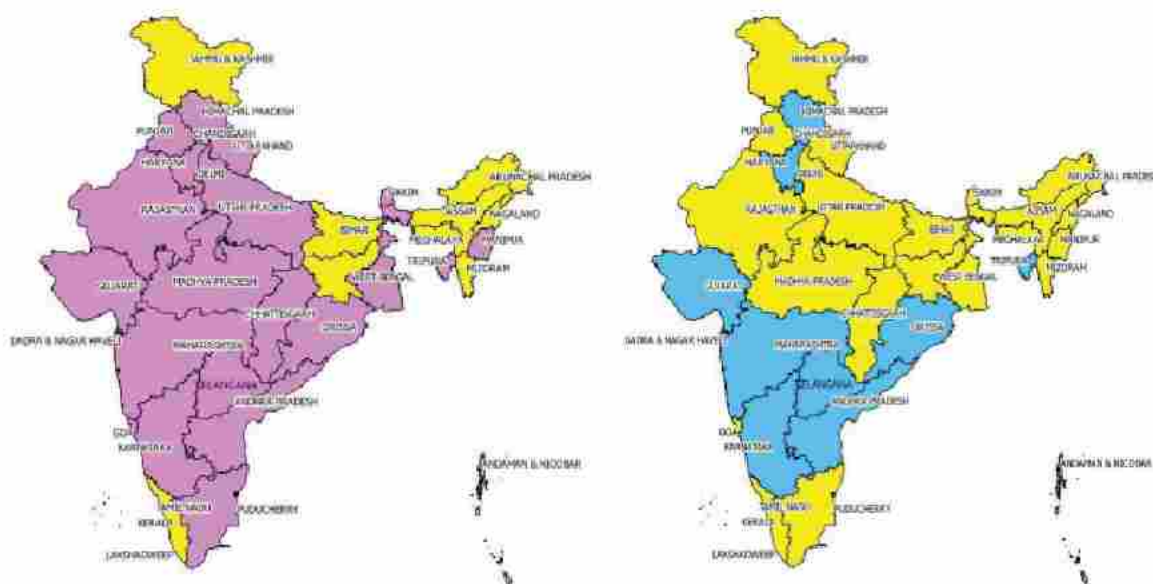
Being a technology driven and complex programme, the States/UTs are facing the challenge of finalizing technology & applying it in the field. With a view to imparting comprehensive training to the Revenue, Survey, Registration

and other officials involved in implementation of the NLRMP, funds are being provided to the States/UTs for creation of NLRMP Cells at their Administrative Training Institute and/or the Survey/Revenue/Patwari Training Institutes. So far, 34 NLRMP Cells have been sanctioned in 25 States/UTs. Moreover, funds are being released to the NIC, the Survey of India and the National Remote Sensing Centre for conducting training programmes for field revenue functionaries, supervisory head of departments and policy-level officials. Further, to facilitate experience sharing by the States in implementation of the programme under one roof, the Department organized a Workshop on 24th & 25th February, 2014 on best practices followed by States/ UTs under the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP).

With a view to keep track of the physical and financial progress made by the States/UTs under the NLRMP, review meetings with the States/UTs are being held regularly. The meetings are being attended by officers from the Revenue Department of the States. Progress made under the programme against the funds released, submission of proposals for release of funds during the current financial year, etc. were discussed in detail in the meetings. As per the feedback received in the meeting, different activities undertaken by the States/UTs are at various stages of implementation. Status of computerization on Records of Rights and integration of land records with registration is presented in the following maps:

Computerization of Land Records

States with Integrated Land Records and Registration



NLRMP in the North Eastern States:

So far, 63 districts of North Eastern States have been covered under the NLRMP during 2008-09 to 2014-15 as per the details given in the following table. The department invited participants from

North-East Region to the review meeting held at Ahmedabad for the Western Region and at Bhopal for the Central and Eastern Region meeting to see and learn from implementation of programme in other States.

S. No.	State	No. of districts covered	Funds released towards Central share (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	1060.08
2.	Assam	27	2137.56
3.	Manipur	4	168.53
4.	Meghalaya	5	623.75
5.	Mizoram	4	1428.08
6.	Nagaland	9	1427.62
7.	Sikkim	4	852.19
8.	Tripura	7	2234.36
Total		63	9932.17

Himbhoomi – Himachal Pradesh – Integrated Land Records and Registration Process

Computerisation of Land Records in Himachal Pradesh was a large exercise started as true replica of existing Record of Rights (RoR) for over two decades. HimBhoomi as an integrated project has been implemented by Govt. of Himachal Pradesh with NIC providing the technical backstopping for bringing perceptible systemic changes and making public delivery systems efficient. The project is funded by Govt. of India. In the State the Registration process has been integrated with the land records. The State took up a number of Process Changes in the recent years making the land records management system citizen friendly.

Benefits to Citizens;

Implementation of these activities has made the delivery of service to the citizens easy and efficient.

- There is reduction in time taken for delivery of services like for registration, mutation and issuance of RoR copies etc.
- In manual system individual had to approach concerned village Patwari for issuance of RoR. Jamabandis which were hand written and legibility was a drawback. By computerizing the land records Jamabandi, Shajra Nasb and all related documents are now printed in a standard format and computer generated output is more legible.
- Certified copies of RoR (Jamabandi) and Shajra Nasb (Family tree) through LokMitra Kendras (LMK-Citizen Service Centres) are available on anytime, anywhere basis without visiting the Patwari offices.
- The reformed records management system provides option to initiate instant mutation at the time of Registration itself
- Integration of Land Records data with Registration coupled with simplification in the mutation process and court cases entry prevents the chances of fraudulent transactions.

Resurvey of Land in Gujarat Under National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP)

Revenue Department, Government of Gujarat has initiated efforts for resurvey of land in Gujarat for Modernization of Land Records to offer up-to-date and efficient services to the land owners and policy makers in the State. The original land survey in various districts of the State of Gujarat was carried out in the late 19th and early 20th century (1880 – 1915) by old Princely States and the British. Although the resurvey was conceived to take place after every 30 years after, no fresh survey or re-survey has been carried out in State of Gujarat like most other parts of the country, with the result that the survey records have become very old, fragile and inaccurate and some of these records have been even lost. Hence, the State decided to take up re-survey under National Land Records Modernisation Programme. The project of resurvey was started during 2009-10 in Gujarat State and then up to 2014-15 gradually implemented in all 33 districts.

The State has an area of 1,98,000 Sq. KM out of which ground control network (GCN GRID) has been created for 1,72,000 Sq. KM required to carry out survey for agriculture land. This includes GPS observed static grid with 3 layer i.e 16 x 16 KM primary grid, 4 x 4 KM secondary grid and 1 x 1 KM tertiary grid. The State has adopted Electronic Total Station (ETS) machines and Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) technology with 100% ground truthing and was assisted by State level NIC unit in developing special resurvey module based on the existing RoR software (E-Dhara) to integrate textual and spatial data of resurvey. Due to this for the first time in the country the copies of new RoR is provided with land parcel map of particular survey number to the holder.

State's Revenue Department coordinated all three activities i.e. Survey, Record of Right and Registration. To involve people / land holders, Gramsabhas were organized at every village before resurvey. Constitution of village committee under Sarpanch to resolve village level problems of boundary and encroachment, video & photography of gramsabha and detailed survey of parcel in front of land holders brought positive results. Resurveying is going on in all the 33 districts in the State. Measurement works has been completed in 7 districts Jamanagar, Devbhumi Dwarka, Patan, Sabarkantha, Aravali, Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar. In the remaining districts measurement work is going on. In total, 785 village's records have been notified as final record.

The new accurate and digital land records will be very useful to all stakeholders including various Government department for development and macro planning. Since, all available features are captured while surveying the new land records will be useful for the planner in making any decision which requires land.

- After promulgation of new resurvey record, the holders of the land parcel are getting new ROR i.e form 7 with map.
- The land records have been integrated with the registration leading to automated mutation making mutation faster and reducing the scope for fraudulent transaction.
- New updated land records will create mirror image of the ground situation which will be helpful to implement land titling system in future.

Land Titling:

The Department is in the process of preparing a Draft Land Titling system for Union Territories without legislature. This can serve as a model for introducing Land Titling system in the country which can be adopted by other States and UTs as per their requirement. The Department has also been given the mandate for the preparation of Land Use Policy which is also in the final stages of preparation. Further, the Department in association with World Bank is giving help in the form of capacity building under Land Governance Assessment Framework (LGAF).

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Act, 2013:

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Act, 2013, came into effect from 1st January, 2014.

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Rules, 2014 have been notified on 8th August, 2014.

A conference of State Revenue Ministers was organized on 27th June, 2014 in New Delhi under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development to review the steps being taken by the State Governments regarding the implementation of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Act, 2013 with the view to promote the interests of the farmers and those who lose their lands and livelihoods in the process. During the conference,

concerns were raised by many State Governments regarding implementation of the Act. The suggestion included amendment of consent requirement for PPP projects, re-examining the definition of "Affected Family", mandatory Social Impact Assessment requirement in all cases of land acquisition, the provisions to safeguard food security, the clause on retrospective effect, rehabilitation and resettlement in private purchase, penalty clause to Government servants, return of unutilized land etc. Besides, there were also many editorial and minor mistakes in the Act which needed correction. The suggestions received from the State Governments, Union Territories, Ministries/Departments and other stakeholders were considered and the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014 was promulgated on 31.12. 2014. The Ordinance *inter-alia* includes the following:

- Keeping in view the interests of families affected by land acquisition under the enactments specified in the Fourth Schedule, the Ordinance makes applicable the provisions of this Act relating to the determination of compensation in accordance with the First Schedule, rehabilitation and

Resettlement in accordance with the Second Schedule and infrastructure amenities in accordance with the Third Schedule to the enactments relating to land acquisition specified in the Fourth Schedule with effect from 1st January, 2015.

- In order to expedite the process of land acquisition for strategic and development

activities while balancing growth and development projects such as national security or defence of India including preparation for defence and defence production; rural infrastructure including electrification; affordable housing and housing for poor; industrial corridors; infrastructure and social infrastructure projects, the appropriate governments have been empowered to exempt these projects from “Social Impact Assessment” and “Special Provisions for Safeguarding Food Security and the “Consent” provisions of the Act.

- Section 46 of the Act dealing with provisions relating to rehabilitation and resettlement to apply in land purchase has been so amended that now the rehabilitation and resettlement benefits are available to land owners in case of purchase of land through private negotiations by non-governmental entities.
- A number of State Governments (Delhi, Kerala, M.P. Gujarat) had urged that officers and employees dealing with land acquisition need to be protected against bonafide mistakes committed by them in course of their work. Therefore, Section 87 is amended so that any action against an official of the Government would be taken as per Section 197 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
- In cases where land acquisition process under Land Acquisition Act, 1894 was initiated and the Award was passed five years or more prior to the commencement of this Act, but either possession of land was

not taken or compensation was not paid, such proceedings would lapse after five years of passing of the Award. However, to save such cases from lapsing, the period of litigation, the period specified in the award of a Tribunal for taking possession or such period where possession has been taken but the compensation lying deposited in a court or in any account maintained for this purpose has now been kept out for the purpose of calculation of five years period.

- Many small mistakes and inconsistencies had crept into the text of the Act which can be removed under Removal of Difficulties Clause. The provision on removal of difficulties also had a mistake which is now rectified so that the provision is applicable to the entire Act. Further, the time period to remove the difficulties is also extended from two years at present to five years.

To review and monitor the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Act, 2013 and National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007, National Monitoring Committee for Rehabilitation and Resettlement has been constituted on 29th August, 2014 under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, Department of Land Resources.

National Land Use Policy

To ensure optimal use of the limited land resources in the country for achieving strategic development that is devoid of conflicts and is sustainable addressing social, economic and environmental considerations, and to provide

a framework for the States to formulate their respective land use policies incorporating State-specific concerns and priorities, the National Land Use Policy is under preparation. The policy aims to facilitate scientific identification of non-cultivable land and its strategic development. To formulate the National Land Use Policy, an Expert Group has been constituted on 7th August, 2014. Two Brainstorming Sessions of the aforesaid expert group have been held so far.

Land Governance Assessment Framework

Under the Land Governance Assessment Framework reports on five States namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Odisha and West Bengal have been finalized. A National Workshop on “Challenges of Land Governance in India” was held on 9th September, 2014 at New Delhi in which the representatives from many State Governments participated. Other states have been encouraged to participate in the Land Governance Assessment Framework.

The Registration (Amendment) Bill, 2013:

The Registration (Amendment) Bill, 2013 has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 8th August, 2013. The aforesaid Bill has been referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development for examination and report. The salient features of the aforesaid Bill are as follows:

- Power of Attorney to be compulsorily registered;
- Registration of documents, relating to transactions prohibited by Central/State Acts, to be refused;
- Anywhere Registration in the State/UT;
- Facilitation of electronic registration of documents;
- Refund/recovery of registration fees.

Land Reforms:

The Department of Land Resources, Ministry of rural Development has constituted a Task Force on Land Reforms under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development on 22.10.2012 which was revised on 07.01.2013. The Task Force was assigned the task of drafting the National Land Reforms Policy which has been prepared covering land use plan, protection of lands belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other marginalized communities, homestead rights, common property resources, land acquisition and modernization of land records amongst other

land reforms issues. Measures have been suggested for effective and speedy resolution of land disputes. Development of a robust GIS based land record system is envisaged for transparency and good governance. Gram Sabhas have been envisioned to play larger role in land administration.

Chapter 31

Technology Development Extension Training (TDET)

DoLR is also implementing Technology Development Extension Training (TDET) scheme since 1993-94. The main objectives of the scheme include undertaking packages of activities which would comprise of the innovative technology development pilot and action research projects, replicable demonstration models, extension & training with clearly defined objectives to address the contemporary problems in watershed management assessing the productivity/yield gap between the laboratory and field conditions coupled with technology development and extension to bridge this gap, and contributing immensely in assessing the actual impact of various activities in watershed development programmes in terms of changes of various activities in watershed development programmes in terms of changes in geo-hydrological potential, soil and crop cover, run off etc. in the project area.

The scheme is being implemented through ICAR institutes, State Agricultural Universities, District Rural Development Agencies and Government institutions with adequate institutional framework and organizational back up. It is envisaged to bridge the gap between existing technologies relevant to the latest situation for development of non-forest wasteland and wider application by organizations and agencies dealing with land based programme.

Important activities undertaken include development of a data base on wastelands, promotion and testing of various agro-forestry models in different agro-climate zones of the country, test effective technologies for increasing the productivity of saline and alkaline soils, promotion of medicinal and herbal plantations of non-forest wastelands, composite technologies for water harvesting, treatment of degraded lands through bio-fertilizers (vermiculture, mycorrhiza, bio-pesticides) food stock models techniques etc.

Chapter 32

Administrative Matters

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 thereunder and other administrative instructions issued by the Department of Official Language on the subject from time to time. The Annual Programme for 2014-15 outlining the targets set by the Department of Official Language for the year was circulated among the officers/staff to exhort them to increase the use of official Language in their official work. This Department has an Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC) constituted under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (Admn.) to monitor the progressive use of Hindi in this Department. This Committee held its quarterly meetings regularly. In these meetings useful suggestions were given to increase the use of Hindi. The provisions of Section 3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963, are being complied with.

Hindi Diwas was celebrated on 14th September, 2014 and Hindi fortnight was organized from 15th to 27th September, 2014 in the department. On the occasion of Hindi Diwas a message from Home Minister and MOS (RD) as well as an appeal from Secretary (LR) were issued to all the officers and staff of the Department to make efforts to do their official work more and more in Hindi. During the Hindi fortnight various competitions were organised wherein a large number of Hindi speaking as well as non-Hindi speaking officers and employees of the Department participated. In addition to the above, this year a quiz competition was also held. As a part of Hindi fortnight, a speech competition

on the subject 'Swachh Bharat- Ek Rashtravyapi Abhiyan' was organised on 27th September, 2014 in response to 'Clean India' call given by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. Cash awards and Certificates were given to the winners of these competitions.

Two 'Hindi Sangoshthis' each consisting of two lectures were organised on 20th June and 19th December, 2014 in the Department wherein participants were briefed in respect of different aspects of the Official Language Policy.

During the year under review, apart from implementing the provisions of Official language Act & Rules in the department, Hindi section also translated the routine documents such as notifications, press releases, Parliament questions and other important and time bound papers which were required to be laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament in Hindi. Voluminous documents like NLRMP guidelines, Annual Report, Matters pertaining to Parliamentary Standing Committees, Action Taken Reports, RFCTLARR (SIAC) Rules, 2014, Outcome Budget and Cabinet Notes etc. were also made available in Hindi.

Details regarding representation of SCs, STs and OBCs are given at **Annexure-XL**. Representation of Persons with Disabilities is given at **Annexure-XLI**.

2. Department of Land Resources (DoLR) is responsible for implementation of reservation policy in the appointments and promotions to the technical and non-technical staff for whom

the Department of Land Resources is the Cadre Controlling Authority. The recruitment against these posts is made in accordance with the specific recruitment rules concerning the particular post which inter-alia includes deputation, promotion and direct recruitment (DR). The reservation policy is implemented in case of Promotion and DR. The reservation roster for the posts belonging to Group 'A', 'B', 'C' & 'D' is being

maintained in the Department. The Department is also following the guidelines of DoPT and efforts are made to fill up the vacancy as soon as possible.

Result Framework Document

A copy of the Results Framework Document for 2014-15 is at **Annexure-XLII**. The Performance Evaluation Report for 2013-14 is at **Annexure-XLIII**.

Department of Rural Development Annexures

Annexure -I

Ministry of Rural Development Outlays For 2013-14, 2014-15 And 2015-16

(Rs. In crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Outlays 2013-2014		Outlays 2014-2015		Outlays 2015-2016
		B.E.	R.E.	B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Department of Rural Development	74429.00	59310.00	80043.00	68156.42	71642.00
2	Department of Land Resources	5765.00	2500.00	3750.00	2500.00	1627.77
	Total :	80194.00	61810.00	83793.00	70656.42	73269.77

Annexure -II

Department of Rural Development outlays for 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16

(Rs. In crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Outlays 2013-2014		Outlays 2014-2015		Outlays 2015-2016
		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	33000.00	33000.00	34000.00	33000.00	34699.00
2	Aajeevika - National Rural Livelihood Mission	4000.00	2600.00	4000.00	2186.42	2505.00
3	DRDA Administration	250.00	400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Rural Housing	15184.00	13184.00	16000.00	11000.00	10025.00
5	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana*	21700.00	9700.00	14391.00	14200.00	14291.00
6	Grants to National Institute of Rural Dev.	50.00	33.00	50.00	30.00	50.00
7	Assistance to C.A.P.A.R.T.	15.00	0.00	10.00	6.00	10.00
8	PURA	50.00	3.00	50.00	0.00	0.00
9	Management support to RD Programmes and strengthening district planning process	120.00	84.00	130.00	125.00	130.00
10	BPL Survey	59.00	306.00	577.00	365.00	350.00
11	Flexi Fund	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	National Social Assistance Programme	0.00	0.00	10635.00	7241.00	9082.00
13	RURBAN Mission	0.00	0.00	100.00	2.00	300.00
14	Village Entrepreneurship 'Start-up' Programme	0.00	0.00	100.00	1.00	200.00
	Total (Plan) (RD)	74429.00	59310.00	80043.00	68156.42	71642.00

Department of Land Resources outlays for 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16

(Rs. In crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Outlays 2013-2014		Outlays 2014-2015		Outlays 2015-2016
		B.E.	R.E.	B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Integrated Watershed Management Programme(IWMP)	5387.00	2284.00	3500.00	2319.00	1530.00
2	National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP)	377.50	215.85	250.00	181.00	97.77
3	National Rehabilitation Policy	0.50	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total - Land Resources	5765.00	2500.00	3750.00	2500.00	1627.77

Annexure-III

Representation of SCs, STs and OBCs.

Groups	Number of Employees						Number of appointments made during calendar year (2014)											
							By Direct Recruitment				By Promotion				By Other Methods			
	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	Total	SCs	STs	Total	SCs	STs	STs
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15				
Group A	89	12	04	07	00	00	00	00	05	01	00	08	02	00				
Group B	154	27	10	10	04	02	00	01	05	02	01	00	00	00				
Group C	136	36	12	13	20	01	01	06	01	03	01	08	00	00				
Group D (Excluding Karnacharis																		
Safai																		
Group D Safai Karnacharis																		
Total																		

Annexure-III-A

Representation of the persons with disabilities.

Group	Number of Employees						Direct Recruitment						Promotion					
							No of Vacancies reserved			No. of Appointments Made			No. of vacancies reserved					
	Total	VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH
Group	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group B	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group C	105	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The Mahatma Gandhi NREGA outcomes: FY 2014-15 (till 31/12/2014) (Physical: Employment)

S. No.	States	Employment Generated										Average person-days per House-hold	Number of households availed 100 days of employ-ment	% of HH completed 100 days Employ-ment
		No. of households who have demanded employment	No. of households provided employment	Total	SCs	%age of SC participation	STs	%age of ST participation	Women	%age of Women participation	Others			
	I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	3584681	3105259	1271.47	302.86	23.82	143.93	11.32	743.16	58.45	824.68	41	184676	5.95
2	Arunachal Pradesh	79413	65234	6.58	0.00	0.03	5.78	87.82	2.00	30.39	0.80	10	0	0.00
3	Assam	887931	733888	141.92	8.36	5.89	20.93	14.75	38.85	27.38	112.63	19	3896	0.53
4	Bihar	1434037	1017592	326.79	92.84	28.41	6.08	1.86	121.87	37.29	227.87	32	23980	2.36
5	Chhattisgarh	2034767	1738013	550.46	59.63	10.83	175.51	31.88	274.84	49.93	315.32	32	46505	2.68
6	Gujarat	527127	439088	136.32	9.45	6.93	55.23	40.52	58.43	42.86	71.63	31	7831	1.78
7	Haryana	245568	186247	44.45	19.84	44.64	0.00	0.01	18.37	41.32	24.60	24	2295	1.23
8	Himachal Pradesh	445145	382174	132.62	36.44	27.48	11.96	9.01	80.64	60.80	84.23	35	8609	2.25
9	Jammu And Kashmir	220993	136780	38.64	1.51	3.90	8.42	21.80	9.91	25.64	28.71	28	924	0.68
10	Jharkhand	1034705	907460	307.68	42.15	13.70	108.90	35.39	98.42	31.99	156.63	34	33643	3.71
11	Karnataka	1357176	829203	290.03	45.39	15.65	23.48	8.10	135.80	46.82	221.16	35	19318	2.33
12	Kerala	1420401	1160993	299.32	53.49	17.87	14.49	4.84	276.98	92.53	231.34	26	4819	0.42
13	Madhya Pradesh	3064012	2712584	1099.62	177.00	16.10	304.42	27.68	476.26	43.31	618.19	41	133887	4.94
14	Maharashtra	1073312	927299	399.39	39.58	9.91	67.58	16.92	173.51	43.44	292.23	43	90692	9.78
15	Manipur	453689	445530	74.89	1.96	2.62	38.45	51.33	28.10	37.51	34.49	17	12	0.00
16	Meghalaya	236508	182449	54.91	0.31	0.57	52.63	95.84	22.77	41.46	1.97	30	2422	1.33
17	Mizoram	193150	192811	23.54	0.00	0.02	23.43	99.55	9.46	40.21	0.10	12	0	0.00
18	Nagaland	385953	368360	48.29	0.15	0.30	45.52	94.26	15.32	31.73	2.62	13	1	0.00
19	Odisha	1498931	1235269	358.36	56.05	15.64	150.48	41.99	118.85	33.16	151.84	29	25480	2.06
20	Punjab	308074	248915	50.43	38.67	76.67	0.01	0.02	29.02	57.55	11.75	20	945	0.38
21	Rajasthan	3879264	3364866	1326.04	260.78	19.67	364.88	27.52	899.09	67.80	700.38	39	119442	3.55
22	Sikkim	49563	43197	15.08	0.62	4.11	5.26	34.91	7.42	49.23	9.19	35	1179	2.73
23	Tamil Nadu	5365195	5355310	2105.06	607.07	28.84	22.73	1.08	1804.33	85.71	1475.26	39	118565	2.22
24	Telangana	2780587	2244334	835.93	197.03	23.57	160.58	19.21	508.28	60.80	478.32	37	93405	4.16
25	Tripura	586076	571982	206.40	34.79	16.85	97.79	47.38	100.59	48.74	73.82	36	2057	0.36
26	Uttar Pradesh	3685295	2790629	737.03	247.00	33.51	5.58	0.76	179.93	24.41	484.45	26	27485	0.98
27	Uttarakhand	321309	209533	47.77	9.17	19.19	1.23	2.58	21.79	45.62	37.37	23	858	0.41
28	West Bengal	5249512	4402508	1190.40	407.85	34.26	102.00	8.57	474.03	39.82	680.55	27	51036	1.16
29	Andaman And Nicobar	8930	8625	2.63	0.00	0.003	0.24	9.00	1.30	49.33	2.40	31	184	2.13
30	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31	Daman & Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
32	Goa	6685	6606	1.34	0.05	3.51	0.37	27.97	1.00	74.82	0.92	20	34	0.51
33	Lakshadweep	266	116	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	97.19	0.00	19.91	0.00	15	0	0.00
34	Puducherry	20121	16590	1.86	0.79	42.40	0.00	0.05	1.58	84.78	1.07	11	0	0.00
35	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total		42438376	36009444	12125.27	2750.84	22.69	2017.90	16.64	6731.89	55.52	7356.53	34	1004180	2.79

The Mahatma Gandhi NREGA outcomes: FY 2014-15 (till 31/12/2014) (Financial)

S. No.	States	Financial Outcomes									
		Central Release (In Crore)	Total Funds Available including O. B. (In Crore)	Total Expenditure (Actual) (In Crore)	%age of expenditure against total available fund	Expenditure on Wages (Actual) (In Crore)	%age of Expenditure on wages	Expenditure on Material (In Crore)	%age of Expenditure on Material	Administrative Expenditure (In Crore)	%age of Administrative Expenditure
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	2539.21	2676.78	2209.87	82.56	1369.50	76.13	429.44	23.87	410.92	18.59
2	Arunachal Pradesh	18.14	49.08	14.49	29.53	8.40	68.78	3.81	31.22	2.287	15.78
3	Assam	310.02	354.71	320.16	90.26	228.10	74.70	77.26	25.30	14.80	4.62
4	Bihar	769.82	1297.40	881.78	67.97	486.01	57.08	365.42	42.92	30.34	3.44
5	Chhattisgarh	1505.70	1775.62	1421.44	80.05	1128.98	82.75	235.42	17.25	57.03	4.01
6	Gujarat	270.18	256.35	381.34	148.76	209.66	58.42	149.25	41.58	22.43	5.88
7	Haryana	113.00	151.46	123.63	81.63	99.82	84.28	18.63	15.72	5.18	4.19
8	Himachal Pradesh	285.69	340.16	315.25	92.67	219.82	72.90	81.71	27.10	13.71	4.35
9	Jammu And Kashmir	404.57	465.10	228.41	49.11	113.04	53.43	98.51	46.57	16.86	7.38
10	Jharkhand	578.12	687.90	684.75	99.54	483.41	74.62	164.39	25.38	36.96	5.40
11	Karnataka	1367.46	1563.47	1234.28	78.94	724.44	60.41	474.85	39.59	34.99	2.83
12	Kerala	1163.53	1217.55	1066.32	87.58	1006.33	97.61	24.63	2.39	35.37	3.32
13	Madhya Pradesh	2451.63	2677.45	2539.79	94.86	1683.48	68.99	756.85	31.01	99.46	3.92
14	Maharashtra	593.05	1282.36	1129.65	88.09	729.78	69.04	327.21	30.96	72.66	6.43
15	Manipur	172.20	224.45	185.97	82.86	126.40	70.42	53.10	29.58	6.47	3.48
16	Meghalaya	234.62	254.62	145.73	57.23	89.15	63.30	51.68	36.70	4.90	3.36
17	Mizoram	99.41	101.89	50.67	49.73	38.48	81.73	8.60	18.27	3.59	7.08
18	Nagaland	99.27	156.54	69.68	44.51	39.68	61.68	24.65	38.32	5.35	7.67
19	Odisha	1035.30	1109.42	881.18	79.43	628.30	74.41	216.08	25.59	36.80	4.18
20	Punjab	155.72	181.63	175.92	96.85	134.84	79.06	35.72	20.94	5.36	3.05
21	Rajasthan	2260.32	2670.12	2585.49	96.83	1740.03	71.55	691.93	28.45	153.52	5.94
22	Sikkim	58.86	63.24	29.71	46.98	19.64	70.96	8.04	29.04	2.03	6.85
23	Tamil Nadu	2781.80	3754.11	2850.36	75.93	2685.77	97.46	69.99	2.54	94.61	3.32
24	Telangana	1696.60	1696.60	1378.74	81.27	891.29	73.18	326.71	26.82	160.75	11.66
25	Tripura	386.01	506.34	347.35	68.60	270.75	85.38	46.38	14.62	30.23	8.70
26	Uttar Pradesh	1374.43	1725.30	1866.22	108.17	1234.88	68.48	568.41	31.52	62.93	3.37
27	Uttarakhand	224.81	242.78	177.24	73.01	106.89	64.03	60.04	35.97	10.31	5.82
28	West Bengal	3744.95	3960.28	3096.96	78.20	2351.95	78.15	657.77	21.85	87.24	2.82
29	Andaman And Nicobar	11.18	12.58	5.37	42.70	4.90	99.53	0.02	0.47	0.45	8.29
30	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
32	Goa	0.37	4.47	3.31	74.03	2.62	79.93	0.66	20.07	0.04	1.12
33	Lakshadweep	0.45	0.97	0.19	19.81	0.03	75.68	0.01	24.32	0.16	81.05
34	Puducherry	4.55	6.85	3.18	46.44	2.80	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	11.94
35	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total		26710.96	31467.58	26404.45	83.91	18859.16	75.78	6027.18	24.22	1518.11	5.75

The Mahatma Gandhi NREGA outcomes: FY 2013-14 (Physical: Employment)

S. States No.	No. of households who have demanded employment	No. of households provided employment	Employment Generated										Average persondays per Household	Number of households availed 100 days of employment	% of HH completed 100 days Employment
			Persondays In Lakhs												
	Total	SCs	%age of SC participation	STs	%age of ST participation	Women	%age of Women participation	Others							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	13	14			
1	Andhra Pradesh	6597385	2987.60	692.06	23.16	438.91	14.69	1750.53	58.59	1856.63	50	749547	12.44		
2	Arunachal Pradesh	157024	36.56	0.02	0.06	33.38	91.30	11.09	30.35	3.16	26	57	0.04		
3	Assam	1321163	298.53	19.23	6.44	48.17	16.14	73.88	24.75	231.13	24	15499	1.23		
4	Bihar	2378455	862.21	249.58	28.95	18.14	2.10	301.47	34.96	594.49	42	123447	6.00		
5	Chhattisgarh	2748950	1299.21	116.43	8.96	516.84	39.78	630.47	48.53	665.94	52	346354	13.78		
6	Gujarat	642826	230.30	17.54	7.62	94.54	41.05	101.24	43.96	118.22	40	29323	5.07		
7	Haryana	362914	117.88	57.14	48.47	0.01	0.00	49.17	41.71	60.73	36	14103	4.34		
8	Himachal Pradesh	572157	282.47	80.33	28.44	20.80	7.37	176.59	62.52	181.34	52	55435	10.28		
9	Jammu And Kashmir	712273	338.20	19.13	5.66	51.15	15.13	78.29	23.15	267.92	51	66829	10.16		
10	Jharkhand	1218100	436.22	56.11	12.86	161.77	37.08	139.13	31.89	218.34	38	68862	6.05		
11	Karnataka	1909828	718.86	114.22	15.89	57.05	7.94	334.92	46.59	547.58	50	117726	8.12		
12	Kerala	1678843	866.03	137.62	15.89	24.04	2.78	808.59	93.37	704.37	57	406614	26.68		
13	Madhya Pradesh	3156802	1228.64	215.06	17.50	385.51	31.38	524.01	42.65	628.07	42	175291	6.03		
14	Maharashtra	1257717	517.13	49.49	9.57	97.53	18.86	225.90	43.68	370.11	45	122619	10.73		
15	Manipur	455435	113.23	1.15	1.02	74.50	65.80	39.91	35.25	37.58	25	2	0.00		
16	Meghalaya	368004	214.67	1.79	0.83	192.29	89.57	89.59	41.73	20.59	59	54770	15.05		
17	Mizoram	177518	133.65	0.03	0.02	133.29	99.73	40.35	30.19	0.33	75	0	0.00		
18	Nagaland	408269	182.93	1.05	0.57	172.84	94.48	52.77	28.85	9.04	45	983	0.24		
19	Odisha	1889998	711.82	116.42	16.36	290.51	40.81	238.94	33.57	304.89	42	156781	9.17		
20	Punjab	454746	134.73	103.63	76.92	0.05	0.03	71.05	52.73	31.05	33	12367	3.00		
21	Rajasthan	3947097	1838.50	364.70	19.84	480.97	26.16	1245.72	67.76	992.82	51	446087	12.34		
22	Sikkim	65393	44.03	1.85	4.20	17.62	40.02	19.75	44.85	24.56	70	14005	22.13		
23	Tamil Nadu	6309831	3677.23	1087.83	29.58	47.40	1.29	3086.82	83.94	2542.00	59	920784	14.69		
24	Tripura	596949	521.60	90.27	17.31	225.18	43.17	245.72	47.11	206.15	88	285693	48.30		
25	Uttar Pradesh	5502633	1753.53	584.88	33.35	17.78	1.01	388.71	22.17	1150.86	35	160586	3.22		
26	Uttarakhand	404962	165.62	30.86	18.64	4.30	2.60	74.33	44.88	130.45	42	28007	7.05		
27	West Bengal	6441407	2293.91	759.29	33.10	217.31	9.47	813.91	35.48	1317.31	37	280785	4.58		
28	Andaman And Nicobar	16633	7.35	0.00	0.00	0.61	8.31	3.37	45.78	6.74	45	1351	8.30		
29	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
30	Daman & Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
31	Goa	5032	1.15	0.04	3.05	0.38	32.97	0.87	75.30	0.74	23	52	1.04		
32	Lakshadweep	926	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.14	98.70	0.03	22.50	0.00	24	11	1.79		
33	Puducherry	43807	8.45	2.99	35.39	0.01	0.08	7.24	85.65	5.45	21	12	0.03		
34	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Total		51803077	22022.39	4970.77	22.57	3823.03	17.36	11624.36	52.78	13228.59	46	4653982	9.71		

The Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Outcomes: FY 2013-14 (Financial)

S. No.	States	Financial Outcomes									% of Administrative Expenditure
		Central Release (In Crore)	Total Funds Available including O. B. (In Crore)	Total Expenditure (Actual) (In Crore)	% of expenditure against total available fund	Expenditure on Wages (Actual) (In Crore)	% of Expenditure on wages	Expenditure on Material (In Crore)	% of Expenditure on Material	Administrative Expenditure (In Crore)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	4750.49	5344.79	5337.80	99.87	3360.47	70.73	1390.54	29.27	586.79	10.99
2	Arunachal Pradesh	138.53	151.65	95.59	63.04	59.22	64.71	32.29	35.29	4.081	4.27
3	Assam	573.50	770.88	700.74	90.90	454.60	68.64	207.73	31.36	38.42	5.48
4	Bihar	1580.71	2325.53	2025.98	87.12	1083.46	55.64	863.87	44.36	78.66	3.88
5	Chhattisgarh	1446.02	2199.24	2060.75	93.70	1514.39	77.65	435.77	22.35	110.59	5.37
6	Gujarat	335.30	473.18	490.16	103.59	290.96	64.66	159.05	35.34	40.15	8.19
7	Haryana	376.88	440.79	384.21	87.17	249.80	67.32	121.28	32.68	13.13	3.42
8	Himachal Pradesh	477.97	595.37	571.10	95.92	379.76	69.63	165.65	30.37	25.69	4.50
9	Jammu And Kashmir	603.16	800.80	769.36	96.07	400.18	54.57	333.11	45.43	36.07	4.69
10	Jharkhand	621.43	987.26	912.74	92.45	580.33	67.71	276.81	32.29	55.60	6.09
11	Karnataka	1596.07	2192.94	2096.43	95.60	1455.89	71.77	572.65	28.23	67.89	3.24
12	Kerala	1277.11	1320.96	1306.08	98.87	1208.57	97.01	37.31	2.99	60.20	4.61
13	Madhya Pradesh	1839.82	2451.40	2640.32	107.71	1680.23	68.64	767.82	31.36	192.27	7.28
14	Maharashtra	1152.92	1539.17	1279.45	83.13	814.11	68.42	375.79	31.58	89.56	7.00
15	Manipur	231.00	301.80	254.77	84.42	174.42	73.49	62.92	26.51	17.43	6.84
16	Meghalaya	271.06	307.08	317.94	103.54	245.55	80.64	58.93	19.36	13.46	4.23
17	Mizoram	244.74	259.91	260.38	100.18	204.30	83.92	39.14	16.08	16.93	6.50
18	Nagaland	292.15	324.38	292.40	90.14	199.83	71.16	80.97	28.84	11.61	3.97
19	Odisha	757.53	1365.00	1289.97	94.50	929.24	75.46	302.13	24.54	58.59	4.54
20	Punjab	226.15	262.70	262.10	99.77	173.46	69.25	77.04	30.75	11.60	4.43
21	Rajasthan	2059.43	2945.75	2614.42	88.75	1807.37	74.86	606.90	25.14	200.15	7.66
22	Sikkim	106.84	117.88	109.35	92.76	58.30	56.75	44.43	43.25	6.61	6.05
23	Tamil Nadu	4690.21	5386.09	3944.34	73.23	3646.70	96.90	116.83	3.10	180.80	4.58
24	Tripura	943.66	1116.71	1075.24	96.29	697.14	68.20	325.01	31.80	53.09	4.94
25	Uttar Pradesh	2896.39	3958.00	3451.72	87.21	2226.87	68.60	1019.31	31.40	205.54	5.95
26	Uttarakhand	330.01	406.14	380.66	93.73	231.09	62.96	135.95	37.04	13.62	3.58
27	West Bengal	2894.38	3823.93	3718.69	97.25	2495.57	70.34	1052.28	29.66	170.85	4.59
28	Andaman & Nicobar	19.18	20.02	14.63	73.06	12.93	99.10	0.12	0.90	1.58	10.77
29	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
30	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31	Goa	2.06	6.63	2.97	44.88	2.05	70.34	0.86	29.66	0.06	2.17
32	Lakshadweep	0.17	1.13	0.74	65.35	0.34	72.09	0.13	27.91	0.27	36.26
33	Puducherry	8.80	18.58	11.37	61.19	10.42	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.95	8.39
34	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total		32743.68	42215.67	38672.40	91.61	26647.54	73.39	9662.63	26.61	2362.23	6.11

Statewise Allocations and Release of Funds under NRLM (Upto 31.12.20114)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	NRLM		NRLP* Central Release	Interest Subvention (Category-II)	
		Central Allocation	Release		Central Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	2417.00	1208.50		17884.00	6691.50
2	Bihar	5749.00		10909.50	4393.00	
3	Chhattisgarh	1277.00		3255.00	931.00	
4	Goa	150.00			18.00	
5	Gujarat	910.00		2046.00	742.00	
6	Haryana	535.00			474.00	
7	Himachal Pradesh	225.00			241.00	
8	Jammu & Kashmir	4500.00	2250.00		371.00	
9	Jharkhand	2168.00		3541.14	1524.00	
10	Karnataka	1825.00			3781.00	
11	Kerala	819.00	409.50	765.01	1577.00	
12	Madhya Pradesh	2736.00		10560.00	1983.00	
13	Maharashtra	3608.00			3124.00	
14	Orissa	2764.00			2966.00	
15	Punjab	260.00			224.00	
16	Rajasthan	1386.00			1368.00	
17	Tamil Nadu	2137.00		2534.59	5192.00	
18	Uttar Pradesh	8277.00			5946.00	
19	Uttarakhand	436.00			336.00	
20	West Bengal	3071.00	1290.68	3617.25	3957.00	
21	A&N Islands	25.00			32.35	
22	Daman & Diu	25.00				
23	D & N Haveli	25.00				
24	Lakshadweep	25.00			0.65	
25	Pondicherry	150.00			175.00	
	TOTAL Non NE	45500.00	5158.68	37228.49	57240.00	6691.50
NORTH EASTERN STATES						
1	Arunachal Pradesh	138.00			88.00	
2	Assam	3598.00			3505.00	
3	Manipur	241.00			226.00	
4	Meghalaya	270.00			197.00	
5	Mizoram	64.00	32.00		143.00	
6	Nagaland	185.00	92.50		133.00	
7	Sikkim	69.00			77.00	
8	Tripura	435.00			431.00	
	TOTAL NE	5000.00	124.50	0.00	4800.00	0.00
	GRAND TOTAL	50500.00	5283.18	37228.49	62040.00	6691.50

*NRLP releases are based on the EC approval and not based on the allocations.

Annexure IX

National Rural Livelihoods Mission
Statement showing Year wise, Component Wise Revised Estimates

Rs. Crores

S. No.		2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11
1	NRLM (GIA to State/UTs)	119.19	560.71	1082.39	851.76	
2	EAP/NRLP	450.00	318.00	330.00	60.01	
3	Skills (including Himayat)	567.23	650.00	465.00	477.49	413.68
4	Interest Subvention (Category I - 150 Distts)	400.00	652.00			
5	Interest Subvention (Category II - Remaining Distts)	140.00	370.39			
6	MKSP	80.00	0.00	0.00	85.00	100.00
7	RSETI	46.00	30.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
8	Innovation	3.58				
9	GOALS : Co-financing through D.S.S	10.00				
10	Miscellaneous*	25.42	18.90	16.50	23.00	40.32
	Total	1841.42	2600.00	2600.00	2681.30	2984.00

Progress of National Rural Livelihoods Mission (As on December, 2014)

S. No.	State	No. of Districts	No. of Blocks	Villages Covered	SHGs Promoted	Households Mobilized into SHG	Disbursement of Revolving Fund		Disbursement of Community Investment Fund	
							No. of SHGs	Amount (in lakh)	No. of SHGs	Amount (in lakh)
1	Assam	27	44	6453	47682	482599	21803	3257.5	2153	1200.5
2	Bihar	25	179	17737	249013	3036648	20481	3071.9	20231	10964.8
3	Chhattisgarh	11	18	1574	9496	89524	6130	906.6	2105	1185.5
4	Gujarat	9	20	1169	16625	178879	6141	648.5	690	345.0
5	Jharkhand	12	32	2034	13995	173029	8800	1318.4	5507	2751.5
6	Karnataka	5	20	12086	7137	98605	4320	641.5	0	0.0
7	Madhya Pradesh	25	99	10709	71858	735829	18543	2625.5	11243	4858.4
8	Maharashtra	10	36	2863	23156	248775	9412	1293.2	2181	1241.7
9	Odisha	20	78	10481	105692	1149194	6806	860.0	562	280.9
10	Rajasthan	23	34	3215	19906	227804	1108	166.4	488	151.0
11	Tamil Nadu	31	180	82338	151303	1687146	0	0.0	0	0.0
12	Uttar Pradesh	22	22	793	4221	56120	1360	134.1	0	0.0
13	West Bengal	8	32	4558	41865	452677	21470	2940.8	0	0.0
14	Andhra Pradesh	13	656	16834	669188	7019753	0	0.0	0	0.0
15	Telangana	9	442	13301	423361	4798524	0	0.0	0	0.0
16	Kerala	14	152	14438	229089	3532589	0	0.0	0	0.0
17	Haryana	9	19	445	2492	27659	1086	158.2	412	206.0
18	Himachal Pradesh	5	5	868	733	4551	287	39.8	0	0.6
19	Jammu & Kashmir	12	12	565	5244	61508	3917	584.0	2419	991.7
20	Punjab	5	12	192	680	8276	330	45.4	88	42.0
21	Uttarakhand	5	10	723	292	2376	30	3.0	0	0.0
22	Arunachal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
23	Meghalaya	2	4	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
24	Mizoram	2	4	27	712	5009	648	86.6	0	0.0
25	Nagaland	9	9	160	1729	15965	596	89.4	0	0.0
26	Tripura	3	6	204	175	1598	0	0.0	0	0.0
27	Sikim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
28	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
29	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total:		316	2125	203767	2095644	24094637	133268	18870.4	48079	24219.5

Source:- NRLM- MIS Portal

Annexure-XI

Disbursal of Interest Subvention to SHG- Category I*

Amount in Rs. Crores

SL	State Name	FY 2013-14		FY 2014-15		Grand Total	
		No. of SHGs benefitted	Amount of Interest Subvention (Rs Cr)	No. of SHGs benefitted	Amount of Interest Subvention (Rs Cr)	No. of SHGs benefitted	Amount of Interest Subvention (Rs Cr)
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	375372	280.91	375372	280.91
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	152	0.01	152	0.01
3	Assam	0	0	2792	0.52	2792	0.52
4	Bihar	0	0	26433	2.01	26433	2.01
5	Chhattishgarh	0	0	8665	0.31	8665	0.31
6	Goa	0	0	1646	0.3	1646	0.3
7	Gujarat	0	0	6957	0.31	6957	0.31
8	Haryana	0	0	873	2.92	873	2.92
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	2211	0.24	2211	0.24
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	600	0.11	600	0.11
11	Jharkhand	0	0	5553	0.6	5553	0.6
12	Karnataka	0	0	63085	11.95	63085	11.95
13	Kerala	0	0	11942	2.2	11942	2.2
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	3383	0.24	3383	0.24
15	Maharashtra	0	0	17505	2.47	17505	2.47
16	Manipur	0	0	94	0.004	94	0.004
17	Mizoram	0	0	35	0.01	35	0.01
18	Nagaland	0	0	61	0.003	61	0.003
19	Odisha	0	0	108843	22.99	108843	22.99
20	Puducherry	0	0	1	0	1	0
21	Punjab	0	0	306	0.03	306	0.03
22	Rajasthan	0	0	3284	0.53	3284	0.53
23	Sikkim	0	0	78	0.01	78	0.01
24	Tamilnadu	0	0	84481	18.78	84481	18.78
25	Tripura	0	0	682	0.05	682	0.05
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	1790	0.25	1790	0.25
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	757	0.05	757	0.05
28	West Bengal	0	0	78307	2.87	78307	2.87
Total		0	0	805888	350.67	805888	350.67

* The figures indicate the actual amount of interest subvention that has flown to the accounts of SHGs during the given years.

** Note: Rs 132.53 Cr is under process for release by MoRD in 2014-15. Remaining claims being consolidated by Canara Bank with the total uploaded claims by banks currently at Rs 189 crores.

Annexure XII

Disbursal of Interest Subvention to SHG- Category II

Rs. in crore

SL	State Name	FY 2013-14		FY 2014-15		Grand Total	
		No. of SHGs benefitted	Amount of Interest Subvention (Rs Cr)	No. of SHGs benefitted	Amount of Interest Subvention (Rs Cr)	No. of SHGs benefitted	Amount of Interest Subvention (Rs Cr)
1	Andhra Pradesh	678940	88.6		0	678940	88.6
2	Arunachal Pradesh		0		0	0	0
3	Assam	215	0.01	662	0.0794	877	0.0894
4	Bihar	274	0.027	267	0.0311	541	0.0581
5	Chhattishgarh		0	515	0.0492	515	0.0492
6	Goa		0		0	0	0
7	Gujarat		0.1		0	0	0.1
8	Haryana		0		0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh		0		0	0	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir		0		0	0	0
11	Jharkhand		0	0	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	18302	4.1	85794	12.98	104096	17.08
13	Kerala	9460	3.15	33070	7.2335	42530	10.3835
14	Madhya Pradesh		0		0	0	0
15	Maharashtra		0	869	0.0979	869	0.0979
16	Manipur		0		0	0	0
17	Mizoram		0		0	0	0
18	Nagaland		0		0	0	0
19	Odisha		0		0	0	0
20	Puducherry		0		0	0	0
21	Punjab		0		0	0	0
22	Rajasthan		0		0	0	0
23	Sikkim		0		0	0	0
24	Tamilnadu	2789	0.86	17700	9.4	20489	10.26
25	Tripura		0		0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh		0		0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand		0		0	0	0
28	West Bengal		0	54	0.0032	54	0.0032
	Total	709980	96.847	138931	29.8743	848911	126.7213

Annexure – XIII

State wise Target and Achievement of SHG Bank Linkage and Credit Linkage during the year FY 2014-15 (upto December 2014)

All amounts in Rs. lakhs

S.No	States & UTs	Target		Achievement		Achievement Percentage(%)	
		Total SHGs	Total Loan Amount	Total SHGs	Total Loan Amount	Total SHGs	Total Loan Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	27	26.25	100.00	100.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	281438	921400	91660	288574.03	32.57	31.32
3	Arunachal Pradesh	500	250	12	21.85	2.40	8.74
4	Assam	59000	35000	5126	3093.89	8.69	8.84
5	Bihar	165865	94100	21093	14884.64	12.72	15.82
6	Chattisgarh	15000	8000	7281	8596.28	48.54	100.00
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	46	42	100.00	100.00
8	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
9	Goa	0	0	225	533.88	100.00	100.00
10	Gujarat	17800	13200	7971	7567.74	44.78	57.33
11	Haryana	7500	4500	566	686.97	7.55	15.27
12	Himachal Pradesh	8000	4800	1012	1798.61	12.65	37.47
13	Jammu & Kashmir	4000	2000	567	337.43	14.18	16.87
14	Jharkhand	35000	20000	1673	2414.67	4.78	12.07
15	Karnataka	174000	226200	87256	163252.9	50.15	72.17
16	Kerala	80000	100000	26667	66371.82	33.33	66.37
17	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
18	Madhya Pradesh	35000	50000	7179	6940.36	20.51	13.88
19	Maharashtra	40900	30000	23725	28406	58.01	94.69
20	Manipur	1000	500	48	28.84	4.80	5.77
21	Meghalaya	2500	1250	3	5.05	0.12	0.40
22	Mizoram	1500	750	4	9.25	0.27	1.23
23	Nagaland	2500	1250	41	120.85	1.64	9.67
24	Odisha	50000	50000	23288	28378.64	46.58	56.76
25	Puducherry	0	0	871	2307.97	100.00	100.00
26	Punjab	4000	2000	198	332.44	4.95	16.62
27	Rajasthan	14500	7750	4648	4940.6	32.06	63.75
28	Sikkim	1000	500	33	13.82	3.30	2.76
29	Tamil Nadu	300000	600000	72075	194278.62	24.03	32.38
30	Telangana	184887	537300	75645	213034.7	40.91	39.65
31	Tripura	1500	750	99	56.56	6.60	7.54
32	Uttar Pradesh	2000	1000	2540	4911.66	100.00	100.00
33	Uttarakhand	9000	4500	281	234.18	3.12	5.20
34	West Bengal	143435	101880	36796	47705.25	25.65	46.82
	Total	1641825	2818880	512451	1119521.22	31.21	39.72

Source: SHG Bank Linkage Portal

Note: Achievement over 100% is round off to 100%.

State-wise number of RSETIs functioning in the country as on 31.12.2014

Sr. No.	State	No. of Districts	No. of Distts approved by SLBC	No. of Banks involved	No. of RSETIs set up by banks	No. of RSETIs received MoRD grant
1	Andhra Pradesh	22	22	7	25	18
2	Assam	27	27	6	21	8
3	Arunachal Pradesh	16	16	6	1	1
4	Bihar	38	38	8	39	32
5	Chhattisgarh	18	18	3	18	18
6	Gujarat	26	26	5	28	22
7	Goa	2	1	1	1	0
8	Haryana	21	21	5	21	21
9	Himachal Pradesh	12	12	3	10	8
10	Jammu and Kashmir	22	22	2	22	0
11	Jharkhand	24	24	5	25	21
12	Karnataka	29	29	11	33	26
13	Kerala	14	14	7	14	11
14	Madhya Pradesh	50	50	9	51	50
15	Maharashtra	33	33	8	35	24
16	Meghalaya	7	7	5	4	2
17	Mizoram	8	1	1	1	1
18	Manipur	9	2	2	1	1
19	Nagaland	11	11	5	1	1
20	Orissa	30	30	6	30	23
21	Punjab	20	20	6	19	12
22	Rajasthan	34	34	9	34	23
23	Sikkim	4	4	1	1	1
24	Tamil Nadu	31	31	6	32	8
25	Tripura	4	4	3	5	2
26	Uttar Pradesh	72	72	10	75	24
27	Uttarakhand	13	13	5	13	9
28	West Bengal	18	18	8	19	5
29	Andaman and Nicobar	3	1	1	1	0
30	Daman and Diu	1	0	1	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	1	1	1
32	Lakshadweep	1	1	1	1	1
33	Puducherry	1	1	1	1	1
	Total	622	604		583	375

Annexure XV

**State-wise Training & Settlement details of RSETIs for the FY 2014-15
as on 31.12.2014- Cumulative for the FY**

SI No.	Name of the State	No. of RSETIs	No. of Progrs.	Target for FY 2014-15	No. of Trainees Trained	No. of Trainees Settled			
						Total No. of Trainees Settled	with Bank Finance	with Self Finance	with Wage Employ- ment
1	Andhra Pradesh	15	374	11000	9763	5652	1388	3127	1137
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	7	400	132	36	4	18	14
3	Assam	21	327	11550	8521	2659	541	1946	172
4	Bihar	39	580	24550	16337	9142	2090	6493	559
5	Chhattisgarh	18	201	10800	5468	2762	419	1467	876
6	Goa	1	0	600	0	22	0	22	0
7	Gujarat	28	417	15250	11948	5940	1632	3890	418
8	Haryana	21	305	10600	8511	3450	292	2746	412
9	Himachal Pradesh	10	137	5800	3397	2186	828	1186	172
10	Jammu & Kashmir	21	224	10800	6174	3311	928	1298	1085
11	Jharkhand	25	346	16350	9537	2866	789	1920	157
12	Karnataka	33	659	23750	18662	10216	5771	3014	1431
13	Kerala	14	268	9950	8284	4840	2268	1739	833
14	Madhya Pradesh	51	660	29750	17470	8726	2541	4623	1562
15	Maharashtra	36	429	19750	10550	4191	743	2673	775
16	Manipur	1	10	400	208	17	1	5	11
17	Meghalaya	4	35	1000	916	48	47	1	0
18	Mizoram	1	33	600	228	5	0	3	2
19	Nagaland	1	10	600	172	61	8	51	2
20	Odisha	30	531	19800	14971	8997	3004	4223	1770
21	Punjab	19	243	11400	6430	2677	718	1779	180
22	Rajasthan	33	770	20900	20299	10915	1532	7672	1711
23	Sikkim	1	11	600	285	45	4	41	0
24	Tamil Nadu	32	574	19450	15910	8069	1421	4912	1736
25	Telangana	10	203	7200	5716	3323	843	1864	616
26	Tripura	5	69	3050	1800	892	468	320	104
27	UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	5	600	240	130	130	0	0
28	UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	11	400	282	113	50	56	7
29	UT of Lakshadweep	1	5	400	88	0	0	0	0
30	UT of Puducherry	1	15	600	465	187	58	100	29
31	Uttar Pradesh	75	1190	45050	34035	16956	2510	11264	3182
32	Uttarakhand	13	172	7800	4633	1942	641	1124	177
33	West Bengal	19	383	12200	9717	6122	3846	2126	150
Total		582	9204	352950	251149	126498	35515	71703	19280

State-wise Grading of RSETIs - 2013

Sl	State	A	B	C	D	Total
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	1	-	-	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	22	2	1	-	25
3	Arunachala Pradesh	-	-	-	-	0
4	Assam	9	4	-	-	13
5	Bihar	17	15	5	1	38
6	Chhattisgarh	2	13	3	-	18
7	Goa	-	1	-	-	1
8	Gujarat	5	11	10	-	26
9	Haryana	6	3	3	-	12
10	Himachal Pradesh	-	8	2	-	10
11	Jammu & Kashmir	2	7	5	5	19
12	Jharkhand	13	8	3	-	24
13	Karnataka	29	2	-	-	31
14	Kerala	11	2	1	-	14
15	Madhya Pradesh	17	11	14	9	51
16	Maharashtra	7	13	12	-	32
17	Meghalaya	-	1	-	-	1
18	Mizoram	-	1	-	-	1
19	Nagaland	-	1	-	-	1
20	Odisha	18	7	1	2	28
21	Puducherry	-	1	-	-	1
22	Punjab	4	11	2	-	17
23	Rajasthan	14	10	8	-	32
24	Sikkim	-	1	-	-	1
25	Tamil Nadu	13	9	4	1	27
26	Tripura	3	-	-	-	3
27	Uttar Pradesh	31	22	10	2	65
28	Uttarakhand	2	9	2	-	13
29	West Bengal	8	8	2	-	18
	Total	233	182	88	20	523

Annexure-XVII

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
Statement showing Physical & Financial progress unde MGSY-I & II
(Phase - I to XIII+ ADB/WB & PMGSY-II) Progress upto 31st Jan, 2015 (Rs. in crore, Length in Km)

#	States	Value of proposals cleared	State Share	Total Value cleared	Amount Released	No. of road works i/c Bridges	Length of road works cleared	No. of road works completed	Length of road works completed	% completed road works	% Length Completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	6,378	423	6,802	4,133	7,609	25,416	6,701	21,088	88	83
2	Arunachal Pradesh *	3,766	2	3,768	2,101	1,026	6,420	740	4,697	72	73
3	Assam	9,899	306	10,204	8,317	5,660	17,597	4,197	15,342	74	87
4	Bihar (RWD)	18,859	276	19,136	8,982	12,678	34,174	5,787	17,502	46	51
5	Bihar (NEA)	6,843	0	6,843	5,782	2,925	15,861	2,737	14,820	94	93
6	Chattisgarh	8,403	80	8,483	5,930	6,825	29,565	5,281	23,398	77	79
7	Goa	10	0	10	10	90	178	72	159	80	89
8	Gujarat	3,316	167	3,483	2,415	4,529	12,655	4,049	10,365	89	82
9	Haryana	2,130	300	2,430	1,562	520	5,561	419	4,948	81	89
10	Himachal Pradesh	3,007	2	3,009	2,005	2,388	13,695	1,834	10,634	77	78
11	Jammu & Kashmir	5,270	3	5,273	2,819	1,984	10,155	1,124	5,985	57	59
12	Jharkhand	6,634	236	6,871	3,220	5,237	19,666	2,403	10,904	46	55
13	Karnataka	4,115	262	4,378	3,355	3,643	18,623	3,261	16,266	90	87
14	Kerala	1,513	4	1,517	838	1,430	3,358	876	1,982	61	59
15	Madhya Pradesh	18,332	360	18,692	13,204	16,221	67,869	12,997	58,546	80	86
16	Maharashtra	7,903	397	8,299	5,474	6,650	27,067	5,680	22,662	85	84
17	Manipur	2,345	0	2,345	954	1,526	6,720	1,039	4,142	68	62
18	Meghalaya	1,110	4	1,115	373	721	2,203	388	1,099	54	50
19	Mizoram	973	0	973	696	217	2,852	174	2,309	80	81
20	Nagaland	733	0	733	613	305	3,630	265	3,238	87	89
21	Odisha	17,405	415	17,820	11,512	11,936	45,189	8,174	31,320	68	69
22	Punjab	2,737	53	2,790	2,151	1,044	6,939	871	6,108	83	88
23	Rajasthan	12,125	0	12,125	9,559	15,698	62,434	13,698	55,489	87	89
24	Sikkim	1,220	0	1,220	886	777	3,560	531	2,655	68	75
25	Tamil Nadu	3,370	139	3,510	2,460	6,697	14,036	5,950	12,418	89	88
26	Tripura	2,995	15	3,010	1,857	1,420	4,793	972	2,927	68	61
27	Uttar Pradesh	14,593	284	14,876	10,820	18,341	52,605	16,064	42,587	88	81
28	Uttarakhand	3,002	5	3,007	1,519	1,125	8,612	605	5,493	54	64
29	West Bengal	10,741	0	10,741	6,004	4,906	24,757	3,343	17,478	68	71
	Grand Total	179,726	3,734	183,460	119,553	144,128	546,191	110,232	426,560	76	78
	Union Territories										
30	A & N Islands	32	0	32	11	18	0	0			
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	37	0	37	14	156	182	0			
32	Daman & Diu	10	0	10	10	0	0	0			
33	Delhi	5	0	5	5	1	0	0			
34	Lakshadweep	5	0	5	5	0	0	0			
35	Pondicherry	12	0	12	5	78	88	77	69	99	78
	Total (UTs)	101	0	101	49	253	270	77	69	30	25
	Grand Total	179,826	3,734	183,561	119,603	144,381	546,460	110,309	426,629	76	78

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
Yearwise sanction of works to the States (Upto Jan, 2015)

		Amount in Rs. Crore																
	State	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1	Andhra Pradesh	251.96	420.50		239.28	356.95	320.79	556.99	1,177.81	579.16		415.67		850.40	1,408.05		6,577.56	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	40.95	86.51			106.22	204.06	208.97		565.00	401.57	461.22		610.80	880.48	201.00	3,766.78	
3	Assam	75.00	154.92		199.72	244.46	930.59	1,359.65	3,102.15	2,471.87			944.58	820.50	582.17		9,941.03	
4	Bihar (RWD)	149.90		303					509.16	7,628.97				2,439.11	8,162.94		20,137.64	
5	Bihar (NEA)						935	1,479.40	2,815.22	3,119.49			500.76	1,011.36	861.46		8,348.67	
6	Chattisgarh	117.93	225.13		476.26	412.59	1,041.92	1,978.06	1,111.80								8,838.53	
7	Goa	5.00	3.64			1.08											9.72	
8	Gujarat	44.38	127.66		86.43	48.76	121.84	220.32	234.88	389.09	127.14		53.71	345.38	1,682.89		3,482.48	
9	Haryana	20.57	65.00		48.04	40.22	85.25	199.64	446.82	344.17	235.50				939.49		2,424.70	
10	Himachal Pradesh	60.00	128.69		318.13	128.51	131.98	962.55	307.41	44.41	241.52	230.46			285.75		2,839.41	
11	Jammu & Kashmir	20.09	56.63		91.27	144.41			523.40	1,249.01	1,461.95		712.92	1,826.51	223.00		5,544.28	
12	Jharkhand	123.92	230.26		165.07	113.78			499.49	973.13	878.43	201.93		60.00	1,119.37		7,078.85	
13	Karnataka	105.64	231.76		117.88	99.86	200.58	353.84	656.01	1,393.12		33.96					4,372.02	
14	Kerala	19.90	56.48		20.54	50.58	46.56		294.21	486.74					692.57		1,667.58	
15	Madhya Pradesh	188.84	563.78		592.56	835.99	1,116	3,152.13	3,357.85	2,586.37	875.66	48.75	952.88	3,573.63	1,185.85		19,030.17	
16	Maharashtra	130.54	241.90		144.84	129.92		1,092.45	1,472.97	268.36	188.97	1,717.98		1,077.87	1,567.10	359.10	8,392.00	
17	Manipur	40.00	80.71					152.33		368.24		231.68		254.25	577.75	630.57	2,335.53	
18	Meghalaya	34.95	80.72				30.05	39.62		128.54			94.81		715.60		1,124.29	
19	Mizoram	23.12	46.53		48.80	92.79	121.99	193.67		181.37					284.57		992.84	
20	Nagaland	19.75	47.76		21.44	37.51	70.20	126.26		54.04			355.77				732.73	
21	Odisha	170.88	350.00		440.93	398.72	884.51	1,093.65	2,698.01	3,918.23		309.00	2,474.10	2,445.72	2,453.62		17,637.37	
22	Punjab	26.44	70.85		34.27	78.67	82.41	486.85	344.21		402.65		235.36	658.52	247.16		2,667.39	
23	Rajasthan	139.73	315.53		971.27	299.36	677.36	1,821.45	3,205.25	804.97	665.08		885.82	1,033.00	1,306.36		12,125.18	
24	Sikkim	13.16	37.81		35.30	63.10		149.00	211.92	254.56			206.04		112.11	136.99	1,219.99	
25	Tamil Nadu	151.43	114.24		160.89	112.65		170.84		1,324.63				1,130.10		359.88	3,524.66	
26	Tripura	24.75	42.95				38.48	518.42	696.99	223.16			347.67		1,104.85		2,997.27	
27	Uttar Pradesh	324.22	504.05		972.38	938.78	1,904.43	2,436.03	2,821.78		105.37	216.99	370.14	3,147.72	1,134.54		14,876.43	
28	Uttarakhand	60.33	135.60		54.15	102.87	200.57		235.01		419.21	339.04	70.65	471.36	1,106.61		3,195.40	
29	West Bengal	140.04	305.49		599.28	311.90	979.93		1,119.96	1,210.22	717.41		612.34	3,483.19	1,345.26		10,825.02	
	Total	2,523	4,725	303	5,839	5,150	10,124	17,875	28,709	31,679	6,720	3,976	9,048	27,014	31,333	1,688	186,706	
	UTs																101	
	Grand Total																186,807	

Annexure- XIX

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
Year-wise Achievement by the States - (Length in KM) Progress upto 31st Jan, 2015 for PMGSY-I

#	States	Length completed upto Mar'04	Length completed dg 04-05	Length completed dg 05-06	Length completed dg 06-07	Length completed dg 07-08	Length completed dg 08-09	Length completed 09-10	Length completed dg 10-11	Length completed dg 11-12	Length completed dg 12-13	Length completed dg 13-14	Length completed dg 14-15	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Andhra Pradesh	6,618	203	1,404	2,195	1,657	1,885	3,092	2,121	932	400	192	388	21,088
2	Arunachal Pradesh	730	209	136	272	272	317	623	367	419	394	489	469	4,697
3	Assam	620	183	478	1,547	1,141	1,985	2,096	2,057	2,131	1,456	958	689	15,342
4	Bihar	457	249	895	1,079	1,665	2,532	2,843	2,515	7,540	6,342	3,164	3,040	32,322
5	Chhattisgarh	1,763	914	2,005	2,989	2,719	2,427	4,020	1,571	1,054	1,024	1,292	1,620	23,398
6	Goa	157	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159
7	Gujarat	1,287	422	653	586	830	1,262	1,511	606	431	180	896	1,700	10,365
8	Haryana	631	155	322	374	670	970	785	389	188	69	3	392	4,948
9	Himachal Pradesh	1,041	276	1,362	1,503	1,555	1,360	1,506	662	761	0	134	474	10,634
10	Jammu & Kashmir	32	34	25	47	141	470	662	474	1,000	1,411	892	799	5,985
11	Jharkhand	779	932	519	309	277	215	1,531	1,599	1,123	1,237	1,031	1,352	10,904
12	Karnataka	3,645	474	802	366	1,427	2,099	3,020	1,849	1,859	386	211	128	16,266
13	Kerala	153	147	47	77	101	240	264	246	214	109	192	192	1,982
14	Madhya Pradesh	5,295	1,786	2,962	3,788	5,231	7,894	10,398	9,163	2,927	2,754	3,006	3,340	58,546
15	Maharashtra	2,093	830	323	1,599	2,942	4,139	3,112	3,718	2,592	650	449	216	22,662
16	Manipur	0	395	283	200	266	79	880	487	375	424	533	221	4,142
17	Meghalaya	533	54	75	38	52	31	98	83	45	23	24	43	1,099
18	Mizoram	415	379	174	147	207	195	203	252	131	93	77	36	2,309
19	Nagaland	390	829	356	10	398	299	274	86	25	94	293	186	3,238
20	Orissa	2,056	1,036	1,494	2,070	1,836	2,641	3,838	4,942	3,167	2,401	3,063	2,775	31,320
21	Punjab	591	113	97	441	1,036	752	710	623	72	326	730	618	6,108
22	Rajasthan	6,826	3,502	4,015	6,217	9,888	10,350	4,350	3,019	451	2,140	2,290	2,442	55,489
23	Sikkim	1,089	206	192	204	142	309	99	86	75	48	99	106	2,655
24	Tamil Nadu	2,181	367	501	519	748	610	1,940	2,229	814	42	748	1,718	12,418
25	Tripura	346	88	4	176	60	361	520	432	352	242	291	56	2,927
26	Uttar Pradesh	10,155	916	2,453	2,656	3,552	6,461	9,527	3,594	523	270	1,110	1,371	42,587
27	Uttarakhand	302	108	93	106	842	646	764	552	640	474	405	562	5,493
28	West Bengal	1,327	658	1,220	1,198	1,574	1,877	1,452	1,385	1,155	1,172	2,741	1,719	17,478
Total		51,511	15,464	22,891	30,710	41,231	52,405	60,117	45,109	30,995	24,161	25,316	26,650	426,629
Union Territories														
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Dadra & N.Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69
Total (UTs)		0	0	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69
Grand Total		51,511	15,464	22,891	30,710	41,300	52,405	60,117	45,109	30,995	24,161	25,316	26,650	426,629

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
Year-wise Expenditure by States under PMGSY since inception, upto 31st Jan, 2015

Rs. in crore

#	States	Exp.dg 2000- 04	Exp. dg 04- 05	Exp. Upto Mar'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	Total
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Andhra Pradesh	638	118	756	107	265	382	494	886	474	292	206	153	235	4,249
2	Arunachal Pradesh	108	16	124	3	64	132	152	248	349	173	311	249	359	2,164
3	Assam	213	114	327	256	462	609	1,007	1,413	1,301	1,312	523	699	427	8,335
4	Bihar	170	107	277	185	458	581	1,068	1,875	2,695	2,847	1,992	1,845	2,096	15,918
5	Chattisgarh	310	278	588	442	652	933	863	805	304	244	281	714	597	6,424
6	Goa	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
7	Gujarat	128	62	190	80	110	157	255	190	244	151	100	477	629	2,583
8	Haryana	81	33	115	48	137	217	313	277	108	61	37	8	347	1,667
9	Himachal Pradesh	164	65	229	123	289	282	241	220	143	119	55	148	143	1,991
10	Jammu & Kashmir	37	6	43	17	35	105	191	359	297	508	460	534	398	2,948
11	Jharkhand	246	95	341	65	57	63	211	458	538	323	326	540	630	3,552
12	Karnataka	299	43	342	58	133	349	550	884	635	257	17	8	261	3,492
13	Kerala	42	18	60	16	25	61	84	114	146	58	57	121	114	856
14	Madhya Pradesh	885	440	1,324	588	1,008	1,359	2,198	2,235	1,409	894	741	1,393	1,249	14,398
15	Maharashtra	276	31	308	178	219	637	930	995	1,012	546	153	384	498	5,860
16	Manipur	65	0	65	29	13	64	38	145	122	167	93	140	97	973
17	Meghalaya	71	11	82	11	17	16	13	20	36	28	32	38	58	351
18	Mizoram	71	47	118	44	38	59	55	67	82	85	42	27	41	657
19	Nagaland	56	24	81	21	33	20	87	72	30	12	110	77	50	593
20	Orissa	407	269	676	377	583	677	1,163	1,895	1,924	1,236	1,189	1,606	1,211	12,538
21	Punjab	87	17	104	52	80	367	269	323	155	61	238	296	283	2,227
22	Rajasthan	736	450	1,186	608	1,229	1,455	1,696	795	686	248	574	718	619	9,814
23	Sikkim	33	19	52	30	44	89	104	80	86	14	87	91	65	741
24	Tamil Nadu	232	80	311	52	68	109	128	560	305	211	21	383	518	2,667
25	Tripura	28	20	48	18	41	156	316	254	238	230	190	233	220	1,942
26	Uttar Pradesh	728	447	1,175	368	710	1,201	2,000	2,915	869	195	98	824	783	11,137
27	Uttarakhand	87	30	117	29	67	100	153	173	192	255	32	261	297	1,675
28	West Bengal	327	238	565	296	470	439	583	576	530	418	423	1,130	1,151	6,582
	Total	6,530	3,077	9,607	4,100	7,304	10,619	15,162	18,833	14,911	10,946	8,387	13,095	13,375	126,340
Union Territories															
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Daman & Diu	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
32	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Pondicherry	0	9	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
	Total (UTs)	0	14	14	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
	Grand total	6,530	3,091	9,621	4,100	7,304	10,619	15,162	18,833	14,911	10,946	8,387	13,095	10,139	126,355

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
Details of proposals cleared during 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (value including State Share)

Sl. No	State	2011-12				2012-13				2013-14				2014-15			
		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	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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Andhra Pradesh					850	420	34	1,538	1,408	454	19	2,743				
2	Arunachal Pradesh					611	78	14	902	880	49	64	943	201	13	9	215
3	Assam					821	293	257	689	582	404	58	1,069				
4	Bihar-RWD	948	647	23	1,900	2,439	1,350	96	3,846	8,163	5,163	256	11,440				
5	Chattisgarh	503	404		1,340	1,011	734		2,378	861	452	118	1,485				
6	Goa																
7	Gujarat	53	46		137	345	409		775	1,683	1,028	9	2,921				
8	Haryana									939	85	18	1,011				
9	Himachal Pradesh	230	176		889					286	141	3	800				
10	Jammu & Kashmir					1,775	603	55	3,495	223							
11	Jharkhand	703	540	50	2,110	1,827	1,064	174	3,537	1,353	729	91	2,573				
12	Karnataka					60	41		155	1,119	343	50	2,338				
13	Kerala									693	415		1,012				
14	Madhya Pradesh	1,043	743		3,105	3,574	2,705		9,373	1,186	691	112	1,941				
15	Maharashtra					1,078	158	659	800	1,567	414	84	2,726	359	76	53	531
16	Manipur					254	46	44	425	578	194	6	1,302	631	202	6	1,330
17	Meghalaya	95	18		106					716	272	35	1,834				
18	Mizoram									285	29		415				
19	Nagaland	356	56		955												
20	Odisha	2,474	1,567		6,196	2,446	1,334		5,189	2,454	1,131	157	3,925				
21	Punjab	235	36		499	659	182		1,355	247	46		455				
22	Rajasthan	886	1,076		3,603	1,033	1,256		3,564	1,306	1,435		4,332				
23	Sikkim	206	80	15	352					112	40		177	137	26	20	137
24	Tamil Nadu					1,130	1,298	45	3,096					360	404	6	964
25	Tripura	348	69	40	370					1,105	338	37	1,422				
26	Uttar Pradesh	425	555		957	3,148	1,845	1	8,230	1,135	252		1,913				
27	Uttarakhand	72	12	24	98	471	118	8	1,140	1,107	248	27	2,297				
28	West Bengal	612	247		1,269	3,483	1,425		6,144	1,345	597		2,567				
	Total	9,188	6,272	152	23,885	27,014	15,359	1,387	56,631	31,333	14,950	1,144	53,642	1,688	721	94	3,176

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
Progress of Bharat Nirman (Rural Roads component) (Length in KM) fig. upto Mar'2014

Sl. No.	State	Target Habitations	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		Cumulative achievement												
			Habitation Connected	Length Upgraded	Habitation Connected	Length Upgraded	Habitation Connected	Length Upgraded	Habitation Connected	Length Upgraded	Habitation Connected	Length Upgraded	Habitation Connected	Length Upgraded	Habitation Connected	Length Upgraded	Habitation Connected	Length Upgraded	Habitation Connected	Length Upgraded	Habitation Connected	Length Upgraded											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
1	Andhra Pradesh	236	11	514	891	4	477	1,676	0	41	1,633	0	0	1,885	59	159	2,925	115	817	1,303	26	480	410	6	19	310	0	7	0	221	2,513	11,033	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	103	0	87	0	3	128	0	19	214	0	19	113	0	12	111	0	15	28	0	15	31	0	10	42	0	4	27	0	97	781	0	
3	Assam	5,940	346	488	0	804	1,553	0	656	1,141	0	1,210	1,965	13	705	2,062	0	584	2,057	0	444	2,115	17	343	1,452	4	241	899	3	5,353	13,772	37	
4	Bihar	16,578	0	595	195	1,183	241	596	174	236	705	842	1,459	1,186	746	2,091	343	1,075	2,324	152	2,029	5,885	355	2,320	5,715	419	919	2,984	107	9,288	21,529	4,048	
5	Chhattisgarh	3,831	397	1,886	19	804	2,645	44	648	2,562	110	523	2,299	128	627	1,667	496	128	313	275	127	248	236	102	492	255	162	690	237	3,318	12,924	1,759	
6	Goa	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	
7	Gujarat	1,332	212	620	33	264	473	92	249	450	410	222	484	721	144	498	1,013	119	357	249	19	265	177	28	149	21	14	954	0	1,271	3,939	2,717	
8	Haryana	0	0	43	279	0	0	367	0	0	687	0	0	953	0	2	783	0	0	161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	3,230	
9	Himachal Pradesh	922	98	1,362	0	145	798	0	168	717	254	172	693	665	5	114	822	44	111	379	18	40	277	0	0	0	0	117	18	650	3,950	2,416	
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1,468	3	21	4	16	49	4	41	132	10	187	451	0	297	646	3	81	374	100	160	808	185	145	1,287	123	110	825	66	1,040	4,592	495	
11	Jharkhand	2,891	101	492	0	108	308	0	97	274	0	363	997	0	305	1,507	0	327	1,599	0	247	880	0	347	594	0	116	314	0	2,011	6,964	0	
12	Karnataka	17	1	60	743	4	12	366	2	0	1,496	10	0	2,090	0	0	3,020	0	0	1,662	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	72	9,376
13	Kerala	73	6	47	0	19	41	0	12	37	10	13	2	32	15	15	79	5	18	228	0	9	205	0	5	103	0	6	187	70	180	844	
14	Madhya Pradesh	6,790	929	2,759	0	1,345	3,789	177	1,916	5,232	0	2,381	7,894	0	-566	4,515	5,883	467	4,922	4,184	184	280	2,666	73	1,713	916	60	2,718	288	6,789	33,802	14,114	
15	Maharashtra	295	46	265	108	135	450	582	10	29	2,755	60	205	3,780	25	229	2,892	0	190	923	13	200	0	1	74	0	0	116	0	290	1,757	11,030	
16	Manipur	391	37	111	172	0	147	53	0	225	36	41	67	18	15	455	73	27	263	14	51	154	14	31	95	12	35	187	0	237	1,703	392	
17	Meghalaya	128	5	75	13	4	25	0	6	27	0	7	25	0	5	89	0	8	62	0	3	59	0	7	23	0	8	24	0	53	368	13	
18	Mizoram	130	7	174	0	1	146	0	11	141	0	6	192	0	14	203	0	63	251	0	4	131	0	4	93	0	14	77	0	124	1,409	0	
19	Nagaland	37	7	317	39	0	22	21	5	156	106	3	73	104	9	142	68	4	35	27	6	12	13	2	92	2	0	292	0	96	1,141	379	
20	Odisha	5,672	361	1,359	135	322	1,602	468	321	1,398	438	2,205	2,064	577	644	2,801	1,038	652	3,158	1,763	374	1,815	1,352	205	1,673	728	33	314	156	5,117	16,185	6,675	
21	Punjab	50	7	97	0	43	81	349	0	0	1,037	0	0	746	0	0	710	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	178	2,841	
22	Rajasthan	4,084	753	2,402	0	1,222	3,940	0	889	3,672	609	90	312	6,164	12	50	3,793	5	19	1,286	3	4	0	596	2,040	0	343	969	0	3,913	13,409	11,852	
23	Sikkim	154	35	166	26	18	324	0	7	135	0	16	156	0	17	44	0	13	14	0	11	49	0	8	2	0	6	6	0	131	896	26	
24	Tamil Nadu	83	46	501	0	0	0	0	3	0	1,046	30	109	334	0	35	1,883	2	63	2,161	1	36	752	0	0	42	0	0	490	82	744	6,707	
25	Tripura	810	12	4	0	53	176	0	52	60	0	164	361	0	164	502	18	106	427	5	82	309	43	46	214	23	10	158	117	889	2,209	207	
26	Uttar Pradesh	4,097	944	2,203	250	979	2,383	241	1,023	2,657	903	787	1,553	4,306	257	591	8,227	67	137	3,336	23	54	392	0	0	116	0	213	57	4,080	9,790	17,828	
27	Uttarakhand	772	16	87	5	15	106	0	46	799	29	115	646	0	104	764	0	77	562	0	54	640	0	13	475	0	14	405	0	454	4,474	35	
28	West Bengal	6,954	720	1,220	0	960	1,508	0	685	1,567	7	1,314	1,887	0	557	1,442	10	623	1,300	85	243	1,075	79	403	1,064	107	385	2,506	19	5,890	13,569	308	
Total		63,940	5,102	18,054	2,911	8,251	21,423	5,025	7,040	21,902	12,279	10,760	24,026	23,702	4,172	20,752	34,070	4,627	19,391	18,312	4,137	15,548	7,173	4,690	17,315	3,184	2,474	14,506	1,746	51,253	172,916	108,401	

Annexure -XXIII

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
Outcome Targets & Achievement during year 2014-15 Upto 31st Jan, 2015

S. No.	State	Length (Km)		No. of Habitations		Expenditure (GOI Share) Rs. in crore
		Target for 2014-15	Length completed	Target for 2014-15	Habitations connected	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	514	388	20	187	235
2	Arunachal Pradesh	450	469	14	0	359
3	Assam	720	689	228	196	427
4	Bihar (RWD)	2,900	2,909	1,590	1,440	2,067
5	Bihar (NEA)		131		417	29
6	Chattisgarh	620	1,620	165	518	597
7	Goa	-	0	0	0	0
8	Gujarat	990	1,700	52	77	629
9	Haryana	355	392	0	0	347
10	Himachal Pradesh	260	474	35	83	143
11	Jammu & Kashmir	750	799	50	88	398
12	Jharkhand	703	1,352	330	583	630
13	Karnataka	650	128	0	0	261
14	Kerala	348	192	7	0	114
15	Madhya Pradesh	2,100	3,340	495	836	1,249
16	Maharashtra	550	216	10	0	498
17	Manipur	236	221	10	20	97
18	Meghalaya	105	43	15	9	58
19	Mizoram	115	36	5	0	41
20	Nagaland	160	186	1	0	50
21	Odisha	2,400	2,775	542	1,082	1,211
22	Punjab	650	618	0	0	283
23	Rajasthan	1,550	2,442	302	954	619
24	Sikkim	100	106	5	13	65
25	Tamil Nadu	379	1,718	0	14	518
26	Tripura	250	56	50	20	220
27	Uttar Pradesh	1,445	1,371	120	0	783
28	Uttarakhand	625	562	42	32	297
29	West Bengal	1,850	1,719	600	1,799	1,151
Total		21,775	26,650	4,688	8,368	13,375
Union Territories						
30	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-
32	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-
33	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-
34	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-
35	Pondicherry	-	-	-	-	-
Total (UTs)		-	-	-	-	-
Grand total		21,775	26,650	4,688	8,368	13,375

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
Training of PMGSY Officers during 2013-2014 (Jan to March) and 2014-15

S. No.	Training Details
1	Workshop on cell filled concrete technology pavement at IIT Khargpur for Mizoram Engineers from 29th January-31st January, 2014(17 officers)
2	Workshop on Application of New conventional Materials /Technologies at Rural roads at IIT Bhubaneshwar from 14-15th February, 2014 (32 officers)
3	Workshop for R&D technologies in rural roads for Nodal officers of States from 25th February, 2014 to 27th February, 2014 at CRRI(38 officers)
4	Training of KSRRDA officials for 3 days surveying with total station and GPS by NIT Calicut, Kerala from 28th-30th April, 2014(33 officers)
5	Training on OMMAS New Application. At CRRI from 17-18th June, 2014 (63 officers)
6	Workshop on Indian Road Asset Management for North Eastern States on 23rd June, 2014 (17 officers)
7	One Day workshop on "Procurement of Goods in World Bank Financed Projects" held at India International Centre, New Delhi on June 30, 2014(60 officers)
8	One day National workshop for discussing handbook for Managing Rural Road Maintenance prepared by ILO on 5th July, 2014(75 officers)
9	Workshop on Non conventional materials an technologies for STAs at IIT Bhubaneshwar from 22nd August, 2014 to 24th August, 2014(78 officers)
10	Training on Bridge & Design course at ESCI, Hyderabad from August, 2014 to September, 2014(158 officers)
11	Workshop on Bridge design and construction at Dehradun from 11-12th September, 2014 (117 officers)
12	One day Workshop on Performance Based Maintenance Contract (PBMC) and Community Contracting on 9th September, 2014(60 officers)
13	Training for UPRRDA officials at Roorkee during July, 2014 to October, 2014(61 officers)
14	Training Programme on Project Preparation, SBD, Quality Assurance and Maintenance of Rural Roads for field Engineers at CRRI from June, 2014 to October, 2014(198 officers)
15	Training Programme on Project Management by IIM Ahmedabad at IAHE from 13-18th October, 2014(24 officers)
16	Training On Ommas version 2 at Mizoram from 27-28th October, 2014(60 Officers)
17	Training of HPPWD Officials at NIT Hamirpur from October, 2014 to November, 2014(75 officers)
18	Workshop on Procurement of Consultants in Bank funded Projects - October 16 to 17 at World Bank office, New Delhi.(20 officers)
19	8th Implementation Support Mission PMGSY RRP-II for Wold Bank Workshop on 20-21 October, 2014 at New Delhi.(65 officers each day)
20	A State level Workshop at 30-31st October, 2014 at Dehradun State in preparing bidding documents for PBMC pilot project in Uttarakhand.(30 officers)
21	Training Programme on Innovative Technologies for low volume roads at NIT Warrangal from October, 2014 to November, 2014(58 officers)
22	Training of Officials of PIUs on rural roads material testing and evaluation at NIT Calicut from 13th November, 2014 to 15th November , 2014(30 officers)
23	World Bank Contract Management workshop in Uttarakhand on 26-28 Nov, 2014(30 officers)
24	Workshop for STAs of North Eastern States at ARR&TI, Guwahati, Assam from 2nd to 3rd December, 2014(29 officers)
25	Training Programme on Project Preparation, SBD, Quality Assurance and Maintenance of Rural Roads for field Engineers at IAHE from November, 2014 to December, 2014(136 officers)
26	Training on Tree Plantation for PMGSY roads on 7th December, 2014 during Regional Review for North Eastern States at New Delhi(70officers)
27	Training on Tree Plantation for PMGSY Officers of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan officer held at Pune during Regional Review meeting on 28th December, 2014(55 officers)
28	Poverty & Social Impact Analysis – Workshop 19th December, 2014 at Jaipur.(40 officers)
29	Contract Management Workshop – 7th- 9th January 2015 at Jaipur.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
State Quality Monitor [SQM] Statewise Grading Abstract Report From April, 2014 to January, 2015
Note : S-Satisfactory, SRI-Satisfactory Requiring Improvement, U-Unsatisfactory

Sr. No.	State	Total No. of Inspections	Completed Works				Ongoing Works				Maintenance Works				Bridge Works							
			S	SRI	U	U%	Total	S	SRI	U	U%	Total	S	SRI	U	U%	Total	S	SRI	U	U%	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	554	42	1	1	2.27%	44	427	54	17	3.41%	498	1	0	0	0.00%	1	11	0	0	0.00%	11
2	Arunachal Pradesh	108	5	3		33.33%	12	35	42	9	10.47%	86	1	2	7	70.00%	10	0	0	0	0.00%	0
3	Assam	952	97	6	5	4.63%	108	446	73	34	6.15%	553	82	31	84	42.64%	197	88	6	0	0.00%	94
4	Bihar	4332	376	124	26	4.94%	526	1,589	717	241	9.46%	2,547	419	270	483	41.21%	1,172	65	19	3	3.45%	87
5	Chattisgarh	1486	124	6	4	2.99%	134	1,111	152	67	5.04%	1,330	18	0	0	0.00%	18	4	0	0	0.00%	4
6	Gujarat	2361	827	26	0	0.00%	853	1,355	61	8	0.56%	1,424	79	0	5	5.95%	84	0	0	0	0.00%	0
7	Haryana	245	0	0	0	0.00%	0	171	69	1	0.41%	241	0	0	0	0.00%	0	4	0	0	0.00%	4
8	Himachal Pradesh	306	19	4	0	0.00%	23	135	94	16	6.53%	245	22	6	5	15.15%	33	5	0	0	0.00%	5
9	Jammu & Kashmir	568	37	2	0	0.00%	39	361	100	8	1.71%	469	18	17	4	10.26%	39	20	1	0	0.00%	21
10	Jharkhand	1298	79	8	6	6.45%	93	866	212	23	2.09%	1,101	13	3	1	5.88%	17	82	5	0	0.00%	87
11	Karnataka	603	17	0	0	0.00%	17	387	33	3	0.71%	423	96	21	16	12.03%	133	25	5	0	0.00%	30
12	Kerala	261	8	0	0	0.00%	8	166	57	28	11.16%	251	2	0	0	0.00%	2	0	0	0	0.00%	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	2522	107	6	5	4.24%	118	1,897	380	77	3.27%	2,354	12	3	2	11.76%	17	32	1	0	0.00%	33
14	Maharashtra	1573	209	5	0	0.00%	214	759	52	16	1.93%	827	0	0	0	0.00%	0	523	6	3	0.56%	532
15	Manipur	137	17	3	1	4.76%	21	61	13	1	1.33%	75	26	9	5	12.50%	40	1	0	0	0.00%	1
16	Meghalaya	87	2	1	0	0.00%	3	43	15	13	18.31%	71	3	5	4	33.33%	12	1	0	0	0.00%	1
17	Mizoram	57	2	0	0	0.00%	2	10	16	11	29.73%	37	4	10	4	22.22%	18	0	0	0	0.00%	0
18	Nagaland	43	1	4	0	0.00%	5	4	25	8	21.62%	37	0	1	0	0.00%	1	0	0	0	0.00%	0
19	Orissa	1743	187	23	3	1.41%	213	1,028	338	154	10.13%	1,520	4	2	2	25.00%	8	2	0	0	0.00%	2
20	Punjab	149	28	1	0	0.00%	29	109	8	3	2.50%	120	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
21	Rajasthan	1212	104	35	12	7.95%	151	586	269	38	4.26%	893	100	39	29	17.26%	168	0	0	0	0.00%	0
22	Sikkim	130	6	0	0	0.00%	6	75	22	12	11.01%	109	8	3	4	26.67%	15	0	0	0	0.00%	0
23	Tamil Nadu	1775	338	6	2	0.58%	346	1,185	92	8	0.62%	1,285	96	2	0	0.00%	98	43	3	0	0.00%	46
24	Tripura	76	8	2	0	0.00%	10	52	8	0	0.00%	60	2	0	0	0.00%	2	2	2	0	0.00%	4
25	Uttar Pradesh	230	13	4	4	19.05%	21	94	86	29	13.88%	209	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
26	Uttarakhand	2310	317	19	1	0.30%	337	837	112	42	4.24%	991	532	217	233	23.73%	982	0	0	0	0.00%	0
27	West Bengal	242	20	4	0	0.00%	24	68	62	45	25.71%	175	7	3	3	23.08%	13	20	8	2	6.67%	30
28		1207	402	6	3	0.73%	411	540	157	56	7.44%	753	24	14	5	11.63%	43	0	0	0	0.00%	0
	Total	26,567	3,392	299	77	2.04%	3,768	14,397	3,319	968	5.18%	18,684	1,569	658	896	28.69%	3,123	928	56	8	0.81%	992

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			Completed Works					Ongoing Works					Maintenance Works					Bridge Works				
Sr. No.	State	Total No. of Inspections	S	SRI	U	U%	Total	S	SRI	U	U%	Total	S	SRI	U	U%	Total	S	SRI	U	U%	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	39	12	1	1	7.14%	14	10	4	6	30.00%	20	1	4	0	0.00%	5	0	0	0	0.00%	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	15	1	2	0	0.00%	3	4	4	4	33.33%	12	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
3	Assam	259	6	2	0	0.00%	8	135	31	36	17.82%	202	14	13	11	28.95%	38	10	1	0	0.00%	11
4	Bihar	519	20	4	4	14.29%	28	240	135	69	15.54%	444	8	17	22	46.81%	47	0	0	0	0.00%	0
5	Chattisgarh	276	18	0	0	0.00%	18	177	64	13	5.12%	254	2	2	0	0.00%	4	0	0	0	0.00%	0
6	Gujarat	160	36	12	3	5.88%	51	66	30	7	6.80%	103	2	1	3	50.00%	6	0	0	0	0.00%	0
7	Haryana	47	0	0		0.00%	0	25	16	1	2.38%	42	0	5	0	0.00%	5	0	0	0	0.00%	0
8	Himachal Pradesh	100	7	2	0	0.00%	9	40	37	5	6.10%	82	3	3	3	33.33%	9	0	0	0	0.00%	0
9	Jammu & Kashmir	93	4	1	0	0.00%	5	40	33	3	3.95%	76	3	6	3	25.00%	12	0	0	0	0.00%	0
10	Jharkhand	116	0	2	0	0.00%	2	64	21	20	19.05%	105	4	0	3	42.86%	7	2	0	0	0.00%	2
11	Karnataka	62	0	2	0	0.00%	2	28	18	3	6.12%	49	7	4	0	0.00%	11	0	0	0	0.00%	0
12	Kerala	55	6	0	0	0.00%	6	23	15	5	11.63%	43	2	4	0	0.00%	6	0	0	0	0.00%	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	608	13	2	0	0.00%	15	399	126	19	3.49%	544	30	9	2	4.88%	41	8	0	0	0.00%	8
14	Maharashtra	167	2	0	0	0.00%	2	88	19	12	10.08%	119	12	1	0	0.00%	13	29	3	1	3.03%	33
15	Manipur	37	0	0	0	0.00%	0	17	3	0	0.00%	20	7	8	2	11.76%	17	0	0	0	0.00%	0
16	Meghalaya	38	0	1	0	0.00%	1	5	21	9	25.71%	35	0	0	2	100.00%	2	0	0	0	0.00%	0
17	Mizoram	2	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	1	0	1	50.00%	2	0	0	0	0.00%	0
18	Nagaland	311	8	7	6	28.57%	21	137	96	50	17.67%	283	4	2	1	14.29%	7	0	0	0	0.00%	0
19	Orissa	33	6	0	0	0.00%	6	18	5	2	8.00%	25	2	0	0	0.00%	2	0	0	0	0.00%	0
20	Punjab	95	10	2	1	7.69%	13	42	24	11	14.29%	77	1	3	1	20.00%	5	0	0	0	0.00%	0
21	Rajasthan	18	1	0	0	0.00%	1	9	6	1	6.25%	16	1	0	0	0.00%	1	0	0	0	0.00%	0
22	Sikkim	307	36	4	4	9.09%	44	168	54	15	6.33%	237	7	5	7	36.84%	19	3	4	0	0.00%	7
23	Tamil Nadu	28	3	0	0	0.00%	3	10	13	2	8.00%	25	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
24	Tripura	37	1	0	0	0.00%	1	15	1	9	36.00%	25	6	1	4	36.36%	11	0	0	0	0.00%	0
25	Uttar Pradesh	337	40	3	2	4.44%	45	184	37	11	4.74%	232	32	15	13	21.67%	60	0	0	0	0.00%	0
26	Uttarakhand	50	0	0	0	0.00%	0	16	20	11	23.40%	47	0	1	1	50.00%	2	1	0	0	0.00%	1
27	West Bengal	251	11	5	4	20.00%	20	136	56	24	11.11%	216	0	8	7	46.67%	15	0	0	0	0.00%	0
	Total	4,060	241	52	25	7.86%	318	2,096	889	348	10.44%	3,333	149	112	86	24.78%	347	53	8	1	1.61%	62

Annexure-XXVII

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

Details of Technology Demonstration Projects under R & D Initiatives taken up under PMGSY during 2014-15

#	State	Type of Technology	No of roads	Length in Km.
1	Arunachal Pradesh	Cold mix	11	157
2	Himachal Pradesh	Cold mix	10	42
3	Maharashtra	Fly Ash CC	3	4
		Waste Plastic	16	78
		Soil fly ash	1	1
4	Manipur	Cold Mix	23	130
5	Punjab	Waste Plastic	5	26
6	Sikkim	Cold Mix	26	136
7	Tamil Nadu	Waste Plastic	40	180
		Soil RBI	5	10
		Soil Cement	5	11
Total			145	774

Allocation and Category wise targets assigned under IAY in 2014-15

Sl. No	State	Financial Allocation (Rs. in lakh)	Annual Target				
			SC	ST	MINORITY	OTHERS	TOTAL
1	ANDHRA PRADESH*	42729.188	28471	13393	9007	27387	78258
2	TELANGANA	36752.189	17771	16664	3867	29010	67312
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1416.257	0	1496	217	304	2017
4	ASSAM	128586.168	17307	45695	48323	71846	183171
5	BIHAR*	153019.468	77606	7848	49403	145398	280255
6	CHHATTIS GARH*	23417.646	7278	27560	1366	6685	42889
7	GOA	320.277	29	60	380	117	586
8	GUJARAT	18621.643	4492	17996	3121	8496	34105
9	HARYANA	18985.094	17831	0	3363	13577	34771
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH #	2742.505	3689	781	118	100	4688
11	JAMMU AND KASHMIR #	7888.384	3503	7277	574	2130	13484
12	JHARKHAND*	27137.023	9819	33050	2135	4697	49701
13	KARNATAKA	51867.695	39238	28291	12170	15296	94995
14	KERALA	32247.234	18285	9337	17875	13563	59060
15	MADHYA PRADESH*	62891.875	19046	66554	9851	19735	115186
16	MAHARASHTRA*	102822.276	48594	82925	18783	38017	188319
17	MANIPUR	3270.353	79	3479	680	420	4658
18	MEGHALAYA	5920.633	27	8270	129	7	8433
19	MIZORAM	908.185	1	1235	56	1	1293
20	NAGALAND	1039.151	0	1475	5	0	1480
21	ODISHA*	87693.074	36963	80220	4220	39207	160610
22	PUNJAB	30985.911	37109	0	5785	13856	56750
23	RAJASTHAN	55154.412	32285	47194	7266	14270	101015
24	SIKKIM	1288.122	197	1129	501	7	1834
25	TAMIL NADU	29172.571	32713	4075	6768	9873	53429
26	TRIPURA	6704.136	2121	5677	651	1101	9550
27	UTTAR PRADESH*	232213.428	247465	15572	91117	71145	425299
28	UTTARAKHAND #	6694.360	6684	1908	2057	794	11443
29	WEST BENGAL*	236310.748	184040	88809	78063	81891	432803
30	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	631.692	0	132	0	735	867
31	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	162.367	2	213	5	3	223
32	DAMAN & DIU	44.284	7	35	11	7	60
33	LAKSHADWEEP	16.656	0	21	0	1	22
34	PUDUCHERRY	300.000	247	0	62	103	412
	Total	1409955.005	892899	618371	377929	629779	2518978

* States with IAP districts

Indira Awaas Yojana Physical Progress 2014-15

Units in Nos

Sl. No	State Name	Annual Target	Houses Sanctioned during the year for						Out of Houses Sanctioned during the year, houses allotted in the name of			Houses under construction				Houses Completed					%age of target achieved
			SCs	STs	Minorities	Others	Total Col. (4 to 7)	Women	husband and wife jointly	Phys. handicapped	Sanctioned during current year	Sanctioned prior to last year	Total (Col. 12+13)	SCs	STs	Minorities	Others	Total Col. (15 to 18)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
1	Andhra Pradesh	76330	28471	13393	9007	25459	76330	76330	0	0	41101	0	41101	13535	3207	2507	15980	35229	46.15		
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2017	0	92	0	0	92	37	0	0	92	0	92	0	0	0	0	0	0.00		
3	Assam	183171	24256	33307	41921	60185	159669	53247	53220	2925	160135	38836	198971	12170	19550	11296	26469	69485	37.93		
4	Bihar	280255	108023	3475	26102	46373	183973	89939	25056	3244	604195	725199	1329394	92207	8300	36258	71627	208392	74.36		
5	Chhattisgarh	41506	4365	20328	693	3609	28995	16844	11223	364	67171	12765	79936	3674	26085	197	4033	33989	81.89		
6	Goa	586	5	13	6	103	127	88	0	0	128	1440	1568	22	98	61	804	985	168.09		
7	Gujarat	34105	2603	14229	1638	10672	29142	22154	13446	71	122267	53522	175789	3912	19755	1206	16896	41769	122.47		
8	Haryana	29317	6	12462	2268	8252	20720	120	667	2554	28744	24919	53663	3549	831	277	4681	9061	30.91		
9	Himachal Pradesh	4688	3689	779	92	98	4658	842	2010	19	3876	355	4231	206	201	8	27	442	9.43		
10	Jammu & Kashmir	13484	9	0	0	3	12	0	5	7	5267	5107	10374	0	0	0	3	3	0.02		
11	Jharkhand	49701	2590	8375	2542	1900	15407	4723	142	138	59000	34331	93331	4475	8709	2603	5303	21090	42.43		
12	Karnataka	112118	26095	17575	7479	11807	62956	61349	0	1633	73408	86749	160157	13338	7812	4722	7306	33178	29.59		
13	Kerala	59060	7708	1625	10598	10096	30027	19742	8915	456	45722	15024	60746	11689	2281	6105	8225	28300	47.92		
14	Madhya Pradesh	113410	9729	31588	2287	9317	52921	10687	22176	322	64017	37674	101691	8241	22587	2192	6048	39068	34.45		
15	Maharashtra	171722	75590	41028	6782	47198	163816	7002	1809	77214	218087	52618	270705	5542	1732	2481	10417	17691	10.30		
16	Manipur	4658	12	731	62	246	1051	441	589	21	1589	478	2067	13	640	295	219	1167	25.05		
17	Meghalaya	8433	27	2496	129	10	2662	64	9	5	9028	2604	11632	0	3682	0	0	3682	43.66		
18	Mizoram	1293	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	13	1.01		
19	Nagaland	7543	1067	1	1	0	1068	0	4	209	7855	0	7855	0	0	0	0	0	0.00		
20	Orissa	152966	3056	9544	137	1942	14679	1887	3160	2	106608	14939	121547	1913	1963	230	2159	6265	4.10		
21	Punjab	56750	2067	0	58	964	3089	759	2310	21	2737	25	2762	1068	80	29	349	1526	2.69		
22	Rajasthan	97145	13004	64434	1179	15109	93726	46262	16777	676	116612	43422	160034	10408	13371	1800	15449	41028	42.23		
23	Sikkim	1834	487	838	524	8	1857	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00		
24	Tamil Nadu	53429	25921	1504	4577	9224	41226	23924	14843	927	29391	774	30165	4384	110	323	2314	7131	13.35		
25	Telangana	65160	17207	15902	3787	28253	65149	65149	0	0	55743	0	55743	2049	2102	437	4818	9406	14.44		
26	Tripura	9550	2078	5619	637	1111	9445	0	0	0	13368	16592	29960	4778	11417	1794	5067	23056	241.42		
27	Uttar Pradesh	423872	200686	6449	66507	59903	333605	234605	26961	2475	328434	348	328782	77207	6121	14468	9742	107538	25.37		
28	Uttarakhand	7467	4248	511	1039	825	6623	3586	732	2	12088	31	12119	319	21	293	326	959	12.84		
29	West Bengal	427049	133186	58230	55923	79538	326877	159977	90304	3253	382943	17526	400469	38347	8968	17089	23535	87939	20.59		
30	A. & N. Island	867	0	0	9	40	49	8	20	0	365	502	867	0	0	10	115	125	14.42		
31	Dadra & Ngr. Haveli	223	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00		
32	Daman & Diu	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00		
33	Lakshadweep	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	81	96	0	0	0	0	0	0.00		
34	Puducherry	412	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00		
Total		2490203	696185	364529	245984	432305	1729952	899817	294379	96538	2559986	1185861	3745847	313046	169636	106681	241912	828517	33.27		
As reported by States on online MPR or MIS as on 31.12.2014																					
NE Region		218499	27927	43085	43274	61560	175845	53840	53823	3160	192067	58510	250577	16961	35302	13385	31755	97403	44.58		

Indira Awaas Yojana Financial Progress 2014-15

Rs. In lakh

S.No.	State Name	Opening Balance	Allocation			Releases			Total Avail-ability		Utilization of Funds on					%age Utili- sation
			Central	State	Total	Central	State	Total	Misc Receipt	SC	ST	Minority	Others	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.000	42729.188	14243.063	56972.251	46949.49	0.00	46949.49	0.00	46949.49	15491.320	9414.360	3109.660	17861.740	45877.080	97.72
2	Arunachal Pradesh	67.817	1416.257	157.362	1573.619	1858.73	0.00	1858.73	0.77	1927.32	0.000	69.000	0.000	0.000	69.000	3.58
3	Assam	42355.058	128586.168	14287.352	142873.520	73099.78	3585.06	76664.84	2450.99	121470.89	14444.629	16117.941	16411.975	24760.101	71734.646	59.06
4	Bihar	137631.420	153019.468	51006.489	204025.957	103487.97	15404.44	118892.42	1341.61	257865.44	49471.375	2903.885	11925.394	22440.444	86741.098	33.64
5	Chattisgarh	5787.551	23417.646	7805.882	31223.528	29713.43	1821.86	31535.29	218.51	38541.35	2693.301	12905.317	253.108	1998.398	17850.124	46.31
6	Goa	204.560	320.277	106.759	427.036	540.43	0.00	540.43	0.00	744.99	1.100	4.600	3.900	24.900	34.500	4.63
7	Gujarat	31952.427	18621.643	6207.214	24828.857	5041.49	950.75	5992.24	1674.53	39619.20	1601.938	8097.568	823.690	46222.926	56746.122	143.23
8	Haryana	3469.525	18985.094	6328.365	25313.459	9492.49	4111.88	13604.37	0.00	17073.90	4614.810	2.580	647.210	2013.060	7277.660	42.62
9	Himachal Pradesh	531.282	2742.505	914.168	3656.673	1308.94	298.68	1607.62	8.49	2147.39	1160.652	271.353	23.010	50.103	1505.118	70.09
10	Jammu & Kashmir	46.145	7888.384	2629.461	10517.845	5149.59	0.00	5149.59	0.00	5195.73	0.500	19.000	0.000	11.750	31.250	0.60
11	Jharkhand	15179.249	27137.023	9045.674	36182.697	22139.12	421.84	22560.96	56.65	37796.86	2089.167	4788.169	1101.823	1987.239	9966.398	26.37
12	Karnataka	44088.870	51867.695	17289.232	69156.926	28561.52	8148.91	36710.43	0.00	80799.30	30990.290	18834.890	10331.190	12446.230	72602.600	89.86
13	Kerala	8966.124	32247.234	10749.078	42996.312	20602.91	4848.20	25451.11	1239.21	35656.45	5231.382	1125.394	3792.825	4937.524	15087.125	42.31
14	Madhya Pradesh	3367.966	62891.875	20963.958	83855.834	60305.23	569.48	60874.71	104.20	64346.88	3553.155	7750.005	635.355	2785.850	14724.365	22.88
15	Maharashtra	16716.230	102822.276	34274.092	137096.369	94599.37	19368.70	113968.08	0.00	130684.31	12812.314	24466.895	2800.670	19386.162	59466.041	45.50
16	Manipur	455.369	3270.353	363.373	3633.726	2734.39	30.28	2764.66	7.55	3227.58	4.540	6.900	173.138	37.605	222.183	6.88
17	Meghalaya	377.196	5920.633	657.848	6578.481	6443.34	74.74	6518.08	5.92	6901.19	7.500	1811.087	37.500	1.875	1857.962	26.92
18	Mizoram	2.114	908.185	100.909	1009.094	455.24	0.00	455.24	0.75	458.11	0.000	0.750	0.000	0.000	0.750	0.16
19	Nagaland	0.000	1039.151	115.461	1154.612	2646.89	0.00	2646.89	0.00	2646.89	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00
20	Odisha	20447.214	87693.074	29231.025	116924.099	69097.38	1268.43	70365.81	119.12	90932.14	1387.924	2786.243	113.016	1466.457	5753.640	6.33
21	Punjab	2566.531	30985.911	10328.637	41314.547	0.00	0.00	0.00	468.93	3035.46	972.415	0.000	23.100	434.370	1429.885	47.11
22	Rajasthan	32169.380	55154.412	18384.804	73539.217	41385.74	11741.24	53126.97	222.40	85518.76	110716.823	28221.634	903.395	9536.271	149378.123	174.67
23	Sikkim	1226.298	1288.122	143.125	1431.247	643.73	0.00	643.73	0.00	1870.03	46.200	61.500	301.900	252.750	662.350	35.42
24	Tamil Nadu	1179.987	29172.571	9724.190	38896.761	19026.48	2552.73	21579.21	239.70	22998.89	6266.529	276.480	1105.557	3283.888	10932.454	47.53
25	Telangana	3882.890	36752.189	12250.730	49002.919	12960.29	0.00	12960.29	0.00	16843.18	4664.840	4374.880	1015.740	7613.890	17669.360	104.91
26	Tripura	722.793	6704.136	744.904	7449.040	162620.11	0.00	162620.11	0.00	163342.91	247.570	744.612	90.832	180.587	1263.601	0.77
27	Uttar Pradesh	43469.313	232213.428	77404.476	309617.904	2652.76	34333.20	36985.96	2538.83	82994.10	102951.803	3453.270	31246.658	29880.337	167532.068	201.86
28	Uttarakhand	3327.007	6694.360	2231.453	8925.813	180166.99	655.21	180822.21	842.74	184991.96	1791.813	128.280	454.440	564.867	2939.400	1.59
29	West Bengal	56200.340	236310.748	78770.249	315080.997	0.00	33468.92	33468.92	474.55	90143.81	58654.760	18819.090	23284.060	34131.370	134889.280	149.64
30	A. & N. Island	794.042	631.692	0.000	631.692	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.91	821.95	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	404.137	49.17
31	Da & Ngr. Havell	0.000	162.367	0.000	162.367	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00
32	Daman & Diu	0.000	44.284	0.000	44.284	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00
33	Lakshadweep	122.990	16.856	0.000	16.656	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	122.99	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00
34	Puducherry	99.180	300.000	0.000	300.000	36745.80	0.00	36745.80	2.34	36847.32	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00
Total		478406.868	1409955.005	436459.334	1846414.339	1040429.64	143634.55	1184064.19	12921.77	1674516.76	431868.650	167455.683	110959.643	244364.334	954648.310	57.01
As reported by States on online MPR or MIS as on 31.12.2014																
N E Region		45206.645	149133.005	16570.334	165703.339	250502.212	3670.077	254172.289	2465.990	301844.924	14750.439	18811.790	17015.345	25232.918	75810.492	25.12

Annexure-XXX

State-wise mode of disbursement of pensions under NSAP

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	No. of beneficiaries in the State	Bank Account	Post Office Account	Money Order	Cash
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	1856680	1856680			
2	Bihar	4294650				4294650
3	Chhattisgarh	630111	216967	287470		125674
4	Goa	2734		2687		
5	Gujarat	374196			374196	
6	Haryana	130306				147191
7	Himachal Pradesh	85707	11988	3083	70636	
8	J & K	129000	122267		3435	3298
9	Jharkhand	701407	422493	260206		18708
10	Karnataka	797862	91891		684722	
11	Kerala	339582			339582	
12	Madhya Pradesh	1451348	1053998	390426	6924	
13	Maharashtra	1121181	990914	130267	0	
14	Orissa	1418631				1418631
15	Punjab	169814	50944			118870
16	Rajasthan	775457	4323	68425	630981	
17	Tamilnadu	1237809	408170	829639		
18	Uttar Pradesh	3766717	3740504	26213		
19	Uttarakhand	252930	131077	98361	5308	18184
20	West Bengal	1310280	809137	457271	1852	40020
	Sub Total	1310280	810076	459171	1841	39192
NE States						
21	Arunachal Pradesh	14500				14500
22	Assam	596965				628949
23	Manipur	72514				72514
24	Meghalaya	50695	36041	4422		769
25	Mizoram	25251	5551			19700
26	Nagaland	47191				47191
27	Sikkim	18806				18779
28	Tripura	152550	134379			11345
	Sub Total	978472	175971	4422	0	813747
UTs						
29	A&N Islands	1011	1011			
30	Chandigarh	4216	4036			
31	D&N Haveli	944	923			
32	Daman & Diu	130	125			
33	NCT Delhi	346997	270339	76658		
34	Lakshadweep	36				36
35	Puducherry	20757	950	20		19787
	Sub Total	374091	277384	76678	0	19823
	GRAND TOTAL	2662843	1263431	540271	1841	872762

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)
Year : 2014-15

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Expenditure Reported							Number of beneficiaries				
		IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Anna-purna	Admn. Exp 3%	Total	IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Annapurna
									Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported
1	Andhra Pradesh	25729.98	7368.21	1318.52		266.34		34683.05	857666	245607	37672		54354
2	Bihar	75514.87	18980.74	1709.14	1730			97934.75	4470795	539455	43953	8650	NR
3	Chhattisgarh	9139.56	2209.95	645.45	577.2	33.23		12605.39	693288	136261	36959	2953	19015
4	Goa*							0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
5	Gujarat	3517.51	99.64	115.00	149.00			3881.15	487713	6860	5410	800	NI
6	Haryana	352.00	135.00	50				537	128057	45108	16804		NI
7	Himachal Pradesh	2099.99	441.69	11.81	192.3	0.54		2746.33	86831	20136	599	1005	2257
8	J & K							0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NI
9	Jharkhand	8762.79	4870.78	317.05	488.62			14439.24	770953	291649	17535	2443	NR
10	Karnataka	15892.77	12083.66	943.91	954.58		740.00	30614.92	895818	558653	43639	4775	NI
11	Kerala	9160.00	13770.00	4295.00				27225.00	555026	918039	286449	NR	NR
12	Madhya Pradesh				36293.83			36293.83	1295471	415190	103215	7082	
13	Maharashtra	15942.02	506.86	77.93	1114.5			17641.31	1135000	36604	5892	35572	NR
14	Odisha	19826.34	9514.26	1633.57	2377.4	260		33611.57	1418631	528570	90754	11887	64800
15	Punjab							0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NI
16	Rajasthan	11772.96	1991.25	368.42	1752.56			15885.19	744778	117882	23229	NR	105293
17	Tamilnadu	24756.18	19545.78	1329.96	1758.15	120		47510.07	1237809	651526	66498	11721	65113
18	Telangana							0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
19	Uttar Pradesh	10553.89			7198.2			17752.09	699816		NR	48838	NI
20	Uttarakhand	4106.36	247.94	137.9	32.10			4524.30	256902	15395	7463	5000	NI
21	West Bengal	17511.63	11224.91	716.24	2116.6			31569.38	1886739	829105	86750	10583	65068
NE States													
22	Arunachal Pradesh							0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NI
23	Assam	73416.32	1279.31	810.22	7942.11	96.2		83544.16	785836	111477	40611	8524	25308
24	Manipur							0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
25	Meghalaya	286.21	18.19	6.25	37.56	34.18		382.39	47828	6899	1407	276	9263
26	Mizoram	316.51	34.64	11.12				362.27	25469	2310	742	236	1000
27	Nagaland	417.83	49.17	18.48	53.00	5.62		544.1	54898	4464	1276	642	2600
28	Sikkim	1605.7	40.43	26.75				1672.88	21821	1123	743	NR	NR
29	Tripura	1772.83	319.1	43.47	200	44.67		2380.07	163151	19879	3209	1000	5740
	Sub Total	368748.08	104731.51	14586.19	28673.88	860.78	740.00	517600.44	18720296	5502192	920809	161987	419811
Union Territories													
30	A&N Islands*	13.67						13.67	813	NR	NR	NR	NI
31	Chandigarh*							0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NI
32	D&N Haveli*							0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NI
33	Daman & Diu*							0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NI
34	NCT Delhi	9982.16	3129.15	1404.86	282.7			14798.87	376568	90734	39482	2827	NI
35	Lakshadweep*							0			NR	NR	NI
36	Puducherry	265.44	181.42					446.86			NR	NR	NI
	Sub Total	10261.27	3310.57	1404.86	282.70	0.00	0.00	15259.40	377381	90734	39482	2827	0
	Management Cell												
	GRAND TOTAL	379009.35	108042.08	15991.05	28956.58	860.78	740.00	532859.84	19097677	5592926	960291	164814	419811

Note : Released for the month of April, 2014 to December, 2014.

* Not Release due to non submission of UC for 2013-14 and expenditure reported during 2014-2015.

Annexure-XXXII

Central Allocation & Releases under DRDA Administration Scheme for the year 2012-13 to 2014-2015

Sl.	States/UTs	2012-2013		2013-14		2014-15	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release Till date 7/02/2015
1	Andhra Pradesh	1958.07	1829.64	962.61	1863.04	1533.52	1295.57
2	Bihar	3268.94	1903.92	1607.05	2122.25	2560.12	1322.71
3	Chhattisgarh	1861.12	1087.19	914.93	1163.15	1457.76	951.47
4	Goa	140.64	140.64	69.14	127.37	121.92	60.96
5	Gujarat	2027.68	1516.02	996.82	1495.39	1588.24	1071.88
6	Haryana	1469.24	1251.03	729.67	1242.29	1162.56	1029.59
7	Himachal Pradesh	854.78	699.67	420.21	687.37	669.52	613.10
8	Jammu & Kashmir	1598.96	1050.11	786.05	1161.49	1252.40	794.04
9	Jharkhand	1899.36	1264.24	941.13	1409.54	1499.44	929.43
10	Karnataka	2120.56	1433.03	1042.47	1571.91	1660.96	1296.69
11	Kerala	1160.62	930.49	570.57	836.80	909.08	596.57
12	Madhya Pradesh	3638.97	3133.95	1788.93	3073.11	2850.24	2101.79
13	Maharashtra	2729.54	2322.78	1341.87	2234.16	2137.92	1700.80
14	Orissa	2425.05	2285.40	1192.18	2251.23	1899.40	1593.74
15	Punjab	1441.92	995.90	739.73	1078.72	1228.88	851.10
16	Rajasthan	2483.77	2181.60	1221.04	2237.34	1945.44	1612.44
17	Tamil Nadu	2636.67	2357.12	1296.22	2253.67	2065.16	1993.66
18	Uttar Pradesh	5892.01	4658.85	2951.61	4928.99	4810.40	3127.84
19	Uttaranchal	988.60	853.00	486.00	795.98	774.32	657.51
20	West Bengal	1657.69	938.17	814.94	960.92	1298.20	785.79
21	A & N Island	251.24	41.87	123.51	41.16	196.68	8.00
22	D&N Haveli	83.75	0.00	41.17	0.00	65.56	8.00
23	Daman & Diu	83.75	0.00	41.17	0.00	65.56	0.00
24	Lakshadweep	103.78	51.89	51.02	25.51	81.26	9.00
25	Pondicherry	103.78	51.89	51.02	25.51	81.26	25.00
	Sub Total	42880.49	32978.40	21181.06	33586.90	33915.80	24436.68
North Eastern States							
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1381.30	1371.03	707.24	1297.11		1126.74 1031.72
2	Assam	2441.44	2112.92	1200.23	2024.99		1912.04 1726.88
3	Meghalaya	581.69	443.97	425.30	509.35	677.64	426.70
4	Manipur	732.43	492.85	360.06	670.76	573.66	393.25
5	Nagaland	901.20	575.71	442.97	690.54	705.84	352.92
6	Mizoram	602.97	580.13	296.42	573.67	472.32	413.45
7	Sikkim	93.40	93.4	45.92	88.87	73.14	64.74
8	Tripura	385.06	204.59	340.80	558.81	542.82	331.21
	Sub Total	7119.49	5874.60	3818.94	6414.10	6084.20	4740.87
	Grand Total	50000.0	38853.00	25000.00	40001.00	40000.00	29177.55

Annexure-XXXIII

Annexure-XXXIII-A

Annexure-XXXIII-A

Annexure-XXXIII-A

Annexure-XXXIV

Details of District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees Meetings

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of VMC Districts	No of Meetings required to be held every year	No. of Meetings held during the year										
				2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 Up to 31.12.14
1	Andhra Pradesh*	13	52	4	11	37	42	29	23	28	29	30	18	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	16	64	0	26	20	18	10	12	23	13	11	5	0
3	Assam	27	108	4	13	27	25	15	38	33	41	42	22	0
4	Bihar	38	152	0	31	44	45	43	41	19	32	28	17	0
5	Chhattisgarh	27	108	3	14	34	36	12	10	26	29	37	23	2
6	Goa	2	8	0	2	4	4	2	0	1	2	3	1	0
7	Gujarat	26	104	8	38	43	60	60	39	54	60	49	43	0
8	Haryana	21	84	2	12	25	25	13	21	34	35	45	50	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	12	48	1	10	18	17	4	6	11	16	2	2	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	22	88	0	0	2	9	2	1	4	3	0	3	0
11	Jharkhand	24	96	0	15	34	33	6	16	27	43	28	12	0
12	Karnataka	30	120	8	28	32	41	16	31	53	56	63	50	0
13	Kerala	14	56	0	15	23	40	32	19	26	35	38	35	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	50	200	17	67	87	76	63	39	89	105	95	43	0
15	Maharashtra	33	132	9	32	38	59	38	23	49	55	68	54	0
16	Manipur	9	36	2	0	7	5	3	9	11	7	5	5	0
17	Meghalaya	7	28	0	1	6	7	7	11	14	13	14	4	0
18	Mizoram	8	32	8	9	10	15	11	12	22	22	25	11	0
19	Nagaland	11	44	0	0	14	9	3	2	2	0	10	4	0
20	Odisha	30	120	19	33	50	49	34	37	52	44	58	27	0
21	Punjab	20	80	7	12	19	28	8	17	37	21	28	8	0
22	Rajasthan	33	132	2	33	41	47	41	18	56	67	50	23	1
23	Sikkim	4	16	0	1	2	1	2	3	2	7	3	3	0
24	Tamil Nadu	31	124	12	43	52	57	51	29	41	25	19	13	0
25	Telangana	9	36	Created in June, 2014										0
26	Tripura	8	32	0	0	7	5	4	9	8	11	14	16	1
27	Uttarakhand	13	52	5	15	15	17	13	10	16	7	14	5	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	72	288	18	85	92	105	63	43	88	69	61	41	0
29	West Bengal	18	72	0	2	33	34	15	8	17	33	17	4	0
30	A & N Island	3	12	0	0	0	1	3	0	2	5	4	2	0
31	Daman & Diu	2	8	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
32	D & N Haveli	1	4	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
33	Lakshadweep	1	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
34	Puducherry	2	8	0	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	637	2548	129	552	816	913	609	529	846	887	862	544	4

* Andhra Pradesh was bifurcated in two States Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

Details of State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee Meetings

Sl.No.	Name of State	No of mtgs required to be held every year	No. of meetings held during the year										
			2004-5	2005-6	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (As on 1.12.14)
1	Andhra Pradesh	4	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	0
3	Assam	4	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	0
4	Bihar	4	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	4	1	2	2	1	1	0	1	2	3	1	0
6	Goa	4	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
8	Haryana	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	4	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
11	Jharkhand	4	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	0
12	Karnataka	4	0	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	2	1	0
13	Kerala	4	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	4	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
15	Maharashtra	4	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	3	4	0
16	Manipur	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
17	Meghalaya	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	1	0
18	Mizoram	4	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
19	Nagaland	4	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
20	Odisha	4	0	2	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
21	Punjab	4	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	4	0	2	3	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
23	Sikkim	4	1	1	0	3	2	1	2	2	2	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	4	0	1	2	2	2	1	2	0	0	1	0
25	Telangana	4	Created in June, 2014									0	0
26	Tripura	4	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	2	2	1	0
27	Uttarakhand	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	4	0	1	0	0	3	0	2	0	1	2	0
29	West Bengal	4	0	0	1	3	3	0	3	4	4	1	0
30	A & N Island	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	0
31	Daman & Diu	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
32	D & N Haveli	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Lakshadweep	4	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Puducherry	4	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	136	8	19	33	35	36	14	35	29	31	25	0

Annexure-XXXVI

State-wise Rainfed Area

S. No.	Name of State	Rainfed area (in lakh ha)
1	Andhra Pradesh	61.72
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.22
3	Assam	25.64
4	Bihar	22.02
5	Chhattisgarh	36.49
6	Goa	1.18
7	Gujarat	66.28
8	Haryana	6.28
9	Himachal Pradesh	4.48
10	Jammu & Kashmir	4.38
11	Jharkhand	16.05
12	Karnataka	74.66
13	Kerala	18.14
14	Madhya Pradesh	101.24
15	Maharashtra	146.44
16	Manipur	0.75
17	Meghalaya	1.71
18	Mizoram	1.02
19	Nagaland	2.68
20	Odisha	39.07
21	Punjab	2.12
22	Rajasthan	113.45
23	Sikkim	0.78
24	Tamil Nadu	23.71
25	Tripura	2.43
26	Uttar Pradesh	44.21
27	Uttarakhand	4.46
28	West Bengal	34.46
	Total	857.07

**Institutional Support Under
Integrated Watershed Management Programme (Iwmp)
Details Of Funds Released During 2009-10 To 2014-15 (As On 31.12.2014)**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	3.44				2.99		6.429
2	Bihar		0.74		0.86		1.33	2.93
3	Chhattisgarh	2.63			2.39	1.13		6.146
4	Goa#							0
5	Gujarat	3.87		3.2	1.85	2.77		11.693
6	Haryana		0.85			1.76		2.609
7	Himachal pradesh	2.2		0.47	0.08	2.28		5.03
8	Jammu and Kashmir	2.29				1.76		4.048
9	Jharkhand	2.18		2.62		2.23		7.034
10	Karnataka	3.87			3.3			7.17
11	Kerala	0.76				1.56		2.321
12	Madhya Pradesh	4.41				6.58		10.99
13	Maharashtra	4.62		4.71	4.15			13.48
14	Odisha	3.14			3.28		3.61	10.033
15	Punjab	1.04		0.54	0.74	1.15		3.47
16	Rajasthan	4.52			1.22	0.72	0.78	7.235
17	Tamil Nadu	3.66		0.76	1.3	2.47		8.192
18	Uttar Pradesh	5.27	1.61			6.43		13.313
19	Uttarakhand	1.68				1.36		3.044
20	West Bengal			2.15		0.20	1.54	3.889
	North Eastern States							0
21	Arunachal Pradesh	1.54			0.49			2.03
22	Assam	3.71				1.52		5.23
23	Manipur		0.9	1.47	0.31			2.68
24	Meghalaya	1.31			0.49	0.41	0.52	2.729
25	Mizoram	1.3			0.33	0.87	1.15	3.646
26	Nagaland	1.65	1.3	1.26	1.75	1.49	1.72	9.164
27	Sikkim	1.14			0.62			1.76
28	Tripura	1.14			1.24		0.87	3.25
	Grand total	61.37	5.4	17.18	24.4	39.68	11.52	159.545

No project sanctioned in the State

Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

Details of no. of projects, area (m.ha), sanctioned and central funds (Rs. in crore) released from 2009-10 to 2014-15 (as on 31.12.2014)

S. No.	State	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			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
1	Andhra Pradesh	62	0.28	13.02	97	0.42	64.28	102	0.44	93	56	0.23	76.48	56	0.220	107.67	59	0.22	163.28	432	1.810	517.73
2	Bihar							40	0.19	3	24	0.12	12.18	26	0.136	15.42	33	0.164		123	0.612	30.6
3	Chhattisgarh	41	0.209	13.69	71	0.284	50.38	69	0.3	62.37	27	0.124	0	29	0.155	26	26	0.124		263	1.195	152.44
4	Goa#												0			0				0	0.000	0
5	Gujarat	151	0.708	50.23	141	0.714	161.73	138	0.71	160.71	59	0.317	329.24	60	0.318	60	61	0.334	72.34	610	3.103	834.25
6	Haryana							47	0.18	11.63	13	0.06	5.23	15	0.064	14.2	13	0.059	26.97	88	0.362	58.03
7	Himachal Pradesh	36	0.204	16.51	44	0.238	57.77	30	0.15	48.93	21	0.1	8.02	15	0.071	46.08	17	0.079		163	0.840	177.31
8	Jammu & Kashmir							41	0.18	0	43	0.189	38.27	46	0.167	0	29	0.117	51.43	159	0.652	89.70
9	Jharkhand	20	0.118	7.64	22	0.097	24.1	45	0.24	15.7	30	0.163	48.17	27	0.147	29.4	27	0.144		171	0.911	125.01
10	Karnataka	119	0.492	81	127	0.547	70.96	116	0.55	127.41	68	0.333	334.55	63	0.323	586.11	78	0.326	86.71	571	2.569	1286.74
11	Kerala				26	0.142	11.01	15	0.08	10.81	20	0.097	4.81	10	0.051	0	12	0.051	15.16	83	0.423	41.79
12	Madhya Pradesh	116	0.671	43.48	99	0.548	113.25	111	0.62	108.6	37	0.211	128.3	73	0.428	135.57	81	0.464	263.98	517	2.937	793.18
13	Maharashtra	243	0.996	67.77	370	1.614	208.14	215	0.93	378.69	120	0.527	501.6	116	0.519	180.35	122	0.541	167.91	1186	5.128	1504.46
14	Odisha	65	0.336	21.77	62	0.35	73.47	68	0.38	77.53	39	0.212	89.7	38	0.212	136.91	38	0.21	248.79	310	1.700	648.17
15	Punjab	6	0.035	2.29	13	0.053	3.45	14	0.07	8.44	12	0.046	14.89	14	0.067	15.44	8	0.046		67	0.314	44.51
16	Rajasthan	162	0.926	69.92	213	1.257	257.47	229	1.3	318.33	145	0.788	424.53	135	0.744	0	141	0.748	378.08	1025	5.764	1448.33
17	Tamil Nadu	50	0.26	16.17	62	0.311	60.16	56	0.27	17.57	32	0.171	227.77	39	0.196	168.55	31	0.159	114.02	270	1.368	604.24
18	Telangana	48	0.198	17.66	74	0.321	55.52	71	0.31	67.94	46	0.191	48.66	41	0.181	75.58	50	0.201	124.58	330	1.399	389.94
19	Uttar Pradesh	66	0.35	22.68	183	0.897	132.13	174	0.86	164.46	64	0.318	128.43	67	0.328	88.09	58	0.292	75.39	612	3.045	611.18
20	Uttarakhand				39	0.207	15.97	18	0.1	2.34	8	0.04	4.22			0			49.77	65	0.346	72.30
21	West Bengal							77	0.32	16.06	42	0.183	40.31	44	0.187	0			25.85	163	0.693	82.22
North-Eastern States																						
22	Assam	13	0.068	5.45	32	0.091	20.08	41	0.12	22.09	28	0.073	15.97	26	0.061	110.83	16	0.05		156	0.467	174.42
23	Assam	57	0.221	32.53	86	0.36	40.82	83	0.37	37.53	54	0.216	42.97	45	0.201	116.6	47	0.209	6.99	372	1.577	277.44
24	Manipur				27	0.128	10.37	33	0.17	15.33	15	0.07	33.75	13	0.062	30.28	14	0.061	1.1	102	0.491	90.83
25	Meghalaya	18	0.03	2.43	29	0.052	9.88	14	0.04	12.87	12	0.039	37.43	11	0.036	28.06	12	0.041	37.16	96	0.236	127.83
26	Mizoram	16	0.062	5.06	16	0.066	17.14	17	0.07	5.84	15	0.059	16.44	14	0.058	89.18	11	0.056	75.81	89	0.373	189.47
27	Nagaland	22	0.106	8.56	19	0.083	26.71	20	0.09	59.42	17	0.069	76.42	20	0.079	74.67	13	0.053	95.09	111	0.476	340.87
28	Sikkim	3	0.015	1.17	3	0.014	3.88	3	0.01	1.15	2	0.007	8.18			0	4	0.016		15	0.066	14.38
29	Tripura	10	0.03	2.45	10	0.03	8.16	11	0.03	18.17	17	0.044	24.02	8	0.035	47.81	9	0.044	19.04	65	0.213	119.65
Grand Total		1324	6.31	501.48	1865	8.824	1496.83	1898	9.08	1865.92	1066	5.00	2720.53	1051	5.045	2162.80	1010	4.809	2099.45	8214	39.069	10847.02

Financial Progress (Release of Funds & Utilization reported) under the NLRMP 2008-09 to 2014-15
(As on 31.12.2014)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Year												Total			Rs. in lakh
		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		Utilization Reported	Unspent Balance
		Funds released	Districts covered	Funds released	Districts covered	Funds released	Districts covered	Funds released	Districts covered	Funds released	Districts covered	Funds released	Districts covered	Funds released	Districts covered		
1	Andhra Pradesh	3356.60	5			117.64	1	900.00	1	1131.20				1011.48	2	18.75	5486.69
2	Andhra Pradesh					48.60	1									0.00	1080.08
3	Assam			1806.12	20	329.63	7					1.81				0.00	2137.56
4	Bihar	748.48	2	720.80	3	744.43	5	1623.23	11	1567.47	6	2327.82	11			4206.34	3525.88
5	Chhattisgarh			553.86	2	414.71	3	1500.00	8	877.00						905.00	2440.57
6	Gujarat	715.45	3			5527.24	12			214.07	7	1511.00	4	1641.990	4	3270.75	6338.99
7	Goa													398.55	2	0.00	398.55
8	Haryana	285.06	2	1374.94	8	2101.48	11			124.95		30.00		98.20		1929.63	2086.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	488.95	3	328.82				500.00	4	1004.80		10.78		1949.10	5	1846.24	2434.21
10	Jammu & Kashmir**	65.63	2			235.20				589.05		333.88	3			6.18	982.38
11	Jharkhand					162.25	4	2227.66	16			117.64				579.80	1927.75
12	Karnataka									2451.20	6					0.00	2451.20
13	Kerala			700.79	3			225.45	4			632.00	4			845.00	713.24
14	Madhya Pradesh	1266.33	5	4168.04	15	3031.83		1602.59	7	33.85		47.00				7257.78	2891.86
15	Maharashtra	3693.01	6	788.78		117.64	10	117.00		0.72		1819.01	18			1457.36	5078.80
16	Manipur	168.53	4													0.00	168.53
17	Meghalaya	431.43	3	192.32	2											78.07	545.68
18	Mizoram					323.72	1	265.24	1	177.81	1	661.31				956.98	471.10
19	Nagaland	58.97	2			181.63	2	574.54	2			612.49	3			1128.90	298.72
20	Odisha	924.27	4	1467.22	3	147.05				41.87	8	7047.62	15			5916.14	3711.90
21	Punjab	814.17	2			585.61	3			40.28		39.20		1317.00		1050.09	1746.17
22	Rajasthan			3901.94	4	235.27						4137.34	7			207.08	8067.47
23	Sikkim	9.36	3			65.70	1	156.84				594.29		26.00		197.15	655.04
24	Tamil Nadu							281.14	2			1101.46	30	1502.00	2	1427.94	1456.66
25	Telangana													8385.21	10		8385.21
26	Tripura	271.68	4			385.65		117.63		820.39	3	57.28		581.73	7	1082.82	1151.54
27	Uttar Pradesh	1346.50	5	70.86		435.13	3									536.35	1314.14
28	Uttarakhand													762.17	13	0.00	762.17
29	West Bengal	3991.55	10	3264.54	9			235.28		39.20						1860.57	5670.00
30	A & N Islands	25.71	1	28.39		12.15		6.00								53.49	18.76
31	Chandigarh															0.00	0.00
32	D & N Haveli*	24.29	1	33.68		33.68				4.39		3.42				24.29	41.49
33	Delhi									132.07	1					0.00	132.07
34	Daman & Diu			103.72	2											54.69	49.03
35	Lakshadweep			4.21	1	162.20										136.66	29.75
36	Puducherry	190.00	2	36.93				117.64								0.47	344.10
37	Misc.*					80.00		155.00		234.80		222.69		212.00		285.58	618.91
Total All States/UTs		18875.96	69	19543.96	72	15478.43	63	10605.24	63	9485.12	50	21308.03	95	17886.43	45	37322.11	75592.18

* Revaluated

** Surrender

SC/ST/OBC Report
SC/ST/OBC Report

Annexure-XL

Representation of SCs, STs and OBCs

Groups	Representation of SCs/STs/OBCs (As on 1.1.2015)				Number of appointments made during the previous calendar year									
	Number of Employees				By Direct Recruitment				By Promotion			By Other Methods		
	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	27	7	1	1	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	0	-
Group B	31	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
Group C	24	5	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	82	16	3	5	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	0	-

Annexure-XLI

Statement showing the Representation of the Persons with Disabilities in Services (As on 31.12.2014)
Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources

Group	Number of Employees				
	Total	In Identified Posts	VH	HH	OH
Group A	-	-	-	-	-
Group B	2	-	1	-	1
Group C	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	-	1	-	1



RFD

(Results-Framework Document)

for

Department of Land Resources

(2014-2015)

SECTION 1:

Vision, Mission, Objectives and Functions

Vision

To ensure optimum utilization and sustainable productivity of rainfed/degraded lands. To have an effective and optimum use of land resources based on efficient land information system(LIS).

Mission

To provide an enabling environment to enhance the productivity of rainfed/degraded lands and livelihood opportunities in rural areas through a participatory watershed development approach and also provide an enabling environment to bring in a transparent and modernized system of land records management leading to conclusive land titling and formulation of policies for land reforms and efficient land utilization.

Objectives

1. To increase productivity of rainfed/degraded land through the process of integrated watershed management.
2. To support the States/UTs for implementation of National Land Records Modernization Programme(NLRMP) with the aim of ushering in the conclusive titling system and laying the foundation for building a Land Information System(LIS).
3. Cadastral Survey/Resurvey for creating and updating of land records in the country.
4. Computerization of Registration Offices and their linking with Revenue Departments.
5. Capacity building for effective implementation of NLRMP and the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

Functions

1. Implementation of watershed programme for development of rainfed/degraded areas.
2. Promotion of rural livelihoods through watershed programme.
3. Implementation of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013(30 of 2013).
4. Implementation of Registration Act, 1908.
5. Land Reforms, land tenure, land records, consolidation of holdings and other related matters.
6. To enable States to modernize land record management & build up a land information system to usher in conclusive titling system.

Section 2:

Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success Indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target/Criteria Value				
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%
[1] To increase productivity of rainfed/degraded land through the process of integrated watershed management;	62.00	[1.1] Sanction of new projects under IWMP	[1.1.1] Achieving target of 50.00 lakh Ha. by 31.03.2015	Area in lakh Ha.	10.00	50.00	45.00	40.00	35.00	30.00
		[1.2] Timely release of funds for Completion of activities of on-going IWMP projects.	[1.2.1] Completion of Preparatory phase over 63.55 lakh Ha. area	Area in lakh Ha.	10.00	63.55	57.19	50.84	44.48	38.13
			[1.2.2] Preparation of DPRs for 746 IWMP projects	Number	10.00	746	671.4	596.8	522.2	447.6
			[1.2.3] Evaluation of Preparatory phase of 1328 no. of projects	Number	10.00	1328	1195.2	1062.4	929.6	796.8
			[1.2.4] Creation of 13,280 Rainwater Harvesting Structures	Number	8.00	13280	11952	10624	9296	7968
restoration of 2656 no. of old rain water harvesting structures	Number		[1.2.5] Renovation/ 2656	Number	3.00	30	27	24	21	18
		2.00		2390	2124	1859	1593			
			[1.2.6] Plantation including afforestation & horticulture in 127,100 Ha.	Ha.	5.00	127100	114390	101680	88970	76260
			[1.2.7] Formation of 2,240 Self Help Groups (SHGs)	Number	2.00	2240	2016	1792	1568	1344
			[1.2.8] Providing livelihoods to 7392 households	Number	3.00	7392	6652.8	5913.6	5174.4	4435.2
		[1.3] Capacity Building of stakeholders in watershed development programme	[1.3.1] Organization of Training Programmes	Number of training mandays	2.00	5000	4500	4000	3500	3000

Section 2:
Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success Indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target/Criteria Value				
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%
[2] To support the States/UTs for implementation of National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) with the aim of ushering in the conclusive Titling system and laying the foundation for building a Land Information System (LIS).	8.00	[2.1] Scrutiny and approval by the Sanctioning Committee, of proposals received from States/UTs, which are complete in all respects	[2.1.1] Average number of days taken to evaluate and approve the proposals	Average number of days	3.00	45	50	55	60	65
		[2.2] Release of funds to 60 districts under NLRMP	[2.2.1] Number of Districts to be covered	Number	5.00	60	54	48	42	36
[3] Cadastral Survey/Resurvey for creating and updating of land records in the country.	4.00	[3.1] Receipt of proposals from States/UTs, scrutiny and approval of proposals which are complete in all respects by the Sanctioning Committee	[3.1.1] Average number of days taken to evaluate and approve the proposals	Average number of days	1.00	45	50	55	60	65
		[3.2] Release of funds to 25 districts for survey/resurvey	[3.2.1] Number of Districts	Number	3.00	25	23	20	18	15
[4] Computerization of Registration Offices and their linking with Revenue Departments.	4.00	[4.1] Receipt of proposals from States/UTs, scrutiny and approval of proposals which are complete in all respects by the Sanctioning Committee.	[4.1.1] Average number of days taken to evaluate and approve the proposals	Average number of days	1.00	45	50	55	60	65
		[4.2] Release of funds to 30 SROs for computerization	[4.2.1] Number of Districts covered	Number	3.00	30	27	24	21	18

Section 2:
Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target/Criteria Value				
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%
[5] Capacity Building for effective implementation of NLRMP and the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.	7.00	[5.1] Capacity Building of Stakeholders in NLRMP	[5.1.1] Organization of training programmes of 6500 mandays for revenue functionaries	Number of training mandays	6.00	6500	5850	5200	4550	3900
		[5.2] Capacity Building of stakeholders in RFTCLARR Act, 2013	[5.2.1] Organization of training programmes of 500 mandays for field officials and other stakeholders	Number of training mandays	1.00	500	450	400	350	300
* Efficient Functioning of the RFD System	3.00	Timely submission of Draft RFD 2015-2016 for Approval	On-time submission	Date	2.0	05/03/2015	06/03/2015	09/03/2015	10/03/2015	11/03/2015
		Timely submission of Results for 2013-2014	On-time submission	Date	1.0	01/05/2014	02/05/2014	03/05/2014	06/05/2014	07/05/2014
		Rating from Independent Audit of implementation of Citizens'/Clients' Charter (CCC)	Degree of implementation of commitments in CCC	%	2.0	100	95	90	85	80
* Enhanced Transparency/Improved Service delivery of Ministry/Department	3.00	Independent Audit of implementation of Grievance Redress Management (GRM) system	Degree of success in implementing GRM	%	1.0	100	95	90	85	80
		Update departmental strategy to align with revised priorities	Date	Date	2.0	01/11/2014	02/11/2014	03/11/2014	04/11/2014	05/11/2014
* Reforming Administration	8.00									

Section 2:
Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success Indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target/Criteria Value				
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%
		Implement agreed milestones of approved Mitigating Strategies for Reduction of potential risk of corruption (MSC)	% of implementation	%	1.00	100	90	80	70	60
		Implement agreed milestones for implementation of ISO 9001	% of implementation	%	2.0	100	95	90	85	80
		% of responsibility centres with RFD in RFMS	Responsibility centres covered	%	1.0	100	95	90	85	80
		Implement agreed milestones of approved Innovation Action Plans(IAPs)	% of implementation	%	2.0	100	90	80	70	60
* Improve compliance with the Financial Accountability Framework	1.00	Timely submission of ATNs on Audit Paras of C&AG	Percentage of ATNs submitted within due date (4 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by CAG during the year.	%	0.25	100	90	80	70	60
		Timely submission of ATRs to the PAC Sectt. on PAC Reports.	Percentage of ATRs submitted within due date (6 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by PAC during the year.	%	0.25	100	90	80	70	60
		Early disposal of pending ATNs on Audit Paras of C&AG Reports presented to Parliament before 31.3.2014.	Percentage of outstanding ATNs disposed off during the year.	%	0.25	100	90	80	70	60
		Early disposal of pending ATRs on PAC Reports presented to Parliament before 31.3.2014.	Percentage of outstanding ATRs disposed off during the year.	%	0.25	100	90	80	70	60

* Mandatory Objective (s)

Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success Indicators and Targets
Section 3:
Trend Values of the Success Indicators

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value for FY 12/13	Actual Value for FY 13/14	Target Value for FY 14/15	Projected Value for FY 15/16	Projected Value for FY 16/17
[1] To increase productivity of rainfed/degraded land through the process of integrated watershed management.	[1.1] Sanction of new projects under IWMP	[1.1.1] Achieving target of 50.00 lakh ha. by 31.03.2015	Area in lakh Ha.	50.00	50.51	45.00	50.00	50.00
	[1.2] Timely release of funds for Completion of activities of on-going IWMP projects	[1.2.1] Completion of Preparatory phase over 63.55 lakh ha. area	Area in lakh Ha.	38	69.00	57.19	35.00	35.00
		[1.2.2] Preparation of DPRs for 746 IWMP projects	Number	--	1248	671.4	746	746
		[1.2.3] Evaluation of Preparatory Phase of 1328 no. of projects	Number	--	1469	1195.2	746	746
		[1.2.4] Creation of 13,280 Rainwater Harvesting Structures	Number	--	26503	11952	7460	7460
		[1.2.5] Renovation/restoration of 2656 no. of old rain water harvesting structures	Number	--	1671	2390	1492	1468
		[1.2.6] Plantation including afforestation & horticulture in 127,100 ha.	Ha	--	159972	114390	127100	127100
		[1.2.7] Formation of 2,240 Self Help Groups(SHG)s	Number	--	50604	2016	2240	2240

Section 3:
Trend Values of the Success Indicators

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value for FY 12/13	Actual Value for FY 13/14	Target Value for FY 14/15	Projected Value for FY 15/16	Projected Value for FY 16/17
[2] To support the States/UTs for implementation of National Land Records Modernization Programme(NLRMP) with the aim of ushering in the conclusive titling system and laying the foundation for building a Land Information System (LIS).	[1.2.8] Providing livelihoods to 7392 households	[1.2.8] Providing livelihoods to 7392 households	Number	--	73805	6652.8	7500	7500
	[1.3] Capacity Building of stakeholders in watershed development programme	[1.3.1] Organization of Training Programmes	Number of training mandays	5000	5000	4500	5000	5000
	[2.1] Scrutiny and approval by the Sanctioning Committee, of proposals received from States/UTs, which are complete in all respects	[2.1.1] Average number of days taken to evaluate and approve the proposals	Average number of days	45	42	45	45	45
[3] Cadastral Survey/Resurvey for creating and updating of land records in the country.	[2.2] Release of funds to 60 districts under NLRMP	[2.2.1] Number of Districts to be covered	Number	52	92	60	60	60
	[3.1] Receipt of proposals from States/UTs, scrutiny and approval of proposals which are complete in all respects by the Sanctioning Committee	[3.1.1] Average number of days taken to evaluate and approve the proposals	Average number of days	--	--	45	45	45
	[3.2] Release of funds to 25 districts for survey/resurvey	[3.2.1] Number of Districts	Number	--	--	25	25	25

Section 3: Trend Values of the Success Indicators

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value for FY 12/13	Actual Value for FY 13/14	Target Value for FY 14/15	Projected Value for FY 15/16	Projected Value for FY 16/17
[4] Computerization of Registration Offices and their linking with Revenue Departments.	[4.1] Receipt of proposals from States/UTs, scrutiny and approval of proposals which are complete in all respects by the Sanctioning Committee	[4.1.1] Average number of days taken to evaluate and approve the proposals	Average number of days	--	--	45	45	45
	[4.2] Release of funds to 30 SROs for computerization	[4.2.1] Number of Districts covered	Number	--	--	30	30	30
	[5.1] Capacity Building of Stakeholders in NLRMP	[5.1.1] Organization of training programmes of 6500 mandays for revenue functionaries	Number of training mandays	4800	6500	6500	6500	6500
[5] Capacity Building for effective implementation of NLRMP and the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	[5.2] Capacity Building of Stakeholders in RFCTLARR Act, 2013	[5.2.1] Organization of training programmes of 500 mandays for field officials and other stakeholders	Number of training mandays	--	--	500	500	500
* Efficient Functioning of the RFD System	Timely submission of Draft RFD 2015-2016 for Approval	On-time submission	Date	--	--	06/03/2015	--	--
	Timely submission of Results for 2013-2014	On-time submission	Date	--	01/05/2014	02/05/2014	--	--
* Enhanced Transparency/Improved Service delivery of Ministry/Department	Rating from Independent Audit of implementation of Citizens' /Clients' Charter(CCC)	Degree of implementation of Commitments in CCC	%	--	--	95	--	--
	Independent Audit of implementation of Grievance Redress Management (GRM) system	Degree of success in implementing GRM	%	--	--	95	--	--
*Mandatory Objective(s)								

Section 3:
Trend Values of the Success Indicators

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value for FY 12/13	Actual Value for FY 13/14	Target Value for FY 14/15	Projected Value for FY 15/16	Projected Value for FY 16/17
* Reforming Administration	Update departmental strategy to align with revised priorities	Date	Date	--	--	02/11/2014	--	--
	Implement agreed milestones of approved Mitigating Strategies for Reduction of potential risk of corruption (MSC)	% of Implementation	%	--	--	90	--	--
	Implement agreed milestones for implementation of ISO 9001	% of Implementation	%	--	--	95	--	--
	% of Responsibility Centres with RFD in RFMS	Responsibility Centres covered	%	--	--	95	--	--
	Implement agreed milestones of approved Innovation Action Plans(IAPs)	% of implementation	%	--	--	90	--	--
* Improve compliance with the Financial Accountability Framework	Timely submission of ATNs on Audit paras of C&AG	Percentage of ATNs submitted within due date (4 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by CAG during the year.	%	--	--	90	--	--
	Timely submission of ATRs to the PAC Sectt. On PAC Reports	Percentage of ATRs submitted within due date (6 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by PAC during the year.	%	--	--	90	--	--

*Mandatory Objective(s)

Section 3:
Trend Values of the Success Indicators

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value for FY 12/13	Actual Value for FY 13/14	Target Value for FY 14/15	Projected Value for FY 15/16	Projected Value for FY 16/17
	Early disposal of pending ATNs on Audit Paras of C&AG Reports presented to Parliament before 31.03.2014	Percentage of outstanding ATNs disposed off during the year.	%	--	--	90	--	--
	Early disposal of pending ATRs on PAC Reports presented to Parliament before 31.03.2014	Percentage of outstanding ATRs disposed off during the year.	%	--	--	90	--	--

*Mandatory Objective(s)

Section 4:
Acronym

Sl. No.	Acronym	Description
1	DDP	Desert Development Programme
2	DPAP	Drought Prone Area Programme
3	DPR	Detailed Project Report
4	IWDP	Integrated Wastelands Development Programme
5	IWMP	Integrated Watershed Management Programme
6	PPR	Preliminary Project Report
7	RC	Responsibility Centre
8	SHG	Self Help Group
9	SLNA	State Level Nodal Agency

Section 4:
Description and Definition of Success Indicators and Proposed Measurement Methodology

1	[1.1.1] Achieving target of 50.00 lakh ha. by 31.03.2015.	The area of projects appraised by Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (LR) and sanctioned by State Level Nodal Agency(SLNA) during the year. An area of approx., 60 million ha. was available for treatment after XIth Plan. The target for XIIth Plan is 25 million ha. @ 50 lakh ha. per year. For XIIIth Plan the planned target is 25 million ha. @50 lakh ha. per year. The remaining 10 million ha. is planned to be covered during XIVth Plan.	Area in lakh ha.	This activity is dependent on timely submission of PPRs by SLNA for appraisal. The project duration of IWMP is 4-7 years (As per Common Guidelines for Watershed Projects-2008, revised edition-2011) and the sanctioned projects are under various stages of implementation. Therefore, it is difficult to predetermine the area treated so far at this stage.
2.	[1.2.1] Completion of Preparatory phase over 63.55 lakh ha. area	The preparatory phase of project includes preparation of DPRs, Entry Point Activities, institution and capacity building etc.	70% area of the projects sanctioned in 2011-12(70% of 90.79 lakh ha.)	This is dependent on timely completion of preparatory phase by SLNA.
3.	[1.2.2] Preparation of DPRs for 746 IWMP projects	DPRs are prepared through Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercise and technical inputs in the form of resources maps, cadastral maps, GIS data etc.	70% of the projects sanctioned in 2012-13 (70% of 1066 no. of projects)	Normally preparation of DPRs takes about 8-10 months.
4	[1.2.3] Evaluation of Preparatory phase of 1328 no. of projects	After completion of preparatory phase, evaluation is conducted, in order to start the activities of works phase	70% of the projects sanctioned in 2011-12 (70% of 1898 no. of projects)	Evaluation is conducted by independent institutional evaluating agencies selected by SLNAs as per guidelines of DoLR.
5	[1.2.4] Creation of 13,280 Rainwater Harvesting Structures	Water Harvesting Structures will be created in work phase of project. It is presumed that 1328 no. of 2011-12 projects will be in works phase in 2014-15	@10 no. of Rainwater Harvesting Structures per project	Various activities under IWMP are selected considering the site specific factors like topography, nature and depth of soil cover, type of rocks, water absorbing capacity of land, rain fall intensity and land use etc. All works are planned allocation specific manner, taking into account various factors including socio-economic condition of the area and local demands.

Section 4:
Description and Definition of Success Indicators and Proposed Measurement Methodology

Sl. No.	Success Indicator	Description	Definition	Measurement	General Comments
6	[1.2.5] Renovation/ restoration of 2656 no. of old rainwater harvesting structures.	Old Water Harvesting Structures will be renovated/restored in works phase of project. It is presumed that 1328 no. of 2011-12 projects will be in works phase in 2014-15		@ 2 no. of old Rainwater Harvesting Structures per project	Various activities under IWMP are selected considering the site specific factors and local demands.
7.	[1.2.6] Plantation including afforestation & horticulture in 127,100 ha.	Plantation will be taken up in works phase of project. It is presumed that plantation will be taken up over 2% area of projects completing preparatory phase in 2014-15		@ 2% of 63.55 lakh ha.	Various activities under IWMP are selected considering the site specific factors like topography, nature and depth of soil cover, type of rocks, water absorbing capacity of land, rain fall intensity and land use etc. All works are planned allocation specific manner, taking into account various factors including socio economic condition of the area and local demands.
8.	[1.2.7] Formation of 2,240 Self Help Groups (SHGs)	The SHGs will be formed after completing preparatory phase in 746 projects.		@ 3 SHGs per projects for 746 no. of projects	

Section 4:
Description and Definition of Success Indicators and Proposed Measurement Methodology

Sl. No.	Success Indicator	Description	Definition	Measurement	General Comments
9	[1.2.8] Providing livelihoods to 7392 households	About 66% of SHGs formed will be taking up livelihood activities and an average of 5 households in each SHG will be benefited.		@ 66% of SHGs formed multiplied by 5 households per SHG.	SHGs are provided revolving funds to start livelihood activities.
10	[1.3.1] Organization of Training Programmes	Training programmes are to be organized for capacity building of various stakeholders.		No. of training man-days.	
11	[2.1.1] Average number of days taken to evaluate and approve the proposals	Under the NLRMP, proposals are received from the States/UTs. After scrutiny in the Department, these are placed before the Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (PS&MC) for approval. The PS&MC is headed by the Secretary of the Department of Land Resources and consists of representatives of the concerned Departments/ Ministries of the Govt. of India. The PS&MC reviews the progress of computerization of land records in the States/UTs and recommends the funds as per the guidelines of the NLRMP.	Average number of days taken in the Department to scrutinize the proposal received from the State/UT and place it before the PS&MC.	Average number of days taken to scrutinize the proposal	

Section 4:
Description and Definition of Success Indicators and Proposed Measurement Methodology

Sl. No.	Success Indicator	Description	Definition	Measurement	General Comments
12	[2.2.1] Number of Districts to be covered	Under the NLRMP, 'district' is the unit of implementation where all the activities are proposed to converge. So, a certain number of districts are proposed to be covered each year under the program.	Number of districts sanctioned under the NLRMP in a year.	Number of districts.	If adequate no. of proposals do not come from States/UTs during the year, the target could be revised downwards at the year-end evaluation exercise.
13	[5.1.1] Organization of training programmes of 6500 mandays for revenue functionaries	Since NLRMP is a hi-tech and complex program, training and capacity building are the cornerstones for achieving success. The NLRMP Cells/ Centers have been established in various States/UTs. Further, training are also being organized by the Department through National Informatics Centre (NIC), Survey of India (SoI) and National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC). So, a certain number of training programs for capacity building (number of training days) of various stakeholders are proposed to be organized in a year. Training manual for the courses to be conducted at these cells will be circulated to the States/UTs by the Department.	Number of Training man days organized in a year	Number of training man days	Training need analysis/assessment of revenue officers will be undertaken and the training programmes will be designed accordingly.
14	[5.2.1] Organization of training programmes of 500 mandays for field officials and other stakeholders	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 came into force on 01.01.2014. For effective implementation of the new Act in the field it is imperative to impart training with respect to provisions of the Act, not only to field officials but also to other stakeholders.	Number of training mandays organized in a year	Number of training mandays	

Section 5:
Specific Performance Requirements from other Departments

Location Type	State	Organization Type	Organization Name	Relevant Success Indicator	What is your requirement from this organization	Justification for this requirement	Please quantify your requirement from this Organization	What happens if your requirement is not met.
Central Government		Responsibility Centre/Attached office	National Informatics Centre (NIC)	[2 . 1 . 1] Number of Districts to be covered	To develop requisite software for NLRMP; training and capacity building related to software; software up gradation and maintenance and system integration.	NLRMP is a Hi-tech programme and NIC has been involved in the implementation of the programme.	NIC will provide necessary support in 60 districts proposed to be covered under NLRMP for software, training and capacity building related to software, software up gradation and maintenance and system integration.	The Department targets may not be achieved.
				[5 . 1 . 1] Organization of training programmes of 6500 mandays for revenue functionaries	To develop requisite software for NLRMP training and capacity building related to software, software up gradation and maintenance and system integration.	NLRMP is a Hi-tech programme and NIC has been involved in the implementation of the programme.	NIC will provide necessary support in 60 districts proposed to be covered under NLRMP for software, training and capacity building related to software, software up gradation and maintenance and system integration.	The Department targets may not be achieved.
		Ministry	Planning Commission	[1 . 1 . 1] Achieving target of 50.00 lakh ha. by 31.03.2015	To formulate requisite guidelines for various components of IWMP and subsequent modifications if any in the said Guidelines.	National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) is the competent authority to formulate the Guidelines and its modifications.	100% dependencies in formulation of Guidelines and its modification.	Difficulty in achieving Department targets.

Section 5:
Specific Performance Requirements from other Departments

Location Type	State	Organization Type	Organization Name	Relevant Success Indicator	What is your requirement from this organization	Justification for this requirement	Please quantify your requirement from this Organization	What happens if your requirement is not met.
				[1 . 2 . 1] Completion of Preparatory phase over 63.55 lakh ha. area.	To formulate requisite guidelines for various components of IWMP and subsequent modifications if any in the said Guidelines.	National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) is the competent authority to formulate the Guidelines and its modifications.	100% dependencies in formulation of Guidelines and its modifications.	D i f f i c u l t y in achieving D e p a r t m e n t targets.
				[1 . 2 . 2] Preparation of DPRs for 746 IWMP projects	To formulate requisite guidelines for various components of IWMP and subsequent modifications if any in the said Guidelines.	National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) is the competent authority to formulate the Guidelines and its modifications.	100% dependencies in formulation of Guidelines and its modifications.	Difficulty in achieving Department targets.
				[1 . 2 . 3] Evaluation of Preparatory phase of 1328 no. of projects	To formulate requisite guidelines for various components of IWMP and subsequent modifications if any in the said Guidelines.	National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) is the competent authority to formulate the Guidelines and its modifications.	100% dependencies in formulation of Guidelines and its modifications.	Difficulty in achieving D e p a r t m e n t targets.

Section 5:
Specific Performance Requirements from other Departments

Location Type	State	Organization Type	Organization Name	Relevant Success Indicator	What is your requirement from this organization	Justification for this requirement	Please quantify your requirement from this Organization	What happens if your requirement is not met.
				[1.2.4] Creation of 13,280 Rainwater Harvesting Structures	To formulate requisite guidelines for various components of IWMP and subsequent modifications if any in the said Guidelines.	National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) is the competent authority to formulate the Guidelines and its modifications.	100% dependencies in formulation of Guidelines and its modifications.	Difficulty in achieving Department targets.
				[1.2.5] Renovation/ restoration on 2656 no. of old rain water harvesting structures	To formulate requisite guidelines for various components of IWMP and subsequent modifications if any in the said Guidelines.	National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) is the competent authority to formulate the Guidelines and its modifications.	100% dependencies in formulation of Guidelines and its modifications.	Difficulty in achieving Department targets.
				[1.2.6] Plantation including afforestation & horticulture in 127100 ha.	To formulate requisite guidelines for various components of IWMP and subsequent modifications if any in the said Guidelines.	National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) is the competent authority to formulate the Guidelines and its modifications.	100% dependencies in formulation of Guidelines and its modifications.	Difficulty in achieving Department targets.

Section 5:
Specific Performance Requirements from other Departments

Location Type	State	Organization Type	Organization Name	Relevant Success Indicator	What is your requirement from this organization	Justification for this requirement	Please quantify your requirement from this Organization	What happens if your requirement is not met.
				[1.2.7] Formation of 2,240 Self Help Groups(SHG's)	To formulate requisite guidelines for various components of IWMP and subsequent modifications if any in the said Guidelines.	National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) is the competent authority to formulate the Guidelines and its modifications.	100% dependencies in formulation of Guidelines and its modifications.	Difficulty in achieving Department targets.
				[1.2.8] Providing livelihoods to 7392 households	To formulate requisite guidelines for various components of IWMP and subsequent modifications if any in the said Guidelines.	National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) is the competent authority to formulate the Guidelines and its modifications.	100% dependencies in formulation of Guidelines and its modifications.	Difficulty in achieving Department targets.
				[1.3.1] Organization of Training Programmes	To formulate requisite guidelines for various components of IWMP and subsequent modifications if any in the said Guidelines.	National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) is the competent authority to formulate the Guidelines and its modifications.	100% dependencies in formulation of Guidelines and its modifications.	Difficulty in achieving Department targets.

Section 6:
Outcome/Impact of Department/Ministry

Outcome/Impact of Department/Ministry	Jointly responsible for influencing this outcome/impact with the following department(s)/ministry(ies)	Success Indicator	Unit	FY 12/13	FY 13/14	FY 14/15	FY 15/16	FY 16/17
Increasing water availability in rainfed/degraded areas by creating water harvesting/ storage structures	State Governments: which will ensure convergence with MGNREGA, Ground Water Board, Soil Conservation Department and Agriculture Department	Creation of rainwater storage structures (measurable in numbers)	Number	--	10000	13280	7460	7460
Increasing area under plantation including afforestation & horticulture	State Governments: Which will ensure convergence with MGNREGA, National Horticulture Mission, Soil Conservation Department and Agriculture Department	Area treated (measurable in ha.)	Ha.	--	124000	127100	127100	127100
Providing livelihood to 7392 households		Resource poor households provided with livelihood activities (measurable in numbers)	Number	--	13000	7392	7266	7266
Computerized Records of Rights(RoRs)	Department of Information and Technology, State Governments	States/UTs where RoRs fully computerized	Number of States/ UTs	2	3	3	3	3
RoR data on website of the State/ UT	Department of Information & Technology, State Governments	States/UTs having RoR data on web	Number of States/ UTs	3	3	3	3	4

Performance Evaluation Report

Sl. No.	Service	Weight %	Success Indicator	Service Standards	Unit	Weight	Data Sources	Evaluation Criteria						Performance	
								Excell-ent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Achieve-ment	Raw Score	Weighted Score
1.	Fixation of annual tentative allocation under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) for all the States	10	Before 31 st March of the preceding financial year	20/03/2014	Date	10.0	Ministry records the relevant file dealing with tentative allocation.	15/03 /2014	20/03 /2014	25/03 /2014	28/03 /2014	31/03 /2014	20/01/2014	100.0	10.0
2.	Appraisal of project proposals under IWMP received from State Level Nodal Agencies (SLNAs)	15	Average time taken from the date of receipt of complete proposals from States.	30	Days	15.0	File Tracking System for date of receipt of proposal, the date of issue of minutes of the Steering Committee.	25	30	35	40	45	30	90.0	13.5
3.	Release of financial assistance with respect to proposals received from SLNAs under IWMP	20	Average time taken from the date of receipt of complete proposals from States.	45	Days	20.0	File Tracking System for date of receipt of proposal, the date of issue of Sanction Order as revealed in the relevant files.	40	45	50	55	60	45	90.0	18.0

Performance Evaluation Report

Sl. No.	Service	Weight %	Success Indicator	Service Standards	Unit	Weight	Data Sources	Evaluation Criteria						Performance	
								Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Achievement	Raw Score	Weighted Score
4.	Release of financial assistance (2 nd to 7 th installment) to proposals under Desert Development Programme (DDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP).	20	Average time taken from the date of receipt of complete proposals from States.	45	Days	20.0	File Tracking System for date of receipt of proposal, the date of issue of Sanction Order as revealed in the relevant files.	40	45	50	55	60	45	90.0	18.0
5.	Financial assistance to the States/UTs for implementation of the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP)	15	Average time taken from the date of receipt of complete proposals from States/UTs.	45	Days	15.0	File Tracking System for date of receipt of proposal, the date of issue of Sanction Order as revealed in the relevant files.	40	45	50	55	60	31	100.0	15.0

Performance Evaluation Report

Sl. No.	Service	Weight %	Success Indicator	Service Standards	Unit	Weight	Data Sources	Evaluation Criteria						Performance	
								Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Achievement	Raw Score	Weighted Score
6.	Financial assistance to Administrative Training Institutes/Survey Training Institutes/Patwari Training Schools for establishment of the NLRMP Cells	10	Average time taken from the date of receipt of complete proposals from States.	45	Days	10.0	File Tracking System for date of receipt of proposal, the date of issue of Sanction Order as revealed in the relevant files.	40	45	50	55	60	31	100.0	10.0
7.	Prompt Grievance Redressal	10	Average time taken to acknowledge grievance received electronically through CPGRAMS portal/post	5	Working Days	3.0	http://pgportal.gov.in and File Tracking System for date of receipt of complaint and disposal.	4	5	7	8	9	5	90.0	2.7

Performance Evaluation Report

Sl. No.	Service	Weight %	Success Indicator	Service Standards	Unit	Weight	Data Sources	Evaluation Criteria						Performance	
								Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Achievement	Raw Score	Weighted Score
			Average time taken to provide information on intermediate progress made, in case complainant desires so.	15	Working Days	3.0	http:// pgportal.gov. in and File Tracking System for date of receipt of complaint and disposal.	12	15	18	21	24	15	90.0	2.7
			Average time taken to provide information on final closure of the complaint from the date of final decision in the matter.	10	Working Days	4.0	http:// pgportal.gov. in and File Tracking System for date of receipt of complaint and disposal.	8	10	14	18	20	10	90.0	3.6

Total Composite Score: 9