



Annual Report

2015-16



Ministry of Rural Development
Government of India

Annual Report 2015-16



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Government of India
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An Overview

In the contemporary scenario where our nation is set to emerge as one of the world's most thriving and promising economy, it is imperative that Rural India and Indian woman take the centre stage. Problems like population explosion, abject poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, sanitation & hygiene, gender bias, are well documented hinderances in the growth and development of the country.

The Ministry of Rural Development has relentlessly been working in this direction and pioneered various Flagship Programmes like MGNREGS, PMGSY, SAGY, NRLM, DDU-GKY, IAY, NSAP, SPMRM, Watershed Development Programme and Digital India Land Record Modernization Programme(DILRMP).

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), a right-based programme, aims at enhancing livelihood security by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. MGNREGS resulted in creation of productive assets of prescribed quality & durability. It also ensured social inclusion and strengthening of Panchayat Raj Institutions. During this year, 3.63 crore households were provided employment in 102.32 lakh works and in the process 134.96 crore person-days of employment were generated. There was very high participation from marginalized groups like SC/ST (40%) & women(57%). For disbursement of wages around



Celebrating transformation of Mahatma Gandhi-NREGA Divas - Distribution of Awards 2nd February, 2016



PMGSY Road, Distt. Krishnagiri, Andhra Pradesh

electricity supply & access to every family by 2022.

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), a social assistance programme for the aged, widows, disabled & in the case of death of the breadwinner, ensures minimum national standards in addition to the benefits the states provide. This Scheme is meant for both rural as well as Urban BPL persons. Payment is made through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) in 300 districts in the accounts of beneficiaries. During 2015-16, an amount of 6664.86 Crore has been released till December 2015

covering 275 lakh beneficiaries.

11.16 crore Bank & Post Office Accounts of MGNREGA workers have been reported.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY), launched on 25th December, 2000 for providing connectivity by way of an all weather roads to the eligible unconnected habitations as per core-network with a population of 500 persons in plan areas, and 250 persons & above in respect of special category states like NE, Sikkim, HP, J&K & Uttarakhand, desert areas, tribal & backward districts. The programme provides for upgradation of the existing 'Through Routes'. Under PMGSY-II, projects for up-gradation of 11,235 kms roads have been sanctioned against total target of 50,000 km of roads. Till 31.12.2015, about 4,58,914 km roads contributed in improved accessibility to facilities like education, health care, markets etc. & created additional employment in rural areas. Recently 'Meri Sadak App' 'OMMAS' was launched for rural people to lodge complaints/feedback related to slow pace, abandoned work, potholes or bad quality of roads.

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) aims at facilities for construction of safe and durable shelter. Since inception, 346 Lakh houses have been constructed, incurring a total expenditure of Rs. 1,03,561.80 crore. Government is committed to provide pucca house with water connection, toilet facilities, 24x7

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) aims at instilling certain values in the villages and their people. Under the scheme, each MP has to get developed three Adarsh Grams by March 2019 & five such Adarsh Grams by March 2024. It has to trigger holistic development of identified Gram Panchayats and generate models of Local Land Development & effective Local government for motivation of other Gram Panchayats. A total of 697 Gram Panchayats were adopted till 31/12/2015. In this direction MoRD has published 'Sankalan' & 'Samanvay' booklets, developed 35 point indicators as 'Panchayat Darpan' and interactive web portal.



IAY House



Skills, IIS Bhubaneswar

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Koushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), announced on 25th September, 2014, refocuses and re-prioritises NRLM'S skilling component so as to build the capacity of rural poor youth to address the needs of both national and global skill requirements. The scheme is expected to promote 'Make in India' campaign by preparing skilled workforce required for it. So far, four MoUs have been signed with champion employers, i.e. M/s Amalgamated Bean Coffee Trading Co Ltd (Cafe Coffee Day), Apollo Medskills, Manpower Group Pvt Ltd and M/s Shiva Shakti Bio Tech Ltd. During the current financial year (2015-16) 12 projects (7 Action Plan State and 5 Himayat) have been sanctioned. Against the target of 1,77,986 candidates total 1,90,330 lakh candidates have been trained and 66254 candidates have been placed till December 2015. The projects worth about Rs 4000 crore to skill 8.1 lakh beneficiaries have been sanctioned so far. Besides, another set of proposals covering 3.71 lakh beneficiaries is in the pipeline.

The Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) was announced in the Budget of 2014-15 to ensure delivery of integrated project based infrastructure, development of economic activities and skill development in rural areas. The Mission Objective of the scheme is to stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services and create well planned Rurban Clusters. It was launched from a rural cluster in Chhattisgarh by the Hon'ble Prime Minister.

The Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) was one of the flagship

programmes of the Government of India which is under implementation since 2009-10 in all the States. Since 2015-16, the IWMP has become the Watershed Development Component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY). The major activities undertaken under the WDC-PMKSY *inter alia* include preparation of Detailed Project Reports, community mobilization, institution and capacity building, entry point activities, ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rainwater harvesting, nursery raising, afforestation, horticulture, pasture development, livelihood activities for the asset-less persons and production system & micro enterprises for small and marginal farmers.

A new initiative in the form of a Technical Assistance Programme, assisted by the World Bank, namely, the Neeranchal National Watershed Project approved by the Cabinet on 7th October 2015, has been launched. The objective of the programme is to support Watershed Development Component-PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) through technical assistance to improve incremental conservation outcomes and agricultural.

The Scheme of National Land Reforms Modernization Programme (NLRMP) has been re-named as Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP). Under DILRMP, 27 States/UTs have computerized the Registration of Records (RoR) of land in their respective areas, 19



Farm pond construction

States/UTs have stopped manual issue of RoRs and 22 States/UTs have uploaded in their websites. Besides, 25 States/UTs have done computerization of Registration and 11 States/UTs have done integration of Land Records with Registration.

As regards the training during this period, the NIRD & PR organized 864 training programmes with participation of 22, 032 trainees, including 400 NIRD&PR networking programmes in collaboration with 28 States Institutes of Rural Development in the country.

International cooperation has, in recent times, gained added significance and impetus in the changed social, economic and political scenario of the world. India, being 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, being 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) and the focal Ministry for Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation in respect of BIMSTEC, SAARC, etc.

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

During the year 2015-16 (up to 31st December, 2015), total employment of 134.96 crore person days. 76.81 crore person days have been generated for women under MGNREGAs. (Moreover female main workers under MGNREGA have also increased from 54.1% in 2001 to 55.6% in 2011). 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 Koushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), social inclusion of women is ensured through 33% earmarking for women candidates. During 2015-16, a total of 4,33,020 women candidates have been trained and 3,10,736 of them have been given placement under DDU-GKY programme.

Under IAY, priority is given to women in difficult circumstances, including widows, those divorced or deserted etc. During the year 2015-16, out of 15.08 lakh houses sanctioned, 6.92 lakh houses have been sanctioned exclusively in the name of women beneficiaries and 3.66 lakh in the joint name of both husband and wife.

As regards, the upliftment of SC & STs, the holistic development of rural areas can be ensured only when the disadvantaged groups like Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), differently abled and minority communities are also brought in the ambit of development. The Department of Rural Development has made specific provisions in the scheme guidelines in this regard. 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 of 15% of the resources under PM's New 15 Point Programme for minority.



SHGs Group

Under MGNREGA several initiatives have been undertaken to increase SC/ST participation. During 2015-16, out of total employment generated 37.87 (23%) crore person days and 29.14 (18%) crore person days were for SCs & STs respectively. Thus, 41% of the total person days of employment generated in the year were for the SC/ST households.

The guideline of NRLM stipulate that at least 50% of the women beneficiaries shall be members of SCs/STs. So far, from the year 2004-05, a total of 3,97,426 SC candidates have been trained and 2,75,646 of them have been given placement whereas 1,89,296 ST candidates have been trained and 1,33,641 of them have been provided placement in different activities. Under NRLM priority is also given to promotion of exclusive SHGs of differently abled persons and their care givers. From the year 2004-05 till 30th November, 2015 a total of 4577 candidates have been trained and 1048 candidates placed under 'Roshni' initiative. Under NRLM, 13296 pre-dominantly minority SHGs have been supported with Community Investment Fund of Rs. 11.65 crores. Under DDU-GKY, 20154 candidates from minority communities have been trained during this year.

Under IAY a minimum of 60% of funds are earmarked for SCs/STs. During 2015-16 (up to 31.12.2015), out of the total 16.53 lakh houses constructed, 6.51 lakh and 2.96 lakh have been constructed for SCs and STs with a total utilization of Rs. 1768.75 crore and Rs. 1493.26 crore respectively.



An IGNWPS beneficiary, Assam

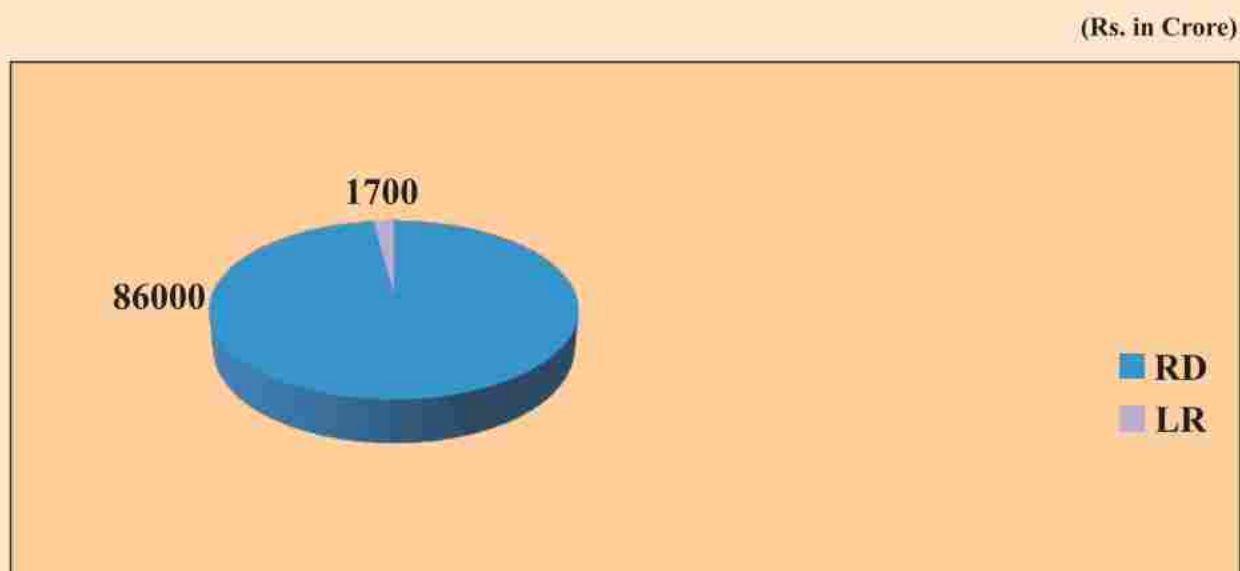
Under NSAP there are various schemes to provide social assistance to widows and aged women in BPL category. Disability pension under NSAP is provided as a form of social assistance to differently abled people. Upto December 2015, 5.53 lakh beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme.

The Panchayati Raj Institutions (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 toward bringing about greater participatory development in rural areas through PRIs. During 2015-16, a total of 110.45 lakh works have been undertaken, out of which, 101.41 (91.8%) works have been carried out by the Gram Panchayats.

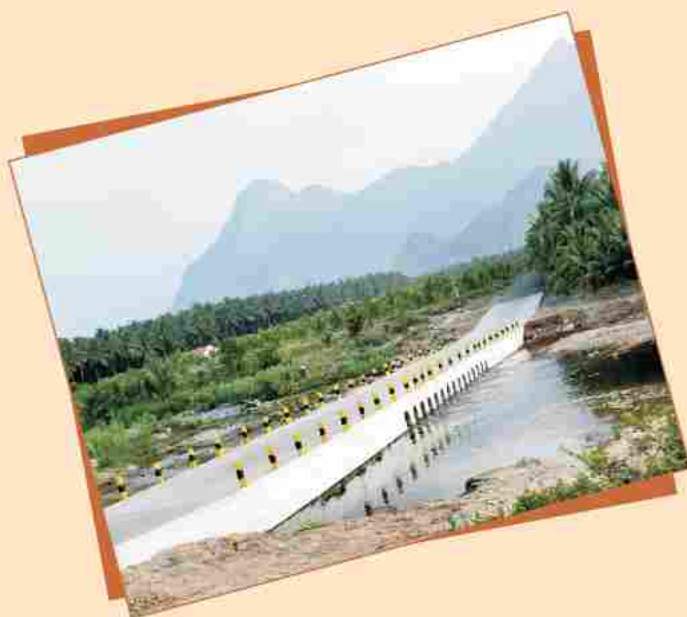
Outlays for Ministry of Rural Development for Last Five Years and 2016-17



Ministry of Rural Development Outlays for 2016-17



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

Shri. Chaudhary Birender Singh continued to function as Minister of Rural Development, Panchayati Raj and Minister of Drinking Water and Sanitation w.e.f 9.11.2014.

Sl. No.	Name	Continued his Tenure
1	Shri. Sudarshan Bhagat, Minister of State for Ministry of Rural Development	09.11.2014
2	Shri Nihalchand, Minister of State for Ministry of Panchayati Raj	09.11.2014
3	Shri. Ram Kripal Yadav, Minister of State for Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	09.11.2014

Department of Rural Development

Consequent upon his appointment as Home Secretary, Shri L.C. Goyal, IAS (KL:1979) relinquished the charge of the post of Secretary (RD) w.e.f. 5.2.2015 (FN).

Shri Jugal Kishore Mohapatra, IAS (OR:1979) assumed the charge of the post of Secretary in the Department of Rural Development w.e.f. 02.03.2015 (FN).

Consequent upon his appointment as Secretary (Panchayati Raj), Shri S.M. Vijayanand, IAS (KL:81) relinquished the charge of the post of Special Secretary (RD) w.e.f. 02.03.2015 (FN).

Shri Amarjeet Sinha, IAS (BH:1983) assumed the charge of the post of Additional Secretary in the Department of Rural Development w.e.f. 08.04.2015 (FN).

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

Smt. Sudha P. Rao, IES:1981 continued to function as Chief Economic Adviser w.e.f. 27.03.2014 in the Department of Rural Development.

Consequent upon his appointment as Additional Secretary in the Department of Higher Education, Shri R. Subrahmanyam, IAS (AP:1985) relinquished the charge of the post of Joint Secretary w.e.f. 30.07.2015 (AN).

Dr. Santhosh A. Mathew, IAS (BH:1985), Shri Rajiv Sadanandan, IAS (KL: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. P.K. Sarangi (IAS: UP:1986) joined as Joint Secretary in this Department on 18.05.2015 (FN).

Shri Prasant Kumar, IFS (MP:1985) joined as Joint Secretary in this Department on 28.09.2015 (FN).

Consequent upon his appointment as Joint CAG, Shri Giriraj Prasad Gupta (ICAS:1983) relinquished the charge of the post as Chief Controller of Accounts from the Ministry of Rural Development w.e.f. 13.10.2015.

Ms. Neelam S. Kumar assumed the charge of the post of Chief Controller of Accounts in the Ministry of Rural Development w.e.f. 20.1.2015.

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

Consequent upon his appointment as Adviser in the Department of School Education & Literacy, Dr. N.K. Sahu, IES relinquished the charge of the post as Economic Adviser from this Department on 31.3.2015.

Shri V.L.V.S.S. Subba Rao, IES assumed the charge of the post of Economic Adviser in this Department w.e.f. 26.3.2015 (FN)

Consequent upon his transfer as Economic Adviser to the Department of Financial Services, Shri V.L.V.S.S. Subba Rao, IES relinquished the charge of the post as Economic Adviser w.e.f. 1.5.2015 (FN).

Consequent upon his transfer from the Department of Financial Services, Shri Manoranjan Kumar, IES:1986, assumed the charge of the post as Economic Adviser in the Department of Rural Development w.e.f. 1.5.2015 (FN).

Consequent upon the restructuring of NITI Aayog Secretariat, Shri B.D. Virdi (IES:1982) is transferred to the Department of Rural Development and he assumed the charge of the post of Economic Adviser w.e.f. 24.09.2015 (FN).

Shri Rajesh Bhushan, Joint Secretary continued to function as Chief Vigilance Officer of this Ministry.

Department of Land Resources

Shri Vijay S. Madan, IAS (AGMUT:81) assumed the charge of the post of Secretary, Department of Land Resources w.e.f. 1.9.2015.

Smt. Vandana Kumari Jena, IAS (OR:1979) Secretary (LR) was retired from the Govt. service on attaining the age of superannuation from the Department of LR w.e.f. 31.7.2015.

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 Hukkum Singh Meena, IAS (Bihar:1992) assumed the charge of the post of Joint Secretary in the Department of Land Resources w.e.f. 18.5.2015.

Shri Prabhat Kumar Sarangi, IAS (UP:1986) Joint Secretary was relieved from the Department of Land Resources w.e.f. 18.5.2015 (FN).

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

Shri Surinder Singh, IES 1983 assumed the charge of the post of Economic Adviser in the Department of Land Resources w.e.f. 4.9.2015 (FN).

Autonomous Bodies under Ministry of Rural Development:

The Ministry of Rural Development has the following three 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)

National Institute of Rural Development (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. After the acceptance of the recommendations of Alagh Committee, the recruitment rules for DG, NIRD were notified, search committee constituted and the vacancy advertised. After considering the applications received on the basis of the advertisement, a proposal for appointment to the post of Director General, NIRD & PR has been sent to ACC which is under consideration. Additional charge to the post of DG, NIRD & PR is with Shri S.M. Vijayanand, Secretary (PR) w.e.f. the date of assumption of additional charge of the post till 31.12.2015.

Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), New Delhi

Shri Madan Lal Meena, IAS (WB:1983) has assumed the charge of the post of Director General, CAPART w.e.f. 6.5.2015 (FN) and continued to function as DG, CAPART.

Ms. Rosy Sharma, (CSS 1998) assumed the charge of the post as Deputy Director General, CAPART, (JS Level) Department of Rural Development with effect from the forenoon of **16.10.2015 upto her superannuation on 30.09.2018.**

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.

National Rural Roads Development Agency (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.

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

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.

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

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&PR and NRRDA including matters and reports concerning CVC, DoPT and CBI etc.

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.

The matters relating to PARs/APARs in respect of personnel is also being taken care of by this Section.

The record of intimation relating to transactions of movable/immovable property by staff members, Annual Return of Immovable Property & Return under Lokpal Act furnished by staff members, is also maintained in Vigilance Section.

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.

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.

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 (Gramin Vikas Mantralaya)

A. Department of Rural Development (Gramin Vikas Vibhag)

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

B. Department of Land Resources

1. Land reforms, land tenures, land records, consolidation of holding and other related matters.
2. Administration of Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (1 of 1894) and matters relating to acquisition of land for purposes of the Union.
3. Recovery of claims in a State in respect of taxes and other public demands, including arrears of land revenue and sums recoverable as such arrears, arising outside that State.
4. Land, that is to say, collection of rents, transfer and alienation of land, land improvement and agricultural loans excluding acquisition of non-agricultural land or buildings, town planning improvements.
5. Land revenue, including the assessment and collection of revenue, survey of revenue purposes, alienation of revenues.
6. Duties in respect of succession to agricultural land.
7. National Wastelands Development Board.
8. National Land Use and Wasteland Development Council.
9. Promotion of rural employment through Wastelands Development.
10. Promotion of production of fuel wood, fodder and timber on non-forest lands, including private wastelands.
11. Research and development of appropriate low cost technologies for increasing productivity of wastelands in sustainable ways.
12. Inter-departmental and inter-disciplinary coordination in programme planning and implementation of the Wastelands Development Programme including training.
13. Promotion of people's participating and public cooperation and coordination of efforts of Panchayats and voluntary and non-Government agencies for Wastelands Development.
14. Drought Prone Area Programmes.
15. Desert Development Programmes.
16. The Registration Act, 1908 (16 of 1908).
17. National Mission of Bio-fuels-Bio-fuel plant production, propagation and commercial plantation of bio-fuel plants under various schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Panchayati Raj; and Identification of non-forest land wastelands in consultation with; the State Governments, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Panchayati Raj for bio-fuel plant production.

Organisation Ministry of Rural

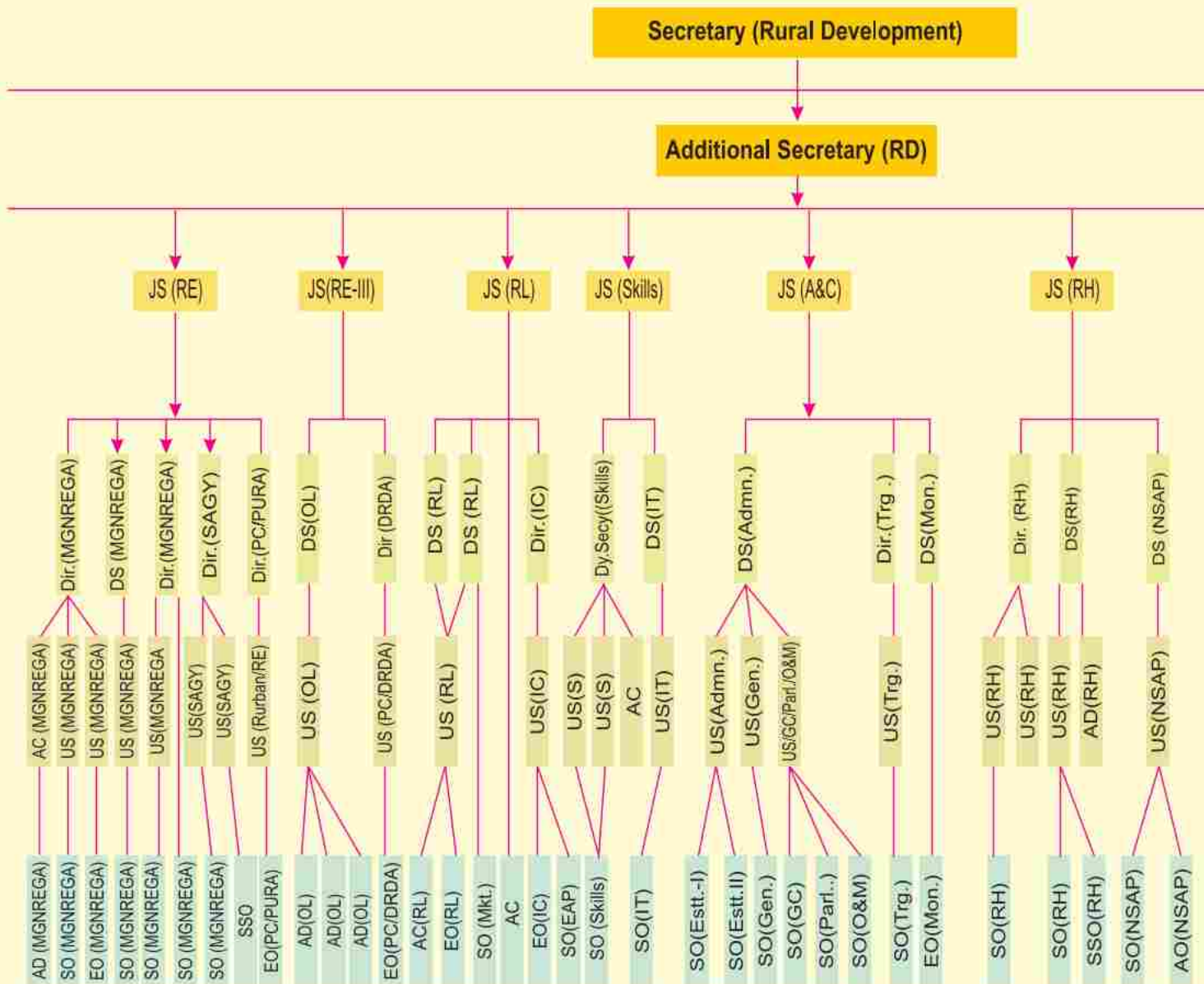
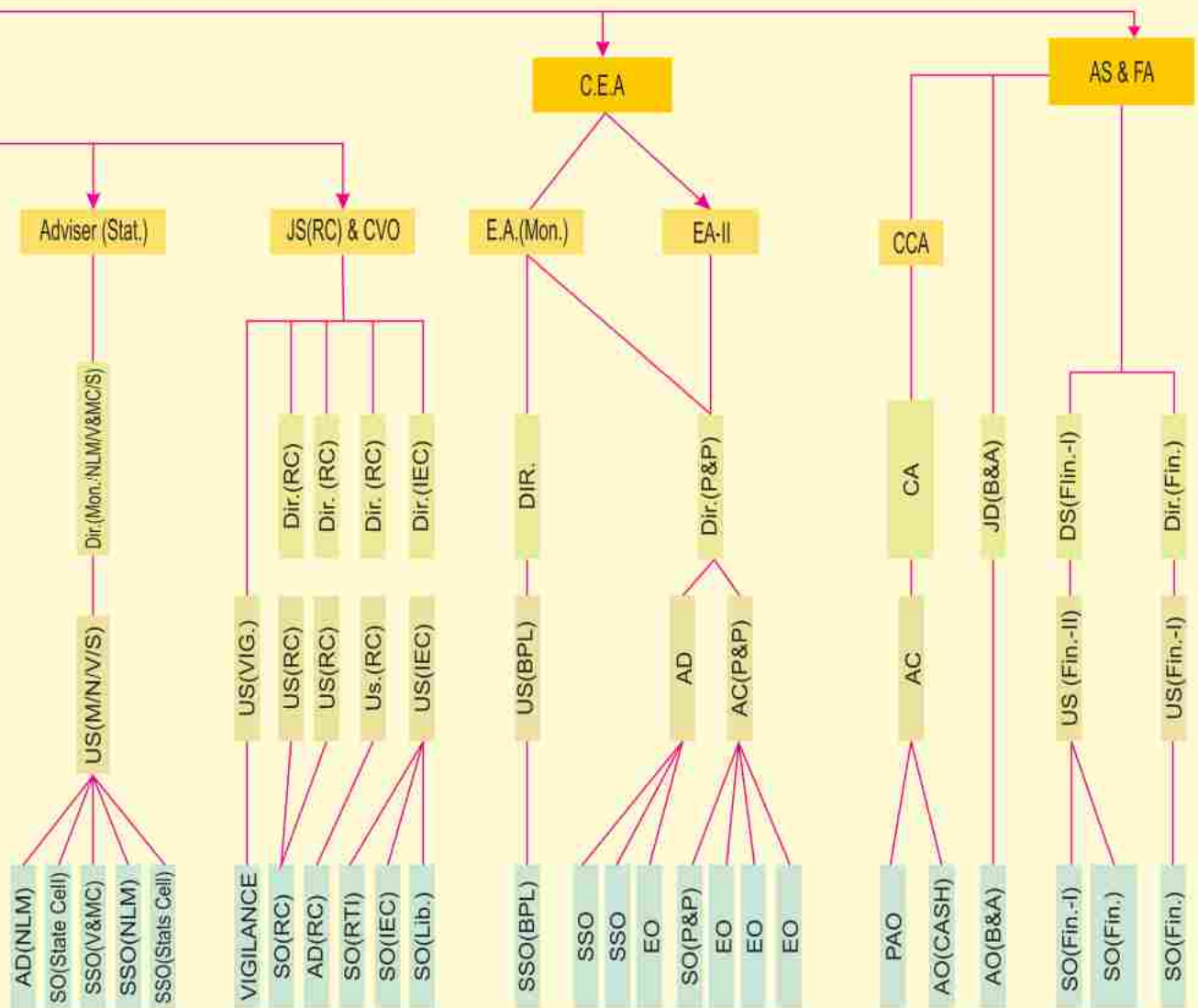
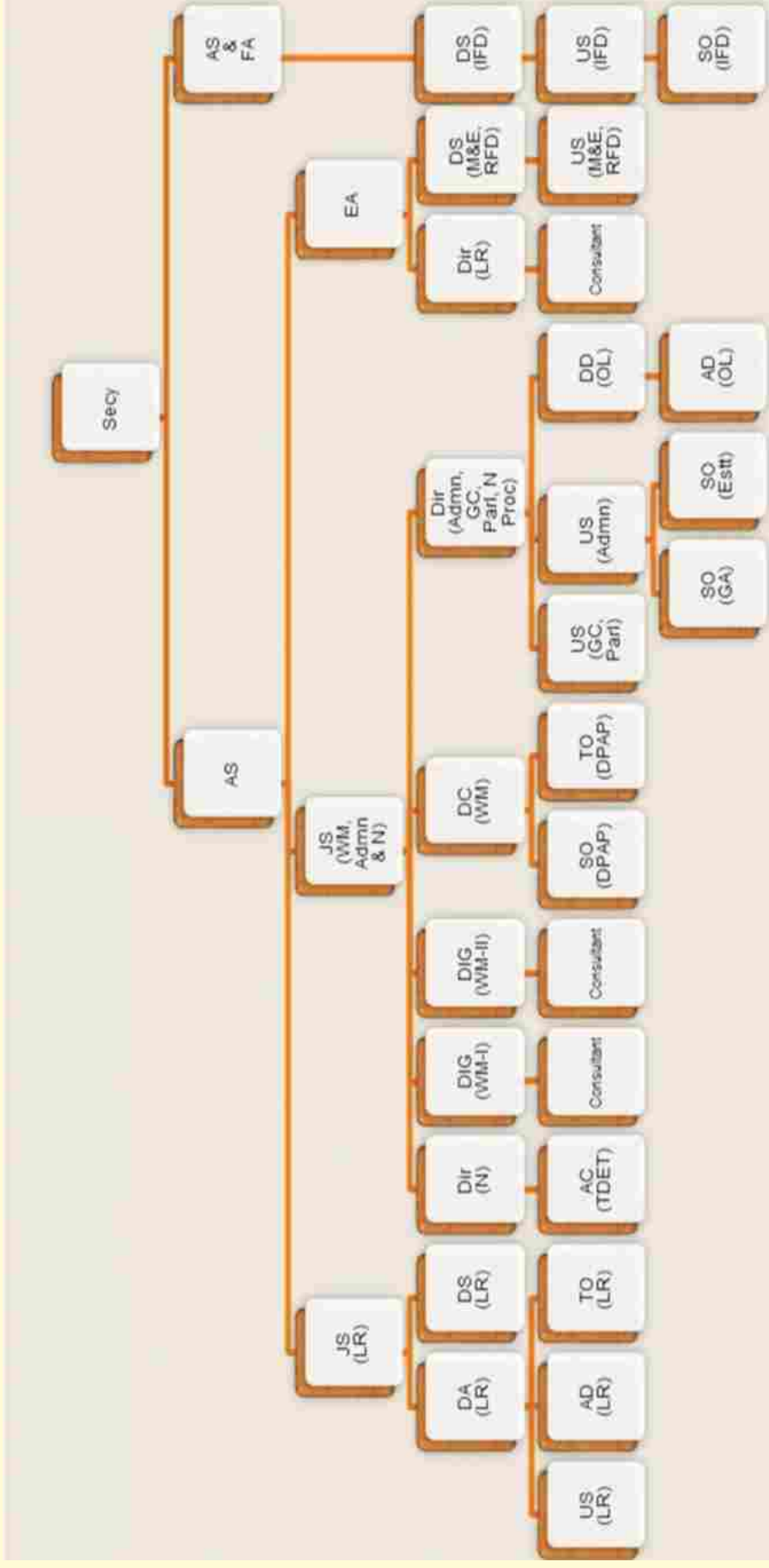


Chart Development



Department of Land Resources Organisation Chart



Abbreviations used

Secy Secretary,

Dir. Director.

DA: Deputy Advisor.

TO: Technical Officer,

Adm. Administration

M&E Monitoring and Evaluation,

TDET: Technology Development, Extension & Training.

AS-Additional Secretary,

DIG Deputy Inspector General,

US: Under Secretary.

Estl.: Establishment,

N: Neeranchal,

Extension & Training.

FA: Financial Advisor.

DS Deputy Secretary.

AC: Assistant Commissioner,

GC: General Coordination.

OL Official Language.

WM: Watershed Management

JS Joint Secretary,

DC: Deputy Commissioner.

AD Assistant Director,

IFD, Integrated Finance Division,

RFD: Results Framework Document.

EA: Economic Advisor,

DD: Deputy Director,

SO Section Officer,

LR: Land Reforms,

Chapter 2

Rural Employment

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) has been conceived as a right-based wage employment programme to be implemented in rural areas of the country. This programme aims at enhancing livelihood security by providing not less than 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 (659) of the country.

Objectives

The core objectives of the Scheme are:

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



CC Foot Path under MGNREGA, Sikkim

Outcome during the Financial Year 2015-16 (till 31.12.2015)

The outcomes of programme implementation in the financial year 2015-16 (till 31st Dec. 2015) are as follows:

- **Employment Generated:** In 2015-16, 3.63crore households were provided employment and 134.96crore 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 (57%).
- **Strengthening Natural Resource Base:** In 2015-16, 102.32 lakh works were undertaken (spill over + new works), of which 32% for water conservation, 28.33% for the provision of irrigation facility on land owned by SC/ST/BPL and IAY beneficiaries, 12.56% for rural connectivity and 6.47% for land development.

Physical & Financial Outcome for 2013-14 & 2014-15 & 2015-16 (till 31.12.2015) are at **Annexure-V&X**.

Studies: The enactment of MGNREGA has created an immense research interest, as MGNREGA is the largest workforce program in the world. It has been mentioned in the UNDP's Global HDR report, 2015 as one of the milestones in social security programs in the world. Several independent and reputed universities around the world and within India have assessed the implementation of the scheme. Evidence published from 2012- to 2014 was meta-analysed as Sameeksha II and published in 2015. In all 50 studies published by reputed institutions were reviewed.

Some of the conclusions drawn by these studies are summarized below:

1. **Works Exist:** Contrary to the claims that



Dry Fish Yard Platform under MGNREGA, Odisha

MGNREGA works don't exist, independent research on works presents that about 87% of the works exist on ground when cross validated with the official administrative data.

2. **Provision of Decent Work:** By providing seasonal work of 200crore person days each year, it addressed 41% of the problem of underemployment in the rural areas.
3. **Reduction in Poverty:** In the program implementation period between 2005 and 2011-12, the MGNREGA implementation was instrumental in reducing poverty overall by upto 32% and was responsible for preventing 14 million people from falling into poverty.
4. **Mitigating Distress Migration:** Where implemented properly, it reduced distress migration and provided a safety net for the poor in the lean agricultural season. However, contrary to the common belief, it has no adverse impact on the horizontal mobility of educated and skilled rural work force to the urban areas. Credible research suggested that the growth of the construction sector has attracted the farm labour to non-farm work at competitive wages.
5. **Increased Women Work Participation:** Provided sustainable work to the rural women as evidenced by main workers (female)

increasing from 54.1% in 2001 to 55.6% in 2011. This has positive impacts on the nutritional standards of the entire household especially during lean seasons.

6. **Increasing Food Security:** The programme has had large effects on consumption and poverty of SC/ST households in the lean agricultural seasons. It was found that it has contributed significantly to an increase in consumption (protein and energy intake) in the short run and accumulated more non financial assets in the medium term. Direct benefits exceeded program- related transfers and are most pronounce of scheduled castes and tribes and households supplying casual labour.
7. **Risk Resilience in Participating Households:** Studies have shown that it provided risk resilience to the small/ marginal farmers in the face of drought. It was shown that MGNREGAS reduces household's 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

term. Besides, 2/3rd of the works in MGNREGA were focused on agriculture directly or indirectly.

8. **Financial Inclusion:** The programme has 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:

- Capacity Building of functionaries
- Delays in wage payment
- Low Awareness about the Programme and Public Participation
- Quality, durability and usefulness of assets
- 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



Stop Dam & Culvert under MGNREGA, Madhya Pradesh



Vermi Compost under MGNREGA, Odisha

Some new initiatives taken under MGNREGA are:

- a. **Mission Antyodaya** (IPPE-II) exercise is being conducted in convergence with four other major Rural Development programmes namely; National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) to create a base for livelihoods. This exercise has been initiated in 2569 backward blocks of the country for preparation of State Rural Development Plan for the FY 2016-17.
- B. **National e-fms** has been launched w.e.f 1st Janaury, 2016 for Kerala for transfer of wages direct into the bank accounts of MGNREGA workers.
- C. House construction in rural areas has been included as permissible activity under MGNREGA. Guidelines for taking up unskilled component under MGNREGA in construction of houses under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) or such other State or Central Government schemes has been issued in June 2014. During the FY 2015-16 (till 31st December 2015), 6.03 lakh houses have been sanctioned and 2.02 crore person days have been generated.
- D. Construction of **Individual Household Latrines (IHHL)** under MGNREGA. As a part of Swachh Bharat Mission, to achieve a clean India by 2019, it is proposed to provide Individual House Hold Latrines (IHHLs) to about 8.84 crore rural households till 2019. The MGNREGS will be aligned with this initiative, by undertaking construction of nearly 2 crore IHHLs till 2019. For the FY 2015-16 (as on 31st December 2015), **60764 IHHL units have been completed** under MGNREGA.
- E. **Skilling under MGNREGA:** Ministry has launched a new initiative for skilling of MGNREGA workers in convergence with DeenDayalUpadhaya Gramin Kaushalaya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) as Project Livelihoods in Full Employment under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA (Project LIFE-

MGNREGA). Under the project, 18 lakh youths from MGNREGA households that have completed 100 days of work under MGNREGA in last FY have expressed willingness to be skilled in various trades. Their skilling will be taken up in phases. State Skilling Plan of 17 states have been sanctioned so far.

- f. **Dashboard for MGNREGA:** MGNREGA e-payment Monitoring System has been put into place by the Ministry for tracking each transaction. This system will enable the State/ground level functionaries to track the progress of each transaction from the generation of FTO till the credit into the accounts of the beneficiaries.
- g. **Provision for upto 50 days of additional employment** has been provided over and above 100 days per households in notified drought affected areas of **Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.**
- h. **Capacity building of MGNREGA functionaries:** With an objective to develop a

cadre of identified technical experts in the subject matter of MGNREGA implementation in respective States, Training programmes for the State Technical Resource Teams (STRTs) under MGNREGA have been undertaken in 10 batches. In total, 260 technical personnel from 32 States/UTs have participated in the training programmes. States have been asked to create, District Technical Resource Teams (DTRTs) and Block Technical Resource Teams (BTRTs). A training manual 'Samarthya' has also been prepared for technical personnel.

- i. **Cluster Facilitation Teams (CFTs):** A venture based on partnership of the State and Civil Society Organisations has been operationalized in 207 most backward blocks across the nation with an objective to enhance quality of assets being created and thereby ensure better sustainability of rural livelihoods.

The key deliverables of the CFT project are as follows:

- a. Preparation of an integrated watershed plan for the whole GP through community participation.



RCC bridge under MGNREGA, Tripura



Cattle Shed under MGNREGA, Madhya Pradesh

- b. Capacity building of all MGNREGA and NRLM functionaries and PRIs through appropriate training programmes.
- c. 100% of the wages are paid within 15 days from the date of closure of the muster roll.
- d. All SC/ST households will get at least 75 days' work in the financial year by the third year.
- j. **Construction of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in convergence with ICDS and other relevant schemes:** Guideline on construction of AWCs has been shared with the States vide Ministry's letter dated 13.08.2015. Special efforts have been made for construction of AWCs in IPPE blocks of 11 States with an objective to support generation of human and social capital at micro level, to create durable assets in rural areas and to provide crèche facility to MGNREGA workers.
- k. **Barefoot Technicians (BFTs):** A plan to train around 3000 BFTs has been formulated. It has been rolled out from November 2015 at NIRD Hyderabad.

Chapter 3

Rural Livelihoods

National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) Aajeevika

1. Introduction

The National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), is the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) which commenced in June 2011. Further restructuring of NRLM based on the lessons from early implementation took place in May, 2013 and December 2015. The Mission is guided by a Framework for Implementation of NRLM.

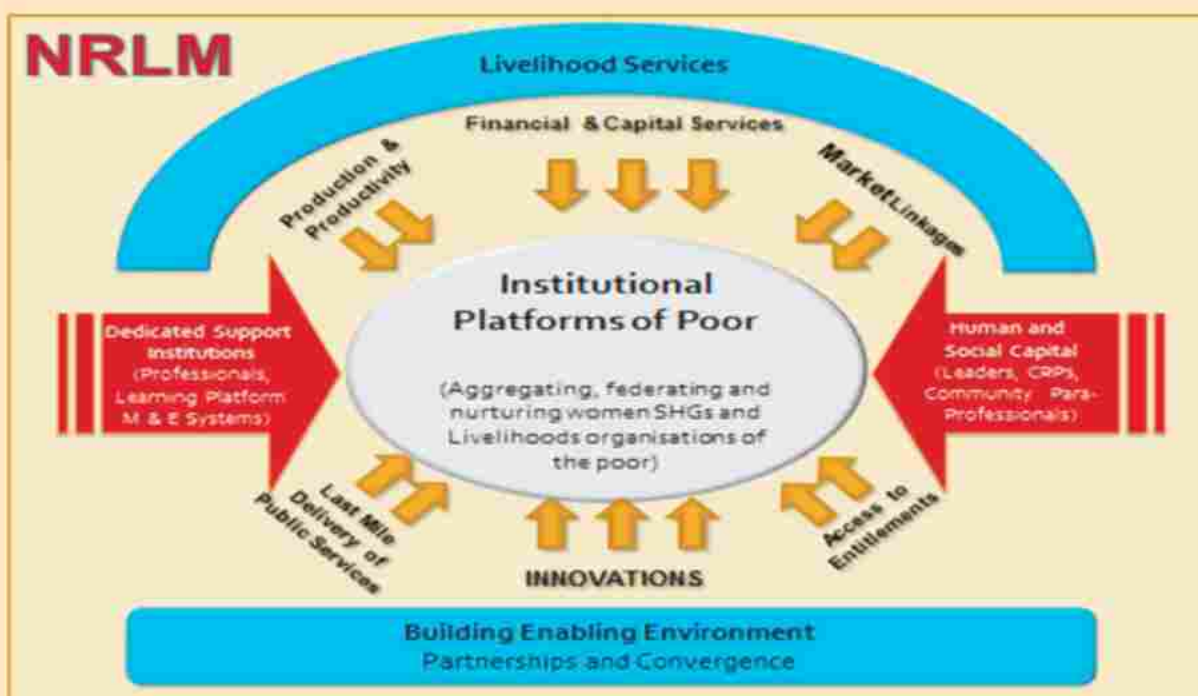
1.1 Goal

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, NRLM 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 their entitlements through continuous handholding and nurturing.

1.2 Core philosophy

The critical distinction between NRLM and the previous poverty eradication measures is the core belief in the capacities of the poor to come out of poverty and the systematic operationalization of this belief in the implementation of the programme. NRLM's core belief is that the poor are highly capable and the task of the governments to unleash their full potential by organizing them and capacitating them through their own institutions.



NRLM Framework

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 Missions only to catalyze this process and enable Community Resource Persons (CRPs) to emerge and to take over the process. Thus, the States Mission plays the role of a 'facilitator' and not 'implementer'.

1.3 Scope of NRLM

The Mission seeks to cover about 8-10 crore rural poor and vulnerable households through formation and strengthening of 80-90 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 the country.

Details of state-wise allocations and release of funds under NRLM is given at **Annexure XI** State-wise financial progress under NRLM is given in **Annexure XII**.

2. 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 elderly, persons with difficult occupations, victims of human trafficking, Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), single women, women from woman-headed households, Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), released bonded labour and other vulnerable communities. NRLM has devised special strategies to reach out to these communities.
- ii. **Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP)** - The National Rural Livelihoods Mission will use the data from the Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011 to undertake planning for poverty free panchayats

involving the PRIs and Self Help Group (SHGs) of poor households. The SECC data uses National Population Register's Temporary Identification Number for identification of the households. The same will be used in all rural development programmes to enable better convergence and tracking over time. While SECC data will be used for core planning, the process of Participatory Identification of the Poor, which is a core element of social mobilisation under NRLM, will also be continued. PIP is a well-defined, transparent and equitable process of identification of poor in a participatory manner, at the level of the community. All households identified as poor and vulnerable through the PIP process will be 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) [at Rs. 10,000-15,000/SHG] and Community Investment Fund (CIF) which includes Seed Capital, Vulnerability Reduction Fund (VRF) and Livelihoods Fund (LF) [up to Rs. 2.5 Lakh/SHG] as Resources in Perpetuity to the institutions of the poor to strengthen their institutional and financial management capacity and build their track record and capacities for financial management 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 encourages bank linkage of SHGs along with the members and 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 for creating a sustainable policy environment and encourages use of business correspondents Information, Communication & Technology (ICT) based financial inclusion methods, and community facilitators like 'Bank Mitras'. It also works towards universal coverage of rural poor against loss of life, health and assets through enrolment in the various insurance schemes rolled out by Government.

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

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

d. Close monitoring of outputs and outcomes

vi. **Implementation by the Poor:** the Mission is designed such as to ensure that role of poor is central 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 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.

viii. **Partnerships with NGOs and other CSOs:** NRLM has been proactively seeking partnerships with Non-Government



SHGs Institutions of the poor

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 mechanisms 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 largely taken over by the internal support structure of Cluster and Block level federations supported by community professionals.

3. 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, NRLM 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, 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 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. 10,000-15,000/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):** Community Investment support Fund (CIF) which includes seed capital, Vulnerability Reduction Fund (VRF) and Livelihood Fund (LF) are routed to SHGs through federations (primary and secondary levels) to support the livelihoods of the members and specially the vulnerable members and initiate livelihood activities for the members. CIF disbursed against Micro Credit Plans (MCP) developed by the institutions which is a consolidation of the credit requirements of the members, giving priority to the needs of the poorest of poor members (or SHGs with high concentration of poor).
- 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 (being implemented in 250 Integrated Action Plan districts) 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



SHG Leaf Stitching Group, Odisha

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. 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.

vii. 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 and to reduce drudgery.

viii. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY): DDU-GKY (erstwhile Aajeevika Skills) is the placement linked skill development scheme of (MoRD) and is a part of the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM). It 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 programmes 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 professional sensitive and dedicated support structures at the National, State,

district and sub-district levels. These support structures are staffed with dedicated professionals taken mostly on contract through open market. The programme implementation is overseen in the states by State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs) which are autonomous societies under the State Governments. The SRLMs put in place District and Block level Mission Management Units staffed with professionals from the open market or government officers on deputation. They are brought on board through a transparent recruitment process.

4. Provisions of the Cabinet Resolution on NRLM (passed in December 2015)

- **Renaming of the programme and its convergence with National Urban Livelihoods Mission:** The National Urban Livelihoods Mission being implemented by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and the National Rural Livelihoods Mission being implemented will be converged into a single scheme and named as “**Deen dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY)**”.

- **Use of SECC data for planning:** The National Rural Livelihoods Mission will use the data from the Socio Economic and Cast Census (SECC), 2011 to undertake planning for poverty free panchayats involving the PRIs and Self Help Group (SHGs) of poor households. The SECC data uses National Population Register's Temporary Identification Number for identification of the households. The same will be used in all rural development programmes to enable better convergence and tracking over time. While SECC data used for core planning, the process of Participatory Identification of the Poor, which is a core element of social mobilisation under NRLM, will also be continued.

- **Extending Interest Subvention Scheme (Category - I) to 100 more districts:** The current scheme of interest subvention is been implemented in 150 districts to provide interest subvention scheme to all women SHGs to avail loans upto Rs.3.00 lakhs at an

interest rate of 7% per annum with an additional 3% subvention in the case of prompt repayment. The scheme will now be extended to 100 more districts.

- **Merger of Allocation for Interest Subvention (Category - II) with NRLM allocation:** The Interest Subvention (Category II) was provided to NRLM complaint women SHGs (other than Category I districts) for availing loans upto Rs.3.00 lakhs from banks at an interest rate of 7% per annum. The allocation for this interest subvention is being communicated to States every year. Cabinet has decided that there would be no separate state wise allocation of interest subvention Category II from the next financial year. The annual allocation for the states under NRLM will be fixed every year based on the poverty ratio and the States would be allowed the flexibility to utilise a portion of this allocation (not exceeding 50% of the total annual allocation of NRLM) for interest subvention (category II) based on the actual claim.
- **Special package for North Eastern States:** Cabinet has decided to accelerate the pace of

implementation of NRLM in north eastern states (excluding Assam which is under NRLP) to cover all vulnerable rural households estimated at 2/3rd of the total rural households in these states by year 2023-24. In order to achieve these objectives the state wise allocation of funds to all north eastern states (except Assam) would be made on a need basis without linking it to the poverty ratio of the states. North eastern states covered under special package are required to prepare Action Plan for implementation of the special package.

- **Professional Management Cost (Administrative Expenses):**
 - The admissible limit for professional management cost (administrative expenses) under NRLM would be enhanced to 6% of NRLM allocation (excluding NRLP). The administrative expenses will include salary and allowances of staff including contract staff, set up cost of offices, monitoring and evaluation and IEC, recurring operational cost such as rental, stationery, communication, vehicle



SHG Weaving Centre, Manipur

and other office expenses of the staff and district level.

- Expenditure under NRLP as per terms of the Project Implementation Plan and Financing Agreement with World Bank will not be treated as administrative expenses and will be kept outside the purview of the above ceiling.

5. National Rural Livelihoods Project

Government of India has availed a credit of US \$ 500 million (approx.Rs. 3000crore 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 supports the following components:

- Institution and human capacity development at the national, state, district and sub-district level such that support institutional structures for NRLM implementation are created,
- State livelihood support towards establishment of institutional platforms of the rural poor in the NRLP Blocks for improved access to financial, livelihood and public services,
- Innovation and partnership to identify and partner innovative ideas which address the livelihood needs of the rural poor and help pilot or scale them,

- Project management and monitoring and learning systems.

State-wise NRLP release and financial progress for 2015-16 is given in **Annexure XIII**.

6. Implementation Strategy

NRLM has adopted a phased implementation strategy for reaching out to all villages in all blocks of the country. Each state has prepared its own phasing plan charting the geographical coverage in terms of districts, blocks, villages and the resulting physical progress in terms of SHGs and VOs has been prepared. NRLM proposes to reach all districts by 2017, all blocks by 2019, all GPs/clusters by 2022.

NRLM is a process-intensive community driven large scale poverty reduction program. It has adopted a phased implementation approach 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 VOs has been prepared.

NRLM intends to work in a block for a period of ten years till community federations take responsibility of implementation. A typical block having about 13,500 (90% of total poor) mobilisable poor households spread over 100-120 villages is divided into 4 clusters of 30 villages each. The initial years are spent in building the organisations of the poor by mobilising them into SHGs and Federations at Village, Cluster level and Block level. Other interventions such as health, nutrition, interventions for Persons with Disability (PwD), etc. are introduced through the institutions. Funds flow to the community institutions over the first 4-5 years. 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) [5-6% blocks in a state]; b) Intensive Blocks implemented with SRLM staff and internal community resource persons and the CRPs generated in resource blocks; c) Partnership Blocks with the support from local

community federations and NGO partners; and d) Non-intensive Blocks are the remaining blocks in the state which where implementation activities have been taken up in a small scale.

- 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.

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.

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. There are some CRPs who specialize in certain areas, such as gender, social action, etc. These CRPs visit different states in teams to inspire women from other communities to form and run SHGs.

- 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.

- 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.

- iv. **Non-intensive Blocks:** There maining blocks in a state (other than resource, intensive and partnership blocks) are non-intensive blocks. NRLM strengthens existing SHGs in these blocks with some capacity building and limited financial assistance. No new mobilisation would be done in these blocks. Over time, as NRLM implementation progresses, these blocks also would come into the intensive-fold. Some SRLMs have adopted 2-3 villages in the non-intensive blocks to implement NRLM in a full-fledged manner.

7. Progress During FY 2015-16 (NRLM)

7.1 Transition of States to NRLM and sanction of Annual Action Plans (AAP) for 2015-16

7.1.1 NRLM Footprint

29 States and 1 Union Territory (Puducherry) have transited to NRLM. Goa transited in November 2015. Four more Union Territories Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli are expected to transit to

NRLM by March 2016. Annual Action Plans (AAPs) of 28 states were approved by the Empowered Committee in March-April 2015. The AAPs of Sikkim and Goa were approved in November 2015.

NRLM has started intensive implementation in 2911 blocks, of which 233 were entered during 2015-16. As of December 2015, 25.29 lakh SHGs and 1.27 lakh VOs were promoted across the country. 3.05 lakh SHGs have received Revolving fund and 1.60 lakh SHGs have received CIF.

NRLM Footprint

Item	Progress Up to Mar '15	Progress during 2015-16 (up to Dec '15)	Cumulative Progress up to Nov '15
States/Union Territories transited	29	1	30
Intensive blocks under implementation	2678	233	2911
SHGs promoted (in lakh)	23.10	2.29	25.29
VOs promoted	113209	13530	126739
SHGs provided RF*	216406	89337	305743
SHGs provided CIF*	105346	55115	160461
Amount of RF disbursed (in Rs. lakh)*	307.38	125.61	432.99
Amount of CIF disbursed (in Rs. lakh)*	604.12	239.18	843.30
No. of SHGs credit linked (in lakh)	19	6.01	25.01
Amount of credit accessed (in Rs. Crore)	40759	13971	54530

7.2 Mission Structure - Status of staffing and induction of staff

7.2.1 Implementation architecture

States have made significant progress in establishing implementation units and staffing them at block, district and state levels. SRLMs are now focusing on establishing robust HR systems governed by a duly approved HR Manual.

NMMU has provided technical support to states instituting HR systems. The Model HR Manual for SRLMs was earlier shared by NMMU during FY 2013-14. The Manual was included in the discussions at the Write shop 2015 and SRLMs suggested revisions based on their experience over the past 4 years. NMMU has taken the SRLMs' suggestions into consideration, and revised the Manual. The revised Manual will be shared with the SRLMs by January-February 2016 for adaptation.

The key revisions in the Manual include:

i. Performance Management System (PMS)

for Staff: After a series of consultations between NMMU and the SRLMs, an indicative framework for an output-oriented PMS has emerged. It was suggested that for effective implementation of the PMS, SRLMs must first develop clear job descriptions (JD) for all positions, with corresponding Key Result Areas (KRAs) and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). An initial trial run of the process was undertaken in Karnataka SRLM.

ii. Establishment of Internal Complaints Committee and Anti-Sexual Harassment Committee

Committee: To ensure safety of staff from sexual harassment and to redress grievances of the staff, it has been mandatory to constitute Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) and to constitute GR Committee. Most of the SRLMs have already constituted the committees which have become functional.

iii. HR Audit

NRLM has developed a list of all the HR processes which each State is expected to follow within the time lines specified to enable audit on the HR process parameters.

- iv. **Communitisation:** SRLM staff should gradually transfer their responsibilities to the community institutions. HR Rationalisation is an important first step towards communitisation. SRLMs have started to focus on lateral instead of vertical movement of the existing staff which is inducted, trained and committed to the NRLM processes. Communitization necessitates improving the role of community cadre at Cluster/Block level and consequently freezing the staffing. Many of the SRLMs have planned to utilise the remaining staff after rationalisation for scaling-up of the NRLM in respective states.

7.2.3 Induction and Capacity Building of Mission Staff

During 2015-16, the states were advised to focus on increasing the capacities of their staff at all levels. Detailed induction modules for the staff have already been shared with the SRLMs. SRLMs have started creating a capacity building architecture to ensure the smooth implementation of capacity building activities in the state.

The key elements of the capacity building architecture include

- i. capacity building resource cells at the state and block levels
- ii. annual capacity building plan (with corresponding calendar and budget)
- iii. partnerships with local institutions/organisations at block, district and state levels for infrastructure for conduct of trainings
- iv. resource pools at state and block levels, covering various themes
- v. resource material (modules, videos, literature) for training

The need for a capacity building architecture was reiterated during Writeshop 2015. It was also stressed that the focus of staff training must focus on 10 years of NRLM in block, Visioning and Strategic Planning, Participatory Processes, Participatory Training Methods, Leadership and Management

Skills, Results Planning and Monitoring, etc. The states have also been advised to ensure that financial management systems in the state are conducive to implement the capacity building activities efficiently.

During 2015-16, NRLM developed modules for capacity building of staff and community institutions and community cadre. It also conducted a Training of Trainers (ToT) programme for SRLM staff. About 150 state and district level staff from 15 states participated in the 3-phase ToT conducted during May-September 2015. The trainers are expected to facilitate and impart trainings in their states. An induction programme for 25 NRLM Fellows who were recruited by the SRLMs was also conducted.

7.3 Support to State Missions

7.3.1 State Anchoring by NMMU

NMMU continued supporting the states through dedicated State Anchors. Formation of state anchor teams, instead of individual state anchor persons, is also being considered. The state anchor teams would be a combination of systems and programme support persons who would be able to deal with the entire portfolio of needs of the SRLM.

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 held, which are facilitating technical support to States.

NMMU has also worked with select states Odisha, West Bengal, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh - in developing 3-5-year perspective plans, and which can be included as part of AAP 2016-17. This exercise will be conducted for other states (based on their demand) during January-February 2016.

7.3.2 NRLM Annual Writeshop

The 'Fourth Annual Writeshop' on NRLM was held during 28 November to 5 December 2015 at NIRD, Hyderabad. About 150 participants from 13 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. Goa, which recently transitioned to NRLM, also participated in the writeshop. The key outputs of the Writeshop include:

- Increased pace of implementation in the states. SRLMs will focus on saturating existing blocks and then moving into new blocks for implementation. SRLMs will adopt the revised mobilization protocols. CRPs will be generated at a quicker pace, through an apprenticeship model.
- Social inclusion and social development interventions - such as Gender, inclusion of PwDs, Elderly, PVTGs and other vulnerable communities, Health, Nutrition and WASH will no longer be considered as layering interventions. These interventions would be initiated along with the core IB-CB protocols.
- SRLMs would increase the level of communitisation of the programme. Capacity building of community institutions would be undertaken to prepare them to take over the role of the Mission.
- PIP would be conducted by the CRPs and community institutions in three stages. SRLMs should work towards capacity building of community institutions and their members to ensure that they conduct this exercise smoothly.
- The Vulnerability Reduction Fund (VRF) will be operationalised and disbursed to community institutions. Protocol for VRF has been discussed. The VRF will be released based on a Vulnerability Reduction Plan (VRP) made by the village level SHG Federation. The VRP should be based on the poverty/vulnerability assessment of the village that arises from the PIP exercise.
- SRLMs should adapt the Model HR Manual and get it approved by the concerned authority in the state. Performance Management System (PMS) was developed in consultation with the

SRLMs. SRLMs are expected to adapt the same for their states.

7.4 Social mobilization and institution building in Resource and Intensive blocks

7.4.1 Intensive blocks

In 2015-16, focus was on strengthening local social capital to accelerate implementation in the blocks. The SRLMs were advised to increase the pace of internal CRP generation and tap into the vast existing social capital in the blocks. Further, the SRLMs were also advised to strengthen existing best practice sites and convert them into immersion sites.

The sequence of activities in a block has also been altered. The layering interventions particularly social inclusion, social development and work on existing livelihoods would be implemented simultaneously with the mobilization processes or immediately after the institutions are in place.

7.4.4 Non-Intensive blocks

SRLMs were advised to increase the intensity of implementation in non-intensive blocks. A strategy for non-intensive blocks was discussed at the Writeshop. It was agreed that the states would adopt 1 GP/cluster in each non-intensive block and implement all NRLM protocols in the block. The state would dedicate one CRP team to accelerate implementation and saturate the GP/cluster.

7.5 Financial Inclusion and Building Access to Finance

7.5.1 Credit Linkage through Formal Financial Institutions

Progress in Bank Linkage and Interest Subvention

During 2015-16, NRLM SHGs accessed a total credit of Rs. 13971.92 Crore from banks. State wise details of credit linkage of SHGs up to December 2015 are attached as **Annexure XIV**. NRLM has disbursed a total claim of Rs. 292.27 Crore from Category I and Rs. 351.61 Crore from Category II Districts for 2014-15. State-wise details of Interest Subvention disbursement is given in **Annexure-XV**.

Policy Level Interventions

A Sub-Committee on SHG-Bank Linkage was formed under SLBC and DLCC in every SRLM. NMMU and the SRLMs together have conducted the capacity building of these committees. The Sub-Committees would hold meetings quarterly to discuss the issues related to SHG-Bank Linkage in state/district. This forum is used by the SRLM and the Bankers to discuss pressing matters with respect to SHG-Bank Linkage and take necessary decisions to augment credit linkage of SHGs. NMMU has also ensured that the meeting of the Central Level Coordination Committee (CLCC) is held regularly to highlight the issues of SHG-Bank Linkage at the National Level. SRLMs were also advised to set up robust systems to facilitate seamless bank linkage to the SHGs.\

The Common Loan Application for SHGs was developed by NRLM and recommended to the IBA. The IBA has issued the Common Loan Application for SHGs to all the Banks for adoption. The IBA has also formed a dedicated Sub-Committee to look at SHG-Bank Linkage in the country.

An Expert Committee under the chairpersonship of Smt. Usha Thorat was constituted to study the role of Development Finance Institutions in catalyzing alternative channels of financing to SHGs. The Committee recommended that an advisory committee be housed in NABARD to monitor and guide Banks on financing SHGs.

A meeting with the General Managers (Priority Sector) of major Public Sector Banks and Chairman of leading RRBs was held to orient them to the SHG-Bank Linkage intervention. The Banks were urged to step-up credit disbursements to SHGs by resolving issues in the credit flow channel.

7.5.2 Capacity Building of Stakeholders

A series of workshops and consultation on various aspects of financial inclusion - SHG Bank Linkage; Bank Mitra/Sakhi & Community Based Recovery Mechanism (CBRM) - of SHG members were conducted during the year for SRLM staff by NMMU.

National and State-Specific Training programmes were held for the staff of MP, Maharashtra, HP, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and West Bengal. Training of Trainers (ToT) on Financial Literacy was also conducted for SRLM staff, with the support of BIRD, Lucknow.

7.5.3 Monitoring System for SHG-Bank Linkage

A Web Portal on SHG Bank Linkage has been developed and is operational: 25 Public Sector Banks; 35 leading RRBs & 6 Private Banks are regularly sharing data from CBS. A provision for manual Entry of SHG loan data for Cooperative Banks has also been made available. The portal, which has a repository of over 26 lakh SHGs generates several monitoring reports (Disbursement, Outstanding); exception reports (irregular accounts, NPA, etc.) and reports related to disbursement of interest subvention. This has enabled better monitoring of SHG bank credit dispensation, repayment flow, NPA management etc.

So far 1840035 WSHGs have been benefitted interest subvention to the tune of Rs 643.89 crores.

7.5.4 Insurances Services for the Poor

NRLM is planning to enter into convergence with 3 major insurance schemes of Government of India and ensure their delivery to SHG members. These schemes viz. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana & Atal Pension Yojana, would cover life, health and asset risks.

7.5.5 Support mechanism to Banks

Placement of 'Bank Sakhis' at bank branches

NRLM places Bank Sakhis in rural bank branches (where SHGs are customers) to support SHG members in operating their bank accounts including in filling of application forms, filling of deposit and withdrawal slips and guiding SHGs during transaction with banks. 'Bank Sakhis' are also supporting bank managers in follow-up on SHG linkage and ensuring repayment. Over 6000 such 'Bank Sakhis' have already been placed with various bank branches across the country.

Community Monitoring

In each Village Organisation and Cluster Level Federation, a Bank Linkage and Monitoring committee is formed to appraise loan applications from SHGs, conduct utilization check of loans taken by members, monitor repayment of loans by SHGs to federations and banks. These Sub-committees have strengthened the discipline of SHGs in repaying their loans regularly, utilizing loans for the said purpose thereby increasing their credit worthiness. In the light of their success, NRLM has created Community Based Repayment Mechanism (CBRM) committees at the branch level also. This committee comprises of representatives of SHGs and is chaired by the branch manager. The committee meets once a month to review the performance of all SHGs and ensure the repayment of bank loans by SHGs.

7.5.6 Other initiatives under FI

A dedicated fund of US\$ 20 million Dollars has been allocated by World Bank for implementing new interventions under Financial Inclusion. States have submitted proposals for projects under these funds, and are in the process of being approved by the Empowered Committee. The proposed interventions include Banking Correspondents for SHGs, strengthening SHG federations as a viable Community Finance Institutions & *Sthreemidhi* model Women Banks in some states.

7.6 Social Inclusion and Social Development

7.6.1 Social Inclusion

In a major shift in strategy, NRLM has decided to universalize social inclusion and social development activities for SHGs. The specific strategies adopted for universal inclusion under NRLM are:

1. Ensuring inclusion of poorest of the poor or most vulnerable in all intensive blocks where VOs are at least one-year-old
2. Main streaming Gender in the programme for empowering women to take leadership positions and gain economic and social empowerment

3. Convergence for accessing rights and entitlements like Pension (old age, disability, widow), IAY, MNREGS, ICDS, Janani Suraksha Yojana, Jan Dhan Scheme, RSBY or any other health insurance scheme for poor families)
4. Support SRLMs to implement pilot projects on disability, anti-human trafficking, people with unhygienic occupation, legally released labour, PVTGs, other tribal inclusion for learning appropriate strategies, develop tested protocols for scale-up
5. Simultaneous mobilization of all vulnerable sections like disabled, elderly, PVTGs, single women headed households, chronically sick and poor, etc. so that all poor and vulnerable are mobilized at a faster pace.

7.6.2 Social Development

Social Action Committees

To address social Issues and to ensure inclusion of most vulnerable and socially deprived groups, VO forms Social Action Committee (SAC). The SAC consists of social action-cum-gender point persons of each member SHG. The point persons are responsible for ensuring coverage of all poor and vulnerable families in the SHG fold and support those vulnerable who could not be mobilized using a part of the Vulnerability Reduction Fund.

Health, Nutrition and WASH

Layering of Health, Nutrition and WASH activities by Self Help Groups of Women has been an on-going programme in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Bihar over the past few years; and has now slowly spread to a few other States as well. Interventions have focused on maternal and child health and nutrition and sanitation.

Active women from Self Help Groups have been trained, who are part of the Social Action Group, to organize sessions with the community at large to promote behavioural change resulting in increased mobilization of women to participate in Village Health and Nutrition Days. These community institutions

actively engage with the Health and Nutrition Departments to ensure services provided are regular and are delivered at the village/hamlet Level. In the area of Sanitation, NRLM is working to generate awareness about the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, and promote the construction and use of household toilets.

On a small but growing scale, business solutions to health is also being promoted by promoting the cultivation of vegetables on a commercial scale, setting up units for feminine hygiene products, etc. The table below summarizes the geographical distribution of Health, Nutrition and WASH layering.

Status of Health, Nutrition and WASH Layering under NRLM

State	No. of Blocks	Status of Progress
Madhya Pradesh	3	• WASH interventions • Health education of pregnant women
Bihar	136	• Toilet construction and making all villages ODF • Gram Varta programme • Community Health & Nutrition Care Centre • 3 meals a day to pregnant women • Health education to pregnant women • Health counselling • Health services • Health & Nutrition Education
Andhra Pradesh	25	• Community Managed - Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres • WASH Interventions
Telangana	12	Toilet construction- making all villages ODF
	5	Community Managed - Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres
Kerala	2	• Prevention of infant and maternal deaths • Nutrition promotion of Tribal women, children and adolescent girls • Ensuring health care services for the mentally ill and rehabilitation • Youth counselling • Collaborating with NRHM on com

7.6.3 Social Inclusion and Social Development Pilots

Anti-Human Trafficking (AHT) pilots have been taken up in six States, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Jharkhand, Odisha, and Kerala. These projects focus on demonstrating a complete model for prevention of trafficking, and rehabilitation strategies. The preventive interventions focus on identifying vulnerable communities and individuals, preventing the identified at-risk families from falling into the trap through awareness generation, bringing potential households into SHGs,

accessing technical training and livelihood generation and accessing entitlements. The rehabilitation interventions focus on technical skilling and economic rehabilitation and reintegration with the community.

Persons engaged in Unhygienic Occupations (PEiHO) has been initiated in 8 blocks from Solapur and Yavatmal districts of Maharashtra focusing on rehabilitation interventions comprising identification of persons engaged in unhygienic occupations, livelihood interventions, advocacy, sensitization and access to entitlements.

Primitive and Vulnerable Tribal Development- Attappady Project: NRLM is implementing a special pilot project called Attappady Comprehensive Tribal and PVTG Development Project. The project mobilises 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 endeavours comprehensive integrated development of these families with reduced vulnerabilities, improved socio-economic and livelihoods status and accessing rights and entitlements.

Persons with Disabilities (PwD): NRLM has undertaken an initiative to bring Persons with Disability into the fold of SHGs. Currently, four states- Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra are implementing disability inclusion. The project focuses on ensuring rehabilitation of PwD through accessing entitlements and create sustainable livelihood opportunities for them.

Elderly: As part of inclusion strategy, NRLM has taken initiative to bring elders (persons >60 Years) into exclusive elderly SHGs. Six SRLMs, viz., Kerala, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal have initiated pilot under which the elderly (men and women) will be mobilized into Self Help Groups, capacitated to take up livelihood enhancement activities besides helping

them access rights and entitlements.

7.7 Livelihood Promotions

7.7.1 Mahila Kisan Shaktikaran 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.

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 is 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 under Ultra Poor Strategy

- i. At least one Non-Pesticide Management (NPM) shop per village will be established
- ii. Custom Hiring centre (CHC) or Community Tool Bank will be established in the villages
- iii. Regular Farmer Field School (FFS) will be institutionalized at the village level
- iv. Compact, contiguous block/patch of land will be developed under the protocols of Ultra-poor strategy
- v. Pashu Sakhis will be trained and deployed in the village to extend door-step extension services towards Livestock Production and Management practices
- vi. Seed bank will be established at the village level
- vii. Wall writings and boards will be put up at different locations on the different package of practices promoted under Ultra-poor strategy
- viii. Maintenance of records will be done at the Village level through “Krishak Diaries” and “Farmers profile” at the village level
- ix. VO sub-committees will be formed in each Village organization and they will be responsible for community based monitoring of project implementation
- x. 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.
- xi. 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
- xii. The CRP rollout strategy and the saturation plan for village and the block has been prepared

7.7.2 Community Managed Sustainable Agriculture (CMSA) Strategy

CMSA Strategy is a farm livelihood enhancement and vulnerability reduction intervention in Resource blocks to reach out to the poorest of poor

households spearheaded by CRPs. This strategy aims at increased income, increased food and nutrition security and reduced cost of cultivation for the farmers resulting in Livelihood security of the farmers and poverty elimination and is scalable through Community Resource Persons (CRPs).

State	No.of Districts	No.of Blocks	No.of Clusters	No.of Villages	Total SHGs	CMSA SHGs	Total SHG Members (Having Land)	Total CMSA Farmers
Rajasthan	2	2	8	40	357	336	3689	2075
Maharashtra	3	4	6	35	410	370	2928	2586
Jharkhand	3	6	17	94	1096	912	10938	3763
Madhya Pradesh	4	4	11	87	738	414	4730	3225
Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	1	5	166	118	1816	1118
West Bengal	2	2	2	20	226	195	1897	614
Haryana	3	3	3	30	40	26	343	68
Chhattisgarh	5	5	10	54	749	725	7771	5373
Total	23	27	58	365	3782	3096	34112	18822

Ultra-poor strategy under CMSA

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 Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (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, Andhra Pradesh, 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 is investing in the training and capacity building of the PashuSakhi in a continuous manner who will form the backbone of last mile extension services. Integration of PashuSakhi 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.

7.7.3 Rural Self Employment Institutes (RSETIs)

As on 31st December 2015, 582 RSETIs were established across the country and all the 582 RSETIs are functional. State-wise position of RSETIs functioning across the country is furnished in Annexure-VI. In order to ensure the same quality of training as provided in the RUDSET Institute, the original promoters of RSETI concept, an MOU was signed with the National Academy of RUDSETIs on 29th July, 2011 and subsequently a fresh MoU was entered in to with effect from 01.08.2014 for a period of one year to begin with and extendable by another

two years, subject to satisfactory performance and agreement of both parties. This MoU has since been extended for a further period of two years w.e.f. 01.08.2015. In Compliance with the terms of the MOU, following activities have been undertaken:

- i. 59 Training programs conducted for Directors and faculty Members of RSETIs and State Level Co-coordinators including 16 State level workshops in States such as Maharashtra, West Bengal, Bihar, two in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Haryana and Chhattisgarh.
- ii. 81 Bank conclaves of Directors of RSETIs held including common conclave for those Banks sponsoring less than 10 RSETIs and conclave of Associate Banks of State Bank Group. These Conclaves have been held as an annual event and as at the end of December 2015, majority of the Banks have conducted 5th round of Conclave for their RSETI Directors.
- iii. 23 State Directors for RSETIs appointed, trained and placed in State capitals.
- iv. Completed grading of 547 RSETIs for the financial year 2013-14. Based on the final grading, RSETIs, Sponsoring Bank and concerned State administrations were recognized by awarding trophies on the occasion of RSETI Diwas.
- v. 'All India Directory of RSETIs' and 'Yashopath', a compendium of Success Stories of Entrepreneurs trained by RSETIs have been completed and launched in the National Meet.
- vi. The web enabled MIS of RSETI has been developed wherein the training details of 581 RSETIs across India have been captured.

Based on the grading of RSETIs done as on 31.03.2014 approximately 8.59% of the total of the RSETIs were found to be performing at sub-optimal levels. The Banks have been advised to chalk out a time bound program of bringing all the RSETIs to the level of B in the next 12 months. In the further 12 months, minimum 75% of RSETIs should have achieved the level of excellence i.e. A or above. State-wise/RSETI wise targets have been set for all Institutes graded B and above. In respect of other RSETIs, it has been decided to concentrate on

building the systems first before allocating targets to them.

Overall training target for RSETIs for the financial year 2015-16 for Self-Employment is 3.75 lakh persons. Against this, the achievement up to December 2015 stood at 2,82,955 persons of which, 1,44,582 persons have settled.

State-wise Training & Settlement details of RSETIs during FY 2015-16 as on 31.12.2015 given at **Annexure-XVI**

7.7.4 Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme for youths [SVEP]

Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) is a budget announced scheme and was approved by the Hon. Minister RD on May 6th, 2015 as a sub-scheme under the National Rural Livelihoods Mission. The guidelines were issued on 15th June 2015. The objective of SVEP is to help the rural poor come out of poverty by helping them set up enterprises and provide support till the enterprises stabilize. It focuses on providing sustainable livelihoods and self-employment opportunities with financial assistance and training in business management of soft skills while creating local community cadre for promotion of enterprises. The programme is expected to promote 1.8 lakh enterprises in 125 blocks in 24 states in four years and create employment for 3.78 lakh rural poor in four years from 2015-2019.

Salient features of the programme include:

- i. Enterprises may be individual or collective and should cover manufacturing, services and trading. These enterprises should cover traditional skills as well as new skills. They should also cover existing consumption and production of rural areas and should also cover new consumption and production of the rural areas, including the new consumption driven by government's priorities like RURBAN mission, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, etc. Development of appropriate technology and innovations especially for promoting enterprises in the field of sanitation, drinking water, renewable energy etc. Also, enterprises in the field of IT/infotainment and other similar newly emerging enterprise

opportunities will also be encouraged under the program.

- ii. The SVEP will work with the input and output supply chains for farm produce, artisanal products and other goods& services to help increase rural incomes.
- iii. Develop local resources by training a pool of village level community cadre (CRP EP) and build the capacity of the NRLM and SHG federations to monitor and direct the work of the CRP-EPs.
- iv. It will help the rural entrepreneurs to access finance for starting their enterprises from the NRLM SHG and federations, the banking systems including the proposed MUDRA bank. In addition to this, there will also be targeted attempts for enhancing credit limits for successful entrepreneurs from banks. The programme also has scope of converging with other government schemes in rural development ministry as well as scheme from other ministries.
- v. The programme intends to also provide a specific segment for entrepreneurial support to rural youth in non-intensive blocks in convergence with the programs of other departments. The knowledge products and ICT support of the programme should be made available to rural youth outside the SHG fold.
- vi. The program will track and report progress of the number of households under this program of NRLM, through the process of upgrading of skills and creating opportunities of employment.

The programme will have a detailed review by a third party at the end of the current plan period before continuing the schemes into the 13th Five Year Plan. Currently, the programme has been approved for 40 blocks in 14 states. The conduct of baseline and market potential studies in partnership with expert agencies is going on. Other interested and ready SRLMs will be able to submit their proposals in Annual Action Plan of 2016-17.

7.8 Systems and Processes

7.8.1 Monitoring, Evaluation and MIS

Management Information System

NRLM provides for a comprehensive transaction based Management Information System (MIS) which is intended to track information from all community institutions and Mission units and provide necessary decision support at all levels. The transaction based system is under the advanced stage of development.

At present, NRLM MIS comprises online Monthly Progress Report, in which all intensive blocks enter the data on select indicators. Based on MPRs, 22 reports are being generated for decision support. The reports placed on the MIS portal find use at the central level in appraising the progress of SRLMs and at the state level, they are being used to review the district and block level performance.

In addition to MPRs, the MIS has SHG profile module to facilitate compilation of the profiles of all SHGs in the country. At present, about 27 lakh SHG profiles are available in NRLM MIS. Separate modules have also been developed for profiling VOs and CLFs.

Besides, NRLM-MIS has a module for tracking information on human resources engaged at all levels of the Mission. Based on the module, a directory of Mission staff at all levels has been created. Further, SHG transaction module has been developed to capture the SHG and member level transactions on a weekly/ monthly basis (as per the norm adopted for SHG meetings in the SRLM). In addition, a fund disbursement module has been rolled out to track sanction, release and disbursement of funds to community institutions. Further, a new module for capturing progress of Intensive Participatory Planning Exercise (IPPE) has been developed and placed on the NRLM website.

Thus, NRLM-MIS comprising the following modules at present are being used by the SRLMs:

- Module-1: SHG Profile Database;
- Module-2: Monthly Progress Report Module;
- Module-3: HR Module;
- Module-4: SHG Transaction Report Card Module;

- Module-5: Fund Disbursement Module; and
- Module-6: VO/CLF Profile Module.

The NRLM-MIS has several other reports for decision support, which include:

- SHG Profile based reports 'G'-series (17);
- MPR based reports 'R-series' (22);
- SHG report card based 'S'-series (4);
- Exception Reports (6);
- Fund disbursement Reports (14);
- IPPE data (2);
- Federation Report (1); and
- HR reports (4).

Status of Transaction Based MIS

It is expected that transaction based MIS would be rolled out by March 2016. All states are required to adopt and use NRLM MIS. The State Missions of Bihar, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Kerala may continue to use their own MIS which capture transactional data. However, these states are required to develop appropriate web services to integrate with the national MIS.

Monitoring & Evaluation

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 upto 31st December, 2015.

Baseline Studies

A high quality baseline study and follow-up studies are essential for assessing the outcomes of the Mission. The states have progressed significantly in the conduct of baseline livelihood studies during FY 2015-16. Jharkhand, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Haryana have completed the baseline survey and submitted the draft reports. In respect of Assam, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu, the survey

is in advanced stage of progress. In other major states, the procurement is under progress. For the North Western (except Haryana) and North Eastern states, the MORD has initiated procurement of consultant services for undertaking baseline survey.

Process Monitoring

All major states are required to institute third party process monitoring of NRLM. Process Monitoring enables the State Missions to assess the quality of implementation processes, progress achieved challenges and constraints faced on a continuous basis. The states of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Chhattisgarh have been undertaking process monitoring, while all other NRLP states have initiated procurement of third party consulting agencies for undertaking process monitoring. For the North-Eastern and North-Western states, the MORD has initiated procurement process to contract the services of a third party process monitoring agency.

Community Based Monitoring System

NRLM is essentially a community demand driven program with SHG members taking the lead in identifying the poor, forming community institutions and then taking up sustainable livelihoods to come out of the poverty trap. It is only appropriate that the communities involved in monitoring the Mission. In pursuance of this objective, the NRLM has initiated community based monitoring system involving inter-institutional monitoring as well as peer CRP monitoring of Mission activities. The community monitoring system being piloted in Jharkhand is expected to be adopted by other states.

Workshop on Best Practices

The MORD is planning to organize a National Workshop on Best Practices in NRLM in Feb./Mar. 2016. The workshop is designed to facilitate sharing of innovations, best practices and experiments adopted by different states in the implementation of NRLM. Each state is required to present 2 to 5 Best Practices. The MORD is planning to compile and publish the Best Practices.

7.8.2 Knowledge management and communication

The redesigned Aajeevika-NRLM website

(aajeevika.gov.in) went live in June 2015. The website has been revamped to create a more user-friendly interface. A National Repository for NRLM has been created on the website. The repository is a one-stop-shop for all resources in NRLM. It is regularly updated with training material, videos and other documents developed by SRLMs and NMMU.

With the support of IEC Division of MoRD, NRLM has commissioned 7 films to showcase success stories of SHG women. These films are being shot across various states: Nagaland, Jammu and Kashmir, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala.

The second of edition Perna: Book of Testimonies will be published by March 2016. The compendium is a collection of case studies of SHG women from across the country.

7.8.3 Procurement

NRLM has made tremendous progress on the procurement front. As of Dec'15, 89 out of the 104 services identified for procurement were completed and the contracts awarded. With this key achievement, in most of the states, key services such as Statutory Auditors, FMTSA, Internal Auditors, Baseline Survey Agency, HR Agency etc., are on board. Procurement planning and monitoring has been streamlined both at state levels.

In order to improve the quality of procurement and effective contract management, NMMU has organized a 2-day training to the State Mission staff on contract management, technical evaluation and procurement plan management and contract execution during 20-21 Nov 2015.

As NRLM has gained experience in the procurement of goods and services, a need was felt to revise the thresholds for prior review. Accordingly, NMMU is presently working on the revision of Procurement Manual and Revised Procurement Manual will be adopted by the end of the financial year.

Further, the state missions are being encouraged to move to e-procurement platforms, similar to the ones Karnataka and Maharashtra Missions are currently using.

7.9 Support to Northeast SRLMs

During the year 2015-16 Revised Allocation (RE) under National Rural livelihood Mission (NRLM) is Rs.2505 Crore (including DRDA Administration and PMRDF Schemes), out of which Rs. 210.50 Crore earmarked for North Eastern states.

State wise Central allocation and release of the grant-in-aid component of NRLM and Interest Subvention (Category-II) as on 31.12.2015 to the North Eastern states are presented in the table below.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of State	Central Allocation (NRLM) FY 2015-16	Central Release- updated for 2015-16	Central Allocation under Interest Subvention for FY 2015-16
1	Arunachal Pradesh	143.99		17.83
2	Assam	3741.49		847.40
3	Manipur	250.83		34.88
4	Meghalaya	281.02		37.98
5	Mizoram	65.03	65.03	9.72
6	Nagaland	192.76	96.38	28.9
7	Sikkim	72.00	36.00	10.43
8	Tripura	452.88		82.86

Financial Performance of NRLM 2015-16(updated for 2015-16)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Central Release	Total fund available	Total Expenditure	% of utilization of available fund (Central+State)
1	Ar. Pradesh		334.71	0.00	0.00
2	Assam		11591.85	2240.12	19.32
3	Manipur		125.42	0.00	0.00
4	Meghalaya		478.39	103.96	21.73
5	Mizoram	65.03	70.36	110.96	157.70
6	Nagaland	96.38	216.48	88.45	40.86
7	Sikkim	36.00	144.00	0.00	0.00
8	Tripura		558.99	221.68	39.66
	Total	197.41	13520.20	2765.17	20.45

NB: Total available funds also include Central Release+Stateshare+Misc. Receipts under NRLM +Unspent balance of SGSY
Data Table on financial performance above suggests that overall only 20.45%of total available funds was utilized.

Physical Performance of NRLM: 2015-16 (updated as on 31st December 2015)

Sl No.	Name of State	Total number of SHGs under NRLM fold in Intensive blocks	Number of SHGs provided RF	Amount of RF provided to SHGs (Rs. In Lakhs)	Total Number of SHGs provided CIF/VRF	Amount of CIF/VRF provided to SHGs (in Rs.Lakhs)
1	Ar. Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
2	Assam	9076	9161	1356.55	5774	2705.29
3	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
4	Meghalaya	283	61	8.88	0	0
5	Mizoram	17	33	4.5	0	0
6	Nagaland	36	194	29.1	0	0
7	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
8	Tripura	756	189	22.8	0	0
	Total	10168	9638	1421.83	5774	2705.29

7.9.1 Key activities during 2015-16

Dedicated Support Structure

All NE states have already transited to N.R.L.M. NRLM Mission teams have been recruited and positioned at state, district and block levels in all states except Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. Sikkim recently designated the SRDA as the SRLM and accordingly staff from SRDA have been inducted into SRLM through a screening process. In Arunachal Pradesh, state, district and block level positions are approved by the state government of Arunachal Pradesh. The recruitment process has been initiated in December 2015 and is expected to be completed by February 2016.

Human Resource Development (Staff Capacity Building)

State, district and block teams of Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura have been inducted through a 15-day intensive immersion programme at NRO followed by state level capacity building programmes

NRLM through NIRD has empaneled a pool of 20 National Resource Persons with relevant experience and expertise in poverty reduction and livelihoods. These NRPs are available to SRLMs to facilitate staff capacity building at various levels by providing their services to NE SRLMs for about 50-100 days in a year.

NIRD has instituted a NE Resource Cell since June 2015 for any capacity building needs generated by SRLM.

Resource Block strategy roll out in the North East States

Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Tripura have forged partnerships with NRO SERP, Andhra Pradesh for providing technical assistance in implementation of Resource Block strategy under NRLM. Assam has signed partnerships with SERP, Andhra Pradesh for 4 Resource Blocks and Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (BRLPS) for another 4 Resource Blocks. Sikkim has signed an MoU with NRO Kudumbashree, Kerala. Manipur is expected to sign a partnership with NRO SERP, Andhra Pradesh, in January 2016. Following is the status of the Resource Block strategy implementation:

- **Assam:** Assam is implementing the RBS strategy across 8 blocks in 8 NRLP districts. CRP rounds have commenced in the blocks supported by Jeevika, Bihar. Remaining 17 NRLP and 38 NRLM blocks, implementation is being taken up by staff.
- **Nagaland:** 12 teams of Community Resource Persons (CRPs) have been implementing the RB strategy since May 2014 across 9 blocks in 9 districts. So far, three CRP rounds of 45 days each have been completed. However, in 2015, the MoU was not renewed due to lack of funds in the SRLM. Currently the staff along with the local community resource persons identified and trained are carrying forward the work initiated by external CRPs.
- **Mizoram:** 4 CRP teams have been implementing the RB strategy since June 2014 across 4 blocks in 2 districts. So far, two CRP rounds of 45 days have been completed. In 2015, the MoU was not renewed due to lack of funds in the SRLM. Currently the staff along with the local community resource persons identified and trained are carrying forward the work initiated by external CRPs.
- **Meghalaya:** 4 CRP teams have continued implementation of the RB strategy in 2015-16 across 4 blocks in 3 districts, and 2 more CRP rounds are expected to be completed by end of FY 2015-16.
- **Tripura:** 7 CRP teams have started implementation of the RB strategy from July 2015 onwards across 6 blocks in 3 districts and are expected to complete 3 rounds in the by the end of the year 2015-16.
- **Sikkim:** Sikkim has initiated the Resource Block strategy preparatory works in 3 blocks and CRP rounds through NRO Kudumbashree are expected to start in January 2016.
- Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh shall roll out the Resource Block strategy from FY 2016-17 onwards.

Special Initiatives in 2015-16

Special Package for NRLM in NE states: A Special Package for NRLM in North East states in order to for NRLM implementation in the North Eastern states (excluding Assam which is already covered under NRLP) has been approved. The objective is to cover all vulnerable rural households estimated at two-third of total rural households in these states by 2023-24. In order to achieve this objective, NRLM statewide allocation of funds to all North Eastern states (except Assam) would be made on a need basis without linking it to poverty ratios. The NE states covered under the Special Package are required to prepare an Action Plan for implementation of the Special Package.

2nd Annual Regional Write shop for North Eastern Region (NER): In February 2016, 2nd Annual North Eastern Regional Write shop has been scheduled for the North Eastern states at NIRD, Guwahati in Assam. The write shop is aimed to create an enabled development of Special Package Action Plan, review and revise NRLM processes, protocols and systems to address the specific context of the North Eastern Region (NER). 90 participants including SMMU teams, NE NRLM Fellows and External Resource Persons are expected to participate in the write shop over the five days.

7.10 Special Project in Jammu and Kashmir

UMEED, the Jammu & Kashmir State Rural

Livelihoods Mission (JKSRLM), was launched as a special project in the state of Jammu and Kashmir to reduce poverty by building strong grassroots institutions of the poor, engage them into gainful livelihoods interventions and ensure appreciable improvement in their income on a sustainable basis. UMEED aims to cover 2/3rd 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.

So far, 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 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.

Chapter 4

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

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

DDU-GKY is a critical component of the National Skill Development Policy with a unique focus on the rural poor youth. It has evolved out of a

need to diversify incomes of the rural poor and to cater to the occupational aspirations of rural youth. The skilling courses are undertaken by Project Implementing Agency (PIA) in a PPP mode. It is mandatory for every PIA to give placement to 75% of the trained candidates. DDU-GKY projects are funded by Central and State Government in the ratio of 60:40 in all States, excepting North-East states and Himalayan states where the funding ratio is 90:10.

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

DDU-GKY is critical to the national skill agenda and to the 430 million (Census 2011) young



IIS Bhubaneswar

people in the country in the age group of 15-34 years, close to 70% of whom live in rural areas. DDU-GKY has great potential to transforming the nation's demographic surplus to the much needed 'demographic dividend' through building the productive capabilities of the rural youth.

Since April 1999, the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) has been implementing skills and placement initiatives, starting with the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) as a placement linked wage and self-employment program. It was then redesigned and launched as 'Aajeevika Skills' in September 2013, with revised focus on placement driven wage employment for the rural youth in the age of 18-35 entailing an assured minimum placement of 75% and a minimum wage remuneration of Rs. 6000 per month. The focus was now more on retention and career progression than garnering new candidates for training, it promoted higher numbers of retained employees hence pushing forth the dreams of countless rural youth.

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

Mission

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

Guiding Principles

- Poor have a strong desire to come out of poverty, and they have innate capabilities.

- Social mobilization and building strong institutions of the poor is critical for unleashing the innate capabilities of the poor.
- An external dedicated and sensitive support structure is required to induce the social mobilization, institution building and empowerment process.

Values

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

Key Features of DDU-GKY

- Market-led, placement-linked training programme for rural youth undertaken in a PPP mode.
- Mandatory assured placement to 75% of the trained candidates.
- Focus on rural youth from poor families in the age group of 15 to 35 years belonging to:
 - MGNREGA worker household if any person from the household has completed 15 days of work,
 - RSBY household,
 - Antyodaya Anna Yojana card household,
 - BPL PDS card households,

- NRLM-SHG household
- Households covered under auto inclusion parameters of SECC 2011.
- Social inclusion of candidates through mandatory coverage of socially disadvantaged groups, i.e for SC/ST- 50%, Minorities- 15%, and Women 33%)
- Regional inclusion of candidates is enabled through:
 - A special sub-scheme for the youth of Jammu & Kashmir called Himayat
 - A special initiative for the rural youth of poor families in 27 most-affected Left-wing Extremist (LWE) districts across nine States called Roshni.
- Minimum Salary of Rs.6000 per month (after a three month training course).
- Post-placement support to candidates.
- Career progression support to training partners.
- In allocation of skills projects, primacy given to Training Partners who can train and support overseas placement and captive placements.
- Promotes PM's "Make in India" Campaign through Industry Internships supported through joint partnerships between industry and DDU-GKY.

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.

Himayat was launched in Srinagar on 21st August 2011 for giving training and placement to one lakh youth in Jammu & Kashmir over a period of 5 years. Taking into account the successful implementation of wage-employment linked skilling courses in J&K, the Government has increased the

outlay for Himayat, with a demand based allocation and target, and to continue with 100% Central funding for the program.

DDU-GKY and National Scope

DDU-GKY is applicable to the entire country. The scheme is currently being implemented in 21 states across 568 districts partnering with over 300 PIAs and covering about 450 trades across 82 sectors. 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 :
 - Geo-tagged, time-stamped, biometric attendance based on unique ID for trainers and trainees.
 - Online check of inventory available for training in every Training Centre.
 - CCTV and audio recording of all classroom and lab sessions.
 - Mapping of Project Implementing Agencies on the Public Financial Management System for tracking payments.
 - Reporting of performance on real-time basis.
 - Concurrent monitoring process for reliability and validity of the monitoring process.
 - 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, twelve states have achieved status of Action Plan States (APS) as they have the capacity to implement the DDU-GKY targets for the state independently, based on the approval of their Action Plans by MoRD. Other States are called Year Programme (YP) States where MoRD supports implementation of DDU-GKY projects to achieve the states' skilling targets, until their transition to APS.

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

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

- (i) All Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) are required to register themselves online at DDU-GKY website (<http://ddugky.gov.in>).
- (ii) All registered PIAs may then apply for a skilling project through an online application form (with in-built validations) available in the ddugky website. All DDU-GKY Project applications, including Roshni projects, are required to be filed online (at <http://ddugky.gov.in>). The application form allows for a process to shortlist applications based on inter-se priority based on category of applicant and proposed project design (upto to a maximum score of 1400) and technical criteria (upto a maximum score of 99 marks).
- (iii) The proposal follows the four stage appraisal process as mentioned below.

Stage No	Stages in Appraisal process	To be undertaken by
I	Initial Screening of project applications	(i) Project Management Unit in MoRD (in case of projects in Year Programme States) (ii) SRLMs/State Skill Mission or their designated Technical Support Agency (in case of projects in Annual Action Plan States)
II	Qualitative Appraisal	(i) CTSA's (in case of projects in Year Programme States) (ii) SRLMs/State Skill Mission or their designated Technical Support Agency (in case of projects in Annual Action Plan States)
III	State Government evaluation and recommendation for a project application (in case of YP State proposals), and CTSA feedback (in case of proposals in Annual Action Plan States)	(i) SRLM/State Skills Mission of State concerned (in case of projects in Year Programme States). (ii) CTSA's designated (in case of projects in Annual Action Plan States)
IV	Consideration and disposal of application by Competent Authority	(i) Empowered Committee for NRLM (in case of projects in Year programme States) (ii) Project Approval Committee in State Government concerned (in case of projects in Annual Action Plan States)

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

In case of AP States, the State Governments prepare and submit Action Plans 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, are required to sanction and manage the program implementation, including fund releases to PIAs on the basis of performance of the PIAs evaluated through a standard operating procedure.

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

Programmatic Funding

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

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

PIAs and DDU-GKY Project Implementation

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

- (i) entities registered under the Companies Act of India 2013 (including Section 25 companies), the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, Societies Registration Act, 1860, the Cooperative Societies Act, 1912, State Cooperative Societies Acts, State Trust Acts, State Societies Acts, Multi-State Cooperatives Act 2002, Limited Liability Partnership Act 2008 and Government agencies.

- (ii) Existence as an operational legal entity, in India, for more than three years at the time of application under DDU-GKY (this condition is not applicable to NSDC partners).
- (iii) Positive net worth in at least two of the last three years (this condition is not applicable to NSDC Partners)
- (iv) Average three years turnover that is at least 25% of the size of the project cost
- (v) Consortium of two PIAs can apply subject to conditions

- 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

PIA Assessment Criteria

Priority:

- Overseas Placement of Poor Rural Youth
- Projects for Captive Employment
- Projects by 'Champion Employers'
- Educational Institution of High Repute

Mandatory:

- Alignment of organisational values with DDU-GKY
- Prior relevant skilling and placement experience

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. The Ministry has initiated process for revision of cost norms in terms of Notification on Common Norms for Skill Development schemes issued by Government. 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.



Gathering of the DDU-GKY students

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	Counseling 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

#Cost norms subject to revision in terms of notification on Common Norms for Skill Development schemes

*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 installments as follows:

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

Training, Quality Assurance & Certification of the Beneficiary

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

also provide for on-the-job training (OJT) as part of the training module.

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

Initiatives taken to achieve quality in Training courses include:

- (a) Skilling curriculum aligned to 31 sector skill councils and MES of DGET, focused to impart skills that are aligned to industry needs.
- (b) Pioneering in delivering dedicated courses for imparting soft skills, English and foundation in IT.
- (c) Emphasis on standards-led infrastructure in terms of Training Centre, Computer Labs, e-learning and Residential facilities.
- (d) Provision of a tablet for every learner.
- (e) Sets aspirational norms for skills in the society and amongst stakeholders.
- (f) Funded over 677 projects covering more than 13 lakh candidates in 450 trades and 568 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

DDU-GKY and Employer Engagement

DDU-GKY is a strategic partner in many industries, in designing and planning their HR strategy for sustainable HRM practices through access to skilled labour as well as funding support by DDU-GKY that adds value to recruitment and training for workforce for corporates.

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

Any interested employer organization/ industry may partner with DDU-GKY as a "Captive

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

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

Industry Internships

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

1. Grant-in-aid to support the cost of boarding & lodging of interns at the rate of Rs. 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.

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.

Key Performance Highlights

So far, from the year 2004-05 till 30th November 2015:

- (i) a total of 13.04 lakh candidates have been trained and a total of 9.30 lakh candidates have been given placement.
- (ii) in North Eastern States a total of 42,934 candidates have been trained and a total of 32,968 candidates have been placed.
- (iii) in Jammu & Kashmir (under Himayat Program which commenced in 2011), a total of 57,490 candidates have been trained and 43,190 candidates are placed.
- (iv) in LWE areas (under Roshni initiative which started in 2013), a total of 4577 candidates are trained and 1048 candidates are placed.

Category-wise details of candidates is given below:

Break up of categories:-

Category	Trained	Placed
Women	433020	310736
SC	397426	275646
ST	189296	133641
Minorities	107694	72241

Key Achievements of DDU-GKY in 2015-16 (till 30th November 2015)

- Against an annual target of training of 1.78 lakh candidates during the Financial Year 2015-16, a total of 1.74 lakh candidates have been trained and a total of 60141 candidates have been placed in regular jobs.
- A total of Rs.459.15 crore has been released for implementation of projects under DDU-GKY.
- A total of 50 skill development projects covering 1.55 lakh candidates have been

approved for implementation in YP states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura and West Bengal since 1st January 2015 till 30th November 2015.

- Action Plan for 7 States, i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamilnadu and Telangana covering a target of skilling 2.91 lakhs candidates have been approved in the period from 1st January 2015 till 30th November 2015.
- The Ministry has notified Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) Part II and revised SOP Part I for implementing skill development projects under DDU-GKY.
- Ministry has launched E-SOP, an online training and certification software for stakeholders implementing DDU-GKY. So far 62 persons have been certified as Professionals and Masters under E-SOP.
- A total of 867 training centres approved under new SOP across states of Assam, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, MP, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal
- Qualification Pack and National Occupational Standards (QP-NOS) for Barefoot Engineers developed with ILO in consultation with stakeholders.
- CTSA led initiative for Skill Development Management System- MRIGS- is being field tested by NABCONS. Ministry has also initiated procurement process for a proposed IT based ERP platform for managing skill development projects.
- From an institutional perspective to improve transparency and efficiency in fund management, the Ministry has initiated the development of Public Financial Management System (PFMS) to enable tracking of funds till its last mile-beneficiaries.

Chapter 5

Rural Connectivity

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

1. History and Evolution of Scheme:

Rural Connectivity is a critical component in the socio-economic development of the rural population as it provides amenities like education, health, marketing etc. Historically, there has been skewed development of the rural road network in country. Some States 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 was desirable.

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



PMGSY Road Nidoya to Marjunia, Vill. Bhesimara, Block Kathalia, Distt. Sepahijala, Tripura

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 need 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.

Not with standing 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 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 a 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 greater. It was realized that Rural Roads require proper design, and the same engineering attention as for any other higher order roads. As designed speed and level of service expected are low on rural 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 needs 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 assets was accorded prime attention as a policy. Keeping all these factors under consideration, the PMGSY scheme was formulated by Ministry of Rural Development and launched on 25th December, 2000.

2. Mission and Key Features of PMGSY

2.1 Mission of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana:

Government of India, as a part of its broad 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 single 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



PMGSY Road Distt. Salem, Tamilnadu

upgradation of the existing Through Routes and Major Rural Links to prescribed standards, though it is not central to the programme.

2.2 Key Features of PMGSY

- (a) **Decentralized Planning:** The Programme draws upon the model of decentralized network planning for rural roads. The District Rural Roads Plans (DRRPs) have been developed for all the districts of the country and Core Network has been drawn out of the DRRP to provide for at least a single connectivity to each target habitation under PMGSY. For prioritization of the annual project proposals, the Comprehensive New Connectivity Priority List (CNCPL) and Comprehensive Upgradation Priority List (CUPL) are used. The CNCPL and CUPL have been developed from the Core Network data. This planning exercise has been carried out with full involvement of the three tier Panchayati Raj Institutions, as well as Members of Legislative Assemblies and Parliament.
- (b) **Standards and Specifications:** 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:
 - (i) Guidelines for the Design and Construction of Cement Concrete Pavement for Rural Roads (IRC:SP:62-2014),
 - (ii) Guidelines for the Use of Interlocking Concrete Block Pavement (IRC:SP:63-2004),
 - (iii) Guidelines for Construction of Roller Compacted Concrete Pavements (IRC:SP:68-2005),
 - (iv) Guidelines for the Design of Flexible Pavements for Low Volume Rural Roads (IRC:SP: 72-2015), and
 - (v) 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 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 Geometries in hill states as well as plain and rolling terrains have been finalized, accepted with certain modifications and communicated to all the States. .

- (c) **Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) and Scrutiny:** As an important step to achieve quality output for each road under the Programme, proper survey and adequate investigations are stipulated. A Detailed Project Report (DPR) is a pre-requisite for project clearance. Independent scrutiny of the project proposals to ensure the adequacy of designing and project preparation is carried out by over 60 prominent institutions of Engineering and Technology in the country, identified as State Technical Agencies (STAs).
- (d) **Institutional Arrangements:** Ministry of Rural Development 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, Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) are constituted for each district by the States.
- (e) **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 also been accomplished by IRC.
- (f) **Quality Assurance:** Quality is the essence of this programme, as such, a three tier Quality Management Mechanism has been institutionalised under PMGSY.
- (g) **Maintenance:** With a view to ensure 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.
- (h) **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.
- i) **Operations Manual and Programme Monitoring:** All the operations under the programme have been systematically laid down in the "Operations Manual" which was published in the year 2005. 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 details. The aspects of quality receive the topmost priority for monitoring and separate session are organised to discuss these issues. The meetings of Empowered Committee chaired by the Secretary (RD) are

also utilized as a forum for detailed review of the programme implementation in various States. The Minister (RD) reviews the programme at regular intervals encompassing planning, progress of implementation, quality, maintenance, funds availability etc.

3. Targets and Achievements:

3.1 The targets of the Programme and present progress as on 31st Jan, 2016 are given below in **Table**.

Overall Physical Targets and Achievements of PMGSY (up to Dec, 2015)			
New connectivity to eligible Unconnected habitations			
Total eligible habitations as in year 2000	Nos. of Habitations for which Projects sanctioned	Nos. of eligible habitations connected	Balance yet to be connected out of total eligible
1,78,184	1,45,036 (81%)	1,14,540 (64% of eligible)	63,644 (36% of eligible)
	Length sanctioned - 3,57,751 kms	Length completed - 2,93,978 kms (82%)	
Upgradation of Rural Roads under PMGSY-I (length in km)			
Total Target length	Length sanctioned	Length completed	Balance yet to be completed
2,24,906	1,80,025 (80%)	1,63,959 (73%)	60,947 (27%)
Upgradation of Rural Roads under PMGSY -II (length in km)			
Total Target length (12 th FYP, 2012 -17)	Length sanctioned	Length completed	Balance yet to be completed out of target
50,000	11,218	4,088	45,912 (92%)
Total length completed - 4,62,025 kms, Total length sanctioned - 5,48,994 kms			
Financial Progress (Rs. In Crore)			
Value of project proposals cleared (net)	Funds released (only Programme Fund)	Expenditure	
1,80,603 (Central Share) 4,163 (State Share)	1,33,128	1,46,861 *	

*Including utilization of interest accrued and State shares

Cumulative State-wise physical and financial progress under the Programme including World Bank

and ADB assisted projects has been given in **Annexure XVII** (upto Jan, 2016). 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, 2016).

3.2 During the year 2015-16, Project Proposals for over Rs. 1,448 crore sent by States have been cleared by the Ministry. The State-wise details of proposals

cleared during year 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 (upto January, 2016) are given at **Annexure-XXI**.

4. Availability of funds since inception :

Under PMGSY, the position of release of funds under the Programme to the States is as given below in **Table**.

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	6,475	95	1,182	2,208	9,960
16	2015-16	11,158**	341**	1,550**	2,126**	15,175**
	Total	1,15,505	1,563	11,068	8,367	1,36,503

*From NABARD as loan ** Central allocation

5. Funds Requirement:

Total cost of sanctioned projects, including the projects for upgradation of roads under PMGSY I&II,

is Rs. 1,80,603 crore (Central share). Net funds required during 12th FYP (at 2010-11 prices) for completing the works sanctioned and yet to be sanctioned has been projected to NITI Aayog.

Accordingly, an allocation of Rs. 1,05,000 crore has been made for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) period.

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

- (i) Cess on High Speed Diesel (HSD) (@ Rs. 0.75 / litre)
- (ii) Budgetary Support
- (iii) ADB Loan
- (iv) World Bank Loan
- (v) NABARD Loan

6. 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, 2015 a total of 52,698 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.

7. 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**.

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	21,775	10,799	36,337
2015-16	10,177	33,649	5,903	25,709

State wise details of outcome targets and achievements during the year 2015-16 upto Jan, 2016 have been given in **Annexure- XXIII**.

8. Revised funding pattern between Centre and the States under PMGSY

8.1 PMGSY was launched as a Centrally

Sponsored Scheme with the objective to provide single all-weather road connectivity to all eligible unconnected rural habitations. At the end of financial year 2013-14, the outstanding value of sanctioned

works under PMGSY was Rs. 65,094 crore against annual average budget provision of about Rs. 8,520 crore in recent years. In order to meet outstanding liabilities due to the additional approvals given in the preceding years, no new proposal could be considered and sanctioned during 2014-15. Even with release of Rs. 9,960 crore as Central allocation to the States during 2014-15, the outstanding liabilities though reduced but remained at high level of Rs. 50,468 crore. This amount of carry over liabilities was a constraint on sanction of new works even during the first two quarters of 2015-16.

8.2 The Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on Rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, in the NITI Aayog had submitted its Report to the Government, wherein it had recommended that fund sharing pattern of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) will be in the ratio of 60:40 between the Centre and States for all States except for 8 North Eastern and 3 Himalayan States for which it will be 90:10. The Sub-Group had also recommended that this modified sharing pattern should be effective from Financial Year 2015-16 onwards. This recommendation has been accepted by the Government and accordingly, the States have been asked to approach their State Finance Departments to allocate the matching share for the Scheme starting from current year 2015-16.

8.3 In order to accelerate the implementation and time bound completion of the Scheme in the States, the Central Government has provided substantial enhancement of allocation for PMGSY, during the year 2015-16 from Rs. 14,291 crores to Rs. 18,291 crores. This enhanced level of allocation will also be proposed for the year 2016-17.

8.4 With the increased availability of funds under the Scheme now, the States have been asked to obtain approval for sanctions for balance works under PMGSY-I/II as per the mandate of the Scheme and to substantially complete them latest by March, 2019, so as to provide connectivity to target habitations.

8.5 The Ministry is also considering to financially incentivise on an annual basis, the States who achieve the targets allocated to them, within the prescribed time frame. This incentive could also be used for

periodic maintenance expenditure by the States.

8.6 The State-wise indicative Annual Allocation of funds by Centre and matching State share during year 2015-16 are as per **Annexure XXIV**.

9. Resources of Funds in addition to Budgetary Support

9.1 Assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB)

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

Rural Roads Sector-I Project (RRSIP) has already been completed in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.

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

Loan No. 2018-IND: ADB had approved the loan of US\$ 400 million under Rural Road Sector I Project (RRSIP) to assist the implementation of the PMGSY projects in the State of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. A total of 9,574.7 km of All-weather rural roads connecting 3,207 habitations was constructed. Project was successfully completed in June 2009. Project completion report has been submitted to ADB as per the requirement of the loan agreement.

(ii) Rural Roads Sector II Investment Program

Project 1 (Loan No. 2248-IND): ADB had approved the loan of US\$ 180 million under Multi Tranche Financing Facility (MFF) to finance the sub projects in the State of Assam, Odisha and West Bengal. The total length of 2,507 km connecting 1,497 habitations was constructed under this project. The project was successfully completed in June, 2009. Project completion report has been submitted to ADB as per the requirement of the loan agreement.



PMGSY road, Block Ravangla, Distt. South Sikkim

Project 2 (Loan No. 2414-IND): ADB had approved the loan of US\$ 77.65 million for the Batch II Project in Odisha under Multi-Tranche Financing Facility (MFF). The project had provided the connectivity of 1,013 km in Odisha connecting 231 habitations. The loan was closed on 31st December, 2010. Project completion report has been submitted to ADB as per the requirement of the loan agreement.

Project 3 (Loan No. 2445-IND): A loan of US\$ 130 million under Multi-Tranche Financing Facility has been taken to finance the sub project of Batch II in Assam and West Bengal. The loan was made effective by ADB on 5th January 2009. The project will provide the connectivity to 607 habitations with 985 km in Assam and 718 habitations with 843 km in West Bengal. The Loan was closed on 30th June 2013.

Project 4 (Loan No. 2535): A loan of US\$ 185 million under Multi-Tranche Financing Facility was taken to finance the sub projects of Batch III in Assam, Odisha and West Bengal. ADB has made effective this loan on 26th November 2009. This project has provided the connectivity for 397 habitations with 871 km in Assam, 517 habitations with 1,287 km in Odisha

and 704 habitations with 660 km in West Bengal. The loan was closed on 31st December, 2012.

Project 5 (Loan No. 2651): A loan of US\$ 222.22 million under Multi-Tranche Financing Facility has been taken to finance the sub projects of Batch IV in Odisha, Batch V in Madhya Pradesh, Batch III (lot II) in West Bengal and Batch IV in Chhattisgarh. The loan was made effective on 29th October, 2010. This project will provide connectivity of rural roads with 142 habitations for 325 km in Chhattisgarh, 895 habitations with 2,535 km in Madhya Pradesh, 428 habitations with 1,512 km in Odisha and 257 habitations with 443 km in West Bengal. Loan will be closed on 30th June, 2014.

(iii) Rural Connectivity Investment Program (RCIP):

Multitranchise Financing Facility (MFF) for USD 800 Million has been signed on 17th May 2012 by ADB, DEA, MoRD and States. ADB financial support for the Investment Program to be extended through Multitranchise Financing Facility. Program will 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 will also focus on improvement of the Institutional Arrangements, Business Processes and Associated 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	Central Government and State Governments	USD 425.30 M
	Total	USD 1225.30 M

Multitranche Financing Facility (MFF) will finance four projects which have been converted into three projects slicing of the long term contract packages for the consulting services including the services of Technical Support Consultant and Rural Connectivity Training and Research Centres (RCTRC) Consultant will be used.

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	233.88
Total	341	366.06	506.88

Technical Assistance for Institutional Development for Rural Road Asset Management (TA-8110:IND)

Asian Development Bank had approved the provision of Technical Assistance to the Government of India in an amount not exceeding the equivalent of USD 2,300,000 for Institutional Strengthening of the Rural Road Asset Management. The technical assistance has been financed and carried out pursuant to:- Technical Assistance Framework between Government and ADB dated 10th July 1996 Framework Agreement; and TA provided entirely as a grant, has been implemented over 30 months period commencing from December 2012.

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 equipment, system and tools for the rural road network management. It is anticipated that six RRNMU facility in each State will be constructed 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. The Architectural Drawings of the buildings of RRNMU and RCTRC has been finalised by the States of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh & West Bengal. Cost estimate has been prepared by the Architect's of the respective States. Sanctions for the construction of buildings of RRNMU and RCTRC has been issued by MoRD. The construction of buildings for RRNMU and RCTRC has been started in the States of Assam, Chhattisgarh, RCTRC building in Madhya Pradesh & RRNMU building in Odisha is in progress. State of West Bengal is in process of calling the bids for RRNMU & RCTRC.



PMGSY road, Distt. Tiruppur, Tamilnadu

(a) 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 total (comprising 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 of the sub project is nearly in a completion stage in these States. 55 packages of Tranche 3 has been shifted to Tranche 1 and extension was granted for 2 years from ADB. The project has been completed by 30th June, 2015.

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

The Loan for USD 275.00 Million containing the component of Rural Connectivity and Institutional development was signed on 8th November 2013 and became effective from 31st March 2014. This comprises construction of rural roads that are part of the PMGSY to provide connectivity to all habitations of population of 500 persons (250 or more in hilly or desert areas, or scheduled tribe areas) or more with all-weather roads. Subprojects covering about 3692.80 km in total (495.56 km in Assam, 429.06 km in Chhattisgarh, 654.04 km in Madhya Pradesh, 1184.06 km in Odisha, and 930.08 km in West Bengal) will be financed under this loan.

Disbursements of USD 76.16 Million out of USD 275.00 Million has been achieved till June 2015 i.e. 27.69% of the loan amount. DEA has fixed the targets of the disbursements during 2015 as USD 76.16 Million and USD 80.00 Million has been achieved till December 2015. The loan will be closed on 31st December 2017.

Due to savings in the component of equipment and contingency, it has been proposed to shift 39 roads of length 173.80 km costing USD 15.18 Million from Tranche 3 to Tranche 2 (Loan No. 3065-IND) because these roads could not be accommodated in Tranche 3. Proposal has been approved by ADB. 39 roads have been shifted to Tranche 2.

(c) Tranche 3

The Periodic Financing Request for Tranche 3 for USD 506.88 Million has been sent to ADB which contains ADB financing of USD 273.00 Million and Government of India financing of USD 233.88 Million along with the safeguard reports.

Tranche 3 comprises construction of rural roads that are part of the PMGSY to provide connectivity to all habitations of population of 500 persons (250 or more in hilly or desert areas, or scheduled tribe areas) or more with all-weather roads. Subprojects covering about 6127.66 km in total (486.984 km in Assam, 1055.94 km in Chhattisgarh, 1381.36 km in Madhya Pradesh, 2565.81 km in Odisha, and 637.574 km in West Bengal).

Terms and Conditions:- The request to finance Tranche 3 is for a loan of USD 273.00 Million from the ordinary capital resources of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The loan will have a 20 year term including a grace period of 5 years. (straight line repayment method) and annual interest rate determined in accordance with ADB's London interbank offered rate (LIBOR) based lending facility, a commitment charge of 0.15% per year, and such other terms and conditions set forth in the draft loan and project agreement, based on this, , maturity premium payable to ADB is nil.

Loan was negotiated on 6 August 2015 and signed on 6 November 2015 between Department of

Economic Affairs, Asian Development Bank, Ministry of Rural Development and States of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal. Terms and conditions of the loan and the repayment schedule has been finalized by MoRD and sent to Department of Economic Affairs. Loan has become effective on 29 December 2015.

(iv) Rural Connectivity Investment Program (Supplementary):

Second Rural connectivity investment Program of US\$ 500 Million aims to construct or upgrade all weather 6,000 km of Rural roads connecting the unconnected eligible habitations and upgrading the already constructed roads to all weather connectivity, in the States of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal.

In order to fulfill these aims, Government of India is considering additional financing of 500M US\$ from Asian Development Bank under the Rural Connectivity Investment Program to Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal. MoRD has established strategic criteria to give priority to habitations with a larger population first and gradually expanding to cover the smaller populations in these States.

ADB has approved the provision of the Technical Assistance to Government of India an amount not exceeding the equivalent USD 5,00,000 for the Second Rural Connectivity Investment Program. ADB has proposed to engage the PPTA under this Grant. PPTA will focus on the following:-

- Program technical assessments which cover

program soundness, expenditure and financing, and results and links with disbursements;

- Needs assessment for capacity development of PMGSY implementing agencies, particularly on the road asset management and road safety;
- Program system assessments which examine the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems, the fiduciary systems, the environmental and social systems, and other institutional and system aspects, as relevant and appropriate to the program; and
- The environmental and social systems assessment seeks to determine the degree to which the RBL program systems manage and mitigate the environmental and social impacts.

Under the rural connectivity Program, ADB is already providing financial assistance of 800M US\$ for the construction of roads in the States of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Odisha. The proposed Second Rural Connectivity Investment Program is in continuity to RRSIP and RRSIP; this loan will provide 500M\$US supplementation to Rural Connectivity Investment Program.

9.2 World Bank Assisted Projects:-

(i) 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). The details are as below in Table.

World Bank Assisted Projects	
States	Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh
Appraisal Process Start date	April' 2002
Negotiation date	August' 2004
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 projects is as under in Table

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

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

(ii) Loan under Rural Roads Project-II (RRP-II)

Uttarakhand , Uttar Pradesh and Bihar covered.

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:

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

- Programme Financing-US \$1,375 million

- Institutional Strengthening US \$ 25 million.

- 8 States Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan,

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

Sl No.	State	Revised Allocation US \$ million	Total		Projects sanctioned till 31 st Dec, 2015	
			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

9.3 NABARD Loan

NRRDA has taken a total amount of Rs. 18,500 crore as loan from the special RIDF Window of NABARD, upto March 2010 for the PMGSY

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. 21,311 crore has been paid towards principal amount of loan and interest upto Dec, 2015. The balance of Rs. 3,102 crore is to be paid in instalments upto March, 2017.

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

- (i) 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 year or two.
- (ii) 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 undertaking commitments for creating more assets. Hence, a programme, called PMGSY-II, was conceived on sharing basis to consolidate existing rural road network by upgradation, renewal and maintenance of the vast network already created. A Note for launching of PMGSY- II for up-gradation of existing Rural Roads Network as part of the sustainable Poverty reduction Strategy was approved by the Cabinet on 1st May 2013.
- (iii) PMGSY-II has been launched to consolidate the existing rural road network. It would cover upgradation of existing selected rural roads based on a criterion to make the road-network vibrant. The selection of routes would be with the objective of identification 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 & 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 and 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 will catalyse livelihood based programmes, including the Nation Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) launched in the 12th FYP.

- (iv) PMGSY-II has been launched for upgradation of eligible Through Routes/Link routes in following categories:-
 - (a) Eligible Through Routes/Link Routes under PMGSY-I but not yet sanctioned. Such roads will be upgraded from existing carriageway width upto 5.5 meters carriageway width depending upon traffic volume and growth potential;
 - (b) Freshly identified Through Routes/ Link Routes in revised District Rural Roads Plans (DRRPs), to be upgraded from existing carriageway width upto 5.5 meters carriageway width depending upon traffic volume and growth centre potential; and
 - (c) Roads constructed/ upgraded under PMGSY-I, experiencing comparatively higher volumes of traffic justifying upgradation from existing carriageway width upto 5.5 meters carriageway width, covered in the Core Network;
 - (v) 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. As per the

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

- (vi) State-wise length of road work to be covered under PMGSY-II is as under in Table.

S. No.	Name of State(s)	Length in km
1	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	2,285
2	Arunachal Pradesh	550
3	Assam	1,730
4	Bihar	2,465
5	Chhattisgarh	2,245
6	Goa	25
7	Gujarat	1,205
8	Haryana	1,000
9	Himachal Pradesh	1,250
10	Jammu & Kashmir	780
11	Jharkhand	1,650
12	Karnataka	2,245
13	Kerala	570
14	Madhya Pradesh	4,945
15	Maharashtra	2,620
16	Manipur	325
17	Meghalaya	490
18	Mizoram	195
19	Nagaland	225
20	Odisha	3,760
21	Punjab	1,345
22	Rajasthan	3,465
23	Sikkim	115
24	Tamil Nadu	2,950
25	Tripura	310
26	Uttarakhand	915
27	Uttar Pradesh	7,575
28	West Bengal	2,515
29	Union Territories	250
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, 2014-15 and 2015-16:

Clearance of projects under PMGSY-II

Sl. No	State	No of roads	No. of Bridges	Length in Km (roads only)	Value (Rs. in crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	292	19	2,286	1,263
2	Gujarat	109	9	1,181	691
3	Haryana	83	18	990	917
4	Karnataka	315	12	2,246	1,045
5	Maharashtra	385	108	2,619	1,573
6	Uttar Pradesh	252	0	1,913	1,135
Total		1,436	166	11,235	6,624

11. Specific Challenges in Implementation of Programme

11.1 Specific problems for 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 provided:

- On road portions subjected to heavy snow fall or landslides, where regular snow or debris clearance is done over long period to keep the road open to traffic, roadway width may be increased by 1.5 m upto 7.5 m.
- States should provide adequate length of cement concrete drains along slopes to reduce the damage to roads.
- States should provide requisite number of protection structures and CD works keeping in view the terrain, snow fall and deposition of snow in high altitudes areas.
- States have also been requested to send balance proposals under Bharat Nirman, proposals for missing bridges on sanctioned roads and Stage-II proposals at the earliest.
- The Ministry has agreed to share the cost of bridges upto 75 mtrs length.

12.2 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 various special initiatives have been taken:

12.2.1 Special Dispensation accorded to 88 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts under IAP by Ministry of Rural development:

All habitations, whether in Schedule V areas or not, having a population of 250 persons and above (in 2001 Census) will be eligible for coverage under PMGSY. In addition some more measures taken are sanctioning cost of 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 has accorded 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.

12.2.2 Special Dispensation accorded to 88 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts under IAP by Ministry of Environment and Forest:

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 quarrying, in 82 IAP districts has been accorded and orders have been issued.

12.2.3 Relaxation for districts under IAP to revise their Core Network for inclusion of left-out habitations (as per 2001 census).

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. 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 have been shown as connected though the surface condition of these roads is not in conformity with the specifications of PMGSY. The concerned States had requested for considering these roads under New Connectivity/ Upgradation. The issue was also placed in the 14th meeting of the Empowered Group of Officers held on 2nd December 2011, Chaired by Member Secretary, Planning Commission which accorded in-principle approval. Thus taking into consideration that inclusion of such left out/wrongly shown as connected habitations for providing connectivity would help in inclusive growth of these remote areas, Cabinet approved the following on 17th May, 2012:

- (i) 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
- (ii) 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.

13. Maintenance Management of Rural Roads

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

- (i) All PMGSY roads are covered by 5-year maintenance contracts, to be entered into along with the construction contract with the same contractor in accordance with the Standard Bidding Document (SBD). Maintenance funds to service the contract is to be budgeted by

State Government and placed at the disposal of the SRRDA in a separate Maintenance Account.

- (ii) On expiry of 5-year post-construction maintenance period, these roads are to be placed under Zonal maintenance contracts consisting of 5-year maintenance including renewal as per cycle.
- (iii) State Governments are stipulated to take steps to build up capacity in the District Panchayats and endeavour to devolve funds and functionaries onto these Panchayats in order to enable them to manage maintenance contracts for rural roads.
- (iv) Till such time as District Panchayats take over maintenance functions, the PIUs will continue to be responsible for administration of post-construction and zonal maintenance contracts of PMGSY roads.

13.2 Dedicated Maintenance Funds and their Management:

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

13.3 Planning of maintenance works

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

13.4 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. NRRDA in collaboration with ILO has prepared a Policy Framework for the development of rural roads maintenance policy to NRRDA. The Policy Framework along with a Guidance Note for the States has been shared with the States since Rural Roads Maintenance Policy needs to get adopted and notified at state level.

The policy and guidance note would be helpful for the road agencies of the States to have a clear understanding about expectations for rural road maintenance and intentions of States to sustain the created network of rural roads. So far 10 States of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Assam have published their Maintenance policy.

14. 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.

14.1 Under the 1st tier of quality control mechanism, the quality standards are enforced through in-house

mechanism by establishing field laboratories and carrying out mandatory tests. In addition, to augment the field laboratories for non-frequent tests, State laboratories as also district laboratories have been promoted in all States. As per the Programme Guidelines, a site quality control laboratory has to be set up by the contractor for each package. Payments are not made to the contractors unless the laboratory has been duly set up, equipped and are rectified by the field engineers.

14.2 Under the second tier, independent monitoring of quality at the State level has been prescribed under the control of SRRDA. The SRRDA headquarters is required to monitor the quality of works by deploying quality monitors, independent of the implementing units and upload the abstract of quality grading along with photographs in OMMAS. These quality monitors could check the establishment of field laboratories also. As per guidelines, it is to be endeavoured that each road work is inspected by the State Quality Monitors at least three times. The first two inspections of every work should be carried out during the execution of work spaced at least three months apart and the last inspection should be carried out on the completion of every work, as soon as possible but preferably within 4 months of completion of the work. During the year 2015-16 (upto 31st Dec. 2015) a total no. of 27,033 inspections (both ongoing and completed works) has been conducted by SQMs. The details of inspections are as per **Annexure-XXV**.

14.3 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 2015-16 (upto 31st December, 2015), a total number of 4,993 inspections (both ongoing completed works) have been conducted by NQMs.

The details of inspections are as per **Annexure XXVI**.

14.4 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 entire exercise of submission of ATRs by the States and taking of action on these ATRs has now been converted to an "online process" on OMMAS. The status of ATRs during the period 2015-16 (upto 31st December, 2015) is given below:

Year	ATRs (handled at NRRDA)	Accepted	Rejected	Rejection %
2015-16 (upto 31st Dec. 15)	1232	1128	104	8.44%

14.5 Training Programme for NQMs:

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

An orientation programme for the newly empanelled NQMs was held at NRRDA on 14th October, 2015. The programme was structured to cover the following topics:

- Programme Guidelines
- NQM Guidelines including systems and procedures prescribed under 3rd Tier of Quality Monitoring
- Use of Mobile Application during field visits.

b) One-day Residential Refresher Training Programme for National Quality Monitors (NQMs)

A one-day refresher training programme was organized for those NQMs whose reporting of quality grading in the inspection reports was not found to be proper. The programme, organized at Indian Academy of Highway Engineers (IAHE) on 4th December, 2015 was structured to cover the following topics:

- Specifications for Rural Roads under PMGSY
- Systems and procedures prescribed under 3rd Tier of Quality Monitoring and deficiencies in reporting by NQMs.
- Use of Mobile Application during field visits.

15. Conferences, Workshops and Seminars attended by officers abroad:

Workshop on development of Manual on Construction Equipment for use in Rural Roads

A Committee for preparation of Manual on Construction Equipment for use in Rural Roads has been constituted by NRRDA under Chairmanship of Director General (Roads), Ministry of Road Transports and Highways. Based on the deliberations held during various meetings of the Committee, a draft manual was prepared.

A workshop was held on 21st August, 2015 at Bengaluru to discuss the draft manual and seek inputs from representatives of some of the equipment manufacturers and selected contractors and SRRDA officials. Based on the inputs received during the workshop, the draft document is under finalization.

16. 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.

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



PMGSY road, Distt. Kanchheepuram, Tamilnadu

- (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.

18. 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). During the year 2015-16, training to 3,019 PMGSY officers (CEs, SEs, EEs, AEs and JEs) of different States has been imparted in State / Central training institutes as per **Annexure XXVII**.

19. 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 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 OMMAAS. A road list in pdf format, generated from OMMAAS, is now attached with all clearance letters being issued by the Ministry. A new version of OMMAAS 2.0 using dot net technology has also been launched.

20. Citizen information boards

Citizen Information Boards and Work Information Boards are displayed in local language at prominent locations on PMGSY roads, in the benefited habitations indicating details of work and volume of materials used in each layer of the

pavement. A new development is the provision of a “Maintenance Board” providing necessary information to the citizens about the provisions of 5 year maintenance of PMGSY roads.

21. 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.

22. Citizen Monitoring Project of PMGSY Roads

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.

Accordingly Public Affairs Centre (PAC), a reputed Bangalore based NGO which has experience of development on citizen monitoring mechanism for urban areas, was approached. In response PAC sent a project “Citizen Monitoring of Rural Roads under PMGSY” in three States viz., Jharkhand, Meghalaya and Rajasthan. Under this Project, PAC facilitated monitoring of rural roads under PMGSY in three States with the help of its State level partner organizations viz., Karuna Trust, MJBK and CUTS respectively. The goal of the intervention was to improve quality of roads by instituting citizens' checks during implementation of PMGSY scheme by training / capacity building of citizen volunteers with the help of citizen friendly toolkit. With the toolkits and training, the volunteers surveyed 70 roads in 3 states and produced data on various qualitative and quantitative aspects of the roads. The analysis of the data threw comprehensive light on the condition of roads in both the ongoing and completed stage from citizen perspective. The analytical report provided a basis for NRRDA/ concerned SRRDAs to take corrective actions and maintain the assets created under PMGSY.

The first phase of the project has been completed and Phase-II of the proposal aiming at creating and empowering a self sustaining Citizen Monitoring and Evaluation (Social Audit) platform in PMGSY is presently under implementation.

Salient features of phase-II: Project Objectives:

- a) To evolve Took Kit, test and validate; to evolve data collection instruments, make them compatible with statistical software, test and validate; to evolve citizen training modules. Develop prototypes, AV/IEC content. Maximise Citizen Volunteer training outcomes.
- b) Develop and synchronise GPS enabled Digital CRC with OMMAS to augment/strengthen Citizen Monitoring process.
- c) Evolve, test and validate a 'model citizen monitoring process/methodology' that can be replicated/institutionalised in PMGSY implementation
- d) Put together a team of Master Trainers in each state, who would facilitate Citizen Monitoring of all PMGSY roads in respective states.

States covered are Assam, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Odisha, Rajasthan & Uttarakhand.

23. Impact Studies under PMGSY

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

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

- Mobility i.e. direct movement to labour market seems to be the major and common perceived advantage of the all-weather connectivity.
- Time saving seen primarily in relation to work and to market.

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

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

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

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

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

23.3 Impact Assessment Study of Improved Rural Road Maintenance System under PMGSY, in October, 2015 by International Labour Organisation (ILO)

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

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

24. North Eastern States

North Eastern States- Special Considerations

This Ministry has taken a number of initiatives under PMGSY to take into account special concerns of the North Eastern States. In the blocks bordering international boundary in the hill States, a special dispensation has been made to all Hill States that *all habitations within a path distance of 10 km in the blocks bordering international boundary in the hill States (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs) may be treated as a cluster for this purpose.* A special dispensation has been given to Arunachal Pradesh for extending the facility to International Border Districts. In order to improve the execution capacity in the State of Tripura, Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) such as Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd (HSCL) and National Buildings Construction Corporation (NBCC) Ltd were engaged under a tripartite agreement with the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of Tripura and the Agency concerned.

2. The details of habitations connected, road length completed and expenditure made during the last two years is given below:

Year	Habitation connected	Length constructed (km)	Expenditure (Rs. in Cr.)
2014 -15	420	2385.22	1698.13
2015 -16 (upto December 2015)	190	1393	972

3. The Ministry has conducted special review meetings for NE States during 23-24 March 2015 during 2014-15 and on 22nd December 2015 during the year 2015-16.

25. Research and Development:-

In order to promote cost-effective and fast construction technologies in the construction of rural roads, using New materials / Waste materials / Locally available materials, NRRDA has issued 'Guidelines on Technology Initiatives', in May 2013. The States have been asked to propose at least 10% of the length of annual proposals using any of the new technologies, for which specifications of Indian Roads Congress (IRC) are already available and an additional length of 5% of annual proposals with any of the new technologies for which specifications of Indian Roads Congress are not available, including materials accredited by IRC. Other important features of these guidelines are as under:

- (i) Identification of Roads and Technologies to be used in consultation with State Technical Agencies (STAs).
- (ii) Performance Evaluation Roads constructed

using New Technologies atleast for a period of 18 months, thorough third party.

- (iii) 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).
- (iv) Capacity building of Second and Third Tier quality management systems.
- (v) Mapping of Locally available materials on GIS platform.
- (vi) Necessary modifications in the bidding documents
- (vii) Preparation of Manuals and Handouts for new Technologies.
- (viii) System of Awards for users of New Technologies



PMGSY road, Kerala

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

- (i) States are encouraged to submit Technology Demonstration Projects along with regular proposals. Projects received from States are scrutinized and submitted to Empowered Committee for Technical demonstration.
- (ii) States are requested to adopt soil stabilization techniques where CBR is below 3 and STAs ensure that appropriate soil stabilization techniques have been proposed.
- (iii) Letters have been circulated to all the States to take up Pilot Projects using any of the materials/ technologies accredited by IRC, in their annual proposals.
- (iv) Letters have been 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.
- (v) Letters have been circulated to all the States 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.
- (vi) With a view to achieve optimal use of non-conventional materials and cost effective environment friendly “Green Technologies” in the construction of PMGSY roads, the Ministry has fixed States specific targets for use of waste plastic and cold-mix technologies in construction of PMGSY roads. A total of 3,765 kms of waste plastic roads and 2,800 km. of cold mix roads are targeted to be constructed in 2015-16. The progress till January, 2016 is 1,025 kms of waste plastic roads and 185 km of Cold Mix roads. The State-wise details are at **Annexure XXVIII**.
- (vii) To create awareness and to encourage field engineers and contractors to adopt these technologies, two training films have been made and are being disseminated among the States. Similarly, four numbers of “Do It Yourself” booklets on implementing these technologies in the field have also been prepared and have been distributed to the States.

26. 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. The duration of the project for these four districts is six months which is likely to be completely by October 2014.

27. Sevottam and Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) in Rural Roads

27.1 SEVOTTAM implementation:

- (i) The Citizen Charter and GRM of NRRDA are placed on the website (www.pmgsy.nic.in) in the public domain.
- (ii) The SRRDAs have also been requested in meetings at different fora for preparation of their own Citizens Charter and GRM.

27.2 “Meri Sadak” App for grievance redressal:

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

28. Gender and SC/ST budgeting under PMGSY

PMGSY is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme

with the objective to provide single all-weather road connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations including Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, differently abled, Minorities etc., existing in the Core Network in rural areas of the country. The programme envisages connecting habitations with a population of 250 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) in Special Category States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand), Tribal (Schedule-V) areas, the Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and in Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission). Para 6.13 of the programme guidelines has recently been amended for inclusion of Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Women PRI members during the transect walk at the time of preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs).

29. 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.

30. Tree plantation along completed PMGSY roads:

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

Chapter 6

Rural Housing

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

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 strikes adding to the stock of the houseless. Investment in housing leads to improved social status for 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 appropriate technologies are adopted.

Reducing rural housing shortage and

improving the quality of housing especially for the poor is an important component of the poverty alleviation strategy of the Government. The Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is a flagship scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development, aimed at providing houses to families below the poverty line (BPL) in rural areas. Under IAY, since inception, 3.48 crore houses have been constructed, incurring a total expenditure of Rs 1,04,442 crore (as on 31st Dec. 2015).

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 implementation of IAY.



IAY House, Vill. Ladmukhla, Block-Thadlaskein, Distt.- W. Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya

In the initial years, the 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 delinked 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 their own pucca house to enable them to access benefits of other rural development schemes.

Salient Features of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

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| <p>(i) Components of assistance under IAY are:</p> <p>(a) Assistance for construction of a new house</p> <p>(b) Up gradation of Kutchha or dilapidated houses</p> <p>(c) Provision of house site</p> <p>(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 assistance 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 released for administrative expenses of which 1% has to be used for the conduct of Social Audit and IEC activities.</p> <p>(iii) The allocation of IAY funds to States/UTs and from States/UTs to districts, blocks and where the States so desire, to the Village Panchayats, is done on the basis of houseless people from among the BPL population for each category i.e. SC, ST, Minorities and others. The annual allocation for the States/UTs is made based on a weightage of 75% to housing shortage in rural areas as per the latest Census data and of 25% to the number of people below poverty line (BPL).</p> | <p>(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 and reflected in the targets. From the year 2011-12 onwards, 60% of total allocation under IAY is being earmarked for SCs/STs under separate Budget Head. Further, 15% of the funds are set apart for beneficiaries from among the Minorities. The States should 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 and States. The states have the option to increase the target under these categories.</p> <p>(v) Funding of IAY is shared between the Centre and States, in the ratio of 60:40 respectively (except in Himalayan States & NE States). In the case of Himalayan States and North-Eastern States, 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).</p> <p>(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 :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of BPL families affected by natural calamities and law and order problems • Settlement of families of particularly 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 etc. • New technology demonstration with focus on affordable and green technologies |
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Cluster of IAY House

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 & training
- 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.

New Policy Initiatives

Governments' commitment for providing 'pucca houses to all by 2022' has necessitated revamping of the present rural housing scheme viz IAY. Ministry has drawn up a proposal, for restructuring of Indira Awaas Yojana to cover all the houseless and households living in dilapidated houses in rural areas. Action for taking the approval of competent authority had been initiated.

Introduction of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) in IAY to cut down on leakages, inefficiencies and delays in payment. Payments to beneficiaries

sanctioned houses in 2015-16 is being routed through the Awaas Soft-PFMS platform to ensure seamless transfer of funds electronically. This will lead to increased transparency by enabling real time monitoring of funds disbursed to beneficiaries. Additionally the time lag involved in release of funds from the State to intermediate levels of administration and thereon to the beneficiary will reduce, leading to prompt delivery of assistance.

Increasing transparency in beneficiary selection

The process of evolving comprehensive guidelines for use of SECC data for selection of IAY beneficiaries has been initiated. This will be a game changer in terms of transparency and will reduce scope for discretion in selection. The procedure devised will mark a paradigm shift away from the concept of BPL and expand coverage to include all families suffering from housing deprivation.

Enhancing employability of Rural Masons through Skill Development

In the context of the Government's objective of "Housing for All" by 2022, a proposal has been drawn up by Ministry of Rural Development so that every rural household who is houseless and living in dilapidated houses is provided pucca house. It is anticipated that once the project starts, there would be huge shortage of masons who would be required to undertake the construction of the houses. To address this shortage of masons, it is proposed to conduct mason training all throughout the country.

In this process, the Ministry had made concerted efforts in preparing a module for training of rural masons and developing a framework for certification and assessment of Rural Masons. The process of incorporating competencies required for the job profile of a Rural Mason into the National Skills Qualification Framework is underway. Apart from enhancing employability and career growth, certification will signal quality and provide incentive for rural youth to consider masonry as a viable occupation.

The Ministry with an objective of reducing poverty has taken up the exercise of convergent planning of various schemes at the Gram Panchayat

level which includes the scheme of IAY. Accordingly, an Intensive Participatory Planning Exercise (IPPE) has been rolled out. Block Planning Teams have been formed to facilitate constructive discussions among the stakeholders of the Gram Panchayat to prepare a plan incorporating the strategies for ensuring convergence among different schemes.

Leveraging e-governance solutions for improving implementation of IAY.

- Development of mobile application has been undertaken to plug crucial gaps in implementation of IAY pertaining to inspections and uploading of photographs. The mobile application will facilitate crowd sourcing of photographs and serve as a convenient tool for inspecting officials to capture various stages of house construction on their smart phones or tablets at regular time intervals. This will allow effective monitoring of progress and reduce dependence of the beneficiary on the official machinery to claim his/her entitlement.
- A module on SMS based information retrieval and application status has been enabled in the MIS-AwaasSoft to facilitate access to information on request, to beneficiaries, programme implementers and monitors.
- To compensate the beneficiary, for the forgone wage employment, and hitherto unaccounted, unskilled wage component for construction of his/her house, and with the objective of improving the quality of house constructed, house construction in rural areas have been included as permissible activity under MGNREGA. Requisite changes in the softwares and the steps that need to be followed for integration of software of IAY with MGNREGA were issued.

Ministry, in collaboration with UNDP, under the project Governance and Accelerated Livelihood Support (GOALS) had completed studies in 5 States viz., Tripura, Meghalaya, Bihar, Maharashtra and Odisha. The purpose of the study is to identify house design typologies and technologies that are suited to the geo-climatic conditions of the respective state.

Further, studies are being undertaken in 8 states viz., West Bengal, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Sikkim, Manipur and Chattisgarh. This study enables discussions with stakeholders, and the objective is to suggest appropriate, locally relevant, affordable, disaster resilient technology for construction of a house which can last for at least 30 years.

Ministry has issued instructions stating that beneficiary of IAY is not prevented from getting assistance under special project, if his / her house has been destroyed in a natural calamity or in an incidence of violence, and law and order

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. 30.44 lakh beneficiaries have been registered on the system and 15.08 lakh houses were sanctioned through AwaasSoft as on 31st December, 2015. 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. Training 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 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.

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 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.

As a part of the project studies are being undertaken in 5 states viz., Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Mizoram to identify house design typologies and technologies that are suited to the geo-climatic conditions of these states so that the beneficiary of IAY can make an informed choice of adopting the most suited house design which is affordable and disaster resilient.

Achievements

Against an allocation of Rs.10,025 crore for the scheme of Indira Awaas Yojana for the year 2015-16, Ministry has released an amount of Rs.7,751.10 crore as on 31st December, 2015. The target fixed for the year 2015-16 is 20.79 lakh houses. A total of 6.09

lakh house have been constructed as on 31st December, 2015. Physical and Financial Performance under IAY for the year 2015-16 is at **Annexure XXIX & XXX** respectively.

During the year 2015-16, a total of 4888 houses have been sanctioned under Special Projects to various States. An amount of Rs. 7.4802 crore has been released as first instalment. The details of Special Projects of 2015-16 are as follows:

Rs. 0.02925 crore was released as first instalment in 2015-16 against the sanction of 15 additional houses to 1 district (Gaya) of Bihar for the rural BPL families affected by heavy rains.

For families affected by floods 3821 additional houses were sanctioned in 14 districts of J & K. Rs. 7.45095 crore was released as first instalment in 2015-16.

For families of Manual Scavengers 1052 additional houses were sanctioned in 20 districts of Uttar Pradesh. 1.9146 crore has been sanctioned in 2015-16.

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 Tribes Sub Plan. During the year 2014-15, out of total of 16.53 lakh houses constructed, 6.51 have been constructed for SCs and 2.96 for STs. Further, during the current financial year, out of the total 6.09 lakh houses constructed, 1.95 lakh and 1.70 lakh have been constructed for SCs and STs respectively. Also, Rs. 1768.75 crore and Rs. 1493.26 crore has been utilized for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively (upto 31.12.2015) under the scheme.

Caring for differently abled

As per IAY guidelines, State should ensure that atleast 3% of beneficiaries are from among persons with disabilities. During 2015-16, 7091 houses were sanctioned for physically challenged persons.

Success Stories

Special project taken up in State of Tripura for rehabilitation of surrendered militants

A special project was sanctioned to the State of Tripura. An amount of Rs. 14.40 crore was sanctioned for construction of 2,051 houses. The project was taken up in all districts of the State to ensure that that surrendered militants are brought to the mainstream. The houses are being completed over the last six months.

Success of convergence efforts in Nadia district of West Bengal

The district has made efforts to ensure the convergence of RD schemes. IAY beneficiaries have been provided funds for construction of toilets and also 90 mandays of unskilled labour for construction per house is being provided to the beneficiary himself or other NREGA workers willing to work in the house construction site. The efforts are being coordinated by the Block Development office. Shri. Madhab Mallick, Nonaganj Village belonging to Bhumij Community (Scheduled Tribe), in Bhaganghat Tungi Gram Panchayat, Krishnaganj Block, is just one of the 200 odd people benefitted from this effort.

Use of mobile based inspection and monitoring system in Banswara, Dungarpur, Jalore and Udaipur districts of Rajasthan

The State government has successfully piloted the use of a mobile based system for monitoring of the scheme in four districts. The progress in construction of the house is monitored through photographs taken using a mobile. The release of instalments is linked to stage of construction and is ensured through this monitoring mechanism. This has ensured completion of houses within the stipulated time and also reduced the number of slip backs.

Chapter 7

National Social Assistance

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

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 to 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. There is no provision of a state share. This is done to ensure that all the beneficiaries are provided with a uniform minimum assistance. States may contribute from their own resources to enhance the assistance. At present, 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)



NSAP group, Vill. Mawphanniew, G.P. Mawphanniew, Block Mairang, Distt. W. Khasi Hills, Meghalaya

and Annapurna. The details of the eligibility and assistance provided is as follows:-

- **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 of the age of 80 years or above. As per the latest report, (upto December, 2015), 152 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, 2015), 39 lakh beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme.
- **Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS):** Scheme 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, 2015), 5.53 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, 2015), .40 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 though eligible but remain uncovered under the erstwhile National Old Age Pension Scheme.

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 2014-15, an amount of Rs 7241.00 (R.E) crore was allocated out of which Rs. 7087.00 crore were released. During the year 2015-16, an amount of Rs. 9082.00 crore has been allocated out of which Rs.6664.86 crore has been released upto December, 2015. 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.

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. State/UTs have also advised to utilize upto 3% of funds released for administrative expenses.



NSAP beneficiary, Vill. Kardavad Badi, G.P. Karda Badi, Block Jhabua, Distt. Jhabua, M.P

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 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.

Simplification of Forms and Procedures:

In consultation with Department of Personnel and Training, Representatives of State Governments and Stake holders of the scheme (beneficiaries), it has been decided to review the application forms used under the schemes of NSAP. Accordingly, Advisories have been issued for simplification of procedure / process to avoid inconvenience to the beneficiaries at the time of identification for pension under NSAP. State/UT's have also been advised to authorize a

government medical practitioner to certify the age of the beneficiaries, in the absence of birth certificate.

NSAP-MIS & Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT):-

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 286 lakh beneficiaries has so far been uploaded on NSAP-MIS. Information can be accessed at NSAP website [http:// www.nsap.nic.in](http://www.nsap.nic.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.

States/UT's have been advised to complete the digitization of beneficiaries by March 2016. Integration of NSAP-MIS with CPSMS has been done for payment of pension directly to the bank accounts of the beneficiaries based on Aadhaar and NEFT /RTGS.

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 bank accounts of beneficiaries are being brought under Direct Benefit

Transfer (DBT) so that the pension is directly transferred to the account of beneficiaries by the disbursing office. As per NSAP-MIS, 162 lakh beneficiaries are getting pension through bank/post office accounts and 66.71 lakh beneficiaries are having Aadhaar numbers.

Physical and Financial Progress

The number of beneficiaries and expenditure reported for 2015-16 (upto December, 2015) by States /UTs is given at **Annexure XXXI**.

Chapter 8

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

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. Under SAGY, 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.

Goal & Objective of SAGY

- Develop three Adarsh Grams by March 2019, of which one would be achieved by October, 2016. Thereafter, five such Adarsh Grams (one per year) will be selected and developed by 2024
- To trigger processes which lead to holistic development of the identified Gram Panchayats
- To generate models of local level development and effective local governance which can motivate and inspire neighbouring Gram Panchayats to learn and adapt.



National Workshop on Good Practices for Rural Development Sector at Bhopal

Achievements in SAGY

1. Adoption by Mps

As on 21st January, 2016 the Hon'ble MPs have adopted 697 Gram Panchayats under SAGY (ie 88% of Hon'ble MPs have adopted the Gram Panchayats)

2. Capacity Building of implementing personnel

Each District Collector has nominated a Charge Officer of sufficient seniority to coordinate the implementation at the local level who will be fully responsible and accountable for the implementation. MoRD organised training programmes for 653 Charge Officers at 9 regional locations across India.

3. Good Practices Workshop

A National Workshop was organised on 23rd-24th September, 2015 at Bhopal by MoRD, where Members of Parliament, State Governments, District Collectors, Gram Pradhans from across all States were invited. The selected Good Practices by National Level Committee of the Ministry of Rural Development were presented through two days' detailed exhibition so that similar good practices could be adopted in SAGY Gram Panchayats.

4. Sankalan

The Members of Parliament have proactively initiated and led various innovative and path-breaking initiatives in their respective SAGY Gram Panchayats with the active participation and co-operation of many developmental partners including the Government, Civil society, CSR and most importantly, the respective communities for the holistic development of villages. A booklet containing compilation of 101 initiatives in SAGY Gram Panchayats has been

released under the name 'Sankalan' on 23rd September, 2015.

5. Samanvay

The Ministry of Rural Development has brought out 'Samanvay' - Compilation of 223 Central sector, Centrally sponsored and 1806 State schemes for convergence under SAGY. This document serves as a ready reckoner especially for the Members of Parliament and the village level officials about the different schemes for multitude of purposes at the GP level.

6. Panchayat Darpan

The Ministry has developed a 35 point indicators as 'Panchayat Darpan' to monitor the progress of the SAGY Gram Panchayats. The progress of work for different sector specific interventions will be captured and updated on quarterly, half yearly and yearly basis.

7. Web portal with interactive features

SAGY Division has set up a cloud based web portal for encouraging discussions among the stakeholders viz. Member of Parliament, Central Government, State Government, District Administration and the Public. The portal will also act as a dynamic repository to share knowledge, as a tool for exchange of ideas and resolution of grievances by the implementing authorities.

8. Regional Reviews

The implementation of the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana is being reviewed by the Minister (RD) through meetings with the Hon'ble Members of Parliament, District Collectors and State Government officials at regional locations. So far reviews have taken place in respect of 18 States.

Chapter 9

Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)

The Government of India has approved the Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) with an outlay of Rs. 5142.08 crores on 16.09.2015.

The Mission aims at development of 300 rural growth clusters called 'Rurban Clusters' which have latent potential for growth, in all States and UTs, which would trigger overall development in the region. These clusters would be developed by provisioning of economic activities, developing skills & local entrepreneurship and providing infrastructure amenities.

These clusters would be strengthened with the required amenities for which it is proposed that resources be mobilized through convergence of various schemes of the Government, over and above which a Critical Gap Funding would be provided under this Mission, for focused development of these clusters.

Most importantly, the clusters would be duly notified as planning areas and comprise well planned layouts following the planning norms (as laid down in the State Town and Country Planning Acts/similar Central or State statutes as may be applicable), which would be duly notified by the State/UTs. These plans would be finally integrated with the District Plans/Master Plans as the case may be.

Vision

To “develop a cluster of villages that preserve and nurture the essence of rural community life with focus on equity and inclusiveness without compromising with the facilities perceived to be essentially urban in nature, thus creating a cluster of “Rurban villages”.

Mission Objective

The objective of the Rurban Mission is to stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services, and create well planned Rurban clusters.

Mission Components

Under the SPMRM, the State Government shall identify existing Centrally Sponsored, Central Sector or State Government schemes relevant for the development of the cluster and converge there implementation in an integrated and time bound manner. Fourteen components have been suggested as desirable for inclusion in the development of the Rurban cluster.

- i. Skill development training linked to economic activities.
- ii. Agro Processing, Agri Services, Storage and Warehousing.
- iii. Fully equipped mobile health unit.
- iv. Upgrading school/higher education facilities.
- v. Sanitation
- vi. Provision of piped water supply.
- vii. Solid and liquid waste management.
- viii. Village streets and drains.
- ix. Street lights
- x. Inter-village road connectivity.
- xi. Public transport.
- xii. LPG gas connections
- xiii. Digital Literacy.
- xiv. Citizen Service Centres-for electronic delivery of citizen centric services/e-gram connectivity.

Further, the State Government may at its own discretion additionally converge any other State or Central Government scheme not falling under the above components. These could be finalized after due consultation with the gram panchayats and should aim at addressing the unique needs of the 'Rurban cluster' and enable it to leverage its full economic potential.

Project Funding

The cost of a cluster, will be based on the requirements identified by the Integrated Cluster Action Plan (ICAP), prepared by the States, for the cluster and approved by the Empowered Committee of the Ministry of Rural Development.

A maximum of 30% of the project cost will be provided as the Critical Gap Funding (CGF) to supplement the funds mobilized through convergence of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Central Sector Schemes and State Schemes.

For plain areas, the CGF will be capped at 30% of the Project capital expenditure or Rs 30 crores, whichever is less. In desert, hilly and tribal areas the CGF will be capped at 30% of the Project capital expenditure or Rs 15 crores- whichever is less.

Integrated Cluster Action Plans (ICAPs) and Detailed Project Reports

Integrated Cluster Action Plans (ICAPs)

Integrated Cluster Action Plan (ICAP) shall be a key document covering baseline studies outlining the requirements of the cluster and the key interventions needed to address these needs and to leverage its potential.

The State Government shall prepare the ICAPs in close consultation with the District Collectors/Zilla Parishads and concerned Panchayati Raj Institutions and ensure participation and ownership from all concerned stakeholders.

The ICAP prepared for the cluster will enunciate:

- i. A strategy for the cluster integrating the vision for each Gram Sabha, identified in the cluster.
- ii. The desired outcomes for the cluster under the Rurban Mission.
- iii. The resources to be converged under various Central Sector, Centrally Sponsored and State Sector schemes, and
- iv. The Critical Gap Funding (CGF) required for the cluster.
- v. A detailed spatial plan for the entire cluster.

Preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPR)

After the preparation of ICAP and identification of components for the Rurban cluster, Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) shall be prepared for the project components identified for implementation

under the Rurban Mission. The DPRs, which would be 'good for execution' documents, shall contain the detailed design and costing of the project components in line with the norms and requirements of relevant scheme guidelines, for the components chosen for the cluster in the ICAP.

Empowered Committees

Central Level

An Empowered Committed (EC) headed by Secretary, MORD, will be constituted at the National Mission Directorate, which will approve the ICAPs submitted by the States and approve the CGF for the cluster and take other necessary decisions and steps to ensure coordination with other Central Ministries and State Governments.

State Level

A State Level Empowered Committed (SLEC) headed by the Chief Secretary will recommend/approve the ICAPs and DPRs will also be responsible for other key decisions for effective coordination and implementation of the scheme.

District Level

A District Level Committee would be constituted with the officers of the concerned line Departments and *Sarpanchs* of the concerned Gram Panchayats.

Progress So Far

In the first phase of the mission Ministry has allocated 100 clusters to States. The following workshops have been held to roll out the mission:

1. Consultation on Framework of Implementation (FoI) with Experts and States on October 13th, 2015
2. Consultation on Framework of Implementation (FoI) with all States on November 6th, 2015
3. Orientation to 18 States on December 17th and 18th, 2015 in Hyderabad
4. Orientation to North Eastern & Himalayan States on December 22nd and 23rd, 2015 in Tripura.
5. Inter Ministerial consultation on 21.01.2016

States have begun the process of identifying the Clusters as per the norms and so far 77 clusters have been submitted to the Ministry of Rural Development.

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.

Funding Pattern

Funding under this scheme was shared between the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25 (90:10 in the case of North Eastern States). From the year 2015-16 funding pattern has been changed to

60:40 (90:10 in the case of North Eastern States, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand). In the case of UTs, the Centre provides entire (100%) funds under the scheme.

Achievement

The year-wise achievement during the last five years is given below:

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, there was a provision of Rs. 400.00 crores under DRDA Administration Scheme. The revised allocation was Rs. 305.00 crore. All the amount was exhausted.

2015-16

During 2015-16, there is a provision of Rs. 255.00 crore under DRDA Administration Scheme. Out of Rs.255.00 an amount of Rs. 139.1 crore has been released (till 15.12.2015).

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 2015-16 (till 31.12.2015), a total amount of Rs.2659.71 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 31.12.2015 is Rs.2584.98 crores against the total available fund of Rs.2855.87 crore. State-wise details may be seen at Table.

Fund utilization by North Eastern States

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total Available Fund	Funds Utilized
1	Tripura	1357.60	814.38
2	Assam	596.22	722.81
3	Manipur	190.79	87.45
4	Meghalaya	256.52	363.30
5	Mizoram	135.02	138.17
6	Nagaland	181.80	346.45
7	Sikkim	56.25	56.30
8	Arunachal Pradesh	81.67	56.12
	Total	2855.87	2584.98

A total number of 29.30 lakh households have been provided employment in N.E. States up to 31st December 2015 and 952.44 lakh person days have been generated by the North Eastern States. The State-wise details may be seen at Table.

**Personday generation during FY 2015-16
in North Eastern State.**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Person days generated
1	Tripura	383.15
2	Assam	237.38
3	Manipur	27.32
4	Meghalaya	77.36
5	Mizoram	63.30
6	Nagaland	127.13
7	Sikkim	18.36
8	Arunachal Pradesh	18.44
	Total	952.44

Mission Antyodaya (IPPE-II) exercise is being conducted in convergence with four other major Rural Development programmes namely; National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Deen Dayal

Upadhaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) to create a base for livelihoods. This exercise has been initiated in 2569 backward blocks of the country for preparation of State Rural Development Plan for the FY 2016-17.

Out of these 2569 backward blocks, 61 Blocks are in Arunachal Pradesh, 130 Blocks in Assam, 26 Blocks in Manipur, 8 Blocks in Meghalaya, 15 Blocks Mizoram, 24 Blocks in Nagaland, 5 Blocks in Sikkim and 15 Blocks in Tripura.

National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)/Aajeevika:

During the year 2015-16 Revised Allocation (RE) under National Rural livelihood Mission (NRLM) is Rs.2505 Crore (including DRDA Administration and PMRDF Schemes), out of which Rs. 210.50 Crore earmarked for North Eastern states. State wise Central allocation and release of the grant-in-aid component of NRLM and Interest Subvention (Category-II) as on 31.12.2015 to the North Eastern states are as follow:

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of State	Central Allocation (NRLM) FY 2015 - 16	Central Release updated for 2015 - 16	Central Allocation under Interest Subvention for FY 2015 - 16
1	Arunachal Pradesh	143.99	-	17.83
2	Assam	3741.49	-	847.40
3	Manipur	250.83	-	34.88
4	Meghalaya	281.02	-	37.98
5	Mizoram	65.03	65.03	9.72
6	Nagaland	192.76	96.38	28.9
7	Sikkim	72.00	36.00	10.43
8	Tripura	452.88	-	82.86

Status Report

- **Dedicated Support Structure:** All NE states have already transited to N.R.L.M. NRLM Mission teams have been recruited and positioned at state, district and block levels in all states except Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. Sikkim recently designated the SRDA as the SRLM and accordingly staff

from SRDA have been inducted into SRLM through a screening process. In Arunachal Pradesh, state, district and block level positions are approved by the state government of Arunachal Pradesh. The recruitment process has been initiated in December 2015 and is expected to be completed by February 2016.

- **Human Resource Development (Staff Capacity Building):**

- o State, district and block teams of Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura have been inducted through a 15 day intensive immersion programme at NRO followed by state level capacity building programmes
- o NRLM through NIRD has empanelled a pool of 20 National Resource Persons with relevant experience and expertise in poverty reduction and livelihoods. These NRPs are available to SRLMs to facilitate staff capacity building at various levels by providing their services to NE SRLMs for about 50-100 days in a year.
- o NIRD has instituted a NE Resource Cell since June 2015 for any capacity building needs generated by SRLM.

- **Resource Block strategy rolls out:** One of the key pillars of N.R.L.M implementation is the Resource Block strategy. Resource Blocks are identified by the state wherein NRLM is rolled out in an intensive manner with the help of experienced External Community resource persons (C.R.P s) and with the help of technical advice from a mature N.R.L.M state (as a National resource organization N.R.O). These blocks provide both a large proof of concept and act as incubators for future scale up. The N.R.O facilitates this process by providing a continuous flow of high quality C.R.Ps, PRP (professional Resource Person)'s services and training cum field immersion assistance from the NRO. So far, Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Tripura have forged partnerships with NRO SERP, Andhra Pradesh for providing technical assistance in implementation of Resource Block strategy under NRLM. Assam has signed partnerships with SERP for 4 Resource Blocks and Jeevika, Bihar for 4 Resource Blocks. Sikkim has

signed an MoU with NRO Kudumbashree, Kerala. Manipur is expected to sign a partnership with NRO SERP in January 2016. Following is the status of the Resource Block strategy implementation:

- o **Assam:** Assam is implementing the RBS strategy across 8 blocks in 8 NRLP districts. CRP rounds have commenced in the blocks supported by Jeevika, Bihar. Remaining 17 NRLP and 38 NRLM blocks, implementation is being taken up by staff.
- o **Nagaland:** 12 teams of Community Resource Persons (CRPs) have been implementing the RB strategy since May 2014 across 9 blocks in 9 districts. So far, three CRP rounds of 45 days each have been completed. However, in 2015, the MoU was not renewed due to lack of funds in the SRLM. Currently the staff along with the local community resource persons identified and trained are carrying forward the work initiated by external CRPs.
- o **Mizoram:** 4 CRP teams have been implementing the RB strategy since June 2014 across 4 blocks in 2 districts. So far, two CRP rounds of 45 days have been completed. In 2015, the MoU was not renewed due to lack of funds in the SRLM. Currently the staff along with the local community resource persons identified and trained are carrying forward the work initiated by external CRPs.
- o **Meghalaya:** 4 CRP teams have continued implementation of the RB strategy in 2015-16 across 4 blocks in 3 districts, and 2 more CRP round are expected to be completed by end of FY 2015-16.
- o **Tripura:** 7 CRP teams have started

implementation of the RB strategy from July 2015 onwards across 6 blocks in 3 districts and are expected to complete 3 rounds in the by the end of the year 2015-16.

- o **Sikkim:** Sikkim has initiated the Resource Block strategy preparatory works in 3 blocks and CRP rounds through NRO Kudumbashree are expected to start in January 2016.
- o **Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh** shall roll out the Resource Block strategy from FY 2016-17 onwards.

Special Initiatives in 2015-16

- **Special Package for NRLM in NE states**

The Cabinet has approved a Special Package for NRLM in NE states in order to accelerate the pace of NRLM implementation in the North Eastern states (excluding Assam which is already covered under NRLP). The objective is to cover all vulnerable rural households estimated at two-third of total rural households in these states by 2023-24. In order to achieve this objective, the Cabinet has approved that NRLM statewide allocation of

funds to all North Eastern states (except Assam) would be made on a need basis without linking it to poverty ratios.

The NE states covered under the Special Package are required to prepare an Action Plan for implementation of the Special Package.

- **2nd Annual Regional Writeshop for North Eastern Region (NER)**

NRLM has been organising National Writeshops on an annual basis to reflect upon and improvise NRLM processes, protocols and systems. In February 2016, 2nd Annual North Eastern Regional Writeshop has been scheduled for the North Eastern states at NIRD, Guwahati in Assam. The Writeshop is aimed to create an enabled development of Special package Action Plan, review and revise NRLM processes, protocols and systems to address the specific context of the North Eastern Region (NER). 90 participants including SMMU teams, NE NRLM Fellows and External Resource Persons are expected to participate in the Writeshop over the five days. The physical and financial performance of the NRLM for each North Eastern State is given as follow:

Financial Performance of NRLM 2015-16(updated for 2015-16)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Central Release	Total fund available	Total Expenditure	% of utilization of available fund (Central+State)
1	Ar. Pradesh		334.71	0.00	0.00
2	Assam		11591.85	2240.12	19.32
3	Manipur		125.42	0.00	0.00
4	Meghalaya		478.39	103.96	21.73
5	Mizoram	65.03	70.36	110.96	157.70
6	Nagaland	96.38	216.48	88.45	40.86
7	Sikkim	36.00	144.00	0.00	0.00
8	Tripura		558.99	221.68	39.66
	Total	197.41	13520.20	2765.17	20.45

NB: Total available funds also include Central Release+State share+Misc. Receipts under NRLM +Unspent balance of SGSY. Data Table on financial performance above suggest that overall only 20.45% of total available funds was utilized.

Physical Performance of NRLM: 2015-16 (updated as on 30th November 2015)

Sl No.	Name of State	Total number of SHGs under NRLM fold in Intensive blocks	Number of SHGs provided RF	Amount of RF provided to SHGs (Rs. In Lakhs)	Total Number of SHGs provided CIF/VRF	Amount of CIF/VRF provided to SHGs (in Rs.Lakhs)
1	Ar. Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
2	Assam	6470	8573	1268.35	5235	2443
3	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
4	Meghalaya	101	61	8.88	0	0
5	Mizoram	16	0	0	0	0
6	Nagaland	19	5	0.75	0	0
7	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
8	Tripura	380	91	10.9	0	0
	Total	6986	8730	1288.88	5235	2443

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

The Ministry of Rural Development is undertaking a placement linked skill development programme Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY). A total of 42,934 candidates have been skilled and a total of 32968 candidates have been placed in North Eastern states since 2004 till 30th November 2015. Further, the Ministry of Rural Development has approved 37 skill development projects in 4 North Eastern states under DDU-GKY covering 1,15,283 candidates at a total project cost of Rs. 465.12 crore in the North-Eastern states.

Rural Housing (Indira Awaas Yojana):

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is a flagship scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development to provide financial assistance to the BPL households in rural areas for construction of a dwelling unit.

Components of the scheme are:

- Assistance for construction of a new house.
- Upgradation of Kutchha or dilapidated houses.
- Provision of house site.

Under IAY, with effect from 01.04.2013, a

shelterless BPL family is given assistance of Rs. 70,000/- in plain areas and Rs 75,000/- in hilly/difficult areas/ IAP districts. Assistance for purchase of house sites has been fixed at Rs 20,000. For upgradation of kutchha house, the financial assistance is Rs. 15,000 per unit. 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% each is to be used for the conduct of Social Audit and IEC activities.

The funding of IAY is shared between the Centre and States in the ratio of 60:40. In the case of UTs, entire funds of IAY are provided by the Centre. However, in case of NE and Himalayan States, the sharing pattern is 90:10.

95% of the total budget can be utilized for the components relating to new houses, upgradation of houses and provision of house sites and administrative expenses. The remaining 5% is reserved for special projects which can be posed for

- Rehabilitation of BPL families affected by natural calamities, 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

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 the financial year 2015-16, an amount of Rs. 1003.00 crore (including admn. cost) has been

earmarked for the North Eastern Region with a physical target of construction of 1.43 lakh houses. An amount of Rs 1021.11 crore has been released to the North Eastern States and the utilization of funds reported is Rs.314.46 crore. Further a total of 0.25 lakh houses have been constructed in the North Eastern States under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and 3.32 lakh houses are at various stages of construction as on 31.12.2015.

State-wise physical and financial performance under Indira Awaas Yojana in respect of North-Eastern States in the year 2015-16 (up to 31.12.2015) are as follows:-

Financial Performance

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States	Allocation	Releases			Total Availability of Funds	Total Utilization of Funds
			Centre	State	Total		
1	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	952.509	3764.028	406.751	0.000	3765.268	0.000
2	ASSAM	86481.143	87865.745	29254.898	2196.430	172289.218	28445.483
3	MANIPUR	2199.489	1416.629	181.698	250.000	1980.658	12.486
4	MEGHALAYA	3981.945	4950.954	1650.318	0.000	5802.592	86.250
5	MIZORAM	610.803	305.402	101.801	0.000	316.999	0.000
6	NAGALAND	698.885	349.443	116.481	0.000	349.443	0.000
7	SIKKIM	866.332	433.166	144.389	0.000	1066.291	143.150
8	TRIPURA	4508.894	3025.945	1002.682	85.720	6523.027	2758.337
TOTAL		100300.000	102111.312	32859.018	2532.150	192093.496	31445.706

Physical Performance

Sl. No.	Name of States	Annual Target	Houses Sanctioned	Houses under Construction	Houses Completed
1	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1357	0	8	1
2	ASSAM	123193	72353	283447	23732
3	MANIPUR	3133	2	4401	6
4	MEGHALAYA	5672	2456	20725	43
5	MIZORAM	870	295	360	0
6	NAGALAND	996	0	8914	0
7	SIKKIM	1234	5	605	47
8	TRIPURA	6423	8589	13590	1173
TOTAL		142878	83700	332050	25002

Rural Connectivity/Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) This 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 habitation within a path distance of 10 km in the blocks bordering international boundary in the Hill States (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs) may be treated as a cluster for this purpose. A special dispensation has been given to Arunachal Pradesh for extending the facility to International border districts. The Ministry has further approved a proposal allowing 100% funding under PMGSY for construction of

Long Span Bridges (LSBs) up to 75 mtr in respect of 'Special Category States' including & NE States at par with IAP districts. 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.

The details of habitation connected, road length completed and expenditure during the last two year is given below:

Period	Habitation Connected	Length constructed (Km)	Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)
2014-15	420	2385.22	1698.13
2015-16 (up to December)	190	1393	972

The Ministry conducted special review meetings for NE States during 2014-15 on 23-24th March, 2015 and 2015-16 on 22nd December, 2015 wherein issues in respect of implementation of PMGSY are discussed with State Government.

The details of allocation and released during the period 2014-2015 and 2015-16 (up to December, 2015) are given below:

(Rs. in Crores)

Period	Allocation	Release
2014-15	Rs. 1237	Rs. 1220.23
2015-16 (up to December, 2015)	Rs. 1257	Rs. 962 (up to Dec., 2015)

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP):

At present National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) comprises of five schemes namely 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.

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) was under State Plan till 2013-14 and funds were releases as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) by the Ministry of Finance in a combined manner for all the schemes under NSAP on the recommendation of the Ministry of Rural Development. From the year 2014-15, NSAP has been converted into a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) and funds are now released by the Department of Rural Development to States /UTs scheme wise. Universal coverage has been

envisaged under NSAP and the funds allocated to NE States are based on the number of estimated beneficiaries under the Schemes.

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.

The number of beneficiaries reported (up to December 2015) under IGNOAPS in the North Eastern States is 910181, IGWPS was 122204, IGNDPS was 45107, NFBS was 8757 and Annapurna was 50004. Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Sikkim and Tripura have not reported the number of beneficiaries under any of the schemes under NSAP.

A detail of funds released and utilized by the

North Eastern States is at **Annexure XXXII**.

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

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):

MGNREGA is being implemented in all the Rural Districts including LWE Districts of the country.

Physical & Financial Progress:- During the year 2015-16 (till 31.12.2015) the physical and financial progress in LWE districts as compared to remaining districts of the country is as under:

S.No	Indicators	LWE districts	Other districts of the country
		Physical	(in lakh)
1	Households provided employment	69.14	296.34
2	Persondays generated	2508.55	11133.28
3	Women Participation	1215.03 (48.44%)	6539.67 (58.74%)
4	SC participation	430.10 (17.15%)	2747.28 (24.68%)
5	ST participation	785.67 (31.32%)	1531.33 (13.75%)
6	Average person days generated per HHs	36	38
7	100days of employment provided to HHs	2.79 (4.03%)	11.14 (3.76%)
		Financial	(Rs. in crore)
8	Total expenditure	5658.00	24002.97
9	Expenditure on wages	4016.21 (74.87%)	17600.98 (76.41%)
10	Expenditure on Material	1296.22 (24.16%)	4851.30 (21.06%)

National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM):

Since its inception, NRLM has a focused approach towards reaching out to the poorest and most vulnerable areas in the country, including the IAP districts. Out of 88 IAP districts, 72 districts are covered under NRLM's intensive strategy. A large number of IAP districts, particularly those situated in

Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra are covered in the resource block strategy of NRLM. NRLM mobilises additional resources to develop resource blocks into model blocks that would serve as a role model for other blocks in the state.

The IAP Districts are also given the status of 'Category I' districts under the interest subvention scheme being implemented by NRLM. 'Category I

districts' are the 150 most backward districts, including all IAP districts, 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 NRLM women SHGs are entitled to in all districts of the country which enables them to get credit at 7% rate of interest up to the maximum credit outstanding of Rs. 3 lakhs. Therefore in effect all women SHGs can avail loans at 4% rate of interest in these 150 districts up to a maximum credit outstanding of Rs. 3 lakh. In the 2015-16 Budget, the Government increased the number of 'Category I' interest subvention districts to 250 (previously limited to 150). All the IAP districts which were not covered earlier have been included in the new provision.

'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 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.

Implementation in 9 districts has begun. So far, 2 lakh households have been mobilised into 18,915 SHGs in these districts. The progress of implementation in these districts is presented in the table below.

Progress in GOALS Districts (Cumulative up to Nov '15)

State/District	Households	SHGs	VO	RF	CIF
Chhattisgarh					
Balrampur	29792	2627	93	2129	1260
Jharkhand					
West Singhbhum	38143	3383	167	2958	2512
Latehar	12413	1083	5	609	437
Palamu	16257	1377	43	1109	938
Gumla	46587	3401	224	2369	1986
Odisha					
Malkangiri	38717	1931	221	950	316
Koraput	16847	3658	265	1458	488
Nuapada	742	888	34	162	0
Kalahandi	6064	567	46	123	6459
Total	205562	18915	1098	11867	14396

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

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:

- 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.
- (iii) 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 shall be 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).

Performance Highlights-Roshni

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. Till end of November 2015, 4449 candidates are trained and 3867 candidates are placed.

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

An assistance of Rs 75,000 is provided to IAY beneficiaries in the 88 identified LWE Districts. The districts reported utilization of funds to the tune of Rs. 1816.86 crore and construction of 2.03 lakh houses as on 31.12.2015.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), which is a onetime special intervention to provide Rural Road connectivity, was launched on 25th December, 2000 as a fully funded Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the objective to provide single all-weather Road connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations, existing in the Core Network, in Rural areas of country. The programme envisages connecting all eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 500 persons and above (Census2001) in Plain areas. In respect of Special Category States (i.e. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the Desert areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme), the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission) the objective would be to connect eligible unconnected Habitations with a population of 250 persons and above (Census 2001). For most intensive IAP blocks as identified by Ministry of Home Affairs the unconnected habitations with population 100 and above (as per 2001 Census) would be eligible to be covered under PMGSY.

Physical & Financial Progress in Respect of LWE affected areas:

There are 35 worst effect IAP Districts in which 26116 habitations are targeted to be connected under PMGSY. Against this target, 16110 habitations have been sanctioned so far and 11263 habitations (43% of eligible habitation and 70% of cleared habitations) and have been connected as reported by the States. Out of 10811 road works cleared by the Ministry for the construction of 41000.13 km of road length in 35 worst effected IAP Districts, States have reported to have completed 6809 road works covering 26609.20 km of road length. Out of total cleared value of projects amounting to Rs. 148017.12 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 962343.45 lakhs has been incurred as expenditure in IAP Districts up to November, 2015.

Special dispensation has been given to IAP States in awarding of PMGSY works with non-responsive tenders in selected IAP districts.

Interventions in Jammu & Kashmir:

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):

MGNREGA is being implemented in all the 22 districts of Jammu & Kashmir. During the year 2015-16 (till 31.12.2015) a total amount of Rs.545.04 crore has been released to Jammu & Kashmir as Central Share under MGNREGA. The actual expenditure in Jammu & Kashmir upto 31.12.2015 is Rs 374.79 crore against total available funds of Rs.603.23 crore. A total number of 1,91,594 households have been provided employment and 53.02 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 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

- 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.

years. Estimated outlay for UMEED is Rs.755 Crores. Out of this 90 % of funding will be from Government of India.

UMEED programme has started implementation in 21 blocks in the state. The programme now has presence in the three major regions of the state: Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh. So far, 89,982 households have been mobilized into 9361 SHGs, covering 958 villages. The SHGs have been federated into 878 Village Organisations and 60 Cluster Level Federations.

UMEED has focused on building a strong base of local social capital to implement the programme. This includes 850 Community Mobilisers, 132 Community Trainers and 60 Cluster Coordinators and 60 Community Data Entry Operators. With the help of the NRO, 3500 Woman Activists, Community Cadre, staff, Bankers and PRI members have been trained. To support their capacity building on a continuous basis, 9 Bloc Training Centres established for training of community professionals.

So far, SHGs supported by UMEED have saved about Rs. 10.86 Core. There is robust internal lending in the groups, leveraging up to 180% of the total savings. In terms of capitalization, 7996 SHGs have received Revolving Fund (@ Rs. 15,000/SHG) and 6311 SHGs have received Community Investment Fund (CIF). Banks have lent a sum of Rs. 19.90 Crore as a first dose of credit to 3981 SHGs. Further, 903 SHGs have borrowed a second round of credit (at Rs. 1 lakh each) from the banks, totaling to Rs. 9.03 Crore. Collectively, the institutions of rural poor women in UMEED have mobilized a corpus of Rs. 83.15 Crore.

A significant portion of the SHG members have used the loans to invest in various livelihoods activities - 12425 members have invested in Agriculture, 22282 in livestock, 4583 in local crafts, 5133 in small business establishments and 2982 in other livelihoods. Community Managed Sustainable Agriculture has been introduced in Chenani Block. Through this initiative, 1200 farmers have adopted Non-Pesticide Management practices for vegetable cultivation.

In Lar block, 25 community-managed centres are supporting infants and children in early childhood education and nutrition.

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

Himayat: Himayat is a special scheme for skilling under DDU-GKY. Ministry of Rural Development 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 will be 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.

Operational Highlights

The youth are selected at Gram Panchayat level based on aptitude tests. Initial entry-level training will be given for 3 months and thereafter placements will be done. 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. 16,800/- per person on the basis of successful placement. Each youth will be tracked for a one year period after placement. Recently, MoRD has enhanced the post placement support available to youth undergoing 3 months training 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) for youth who undergo 3 month training under HIMAYAT.

The Ministry also enhanced Boarding & Lodging assistance for the residential 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 upto a maximum of Rs4,500 per candidate subject to actual claim by the candidate under residential training. For youth who get training for longer duration i.e., 6 months or 9 months will be placed with a higher start up salary of Rs. 8000 and Rs. 12000 per month, respectively, on completion training.

Performance Highlights - Himayat

As of now, 8 PIAs are working under the Himayat Programme, viz. IL&FS, Don Bosco Tech, India Can, CAP Foundation, , Mass Infotech Society, Redox Laboratories, IKYA and Aid-et-Action. In Jammu & Kashmir (under Himayat Program) - 56917 candidates are trained and 42751 candidates are placed (as on 30th Nov 2015).

Rural Housing (Indira Awaas Yojana):

An amount of Rs. 53.20 crore has been allocated for Jammu & Kashmir out of which the Central share of Rs 26.60 crore was released during 2015-16. The State reported the utilization of 0.50 crore and construction of 3 houses.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):

The Cabinet approved an amount of Rs.7i0 crore(at 2014-15 prices)(in two tranches) on 8th July, 2014 as a special onetime dispensation for the cost of land acquisition covering compensatory afforestation, forest land, trees, private land and structure s 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.

- (a) **Physical Progress:** Out of total sanctioned 1,983 road works covering 10,138.80 km of length, the State has completed 1,264 road works covering 6,552.70 km of length (64.63%) up to December, 2015.

- (b) **Financial progress:** Out of total cleared value of amounting to Rs.5264.17 crore (including State Share of Rs.3.17 cr.), an amount of Rs.3084.88 crore and authorization to utilize interest accrual (Rs. 100.30 crore) since inception of PMGSY on programme and administrative funds has been released. An amount of Rs. 3200.82 crore has been utilized by the State up to December, 2015.

PMGSY-II

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-II.

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP): In the State of Jammu & Kashmir, Schemes under NSAP are implemented by Department of Social Welfare. During the current financial year 2015-16 (up to December, 2015) an amount of Rs. 2307.40 lakh has been released to the State of Jammu and Kashmir as pending liability of 04th quarter of 2014-15 and 01st installment of funds(2015-16).

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 paradigm shift with the objective of tackling the multi dimensional approach of poverty through convergence of programmes related to livelihoods, social security, housing and skill development. The department has already embarked upon the Mission Antyodaya to reach the last mile. This process entails leveraging resources from the different programmes and schemes to match the local needs and priorities and integrate the same in the local level planning process. Thus, in the planning process there is continuous discussion with citizen's forum (like women federations, collectives) and government architecture like Panchayats to prepare gender friendly shelf of work. 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 (IAY). Implementation of these programmes is monitored specially with reference to coverage of women.

The following are specific gender provisions under 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. 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 important 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

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

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.
- 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.

Outcome since inception

- Since the inception of the programme in 2006, around Rs.209546.61 crores have been disbursed directly as wage payments to rural worker households and 1965 crore person-days of wage employment has been generated.
- Women have accounted for 49 per cent of the total person-days generated. This is well above the mandatory 33 per cent as required under the Act.

The outcomes of programme implementation in the financial year 2015-16 (till 31st Dec. 2015) are as follows:

- **Employment Generated:** In 2015-16, 3.63 crore households were provided employment and 134.96 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 Women (57%)

(b) National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM):

National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) aims at ensuring livelihoods enhancement and diversification along with access to financial services. The programme builds upon the institutions of poor (IoP) exclusively for the women and harnesses their potential to address poverty alleviation through increased livelihoods and financial opportunities. The

institutions are nurtured to be the social capital and collective action leads to attainment of economic and social rights. The NRLM's objective of improving the quality of life and bringing rural poor households out of abject poverty 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.

All NRLM benefits are intended for rural poor women and it is expected to ensure that at least 50% of the beneficiaries under the programme are members of the SC and ST communities, 15% from minority communities and 3% from among persons with disabilities, 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. NRLM aims at empowering not only financially but also socially and politically. Being a women-centric programme and also led by women, NRLM provides a strong foundation for women's empowerment. These institutions serve as channels for disseminating useful information to rural women. Pilots have been initiated in states like Bihar and Madhya Pradesh to create gender awareness and creating capacities to deal with gender related issues.

Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojna (MKSP)-Engendering Agriculture:

MKSP programme 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, 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 livelihood 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. 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.

Social Inclusion and social development initiatives under 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 Samakhya 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 but it affects the health of the future generation and thus the labour force also. 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. 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.

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 include (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.

UMEED

UMEED 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.

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). 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. DDU-GKY projects are funded by Central and State Government in the ratio of 60:40 in all States, except North-East

states and Hilly states where the funding ratio is 90:10.

Key Performance Highlights

So far, from the year 2004-05 till 30th November 2015 a total of 13.04 lakh candidates have been trained and a total of 9.30 lakh candidates have been given placement. The number of women trained under the scheme is 4.33 lakh, out of which 3.10 lakh have been placed.

(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 2015-16, out of 15.08 lakh houses sanctioned, 6.92 lakh houses have been sanctioned exclusively in the name of women beneficiaries and 3.66 lakh in the joint name of both husband and wife.

(d) National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

National 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 schemes.

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 of the age of 80 years or above. As per the latest report, (upto December, 2015), 152 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, 2015), 39 lakh beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme.

Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)- Scheme 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, 2015) , 5.53 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, 2015) , 1.40 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 though eligible but remain uncovered under the erstwhile National Old Age Pension Scheme.

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.

PMGSY

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has significant impact on the living conditions of the rural women in terms of providing the rural roads, enhancing the opportunities for the girl child to have an access to the educational facilities, better access to health and marketing hubs.

A progressive step has been taken under PMGSY by engaging women from the Panchayati Raj Institutions and representatives from SHGs along with Junior Engineer, Panchayat Pradhan, local patwari in the transect walk to prepare Detailed Project Report (DPR). The objective of the transect walk is to determine the most suitable alignment, sort out issues of land availability and to moderate any adverse social and environmental impact, eliciting participation of the community in the programme. After transect walk, minutes are placed before the Gram Sabha for the approval.

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.

GBC has initiated Action Research on MGNREGA titled “Strengthening women participation and their empowerment” in four states which is being commissioned jointly by MoRD and UN Women in Jammu and Kashmir, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal where the participation of women is below 33% as mandated in the Act. Based on the quantitative and qualitative data, gender action plan has been prepared and finalized for the purpose.

Chapter 13

Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes comprise about 16.6 percent and 8.6 percent respectively of India's population as per Census 2011. Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) have historically suffered from an enormous disadvantage and development deficit as compared to the rest of the population. The Twelfth Five Year Plan Document has highlighted the socio-economic inequality among these social groups vis-à-vis other social groups in the country. According to the Plan document, poverty is markedly high among Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Scheduled Castes (SCs) in rural areas. Even in 2009-10, 47 per cent of STs and about 42 per cent of SCs were poor. Between 1993-94 and 2004-05, the rate of decline in the incidence of poverty among these social groups was sluggish at less than 1 per cent annually whereas other social groups (non SCs and STs) achieved a faster rate of decline in poverty. However, trends suggest that poverty among SCs and STs declined faster than the average between 2004-05 and 2009-10. It is also troublesome that poverty in states with large percentage of poor SCs and STs has shown little improvement. In Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Bihar and Chhattisgarh more than 50 per cent of ST population are poor. In terms of their socio-economic entitlement, Scheduled Tribes (STs) are far behind other communities. This differential is largely attributed to inequality and discrimination faced by them in accessing various opportunities.

Recognising the inequality in the society, the Constitution of India guarantees equality before the law (Article 14) and enjoins the State to make special provisions for advancement of socially and educationally backward classes (Article 15(4)). It also empowers the State to make provisions for reservation

in appointment or posts in favour of SCs/STs (Article 16(4)). In view of the persistent and wide spread socio-economic backwardness of SCs and STs, a distinct need was felt for innovative policy intervention to enable these groups to share the benefits of growth in a more equitable manner. In carrying out this objective, the Government of India initiated the concept of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) in Fifth Five Year Plan period and the Special Component Plan (SCP), now called Scheduled Caste Sub-plan (SCSP), in Sixth Five Year Plan. The SCSP and TSP are seen as a critical initiatives in bridging the development gap between the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and others. They aim at facilitating convergence and pooling of resources from all the other development sectors in proportion to the population of SCs and STs, respectively for their overall development. Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) is aimed at economic development through beneficiary oriented programmes for raising their income and creating assets; infrastructure development through provision of drinking water supply, link roads, house-sites, housing etc. and educational and social development activities like establishment of primary schools, health centers, vocational centers, community halls, work place for women etc. The basic objective of both these Sub-Plans is to channelise the flow of outlays and benefits for the development of Schedules Castes and Schedules Tribes at least in proportion to their population, both in physical and financial terms. This umbrella strategy purports to direct plan resources across Central Ministries in Government of India and Departments in the States, at least in proportion to the SC/ST population at the national level (16.2% and 8.8% respectively) and similarly at the State level, to accelerate the pace of development among SCs/STs. SCSP and TSP are therefore key instruments for

attaining the objective of inclusive growth in India. The Department of Rural Development is required to ensure that 25.00 per cent of funds are allocated to SC and 17.50 per cent to STs as per Jadhav Committee Recommendation. The monitoring of the progress of SCSP and TSP is also an essential component of this Plan as it enables the policy makers to take corrective measures for improving the performance under these schemes.

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. Specific provisions have been made 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 National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)/Aajeevika.

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, MGNREGA programme is self targeting in nature and it has increased the outreach to the poor and marginalized. Since inception Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes participation has been 47 per cent till 31st December, 2015. However, the reports of physical achievements during 2015-16 (up to 08.02.2016) reveal that out of total employment generation of 165.82 crore person days in the year, employment generated for SCs and STs were 37.87(23%) crore person days and 29.14(18%) crore person days respectively. Thus, 41% of the total person days of employment generated in the year were for the SC/ST households. Moreover, there is also provision of taking up works related to irrigation facility,

horticulture plantation and land development facilities on land owned by households belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During 2015-16, 102.32 lakh works were undertaken (spill over and new works), of which 28.33% were for the provision of irrigation facility on land owned by SC/ST/BPL and IAY beneficiaries.

Several independent and reputed universities around the world and within the country have assessed the implementation of the scheme. Evidence published from 2012- to 2014 was meta-analysed as Sameeksha II and published in 2015 in which 50 studies published by reputed institutions have been reviewed. One of the main conclusion drawn by these studies is that the programme has large effects on consumption and poverty of SC/ST households in the lean agricultural seasons. It was found that it has contributed significantly to increase in consumption (protein and energy intake) in the short run and accumulated more non financial assets in the medium term. Direct benefits exceeded program- related transfers and are most pronounced in the case of Scheduled Castes and Tribes and households supplying casual labour. It has thereby increased food security among them.

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 habitations, existing in the Core Network in rural areas of the country. PMGSY is an area development programme and the unit of programme is a habitation. PMGSY is not an individual beneficiary oriented scheme and target of the programme is to connect the eligible habitations with roads constructed under it catering to access needs of the entire population of the target habitation. Therefore, no separate allocation of funds is made for women, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, differently abled persons and for welfare of minorities under PMGSY. The Government has also launched PMGSY-II which envisages consolidation of

the existing Rural Road Network to improve its overall efficiency as a provider of transportation services for people, goods and services. It also focusses to cover upgradation of existing selected rural roads (Through Routes and Major Rural Links) based on their economic potential and their role in facilitating the growth of rural market centre and rural hubs.

National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)/ Aajeevika

Ministry of Rural Development has been earmarking the funds for Scheduled Caste Special Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) under National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) from 2011-12 onwards.

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.

NRLM focuses on bringing the vulnerable women in the fold of SHGs and then federate these institutions into higher forms of institutions of women at the community level. It aims at universal inclusion of all poorest of the poor in those blocks where Village Organizations (VO) of women is one year old. The specific strategy for mobilization of SC/ST include:

1. Universalization of social inclusion of women belonging to SC/ST community in all blocks where VOs are at least one year old.
2. Strengthening of exiting pilots on tribal, PVTGs etc.
3. Simultaneous mobilization of vulnerable sections including PVTGs

Identification of poor women including women belonging to SC/ST

The key strategy for this is Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP), a process that identifies vulnerable groups like SC/ST, Primitive Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) etc. who are extremely poor and remain excluded unless targeted efforts are made. After identification of these groups, they are included and provided support including relaxation of some norms and strengthening of their groups by leadership development, livelihood generation, financial empowerment, and helping them to access entitlements. Social Action Committee (SAC) is formed to ensure that poor women as well as women belonging to SC/ST are brought under SHG fold and provided economic and social assistance to get them out of poverty and deprivation.

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 Annual Action Plans of the states, and 150% for PVTGs.

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, kudumbashree 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.

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. Moreover a special initiative named 'Roshni' has been undertaken for the rural youth of poor families in 27 most-affected Left-wing Extremist (LWE) districts across nine States.

Roshini was launched by Ministry of Rural Development on 10th June 2013 in a bid to further reach out to rural youths 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

trained and 1048 candidates have been placed in LWEE areas (under Roshni initiative which started in 2013).

SC/ST candidates trained and placed so far is given below:

Key Performance Highlights

So far, from the year 2004-05 till 30th November 2015, a total of 4577 candidates have been

Category	Trained	Placed
SC	397426	275646
ST	189296	133641

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.

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

At the national level under IAY, 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 2014-15, out of total of 16.53 lakh houses constructed, 6.51 have been constructed for SCs and 2.96 for STs. Further, during the current financial year, out of the total 6.09 lakh

houses constructed, 1.95 lakh and 1.70 lakh have been constructed for SCs and STs respectively. Also, Rs.1768.75 crore and Rs. 1493.26 crore has been utilized for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively (upto 31.12.2015) under the scheme.

Special projects are also sanctioned from time to time for which 5% IAY funds are retained at central level as reserve funds. Funds have also been released under Special projects for settlement of households benefitted under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 commonly known as FRA beneficiaries.

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 term 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.

However, keeping in view the specific needs of the disabled and other vulnerable persons, the States have been advised to create an enabling environment for their inclusion in MGNREGA activities.

The disabled or differently-abled persons defined under the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full

Participation) Act, 1995 (1 of 1996) as persons with disabilities, the severity of which is 40% and above are considered as special category of vulnerable persons for the purposes of MGNREGA. The disabled persons as defined in the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 (44 of 1999) are also to be considered as disabled for the purpose of inclusion of MGNREGA.

To increase participation of Persons with Disabilities (PWD) in the Scheme, some major initiatives are being suggested such as:

- a) Special schedule of rates for PWDs.
- b) Identification of suitable works for PWDs.
- c) Organization of PWDs in groups.

(b) National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)

NRLM recognizes that poverty and disability are closely linked to each other and therefore takes efforts to address specific needs of individuals as well as families of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). 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.

Inclusive development of people with disabilities (PWDs) is one of 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 increased awareness of entitlements and rights among them. 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.

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.

(c) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

As per IAY guidelines, State should ensure that at least 3% of beneficiaries are from among persons with disabilities. During 2015-16, 7091 houses were sanctioned for physically challenged persons.

(d) National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

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. At present, 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.

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

- (a) As per Section 56(4) of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 (PWD Act, 95),

“persons with severe disability” means a person with 80% or more of one or more disabilities.

- (b) As per Section 2(h) of the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 (National Trust Act, 1999), “Multiple Disabilities “means combination of 2 or more disabilities.

Consequent upon the lowering of age under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), the upper age limit under IGNDPS has been lowered from 64 years to 59 years. With effect from 1.10.2012, the amount of pension under IGNDPS has been increased to Rs. 300/- per month and upper age limit has been increased to 79 years. After attaining the age of 80 years, the beneficiary would be shifted to IGNOAPS for getting pension of Rs. 500/-. As per latest report upto December, 2015, 5.53 lakh beneficiaries have been covered under the Scheme.

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 also. 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 National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) were identified for earmarking 15 % of resources for minorities. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushal Yojana (DDU-GKY), which is a sub-scheme of NRLM is also covered under the PM's New 15 Point Programme.

(a) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

Under IAY, 15% of the funds are set apart for the welfare of beneficiaries from among the minorities. During the current financial year 2015-16, Rs 5287.25 crore has been utilised under IAY, out of which an expenditure of Rs 682.98 crore has been incurred on minorities. A total of 15.08 lakh houses have been sanctioned under IAY, of which 2.06 lakh houses have been sanctioned for minorities.

(b) 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.

As of November 2015, 1,38,154 predominantly minority SHGs have been promoted under NRLM, of which 13,296 were promoted during 2015-16. During 2015-16, these SHGs have been capitalized with Rs. 662.54 Lakh through Revolving Fund (RF) and Rs. 1165.30 Lakh through Community Investment Fund (CIF).

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

15% of the candidates under Aajeevika Skills are from Minorities. Against an annual target of training of 1.78 lakh candidates during the Financial Year 2015-16 and 0.267 lakh for minority. Upto December 2015 total of 1.99 lakh candidates have been trained, out of which 0.20 lakh belong to Minority Community.

Himayat Special Initiative in Jammu & Kashmir

Himayat is a special scheme for skilling under DDU-GKY, aimed at training and placement of 1,00,000 youth from J&K in organised 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 drop-outs. The MoRD is investing Rs 235.30 crore in this scheme. This is a 100% centrally funded scheme.

As on October 2015 a no of 50695 candidates have been trained and 40531 candidates have been successfully placed in jobs under Himayat scheme.

Impact of the SGSY/NRLM on Minorities

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 on Minorities

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. Originally established as Central Institute of Study and Research in Community Development in 1958 at Mussoorie, it was renamed as National Institute of Community Development and was shifted to its Hyderabad Campus in 1965. Subsequently it was renamed as National Institute of Rural Development in 1978. Recognizing the need for more focus on strengthening of the Panchayati Raj system and capacity building of PRI functionaries, the name of the Institute was changed as National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR) in the year 2013.

The Institute is located in Rajendranagar, about 15 km away from the historic city of Hyderabad. The NIRD celebrated its golden jubilee year of establishment in 2008. It is fully funded by Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development. NIRD&PR has a North-Eastern Regional Centre (NERC) at Guwahati, Assam which was established in 1983, to supplement the training and research activities of the Institute and to meet specific training needs of the states in the region.

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, Government of India. The Hon'ble Minister, Rural Development is the President of CAPART.

The objectives of CAPART include encouragement, promotion & assistance to voluntary action, strengthening and promotion of voluntary efforts in rural development with focus on injecting new technologies appropriate to rural areas and to act as conduit for transfer of appropriate technologies to the Government Departments, Public Sector Undertakings etc., to disseminate knowledge on Rural Technologies, promote all-round rural development and creation of employment opportunities and programmes, conservation of environment, setting up institutions of research, collaboration with other institutions, conducting training programmes, lectures and seminars including training for trainers,

carry out research studies, publish papers and create awareness on intellectual Property Rights (IPR).

Restructuring of CAPART

The cabinet in its meeting of 3rd September, 2013 had taken a decision regarding winding of CAPART within a period of two years. A proposal for reconsideration of this decision and the continuation of CAPART in a new restructured role is under active consideration of the Ministry.

Schemes of CAPART and current activities:

Presently, the major schemes under CAPART have been kept in abeyance as it is undergoing restructuring process. However, CAPART is under taking the following activities:-

(i) Prime Minister's Rural Development Fellows

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.

Role of PMRDF:

The Fellow 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 as on 31.12.2015, 100 fellows of first batch and 136 fellows of second batch (total 236 PMRDFs) are deployed in 114 backward districts in 18 States of the Country to provide the development support to the district administration.

(ii) Marketing Activities

CAPART set up its Marketing Division in 1989 with a view to providing opportunities, exposure and sustainable market linkages to rural producers covered under various income generation schemes of the Council and Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India. One of the major activities of Marketing Division of CAPART is organisation of SARAS Mela on behalf of the Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India.

SARAS Mela is a unique initiative of Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India which aims to provide a platform to the rural artisans to showcase their skills and products, and also, develop a market for themselves. SARAS Mela provides an opportunity to rural producers to sell their products directly in major markets, to interact with the buyers, to study and comprehend the latter's tastes, preferences and choices. Thus, it helps them to upgrade and tailor their products, hone marketing skills and provide better services to the consumers while benefiting from larger marketing opportunities. The exhibition-cum-sale under the brand name of SARAS displays a wide range of products crafted by the rural artisans, craftsman and beneficiaries of Self Help Group from all over the country.

During the year 2015-16, CAPART organized two SARAS Melas, one at Dilli Haat, near INA Market New Delhi from 1st to 15th April 2015 and another at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi, from 14th to 27th November, 2015 during India International Trade Fair.

(iii) Fellowship Programme through Centre for Technology Alternatives for Rural Areas (CTARA)

A pilot project on fellowship programme namely CTARA-MoRD was supported by CAPART to IIT, Bombay in September 2013 with a view to bring new knowledge and resources to national programme for improving efficiency and outcome. The project is aimed to formalize the research problems and to open them for systematic study. In the fellowship programme, 5 students as fellows for a period of two years were selected in 2014. During the period under reporting, a review meeting under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Rural Development) was convened on 12th August, 2015. All the 5 fellows had elaborated the work done in the first year of the fellow-ship and also apprised about the proposed work to be undertaken during the 2nd year of the pilot project. It was also felt that in order to get better results, in terms of recommending the viable strategies and technological solutions, a close coordination and association amongst concerned Joint Secretaries in the Ministry, Nodal Officers deputed by the Ministry for each of the identified topics and concerned guide of the IIT, Bombay, is necessary. It is also to be mentioned that the Secretary (Rural Development) has approved the continuation of the next batch of CTARA-MoRD fellowship alongwith some suggestions to incorporate into the new proposal for a period of 3 years. The proposal from CTARA, IIT Bombay is yet to be received for consideration of financial assistance.

The tenure of two years of the pilot-project is upto July 2016 and it is still ongoing. During the reporting period i.e. 2015-16, the 2nd installment of Rs.20.00 lakhs have been released to IIT, Bombay in December 2015 towards the CTARA-MoRD fellowship programme.

Details of the representation SCs, STs & OBCs and representation of the persons with disabilities are given in **Annexure XXXIII & XXXIV**.

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 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 would

- support the SRLMs in developing plans for implementation State Perspective and Implementation Plan (SPIP) and Annual Action Plans (AAP), appraising and supporting in implementing them;

- facilitate staff recruitment, induction and capacity building of staff in SRLMs;
- facilitate/support architecture for community institutions, leaders, cadres etc.
- facilitate evolution of various guidance notes and community operational manual(s) for implementation of NRLM in SRLMs;
- provide technical support in establishing systems for monitoring, evaluation and learning at the SRLMs;
- provide trouble shooting support and management support, as per the need from time-to-time;
- facilitate partnerships and convergence with various departments, programmes, organizations, community organizations and civil society in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating NRLM processes and results;
- collaborate and liaison with various support agencies at various levels; and
- facilitate/undertake policy advocacy for/on behalf of the SRLMs and the poor

The General Body of the NRLPS has been reconstituted. MoRD has approved a budget of Rs. 20 Crore for NRLPS against its Annual Action Plan for 2015-16. As on 31st January, 2016, Rs. 10 crore has been released to SRLMs.

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 gives it the credibility with in the Government and with the CSOs to push through key changes in practices of each and to enable a meaningful developmental outcome at the grass roots through Government-CSO Community collaboration. The support provided to CSOs is both financial and non-financial (facilitation support). Funding provided by BRLF includes human resource and institutional costs of CSOs; building a large pool of development professionals for supporting development interventions etc. A key role that BRLF plays a continuous facilitation support to projects receiving its grant support through all levels of Government to ensure smooth leveraging of programme funds and successful completion of livelihood projects. It also advocates for the best practices and all the associated costs to be mainstreamed into the government programmes.

Envisaged Benefits:

The desired outcome for the people would be sustainable livelihoods with dignity, enlarged space for women in the family and the society, enhanced access to and control over resources; enhanced carrying capacity of natural resources; responsive, accountable, transparent administrative and self-governance institutions; creation of strong and vibrant service demand system and service standards; new opportunities for the youth etc.

Constitution of BRLF and Governance:

BRLF has been constituted as an independent society and registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 on 10 December 2013. BRLF has well defined contours for involvement of, and separation from, Government to ensure institutional autonomy, accountability and enable it to raise resources from the non-government sector.

BRLF is governed by the General Body, comprising all members of the Society, and the Executive Committee, comprising elected, nominated or ex-officio members. These bodies consist of

eminent persons from the development sector, academics and institutions, ex officio representatives from State Governments, the Government of India and financial Institutions. No Government representative will hold the position of the President of the Society. The Society shall create its own financial rules with approval from the Government. BRLF shall be subject to audit by GAG. The Right to Information Act will apply and the society shall proactively follow a system of maximum transparency.

Operational Area of BRLF:

Even though BRLF has an India wide, mandate, the initial focus of the organization is on the Central Indian Tribal Region, centered on blocks, having a significant tribal population (not less than 20% in Adivasi population in around 1077 blocks (as per 2011 census) across 190 districts in the states of Odisha, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Gujarat.

Sources 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 will be there. While BRLF will not make any expenditure from the corpus itself; income from this corpus will be one source of revenue for BRLF. In addition, BRLF is mobilizing resources through corpus contribution, periodic grants, co-financing, arrangements etc. from private philanthropies, public / private sector undertakings.

Physical Performance:

1. Support to Civil Society Organization (CSOs):

BRLF has provided grants to 34 implementing organizations. The aim is to reach out to around 7,00,000 Families within five years. These participant families will be spread across 137 blocks of 76 districts in 8 States.

2. Capacity Building to build a cadre of Rural Livelihoods Professionals:

BRLF has partnered with Central University of Gujarat (CUG) to promote, training, research, capacity building, knowledge development and knowledge research in the areas of rural livelihoods. BRLF is in final stage of finalizing curriculum and course modules to cover different dimensions of rural livelihoods such as watershed management, SHG formation, livelihood options, decentralized governance, common pool resource management etc. This initiative will be part of a series of 5-6 month courses on Rural Livelihoods for rural professionals (people who belong to the region, and hail from ST community, since a decision to have a 100% positive bias towards them was taken by the steering committee) who work for NGOs, government or PRIS, from the 1000 or so sub-districts where BRLF is currently supporting projects. The course should be rolled out by middle of 2016.

3. Sectoral & thematic focus areas

- a. Participatory Ground Water Management (PGWM): Through partnerships with donors and technical support from research agencies, BRLF is seeding pilots on PGWM across its mandated regions to create the evidence and knowledge which shall later facilitate grounds for an informed national level effort / strategy. This effort is already rolling out with 10 BRLF partners, and 5 Technical support agencies
- b. Non Pesticides Management (NPM): BRLF's engagement with Sustainable agriculture, farmer profitability, protecting our soil, insect and animal bio-diversity and safety of our food and water sources propels transitioning farmers associated with our partners towards an NPM regime. The aim is to seed 25 pilots and then scale upon NPM with its CSO partners; offer advanced certification to rural livelihood professionals / CRP on NPM.
- c. Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM): There is a huge challenge to management of both solid and liquid waste to

ensure better health, recycle waste, clean environment and improved aesthetics. The Government's Swachh Bharat Abhiyan also has an important component on SLWM. BRLF with its partner CSOs and other institutional partners aims to pilot, document and disseminate innovative ways of managing both solid and liquid waste in rural areas which can further in form wider practice and policies.

- d. Value chain Development and Market linkages, especially for NTFP and Agriculture produce remains a major bottleneck towards enhancing farm based livelihoods and ensuring good returns to farmers / gatherers / allied sector labour. BRLF seeks to enable partnerships between stakeholders in this domain to foster robust forward and backward linkages in identified value chains through scalable initiatives.

All BRLF supported projects also include work on:

1. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
2. Prime Minister's Soil Health Card Scheme
3. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana
4. Pradhan Mantri Jivan Jyoti Bima Yojana

Partnership with States:

Towards strengthening of partnership with State Governments, BRLF has signed formal Memorandum of Understanding with the State Governments of Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Odisha and West Bengal. Discussions on MoU with other state Governments are at an advanced stage. These MoU establish the grounds for greater partnerships on many other fronts like facilitation support to the field partners for resource leverage, capacity Building of rural functionaries / panchayat institutions and empirical studies of relevance and value to the state.

Chapter 17

Training and Capacity Building

Ministry of Rural Development gives emphasis on capacity building of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj functionaries and other stakeholders to enhance the effectiveness of implementation of various rural development programmes across the country. Further, research and action research activities are undertaken to accomplish the task of assessing the grass-root realities, trends of rural development, impact of rural development programmes and related issues. Ministry has an apex training institution namely National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR) 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 endeavor.

Vision of 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. As a 'think-tank' for the Ministry, NIRD&PR while acting as a repository of knowledge on rural development, assists the Ministry in policy formulation and choice of options in rural development to usher in changes.

Mission of NIRD & PR

- 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.

Restructuring of NIRDPR - Formation of Schools and Deployment of faculty

In order to meet the growing challenges of capacity building for rural development, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Y.K. Alagh was constituted by MoRD in March 2010 to suggest measures for reform and revamp of the National Institute of Rural Development, State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) and Extension Training Centres (ETCs). The Committee held discussions with Heads of Centres in NIRD&PR and other faculty as well as non-academic staff and experts including former DGs of NIRD&PR and report was submitted to MoRD.

The report of the Committee was examined by the Ministry in consultation with the States, NIRD&PR and SIRDs and the same was accepted and decisions were conveyed to NIRDPR in August 2014. As part of operationalization and as per the decisions of the Transition Management Committee constituted to mentor these changes, working groups were formed to come up with suitable proposals based on the decisions of the Ministry on the recommendations on revamping and restructuring of NIRD & PR. One of the decision implemented by the Institute is restructuring into Schools having centres within each school. Accordingly, the existing centres of the Institute were re-organized into six (6) Schools and twenty five (25) centres as below. Faculty has also been allocated based on their options, qualifications and seniority.

Sl. No.	Proposed School	Proposed Centres within the School
1.	Development Studies & Social Justice	Centre for Human Resource Development (CHRD) Centre for Gender and Development (CGAD) Centre for Equity & Social Development (CESD) Centre for Agrarian Studies (CAS) Centre for PG Studies and Distance Education
2.	Rural Livelihoods and Infrastructure	Centre for Wage Employment (CWE) Centre for Skills and Jobs (CSJ) Centre for Financial Inclusion and Entrepreneurship (CFIE) Centre for Rural Infrastructure (CRI) Centre for Entrepreneurship Development (CED) Centre for Livelihoods (CFL)
3.	Sustainable Development	Centre for Natural Resource Management (CNRM) Centre for Climate Change & Disaster Mitigation (CCCDM)
4.	Public Policy and Good Governance	Centre for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (CPME) Centre for CSR, Public Private Partnership and People's Action (CC, PPP & PA) Centre for Good Governance & Policy Analysis (CGG&PA)
5.	Local Governance	Centre for Panchayati Raj (CPR) Centre for Decentralised Planning (CDP) Centre for Social Service Delivery (CSSD) Centre for Social Audit (CSA)
6.	Science, Technology and Knowledge Systems	Centre for Geo-informatics Applications in Rural Development (CGARD) Centre for Innovations and Appropriate Technologies (CIAT)
Professional Support Centres		Centre for Development Documentation & Communication (CDC) Centre for Information & Communication Technology (CICT) Centre for Research & Training Coordination and Networking (CRTCN)

Training and Research Activities:

Training plays a pivotal role in capacity-building of functionaries involved in rural development. NIRD & PR organizes training programmes for senior and middle level development functionaries engaged in policy formulation, management and implementation of rural development programmes. The programmes

are intended to create knowledge base, develop skills and infuse right attitudes and values. 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. The training performance of the Institute for the last five years is given below.

NIRD&PR: Training Performance: 2011-2016

S.No	Year	No. of programmes Conducted
1	2011-12	980
2	2012-13	998
3	2013-14	1130
4	2014-15	1286
5	2015-16	1400 (Targeted)

Research is one of the important components from NIRD&PR perspective. It helps in understanding emerging rural development trends and issues and provides analysis of wide range of dimensions with a view to coming up alternative measures for effective implementation of development initiatives. The research outcome is utilized as an input in the training programmes of the Institute.

As part of its endeavor to strengthen effective management of rural development programmes, 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 in the country. 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 three programmes of one year duration namely, Post Graduate Diploma in Sustainable Rural Development (PGDSRD), Post-Graduate Diploma in Tribal Development Management (PGDTDM) and Post Graduate Diploma in Geo-Informatics Applications in Rural Development (PGGARD). In addition an M.Tech (Appropriate Technology and Entrepreneurship) programme through regular mode in collaboration with NIT, Arunachal Pradesh is also offered.

NIRD&PR disseminates the results of the research studies and recommendations of its various seminars and workshops through its documentation and dissemination services. As part of it, the Institute brings out a quarterly Journal, 'The Journal of Rural Development', monthly 'NIRD&PR Newsletter' named 'Pragati' in English and Hindi and a Quarterly Newsletter of Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSTEIs) titled "Enterprise". The Institute

also 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 towards 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 endeavor to strengthen Indian partnership with Africa, Government of India had approved establishment of C-GARD Centres in five countries of Africa viz. Kenya, Algeria, Nigeria, Equatorial Guinea and Madagascar in a phased manner. The process has been initiated in Madagascar and Algeria.

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 approved NIRD&PR's proposal to establish RTPs in five African countries namely Malawi, Zimbabwe, Congo, Botswana and South Sudan in a phased manner. Detailed Project Report was prepared for Malawi and Zimbabwe and submitted to MEA for approval. In respect of South Sudan and Cote-d'Ivoire, feasibility report was submitted to MEA.

A Resource Cell for NRLM was established at NIRD&PR with a view to facilitate capacity building and research activities for promotion of rural livelihoods. In order to create awareness and exposure among officials at district, block and sub-block level, the Cell organises workshops, seminars and sessions on concept, objectives, strategies, framework and operationalisation of NRLM at NIRD&PR and State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) and other institutions in different states.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) is a skill training and placement program of the Ministry of Rural Development

(MoRD) with focus on rural poor youth. It is aimed at sustainable employment through post-placement tracking, retention and career progression. NIRD&PR is one of the national level coordinating agencies for appraisal and monitoring of the projects. It is envisioned to play a central role in providing co-funding and implementation support to DDU-GKY in the states and the Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) which implement the programme through skill training and placement projects. Besides, it acts as a resource centre for developing standards for implementation of the programmes and also as training and capacity building organisation for the programme. Special efforts are made by the Cell to oversee the implementation of skilling activities of rural youths in Jammu & Kashmir and Left Wing Extremism affected districts in the form of Himayat and Roshni projects respectively.

NIRD&PR is the nodal agency for infrastructure creation under Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) Project of Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD). The Institute guides the banks in designing curriculum for training and brings out publications from time to time to build networking of the RSETIs.

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.

The details of activities of the institute during the year are given below:

Training Activities

NIRD&PR has conducted 864 programmes up to 31st December 2015. These include Training Programmes, Workshops and Seminars at NIRD&PR, Hyderabad and NERC, Guwahati. It also includes 45 regional and off-campus programmes, 400 networking programmes in collaboration with SIRDs & ETCs for capacity building of panchayati raj and rural development functionaries and 10 International Training Programmes. A total of 22,032 participants

drawn from across the country and developing countries attended the programmes.

The Institute undertakes training programmes assigned by various Ministries and Departments of Government of India and State Governments on MGNREGS, NRLM, IAY, PMGSY, IWMP, Drinking Water and Sanitation, SBM, DDU-GKY, PMKSY, SAGY and Panchayati Raj etc. The Institute organizes a number of international training programmes sponsored by the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India and others. It is working in close coordination with international organizations like AARDO, CIRDAP, UN Women, SAARC etc.

The important themes of training programmes conducted during 2015-2016 are as follows:

Training Programmes

Panchayati Raj

- Integrated District Planning and Tribal Self-Governance in PESA Areas
- Decentralised District Planning for Members of DPCs
- Panchayati Raj Administration and Rural Development

Rural Employment

- Barefoot Engineers under MGNREGA
- Training for State Resource Teams Technical under MGNREGA
- Social Audit in MGNREGS
- MGNREGS Operational Guidelines 2013 (with Revised Schedules)

Rural Livelihoods

- Planning and Management of Micro-Enterprises for SHGs
- Promotion of Sustainable Rural Livelihoods
- Strategies for Promoting Smallholders' Micro-Enterprises and Livelihoods

- Planning, Implementation, Monitoring & Evaluation of Micro - Enterprises

Rural Infrastructure

- Book-Keeping and Accountancy for IAY
- Training Cum Exposure on Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
- Participatory Irrigation Management
- Behaviour Change Communication for Rural Sanitation Professionals under SBA
- IEC and Social Audit for IAY
- Swachh Bharat: Innovations in Management of RDWS programmes

Social Development

- Community Participation and Social Mobilisation for Universalisation of Education
- Human Factors in Rural Development
- Social Development in Rural Areas

Gender

- Social Development of Rural Women
- Sensitisation on Sexual Harassment to Women Elected Representatives
- Promotion of Livelihoods for Rural Women
- Strategies for Empowerment of Rural Women

Natural Resource Management

- Management of Watershed Projects for Sustainable Development
- Planning for Production Systems and Livelihoods in IWMP
- Management of Watershed Projects in Hilly Areas
- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana

- Technology and Institutional Arrangements for Water Resource Management in IWMP

- Institutionalization of Best Practices of Social Audits in IWMP
- Strategies for Sustainable Management of Rainwater

Rural Credit

- Effective Credit Delivery Management
- Induction programme for Newly Recruited Agricultural Field Officers
- Investment Credit and Appraisal of Agriculture term loan proposals for bank officers
- Agricultural Finance
- Rural Credit for Poverty Alleviation

Application of Technologies

- ICT Applications for Management of Rural Development Programmes
- Information Technology for Effective Management of Rural Development Programmes
- Geo-informatics Applications in Rural Development
- Geo-informatics Applications in Watershed Management
- Modern Survey Techniques for Planning and Management of PMGSY
- District Rural Roads Plan on GIS platform for PMGSY-II

SAGY

- Participatory Village Development under SAGY
- Village Development Plan under SAGY
- SAMARTHYA-SAGY

Others

- Poverty and Inequality Estimation for Statistical Personnel of DES
- Monitoring and Evaluation of RD Projects
- Integration of Flagship RD Programmes with Disaster Management
- Corporate Social Responsibility in Rural Development

International Training Programmes

a) ITEC and SCAAP fellowship Programmes of MEA, GoI

- Community Based Disaster Management : Main streaming and Risk Reduction Strategies
- Planning and Management of Drinking Water and Sanitation projects
- Participatory Rural Development
- Planning and Management of Rural Development Programmes
- Planning and Management of Rural Housing and Habitat Projects

- Training Methodology for Development Professionals
- Empowerment of Women for Rural development
- Good Governance and Management of RD programmes
- Community Driven Rural Development
- Geo-informatics Applications in Rural Development

b. NIRD&PR-CIRDAP Collaborative Training Programmes

- Sustainable Agriculture for Rural Development
- Local Governance and Delivery of Services for Rural Development

c. Other International Programme

- Poverty Alleviation and RD programmes for Nepal Delegation

Workshops and Seminars

- Solid Waste Management under SBA



- Initiatives to Natural Disasters in India : A Road Map to Achieve Disaster Resilience
- Impact of Climate Change on Water Resources
- National Rural Livelihoods Mission
- Curriculum Development for Certificate Course for Panchayat Secretaries
- Integrated District Planning for Local Self-Governments

- Promotion of Rural Micro-enterprises: Prospects and Challenges
- Geo-informatics Applications in Natural Resource Management
- Good Practices under MGNREGA

NIRD&PR has facilitated the meeting of

Parliamentary Consultative Committee on Rural Development, Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water and Sanitation held at Hyderabad during 18-19 Nov, 2015. The Committee was headed by Hon'ble Cabinet Minister of Rural Development (RD), Panchayati Raj (PR) and Drinking Water & Sanitation (DWS) Shri. Birender Singh.



Parliamentary Consultative Committee on RD, PR & DWS Meeting held at Hyderabad.

Research Studies

Understanding the emerging rural development issues, arising from time to time, is quintessential to promote policy perspectives. Hence, the research endeavor of NIRD&PR is to focus on grass-root issues, current best practices and to bring out appropriate insights on issues of contemporary importance and build-up data base on rural development interventions. The research activities of the Institute result in keeping abreast with contemporary rural development scenario in the country which will have policy implications as well as enriching the training inputs.

The broad areas of research encompass many important themes such as rural employment and livelihood issues, natural resource 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.

Keeping in view the time-frame and focus of the research studies undertaken, the studies are classified as NIRD&PR Studies, Grant-in-aid Studies, Action Research Studies, Collaborative Studies, Village Adoption Studies etc. Among the new initiatives that are taken during the year is Village Adoption Studies in collaboration with Bankers, wherein identified villages are being developed through participatory basis with the assistance from the institutions concerned.

The details of the research studies conducted by NIRDPR are furnished below:

NIRD&PR Studies

Research conducted by the Institute is field-

based in nature with emphasis on current rural development issues. It becomes an important ingredient in policy formulation for rural development. The Institute conducts several research studies aimed at studying policy implications and identification of alternative strategies for improving effectiveness of various programmes and schemes.

The faculty members of NIRD&PR are encouraged to take up research studies of

contemporary importance after going through the established process of finalizing the list of studies to be taken up. During the period under reference sixteen new research studies and case studies were taken up along with seven existing research studies and thus, in all, 23 research studies were currently at different stages of progress during the reporting period. The list of the research studies is provided in Table.

NIRD&PR 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	Time and Motion study on Human Resource at Gram Panchayats of Telangana, Bihar and Jharkhand	Dr. K. Jayalakshmi
	Case Studies	
5	Best Practices in Rural Development: A Case study of PUNSARI Gram Panchayat in Gujarat	Dr. P. Sivaram Dr. R. Ramesh
6	Singhana Gram Panchayat as an Effective Panchayati Raj Institution of Singhana Village Community	Dr. Ajit Kumar
7	Special Initiative on Rural Livelihoods for STs in Odisha State	Dr. T. G. Ramaiah
8	Participatory Decentralised Planning towards achieving ISO certification – A Case study of Pappambakkam Gram Panchayat, Tiruvallur Dist., Tamil Nadu	Dr. R. Aruna Jayamani
9	Solid Waste Management Practices in Rural Areas (Study of Multiple Cases in Tamil Nadu & Kerala States)	Dr. R. Ramesh Dr. P. Sivaram
10	Integration and Functioning of Traditional Institutions of Local Self Government under Panchayat Raj System: A Case – Lachen and Lachung villages in Sikkim	Dr. R. M. Pant Dr. M. K. Shrivastava
11	District Planning under Autonomous District Councils (ADCs)	Dr. R. M. Pant Dr. M. K. Shrivastava
12	Process Documentation of Social Audit of Integrated Watershed Management programme	Dr. K. Prabhakar Dr. Siddayya Dr. U. Hemant Kumar
13	Successful Livelihood Interventions among Chenchus	Dr. N. V. Madhuri,
14	Livelihoods Initiatives and standard of Living of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups in Madhya Pradesh	Dr. R. Murugesan
15	Evaluating Implementation of “Jan Dhan Yojana”	Dr. B. K. Swain
16	Effective Panchayati Raj Institutions	Shri R. Suryanarayana Reddy
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	ITKS in CSBs; Coping Mechanisms to address Crop Failure	Dr. G. Valentina Dr. V. Suresh Babu
3	Efficiency of School Development and Monitoring Committees in achieving Goals of Universalisation of School Education: A Study in Karnataka	Dr. M. Sarumathy Dr. Gyanmudra
4	Indebtedness among IAY beneficiary households - A study in Selected States	Dr. Y. Gangi Reddy Dr. P. Sivaram
5	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
6	Nutritional Security and Equity in its Accessibility in Watershed Programmes	Dr. Ch. Radhika Rani Dr. U. Hemantha Kumar
7	Performance Audit of RSETI/REDP Enterprises in Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh	Dr. T. G. Ramaiah

Consultancy Studies

NIRD&PR undertakes research studies for various Ministries/Organizations/Agencies etc. in view of the expertise available in the relevant research area. These studies include evaluation, impact assessment, base-line survey studies etc., The 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, three research studies were taken up in addition to 14 on-going research studies. The details are provided in Table.

Research Studies based on Grants Received

S. No	Study Title	Team Members
A	New Studies	
1	Socio-economic Reasons for Migration and Impact of Government programmes on Migrant Families in Bolangir District, Odhisha.	Dr. G. RajaniKanth Dr. C. Dheeraja Dr. V. Suresh Babu Dr. PratyusnaPatnaik
2	Evaluation study of Biju KVK Programme supported by Planning and Coordination Department, Govt. of Odisha	Dr A Debapriya DrPhanindra Kumar Dr V Madhava Rao
3	Agrarian Distress, Coping Mechanisms and Ramifications of Debt Waiver Scheme	Dr. Ch. Radhika Rani Dr. Siddayya Dr. K. Prabhakar
B	On going studies	
1	Agro-climate Planning and Information Bank (APIB) Project for Champawat and Dehradun District of Uttarakhand - Deployment of SDSS in two Districts	Dr. V. MadhavaRao Dr. R.R. Hermon Dr. P. KeasavaRao
2	Spatial Decision Support System (SDSS) for Rural Development (for balanced 14 states and up gradation of Customized Planning and Estimates Software for 11 States with Local Language Interface)	Dr. V. MadhavaRao Dr. R.R. Hermon Dr. P. KeasavaRao
3	Setting up of Geoinformatic Centres for RD in 5 African Countries	Dr. V. Madhava Rao Dr. R.R. Hermon Dr. P. Keasava Rao
4	Performance of Institutional Setup at SLNA&WCDC Level	CWLR Team
5	Engendering of girl child education- A cross sectional study of enrolment, retention and dropout	Dr. T. Vijay Kumar
6	Preparation of Model Gram Panchayat – Tribal sub plan	Dr. R. R. Prasad
7	Socio-economic impact of MGNREGS-Longitudinal study in six states	Dr. V. Suresh Babu Dr. S.V. Rangacharyulu
8	Impact of MGNREGA on distress migration in the vulnerable communities- A study in 4 states	Dr. PratyusnaPatnaik Dr. G. RajaniKanth Dr. V. Suresh Babu
9	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. Lakhan Singh Dr. G. RajaniKanth Dr. V. Suresh Babu
10	Survey and Preparation of Vulnerability Intervention Index for the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	Dr. R. R. Prasad
11	Health Awareness among School going Children	Dr. T. Vijay Kumar
12	Perceptions of Teachers on SSA activities	Dr. T. Vijay Kumar
13	Adoption of Low Performance Districts under MGNREGA in the States of Uttar Pradesh (Bundelkhand region), Assam, Karnataka (Hyderabad-Karnataka region) and Rajasthan	Dr. G. RajaniKanth& Team
14	Evaluation study of Biju KBK programmes supported by planning and coordination department, Govt of Odisha	Dr A Debapriya DrPhanindra Kumar Dr V Madhava Rao

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, two new studies were taken up along with six studies which are at different stages of progress. The details of these studies are provided in Table.

Action Research Studies

S. No	Study Title	Team Members
A	New Studies	
1	Development of Model Village as per SAGY	Dr. Gyanmudra Dr. Sarumathy
2	Village Disaster Risk Management Plan (VDRMP) at Rasapettai Village in Cuddalore district of Tamil Nadu	SIRD, Tamilnadu and C-GARD faculty
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. RajaniKanth Shri K. Krishna Rao
2	Promotion of Rural Entrepreneurship & Enterprises through Livelihoods Cluster Approach: A Pilot Initiatives in Action Research	Dr. KanakHaloi Dr. Ratna Bhuyan
3	The Forgotten Category - Rural Artisans' Transformation into Rural Entrepreneurs	Dr. Y. Gangi Reddy, Dr. G. RajaniKanth, SEDYAM
4	Village Adoption - Action Research mode in Sirkunti and Mamdapur Villages of Astha Northern Block of Vardha District by CSV Vardha	Dr. V. Suresh Babu
5	Village Adoption - Action Research mode in Tehri Dist. by HISCO, Dehradun	Dr. V. Suresh Babu
6	Village Adoption - Action Research mode in Coimbatore, Villapura and Sivaganga Districts Tamil Nadu by Shri AmmChettiar Research Institute	Dr. V. Suresh Babu

Village Adoption Studies:

In addition to the action research studies, 33 Village Adoption studies have also been taken up and are continuing. The details of these studies are presented in Table.

Village Adoption Studies

S. No.	State	District	Village	Faculty Member/Team
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. Siva ram Dr. Y. Gangi Reddy

S. No.	State	District	Village	Faculty Member/Team
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasham	Mohiuddinpuram	Dr. N. Kalpalatha Dr. Padmaja
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Paalagattupalli	Dr. Raj Kumar .P Shri T. Phanindra Kumar
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
15.	Karnataka	Yadgir	Belgera	Dr. Siddiah Dr. K. Prabhakar
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	Moosapura Kofisondpur	Dr. N.V. Madhuri Dr. C. Dheeraja Shri. K. P. Rao
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhattarpur	Patori	Dr. R.K. Srivastava
18.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	Ashapur	Dr. U. Hemantha Kumar
19.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	Kotban	Shri. D.S.R. Murthy
20.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	Pimpalkoutha	Shri. G.V. Satyanarayana
21.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Somarla	Dr. P. KesavaRao Dr. R. Chinnadurai
22.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Karegon village	Shri T. Phanindra Kumar Shri. D.S.R. Murthy
23.	Odisha	Koraput	Khudi	Dr. Y. BhaskarRao
24.	Odisha	Koraput	Mandikuta	Dr. B.K. Swain
25.	Odisha	Sundargarh	Sasa	Dr. G.V.K. Lohidas Dr. A. Debapriya
26.	Odisha	Cuttack	Naraz	Dr. Debapriya
27.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Amarpura	Dr. K. Prabhakar
28.	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	Hantra	Shri H. K. Solnaki Dr. P. Kesava Rao
29.	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	Sirumangalam	Dr. R. Murugesan
30.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	Manaloor	Dr Ramesh
31.	Tamil Nadu	Villipuram	Saram, Kilmavilangai	Shri T. Phanindra Kumar
32.	Telangana	Warangal	Kottapalli	Dr. P. Anuradha
33.	West Bengal	Bankura	Seulibona	Dr. Shankar Chatterjee

Collaborative Studies

The collaborative studies are those studies taken up in collaboration with other reputed institutions as well as State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs). As part of NIRD&PR's endeavors to sharpen research skills, the faculty

members of SIRDs are encouraged to submit research proposals and pursue the studies under the guidance of NIRD&PR faculty. In addition, keeping in view 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, one

new research was taken-up in collaboration with SIRD along with 10 on-going studies which are progressing at different stages. The details of these studies are provided in Table.

Collaborative Studies
(With other Institutions and SIRDs)

S. No	Study Title	Team Members
A	New Studies	
1	Impact of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) on rural people of Tripura	SIPARD, Tripura
B	On – going studies	
1	Awareness Building in IWMP – A case study	Himachal Pradesh
2	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	Livelihood Projects/Micro Enterprises through SHGs	Arunachal Pradesh
5	Major Livelihood Sources among Chenchus (PTG) - A Case Study of Mahaboob Nagar Dist. Andhra Pradesh	AMR- APARD Andhra Pradesh
6	Impact Assessment of MGNREGS on Livelihoods of Draught Prone Areas : A Case Study of Mahaboob Nagar Dist. of Andhra Pradesh	AMR- APARD Andhra Pradesh
7	ISGP Intervention in Gram Panchayats of Cooch Bihar	SIPRD, West Bengal
8	Women Empowerment through Systematic Formation and Development of SHG	MGSIRD, Madhya Pradesh
9	Formation of Model Village	MGSIRD, Madhya Pradesh
10	School Dropouts Causes and Probable solutions	MGSIRD, Madhya Pradesh

Administrative initiatives:

In addition to the above training and research activities the Institute has taken up the following academic and administrative initiatives during the year 2015-16

(i) Partnerships with

- UNICEF For Capacity building initiatives on critical importance of nutrition for survival, growth and development
- ISRO For GIS based district planning in five identified districts on pilot basis and Space applications in Rural Development

- UNDP For capacity building related to MGNREGA, Nutrition and Education
- (ii) As part of Faculty Development Scheme (FDS), the faculty members have participated in national and international programmes. In addition, the following programmes were initiated.
 - Faculty Development Programme on 'Research Methodology' in collaboration with J-Poverty Action Lab (J-PAL) team
 - Capacity Building on 'Development of Case Studies' in collaboration with Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS).

- (iii) Initiated the implementation of e-office to ensure transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of performance
- (iv) Implemented Aadhar based biometric attendance of employees with effect from January 2016
- (v) Initiated the process of developing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for various administrative, academic and financial processes
- (vi) Reconstituted the Technical Committee to take up pending infrastructural works as well as offer suggestions for the creation, maintenance and utilisation of new infrastructural facilities in NIRD&PR.

Establishment and Strengthening of State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) and Extension Training Centres (ETCs)

The Ministry of Rural Development 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, District, Block and Village level.

State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs)

These institutes aim at improving the knowledge, imparting skills and changing the

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 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. Besides, under 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.

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, National Colloquium of SIRDs was organized at NIRD&PR on 15.6.2015. Heads and Faculty members of SIRDs and State Link Officers of NIRD&PR attended the Colloquium. The Agenda for deliberations include review of training and research performance of SIRDs during 2014-15 and plan for 2015-16, operationalization of Prof. Alagh Committee recommendations, priorities for Schemes of support to SIRDs from MoRD & MoPR, Capacity building for Gram Panchayat development plan, Assessment of infrastructure and faculty of SIRDs, faculty development and documentation and capacity building under MGNREGA.

Extension Training Centres (ETCs)

The Extension Training Centres (ETCs) function under the State Governments to impart training to the rural development functionaries and elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions at block and village levels. At present, there are 89 ETCs in the country. Consequent upon increase in the number of developmental functionaries and the need for providing training to elected members of Panchayati Raj institutions, 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 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.,

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 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, 300 Districts and 2113 Blocks and 24608 Panchayats. A total number of 3.70 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.

Information on performance of NERC for incorporating in the NE Region Chapter

The North Eastern Regional Centre of National Institute of Rural Development 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 on different aspects of rural development including flagship programmes for the government and other development functionaries of the NE States. 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 2015-16, a total of 48 training programmes were conducted as on 31.12.2015. The programmes were attended by as many as 1278 participants from the NE states of which 402 were women. The participants included 882 government officials, 32 ZP members and 364 from Banks, NGOs, Training Institutions, Universities and others.

Details of the representation SCs, STs & OBCs and representation of the persons with disabilities are given in **Annexure XXXV & XXXVI**.

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.

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 31055 books. During the year December, 2015, Library has enriched its collection of books by more than 73 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 there-under. 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, 2015 in which, eleven Hindi competitions were organised. On the occasion of the closing ceremony of the 'Hindi Pakhwada' on 28th October, 2015 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.

Hindi Salahkar Samiti has been reconstituted under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development.

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.



Meeting of H.E. Mr. Prithvirajsing Roopun (MP), Honourable Minister and Mr. Boyramboli Bojrazsingh, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Social Integration and Economic Empowerment, Government of Mauritius with Hon'ble Minister (Rural Development) at New Delhi.

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.

Multilateral Corporation:

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 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. India contributes the highest annual membership contribution to AARDO amounting to US\$ 128,260.

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 to AARDO 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. Five (05) candidates from AARDO member countries are undergoing fully funded one year Post Graduate Diploma in Rural Development Management (PGDRDM) course at NIRD.

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 for H.E. Mr. Prithvirajsing Roopun (MP), Hon'ble Minister and Mr. Boyramboli Bojrazsingh, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Social Integration and Economic Empowerment, Government of the Republic of Mauritius to India w.e.f 19th - 23rd September, 2015.

A two member delegation led by Shri Birendra Singh, Hon'ble Minister (Rural Development) in his capacity as Vice President of AARDO from Asia attended the 18th General Session of AARDO Conference and 66th Session of the Executive Committee (EC) w.e.f 06th - 10th April, 2015 at Republic of Mauritius. The Hon'ble Minister (Rural Development) met Shri Anerood Jugnauth, Hon'ble Prime Minister of Mauritius during his visit and discussed issues related to Bilateral Cooperation between both countries. A two member delegation led by Shri J.K. Mohapatra, Secretary (Rural Development) in his capacity as Vice President of Executive Committee (EC) of AARDO attended the 65th & 66th Session of Executive Committee (EC) w.e.f 02nd- 04th April, 2015 at Republic of Mauritius.

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 recognizes 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. Four (04) candidates from CIRDAP member countries are undergoing fully funded one year Post Graduate Diploma in Rural Development Management (PGDRDM) course at NIRD, Hyderabad.

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 established a fully funded ICT Centre at CIRDAP, Headquarters in Dhaka. India is 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. for an amount of Rs. 2.04 crores. Rs. 60 lakhs has already been released to NIRD & PR for establishment of the VLC & CGARD.

A two member delegation led by Shri Birendra Singh, Hon'ble Minister (Rural Development) in his capacity as the Chairperson of Governing Council of CIRDAP (GC-19) attended the Governing Council



Mr. Yuri Afanasiev, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in India, met Mr J.K. Mohapatra, Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India.

(GC-20) and Regional Policy Dialogue (RPD-7) of CIRDAP Conference w.e.f. 19th-21st August, 2015 at Nadi, Fiji. A two member delegation led by Shri J.K. Mohapatra, Secretary (Rural Development) in his capacity as Chairperson of Executive Committee (EC-29) visited Nadi, Fiji w.e.f 17th- 19th August, 2015 to attend the 30th meeting of the Executive Committee of CIRDAP.

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.

India Africa-Forum Summit-II (IAFS-II):

Under India-Africa Forum Summit-II (IAFS-II), the Ministry of External Affairs had approved 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:

- Setting up of five (5) Rural Technology Parks (RTPs) in African Countries.
- Setting up of five (5) Centres on Geo-Informatics Applications in Rural Development (CGARD) in African Countries.

Training /Courses for African countries:

- 150 training slots on “Promotion of Rural Micro Enterprises”.
- 150 training slots on “Management of Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Projects”.
- 150 training slots on “Designing Participatory Strategies and Developing Skills on

Participatory Poverty Reduction Measures”.

- 150 training slots on 'Management of Watershed for Sustainable Livelihood Projects'.

The feasibility study visits and reports for the establishment of Rural Technology Parks (RTPs) were completed in respect of four African Countries namely Zimbabwe, Malawi, South Sudan and Ivory Coast. RTPs are being established in Zimbabwe, Malawi & Cote'd Ivoire .

CGARD is being pursued in Algeria, Niger & Madagascar. Preliminary visit for Establishment of CGARD Technology Centre has been made to Madagascar and the Feasibility Report for the Establishment of CGARD Technological Centre has been submitted along with budgetary estimate to MoRD & MEA. Draft Agreement has been forwarded to Government of Madagascar for their vetting after which Agreement between NIRD&PR & MEA and Government of Madagascar will be executed.

Visit of Foreign Delegations:

From April, 2015 to December, 2015, the following foreign dignitaries visited this Ministry:-

- Meeting of Mr. Lukas Hsu, Assistant Representative, Taipei Economic and Culture Centre in India with Shri AtalDulloo, Joint Secretary (IC) on 01st April, 2015 in the Chamber of Joint Secretary (IC).
- Meeting of Dr. Daniel Gustafson, Deputy Direct- General (Operations) of FAO with Secretary (RD) on 07th April, 2015 in the Chamber of Secretary (RD).
- Meeting of Senior Officials of AARDO with Joint Secretary (IC) on 19th May, 2015 in the Chamber of Joint Secretary (IC).
- Meeting of Ms. Asha Burrenchobay, Permanent Secretary and President of Executive Committee of AARDO, PM's Office (NDU), Govt. of Republic of Mauritius with Secretary (RD) to discuss various

schemes / programmes of the rural development and poverty alleviation sector like employment generation, sanitation and the mechanism of implementation of schemes at district level and the linkages between the schemes at the grass root level, especially the schemes on rural employment and livelihoods on 03rd July, 2015 in the Chamber of Secretary (RD).

- Meeting of Additional Secretary (RD) with UN Women representative on 17th July, 2015 in the Chamber of AS (RD) to have discussion on the initiatives of MoU between Ministry of Rural Development and UN Women.
- Meeting of Secretary (RD) with UN Women representative on 23rd July, 2015 in the Chamber of Secretary (RD) to have discussion on the initiatives of MoU between Ministry of Rural Development and UN Women.
- Meeting of Ms. Tomoko Nishimoto, ILO Assistant Director- General and Regional Director for Asia and the Pacific with

Secretary (RD) to have discussion on the specific issues relating to the ongoing Collaboration between MoRD and ILO on PMGSY Rural Roads, MGNREGA, DDU-GKY & NRLM and its results with scope for further collaboration and expansion on 06th August, 2015 in "Unnati", Krishi Bhawan.

- Meeting of an Ethiopian delegation headed by Mr. TesfayeMengistie, Director General, Directorate of Agriculture Extension (equivalent to Minister of State) with Additional Secretary (RD) to learn about Digital Green's work in India on 10th August, 2015 in "Unnati", Krishi Bhawan.
- Meeting of H.E. TadeuszNalewajk, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Republic of Poland with Shri J.K. Mohapatra, Secretary (Rural Development) to enhance the bilateral Indo - Polish cooperation in the field of Agriculture, Food Processing and Rural Development on 15th September, 2015 in "Unnati", Krishi Bhawan.



Meeting of Ms. Asha Burrenchobay, Permanent Secretary and President of Executive Committee of AARDO, PM's Office (NDU), Govt. of Republic of Mauritius with Secretary (RD) to discuss various schemes / programmes of the rural development and poverty alleviation sector.

- Meeting of H.E. Mr. Prithvirajsing Roopun (MP), Honourable Minister and Mr. Boyramboli Bojrazsingh, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Social Integration and Economic Empowerment, Government of Mauritius with Hon'ble Minister (Rural Development) on 21st September, 2015 at Committee Room, Room No. 2, 4th Floor, C-Wing, Paryavaran Bhawan, C.G.O Complex, Lodhi Road.
- Meeting of Mr. Shyam Khadka, FAO Representative with Secretary (Rural Development) to discuss the proposed MoU and other matters on 29th September, 2015 in the Chamber of Secretary (RD).
- Meeting of Mr. Yuri Afanasiev, Resident Coordinator to the UN and Resident Representative to the UNDP in India with Secretary (RD) to discuss about relationship of the UN system in India and about partnership with UNDP on 14th October, 2015 in the Chamber of Secretary (RD).
- Meeting of High Commissioner Fiji with Shri Atal Dulloo, Joint Secretary (NRLM/IC) to discuss the proposal of signing of MoU with the Govt. of India on 15th October, 2015 at 11.00 A.M. in the Chamber of Shri Atal Dulloo, Joint Secretary (IC), Tel. 24122936, 6th Floor, Samrat Hotel, New Delhi.
- Meeting of Mr. Fabrizio Felloni, IOE Lead Evaluation Officer, In-Charge of country programme evaluation with Shri Atal Dulloo, Joint Secretary (NRLM/IC) to discuss a set of strategic and policy issues as well as selected evaluative hypotheses stemming from the desk review of the documentation on 26th October, 2015 at 03.00 P.M. in the Chamber of Shri Atal Dulloo, Joint Secretary (IC), Tel. 24122936, 6th Floor, Samrat Hotel, New Delhi.
- Courtesy meeting of Ms. Kundhavi Kadiresan, Assistant Director-General/ Regional Representative for Asia and Pacific, Bangkok with Secretary (RD) on 02nd December, 2015 in the Chamber of Secretary (RD).
- Courtesy meeting of Shri Khandker Mosharruf Hossain, MP, Hon'ble Minister for Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives of the People's Republic of Bangladesh with Hon'ble Minister (Rural Development) on 11th December, 2015 at Committee Room, Room No. 2, 4th Floor, C-Wing, Paryavaran Bhawan, C.G.O Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi.

Chapter 21

Implementing E-Governance

The IT Division in the ministry in addition to managing and coordinating the day to day IT functionalities also plans the strategy for IT use in the ministry and the procurement of IT resources (manpower and hardware) in the Ministry. The hardware and network management of the ministry which is spread across various locations (Krishi Bhawan, Nirman Bhawan, Thapar House, Baba Kharag Singh Marg and Rajendra Prasad Bhawan) is also supervised by the IT Division. During the year 2015-16 as a major systemic initiative, IT Division has implemented electronic file management system in the ministry w.e.f 01.04.2015 by using e-Office application of NIC. More than 12,500 files in the Department of Rural Development have been digitized and more than 3600 have been migrated to e-file in the e-Office. Department is currently transacting over 85% of official business electronically through e-File module of the e-Office.

With the emphasis of the Government one-Governance solution to increase productivity, improve quality and efficacy of program implementation and to promote transparency and accountability various initiatives have been undertaken in different programs of the Ministry. And

also to provide opportunities, information and easy access of the rural development Schemes to all citizens in rural India, several efforts at various levels (National, State, District, Block and Panchayat level) have been taken in the Ministry of Rural Development by way of strengthening the ICT infrastructure. The IT strategy of the department focuses on the rural citizens as central to its implementation plan.

Current Status of Information Technology Portfolio

The Ministry with the support of NIC has designed, developed and deployed various electronic solutions for its flagship programs: the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Program (MGNREGA), the National Social Assistance Program (NSAP), the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), the DeenDayalUpadhayaGrameenKaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), SaansadAdarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) and the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). Solution for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has been developed by CDAC.

A snapshot of the IT solutions that support the implementation, monitoring and accountability of these programs is detailed in the table below:

Key Details	MGNREGA	IAY	PMGSY	NSAP	NRLM
Name of Software Solution	NREGASoft	AwaasSoft and AwaasApp	Online Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS)	NSAP-MIS	eGov NRLM
Key Features	Web based Local language enabled, End to End, Work flow enabled, ERP cum MIS	End to end eGov solution for IAY New construction, all special projects, and 10 state rural housing schemes, and mGov initiative	Web-based Monitoring Tool	Web-enabled transaction based implementation cum MIS for IGNOAPS, IGNWPS, IGNDPS	Web enabled transaction based eGov application for monitoring the activities under National Rural Livelihoods Mission

Key Details	MGNREGA	IAY	PMGSY	NSAP	NRLM
Key Modules	Worker Management Labor Budget Funds Flow Works Management. HR management Grievance Management Social audit Public Data Portal Convergence PFMS Integration BFT IPPE2	Target setting Beneficiary identification Consolidation of beneficiary list and proposal submission Sanctioning and NREGA convergence Account freezing and verification by Banks Instalment wise Order sheet generation FTO generation and digital signing for ePayment Inspection for reporting of Physical Progress and completion of house Convergence with other schemes	Master Data Core Network (Rural Road Plan) Proposal Tendering Execution Online Fund Processing Quality Monitoring Receipts and Payments Maintenance	Beneficiary Registration and Management. Sanction of new Cases Transfer of Cases Periodic Verification of Pensioners Funds Flow Pension Disbursement Discontinue and Reinstate Reports PFMS Integration under DBT UIDAI Integration online/offline Aadhaar authentication IPPE2 State Pension Scheme enabled with limitations Web services for porting data from States having own MIS	SHG and its Members Registration. Offline application for blocks for SHG Registration and SHG monthly Report card entry Web service for porting data from states having own MIS Funds disbursement to CBOs (Community Based Organizations) through process management Reports Data entry module for Household survey, as part of Base Line Survey. Convergence with Mission Antyodaya SMS alerts on bank loan repayment to SHG members (in local language)
Innovations	Electronics Funds Management Module for expenditure tracking and real time funds management Mobile Monitoring System (MMS) Nation electronic Fund Management System (NeFMS)	EPayment to beneficiary with Digital signatures up to Block level from the current Financial year. Mobile app called “AwaasApp” for geo-tagged and time stamped photographs of houses under construction. It is available on Google play store.	Mobile based solution for real time geo-tagged time stamped site photographs for monitoring and quality checks. e-payment system integrated with core banking solution to the contractors.	Linkage with Public Funds Management solution for funds flow tracking and payment tracking through integration with over 98,858 branches of over 406 banks and 73,941 Post Offices.	Regular automated information alerts to all the concerned on Physical and Financial progress.

Key Details	MGNREGA	IAY	PMGSY	NSAP	NRLM
Innovations	Nation electronic Fund Management System (NeFMS) PRICE (PRoject Information and Cost Estimation)	Basic data entry and reporting through AwaasApp in Offline/online mode	Mobile Application “Meri Sadak” for citizen feedback on PMGSY projects - supported by geo-referenced photographs.	Pilot implementation for solution customization for state schemes in Lakshadweep Facilitation for Aadhar based Direct Benefit Transfer	Regular automated information alerts to all the concerned on Physical and Financial progress.
Measurable Results	States: 34 Districts: 660 Blocks: 6,852 No. of Panchayats: 2,57,724 Households Registered: 13.21 Cr. Workers Registered : 27.7 Crore Job card issued : 13.18 Crore Muster rolls since inception: 22.97 Cr. Works started since inception: 2.98 Cr. Completed works since inception: 2.06 Cr.	States:34 Information available for 1.25 Cr. Houses sanctioned under IAY, and other state housing schemes since 2010. Rs. 6000 Cr. is transferred though ePayment in 2015-16.	No. of Road Works Cleared: 139,915 New Connectivity Works: 101,208 Upgradation Works: 38,707 Completed Road Works: 118,396 Completed Length: 454,252 Km Road Works in Progress: 21,519	Total pensioners registered 318 Lakhs States using MIS Pension Pay Order: Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Sikkim, and Tripura. States using MIS for Pension Disbursement: Lakshadweep	Total SHGs Registered 27.8 Lakh with 3.25 Crore Members details. Ground level functionaries' details: 21,000 Total Federations Registered: 13,000 Monthly Report Card of every SHG was initiated in 64 Blocks under 35 Districts belonging to 10 States. Funds disbursement to CBOs initiated in 9 states. Except Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, J&K, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Telangana all remaining states are using the application.
Website	www.nrega.nic.in	www.iay.nic.in , www.awaassoft.nic.in , www.rhfms.nic.in	www.pmgsy.nic.in , omms.nic.in	www.nsap.nic.in	Www.nrlm.gov.in

In addition to above, IT solutions for two other flagship programs of the Ministry have been developed i.e. For Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY) and Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY).

Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY)

Project Activities: Project aimed at improving the skills of rural youth by training them in their area of

interest and helping them in getting sustainable income. This program is being implemented through Project Implementation Agencies (PIAs) which take care of all the activities from candidate identification to till their placement. A process based application ddugky.gov.in was developed and launched to facilitate the DDUGKY division in getting the PIAs registered with the division.

Project Highlights: Near about 2500 agencies have been enrolled for implementing the program, in which around 1600 got acceptance from the division after a 3 level verification process.

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

Under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana, modules for capturing baseline survey data for households, villages and Panchayats have been introduced. Village Development Plan(VDP), VDPprogress monitoring and Panchayat Darpan portals have also been developed. The modules are able to generate various reports as per requirement.

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 650 districts, over 6500 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
- Mobile Governance

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.

Innovation during the Current year and IT enabled schemes

MMS (Mobile Monitoring System)

Mobile Interface of NREGASoft data entry, pertaining to demand, allocation, attendance, measurement book, has been launched and working successfully in the field. This module facilitates real time data entry with geo- tagging, wherever required.



Awaasapp

Android based mobile application to be used by Inspector/Beneficiary for reporting physical progress



of the IAY house with Geo-tagged and time-stamped photographs, real time FTO tracking and graphical

dashboard. App is multilingual and is available on Google play store. Application is currently in use by 13 States.

Electronic payment in Rural Housing: ePayment system for providing financial assistance to IAY beneficiary direct into his/her bank account has been developed and it is in use. Around 20 Lac bank accounts have been verified and around Rs. 6500 Cr. have been transferred using this system in this financial year till February. Fund transfer orders are signed at Block level using Digital signatures of authorized signatories and then transferred to Bank through PFMS.

Mobile Application - pmgsy

Mobile Application 'Meri Sadak' for citizen feedback on PMGSY projects - Empowers Citizens to register feedbacks/complaints regarding PMGSY roads, supported by geo-referenced photographs.



WEB Portal of MoRD

The Ministry has established a single web access point for around 150 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.



Use of Space technology in rural development

In collaboration with National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), ISRO and National Institute for Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Ministry is planning to use Space Technology applications in monitoring of three rural development schemes viz. MGNREGA, PMGSY and IAY. As a first step towards use of Space Technology applications in Rural Development Schemes, Ministry has decided to use Space Technology in planning and monitoring of the PMGSY in 5 States covering two districts in each state for following activities.

- Check the feasibility of the proposed alignment of Roads in terms of its cost effectiveness and other geo-morphological constraints.
- Check the progress reported by the States (OMMAS) with respect to;

- Reported alignment, ie. Habitations covered
- Reported physical progress of construction

To take this forward, a MoU has been signed between Center for Geo-Informatics Application in Rural Development (CGARD), NIRD&PR, Hyderabad and National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) for undertaking these activities.

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, PMGSY and IAY.

- **Improve Transparency and Accountability in Public Service Delivery:** Use smartcard and biometric based payment system coupled with electronics funds management system across all programs.
- **Improve Productivity and Efficiency:** Through enhanced modules for NRLM, customized features for state schemes for NSAP and IAY, Use of GIS based information systems coupled with mobile technologies to track asset creation and quality of assets under MGNREGA, and IAY.
- **Improve Targeted 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.

Initiatives Taken for Improving its Structure within the Ministry

1. A centralized mechanism has been developed for the creation, allocation and monitoring of tasks among the IT officials in the Ministry.
2. A decision has been taken that all applications in MoRD should be reworked to allow offline data entry through apps that work on all platforms. Open API's will be published as per GoI policy for all elements so that others can develop apps and use them.

Upgrading the existing IT platform:

Ministry has been chosen for a Mission Mode Project under e-Kranti initiative of the Digital India Programme of the Government of India. In the MMP it is envisaged to upgrade the existing IT platform to make it fully work flow driven, internet enabled and process efficient. The MMP will be having following benefits:

- 1) Beneficiary management using the SECC data base
- 2) 360 degree view on beneficiary upliftment from poverty
- 3) Inventory management
- 4) HR management
- 5) Grievance Redressal of NIC
- 6) Aadhar authentication of UIDAI
- 7) Public Finance Management System (PFMS) of the Ministry of Finance
- 8) E-office of NIC

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 Rural Development programmes has resulted in reduction of poverty in rural areas. Beside proper implementation, success is also linked to effective monitoring and evaluation of the programmes which ensures informed decision-making and enhances organizational learning. Monitoring is a continuous process of collection and analysis of information for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of programmes and Evaluation is an exercise that attempts to objectively assess progress towards and the achievement of outcome. The Ministry of Rural Development places special emphasis on Monitoring and Evaluation of its programmes at all level of programme implementation.

Effective monitoring of the programmes is considered very important for efficient delivery at the grass root level. The Ministry has instituted in-built monitoring mechanism in the guidelines of each scheme to ensure that the objectives of the schemes are achieved by their implementation. In addition to this in view of the substantial allocation of funds the Ministry has also 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 so that alarm signals can be captured well in advance for mid-course corrections. The important instruments of Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms are briefly outlined:-

a) 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 time to time with the Chief Ministers, Ministers, officials of the State Government and other stake holders. 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.

b) Utilization Certificate/ Audit Report

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. In order to increase transparency and public accountability provision of social audit has been made in programme guidelines and the States have been instructed to strictly adhere to this.

c) Performance Review Committee

The Ministry has constituted Performance Review Committee (PRC) under the chairmanship of Secretary (RD). The PRC has representation of State Secretaries, in-charge of Rural Development Department, Panchayati Raj Department and Social Welfare Department. The others representatives of the PRC are from the NITI Aayog and other Central Ministries/Departments viz., Finance, Urban Development, Environment, Forest and Climate Change etc. During the year 2015-16, the meeting of the PRC of all the States/UTs was held on 8th and 9th July, 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.

d) Evaluation and Impact Assessment

In order to assess the outcomes of the huge expenditure and to improve the efficiencies and effectiveness of the programmes, the Ministry organizes evaluation and impact assessment studies from time to time, through reputed and independent Research Institutions/Organizations. Also, the ministry treats evaluation of its policies, programmes, schemes, projects and interventions as an instrument of accountability. 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.

e) 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.

National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)

NRLM MIS (<http://nrlm.gov.in/>) comprises of modules on block details, core staff details, managing allocation and expenditure, banks details, cluster information, Self Help Group (SHG) bank linkage information and SHG report cards. Analytical reports are also available to facilitate monitoring of NRLM. Further for Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Koushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY; erstwhile Aajeevika Skills), Aajeevika Skills Development and Monitoring Solution (ASDMS; <http://www.asdms.net.in/>) is designed to serve as a gateway for use by Ministry, State Skills Missions and Project Implementation Agencies (PIAs). The portal also provides information and reports to the general public.

Indira Awas 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.

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. In order to enhance monitoring and evaluation, OMMAS-II has been launched with updated module in respect to use the Information Technology (IT). C-DAC has developed Mobile Based Application Software for photographic recording of quality parameters of road works inspected by Independent Monitors. Now all the NQMs and SQMs reports are uploaded on OMMAS through Mobile based technology. 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 and has been started on Pilot basis initially in two districts of Bihar and two districts of Madhya Pradesh. A feature has been created in public domain on OMMAS for achieving systematic approach towards monitoring of grievances and addressing feedback under the heading “feedback” for registering feedback and complaints by citizens. The citizens with the use of this feedback module can express their concerns related to planning progress quality, maintenance of any PMGSY road. A PMGSY Mobile App called “Meri Sadak” was launched on 20th July, 2015 by Hon'ble Minister (RD) for Citizens Feedback System for PMGSY Roads. Meri Sadak is a mobile application for citizens to enable them to submit their feedback related to slow pace, abandoned works, poor quality of work and for other categories of any PMGSY roads.

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 and Monitoring Committees (VMC) are constituted at district and State levels 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 in reviewing the implementation of the programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. In addition, the VMC at district level is required to monitor some of the programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Ministry of Power and Ministry of Home Affairs **Annexure XXXVII**.

State Level VMC

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 from every political party represented in the Lok Sabha from the State & at least 1 MP of Rajya Sabha, 5 MLAs, representatives of SC/ST/Women, 4 Non-officials, 2 NGOs, one representative of KVIC, Chief Post Master General of the postal circle. Member Secretary of the State level VMC should convene the meeting in consultation with the Chairperson in every quarter of a year.

District Level VMC

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 who exercises the 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, Lead Bank Officer, Senior

Superintendent/Superintendent of the Postal Department. The district VMC meetings are to be held on a fixed dates as: (i) Last Saturday of May (ii) First Saturday of August (iii) First Saturday of November and (iv) First Saturday of February.

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.

VMC Guidelines

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. The number of Meetings of State level and district level VMCs reported to the Ministry are at **Annexure XXXVIII & XXXIX.**

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.

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.

The NLMs are deputed by the Ministry for following three types of monitoring assignments:-

- (i) **Regular monitoring of major RD Schemes:**
The NLMs are deputed to monitor and report on various aspects of implementation of RD schemes in districts, in two phases. About half of the districts are covered in each phase so that all the districts of the country can be covered in a year. The NLMs are required to visit the districts, ascertain the implementation of the programmes viz-a-viz the guidelines, interact with officials, verify the assets created and interview the beneficiaries and submit report within a given time frame. The NLMs deputed to a State are also required to interact with the Secretary or Senior Officers in-charge of RD Schemes in the State. 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.

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 2015-16 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	569	0	02
2015 -16 (upto 31 st Dec.,2015)	249	29	06

The scheme has further been revised by inclusion of monitoring of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY) of Department of Rural Development, Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) of Department of Land Resources which are being taken up in 2015-16 (Phase-II). Also, the work of overall assessment of Gram Panchayats in implementation of various programmes, as requested by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, has been brought under the ambit of National Monitoring System from the year 2015-16 (Phase-II).

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.

Further, Ministry has taken a decision in the month of September, 2015 to ensure regular bi-monthly visit to States by Officers of the Department, accordingly State-wise teams were constituted. The teams, led by Additional Secretary / Joint Secretaries level officer, consist of 4- Members with provision of a reserved member. The duration of visit will be 2 or 3 days and after the field visit, the team will have interaction/wrap-up with the Secretary/ Commissioner (RD) of the State on the issues noted and follow up with the State authority for action taken report. The teams were directed to submit a brief 2/3 page report along with good photographs within a week after completing the visit.

The first round visits to a few states were undertaken during November-December 2015. These teams undertook the monitoring work in two sets of districts after being divided into two groups. They focused on all RD Programmes, looked at the key issues related to the programme and studied the success stories as well as shortcomings in implementation of these programmes.

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.

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 organizations in the related field including Planning Commission, Registrar General of India, National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), State Governments, experts and civil society organizations. It was suggested for pre-testing the methodology with alternative options. Accordingly, MORD conducted, during 2010, a Pilot Survey to field test alternative methodologies and to arrive at the optimum methodology for conducting forthcoming BPL Census. This Pilot was conducted in two stages.

- (a) **Stage I:** Household Survey was conducted through Questionnaire Method in 254 villages across the rural areas of the country.
- (b) **Stage II:** Participatory Socio-Economic Study (PSES) was conducted based on Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) technique. PSES was conducted in the same 254 villages where household survey had been conducted. The results of the PRA were used for corroborating the findings of the survey.

Thereafter, the Socio Economic and Caste Census was launched on 29th June 2011 in the country which is being carried out by the respective State/Union Territory Government with the financial and technical support of the Government of India.

Socio Economic and Caste Census consist of Census in Rural areas and Urban areas in connection with identification of BPL households and Caste Census throughout the country.

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 visited each household along with the Data Entry Operator (DEO) and get the details entered into the Tablet Personal Computer (TPC). However, where enumerators find that the response is prima facie incorrect, they recorded 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 was followed by the supervision process.
- **Supervision:** The supervisor were entrusted to ensure that all households are enumerated and data verified including discrepancies note. The supervisor conducted random checking of households. The supervisor was 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 physically verified the mandated fields

namely the Primitive Tribal Groups/Legally Released Bonded Labourers/Manual Scavengers in the rural areas and for the urban areas the four types of major sources of income from rag picking, begging, domestic jobs and street vendors. Invalidate caste entries are also validated through verification process.

- **Publication of draft:** On completion of the verification process, on a date decided by the District Collector, 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 are published in the local language containing 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 is 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 are also directed to 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.

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 dated collected in TPCs are stored and machine verified at Data Charge centers in local servers. After that, data are transferred by internet to the central server managed by the National Informatics Center (NIC) at Delhi. This saves time and help in data analysis.
- **Involvement of local government:** The Central and the State Governments 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 are then put before the Gram Sabha for its verification and approval.

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:

- (i) Households owning Motorized Two/ Three/ Four Wheelers / Fishing boats (which require registration);
- (ii) 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.

Progress under SECC 2011:

Identification of poor households is a necessary condition for effectively targeting the beneficiaries under various poverty alleviation and rural development programmes being implemented by the Central and the State Governments. The SECC 2011 has been conducted in six stages viz. enumeration, supervision, verifications & corrections, draft list publication, claims and objections and final list publication. List of SECC has been published in all the districts for enabling authorities administering development programmes/schemes to identify the beneficiaries using data with granular details of socio economic condition. This enables Government to make evidence based interventions for alleviating poverty.

In the SECC-2011 thirteen parameters are adopted for exclusion of households from list of poor households. Five parameters are used to identify poorest of the poor. Rest of the households are thereafter screened against seven parameters to identify existence of deprivation and its intensity. SECC-2011 (Rural) result allows ranking of households, in each Panchayat as well as at macro level, based on their socio economic status. SECC-2011 gives governments not only the names and number of families in each Panchayat needing

government entitlement programmes but also details their status on seven deprivation parameters.

The SECC-2011 provides grading of multidimensionality of poverty and reveals granularity that allows fine tuning of development programmes for bringing sharper focus in ameliorating the socio economic conditions of identified households through targeted interventions/entitlements especially since public financial resources may not be enough to deal simultaneously with all the households reporting deprivations. The State/Union Territory Governments have now been enabled to objectively prepare a list of families living in poverty.

Provisional data and findings of SECC Rural 2011 has been placed in the public domain (secc.gov.in) on July 3, 2015. Key findings reveal that out of 17.97 crore rural households 7.07 crore households (39.36%) have reported on criteria that automatically exclude them as not facing deprivation, 8.72 crore (48.51%) have reported incidence of deprivation criteria enumerated in the rural SEC Census 2011 and 16.32 lakh (0.91%) households have reported on criteria that lists poorest of the poor for automatic inclusion. The data also captures inter-state variations and are consistent with general perception of differences in development level among states.

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

suomoto disclosure of official tours of Ministers and others officials have also been posted on the website of the ministry.

A Right to Information Counter has been put in operation at Gate No. 6, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi to receive requests/appeals under the Act. Applications/ appeals under the RTI Act are also being received through Central Assistant Public Information Officers (CAPIOs) nominated at Sub Divisional level or other Sub-District level by the Department of Posts. List showing the details of these CPIOs are available on the website of the Department of posts (<http://www.indiapost.gov.in/CPIOs/CAPIOs.aspx>). In pursuance of CIC's directive to the public

The details of RTI requests and appeals received as on 31st December, 2015 in the Department of Rural Development are as under:

Sr. no		online	offline	total
A	Total no. of requests received	1979	436	2415
B	No. of requests replied within prescribed time line	1979	436	2415
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	115	20	135
E	No of requests not replied after time line	nil	nil	nil
F	No. of cases where disciplinary 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

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

Proactive disclosures have been made by other Public Authorities under the ambit of Department of Rural Development viz Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) website ([www://capart.nic.in](http://www.capart.nic.in)), National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) website (www.nird.org.in) and National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) website (www.pmgysy.nic.in) to implement the RTI Act.

Chapter 25

Strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions

Introduction

Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have a constitutional role in local economic development, poverty reduction and social justice. Mutually beneficial working relationship and formal platforms for consultations, between PRIs and institutions of the poor, need to be facilitated in the interest of deepening democracy and empowering the poor. The PRIs have been playing an important role in planning, implementation and monitoring of the programmes of the Department of Rural Development in the Ministry of Rural Development. The programme wise role of the Panchayats have been given below:

Mahatma Gandhi NREGA

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 2015-16, a total of 110.45 lakh work have been undertaken, out of which, 101,41,577 (91.82%) works have been carried out by the Gram Panchayats. As regards flow of funds, a total of Rs. 39,20,376 lakhs of fund (in terms of cost of work done) flowed to different implementing agencies, out of which Rs. 35,85,989.87 (91.47%) have flowed to Gram Panchayats.

National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)

NRLM actively promotes convergence

between PRIs and Community Based Organisations (CBOs) so that each may leverage the strengths of the other. During 2015-16, NRLM has taken the following activities to mainstream PanchayatSHG convergence.

1. IPPE-2: MoRD has initiated Integrated Participatory Planning Exercise (IPPE-2) in 2532 most backward blocks in the country. Of these, 967 blocks, fall under the intensive category under NRLM. In these blocks, the IPPE is being implemented through NRLM structures and would cover the SHG members and include a survey on the current status of their livelihoods and their future requirements. The Gram Sabha conducted on 2nd October for IPPE-2 was a big success, wherein women SHGs have participated in large numbers.

2. National Workshop on Panchayat SHG convergence: Ministry of Panchayati Raj and MoRD jointly organized a national workshop at Delhi in December 2015 to agree on the way forward for Gram Panchayat Development Plan. The major recommendations of the workshop are as following:

- SHG federations under NRLM fold need to engage in the GPDP planning process for poverty reduction
- SHG federations need to participate actively in information dissemination about the schemes and entitlements and mobilization for Gram Sabha
- SHG federations need to lead the Participatory Entitlement Assessment (PEA) and participatory identification of the poor (PIP) exercise to access Government schemes
- Conduct Mahila Sabha/Aam Sabhas before Gram Sabha to plan and place the demands of SHG federations

- SHG federations need to play a role in implementation of GPDP works/projects including service delivery and community based monitoring (especially for social security and individual benefit entitlements)
- Build capacity building component in the annual action plan of all SRLMs to train and build capacity of the Community leaders and elected representatives of GP
- SHGs need to add the Panchayat-SHG convergence agenda into their regular meeting agenda on participation in GS, GPDP process, MGNREGS planning and implementation, SBM, functional committees etc.

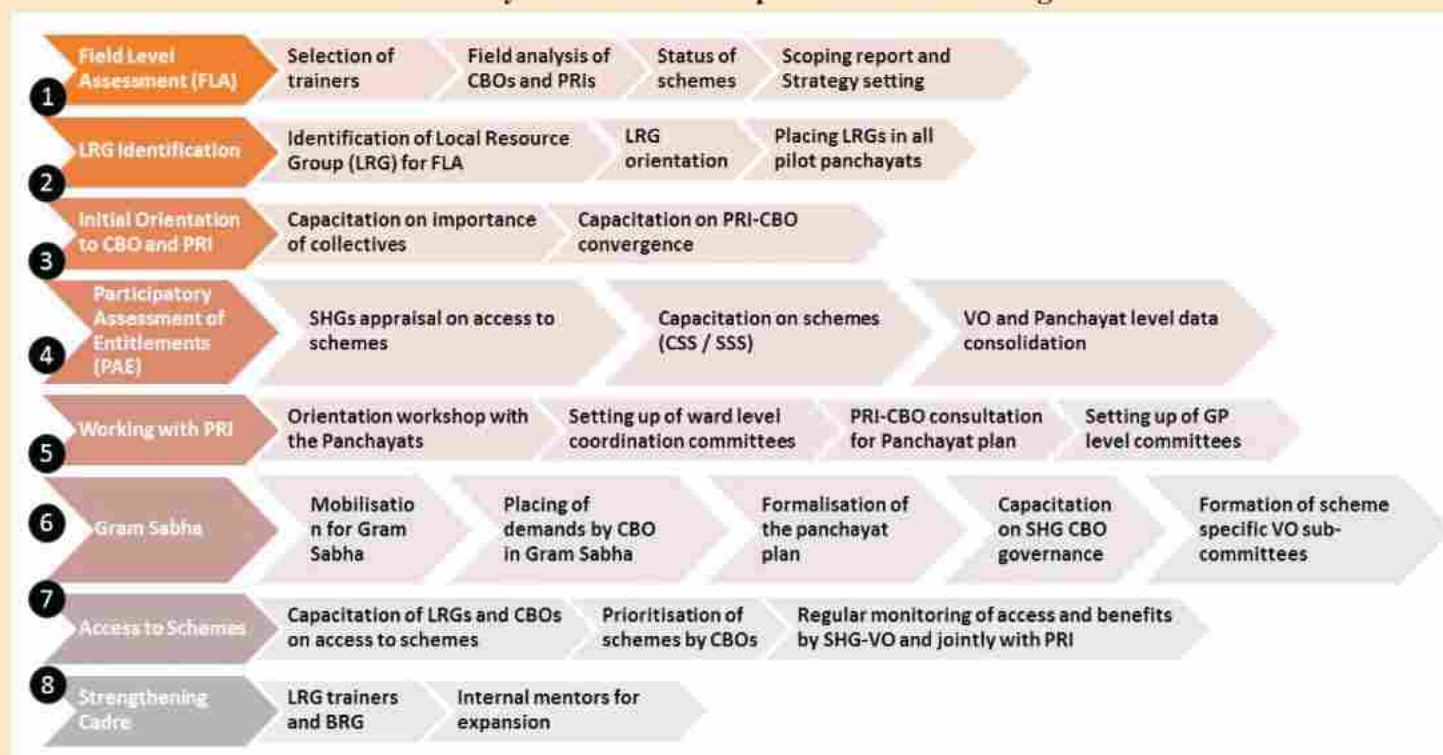
3. PRI-CBO Convergence Pilots: The PRI-CBO Convergence Pilots focus on enabling Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) and Community Based Organizations (CBO) to work together. The pilots have been initiated in 220 Gram Panchayats across 22 blocks in 18 districts of six States - Assam, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Odisha and Rajasthan and 899 Local Resource Group (LRG) members have already been trained and placed. The purpose is to

strengthen access to entitlements and development schemes, and to increase participation in local governance for poor women. Capacitating elected representatives from Panchayats and Self-Help Groups (SHGs) as well as creating platforms for convergence of both these institutions is the prime strategy adopted in the pilots. Kudumbashree, Kerala, which is a National Resource Organisation (NRO) under NRLM provides support to the SRLMs in implementing the pilots and for building their capabilities to implement the intervention on scale across the state.

Local Resource Group (LRG) consisting of locally identified resource persons, trained in aspects of local governance and development schemes provide the anchor role in the PRI-CBO convergence process. The pilots also provide capacity building support to leaders and members of the community organizations and elected representatives and functionaries of the Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Experienced community leaders from Kerala function as Mentors in the pilot locations supporting the LRGs, CBO and the PRI on a regular basis. There are 85 such mentor RPs working in these six States.

The key activities for the pilots are as following





Gram Sabha, 02 October 2015, Badakalakote Panchayat Gumma Block, Gajapati District, Odisha



"Earlier only male members sat in the front row in Gram Sabha. This time, we sat in the front row, and also raised our concerns."

Prabhati Sikdar, Jai Maa Kali CLF President, Padmagiri Gram Panchayat, Malkangiri Block, Malkangiri District, Odisha



"I always feared going to the Panchayat. But after attending the Gram Sabha, I feel that I will be able to go to the Panchayat and talk to them about my needs."

Sharanamma, SHG member and Local Resource Group Member, Hulihaider Panchayat, Gangavathi Taluk, Koppal District, Karnataka

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

As per Para 4.1 of PMGSY Guidelines, the priorities of elected representatives including Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assemblies are expected to be duly taken into account

and give full consideration while finalizing District Rural Roads Plan (DRRP) and Core Network. The PMGSY Guidelines stipulate that a copy of the Comprehensive New Connectivity Priority List (CNCPL)/ Comprehensive Upgradation Priority List (CUPL) are to be sent to the concerned Member of Parliament (MP) by the Programme Implementing

Units (PIUs) seeking their suggestions for the annual proposals and the MPs are given atleast 15 days time to submit their suggestions. Para 6.5 and 6.9 of the Programme Guidelines stipulate that the proposal of Hon'ble Members of Parliament are required to be given full consideration in the District Panchayat during the finalization of annual proposals under PMGSY. In this regard, Members of Lok Sabha are to be consulted in respect of their Parliamentary Constituencies and Members of Parliament from Rajya Sabha are to be consulted in respect of the district of the State they represent, for which they have been nominated as co- Chairman of the District Vigilance and Monitoring Committee of the Ministry of Rural Development.

1. As per PMGSY guidelines, a simple, non formal transect walk shall be organized by the Assistant Engineer at the time of preparation of DPRs. The Panchayat Pradhan, local patwari, the Junior Engineer, Women Paanchayati Raj Institution members and representatives of Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) also participate in the transect walk to determine the most suitable alignment, sort out the issues of land availability and to moderate any adverse social and environmental impact, eliciting necessary community participation in the programme. After transect walk, the minutes are placed before the Grama Sabha for its approval.
2. The State Government while submitting the annual proposal to the Ministry must furnish a certificate providing details of the consultations with the Members of Parliament concerned, details of such proposal(s) received from the Hon'ble Members of Parliament, details of such proposal(s) not included in the annual proposal including the reasons for each non-inclusion. The annual proposal which is not accompanied with aforesaid certificate/details will not be entertained in the Ministry.
3. Also, with a view to ensure effective participation of Hon'ble Members of Parliament, the following stipulations have

been made with regard to laying of foundation stone and inauguration of PMGSY works.

All elected representatives associated with the programme should be duly invited to the foundation laying and inauguration ceremonies.

The function should be held in a manner befitting official functions with due regard to protocol requirements, particularly in relation to Hon'ble Union Ministers and Hon'ble Ministers from States; and

The foundation stone for a PMGSY road should be laid and the road should also be inaugurated by the Hon'ble Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) with the function presided over by the local Hon'ble Minister or other dignitary as per State Protocol.

While sending new project proposals for consideration, digital photographs of the recent foundation laying ceremony or the inauguration of a road by the concerned Hon'ble MP should invariably be enclosed. In case, the Hon'ble Member of Parliament could not attend any foundation laying or inauguration function, copies of the letters inviting him for foundation or inauguration ceremony should also be appended with the new DPRs.

5. Further, the Ministry has recently amended the PMGSY guidelines to accord priority to the roads leading to the Gram Panchayats identified by the Members of Parliament under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY).

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.

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

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.

National Social Assistance Programme

Panchayati Raj Institutions at Panchayat and District level are involved in the implementation of the Schemes under NSAP. The Gram Panchayats play an active role in the identification of the beneficiaries under the Programme. 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. The Panchayats are also involved in monitoring and in following up of delays in sanctions and disbursement of benefits under NSAP.

Chapter 26

Greening Rural Development

- 1.1 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.
- 1.2 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.
- 1.3 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 work 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;

II. **Category B: Community Assets or Individual assets for vulnerable sections (only for households in Paragraph 5)**

- (i) Improving productivity of lands 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;

3.2 **High Priority for water conservation/ harvesting works**

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, show 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:

Works	Expenditure (In Rs. Lakh)	% age of total expenditure
Water Conservation and Water Harvesting	4315443.4	14.8%
Renovation of traditional water bodies	7793516.7	26.8%
Drought Proofing	1322986.5	4.5%
Flood Control and Protection	1065778.2	3.7%
Micro Irrigation Works	1255564.2	4.3%
Works on Individuals Land (like wells)	1598735.9	5.5%
Land Development	1786247.5	6.1%
Total on water related works	19138272.4	65.7%

- 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 (IPPE-II) has been launched in 2,569 backward blocks under which mapping and managing of natural resources is also being undertaken.
- (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. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):

- 4.1** In order to promote cost-effective, environment friendly and fast construction technologies and non-conventional materials in the construction of rural roads, the Ministry has issued “New Technology initiatives Guidelines” vide Ministry's circular dated 8.5.2013, wherein the States are permitted to use Indian Road Congress (IRC) accredited technologies & non conventional materials, including jute and coir Geo-textiles, such as Coir and Jute, in road pavements in areas where drainage is an issue, as well as in areas where the soil properties can be improved with Geo-Textiles/Geo-Synthetics. As per the aforesaid Guidelines at least 15% length of annual proposal of a State, must include new and non conventional 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. The Ministry has set a target of 5000 km PMGSY Roads to be constructed in 2015-16 using Waste Plastic and Cold Mix technologies which are environment friendly and cost effective. In the year 2016-17 another 5000 km would be constructed using these technologies.

- 4.2** 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 like Flyash, Steel slag, marble slurry etc. It is hoped that the use of these green technologies and marginal material 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.

- 4.3 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.

- 4.4 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. NRLM

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.

5.1 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

5.2 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.

5.3 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 Yojana (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

Additionally through separate initiatives of Rural Housing Knowledge Network (RHKN) and GOALS project, the Ministry is furthering the cause Green rural development by identification, inventorisation and promotion green technologies and design typologies in house construction under IAY.

6.1 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 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.

As a part of the project studies are being undertaken in 5 states viz., Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Mizoram to identify house design typologies and technologies that are suited to the geo-climatic conditions of these states so that the beneficiary of IAY can make an informed choice of adopting the most suited house design which is affordable and disaster resilient.

6.2 Goals

Ministry, in collaboration with UNDP, under the project Governance and Accelerated Livelihood Support (GOALS) had completed studies in 5 States viz., Tripura, Meghalaya,

Bihar, Maharashtra and Odisha, to identify house design typologies and technologies that are suited to the geo-climatic conditions of the respective state. Further, studies are being undertaken in 8 states viz., West Bengal, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Sikkim, Manipur and Chattisgarh. This study enables discussions with stakeholders, and the objective is to suggest appropriate, locally relevant, affordable, disaster resilient technology for construction of a house which can last for at least 30 years.

7. The Ministry of Rural Development has setup a Task Force for Greening Rural Development with the following objective:

- (i) Natural resources protection, conservation and upgradation.
- (ii) Improved efficiency of green technologies for adoption indifferent programs.
- (iii) Reduction of negative environmental impacts.
- (iv) Strengthening of climate resilience of communities and ecosystems.
- (v) Convergence of Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for greening.



Department of Land Resources



Chapter 27

Watershed Management Programmes

Overview

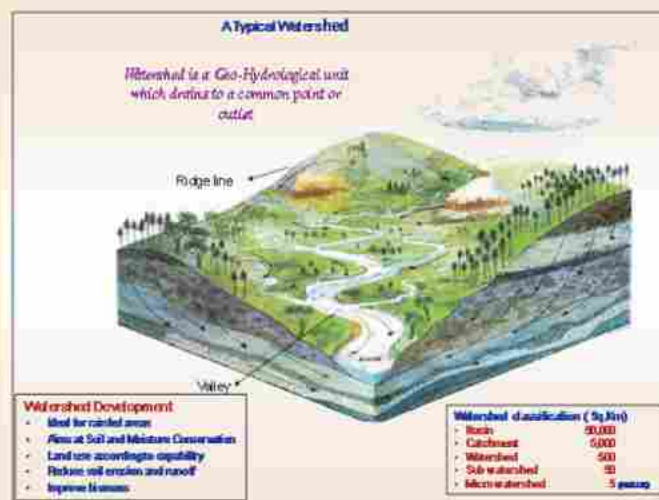
India is home to 1.21 billion human population (Census, 2011) and 512.05 million livestock population (19th Livestock Census, 2012). Unprecedented population pressures and demands of society on scarce land, water and biological resources and the increasing degradation of these resources is affecting 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.

To accelerate the pace of development of wastelands/degraded lands and to focus attention in this regard, a Technical Committee was constituted by the Department of Land Resources in 2005 under the chairmanship of Shri S. Parthasarthy. The Committee analysed a wide range of statistics to show that even as irrigated agriculture appears to be hitting a plateau, the rainfed farming has suffered immense neglect. The report concludes that the productivity of rainfed agriculture needs to be urgently developed in order to meet the food security demands of the future years. A greater focus of watershed development programmes to increase productivity of lands in rain-fed areas may hold key to address the challenge of food security of the country. The Sub-Committee of NDC on Agriculture and Related Issues on Dryland/ Rainfed Farming system including Regeneration of Degraded Wasteland, Watershed Development Programme (2006) estimated that in the year 2000-01, 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.

In order to address concerns of land degradation and wastelands and enhance productivity in rainfed areas, the Department of Land Resources is implementing an area development programme 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.

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 Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (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 the States of the country. As on 31.12.2015, the Department of Land Resources has sanctioned 8214 projects covering an area of 39.07 million ha and has released Rs. 12496.9 crore crore as Central Share to the States except Goa. From 2015-16, the IWMP has become the Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC- PMKSY). An outlay of Rs 1530 Cr. have been provided for WDC-PMKSY for 2015-16 in the Budget of DoLR. In addition, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has given its approval to the World Bank Assisted National Watershed Management Project "Neeranchal" on 07.10.2015. Neeranchal will support Watershed Development Component of PMKSY.

2 Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) (Erstwhile IWMP)

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been launched in 2015-16 by amalgamating ongoing schemes of three Departments viz. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) and PMKSY (WR) of Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR); IWMP of Department of Land Resources (DoLR), Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) and the Minor Irrigation component of On Farm Water Management (OFWM) of National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), being implemented by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC). The nodal Ministry for PMKSY is Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture. Total allocation for PMKSY for 2015-

16 is Rs. 5300 crore, out of which Rs 1530.00 crore has been allocated for the watershed component.

The primary objectives of the Watershed Development Programme 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 the WDC-PMKSY inter alia includes 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 asset-less persons and production system & micro enterprises for small and marginal farmers.

The main features of IWMP/WDC-PMKSY are as below:

- (i) The activities to be taken up under IWMP/WDC-PMKSY 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/WDC-PMKSY 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 upto 31.03.2015. From 2015-16, the funding pattern of the Watershed Component of PMKSY is 60:40 between Centre and State for all States except North Eastern States and Hill States (Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) wherein the funding pattern between Centre and State is 90:10. The projects under IWMP/WDC-PMKSY 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 WDC-PMKSY (erstwhile 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 NITI Aayog, Ministry of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Department of Rural Development, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Department of Agricultural

Research & Education, Central Ground Water Board, NABARD, IGNOU, technical experts from different scientific institutions such as International Crop Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Central Research Institute for Dry land Agriculture (CRIDA) 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 Watershed Programme

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.

(vi) 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

(vii) Different Components under Watershed Programme

Various components have been allocated a percentage of the total per hectare cost of the project.

Common Guidelines for the WDC- PMKSY has been formulated. 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

Progress under IWMP/WDC-PMKSY

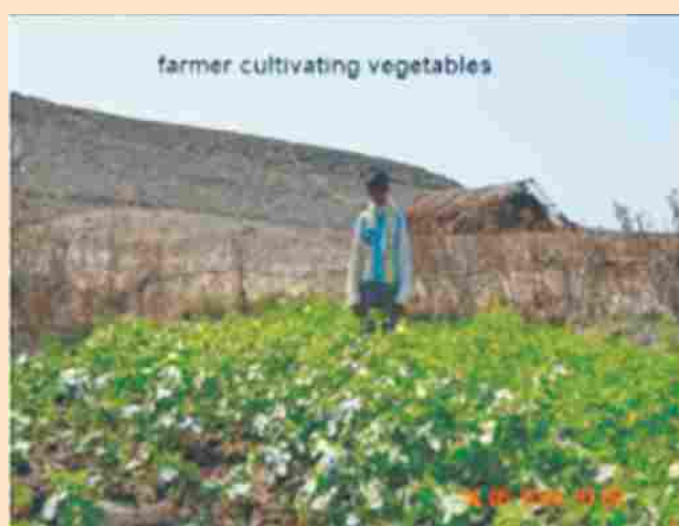
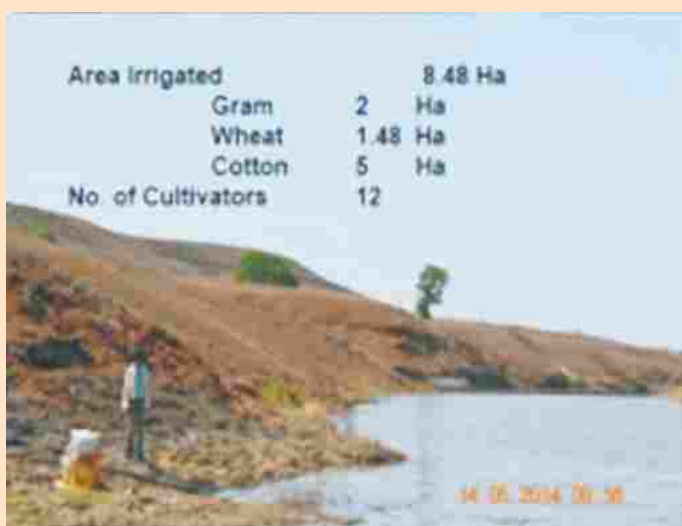
The SLNAs for overseeing the implementation of IWMP have been notified in all the 29 States. A total assistance of Rs. 181.84 crores has been released under Institutional Support to 28 States for establishment/ engagement of personnel at the State & District levels from 2009-10 to 2015-16. State-wise and year-wise details of central funds provided under Institutional Support from 2009-10 to 2015-16 is given at **Annexure XL**.

Under IWMP/WDC-PMKSY, as on 31.12.2015, a total of 8214 projects covering an area of 39.07 m.ha. have been sanctioned in 28 States. Since inception of the scheme, an amount of Rs. 12496.9 crores has been released to the States as central share for the projects sanctioned under IWMP/WDC-PMKSY. State-wise details of projects sanctioned, area covered and funds released during 2009-10 to 2015-16 (as on 31.12.2015) are given at **Annexure XLI**.

Some of the photographs of the activities undertaken under WDC-PMKSY / IWMP in the States



WHS under EPA, IWMP-IV/10-11-Makanpura, Chhoti Sarvan, Banswara



Natural Resources Management (NRM)



IWMP-I - Melmalayanur Block - villupuram District

Sl No	Name of the Watershed	Name of the work	S.F. No	Lat	Long	Capacity of Water M.T	Unit Lifies
1	Sethanbed (Ovavar Village)	Check Dam	110	12.35825	79.30057	925	925000



Natural Resources Management (NRM)



Hon. Birendra Singh, Minister, RD being explained SHG and entrepreneurs products for tourists by Sarpanch, Kashid and Dilip Bhad, TAO Murud

Dr C.P.Reddy, Dy Commissioner DOIR visit to newly developed pomegranate plantation under Convergence of agriculture scheme with UG members, Mr. N.T.Shisode, Joint Director Kolhapur and Mr.Krishna Shipkule, JE CEO (CB), VWDA



Village: Jevli, WMP project no.: (WMP-51/2010-11, District Setara, Block- Phaltan; Location: Bhage/ Pokale's farm

Dr C.P.Reddy, Dy Commissioner DOIR appreciated students for drawings on watershed development in IEC after awarding prize



Village: Jevli, WMP project no.: (WMP-51/2010-11, District Setara, Block- Phaltan; Location: Primary School



District - Maharashtra
Region - Western Ghats, P. R. Forest
Block - Western Ghats, Maharashtra, Thane
Block - Western Ghats, Maharashtra, Thane
Location: 11. 11. 11
Longitude: 75. 11. 11

Monitoring and Evaluation:

The Department of Land Resources places 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) At the Central level, a Steering Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary, DoLR has been constituted for administering WDC-PMKSY erstwhile IWMP with members from various line departments of the Central Government, NITI Aayog, technical experts from different scientific institutions, experts in the field of watershed management, voluntary organizations, and State Governments;
- (ii) The Guidelines provide for an in-built monitoring mechanism so as to ensure that the objectives of the schemes are achieved by their implementation;
- (iii) Dedicated institutions with professional support at State, District and Project levels have been set up;
- (iv) At the State level, the State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA), a dedicated institution with professional support, for implementation of IWMP/WDC-PMKSY has been set up in 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 also 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 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 31.12.2015, 22 States have appointed independent agencies that would monitor the implementation of the projects which includes process and input-output monitoring;
- (xi) Bhuvan Geo-Portal Srishti encompassing the information on the natural resources and mobile application 'Drishti' have been developed for better programme implementation and monitoring;
- (xii) 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 along with 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;

- (xiii) Evaluation studies are also undertaken through reputed and independent Research Institutions/ Organizations from time to time to evaluate the performance of watershed projects at the field level, to assess the impact of the programmes.

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 being implemented at a cost of Rs. 2142 crores over a period of six years from 2016-17. The programme aims to further improve the effectiveness of the IWMP

through better planning, capacity building, improved watershed management practices, Monitoring and Evaluation, hydrological inputs and other technical innovations. The Cabinet approved the proposal on 7th Oct.2015. The loan agreement between DEA and the World Bank on Neeranchal was signed on 14.1.2016 in a function held at New Delhi under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development. 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.



Loan agreement between DEA and the World Bank on Neeranchal was signed on 14.1.2016 in the presence of Shri Birender Singh, Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development and Shri Vijay S. Madan, Secretary of the Department of Land Resources.

(iv) Implementation of Public Finance Management System (PFMS)

Department of Land Resources has been implementing PFMS in WDC-PMKSY w.e.f 2015-16, in all States. About 3700 agencies at the level of the State, District, Block & Panchayat have been registered across the States. The Department has been co-ordinating with the State agencies for implementation of PFMS. Training programmes are being organized in the States in association with Controller General of Accounts (CGA) Officials for the Accounts & Technical Officers of SLNAs of all States. The SLNAs have started using the System for

making payments and transferring funds. The use of PFMS will help in the reporting of the real time financial status and also increase transparency and accountability in the implementation of WDC-PMKSY.

(v) Process Management Software (PMS): PMS software has been developed by Department of Land Resources (DoLR) with the help of the World Bank. The PMS will be helpful in tracking each individual project component and activities from their inception to completion. Training programmes are being conducted in various States by DoLR. The software will enable the PIA to schedule and plan activities for implementation of watershed projects.



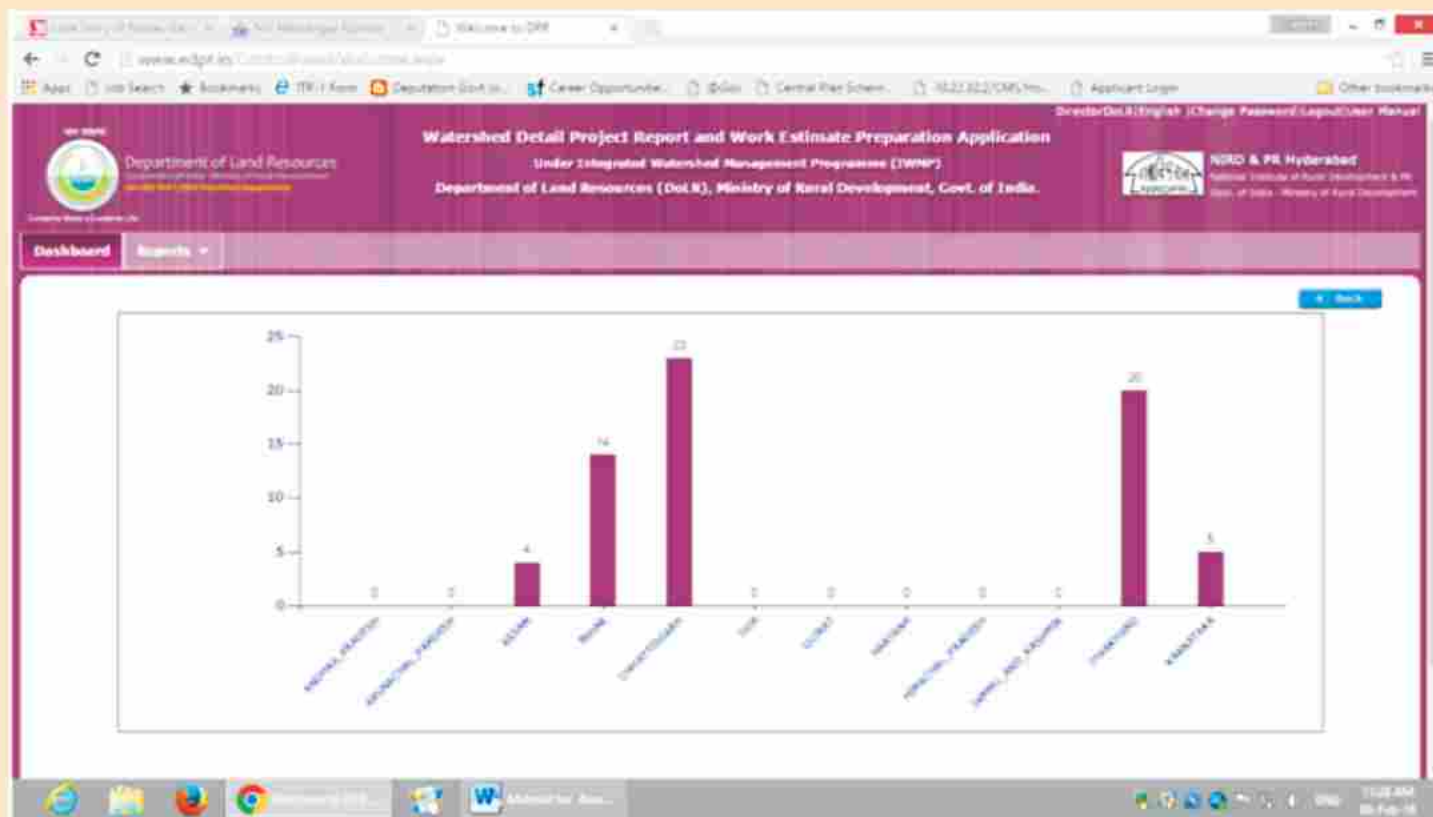
Training on Process Management System in different States

(vi) **Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning (ME&L) at National Level:** To ensure objectivity in the field of Monitoring and Evaluation of watershed projects in the States, Department has appointed third party ME&L agencies at National Level for North, North East and West regions. Agencies had submitted their Inception Report, Base Line Survey and First Monthly report. Selection of ME&L agencies for South and East Regions is under process. The ME&L agencies will conduct concurrent as well as process monitoring on behalf of the DoL

(vii) **Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning at State Level:** As per the directions of the Department,

20 States have also appointed third party Monitoring and Evaluation agencies to undertake concurrent evaluation of watershed projects. Work for appointment of MEL agencies for the remaining states under process.

(viii) **E-DPR preparation:** Decision Support System and geo- hydrology for DPR presentation has been developed by the DoLR with the support of NIRD for providing a technical platform for preparation of high quality Detailed Project Reports(DPRs) for watershed projects. E-DPR software is ready. Training is being undertaken for the staff of SLNA, WCDC &PIA levels in the use of this software.



(ix) **Prime Minister's directive on Impact Evaluation of IWMP in 50 districts of the country-** The Prime Minister has suggested for intensive evaluation in 50 districts of the country: The DoLR has already initiated steps towards this. It is working upon deploying Remote Sensing (RS) & Geographical Information System (GIS) technology for a realistic & unbiased Impact Assessment of WDC-PMKSY projects in the selected 50 districts.

The monitoring will be done in the Srishti platform. The NRSC would provide annual evaluation reports based on RS & GIS technology by analyzing these projects for five year i.e., till the completion of the project. The DoLR intends to extend this initiative so as to cover all WDC-PMKSY districts.

Thus, the synergy of GIS and Web Technology allows access to dynamic geospatial watershed

information without burdening the users. These advancement would be integrated on to a seamless platform to develop and effective Watershed Management System.

(x) National Conference of Chief Executive Officers, State Level Nodal Agency for IWMP

A two days Conference of the Chief Executive



Officers (CEOs) of State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) of all States, was held on **18th and 19th August, 2015 at New Delhi** to discuss the implementation of the Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (erstwhile IWMP). The Conference was chaired by Joint Secretary (WM). The CEOs SLNAs from the States along with the other officials participated in the Conference.



(xi) 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, Regional Review meeting for the Southern Region States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu & Telangana was held

on 20th & 21st November, 2015 at Hyderabad. Secretary (DoLR) reviewed the progress of the implementation of the Watershed Component of the PMKSY and prior IWMP projects. The Secretary along with other officers including various States' representatives also visited watershed areas of Govindapur Micro-watershed of the IWMP Batch-I Velchal Project of Rangareddy District.



Review Meeting of Southern Region States by the Secretary, DoLR, MRD, GOI at Hyderabad



Field visit to watershed project site by the participants of Regional Review Meeting of Southern Region



Field visit and interaction with the Watershed Committee and villagers of Govindapur Micro-watershed of the IWMP Batch-I Velchal Project of Rangareddy District.



Secretary(DolR) watching photo display of the activities taken up under WDC-PMKSY in Telangana State in Hyderabad.

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 package 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 in geo-hydrological potential, soil and crop cover, run off etc. in the project area.

2. 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.

3. Important activities undertaken include development of a data base on wastelands, promotion and testing of various agro-forestry models in different agro-climatic 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 28

Land Reforms

Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP):

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 different and 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 to real time and accurate land records.

The National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) was launched in 2008-09 to support 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). The scheme has been rationalised and included into the Digital India Initiatives. Accordingly, the scheme has been re-named as Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme (DILRMP).

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 basis 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. In due course of time the conclusive title would be linked to Aadhar number of the land owner.

Components of the programme: Following activities are supported under the programme:

Components of DILRMP

i) Computeriation of Land Records

- Data Entry/Re-entry/Data Conversion for Record of Rights (RoR) and other land attributes data,
- Digitization of Cadastral Maps,
- Integration of spatial and textual data,
- Tehsil, Sub-division & Districts Data Centres,
- State Level Data Centres (SLDC),
- Inter-connectivity among Revenue Offices.

ii) Computerisation of Registration

- Computerization of Sub-Registrar's Offices (SROs),
- Data entry of valuation details,
- Data entry of legacy encumbrance data,
- Scanning and preservation of old documents,

- Connectivity to SROs with Revenue Offices.

iii) Survey and Re-survey

- Pure Ground method using Electronic Total Station (ETS) and Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS);
- Hybrid methodology using aerial photography and ground truthing by ETS and DGPS;
- High Resolution Satellite Imagery (HRSI) and ground -truthing by ETS and DGPS.
- Modern Record Rooms/Land Records Management Centres at Tehsil/Taluk/ Circle/Block Level
- Training& capacity building
- Core GIS

The Programme is being implemented as a Central sectorial scheme with the 100% funding from central government for its various components:

1. 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;
2. Survey/resurvey and updating of the survey & settlement records (including ground control network and ground truthing) using modern technology options;
3. Computerization of Registration including connectivity to SROs with revenue offices.
4. Modern record rooms / land records management centres at Tehsil level;
5. Training & capacity building;
6. Core GIS

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.

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 DILRMP 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 Group 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 DILRMP Cell in 2012. During 2014, rates for digitization of FMBs were based upon recommendation of the CTAG. From the current year, rates for digitization of village maps are being recommended by 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 Centre Services Inc. (NICSI) has developed the requisite software for the MIS and has made it on-line.

During 2014-15 an amount of Rs. 180.79 crore has been released to cover 45 districts. Till 31.12.2015, funds to the tune of Rs. 1166.62 crore have been released to 36 States/UTs for coverage of the scheme in 457 Districts.

The DILRMP 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 interconnectivity 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 DILRMP, funds are being provided to the States/UTs for creation of DILRMP Cells at their Administrative Training Institute and/or the Survey/Revenue/Patwari Training Institutes. So far, 34 DILRMP Cells have been sanctioned in 25 States/UTs.

With a view to keep track of the physical and financial progress made by the States/UTs under the DILRMP, 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.

Conclusive Land Titling:

The Department of Land Resources has formulated a Land Titling Bill based on the Torrens Title system. The Bill was circulated to the States/UTs and placed on the website of this Department for comments/suggestions. After incorporating the suggestions so received, a note for the Cabinet on the Land Titling Bill was sent to the M/o of Law & Justice for vetting. The law is proposed to be extended to the Union Territories without legislature and as a model law for favourable consideration by the States and UTs with legislature.

The salient features of the Land Titling Bill are as follows:

- Titling to be ensured in a modular way. Separate areas may be notified as and when they are ready for titling.
- To begin with, the titling will be voluntary and after issue of notification, interested persons will be invited to apply for indefeasible titles.
- Provisional entries to attain conclusiveness after three years.

- A Central Land Titling Authority for each State/UT with the powers of a civil court to perform following functions:
 - (a) Maintain the Register of Titles, the Register of Disputes, Register of Charges and Covenants, Register of Property Valuation and Index of Maps,
 - (b) Assign unique property identification numbers to each immovable property in the notified area,
 - (c) Undertake property valuation and provide this information to citizens,
 - (d) Create and operate the Title Guarantee Fund,
 - (e) Award conclusive and indefeasible property titles,
 - (f) Indemnify the entries in the register of titles.

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 (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013 had come into effect from 1st January, 2014. RFCTLARR (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014; RFCTLARR (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015 and RFCTLARR (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2015 were promulgated on 31st December 2014, 3rd April 2015 and 30th May 2015 respectively. The Ordinance *inter-alia* extended the provisions relating to the determination of the 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 to the thirteen Acts listed in the Fourth Schedule which include the following:

1. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958;
2. The Atomic Energy Act, 1962;
3. The Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948;
4. The Indian Tramways Act, 1886;
5. The Land Acquisition (Mines) Act, 1885;
6. The Metro Railways (Construction of Works) Act, 1978;
7. The National Highways Act, 1956;
8. The Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962;
9. The Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952;
10. The Resettlement of Displaced Persons (Land Acquisition) Act, 1948;
11. The Coal Bearing Areas Acquisition and Development Act, 1957;
12. The Electricity Act, 2003;
13. The Railways Act, 1989;

RFCTLARR (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2015 lapsed on 31st August 2015. Right now, RFCTLARR (Amendment) Bill 2015 which has been passed by Lok Sabha with some official amendments on 10th March 2015, is pending in Rajya Sabha. Replacement Bill of the RFCTLARR (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 11th May 2015. The Bill namely, RFCTLARR (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015 has been referred to the Joint Committee of the Houses, which is likely to present its report during the Budget Session of the Parliament. Subsequently, RFCTLARR (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2015 has been issued on 28th August 2015.

The Order envisages that the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, 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 shall apply to all cases of land acquisition under the enactments specified in the Fourth Schedule to the said Act.

Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Compensation, Rehabilitation and Resettlement, Development Plan) Rules, 2015 were notified on 18th December, 2015. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Sikkim, Telangana and Tripura have framed rules/issued notifications under the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

As per Section 48 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, the National Monitoring Committee for Rehabilitation and Resettlement was constituted on 29th August, 2014. Later, National Monitoring Committee for Rehabilitation and Resettlement has been constituted on 2nd March, 2015 to review and monitor the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 due to land acquisition. Another National Monitoring Committee for Rehabilitation and Resettlement has also been constituted on 2nd March, 2015 to review and monitor the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 for displacement due to reasons other than land acquisition. So far four meetings of the National Monitoring Committee have been held on 20th January, 25th May, 24th September and 18th November, 2015.

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 was under preparation. An expert group was

constituted to address the issue of scientific identification of non-cultivable land and its strategic development. On the basis of the meetings, the draft National Land Use Policy has been prepared and as approved by Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development, the policy has been sent to NITI Aayog seeking their comments. The present draft policy *inter-alia* proposes development Priority Zones, uniform mapping scales for the entire country, Land Banks, institutional set up at national & State levels for implementation of the policy.

Land Governance Assessment Framework

Under the Land Governance Assessment Framework (LGAF) reports on five States namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Odisha and West Bengal have been finalized. The representatives of State Governments who participated in Workshop on "Implementation issues relating to Digital India-Land Records Modernization Programme with specific focus on Conclusive Titling" held on 17th November, 2015 at New Delhi have also been briefed and encouraged to participate in the Land Governance Assessment Framework.

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 Reform Policy which has been prepared covering land use plan, protection of lands belonging to Scheduled Caste, 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 29

Success Stories

Success Stories under Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantra Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) Erstwhile Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

While the project duration of WDC-PMKSY/IWMP project varies from 4-7 years and as a result the WDC-PMKSY/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 erstwhile IWMP has helped in improving the water availability and incomes to the farmers living in the project areas. Some of the successful interventions under WDC-PMKSY/IWMP which have impacted the livelihoods of rural poor and contributed in enhancing their incomes are given in the subsequent paragraphs.

Construction of Soil and Water Conservation Structures in Gunjala village of Adilabad district, Telangana

Gunjala, a tribal village of Tamsi Mandalin Adilabad district of Telangana (Gunjala micro watershed - IWMP-I /2009-10) had been suffering from three major problems (i) very low ground water table (below 300-400 ft.), (ii) unavailability of reliable natural water source and (iii) absence of any man made water harvesting structures. To address these



problems, water retaining structures like loose boulder structures (97 nos), rock field dams (31 nos), percolation tanks (2 nos) and check dams (3 nos.) were constructed with an expenditure of Rs. 3 9.12 lakhs under IWMP project. The intervention improved the waterharvesting potential of the watershed, and increased productivity of the land. The harvested water was used for supplementing irrigation. There was a significant increase in the productivity of cotton (from 6.5 Q/acre to 10 Q/acre) and redgram (from 1.4 Q/acre to 3 Q/acre). These water retaining structures also improved the groundwater level. The change was visible in terms of the increased income flows to the command area households.

Construction of Major Check Dam under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) in Sanarpatti Block, Dindigul District., Tamil Nadu

Shri Saravanan of Kothalapulipatti in Vangamanuthu micro watershed project under Sanarpatti Block in Dindigul District (IWMP-III/ 2011-12) had been suffering from the heavy flow of runoff water from the nearby hillock during the rainy season without giving benefit to any of the farm land in this area. The agriculture in the area mainly depends on well irrigation only. The felt need of a checkdam was explained during the Gram Sabha and the Watershed Committee of the IWMP decided to construct a major check dam under entry point activity. Accordingly a checkdam was constructed. The water stagnated in the checkdam to a length of 200 mts during rainy season which increased the water level in well up to 25 mts from its normal level of 4 to 5 mts. The increase in water level motivated Shri Saravanan to sow pulses, tomato as first crop and to go for second crop in a year and it fetched an additional income of Rs. 1,15,000/-.

Strengthening of Livelihoods of Landless poor in Mudramdoddi micro watershed of Chittoor district, Andhra Pradesh.

In the Mudramdoddi Micro Watershed of Chittoor district IWMP-I/ 2009-10, 61 families were devoid of land. Access to formal credit system was a major problem faced by these poor landless people. 8 JLG groups were formed with the help of APMAS, the implementing agency of the IWMP Micro Watershed Project. In this they have started saving Rs.100 per member per month. From the second month onward they started internal lending with Rs.300 to Rs.500. They started earning Rs.9000 per month. Their entrepreneurial drive increased and they started venturing into more profitable livelihoods.



Dug out of a Farm pond in Chandramakulapalli of Chittoor district, Andhra Pradesh.

Dug out of a Farm pond in Chandramakulapalli of Chittoor district, Andhra Pradesh.

A farmer named K. Santosh Reddy, a resident of Chandramakulapalli village of Punganur Mandal in Chittoor district constructed a big farm pond (15m width 15m length and 2m height) under the IWMP Project sanctioned in 2010-11 with the help of the

Construction of Well which quenched the thirst of people of Khandow of Adilabad district IWMP-I/2009-10, Telangana

One hundred and two families of the Gond tribe living in Khandow village of Adilabad district, under Khandow Micro Watershed IWMP-I/2009-10 were suffering from the scarcity of drinking water during summer. The Centre for People's Forestry (CPF), the implementing agency of IWMP in the Khandow village constructed water absorption trenches across the foot hills and constructed 10 loose boulder structures and 15 rock fill dams with a total cost of Rs.1.5 lakh. These interventions substantially improved the water level of the well and now sufficient water is available in the well during summer.



Project Implementing Agency (PIA) i.e., DHAN Foundation. Earlier, Santosh Reddy used to grow tomato, cauliflower, capsicum & paddy depending on the season. However, through IWMP, he received technical inputs from DHAN Foundation regarding bund strengthening and water storage on large scale. He started practicing mixed cropping.

Through this mixed cropping technique (tomato, bajra, raagi, paddy, corn), he has harvested 3 bags of ragi and 30 bags of paddy from 1 acre of land.



Farm pond constructed and Santosh Reddy in his field

From the corn (cultivated corn in the border of the field for cattle), he has saved Rs. 5000/-, which he would have otherwise spent for buying animal feed.



Construction of Tanka at Government Primary School Aklavya Nagar, Barmer- IWMP-XXVI, Rajasthan

Barmer a desert district receives average annual rainfall of 277mm. Sources of water in the area are negligible and people of this area, spend most of their time in search of water. Due to scarcity of water, teaching, learning and mid-day meal (MDM) was severely affected in school.

To address the above problem, rainwater harvesting structure namely, *Tanka* of 50,000 litres capacity was constructed under IWMP Project-26, at Government Primary School "Aklavya Nagar" which falls under the Jajwa Panchayat. The cost of the tanka was Rs1,09,988. The toilet in school used to remain unclean and dirty due to non-availability of water. After the construction of the *Tanka*, the situation has now changed. The availability of water helped in maintaining cleanliness of the school toilet which was earlier left unused due to scarcity of water.



Tanka Construction at primary School Aklavyanagar



Empowerment of rural women in Bharatpur district IWMP5/10-11, Rajasthan

The IWMP Project has impacted the lives of

rural women in village Morda, Gram Panchayat Samraya, Weir Block of District Bharatpur. A Self-Help Group (SHG) consisting of 10 women was

formed on 20.08.11 who opened a Bank A/c regularly, saved Rs.50/- per member per month thereby creating a corpus fund for their internal loaning to meet out their personal as well as productive needs. Smt. Rajen Dei, President and Smt. Rajwati, Treasurer of the Group conveyed that they have deposited Rs. 11,000/- in their bank A/c. After successful saving and

interloaning the group got a loan of Rs. 25000/- from the IWMP Project for enhancing their livelihoods.

One SHG started Bagwani (horticulture) in Village Morda. The group took a fruit garden on rent basis of Rs. 50,000/- and after the production of guava, they sold fruits worth Rs. 80,000/- thereby getting a profit of Rs. 30,000/-. All the members are regular in repaying their loans in time.



Honnahalli is a village in Chamarajanagara District of Karnataka, having a population of 1490, out of which 596 belong to SC/ST. Livestock strength of this village is 1294. The average rainfall of this area is 680mm. With the introduction of the IWMP program in the area, the local community leaders expressed that their village needs a storage pond to impound runoff water during the rainy season and to use the stored water subsequently to meet the drinking water needs for cattle and other purposes. The community also felt that the pond would facilitate the recharge of ground water in the vicinity.

Having understood the villagers' problem, Watershed Development Team along with the community leaders identified the location which was technically feasible and suitable to impound the runoff water.

Execution of the Project:

The Nala bund construction work was initiated as part of the EPA activity during Batch-I/ 2009-10. The total expenditure involved to construct the nala bund was Rs. 2,07,191/-. Around 30-40 farmers are

involved within the 1 Km catchment area of nala bund. The local people were involved in monitoring the construction work in each stage. They expressed that their participation by monitoring the work has led to a better understanding of how the soil and water conservation structures fit into the overall watershed development programme.

This nala bund is situated at a distance of 1 km from the village. It is filled thrice in a year. It is not only useful for the individual farmers but also to local people for drinking water for their livestock, washing clothes, etc. About 10-15 farmers also use the water to provide protective irrigation to their crops. The nalabund has helped to improve the water table in the vicinity of structure. There are 20 bore wells below the nala bund which are being recharged regularly.

“Green Gold”- Cultivation of Creeper Vegetable Cultivation in Visdaliya village, Mandvi block, Surat District, Gujarat

The total geographical area of village is 164 Ha. Most of the villagers are engaged in agricultural activities for their livelihood. The Forest Department

provides land for agriculture purpose on lease basis which is known as 'Sanad land'. Paddy and vegetable cultivation is the main crop for earning and for domestic consumption purpose. The IWMP had started its interventions in the village in 2010-11 (IWMP 6- *Ambapor* project) which includes 19 villages. Under this project 4700 Ha was proposed for treatment.



Cultivation of Bitter gourd with Chilies as an intercropped in Kharif season

IWMP/WDC-PMKSY programme has provided a subsidy of Rs. 19,500/- for cultivation of creeper vegetable to him in the month of May, 2013 for enhancing his agricultural productivity. The subsidy includes **100 RCC pole, 67 Kg galvanise wire and 10 pheromone traps in 0.11 Ha (0.27 acre) of land.** In the *Kharif* season he cultivated bitter gourd as the main crop and chillies as an intercrop. The total production of bitter gourd and chilly was **480 Kg** and **224 Kg** respectively. The total earning was Rs. 37000/- by selling both these vegetables in the nearby markets of Mandvi and Zhankhvav. Beside this, his own



Creeper vegetables Bitter gourd

Mahendrabhai Mangabhai Chaudhari, a tribal farmer who owns 0.3 Ha (0.75 acre) of land in the village has benefited by renovation work done in his open well and a gabion structure constructed in the nearby nalla that flows through his land. These activities under the IWMP have helped in reducing soil erosion and recharging groundwater thus enhancing his agriculture productivity.



Cultivation of Bottle gourd with Tomato as an intercropped in Rabi season

consumption amounts up to Rs3000/- **approximately.**

Due to decent rainfall during 2013, he had harvested the crop prior to its actual season. In *Rabi* season, he has cultivated bottle gourd as main crop and tomato as intercrop and earned Rs. 39000/- by selling **2150 Kg** bottle gourd and **1620 Kg** tomatoes excluding his own consumption amounts up to Rs. **3000/-** approximately. Accumulating both the season he has earned net profit of nearly Rs. **70000/-** from 0.27 acre of land through vegetable cultivation. Now his annual income is approximately Rs. **1,65,000/-** from agriculture in this year.



Creeper vegetables Bottle gourd

Construction of a Farm Pond in Arutla Micro Watershed (Batch-II) Arutla Project Manchal Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana

Under IWMP, a Farm Pond was constructed in the field of Sri Ravula Paravathulu in Arutla village of Manchal Mandal, Ranga Reddy District. Prior to the execution of farm pond, the entire land was fallow. After execution of the Farm pond, the land was brought under cultivation.



With the harvested rainwater, Sh.Parvathulu cultivated Paddy crop in 2 acre which produced 40 quintals paddy. In 2.0 acres of land, he cultivated vegetables like brinjal, ridge gourd with drip irrigation. In another 1.0 acre of land, he cultivated leafy vegetables like spinach, coriander, and selling them on daily basis in surrounding villages. Further, he also started pisciculture by releasing fingerlings in to the farm pond.



Success Stories under Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme

Re-Survey of Land in Gujarat State

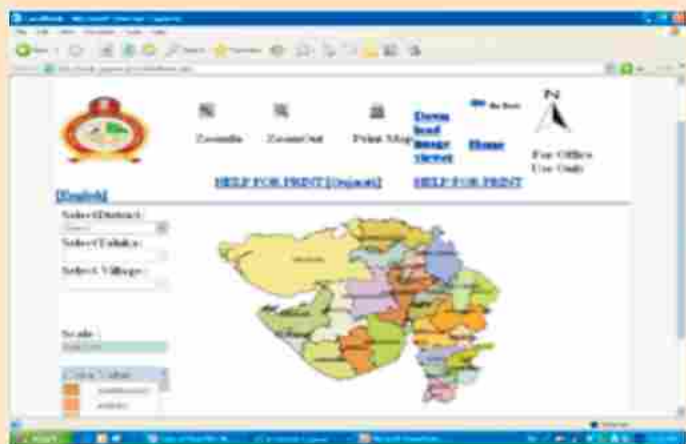
The original survey of land in the country was taken by the British with the main objective of facilitating collection of land revenue and demarcating the boundaries. Though the re-surveys were envisaged at regular intervals of 30 years, these were never taken up by the State Governments. Some of the States conducted revised surveys after independence at the time of consolidating the land holdings which were taken during the 1970's and 1980s. Since the original surveys are very old, the cadastres prepared at that time do not reflect the present ground situation. Therefore, a need was being felt for some time for land resurvey. Keeping these

considerations in view, the National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLPMP) now renamed as Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) lays a great emphasis on the survey/ re-survey of land using modern technologies. After careful consideration, it was suggested that the following three modern technologies were found most suitable, for which financial and technical assistance is provided under the programme:

- (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.

1.1 Original Survey in Gujarat

The original land survey in various districts of Gujarat was carried out in the late 19th and early 20th century (1880-1915) by old Princely States and the British. The survey was carried out with the conventional survey techniques like cross staff and steel chain available at that time. As per the prevailing provisions of law (The Gujarat Land Revenue Code, 1879) normally re-survey was to be done every 30 years, but for various reasons no fresh survey or re-survey in State of Gujarat was carried out, with the



result that the paper survey records have become inaccurate, obsolete, fragile, mutilated in addition to the fact that around 20 to 25% of the records have been lost over a period of time. Due to the various changes over a period of time these records many a time are not commensurate with the ground realities. The unit of measurement at the time of old survey was Vigha, Vasa & Acre, Guntha which was converted to Hectare, Acre, Meter with adoption of new Metric system without any fresh measurement. During the original survey, a tolerance limit of 5% was allowed while calculating the final area. As the original cadastral survey was not geo-referenced, the mosaicked village maps often overlap each other.

1.2 Current Resurvey of Agricultural Land in Gujarat

The current resurvey of agricultural land which is underway in Gujarat under DILRMP is a joint effort of the Central and State Governments. The

Government of Gujarat has taken the initiative in starting and implementing the project. Resurvey has been initiated and completed in many districts in the State. The State is using the latest land surveying technologies like Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) and Electronic Total Station (ETS) machines with 100% ground truthing method.

1.3 Vision & Objective:

The State initiated the work on land re-survey with the following vision:

"To undertake detailed resurvey in Gujarat and create updated land records including textual and spatial information, enabling establishment of a system which will help in the continued maintenance of updated land records and provide ready and smooth access to required information to all stakeholders including Citizens and Government."

The objectives of the resurvey were set forth as follows:

- Creation of an updated Cadastral and Title database through re-survey & measurement and Title verification process;
- Creating an integrated view of textual and graphical information on land records using latest land survey technologies & GIS software;
- Replacing manual records with digital records, updating the records and ensuring consistency of information across the departments.

1.4 Planning and Information, Education and Communication:

A key to such a large project is detailed planning and unambiguous information dissemination and clear communication with all the stakeholders implementing the project including the government officers and staff, the survey agencies, the landowners and other institutions such as the Panchayati Raj Institutions. The State Government prepared a detailed work plan for the pre-survey,

survey adjudication and post-survey activities before starting the resurvey. A manual in Gujarati and English

language was prepared and released by the then Chief Minister of the State on 30-05-2012.



The manual contained all the necessary details like:

- Work flow and role of the officer concerned,
- Time limit to complete the task and to whom the report is to be submitted,
- Tender Document with pre-bid clarifications,
- Legal provisions relating to resurvey work,
- Circulars and GRs published by the State Government on resurvey,
- Formats of report and of communication, and
- Detailed methodology to be followed at different stages of the survey.

To educate all these stakeholders the State Government prepared a documentary film on the project highlighting its objectives, the methodology, the processes to be followed, the work flow charts; holding of an actual Gram Sabha meeting, the process

of adjudication, the process of final record preparation, the job chart of survey agency, the role and responsibilities of the landholder during survey, and an interview with the Commissioner Land Records, field officers and farmers. This film was first shown at the National level Workshop on NLRMP during 2012-13 at Gandhinagar. It was made compulsory that all survey agencies should show this film while conducting a Gram Sabha.

To ensure people's participation it was made compulsory for all survey agencies to issue an advertisement in the local newspapers at the beginning of survey, indicating the schedule fixed for the Gram

Sabha, details of land to be surveyed, and for non-distributed land parcel maps made compulsory for all



survey agencies. Toll-free telephone helplines were started for all districts. This resulted in the support & co-operation of the landholder during measurement and the handling of objections during measurement and brought about transparency in entire work.

1.5 Monitoring System

As the project involved a large number of stakeholders, quick resolution of any issue emerging during the survey work is required and immediate decisions required for any course correction. Therefore, project committees have been set up at four levels i.e. State, District, Tehsil & Village, with clear roles and responsibilities of each of these committees, so as to ensure that there is no delay in resolving any issues, whether policy-related at the top level or the ground implementation of activities. As per their roles, these committees meet regularly at their respective headquarters to solve issues & speed up progress. Weekly progress review meetings are held at Commissionerate level with all agencies and clear instructions are issued. More than 32 circulars have been issued, giving clear guidelines to ensure that no delay takes place in the implementation of the project.

1.6 Hardware and internet connectivity and Software applications:

Computer servers with required capacity have been installed to handle large volumes of data for the entire resurvey work at State Data Centre. The district level offices have been provided with internet and SWAN connectivity, in order to transfer data to the State Data Centre. The central data base has been made accessible to all users with ID and secured password.

Special computer applications were developed for i) the Resurvey work, ii) Graphics & GIS work, and iii) Online- work monitoring. It has brought uniformity in the discharge of the work at all four stages of the project viz. pre-survey, survey, adjudication & post-survey activities. Special modules, both textual and graphic, have been developed which include data formats, land registers, land parcel maps and village maps and all allied deliverables (11 in number) in Unicode supported in

Gujarati language. Uniform colour coding scheme, hatching pattern and feature codes were decided for more than 110 land use and features. Software application has been developed for integrating new textual RoRs with maps of land parcel. Both data are now integrated. The RoRs are provided with a map of land parcel to the holder of land. The Software application has further enabled the integration of land data with registration.

1.7 Progress of resurvey:

The Government of Gujarat initiated the resurvey work during 2008-09 in Jamnagar on a pilot basis. Subsequently, the resurvey work has been extended to all 33 districts of the State. As per the guidelines of the Govt. of India, the Ground Control Networks (GCNs) has been established in the entire State covering 1,70,000 sq.km of area. Four layers of GRID of ground control points i.e. Regional, Primary, Secondary and Tertiary have been established in all 33 districts in the State. Resurvey work is nearing completion in 8 districts. Detailed Survey work, using the latest survey technology, has been completed in 9851 villages out of a total of 18,501 villages and the final record has been prepared for 4989 villages. Records of 1636 villages have been finally promulgated, wherein digital GIS based & integrated RoR is available to the people. The Arvali District with all its 682 villages is fully promulgated and it became the first promulgated district under the DILRMP. Presently, the resurvey work is in full swing in the State, with the target to complete the entire resurvey work before June, 2016.



This project brings out the fact that it is possible to modernize land records with survey, with the active involvement of the people, with detailed preparations and planning. It has made possible, for the first time in the country, to issue copies of the computerized Record of Right (RoR) with map at Civic centers. The effort of the State received

commendation during the Conference of Revenue Ministers held on 27-06-2014 at New Delhi.

1.8 Integration with other Services / Departments

The state government has integrated the work with a number of other services and departments as mentioned below:

Integration with Banks

The present process of getting crop loan from banks is time consuming, forcing a borrower to contact three different offices: Bank, Sub-Registrar office, and RoR offices. To solve this problem, access to real time Land Records (RoR) has been provided to all leading banks sanctioning any loan / debt to the landholder. A Master User Application has been created for the banks so that banks can access the land records and initiate the mutation entry in RoR for any loan / mortgage.

Land Acquiring Bodies

There is huge backlog of mutation entry in land records for land acquisition by different land acquiring bodies. Due to this reason, land acquiring bodies find it difficult to know to whom they should pay money for the land actually acquired. Many a times, the names of LAQ authorities are not properly recorded in the RoR. Sometime there is a problem regarding the size of area and confusion about whose land is actually being acquired. To solve this problem, a resolution has been issued by the State government pursuant to which all land acquiring department & bodies are now authorised and allowed to initiate mutation entry for LAQ in RoR accessing the real time RoR.

All- ordering Authorities

Over and above Revenue Officers, various authorities, other officers and courts also pass orders for which a mutation entry is required to be initiated in land records. Sometime it takes months to initiate this entry in the RoR. Due to this reason, even the online land records do not reflect real time situation. To avoid this situation all officers and ordering

authorities are allowed to make and initiate entry in real- time land records. As a result of this, the land records will be real time and more transparent which will help to bring “Clear Title System” based RoR or near to “Conclusive Title System” in the State.

Integration of Land Records

The Revenue Department is integrating all of the three activities i.e. the Survey, the Record of Right and the Registration. The new accurate and integrated digital land records will be very useful to all stakeholders including various Government department for development and macro- planning.

Digitisation of Cadastral maps

Gujarat is first amongst the few States in India which has completed digitisation of Cadastral maps. During 2005-06, all 18352 old village maps and 24800 map sheets were scanned, geo- referenced on satellite images and digitised up to the land parcel. As old village maps were not geo- referenced the mosaicked, village maps are getting overlapped and interlacing. To solve this issue, all digitized maps were processed on single platform using 1x 1 KM grid. All satellite images were provided by the ISRO and the project was completed using state fund.

1.9 Computerisation of Land Records

Computerisation of RoR (e-Dhara) was completed during 2004-05 & the manual issue of RoR is banned by GR since 2004-05. Further mutations using computers was started during 2005-06 and 34 types of mutation modules were developed. Since 2010, Integrated Land Records (e-Jamin) project is introduced replacing e-Dhara in which:

- All land records and registration records were converted to centralized format & at central servers at State Data Center (SDC);
- New software through which when registration is done, automatic mutation gets registered for agriculture land;
- Administratively, Land records and Registration offices brought together at Mamlatdar office (Taluka) and opened

approximately 75+ new sub registrar offices where SRO were not present;

- E-Stamping counters were also established in each talukaMamlatdar office in each e-Jamin Kendra;
- As on today, all talukas of Gujarat state from 33 districts (All 248 tehsils) have dedicated connectivity (GSWAN) and are functioning fully online;
- Processing almost 80000 mutations every month out of which 25% mutations are of agriculture land as Sale mutation (Auto-Mutation).

1.10 Property Registration GARVI

The entire property registration process has been computerised and is available online. It has been integrated with RoR and for Sale Deed transaction, the holder need not contact two different offices i.e. revenue and registration as auto-mutation process has been initiated . The details of GARVI is as follow:

- Application is meant for Superintendent of Stamps and Inspector General of Registration
- The application covers the complete process of property registration in Gujarat State i.e.
- Pre-valuation
- Registration fees
- Market value calculation
- Capturing photo and thumb impression of buyer & seller parties
- Scanning the document
- Auto mutation for agriculture
- The web based application is implemented in all Sub Registrar offices
- The application is hosted at State Data Centre
- The system is integrated with land record and at present all agriculture transaction in GARVI

are reflected through auto mutation in land record

1.11 Preservation of old record

Over and above computerisation & modernisation of records, the Revenue dept. has taken steps to preserve important old records. The entire scanning of Land Record is covered under IT Road Map of the State.

1.12 Modern Record Rooms

The State has modernised record room of 225 Revenue Offices out of 248 Offices including survey settlement offices.

The original land record of these offices are now stored in mobile storage compactors which are attached to civic centre. The



copies of maps, records and information are provided from this centre. The balance 23 tehsil offices are to be covered in the current financial year i.e 2015-16.

Way Ahead

At present the status & title of RoR is presumptive. With the final output of DILRMP & resurvey, the goal set by the State Government is to provide Clear Land Titling for all RoR. It is planned to provide and maintain world class land records keeping system. For day to day updation & maintenance of new resurveyed record, the spatial mutation software application is also developed and it is under testing and will be operational by end of April-2015. The highlights of road ahead are:

- 100% Computerized & Digitized land record
- To cover all forms and accounts of land record keeping
- Integration of Revenue Offices Revenue , Survey & Registration
- All records on secured State Data Centre only

- ROR with GIS anywhere
- Geodetic Data centre is created
- Internet & intranet based record
- Online & Mobile based applications with e-payment gateway
- Access of Data to all stakeholders with secured password

With consistent support and guidance of the political leadership of Gujarat State, the resurvey work in the State is progressing well. The hardship faced in executing the project relates to its technology i.e. the State is doing this work using 100% ground truthing methodology using ETS and DGPS, which provides the best accuracy in land survey methodology amongst three popular land survey technologies. Using this technique, the surveyor has to go to each field and measure the farm in front of the land holder. The bottlenecked work i.e. record promulgation work is covered under '*Gateesheel Gujrat*' the target oriented programme directly under the supervision of Chief Minister of the State. It has been targeted and is expected that the total revenue area of the Gujarat i.e. 1.70 Lakh Sq. Km. will be completely surveyed by December-2015 and the State will be able to complete the entire project by June-2016.

The resurvey work will enable to set up a land records system which is up-to-date on real-time and is transparent which will help to bring "Clear Title System" based RoR or near to "*Conclusive Title System*" in the State.

E-registration in Maharashtra

Introduction to e-Registration

Computerization of the Sub-Registrar's Office, and its integration with the Revenue Department are important components of the Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme, for real-time updating of the land records whenever any land transaction is registered. For better provision of services to the citizens, it has also been provided in the DILRMP that the States enter valuation details of the

property which shall remove any arbitrariness in charging of property tax. Some of the States have innovated in carrying out business process re-engineering in the registration process, making it citizen friendly. One such best practice is the concept of e-registration introduced by the Government of Maharashtra. E-registration is an attempt to save the registrants from the hassles of visiting the registrar's office, save cost in preparing documents for registry through the intermediaries and reduce time spent in registration of documents.

The concept of Registration of documents has gradually evolved with the advancement of technology. Department of Registration & Stamps, Maharashtra started computerization of registration of documents in the year 2002 by introducing SARITA (Stamp And Registration Information Technology Application). Then in 2012, the department introduced iSARITA (integrated SARITA) which was a centralized system of registration. It also included integration of facilities like online slot booking, online search, online payment etc. which benefited both the citizens and the department which ensured fast, transparent registration process. After centralized registration, reform towards online registration was required to eliminate queues in office. Centralized registration created a perfect platform for the department to further evolve the registration system into an avatar of e-Registration which is registration from anywhere, anytime. e-Registration allows a person to do the complete registration process online without going physically to the Sub Registrar Office.

Legal reform for e-Registration

For registration of documents, the physical presence of document executing party in Sub Registrar Office was compulsory, as per the Registration Act. Therefore, to implement online Registration, the Government of Maharashtra amended the state's Registration Act which made the visit to Sub Registrar Office non-mandatory for the e-Registration. Accordingly, "The Registration (Maharashtra Amendment) Act 2010"; the Registration Act in its application to the state of Maharashtra has been amended. The amendment in the sections 32, 34 and 35 provides that when a

document is presented by electronic means the personal appearance of the party shall not be required and in such a case the Sub Registrar shall do the enquiry and other process in the manner prescribed in this behalf. Simultaneously section 69 has been amended to assign the powers of regulating the procedure of online Registration to Inspector General of Registration, Maharashtra State.

The above amendments came into force from 1st April 2013.

Using the powers conferred by section 69, The IGR, Maharashtra framed "The Maharashtra e-Registration Rules, 2013."

Software

The software for e-Registration has been developed by NIC, Pune.

Procedure of e-Registration

A standardized application for e-Registration has been developed by NIC and is available online. To the closed group like builder community, this application is provided in VPN (Virtual Private Network) environment.

The submission module of e-Registration application requires certain action by the executants to submit the document which are as follows:

1. Online Preparation of Document
2. Online Payment of Stamp Duty & Registration Fee
3. Online Execution using Biometric/Digital signature

4. Online Identification using UID and
5. Online submission

The Sub-Registrar module of e-Registration application which is available only to Sub Registrars takes care of the Sub-Registrar activities. This module enables Sub Registrar to perform the following activities:

1. Online verification of document
2. Online verification of Identity
3. Online verification of Payment
4. Online Registration &
5. Online return of document

Documents eligible for e-Registration

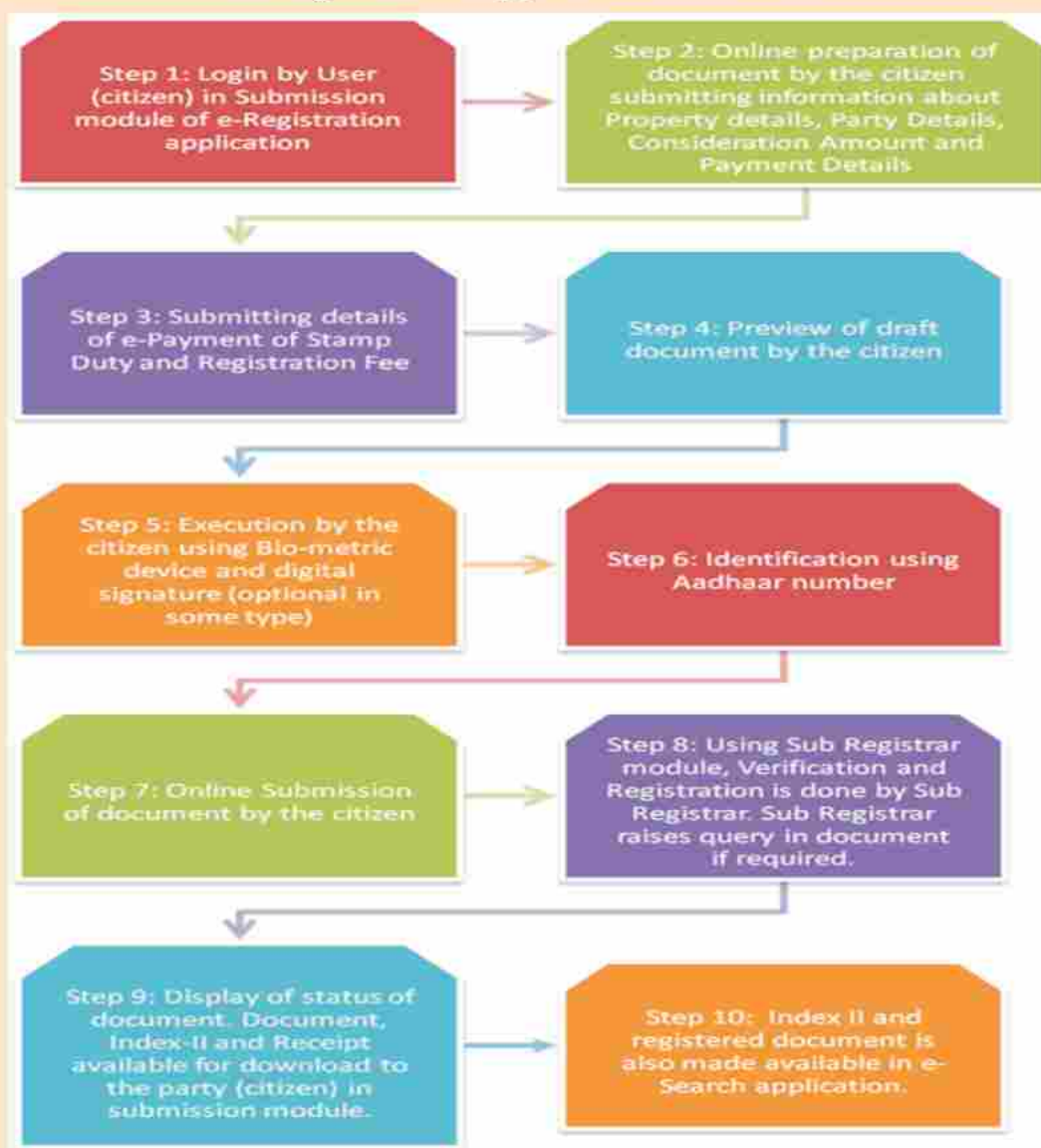
Since the concept is at its nascent stage, only selected type of documents, which meet the following criteria, are considered for e-Registration at present:

1. Documents which are simple,
2. Documents which are stereotyped
3. Documents which are low risk
4. Documents registered in large number.

This would benefit larger section of society and would reduce rush in Sub Registrar offices. It is felt that at this initial stage allowing documents like Sale Deed which are complex in nature would be high risk proposition to bring them under the purview of e-Registration.

Examples of documents considered for e registration		
Sr.No.	Document Type	Examples
1	Simple, stereotyped document and large in number	1. Leave and License Agreement
2	Low risk documents Low risk document as seller or transferor is pre-identified and pre-scrutinized and registration activity is happening at that party's location which is losing rights.	2. (First) Agreement of Sale between Builder and Purchaser 3. MHADA Allotment Letter 4. MIDC Lease agreement 5. BSUP Agreements of Local bodies 6. CIDCO Lease Agreement
MHADA : Maharashtra Housing And Area Development Authority MIDC : Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation BSUP : Basic Services for Urban Poor (under JNNURM) CIDCO : City and Industrial Development Corporation		

e-Registration Application Workflow



Infrastructure required for e-Registration

To avail the facility of e-Registration, the following infrastructure is required

1. Computer with updated Antivirus
2. 2 Mbps internet connectivity for on line transfer of Leave & License type of document otherwise 2 Mbps MPS VPN connectivity from BSNL/MTNL for other approved type of documents
3. A Web Camera
4. Bio-Metric Device

5. A4 Size Printer
6. UID of executing parties

e-Registration of Agreement for Leave & License

Facility of e-Registration of Leave & License has been made available through multiple channels.

1. Citizens having required infrastructure can directly access e-Registration application from official website of IGR Department (www.igrmaharashtra.gov.in) under online services section and can do the registration.
2. Facility of e-Registration is also available through Common Service Centers (CSC) in

Maharashtra. Citizens not having the required infrastructure can visit CSC for availing facility of e-Registration.

3. Door to door facility of e-Registration is also under development and will be available soon in collaboration with private agencies (Authorized Service Providers).

e-Registration of (First) Agreement of Sale of Flat

The developer (or builder) in Maharashtra can now do the registration of agreement of First Sale of Flat in his office only. The IGR first conducts the scrutiny of the project and authorizes the developer

who can then start e-Registration after making requisite infrastructural arrangements. This facility has been made available to large housing projects where there are a minimum of 200 flats to be registered for the agreement to sale.

Launch of e-Registration in Maharashtra

The IGR Maharashtra launched e-Registration on 13th February 2014 with Leave & License type of agreement.

For the first time the agreement of sale of flat between builder and purchaser was registered through e-Registration module on 10th July 2014.

A Comparison of eRegistration with Traditional Registration process

S.N.	Parameter	Traditional Registration	e-Registration
1.	Office visit	Citizen needs to physically visit the Sub Registrar office to avail Registration service.	No Need to visit SR office. Registration can be done sitting at home.
2.	Service Delivery timings	Service can be availed only in office hours.	Service can be availed anytime, 24 × 7
3.	Efforts by Citizen	It demands greater amount of time and energy of citizens	Saves time and energy of citizen.
4.	Process Transparency	As compared to e-Registration, lesser transparent	More efficient and transparent process, as Citizen directly deals with Government, with minimum human contact
5.	Reduction of load on Government offices.	Due to rapid economic development and real estate boom, load on offices has increased.	Helps to reduce crowd in Departmental offices thus giving more time to officers to deliver other services in a better way.
6.	Benefits to Society	-	Lesser fuel consumption, Lesser pollution, lesser

Promotion of e-Registration

1. To facilitate e-Registration, Dept. with the help of NIC provides training to the staff of Developer.
2. Department has also developed FAQs on e-Registration to resolve queries of general

nature. These FAQs are available through multiple channels to the citizens like web portal, mobile app, e-book and pdf files.

3. Department has started call centre which gives information about new initiatives like e-Registration to the citizens and on call support

to the citizens. Call Centre can be accessed at 08888007777, on all days, between 7 am to 9 pm.

4. Official website of IGR Maharashtra (www.igrmaharashtra.gov.in) has been revamped to provide information about e-Registration in a very simple and lucid manner. E-Registration User manual is also available through the link of e-Registration application.

Implementation of e-Registration

Document submitted by the citizen using e-Registration module is assigned online to pre-designated Sub Registrars. Sub Registrars are instructed to complete the necessary process of e-Registration and make available the registered document within 2 hours of submission. Department also has a monitoring cell which monitors the document pendency at Sub Registrar Office.

e-Registration of Leave & License Agreement through Common Service Centers in Maharashtra

About 11% of documents e-registered with department relate to Leave & License agreements. As

regards outreach of the e-registry more than 97% of these documents are being registered from Mumbai, Thane and Pune. To further enhance outreach of the e-registration, the State government has decided to increase the channels of delivery with a view to reach the citizens who do not possess the required infrastructure. Accordingly the Government of Maharashtra has authorized Common Service Centers (CSCs) in these regions to facilitate e-Registration. Citizens can simply walk into the CSC and can get their document submitted online for registration at a nominal fee of Rs. 700. Currently about 80 CSCs are providing the service of e-Registration. The list of CSCs is available on official website of Department www.igrmaharashtra.gov.in at Agencies for e-Registration

e-Registration of Leave & License Agreement through Authorized Service Provider (ASP)

Department has also initiated steps to authorize certain agencies like law firms, cooperative societies, IT companies and competent tech savvy individuals to provide service of e-Registration to the citizens. These agencies will be called as Authorized Service Providers (ASPs) and will provide service to Citizen at door step or through their Centers.

Month wise progress of e-Registration in Maharashtra

Sr. No.	Month	e-Registrations done for Leave & License Document	e-Registrations done for First Sale of Flat by Developers	Total
1	Feb-14	19	Nil	19
2	Mar-14	46	Nil	46
3	Apr-14	121	Nil	121
4	May-14	208	Nil	208
5	Jun-14	229	Nil	229
6	Jul-14	262	1	263
7	Aug-14	302	43	345
8	Sep-14	319	79	398
9	Oct-14	394	65	459
10	Nov-14	552	73	625
11	Dec-14	551	63	614
12	Jan-15	1044	63	1107
13	Feb-15	1084	34	1118
14	Mar-15	1685	58	1743
15	Apr-15	1694	63	1757
16	TOTAL	8510	542	9052

Document wise progress of e-Registration in Maharashtra

Sr. No.	Type	Number of e-Registrations done (as on 29 th April 2015)
1	Agreement to Sale	476
2	Leave and License	8502
3	MHADA	74
	Total	9052

Chapter 30

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 2015-16 outlining the targets set by the 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, 2015 and Hindi fortnight was organized from 15th to 29th September, 2015 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 organized 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.

A Hindi workshop Consisting of Two lectures was organized on 17th December, 2015 in the Department wherein participants were briefed in respect of different aspects of the Official Language Policy and techniques of noting drafting in Hindi were also given to them.

DD (OL) and AD (OL) personally contacted the sections on 20.11.2015 to encourage and motivate the concern dealing hands for accelerating progressive use of Hindi in their day today official work. During the visit various type of difficulties were addressed by them. Tips of correct filling of Quarterly Progress Report Proforma regarding progressive use of official Language Hindi and Knowledge of Documents issued under Section 3 (3) of the official Language Act, 1963 were also given to them. During their visit Different types of standard drafts and letters were also received from the sections of the department to translate them Hindi so that they can make use in their day to day official work in Hindi with help of them.

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 watershed guidelines, Annual Report, Matters pertaining to Parliamentary Standing Committees, Action Taken Reports, RFCTLARR Second Amendments Rules, 2015, Outcome Budget and Cabinet Notes etc. were also made available in Hindi.

Representation of SCs, STs, OBCs and Persons with Disabilities.

Details regarding representation of SCs, STs and OBCs are given at **Annexure-XLII**. Representation of Persons with Disabilities is given at **Annexure XLIII**.

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 post 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.

Department of Rural Development Annexures

Ministry of Rural Development
Outlays for 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17

(Rs. In crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Outlays 2014-2015		Outlays 2015-2016		Outlays 2016-2017
		B.E.	R.E.	B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Department of Rural Development	80043.00	68156.42	71642.00	77650.00	86000.00
2	Department of Land Resources	3750.00	2500.00	1627.77	1570.00	1700.00
	Total :	83793.00	70656.42	73269.77	79220.00	87700.00

Department of Rural Development
Outlays for 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17

(Rs. In crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Outlays 2014-2015		Outlays 2015-2016		Outlays 2016-2017
		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	34000.00	33000.00	34699.00	36967.00	38500.00
2	National Rural Livelihood Mission- Aajeevika	4000.00	2186.42	2505.00	2672.00	3000.00
3	Housing for All: Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana	16000.00	11000.00	10025.00	10025.00	15000.00
4	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	14391.00	14200.00	14291.00	18291.00	19000.00
5	Grants to National Institute of Rural Development	50.00	30.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
6	Assistance to C.A.P.A.R.T.	10.00	6.00	10.00	10.00	20.00
7	PURA	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Management support to RD Programmes and strengthening district planning process	130.00	125.00	130.00	130.00	255.00
9	SECC Survey	577.00	365.00	350.00	330.00	375.00
10	National Social Assistance Programme	10635.00	7241.00	9082.00	9082.00	9500.00
11	RURBAN Mission	100.00	2.00	300.00	60.00	300.00
12	Village Entrepreneurship 'Start-up' Programme	100.00	1.00	200.00	33.00	0.00
	Total (Plan) (RD)	80043.00	68156.42	71642.00	77650.00	86000.00

Department of Rural Development
Outlays for 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17

(Rs. In crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Outlays 2014-2015		Outlays 2015-2016		Outlays 2016-2017
		B.E.	R.E.	B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana(PMLSY)	3500.00	2319.00	1530.00	1530.00	1550.00
	Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme (DILRMP)	250.00	181.00	97.77	40.00	150.00
	Total - Land Resources	3750.00	2500.00	1627.77	1570.00	1700.00

Representation of SCs, STs and OBCs

Groups	Number of Employees				Number of appointments made during calendar year (2015)									
					By Direct Recruitment					By Promotion				
	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	87	12	08	07	0	00	00	00	05	01	00	08	02	00
Group B	104	18	07	07	02	01	00	01	02	01	01	00	00	00
Group C	115	27	08	13	9	00	00	06	01	00	00	00	00	00
Group D (Excluding SafaiKaramcharis														
Group D SafaiKarmacharis														
Total														

Representation of the persons with disabilities.

Group	Number of Employees				Direct Recruitment				Promotion				No. of Appointments made			
					No. of Vacancies reserved				No. of vacancies reserved							
	Total	VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	
Group A	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Group B	104	-	0	01	-	0	01	-	-	0	01	-	-	-	-	
Group C	115		01	-		01	01	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	
Group D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Mahatma Gandhi NREGA **Employment generated during the Financial Year - 2014-2015**

I	2	3				4	6	9				10	11	12	
		a	b	c	d			a	b	c	d				e
		Cumulative No. of HH issued jobcards						Cumulative Persondays generated							
S.No	State	SCs	STs	Others	Total	Cumulative No. of HH demanded employment	Cumulative No. of HH provided employment	SCs	STs	Others	Total	Women	Cumulative No. of HH beneficiary completed 100 days	No. of Disabled beneficiary individuals	
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	2232427	753421	6169600	9155448	3693362	3297269	35466943	18469931	101649874	155586748	91271759	380660	771586	74857
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	123	179395	16517	196035	145383	136096	1108	1713082	190832	1905022	576146	13	9884	69
3	ASSAM	258012	684667	3284289	4226968	1083457	966980	1279695	3196880	16612080	21088655	5933280	10449	17993	1460
4	BIHAR	3450085	224434	9445787	13120306	1473552	1035621	9890357	563587	24819114	35273058	13164102	30884	7970	2436
5	CHHATTISGARH	416121	1354047	2161037	3931205	2042813	1748085	6010813	17802003	31766180	55578996	27718635	48032	7755	15136
7	GUJARAT	273017	1253115	1961829	3487961	595728	513154	1260459	7226964	9664541	18151964	7848189	16473	16375	8000
8	HARYANA	342746	30	429676	772452	262918	217914	2699613	325	3464736	6164674	2567713	5407	613	238
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	315386	71241	774632	1161259	499199	452655	5169387	1572581	12331319	19073287	11640989	21562	7549	1236
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	82091	164701	878045	1124837	382447	331936	569199	2430848	9089765	12089812	3059226	7858	3216	1831
11	JHARKHAND	459221	1384651	1758150	3602022	1231638	1110849	6143987	16117902	23066287	45328176	14531397	82390	7746	5458
12	KARNATAKA	911451	446129	4133338	5490918	1513692	1094870	6867879	3548534	32953268	43369681	20322592	41372	18629	5263
13	KERALA	388971	82446	2541638	3013055	1565150	1380248	10291320	2243616	46337283	58872219	54258442	98650	19840	1756
14	MADHYA PRADESH	1333431	2391880	4725101	8450412	3101737	2788969	18669820	33700042	64840379	117210241	50658288	157961	27959	38414
15	MAHARASHTRA	755095	1046702	5667078	7468875	1281551	1159696	6208217	11460587	43718726	61387530	26682385	165381	30712	19304
16	MANIPUR	13976	238505	268626	521107	472288	468864	309725	5216499	4590985	10117209	3871385	44	578	890
17	MEGHALAYA	3775	444396	30165	478336	357444	351192	119971	15732836	882461	16735268	7116652	32506	3609	236
18	MIZORAM	39	183239	769	184047	194190	194044	837	4344019	14779	4359635	1755454	0	3614	108
19	NAGALAND	3631	398154	22446	424231	407431	405385	51179	8501694	439766	8992639	2807507	7	138	108
20	ODISHA	1205356	1802064	3484446	6491866	1692639	1467859	8455373	22221351	22807740	53484464	18073991	81959	23328	3257
21	PUNJAB	814545	293	276375	1091213	340996	288892	4955006	1303	1503788	6460097	3711525	2037	1189	408
22	RAJASTHAN	1790719	1732297	6311291	9834307	4116640	3684955	33209436	44489105	90847061	168545602	115036786	281234	3555	3905
23	SIKKIM	4210	30813	49537	84560	60227	56756	101460	861413	1449640	2412513	1160843	3293	146	97
24	TAMIL NADU	2327509	130449	5735818	8193776	5681675	5657572	77553939	2992800	187418415	267965154	228733756	333005	60599	66028
25	TELANGANA	1430288	986052	3808485	6224825	2910114	2462894	25081934	19996778	59648449	104727161	63894255	161926	764533	61420
26	TRIPURA	110173	250893	266040	627106	592675	581821	8823079	22706520	19646145	51175744	25262839	251444	94488	12731
27	UTTAR PRADESH	5008636	154422	10044042	15207100	4535738	3915880	45210198	1086110	84975520	131271828	32510730	110180	32066	9099
28	UTTARAKHAND	224524	40134	850596	1115254	492358	455671	2672100	405749	11672357	14750206	7460798	7675	2778	710
29	WEST BENGAL	3269514	926398	7716003	11911915	5718548	5120407	55084734	14333703	100289391	169707828	70192773	158261	327741	79392
	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	4	4385	47269	51658	13805	13325	25	28585	482708	511318	252174	880	13	44
31	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	1	3496	52	3549	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
32	DAMAN & DIU	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
6	GOA	759	9240	21399	31398	7250	7225	5702	47694	119063	172459	129133	104	1	2
33	LAKSHADWEEP	9	8439	98	8546	550	477	0	12224	303	12527	4694	4	0	10
34	PUDUCHERRY	19350	81	49291	68722	36006	29560	132558	290	244771	377619	325849	0	14	61
Total		27445195	17380609	82929465	127755269	46503201	41397121	372296053	2830255555	1007537726	1662859334	912534287	2491651	2266217	413964

Mahatma Gandhi NREGA
Financial Statement during the Financial Year - 2014-2015

Amount in Lakhs

S No.	State	Actual Expenditure			Total Actual Exp	(Liability) Payment Due		
		Unskilled Wage	Material	Admin		Unskilled Wage	Material	Total
1	2	4	5	6	7=4+5+6	8	9	10=8+9
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	171613.8	65046.7	47285.51	283946.01	2034.34	2793.8	4828.14
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1933.74	1105.32	402.46	3441.52	151.71	221.65	373.36
3	ASSAM	33335.3	14157.71	2817.64	50310.65	543.68	725.27	1268.95
4	BIHAR	53025.04	44753.61	10392.34	108170.99	17848.97	4665.52	22514.49
5	CHHATTISGARH	124382.88	40567.55	10471.11	175421.54	282.57	475.41	757.98
7	GUJARAT	27864.48	15771.67	3485.63	47121.78	108.75	535.82	644.57
8	HARYANA	16012.84	4757.64	876.58	21647.06	119.13	149.17	268.3
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	28684.98	9920.08	2018.21	40623.27	271.89	258.94	530.83
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	17896.59	17798.69	3463.97	39159.25	6966.24	4953.28	11919.52
11	JHARKHAND	70343.16	26812.03	5752.94	102908.13	1283.67	210.27	1493.94
12	KARNATAKA	99333.09	61260.24	6976.24	167569.57	1016.06	3882.04	4898.1
13	KERALA	149801.88	4832.11	7062.55	161696.54	164.65	973.67	1138.32
14	MADHYA PRADESH	181579.67	90126.49	8830.64	280536.8	1699.82	2885.46	4585.28
15	MAHARASHTRA	103950.97	47403.69	9633.83	160988.49	647.26	1817.15	2464.41
16	MANIPUR	17412.43	7693.37	1607.79	26713.59	63.48	4.55	68.03
17	MEGHALAYA	21048.74	8701.8	1184.17	30934.71	347.75	475.27	823.02
18	MIZORAM	7411.49	3262.53	746.11	11420.13	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	8820.24	5581.07	1380.65	15781.96	0.3	0.13	0.43
20	ODISHA	71448.64	30051.11	5392.73	106892.48	1405.15	990.55	2395.7
21	PUNJAB	15270.68	5015.2	1064.12	21350	110.48	100.04	210.52
22	RAJASTHAN	210549.06	93805.91	20831.47	325186.44	402.9	5392.98	5795.88
23	SIKKIM	3492.76	3772.51	469.41	7734.68	93.74	217.55	311.29
24	TAMIL NADU	312205.89	60363.49	19384.67	391954.05	825.02	331.77	1156.79
25	TELANGANA	114480.08	53450.46	22444.21	190374.75	1555.07	1502.59	3057.66
26	TRIPURA	69430.05	7920.04	4889.4	82239.49	454.15	365.27	819.42
27	UTTAR PRADESH	196792.15	98882.69	18233.89	313908.73	4745.08	2706.49	7451.57
28	UTTARAKHAND	19040.65	10915.29	1889.39	31845.33	1470.4	741.38	2211.78
29	WEST BENGAL	271511.06	108926.22	20850.19	401287.47	13879.75	6423.23	20302.98
30	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	745.13	12.75	146.7	904.58	500.83	2.07	502.9
31	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
32	DAMAN & DIU	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
6	GOA	339.21	105.13	12.81	457.15	1.08	0	1.08
33	LAKSHADWEEP	21.91	12.46	36.13	70.5	0.37	0.69	1.06
34	PUDUCHERRY	529.66	0	120.54	650.2	0.02	0	0.02
	Total	2420308.25	942785.56	240154.03	3603247.84	58994.31	43802.01	102796.32

Mahatma Gandhi NREGA

Annexure-VII

Financial Statement during the Financial Year - 2014-2015

Amount in Lakhs

S No.	State	OB (As per UC)	Release of Last FY but Received during the Current FY		Release Of Current Year		Misc	Borrowed Fund		Revolving Fund		Total Availability 13=3+5+6+7+8+9
			Centre	State	Centre	State		Receipt	Refund	Receipt	Refund	
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	13757.64	0	0	290314.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	304071.74
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2652.44	35.75	35.75	2704.16	1253.41	121.75	0	0	0	0	6803.26
3	ASSAM	2726.77	54	54	50023.46	5558.16	264.43	0	0	0	0	58680.82
4	BIHAR	46897.48	9	9	95968.24	10911.27	1110.4	28651.97	5563.23	0	0	154905.39
5	CHHATTISGARH	8354.22	100	100	150570.49	18263.96	864.8	212	1134	0	0	178253.47
7	GUJARAT	-4146.44	0	0	35442.93	3721.74	932.69	0	0	0	0	35950.92
8	HARYANA	2875.95	0	0	16715.29	1671.54	325.84	0	0	0	0	21588.62
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2123.05	0	0	35542.86	3890.01	358.04	0	0	0	0	41913.96
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	3371.87	0	0	52171.08	2774.06	212.88	0	0	0	0	58529.89
11	JHARKHAND	7470.2	0	0	72433.41	7503.55	1744.26	0	0	24600	9412.55	89151.42
12	KARNATAKA	9524.09	0	0	171687.07	13881.92	419.79	0	14807.49	0	0	195512.87
13	KERALA	1262.04	0	0	158758.02	4000	243.29	5099.76	11622.7	0	0	164263.35
14	MADHYA PRADESH	1403.73	0	0	245163.12	20905.41	1532.36	52118.2	23220	0	0	269004.62
15	MAHARASHTRA	16701.61	164.2	164.2	79951.77	65313.4	563.23	0	0	0	0	162858.41
16	MANIPUR	1774.74	0	0	21997.13	5000	27.36	0	0	0	0	28799.23
17	MEGHALAYA	299.62	32	32	27785.9	3680.57	281.14	3660	500	0	0	32111.23
18	MIZORAM	13.51	0	0	11141.23	224.39	43.77	0	0	0	0	11422.9
19	NAGALAND	2699.15	654	654	11305.27	2557.98	55.63	0	0	0	0	17926.03
20	ODISHA	7127.02	0	0	103530.34	0	440.21	10000	10000	0	0	111097.57
21	PUNJAB	419.62	0	0	18948.18	2105.86	64.58	0	0	0	0	21538.24
22	RAJASTHAN	8631.8	0	0	297609.87	32289.65	110.67	85000	85000	0	0	338641.99
23	SIKKIM	204.87	0	0	7386.41	500	0	0	0	0	0	8091.28
24	TAMIL NADU	69155	0	0	378180.33	34475	2464.03	0	0	0	0	484274.36
25	TELANGANA	0	0	0	191996	0	0	0	0	0	0	191996
26	TRIPURA	3586.4	0	0	63662.48	4000	671.03	20000	13000	0	0	71919.91
27	UTTAR PRADESH	13793.04	0	0	251341.4	24418.38	6231.22	20000	20000	0	0	295784.04
28	UTTARAKHAND	912.1	0	0	28636.22	3181.8	499.71	0	0	0	0	33229.83
29	WEST BENGAL	7599.88	3000	3000	374495.29	10615.43	2174.91	65866	39266	0	0	400885.51
	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	136.5	0	0	1301.94	0	5.74	0	0	0	0	1444.18
31	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
32	DAMAN & DIU	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
6	GOA	342.17	0	0	137.95	79.52	6.96	0	0	0	0	566.6
33	LAKSHADWEEP	37.16	0	0	45.06	14.5	1.83	0	0	0	0	98.55
34	PUDUCHERRY	229.59	0	0	739.69	0	5.29	0	0	440	0	974.57
	Total	231936.82	4048.95	4048.95	3247686.69	282791.51	21777.84	290607.93	224113.42	25040	9412.55	3792290.76

Employment generated during the Financial Year - 2015-2016

01-Jan-2016

1	2	3					4	6	9					10	11	12
		a	b	Cumulative No. of HH issued jobcards					c	d	e					
				SCs	STs	Others						Total				
S.No	State	SCs	STs	Others	Total	Cumulative No. of HH demanded employment	Cumulative No. of HH provided employment	SCs	STs	Others	Total	Women	Cumulative No. of HH completed 100 days	No. of HH which are beneficiary of land reform/day	No. of Disabled beneficiary individuals	
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	2260297	763871	6276367	9300535	3718215	3306993	34316188	17459481	95019303	146794972	84558953	241812	761500	69677	
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	128	182364	16562	199054	157429	107824	1086	2099438	276146	781536	0	7255	68		
3	ASSAM	262496	714771	3377013	4354280	1272281	1035651	1383174	4879227	19907667	26260068	8369503	15974	21713	2564	
4	BIHAR	3343225	221954	9239158	12804337	1251103	893784	8559784	668622	25147559	34375965	14165140	29121	11814	1711	
5	CHHATTISGARH	416118	1353224	2167327	3936669	2073407	1293601	3020301	16432143	16575689	36028133	17113259	38330	7214	10686	
6	GUJARAT	270218	1252085	1958698	3481001	384171	262974	662346	2880199	4731574	8274119	3857624	5017	10062	3435	
7	HARYANA	337924	30	411425	749379	170643	132656	1764816	332	1788926	3554074	1607891	2303	419	166	
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	314686	71843	774032	1160561	427700	374698	3936692	1218389	9469904	14624985	9312593	13972	5865	1064	
9	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	82508	166719	896829	1146056	387855	253241	466502	1519663	5310082	7296247	1773917	2708	2560	1546	
10	JHARKHAND	454974	1381678	1754382	3591034	1064264	930221	4851509	14459651	18996015	38307175	12508375	64206	6910	4397	
11	KARNATAKA	896214	447284	4043446	5386944	1188335	670449	4045577	2203945	17874065	24123587	11329536	26275	11758	2640	
12	KERALA	405895	87905	2657535	3151335	1563611	1361715	8476279	2052452	38011318	48540049	44325279	19175	23296	1714	
13	MADHYA PRADESH	1281307	2298065	4377870	7957242	2526776	1890510	10324396	20427105	31993303	62744804	26588614	51479	24247	27962	
14	MAHARASHTRA	761311	1056149	5847891	7665351	1083445	910995	4095750	7311717	32496706	43904173	19276365	102322	24409	14493	
15	MANIPUR	14551	239810	275479	529840	436912	417107	73019	1538085	1599826	3210930	1280122	0	470	786	
16	MEGHALAYA	3759	441885	30114	475758	293258	238145	38686	7838952	235821	8113459	3407485	4108	2586	149	
17	MIZORAM	38	181960	1095	183093	190608	190570	1329	6296023	33155	6330507	2379398	0	3620	114	
18	NAGALAND	3630	398060	22439	424129	417138	415895	115732	12128701	638931	12883364	4081546	0	267	125	
19	ODISHA	1222416	1829604	3548748	6600768	1784232	1428587	7374468	19618048	19174488	46167004	17015125	45955	25741	3406	
20	PUNJAB	843092	299	290065	1133456	435187	358559	6678856	2481	1922568	8603905	5072668	3277	1570	594	
21	RAJASTHAN	1793278	1736696	6322191	9852165	4064136	3368677	30716277	36195239	73729502	140641018	97460051	139070	3376	4861	
22	SIKKIM	4201	30674	49554	84429	60576	55138	98728	780372	1203368	2082468	1002445	616	143	104	
23	TAMIL NADU	2322581	131051	5826496	8280128	5550199	5504738	70843290	2799965	172983409	246626664	209433009	195966	59428	59170	
24	TELANGANA	1446102	998400	3860004	6304506	2747078	2221398	20639400	15304029	49129433	85072862	51277103	110611	685765	53510	
25	TRIPURA	61648	155180	156604	373432	577376	566636	7277487	19405410	16170949	42853846	21749959	94453	92032	10054	
26	UTTAR PRADESH	5037298	154559	10023794	15215651	4265758	3449851	37608312	1182086	69199415	107989813	31614324	61317	30960	8362	
27	UTTARAKHAND	227546	41827	808256	1137629	456702	353470	1865576	536619	7685621	10087816	4788827	5724	2016	488	
28	WEST BENGAL	3242803	930605	7898818	12072226	5199486	4287772	45343054	11068212	74662959	131074225	61498447	78904	312035	61481	
29	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	4	4468	47374	51846	2697	2666	7	1831	44628	46466	27443	1	0	11	
30	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	1	3496	52	3549	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	0	
32	GOA	760	9278	21486	31524	5421	5369	2970	19033	58917	80920	63370	12	5	1	
33	LAKSHADWEEP	9	8361	97	8467	131	100	0	1953	13	1966	708	0	0	3	
34	PUDUCHERRY	19149	83	48824	68056	35760	31046	173355	408	323994	497757	425979	2	14	28	
Total		27330167	17294238	83090025	127714430	43791890	36321036	314754946	228329811	806485254	1349570011	768146594	2139050	2139050	345370	

Mahatma Gandhi NREGA

Annexure-IX

Financial Statement (2015-2016 As on 01-Jan-2016)

Amount in Lakhs

S No.	State	Total Availability	Actual Expenditure			Total Actual Exp	(Liability) Payment Due			Total Exp including Liabilities	Net Balance 12=3-11
			Unskilled Wage	Material	Admin		Unskilled Wage	Material	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7=4+5+6	8	9	10=8+9	11	12=3-11
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	280827.12	191896.38	58981.33	22921	273798.71	4243.76	9623.7	13867.46	287666.17	-6839.05
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	9271.26	1192.07	853.61	40.52	2086.2	3648.97	1109.61	4758.58	6844.78	2426.48
3	ASSAM	56316.47	38264.07	21598.91	2742.65	62605.63	12748.94	4270.36	17019.5	79625.13	-23308.66
4	BIHAR	143001.7	59926.97	34982.82	5146.63	100056.42	19998.97	5726.36	25725.53	125781.95	17219.75
5	CHHATTISGARH	91313.78	42591.86	30615.87	4352.26	77559.99	11132.26	1371.19	12503.45	90063.44	1250.34
6	GUJARAT	128983.12	12102.11	7613.63	1781.65	21497.39	1604.5	487.43	2091.93	23589.32	105393.8
7	HARYANA	13201.97	8855.04	3017.24	422	12294.28	813.84	113.72	927.56	13221.84	-19.87
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	38895.06	18961.86	9335.33	1099.97	29397.16	9185.41	1974.31	11159.72	40556.88	-1661.82
9	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	73758.08	14536.6	16761.82	2875.26	34173.68	7114.51	1814.17	8928.68	43102.36	30655.72
10	JHARKHAND	117435.26	58632.53	28968.86	3630.39	91231.78	4893.93	1115.92	6009.85	97241.63	20193.63
11	KARNATAKA	116542.38	54396.44	32404.53	4705.35	91506.32	3588.77	3549.75	7138.52	98644.84	17897.54
12	KERALA	112698.63	102455.78	3023.22	4597.14	110076.14	30004.89	1164.18	31169.07	141245.21	-28546.58
13	MADHYA PRADESH	226520.36	93267.58	67665.51	15146.42	176079.51	13779.44	6254.01	20033.45	196112.96	30407.4
14	MAHARASHTRA	142770.52	82561.83	35480.94	7302.17	125344.94	2475.78	3296.71	5772.49	131117.43	11653.09
15	MANIPUR	19614.69	5617.7	3044.91	543.63	9206.24	709.8	1.25	711.05	9917.29	9697.4
16	MEGHALAYA	25812.79	14593.34	6290.72	957.82	21841.88	11564.61	3828.42	15393.03	37234.91	-11422.12
17	MIZORAM	14037.5	11584.37	1505.64	779.76	13869.77	0.26	8.5	8.76	13878.53	158.97
18	NAGALAND	19971.26	10348.73	4132	535.14	15015.87	16375.66	3659.43	20035.09	35050.96	-15079.7
19	ODISHA	136175.31	95556.69	32870.14	3692.33	132119.16	7064.94	2349.61	9414.55	141533.71	-5358.4
20	PUNJAB	24045.96	16856.34	4130.97	889.14	21876.45	7003.58	2288.07	9291.65	31168.1	-7122.14
21	RAJASTHAN	263683.13	159815.79	44319.77	14084.09	218219.65	8116.29	4694.36	12810.65	231030.3	32652.83
22	SIKKIM	6035.14	2790.94	1703.22	265.42	4759.58	1173.88	372.73	1546.61	6306.19	-271.05
23	TAMIL NADU	672692.61	348976.8	37056.91	8316.22	394349.93	8450.04	800.02	9250.06	403599.99	269092.62
24	TELANGANA	197429.09	116147.01	16848.19	20824.47	153819.67	3241.51	2097.81	5339.32	159158.99	38270.1
25	TRIPURA	142894.19	68820.84	10833.22	3894.52	83548.58	6809.96	1210.63	8020.59	91569.17	51325.02
26	UTTAR PRADESH	265950.94	180360.23	50564.6	6111.18	237036.01	17954.45	11706.07	29660.52	266696.53	-745.59
27	UTTARAKHAND	50749.384	23433.94	11656.04	1159.23	36249.21	2234.18	647.06	2881.24	39130.45	11618.93
28	WEST BENGAL	509453.71	294586.46	87468.3	10743.8	392798.56	59415.41	9155.85	68571.26	461369.82	48083.89
29	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	1083.04	148.81	0.05	75.79	224.65	87.31	3.02	90.33	314.98	768.06
30	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	GOA	390.37	149.97	45.05	2.17	197.19	21.16	2.74	23.9	221.09	169.28
33	LAKSHADWEEP	1265.26	6.07	1.37	15.1	22.54	0.1	0	0.1	22.64	1242.62
34	PUDUCHERRY	1419.96	732.24	1.12	48.63	781.99	1.14	0	1.14	783.13	636.83
	Total	3904240.044	2130167.39	663775.84	149701.85	2943645.08	275458.25	84697.39	360155.64	3303800.72	600439.32

Mahatma Gandhi NREGA
Financial Statement (2015-2016 As on 01-Jan-2016)

Amount in Lakhs

S No.	State	OB (As per UC)	Release of Last FY but Received during the Current FY		Release Of Current Year		Misc	Borrowed Fund		Revolving Fund		Total Availability 13=3+5+6+7+8+9
			Centre	State	Centre	State		Receipt	Refund	Receipt	Refund	
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	-4857.97	0	0	285685.09	0	0	0	0	0	0	280827.12
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	938.61	2143.85	2143.85	4003.96	0	40.99	0	0	0	0	9271.26
3	ASSAM	383.42	77.21	77.21	50200.77	5577.86	0	0	0	0	0	56316.47
4	BIHAR	40028.16	0	0	102412.26	0	561.28	0	0	0	0	143001.7
5	CHHATTISGARH	3200.63	0	0	79550.04	8308.56	254.55	0	0	0	0	91313.78
6	GUJARAT	5618.63	0	0	19416.21	2491.92	101456.36	0	0	0	0	128983.12
7	HARYANA	150.69	0	0	11839.91	1183.99	27.38	0	0	0	0	13201.97
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1027.84	0	0	35110.49	2685.69	71.04	0	0	0	0	38895.06
9	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	3200	11715.1	1	54504.61	4275.02	62.35	0	0	0	0	73758.08
10	JHARKHAND	15654.06	0	0	96989.31	4751.89	40	22000	0	0	0	117435.26
11	KARNATAKA	14563.91	62	62	82278.75	19007.15	568.57	0	0	0	0	116542.38
12	KERALA	2791.16	0	0	107382.14	2500.44	24.89	0	0	0	0	112698.63
13	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	0	224475.73	1627.1	417.53	0	48050	0	0	226520.36
14	MAHARASHTRA	577.16	0	0	123834.73	18358.63	0	0	0	0	0	142770.52
15	MANIPUR	1022.25	337.35	337.35	16125.52	1791.72	0.5	0	0	0	0	19614.69
16	MEGHALAYA	654.27	158.37	158.37	22182.56	2464.73	194.49	1500	0	0	0	25812.79
17	MIZORAM	129	0	0	13903.61	0	4.89	0	0	0	0	14037.5
18	NAGALAND	1705.8	0	0	17707.8	300	257.66	0	0	0	0	19971.26
19	ODISHA	-2128.37	0	0	137941.05	0	362.63	30000	30000	0	0	136175.31
20	PUNJAB	1805.23	52.57	52.57	20033.37	2100	2.22	0	0	0	0	24045.96
21	RAJASTHAN	20316.78	0	0	225553.06	17771.56	41.73	0	0	0	0	263683.13
22	SIKKIM	82.42	0	0	5952.72	0	0	0	0	0	0	6035.14
23	TAMIL NADU	108690	6.89	6.89	547037.47	8140	8811.36	0	0	0	0	672692.61
24	TELANGANA	17008.07	0	0	180421.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	197429.09
25	TRIPURA	7000	0	0	135894.19	0	0	22000	8500	0	0	142894.19
26	UTTAR PRADESH	3260	0	0	239393.59	23265.05	32.3	30000	0	0	0	265950.94
27	UTTARAKHAND	1879.23	0	0	43983.134	4887.02	0	0	0	0	0	50749.384
28	WEST BENGAL	15442.99	0	0	444600.69	49400.11	9.92	20000	20000	0	0	509453.71
29	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	47.28	0	0	1035.72	0	0.04	0	0	0	0	1083.04
30	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	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
32	GOA	99.26	0	0	228.69	61.46	0.96	0	0	0	0	390.37
33	LAKSHADWEEP	23.37	0	0	11.85	9.19	1220.85	0	0	0	0	1265.26
34	PUDUCHERRY	127.35	0	0	1292.57	0	0.04	0	0	0	0	1419.96
	Total	260441.23	14553.34	2839.24	3330982.61	180959.09	114464.53	125500	106550	0	0	3904240.044

NRLM Allocation to States 2015-16

Sl. No.	State/UT	Allocation (Rs. In Lakh)		
		Central	State	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	1217.83	405.94	1623.77
2	Telangana	870.35	290.12	1160.47
3	Bihar	4967.58	1655.86	6623.44
4	Chhattisgarh	1103.33	367.78	1471.11
5	Goa	150.00	50.00	200.00
6	Gujarat	786.03	262.01	1048.04
7	Haryana	462.44	154.15	616.59
8	Himachal Pradesh	194.75	64.92	259.67
9	Jammu & Kashmir *	2000.00	222.22	2222.22
10	Jharkhand	1873.07	624.36	2497.43
11	Karnataka	1576.87	525.62	2102.49
12	Kerala	707.54	235.85	943.39
13	Madhya Pradesh	2363.65	787.88	3151.53
14	Maharashtra	3117.1	1039.03	4156.13
15	Odisha	2388.45	796.15	3184.6
16	Punjab	224.74	74.91	299.65
17	Rajasthan	1197.37	399.12	1596.49
18	Tamil Nadu	1846.41	615.47	2461.88
19	Uttar Pradesh	7151.66	2383.89	9535.55
20	Uttarakhand	376.54	125.51	502.05
21	West Bengal	2654.29	884.76	3539.05
22	A&N Islands	25.00		25.00
23	Daman & Diu	25.00		25.00
24	D & N Haveli	25.00		25.00
25	Lakshadweep	25.00		25.00
26	Puducherry	300.00		300.00
	Total (Non NE)	37630.00	11965.55	49595.55
NORTH EASTERN STATES				
1	Arunachal Pradesh	143.99	16.00	159.99
2	Assam	3741.49	415.72	4157.21
3	Manipur	250.83	27.87	278.7
4	Meghalaya	281.02	31.22	312.24
5	Mizoram	65.03	7.23	72.26
6	Nagaland	192.76	21.42	214.18
7	Sikkim	72.00	8.00	80.00
8	Tripura	452.88	50.32	503.2
	Total (NE)	5200.00	577.78	5777.78
	Grand Total	42830.00	12543.33	55373.33

* Additional funds will be provided subject to availability of savings and pace of expenditure

Financial Progress under NRLM for 2015-16 (up to Nov '15)

Rs. Lakh

		O.B. (01.04.15)		**TAF	Expenditure incurred	% of Expenditure Against TAF	Balance
1	Bihar	5.22	0.00	7.40	188.86	2552.45	-181.46
2	Tamil Nadu	8.55	17.49	50.38	53.34	105.88	-2.96
3	Odisha	98.06	15.92	115.54	53.84	46.60	61.70
4	Uttar Pradesh	107.91	35.76	155.19	52.39	33.75	102.81
5	West Bengal	-5.55	20.53	42.57	37.63	88.40	4.94
6	Maharashtra	29.63	15.59	48.73	31.66	64.96	17.08
7	Jharkhand	98.66	0.00	99.28	29.88	30.10	69.39
8	J&K	15.73	10.00	25.73	24.48	95.14	1.25
9	Assam	113.60	0.00	115.92	22.40	19.32	93.52
10	Karnataka	6.03	0.00	15.29	19.61	128.22	-4.32
11	Rajasthan	30.45	0.00	30.56	16.06	52.56	14.49
12	Madhya Pradesh	54.43	0.00	67.71	12.56	18.56	55.15
13	Kerala	0.20	6.21	8.62	7.57	87.76	1.06
14	Chhattisgarh	46.81	0.53	49.06	6.06	12.34	43.01
15	Punjab	6.01	0.00	6.03	4.70	77.98	1.33
16	Telangana	-1.78	10.07	32.79	4.42	13.47	28.38
17	Gujarat	28.25	0.00	28.41	4.16	14.64	24.25
18	Haryana	6.01	2.31	8.34	3.97	47.56	4.37
19	Andhra Pradesh	-2.49	6.09	6.23	3.70	59.35	2.53
20	Tripura	4.49	0.00	5.59	2.22	39.66	3.37
21	Himachal Pradesh	3.28	0.00	3.28	1.43	43.64	1.85
22	Mizoram	0.00	0.33	0.38	1.11	293.16	-0.73
23	Meghalaya	4.70	0.00	4.78	1.04	21.73	3.74
24	Nagaland	0.18	0.00	1.20	0.88	73.65	0.32
25	Uttarakhand	11.21	0.00	11.21	0.00	0.00	11.21
26	Puducherry	0.35	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.35
27	Arunachal Pradesh	3.35	0.00	3.35	0.00	0.00	3.35
28	Manipur	1.25	0.00	1.25	0.00	0.00	1.25
29	Sikkim	1.08	0.00	1.08	0.00	0.00	1.08

NRLP Release and Financial Progress 2015-16 (up to Nov '15)

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	SRLM	O.B. as on 01.04.2015	*Central Share released up to 30.11.2015	**TAF till 30.11.2015	Utilized till 30-11-2015	Balance as on 30-11-2015	% of expenditure against funds available
1	Madhya Pradesh	712.19	3382.50	5222.19	5222.19	0.00	100
2	Maharashtra	206.51	3083.00	4335.82	4009.90	325.92	92
3	Jharkhand	211.00	4480.23	7758.94	7046.79	712.15	91
4	Chhattisgarh	1790.95	1490.00	3777.61	3413.98	363.63	90
5	West Bengal	2739.68	1000.00	4073.01	2782.01	1291.00	68
6	Tamil Nadu	3190.44	550.00	3923.77	2591.15	1332.62	66
7	Gujarat	1609.13	501.32	2277.55	1004.47	1273.08	44
8	Bihar	-16277.00	13570.00	7329.00	7329.00	0.00	100
9	Rajasthan	1053.94	0.00	1558.84	1492.67	66.17	96
10	Odisha	1075.98	745.00	2847.54	2673.39	174.15	94
11	Karnataka	-854.88	1569.50	1908.37	1658.06	250.31	87
12	U. Pradesh	1655.00	995.00	4982.00	3709.00	1273.00	74
13	Assam	2017.60	500.00	6017.60	3909.63	2107.97	65

SHG-Bank Linkage Progress 2015-16

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	States	Target		Achievement		% of Achievement	
		Total SHGs	Total Loan Amount	Total SHGs	Total Loan Amount	Total SHGs	Total Loan Amount
1	Andhra Pradesh	280,000	9770.00	134,287	4447.86	48%	46%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	100	0.50	8	0.35	8%	69%
3	Assam	10,200	100.00	7,533	51.06	74%	51%
4	Bihar	35,500	230.00	18,572	101.22	52%	44%
5	Chattisgarh	10,300	140.00	10,069	87.84	98%	63%
6	Goa	320	1.00	171	4.56	53%	456%
7	Gujarat	17,100	140.00	7,886	82.71	46%	59%
8	Haryana	1,100	20.00	803	9.08	73%	45%
9	Himachal Pradesh	1,800	30.00	1,048	17.00	58%	57%
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1,800	9.00	263	4.00	15%	44%
11	Jharkhand	3,600	40.00	2,711	35.93	75%	90%
12	Karnataka	156,250	2500.00	81,403	2029.36	52%	81%
13	Kerala	42,500	1330.00	26,115	704.81	61%	53%
14	Madhya Pradesh	35,000	300.00	5,380	65.06	15%	22%
15	Maharashtra	38,800	710.00	32,760	343.03	84%	48%
16	Manipur	100	0.50	55	0.44	55%	88%
17	Meghalaya	300	1.50	3	0.03	1%	2%
18	Mizoram	300	1.50	0	0.00	0%	0%
19	Nagaland	600	8.00	51	1.07	9%	13%
20	Odisha	50,000	580.00	24,934	310.03	50%	53%
21	Punjab	500	6.00	199	3.20	40%	53%
22	Rajasthan	15,400	160.00	7,352	91.29	48%	57%
23	Sikkim	100	0.50	44	0.22	44%	44%
24	Tamil Nadu	150,000	4420.00	79,437	2148.40	53%	49%
25	Telangana	188,000	6150.00	56,733	1857.60	30%	30%
26	Tripura	600	3.50	31	0.14	5%	4%
27	Uttar Pradesh	8,000	140.00	3,079	30.35	38%	22%
28	Uttarakhand	1,500	10.00	168	1.43	11%	14%
29	West Bengal	95,200	1230.00	58,143	460.63	61%	37%
	Sub Total	1,144,970	28032.00	559,238	12888.70	49%	46%
	All India (including Uts)	1,146,870	28,062.00	600,999	13,971.92	52%	50%

Disbursal of Interest Subvention

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	State Name	Claims for Category - I districts (FY 2014-15)		Claims for Category - II districts (FY 2013-14 & 14-15)	
		No. of Accounts	I.S Amount	No. of Accounts	I.S Amount
1	Andhra Pradesh	126627	10141.68	592355	17803.00
2	Telangana	148008	12518.23	337421	10709.00
3	Karnataka	87520	2687.16	193689	2629.03
4	Tamil Nadu	26463	1629.18	84306	1987.62
5	Kerala	14597	468.27	48125	985.64
6	Odisha	27453	743.15	54903	679.33
7	West Bengal	16102	250.76	40309	284.74
8	Maharashtra	6378	240.09		
9	Bihar	9136	149.29	4077	22.30
10	Jharkhand	2712	99.34	444	5.82
11	Chhatisgarh	2196	43.29	2900	28.00
12	Rajasthan	1351	42.76		
13	Goa	655	37.36		
14	Gujarat	1905	29.14	583	5.52
15	Himachal Pradesh	819	32.97	30	1.50
17	Jammu And Kashmir	2132	31.98		
18	Madhya Pradesh	2977	31.75	2076	7.70
19	Assam	942	9.48	1290	12.74
20	Uttar Pradesh	809	22.20		
21	Haryana	268	5.60		
22	Arunachal Pradesh	92	3.94		
23	Tripura	172	3.47		
24	Punjab	75	2.15		
25	Uttarakhand	122	2.12		
26	Sikkim	66	1.23		
27	Mizoram	7	0.48		
28	Nagaland	19	0.48		
	Total	479603	29227.52	1360432	35161.94

* Note: MoRD has released Rs 224.66 Cr. for 2014-15, remaining amount is under process.

**State-wise Training & Settlement details of RSETIs during
FY 2015-16 as on 31.12.2015**

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	No. of RSETIs	Target (Candidates to be Trained)	Settlement (up to DEC-15)	
				No. of Candidates Trained	Number of Candidate Settled
1	Andhra Pradesh	15	10,800	8,243	4,040
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	400	173	7
3	Assam	22	12,870	8,854	3,249
4	Bihar	39	25,475	17,668	8,791
5	Chhattisgarh	18	11,600	6,688	2,474
6	Gujarat	28	17,005	15,519	7,997
7	Haryana	21	12,205	9,122	5,748
8	Himachal Pradesh	10	6,950	3,807	2,712
9	Jammu & Kashmir	21	12,400	6,152	3,132
10	Jharkhand	25	15,875	12,963	5,021
11	Karnataka	33	22,950	25,020	10,091
12	Kerala	14	10,075	8,017	4,071
13	Madhya Pradesh	51	32,450	21,185	11,036
14	Maharashtra	35	21,425	15,918	6,941
15	Manipur	1	600	202	17
16	Meghalaya	5	1,540	540	122
17	Mizoram	1	400	479	37
18	Nagaland	1	600	236	37
19	Odisha	30	19,500	16,158	12,965
20	Punjab	19	12,875	8,321	3,981
21	Rajasthan	34	22,740	21,958	10,891
22	Sikkim	1	650	302	277
23	Tamil Nadu	31	20,625	18,067	10,009
24	Telangana	9	6,450	4,010	1,892
25	Tripura	5	2,775	1,936	945
26	UT Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	600	191	379
27	UT Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	600	348	90
28	UT Lakshadweep	1	400	102	50
29	UT Puducherry	1	725	537	181
30	Uttar Pradesh	76	49,840	35,733	18,252
31	Uttarakhand	13	8,950	4,780	3,172
32	West Bengal	19	12,650	9,726	5,975
	Total	582	375,000	282,955	144,582

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

Statement showing Physical & Financial progress under PMGSY-I & II (Phase - I to XIII+ ADB/WB & PMGSY-II)												
#	State(s)	Value of proposals cleared (Central Share)	State Share	Total Value cleared (Central /State Share)	Amount Released	Progress upto Jan, 2016						
						No. of road works i/c Bridges	Length of road works cleared	No. of road works completed	Length of road works completed	% complete road works	% Length Completed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Andhra Pradesh	3,902	144	4,047	2,648	4,622	14,826	4,293	12,988	93	88	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3,766	2	3,768	2,389	1,026	6,420	766	5,162	75	80	
3	Assam	9,899	306	10,204	8,561	5,660	17,597	4,526	15,811	80	90	
4	Bihar	25,702	276	25,978	17,239	15,603	50,036	10,020	35,510	152	154	
5	Chhattisgarh	8,403	80	8,483	6,319	6,825	29,565	6,082	25,825	89	87	
6	Goa	10	0	10	10	90	183	72	159	80	87	
7	Gujarat	3,316	167	3,483	2,870	4,529	12,655	4,456	12,168	98	96	
8	Haryana	2,130	300	2,430	1,794	520	5,561	505	5,509	97	99	
9	Himachal Pradesh	2,764	2	2,767	2,205	2,229	12,743	1,938	11,281	87	89	
10	Jammu & Kashmir	5,261	3	5,264	3,085	1,983	10,139	1,271	6,575	64	65	
11	Jharkhand	6,465	230	6,695	3,870	5,141	19,232	2,942	12,189	57	63	
12	Karnataka	4,073	262	4,335	3,520	3,640	18,623	3,465	17,482	95	94	
13	Kerala	1,513	4	1,517	1,012	1,431	3,358	998	2,311	70	69	
14	Madhya Pradesh	19,096	1,008	20,104	14,068	17,191	70,252	14,426	63,548	84	90	
15	Maharashtra	7,875	397	8,272	6,199	6,645	27,054	5,955	23,570	90	87	
16	Manipur	2,345	0	2,345	1,229	1,526	6,720	1,090	4,708	71	70	
17	Meghalaya	1,110	4	1,115	529	721	2,203	411	1,165	57	53	
18	Mizoram	973	0	973	711	217	2,852	175	2,392	81	84	
19	Nagaland	733	0	733	617	305	3,630	276	3,372	90	93	
20	Odisha	17,405	415	17,820	12,494	11,936	45,189	9,252	35,019	78	77	
21	Punjab	2,737	53	2,790	2,289	1,043	6,937	975	6,771	93	98	
22	Rajasthan	12,125	0	12,125	10,159	15,698	62,434	14,846	58,462	95	94	
23	Sikkim	1,213	0	1,213	965	773	3,553	559	2,746	72	77	
24	Tamil Nadu	3,370	139	3,509	2,805	6,697	14,036	6,250	12,941	93	92	
25	Telangana	2,658	67	2,725	1,843	2,974	10,414	2,713	9,295	91	89	
26	Tripura	2,995	15	3,010	2,135	1,420	4,793	1,063	3,183	75	66	
27	Uttar Pradesh	14,593	284	14,876	11,593	18,341	52,605	16,849	45,905	92	87	
28	Uttarakhand	3,002	5	3,007	1,894	1,125	8,612	771	6,452	69	75	
29	West Bengal	11,069	0	11,069	7,053	4,982	25,395	3,754	19,393	75	76	
	Total State(s):	180,502	4,163	184,665	132,106	144,893	547,616	120,699	461,887	83	84	
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:	180,603	4,163	184,765	132,156	145,146	547,886	120,776	461,955	83	84	

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

Annexure- XVIII

(Upto Dec, 2015)

Amount in Rs. Crore

Yearwise sanction of works to the States

	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	2015-16	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Andhra Pradesh+Telangana	251.96	420.50		239.28	356.95	320.79	556.99	1,177.81	579.16		415.67		850.40	1,408.05			6,578
2	Arunachal Pradesh	40.95	86.51			106.22	204.06	208.97		565.00	401.57	461.22		610.80	880.48	201.45		3,767
3	Assam	75.00	154.92		199.72	244.46	930.59	1,359.65	3,102.15	2,471.87				820.50	582.17			9,941
4	Bihar	150		303			935	1,479.40	3,324.38	#####			944.58	2,439.11	8,162.94			28,486
5	Chhattisgarh	117.93	225.13		476.26	412.59	1,041.92	1,101.26	1,978.06	1,111.80			500.76	1,011.36	861.46			8,839
6	Goa	5.00	3.64			1.08												10
7	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
8	Haryana	20.57	65.00		48.04	40.22	85.25	199.64	446.82	344.17	235.50				939.49			2,425
9	Himachal Pradesh	60.00	128.69		318.13	128.51	131.98	962.55	307.41	44.41	241.52		230.46		285.75	246.89		3,086
10	Jammu & Kashmir	20.09	56.63		91.27	144.41			523.40	1,249.01	1,461.95			1,774.52	223.00			5,544
11	Jharkhand	123.92	230.26		165.07	113.78			499.49	973.13	878.43	201.93	712.92	1,826.51	1,353.41		33.69	7,113
12	Karnataka	105.64	231.76		117.88	99.86	200.58	353.84	656.01	1,393.12		33.96		60.00	1,119.37			4,372
13	Kerala	19.90	56.48		20.54	50.58	46.56		294.21	486.74					692.57		3.04	1,671
14	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		1411.37	20,442
15	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
16	Manipur	40.00	80.71					152.33		368.24		231.68		254.25	577.75	630.57		2,336
17	Meghalaya	34.95	80.72				30.05	39.62		128.54			94.81		715.60			1,124
18	Mizoram	23.12	46.53		48.80	92.79	121.99	193.67		181.37					284.57			993
19	Nagaland	19.75	47.76		21.44	37.51	70.20	126.26		54.04			355.77					733
20	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
21	Punjab	26.44	70.85		34.27	78.67	82.41	486.85	344.21		402.65		235.36	658.52	247.16	92.31		2,760
22	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
23	Sikkim	13.16	37.81		35.30	63.10		149.00	211.92	254.56			206.04		112.11	136.99		1,220
24	Tamil Nadu	151.43	114.24		160.89	112.65		170.84		1,324.63				1,130.10		359.88		3,525
25	Telangana																	
26	Tripura	24.75	42.95				38.48	518.42	696.99	223.16			347.67		1,104.85			2,997
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
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
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	328.58		11,154
	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	2,356	1,448	188,822
	UTs																	101
	Grand Total																	188,923

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

Annexure- XIX

Year-wise Achievement by the States - (Length in KM) Progress upto Jan, 2016

#	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	Length completed dg 15-16	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Andhra Pradesh	6,618	203	1,404	2,195	1,657	1,885	3,092	2,121	932	400	192	595	719	22,014
2	Arunachal Pradesh	730	209	136	272	272	317	623	367	419	394	489	547	387	5,162
3	Assam	620	183	478	1,547	1,141	1,985	2,096	2,057	2,131	1,456	958	870	288	15,811
4	Bihar	457	249	895	1,079	1,665	2,532	2,843	2,515	7,540	6,342	3,164	3,632	2,597	35,510
5	Chattisgarh	1,763	914	2,005	2,989	2,719	2,427	4,020	1,571	1,054	1,024	1,292	2,648	1,398	25,825
6	Goa	157	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159
7	Gujarat	1,287	422	633	586	830	1,262	1,511	606	431	180	896	1,892	1,611	12,168
8	Haryana	631	155	322	374	670	970	785	389	188	69	3	633	319	5,509
9	Himachal Pradesh	1,041	276	1,362	1,503	1,555	1,360	1,506	662	761	0	134	485	636	11,281
10	Jammu & Kashmir	32	34	25	47	141	470	662	474	1,000	1,411	892	935	453	6,575
11	Jharkhand	779	932	519	309	277	215	1,531	1,599	1,123	1,237	1,031	1,750	886	12,189
12	Karnataka	3,645	474	802	366	1,427	2,099	3,020	1,849	1,859	386	211	628	716	17,482
13	Kerala	153	147	47	77	101	240	264	246	214	109	192	346	176	2,311
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	5,181	3,162	63,548
15	Maharashtra	2,093	830	323	1,599	2,942	4,139	3,112	3,718	2,592	650	449	500	623	23,570
16	Manipur	0	395	283	200	266	79	880	487	375	424	533	300	487	4,708
17	Meghalaya	533	54	75	38	52	31	98	83	45	23	24	45	64	1,165
18	Mizoram	415	379	174	147	207	195	203	252	131	93	77	49	69	2,392
19	Nagaland	390	829	356	10	398	299	274	86	25	94	293	215	105	3,372
20	Orissa	2,056	1,036	1,494	2,070	1,836	2,641	3,838	4,942	3,167	2,401	3,063	3,843	2,631	35,019
21	Punjab	591	113	97	441	1,036	752	710	623	72	326	730	737	543	6,771
22	Rajasthan	6,826	3,502	4,015	6,217	9,888	10,350	4,350	3,019	451	2,140	2,290	3,233	2,181	58,462
23	Sikkim	1,089	206	192	204	142	309	99	86	75	48	99	121	76	2,746
24	Tamil Nadu	2,181	367	501	519	748	610	1,940	2,229	814	42	748	1,965	275	12,941
25	Telangana													339	339
26	Tripura	346	88	4	176	60	361	520	432	352	242	291	239	73	3,183
27	Uttar Pradesh	10,155	916	2,453	2,656	3,552	6,461	9,527	3,594	523	270	1,110	2,000	2,688	45,905
28	Uttarakhand	302	108	93	106	842	646	764	552	640	474	405	715	806	6,452
29	West Bengal	1,327	658	1,220	1,198	1,574	1,877	1,452	1,385	1,155	1,172	2,741	2,233	1,401	19,393
	Total	51,511	15,464	22,891	30,710	41,231	52,405	60,117	45,109	30,995	24,161	25,316	36,337	25,709	461,956
Union Territories															
30	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69
	Total (UTs)	0	0	0	0	69	0	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	25,709	462,025

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

Annexure- XX

Year-wise Expenditure by States under PMGSY since inception.																	Rs. in crore					upto Jan, 2016					Total
#	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	Exp. Dg 15-16												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16												
1	Andhra Pradesh	638	118	756	107	265	382	494	886	474	292	206	153	235	342	5,347											
2	Arunachal Pradesh	108	16	124	3	64	132	152	248	349	173	311	249	359	179	2,467											
3	Assam	213	114	327	256	462	609	1,007	1,413	1,301	1,312	523	699	427	357	9,019											
4	Bihar	170	107	277	185	458	581	1,068	1,875	2,695	2,847	1,992	1,845	2,096	893	17,088											
5	Chattisgarh	310	278	588	442	652	933	863	805	304	244	281	714	597	499	7,510											
6	Goa	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10											
7	Gujarat	128	62	190	80	110	157	255	190	244	151	100	477	629	364	3,137											
8	Haryana	81	33	115	48	137	217	313	277	108	61	37	8	347	291	2,072											
9	Himachal Pradesh	164	65	229	123	289	282	241	220	143	119	55	148	143	255	2,475											
10	Jammu & Kashmir	37	6	43	17	35	105	191	359	297	508	460	534	398	252	3,243											
11	Jharkhand	246	95	341	65	57	63	211	458	538	323	326	540	630	448	4,341											
12	Karnataka	299	43	342	58	133	349	550	884	635	257	17	8	261	139	3,974											
13	Kerala	42	18	60	16	25	61	84	114	146	58	57	121	114	38	954											
14	Madhya Pradesh	885	440	1,324	588	1,008	1,359	2,198	2,235	1,409	894	741	1,393	1,249	1,499	17,221											
15	Maharashtra	276	31	308	178	219	637	930	995	1,012	546	153	384	498	371	6,538											
16	Manipur	65	0	65	29	13	64	38	145	122	167	93	140	97	167	1,205											
17	Meghalaya	71	11	82	11	17	16	13	20	36	28	32	38	58	71	505											
18	Mizoram	71	47	118	44	38	59	55	67	82	85	42	27	41	29	804											
19	Nagaland	56	24	81	21	33	20	87	72	30	12	110	77	50	30	704											
20	Orissa	407	269	676	377	583	677	1,163	1,895	1,924	1,236	1,189	1,606	1,211	1,340	14,554											
21	Punjab	87	17	104	52	80	367	269	323	155	61	238	296	283	152	2,483											
22	Rajasthan	736	450	1,186	608	1,229	1,455	1,696	795	686	248	574	718	619	471	11,471											
23	Sikkim	33	19	52	30	44	89	104	80	86	14	87	91	65	97	889											
24	Tamil Nadu	232	80	311	52	68	109	128	560	305	211	21	383	518	55	3,033											
25	Telangana														250	250											
26	Tripura	28	20	48	18	41	156	316	254	238	230	190	233	220	175	2,165											
27	Uttar Pradesh	728	447	1,175	368	710	1,201	2,000	2,915	869	195	98	824	783	936	13,247											
28	Uttarakhand	87	30	117	29	67	100	153	173	192	255	32	261	297	287	2,079											
29	West Bengal	327	238	565	296	470	439	583	576	530	418	423	1,130	1,151	927	8,074											
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	10,913	146,861											
Union Territories																											
30	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0											
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0											
32	Daman & Diu	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5											
33	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0											
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0											
35	Pondicherry	0	9	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9											
Total (UTs)		0	14	14	0	0	1	0	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	10,913	146,876											

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

Annexure- XXI

Details of proposals cleared during 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 (value including State Share) upto Jan, 2016

Sl.No	State	2012-13					2013-14				2014-15				2015-16			
		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	201.45	13	9	215.34				
3	Assam	821	293	257	689		582	404	58	1,069								
4	Bihar-RWD	2,439	1,350	96	3,846		8,163	5,163	256	11,440								
5	Chattisgarh	1,011	734		2,378		861	452	118	1,485								
6	Goa																	
7	Gujarat	345	409		775		1,683	1,028	9	2,921								
8	Haryana						939	85	18	1,011								
9	Himachal Pradesh						286	141	3	800	246.89	77	23	547.99				
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1,775	603	55	3,495		223											
11	Jharkhand	1,827	1,064	174	3,537		1,353	729	91	2,573					33.69		19	
12	Karnataka	60	41		155		1,119	343	50	2,338								
13	Kerala						693	415		1,012					3.04		1	
14	Madhya Pradesh	3,574	2,705		9,373		1,186	691	112	1,941					1411.37	887	83	2383.68
15	Maharashtra	1,078	158	659	800		1,567	414	84	2,726	359.1	76	53	530.75				
16	Manipur	254	46	44	425		578	194	6	1,302	630.57	202	6	1329.8				
17	Meghalaya						716	272	35	1,834								
18	Mizoram						285	29		415								
19	Nagaland																	
20	Odisha	2,446	1,334		5,189		2,454	1,131	157	3,925								
21	Punjab	659	182		1,355		247	46		455	92.31	48	0	173.46				
22	Rajasthan	1,033	1,256		3,564		1,306	1,435		4,332								
23	Sikkim						112	40		177								
24	Tamil Nadu	1,130	1,298	45	3,096													
25	Telangana																	
26	Tripura						1,105	338	37	1,422								
27	Uttar Pradesh	3,148	1,845	1	8,230		1,135	252		1,913								
28	Uttarakhand	471	118	8	1,140		1,107	248	27	2,297								
29	West Bengal	3,483	1,425		6,144		1,345	597		2,567	328.58	76	0	637.57				
	TOTAL	27,014	15,359	1,387	56,631		31,333	14,950	1,144	53,642	2,355.77	922	117	4,535	1,448.10	887	103	2,384

(Length in KM)

[illegible]

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)**Outcome Targets & Achievement 2015-16**

Rs. in crore

Upto Jan, 2016

S.no	State	Length (Km)		No. of Habitations		Expenditure (GOI Share)
		Target for 2015-16	Length completed	Target for 2015-16	Habitations connected	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	600	719	65	73	342
2	Arunachal Pradesh	511	387	26	4	179
3	Assam	810	288	338	179	357
4	Bihar	4,000	2,597	2,311	1,606	893
5	Chhattisgarh	1,950	1,398	975	361	499
6	Goa	-	-	-	-	-
7	Gujarat	2,000	1,611	59	34	364
8	Haryana	390	319	-	-	291
9	Himachal Pradesh	650	636	78	27	255
10	Jammu & Kashmir	975	453	130	37	252
11	Jharkhand	1,340	886	910	531	448
12	Karnataka	715	716	-	1	139
13	Kerala	310	176	11	5	38
14	Madhya Pradesh	4,433	3,162	1,560	850	1,499
15	Maharashtra	780	623	90	49	371
16	Manipur	390	487	26	26	167
17	Meghalaya	130	64	20	11	71
18	Mizoram	104	69	6	-	29
19	Nagaland	175	105	6	-	30
20	Odisha	3,055	2,631	1,430	933	1,340
21	Punjab	650	543	-	-	152
22	Rajasthan	2,600	2,181	1,053	709	471
23	Sikkim	156	76	13	8	97
24	Tamil Nadu	1,200	275	20	-	55
25	Telangana	325	339	45	46	250
26	Tripura	250	73	10	19	175
27	Uttar Pradesh	2,500	2,688	104	99	936
28	Uttarakhand	900	806	91	51	287
29	West Bengal	1,750	1,401	800	244	927
Total		33,649	25,709	10,177	5,903	10,913
Union Territories						
31	A & N Islands	-	222	-	-	-
32	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-
33	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-
34	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-
35	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-
36	Pondicherry	-	-	-	-	-
Total (UTs)		-	-	-	-	-
Grand total		33,649	25,709	10,177	5,903	10,913

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)**Revised Enhanced Annual Allocation 2015-16**

(Rs. in crore)

S. No	State	Enhanced Central Annual Allocation	Matching Share of the State *	Total Annual Allocation
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	379	253	632
2	Arunachal Pradesh	375	42	417
3	Assam	287	32	319
4	Bihar	2,781	1,854	4,635
5	Chhattisgarh	498	332	830
6	Goa	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	474	316	790
8	Haryana	305	203	508
9	Himachal Pradesh	268	30	298
10	Jammu & Kashmir	488	54	542
11	Jharkhand	865	577	1,442
12	Karnataka	141	94	235
13	Kerala	151	101	252
14	Madhya Pradesh	1,122	748	1,870
15	Maharashtra	553	369	922
16	Manipur	300	33	333
17	Meghalaya	151	17	168
18	Mizoram	51	6	57
19	Nagaland	18	2	20
20	Odisha	1,383	922	2,305
21	Punjab	221	147	368
22	Rajasthan	560	373	933
23	Sikkim	55	6	61
24	Tamil Nadu	205	137	342
25	Telangana	274	182	456
26	Tripura	275	31	306
27	Uttar Pradesh	1,110	740	1,850
28	Uttarakhand	409	45	454
29	West Bengal	1,477	985	2,462
Total		15,176	8,631	23,807

* As per 60:40 proportion of Central Share and State Share in respect of all the States except Special Category States (8 North Eastern, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand), where matching share has been calculated in 90:10 ratio.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

Annexure- XXV

State Quality Monitor [SQM] Statewise Grading/Abstract Report

From April,2015 - December,2015													Note : S-Satisfactory, SRI-Satisfactory Requiring Improvement, U - Unsatisfactory													
S.No.	State	Total 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	445	63	0	0	0%	63	358	9	1	0%	368	4	0	0	0%	4	10	0	0	0%	10				
2	Arunachal Pradesh	62	0	1	0	0%	1	22	20	8	16%	50	0	5	3	38%	8	3	0	0	0%	3				
3	Assam	663	25	11	7	16%	43	127	153	62	18%	342	37	40	94	55%	171	83	15	9	8%	107				
4	Bihar	5490	150	12	5	3%	167	2232	716	206	7%	3154	1202	393	478	23%	2073	59	29	8	8%	96				
5	Chhattisgarh	1818	426	16	0	0%	442	875	37	28	3%	940	273	41	41	12%	355	77	3	1	1%	81				
6	Gujarat	746	177	0	0	0%	177	527	1	0	0%	528	35	0	0	0%	35	6	0	0	0%	6				
7	Haryana	91	41	2	0	0%	43	19	13	1	3%	33	0	0	0	0%	0	11	4	0	0%	15				
8	Himachal Pradesh	246	14	2	1	6%	17	103	55	10	6%	168	24	10	10	23%	44	14	3	0	0%	17				
9	Jammu And Kashmir	526	26	6	0	0%	32	244	53	13	4%	310	91	28	46	28%	165	13	6	0	0%	19				
10	Jharkhand	1211	221	10	0	0%	231	665	104	74	9%	843	19	5	1	4%	25	100	7	5	4%	112				
11	Karnataka	398	95	0	0	0%	95	119	3	1	1%	123	116	15	24	15%	155	25	0	0	0%	25				
12	Kerala	441	10	1	0	0%	11	301	84	7	2%	392	38	0	0	0%	38	0	0	0	0%	0				
13	Madhya Pradesh	4899	277	12	3	1%	292	1235	206	34	2%	1475	2285	516	248	8%	3049	80	3	0	0%	83				
14	Maharashtra	699	24	2	0	0%	26	302	21	4	1%	327	114	8	30	20%	152	179	15	0	0%	194				
15	Manipur	222	30	0	0	0%	30	150	7	3	2%	160	17	0	0	0%	17	15	0	0	0%	15				
16	Meghalaya	24	4	0	0	0%	4	7	9	2	11%	18	0	0	2	100%	2	0	0	0	0%	0				
17	Mizoram	40	0	2	0	0%	2	0	36	2	5%	38	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0				
18	Odisha	2647	302	38	13	4%	353	1352	546	227	11%	2125	18	1	7	27%	26	124	15	4	3%	143				
19	Punjab	162	71	1	0	0%	72	67	10	5	6%	82	8	0	0	0%	8	0	0	0	0%	0				
20	Rajasthan	1304	96	23	3	2%	122	600	277	61	7%	938	137	73	34	14%	244	0	0	0	0%	0				
21	Sikkim	81	1	0	1	50%	2	44	5	9	16%	58	5	1	1	14%	7	6	3	5	36%	14				
22	Tamilnadu	869	156	3	1	1%	160	192	16	0	0%	208	453	7	25	5%	485	16	0	0	0%	16				
23	Telangana	202	12	0	0	0%	12	108	36	12	8%	156	4	1	0	0%	5	26	1	2	7%	29				
24	Tripura	185	32	5	2	5%	39	79	39	11	9%	129	1	0	2	67%	3	13	1	0	0%	14				
25	Uttar Pradesh	1607	235	22	6	2%	263	626	105	29	4%	760	319	138	126	22%	583	1	0	0	0%	1				
26	Uttarakhand	596	78	2	0	0%	80	259	98	32	8%	389	42	12	17	24%	71	39	13	4	7%	56				
27	West Bengal	1359	206	8	1	0%	215	559	170	54	7%	783	262	62	37	10%	361	0	0	0	0%	0				
TOTAL		27033	2772	179	43	1%	2994	11172	2829	896	6%	14897	5504	1356	1226	15%	8086	900	118	38	4%	1056				

From April,2015 - December,2015

Note : S-Satisfactory, SRI-Satisfactory Requiring Improvement, U-Unsatisfactory

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
National Quality Monitor [NQM] Statewise Grading Abstract Report

Annexure- XXVI

From April,2015 - December,2015															Note : S-Satisfactory, SRI-Satisfactory Requiring Improvement, U- Unsatisfactory														
S.No	State	Total 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	131	12	3	5	25%	20	59	24	9	10%	92	6	3	3	25%	12	2	5	0	0%	7							
2	Arunachal Pradesh	48	2	0	1	33%	3	15	13	6	18%	34	2	4	1	14%	7	2	2	0	0%	4							
3	Assam	160	7	2	2	18%	11	65	21	23	21%	109	6	7	20	61%	33	6	1	0	0%	7							
4	Bihar	294	12	1	2	13%	15	137	81	49	18%	267	2	2	3	43%	7	3	2	0	0%	5							
5	Chhattisgarh	224	31	1	0	0%	32	140	23	3	2%	166	18	3	1	5%	22	3	1	0	0%	4							
6	Gujarat	177	36	9	3	6%	48	45	13	3	5%	61	54	11	1	2%	66	1	1	0	0%	2							
7	Haryana	42	8	0	0	0%	8	23	0	0	0%	23	2	6	1	11%	9	2	0	0	0%	2							
8	Himachal Pradesh	144	11	2	2	13%	15	40	30	7	9%	77	23	7	16	35%	46	5	1	0	0%	6							
9	Jammu And Kashmir	174	11	5	1	6%	17	76	25	11	10%	112	23	12	5	13%	40	4	1	0	0%	5							
10	Jharkhand	182	14	2	2	11%	18	68	39	27	20%	134	4	7	10	48%	21	5	4	0	0%	9							
11	Karnataka	197	17	2	2	10%	21	63	37	9	8%	109	31	16	11	19%	58	5	4	0	0%	9							
12	Kerala	164	7	1	0	0%	8	82	35	15	11%	132	13	9	2	8%	24	0	0	0	0%	0							
13	Madhya Pradesh	628	63	7	4	5%	74	323	75	10	2%	408	82	22	15	13%	119	24	3	0	0%	27							
14	Maharashtra	394	5	1	1	14%	7	139	53	32	14%	224	57	32	25	22%	114	40	9	0	0%	49							
15	Manipur	54	0	0	0	0%	0	26	13	9	19%	48	4	0	2	33%	6	0	0	0	0%	0							
16	Meghalaya	42	0	0	0	0%	0	21	7	10	26%	38	3	0	1	25%	4	0	0	0	0%	0							
17	Mizoram	1	0	0	0	0%	0	1	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0							
18	Nagaland	10	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	10	100%	10	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0							
19	Odisha	401	39	6	2	4%	47	208	89	40	12%	337	8	7	2	12%	17	0	0	0	0%	0							
20	Punjab	141	17	0	0	0%	17	66	17	1	1%	84	33	4	3	8%	40	0	0	0	0%	0							
21	Rajasthan	378	45	5	5	9%	55	215	41	16	6%	272	20	22	9	18%	51	0	0	0	0%	0							
22	Sikkim	24	0	0	0	0%	0	15	9	0	0%	24	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0							
23	Tamilnadu	181	25	3	2	7%	30	52	10	4	6%	66	70	5	4	5%	79	6	0	0	0%	6							
24	Telangana	98	3	2	0	0%	5	37	24	16	21%	77	2	4	2	25%	8	5	3	0	0%	8							
25	Tripura	46	0	0	0	0%	0	23	7	4	12%	34	4	6	1	9%	11	1	0	0	0%	1							
26	Uttar Pradesh	406	50	5	1	2%	56	156	41	22	10%	219	53	39	39	30%	131	0	0	0	0%	0							
27	Uttarakhand	65	2	1	2	40%	5	31	18	9	16%	58	0	1	0	0%	1	1	0	0	0%	1							
28	West Bengal	187	7	1	0	0%	8	65	50	28	20%	143	8	12	16	44%	36	0	0	0	0%	0							
TOTAL			4993	424	59	37	7%	520	2191	795	373	11%	3359	528	241	193	20%	962	117	37	0	0	152						

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)**Training conducted and PMGSY officers trained during 2015-16**

#	Training description	No. of Participant Trained
1	Conducting in house training programme for KSRRDA for 3 day 8.04.2015 to 10.04.2014.	40
2	Workshop on alternative material, new technology for field engineers and contractors of KSRRDA on 10-11 April, NIT Calicut	35
3	Workshop on implementation issues of PMGSY at World Bank office 70 Lodhi Road) on 13.4.2015	20
4	Workshop on Bridge cum Bandhara system at VNIT Nagpur on 16-17 th April, 2015	150
5	Training programme on "Project Preparation, SBD, Quality Assurance, Maintenance of Rural roads, use of innovative New Material at IAHE w.e.f. 20 th April, 2015 to 24 th April, 2015.	35
6	Contractors outreach programme at Meghalaya on 22 nd & 24 th April, 2015	302
	(a) At Shillong (135)	
	(b) (b) At Tura (167)	
7	Workshop on 25 th April, 2015 at NIRD regarding Implementation issues in PMGSY for Southern states	22
8	Workshop on Rural Road maintenance module in OMMAS 23-24 th April, 2015	16
9	Training on Bridge Design course at ESCI Hyderabad from 27 th April to 30 th April, 2015	38
10	Training on Rural Road Maintenance Module in OMMAS 2.0 at Meghalaya	260
11	Training on Rural Road Maintenance Module in OMMAS 2.0 at Himachal Pradesh	90
12	Training on Rural Road Maintenance Module in OMMAS 2.0 at Uttarakhand	99
13	Training on Rural Road Maintenance Module in OMMAS 2.0 at Rajasthan	65
14	Training on Rural Road Maintenance Module in OMMAS 2.0 at Uttar Pradesh	200
15	Training on Rural Road Maintenance Module in OMMAS 2.0 at Punjab	55
16	Training on Maintenance Module for Meghalaya Officials	269
17	Workshop on implementation issues in PMGSY for North Eastern States at NIRD PR, Guwahati (NREC) on 13-14 June, 2015	50
18	Workshop on asset management for rural roads on 26 th June, 2015 at New Delhi	34
19	Training programme on Project preparation, SBD, Quality Assurance & Maintenance of rural roads for field engineers at IAHE	548
20	Training programme on innovative technology for low volume road at NIT Warangal 2nd batch 20-22 April, 2015 3 rd batch 23-25 April, 2015	80
21	Training on PMGSY in Panchayat Raj Training institute, Udaipur(Tripura) on 15-17 July, 2015	50
22	OMMAS training programme on 23-24 July, at Karnataka	54
23	Inauguration of Training programme on alternative materials and new technologies Of PMGSY at NIT Calicut Batch I 20-21 July, 2015 30 Batch II 6-7 August, 2015-35	65
24	Workshop on use of Jute Geo Textile for use of PMGSY work at West Bengal	110
25	Advance training on GIS by National Remote Sensing Centre, ISRO from 6-17 July, 2015	6
26	OMMAS training programme on 29-30 July, 2015 at Telangana	30
27	Training Programme for use of Fly Ash in PMGSY projects in State of Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand.	296
	Total	3,019

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)**Proposed Addl. Targets and Achievement for New Technology 2015-16**

S. No.	State	Addl Target for Waste Plastic Technology 2015-16	Addl. Target for Cold Mix Technology For 2015-16	Achieve ment for Waste plastic (2014-15)	Achieve ment for Cold Mix (2014-15)	Achieve ment for Waste plastic (2015-16)	Achieve ment for Cold Mix (2015-16)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	25	25				
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	50				18
3	Assam	0	500		64		39
4	Bihar	500	300				17
5	Chhattisgarh	200	100				2
6	Goa	0					
7	Gujarat	200	100		45		2
8	Haryana	90	0	115		477	
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	100				11
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	200				
11	Jharkhand	200	100				
12	Karnataka	50	50			29	
13	Kerala	100	50				
14	Madhya Pradesh	1,000	200	224	7	444	
15	Maharashtra	50	150	42		42	
16	Manipur	0	25				3
17	Meghalaya	0	25				
18	Mizoram	0	25				
19	Nagaland	0	25				
20	Odisha	300	200				
21	Punjab	50	0			13	
22	Rajasthan	100	50			20	
23	Sikkim	0	50				5
24	Tamil Nadu	600	0				
25	Telangana	0	25				
26	Tripura	0	50		20		13
27	Uttar Pradesh	200	100				
28	Uttarakhand	0	100		37		76
29	West Bengal	100	200		5		
Total		3,765	2,800	382	178	1,025	185

Indira Awaas Yojana State Wise Financial Progress 2015-16

S.No.	States	Allocation (including admin. expenses)			Releases of fund			Miscellaneous receipts	Total availability	Utilization of funds					%age utilisation
					State share released by state	Total	SC			ST	Minority	Others	Total (Col.18 to 21)		
		Central	State	Total											
		Opening balance as on 31.03.2015													
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0.000	28818.242	19212.161	28818.242	14409.121	5590.879	20000.000	0.000	20000.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0.730	952.509	105.834	952.509	3764.028	0.000	1220.253	0.510	3765.268	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00
3	ASSAM	55111.168	86481.143	9609.016	86481.143	87865.745	2196.430	89961.125	27115.875	172289.218	2577.497	5474.385	9796.687	10596.914	16.52
4	BIHAR	91337.117	103203.063	68802.042	103203.063	83718.460	39682.276	79364.552	3697.717	216435.570	6561.638	544.190	3800.150	5895.950	9.63
5	CHHATTISGARH	17443.474	15793.891	10529.261	31587.782	8686.100	15186.352	23831.589	0.000	41315.926	2913.405	12079.030	244.553	2430.327	42.80
6	GOA	0.370	216.009	144.006	216.009	268.143	51.316	182.711	0.990	320.819	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00
7	GUJARAT	11820.758	12559.255	8372.837	12559.255	5248.584	2532.160	7780.744	1839.367	21440.869	710.695	1955.400	307.805	2582.980	25.92
8	HARYANA	2108.014	12804.383	8536.255	12804.383	9174.585	1757.570	10932.155	92.287	13130.456	2520.280	2.160	495.860	1240.340	32.43
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	210.246	1849.666	205.518	3699.332	2191.749	1219.125	3410.874	36.497	3657.617	159.525	42.750	4.725	5.325	5.81
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	4824.405	5320.273	591.141	5320.273	3405.095	18.240	2808.228	1.716	8249.456	21.250	14.250	0.250	14.000	0.65
11	JHARKHAND	25703.604	18302.402	12201.602	36604.804	25419.642	0.000	24091.950	387.989	51511.235	1479.883	2908.002	622.902	931.163	11.84
12	KARNATAKA	0.000	34981.850	23321.237	69963.700	42915.418	0.000	42915.418	0.000	42915.418	15355.990	10284.606	0.000	11482.613	86.50
13	KERALA	4631.153	21748.954	14499.303	21748.954	24070.296	18624.060	42694.356	1598.230	48923.739	3726.922	596.415	5615.406	4763.776	30.05
14	MADHYA PRADESH	5830.179	42417.048	28278.032	42417.048	56979.277	0.000	55308.954	0.000	62809.456	2062.267	6603.805	530.393	1872.712	18.10
15	MAHARASHTRA	17982.560	69347.868	46231.912	69347.868	34673.934	0.000	34673.934	597.430	53253.924	835.179	2124.645	927.064	3320.980	13.53
16	MANIPUR	314.029	2199.489	244.398	2419.438	1416.629	250.000	795.095	0.000	1980.658	0.000	0.112	11.812	0.562	1.13
17	MEGHALAYA	811.136	3981.945	442.438	3981.945	4950.954	0.000	4950.954	40.502	5802.592	0.000	85.875	0.000	0.375	1.49
18	MIZORAM	11.597	610.803	67.867	610.803	305.402	0.000	305.402	0.000	316.999	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00
19	NAGALAND	0.000	698.885	77.554	698.885	349.443	0.000	349.443	0.000	349.443	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00
20	ODISHA*	0.000	59144.068	39429.379	118288.136	74022.900	29572.034	60257.998	0.000	103594.934	23770.149	56046.336	1577.105	27414.696	2.45
21	PUNJAB	939.735	20898.262	13932.174	20898.262	1124.292	1010.230	2033.343	12.850	3087.107	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00
22	RAJASTHAN	54190.953	37198.563	24799.042	37198.563	26834.597	3690.000	30524.597	968.725	85684.275	4435.320	19208.770	477.855	7003.450	36.33
23	SIKKIM	633.125	866.332	96.259	866.332	433.166	0.000	433.166	0.000	1066.291	3.000	49.400	12.000	78.750	13.43
24	TAMIL NADU	90.268	19675.266	13116.844	19675.266	11435.729	0.000	11435.729	0.000	11525.997	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00
25	TELANGANA	0.000	24787.640	16525.093	24787.640	12393.820	12393.820	24787.640	0.000	24787.640	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00
26	TRIPURA	2726.262	4508.894	500.988	4508.894	3025.945	85.720	3093.765	685.100	6523.027	429.430	1918.538	180.081	230.288	42.40
27	UTTAR PRADESH	41942.350	156614.954	104409.970	156614.954	144715.382	0.000	144715.382	22.400	186680.132	20085.575	439.825	4845.525	5641.825	18.61
28	UTTARAKHAND	2824.561	4514.971	501.663	4514.971	401.896	441.038	842.933	68.541	3736.036	823.660	49.795	56.660	309.185	33.17
29	WEST BENGAL	82891.393	159378.367	106252.245	318756.734	90909.034	82312.205	173221.239	2147.217	258259.849	88403.998	28898.172	38791.245	47908.790	78.99
30	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	0.000	443.290	0.000	443.290	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	NaN
31	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	0.000	113.945	0.000	113.945	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	NaN
32	DAMAN & DIU	0.000	31.077	0.000	31.077	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	NaN
33	LAKSHADWEEP	0.000	11.686	0.000	11.686	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	NaN
34	PUDUCHERRY	0.000	400.000	0.000	400.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	NaN
Total		424377.187	950874.993	289670.193	1240545.186	775109.366	216613.455	896923.529	39313.943	1455413.951	176875.463	149326.461	68298.068	133725.001	9.21

* As reported by States on online MIS till 31st December, 2015

Indira Awaas Yojana
State Wise Physical Progress 2015-16

S.No.	States	Annual Target	Houses sanctioned during the year for					Houses sanctioned allotted in the name of			Houses under construction			Total no. of houses completed in 2015-2016				
			ST	SC	Minority	Others	Total	Husband and wife jointly	Women	Men	Sanctioned prior to last year	Sanctioned during last or current year	Total	ST	SC	Minority	Others	Total
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	65976	8288	6009	0	8915	23212	0	0	0	0	0	0	8288	6009	0	8915	23212
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	1	1
3	ASSAM	123193	12597	7119	24137	52637	72353	16066	28487	27796	72235	211212	283447	3512	2962	8489	17258	23732
4	BIHAR	236271	5246	48769	28191	122143	176178	59135	100430	16602	570896	459958	1030854	1662	10640	7532	15024	27326
5	CHHATTISGARH	36158	25711	7049	493	6610	39370	16921	15128	7320	19402	67373	86775	5771	1704	340	1625	9100
6	GOA	495	0	3	0	10	13	1	12	0	597	481	1078	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	28753	13669	3399	1583	9204	26472	13333	6209	6927	78993	50767	129750	2051	798	576	4845	7694
8	HARYANA	29314	3	2629	603	2327	4959	1342	2919	698	3494	22931	26425	5	3505	691	2190	5700
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2635	226	1793	48	85	2104	784	673	647	1943	6666	8609	35	101	9	12	148
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	7579	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7849	2924	10773	0	0	0	3	3
11	JHARKHAND	41901	10111	3182	816	2521	15814	3995	6550	5269	56437	55079	111516	3767	1574	876	2742	8083
12	KARNATAKA	80087	1017	1221	0	1349	3587	0	0	0	37092	64427	101509	284	420	0	534	1238
13	KERALA	49792	2861	14849	16306	29833	47543	15986	30333	1213	17000	85742	102742	367	1680	2609	4548	6595
14	MADHYA PRADESH	97109	31184	10492	2597	12764	54440	13670	12559	28208	96852	165885	262737	917	639	199	764	2320
15	MAHARASHTRA	159763	19971	4798	972	19487	44256	25972	5678	12695	34878	144191	179069	3051	1749	1621	5389	10189
16	MANIPUR	3133	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2888	1513	4401	2	3	1	1	6
17	MEGHALAYA	5672	2456	0	0	0	2456	856	1182	418	9935	10790	20725	43	0	0	0	43
18	MIZORAM	870	295	0	0	0	295	147	117	31	63	297	360	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7914	1000	8914	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	135403	77392	39771	2867	46631	163794	29201	60492	74080	26079	188305	214384	77430	34908	2340	36730	149068
21	PUNJAB	47844	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5	0	0	0	0	0
22	RAJASTHAN	85162	38437	5459	717	24523	68419	20801	32252	15365	43796	165073	208869	13814	6478	1113	8764	29056
23	SIKKIM	1234	3	0	1	2	5	4	1	0	0	605	605	13	2	1	32	47
24	TAMIL NADU	45044	1676	30022	2197	15564	47262	20577	15380	11298	25047	62965	88012	18	384	9	196	598
25	TELANGANA	56748	14554	10603	0	20626	45783	0	0	0	0	0	0	22635	18539	0	43110	84284
26	TRIPURA	6423	5130	1911	610	1548	8589	4352	3350	887	508	13082	13590	634	303	104	236	1173
27	UTTAR PRADESH	358551	5241	155938	42771	93841	255020	44580	147980	62451	196347	624396	820743	1083	9153	1603	3830	14066
28	UTTARAKHAND	6432	93	1537	186	1017	2647	346	2192	109	2865	8854	11719	137	2067	337	721	2925
29	WEST BENGAL	364877	58764	173825	81226	171177	403766	77655	220270	105828	70471	561613	632084	24730	91785	36007	85914	202429
30	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	609	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	167	51	218	0	0	0	0	0
31	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	LAKSHADWEEP	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	PUDUCHERRY	549	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	2079146	335125	530398	206321	642816	1508339	365734	692194	377754	1383730	2976191	4359921	170249	195403	64457	243384	609036

* As reported by States on online MIS till 31st December, 2015

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

Annexure- XXXI

Year : 2015-2016

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total release of liabilities towards 4th quarter 2014-15	Total Allocation	Total Release of 1st Installment 2015-16	Total Release	Total expenditure reported	Number of beneficiaries				
							IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Annapurna
							Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported
1	Andhra Pradesh	9111.85	24754.60	15565.09	24676.94	4735.55	662641	245485	24413		54354
2	Bihar	33097.94	97933.48	58794.07	91892.01	81451.94					NR
3	Chhattisgarh	7803.44	25694.06	13699.30	21502.74	14580.78	672253	143680	36505	3664	9421
4	Goa	0.00	592.19	0.00	0.00	0.00					NR
5	Gujarat	4535.94	23099.83	6496.40	11032.34	136.1		7201			
6	Haryana	1949.00	8795.89	4380.55	6329.55	51.16	198828	57149	16804		
7	Himachal Pradesh	830.76	2970.37	2027.73	2858.49	2818.03	90000	20933	809	731	1050
8	J & K	1151.01	3405.02	1156.39	2307.40	5477.32					
9	Jharkhand	7299.71	33659.62	16788.12	24087.83	17828.29	816521	275970	31286	254	NR
10	Karnataka	13337.50	40882.10	24896.05	38233.55	29720.36	895818	558653	43639	4003	
11	Kerala	3496.63	18513.16	11708.56	15305.19	15205.19					NR
12	Madhya Pradesh	18613.46	60499.31	34130.53	52743.99	64344.49	1271038	851547	100587	21496	
13	Maharashtra	9494.57	89206.98	19772.00	29266.57	26955.88	1196215	46562	6425	12671	NR
14	Odisha	17823.74	55215.10	28405.55	46229.29	33666.3	1418631	524570	90243	12465	64800
15	Punjab	1684.83	6699.61	3624.13	5308.96	4026.35					
16	Rajasthan	7818.85	31572.99	16177.59	23996.44	12552.38	699761	108088	20503	NR	105293
17	Tamilnadu	14629.84	50445.27	31528.27	46158.11	0					65113
18	Telangana	6512.01	17691.55	10956.15	17468.16	2941.86	473575	103839	17448		38546
19	Uttar Pradesh	39487.81	148528.55	73372.00	112759.81	97583.74	3707581			60192	
20	Uttarakhand	2489.33	9667.30	4636.67	7126.00	3420.69	250018	15737	4068	3683	
21	West Bengal	23867.91	59273.02368	36932.26	60800.17	33855.15	1546107	828021	70636	12316	0
NE States											
22	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	2369.61	0.00	0.00	0					4761
23	Assam	6716.79	59979.40	13064.65	19781.44	16562.02	785836	111477	42264	7458	26640
24	Manipur	0.00	4754.79	0.00	0.00	0					NR
29	Meghalaya	472.32	5742.37	976.58	1448.90	2080.08	49174	7021	1478	540	9263
26	Mizoram	239.56	2049.09	512.29	751.85	734.37	25469	2310	742	117	1000
27	Nagaland	459.31	3359.13	986.39	1445.70	986.39	49702	1396	623	642	2600
28	Sikkim	0.00	1256.88	0.00	0.00	0					NR
29	Tripura	287.27	11388.73	2579.34	2866.61	2579.34					5740
	Sub Total	233211.38	900000.00	433066.66	666278.04	474293.76	14809168	3909639	508473	140232	388581
Union Territories											
30	A&N Islands	0.00	145.33	0.00	0.00	0					
31	Chandigarh	201.97	118.75	0.00	201.97	0					
32	D&N Haveli	0.00	170.47	0.00	0.00	0					
33	Daman & Diu	0.00	29.44	0.00	0.00	0					
34	NCT Delhi	0.00	6254.57	0.00	0.00	2685.76	367544			44577	
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	18.00	0.00	0.00	0					
36	Puducherry	0.00	1145.43	0.00	0.00	223.43	47743	28222			
	Sub Total	201.97	7882.00	0.00	201.97	2909.19	415287	28222	44577	0	0
	Management Cell		318.00		6.38						
	GRAND TOTAL	233413.35	908200.00	433066.66	666486.39	477202.95	15224455	3937861	553050	140232	388581

*Note: The Funds towards pending liabilities of 4th Qtr. for the year 2014-15, which was not released due to reduction in Budget at RE stage in the year 2014-15, were released from the Budget of 2015-16 i.e. Rs.9082.00 Crore with the approval of the competent authority. The total expenditure towards 4th quarter is approx. Rs.2344.92 Crore. The balance left from the Budget of 2015-16 is Rs.6737.08 Crore (9082.00-2344.92). Funds for 1st Installment for the year 2015-16 are being released on the basis of digitized or estimated (ceiling) no. of beneficiaries of the States/UTs. Based on this total outlay for each States UT's has been worked out which is Rs.9268.97 Crore. The additional funds of approx. of Rs. 2531.89 Crore (9268.97+2344.92-9082.00) would be required to be demanded at RE Stage.

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

Annexure- XXXII

North-Eastern States

Year : 2015-2016

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total release of liabilities towards 4th quarter 2014-15	Total Allocation	Total Release of 1st Installment 2015-16	Total Release	Total expenditure reported	Number of beneficiaries				
							IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Annapurna
							Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported	Reported
1	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	2369.61	0.00	0.00	0					4761
2	Assam	6716.79	59979.40	13064.65	19781.44	16562.02	785836	111477	42264	7458	26640
3	Manipur	0.00	4754.79	0.00	0.00	0					NR
4	Meghalaya	472.32	5742.37	976.58	1448.90	2080.08	49174	7021	1478	540	9263
5	Mizoram	239.56	2049.09	512.29	751.85	734.37	25469	2310	742	117	1000
6	Nagaland	459.31	3359.13	986.39	1445.70	986.39	49702	1396	623	642	2600
7	Sikkim	0.00	1256.88	0.00	0.00	0					NR
8	Tripura	287.27	11388.73	2579.34	2866.61	2579.34					5740
	Total	8175.25	90900.00	18119.25	26294.50	22942.20	910181.00	122204.00	45107.00	8757.00	50004.00

Representation of SCs, STs and OBCs

Groups	Number of Employees				Number of appointments made during the previous calendar year									
					By Direct Recruitment				By Promotion		By Other 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	19	05	01	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Group -B	38	09	03	06	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Group -C	35	06	02	02	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Group - D (Excluding Safai Karamcharis)	29	04	03	03	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Group - D (Safai Karamcharis)	03	03	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	124	27	09	12	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Representation of Persons with Disabilities

Group	Number of Employees				DIRCET RECRUITMENT								PROMOTION							
					No. of Vacancies Reserved			No. of Appointments Made					No. of Vacancies Reserved			No. of Appointments Made				
	Total	VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
Group-A	19	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		
Group-B	38	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		
Group-C	35	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		
Group-D	32	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		
Total	124	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil	04	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	Nil	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		

Note:

- (i) VH stands for Visually Handicapped (Persons suffering from blindness or low vision)
- (ii) HH stands for Hearing Handicapped (Persons suffering from hearing impairment)
- (iii) OH stands for Orthopaedically Handicapped (Persons suffering from locomotor disability or cerebral palsy)



National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR)
Annual Statement Showing the Representation of SCs, STs and OBCs as on 31.12.2015 and
Number of Appointments made as on 31.12.2015 in NIRD&PR under Ministry of Rural Development

Groups	Number of Employees				No. of Appointments made during the Calendar Year i.e., as on 31.12.2015									
					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'	54	8	2	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Group 'B'	42	9	1	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Group 'C' (including re- classified Group C)	212	59	11	55	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	308	76	14	72	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR)
Annual Statement showing the number of persons with Disabilities and Minorities
as on 31.12.2015 NIRD&PR under Ministry of Rural Development

Groups	Number of Employees				DIRECT RECRUITMENT								PROMOTION								No. of minori-ties in position
					No. of Vacancies reserved			No. of appointments made					No. Of Vacancies reserved			No. of appointments made					
	Total	VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			
Group 'A'	54	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2		
Group 'B'	42	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2		
Group 'C' (including re-classified Group C)	212	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29		
TOTAL	308	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33		

List of Schemes covered in the Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

D/o/ RD (MORD)

1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
2. Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)
3. National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)
4. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
5. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

M/o DWS

6. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)
7. Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM(G))

D/o LR (MORD)

8. Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)
9. National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP)

M/o Tribal Affairs

10. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP)
11. Grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India
12. Establishment of Ashram School & Construction of Hostels
13. Scholarship & Upgradation of Merit of ST students
14. Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations for Welfare of STs and Strengthening of Education among ST girls in Low Literacy Districts
15. Coaching for Scheduled Tribes
16. Vocational Training in Tribal Areas
17. Development of PTG

M/o Panchayati Raj

18. Backward Regional Grant Fund (BRGF)

M/o Power

19. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidhutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)

M/o Home Affairs

20. Border Area Development Programme

District Vigilance & Monitoring Committee

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of VMC Districts	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	2015-16 (As on 31.12.15)
1	Andhra Pradesh	22	4	11	37	42	29	23	28	29	30	18	3	3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	16	0	26	20	18	10	12	23	13	11	5	0	1
3	Assam	27	4	13	27	25	15	38	33	41	42	22	7	4
4	Bihar	38	0	31	44	45	43	41	19	32	28	17	7	1
5	Chhattisgarh	27	3	14	34	36	12	10	26	29	37	23	30	24
6	Goa	2	0	2	4	4	2	0	1	2	3	1	0	1
7	Gujarat	26	8	38	43	60	60	39	54	60	49	43	6	1
8	Haryana	21	2	12	25	25	13	21	34	35	45	50	26	22
9	Himachal Pradesh	12	1	10	18	17	4	6	11	16	2	2	0	1
10	Jammu & Kashmir	22	0	0	2	9	2	1	4	3	0	3	0	0
11	Jharkhand	24	0	15	34	33	6	16	27	43	28	12	2	6
12	Karnataka	30	8	28	32	41	16	31	53	56	63	50	9	11
13	Kerala	14	0	15	23	40	32	19	26	35	38	35	8	8
14	Madhya Pradesh	50	17	67	87	76	63	39	89	105	95	43	4	17
15	Maharashtra	33	9	32	38	59	38	23	49	55	68	54	23	37
16	Manipur	9	2	0	7	5	3	9	11	7	5	5	0	1
17	Meghalaya	7	0	1	6	7	7	11	14	13	14	4	3	2
18	Mizoram	8	8	9	10	15	11	12	22	22	25	11	14	10
19	Nagaland	11	0	0	14	9	3	2	2	0	10	4	0	0
20	Odisha	30	19	33	50	49	34	37	52	44	58	27	12	8
21	Punjab	20	7	12	19	28	8	17	37	21	28	8	0	1
22	Rajasthan	33	2	33	41	47	41	18	56	67	50	23	11	35
23	Sikkim	4	0	1	2	1	2	3	2	7	3	3	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	31	12	43	52	57	51	29	41	25	19	13	5	1
25	Tripura	8	0	0	7	5	4	9	8	11	14	16	2	1
26	Telangana												0	2
27	Uttarakhand	13	5	15	15	17	13	10	16	7	14	5	10	6
28	Uttar Pradesh	72	18	85	92	105	63	43	88	69	61	41	15	12
29	West Bengal	18	0	2	33	34	15	8	17	33	17	4	4	2
30	A & N Island	3	0	0	0	1	3	0	2	5	4	2	0	0
31	Daman & Diu	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
32	D & N Haveli	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Lakshadweep	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
34	Puducherry	1	0	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	636	129	552	816	913	609	529	846	887	862	544	201	218

State Vigilance & Monitoring Committee

Sl. No.	Name of State	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	2015-16 (As on 31.12.15)
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2		
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	2	1		2
3	Assam	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	0		1
4	Bihar	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	0		
5	Chhattisgarh	1	2	2	1	1	0	1	2	3	1		
6	Goa	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0		
7	Gujarat	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0		
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1		1
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0		
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1		
11	Jharkhand	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	2		1
12	Karnataka	0	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	
13	Kerala	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	1
14	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
15	Maharashtra	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	3	4		1
16	Manipur	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0		1
17	Meghalaya	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	1	1	
18	Mizoram	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	
19	Nagaland	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0		
20	Odisha	0	2	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	1		
21	Punjab	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0		
22	Rajasthan	0	2	3	3	1	0	2	0	0	0		1
23	Sikkim	1	1	0	3	2	1	2	2	2	0		
24	Tamil Nadu	0	1	2	2	2	1	2	0	0	1		
25	Tripura	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	2	2	1	1	
26	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	1
27	Uttar Pradesh	0	1	0	0	3	0	2	0	1	2		1
28	West Bengal	0	0	1	3	3	0	3	4	4	1	1	
29	A & N Island	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	1		
30	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0		
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
32	Lakshadweep	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0		
33	Puducherry	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0		
	Total	8	19	33	35	36	14	35	29	31	25	8	11

Institutional Support under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

**Details of funds released during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16
(as on 31.12.2015)**

(Rs. in cores)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	3.44			0.00	2.99	0.00		6.43
2	Bihar		0.74		0.86		1.33		2.93
3	Chhattisgarh	2.63			2.39	1.13	3.43	1.06	10.65
4	Goa#				0.00				0.00
5	Gujarat	3.87		3.2	1.85	2.77			11.69
6	Haryana		0.85		0.00	1.76			2.61
7	Himachal Pradesh	2.2		0.47	0.08	2.28	1.54		6.57
8	Jammu and Kashmir	2.29			0.00	1.76	0.00		4.05
9	Jharkhand	2.18		2.62	0.00	2.23	0.56		7.59
10	Karnataka	3.87			3.30		1.95		9.12
11	Kerala	0.76			0.00	1.56			2.32
12	Madhya Pradesh	4.41			0.00	6.58			10.99
13	Maharashtra	4.62		4.71	4.15				13.48
14	Odisha	3.14			3.28		3.61	2.86	12.90
15	Punjab	1.04		0.54	0.74	1.15		1.38	4.85
16	Rajasthan	4.52			1.22	0.72	0.78		7.23
17	Tamil Nadu	3.66		0.76	1.30	2.47			8.18
18	Telangana				0.00			0.98	0.98
19	Uttar Pradesh	5.27	1.61		0.00	6.43	5.96		19.28
20	Uttarakhand	1.68			0.51	1.36	1.09	0.99	5.63
21	West Bengal			2.15	0.00	0.20	1.54		3.89
	North Eastern States				0.00				0.00
21	Arunachal Pradesh	1.54			0.49				2.03
22	Assam	3.71			0.00	1.52			5.23
23	Manipur		0.9	1.47	0.31				2.67
24	Meghalaya	1.31			0.49	0.41	0.52		2.73
25	Mizoram	1.3			0.33	0.87	1.15		3.64
26	Nagaland	1.65	1.3	1.26	1.75	1.49	1.72		9.17
27	Sikkim	1.14			0.62				1.76
28	Tripura	1.14			1.24		0.87		3.24
	Grand total	61.37	5.4	17.18	24.90	39.68	26.04	7.27	181.84

Institutional Support under 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 2015-16 (31.12.2015)

(Rs. in cores)

S. No.	State	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			2015-16			Total		
		No. of Proj-ects	Funds Released Area	No. of Proj-ects	Funds Released Area	No. of Proj-ects	Funds Released Area	No. of Proj-ects	Funds Released Area	No. of Proj-ects	Funds Released Area	No. of Proj-ects	Funds Released Area	No. of Proj-ects	Funds Released Area	No. of Proj-ects	Funds Released Area	No. of Proj-ects	Funds Released Area	No. of Proj-ects	Funds Released Area	No. of Proj-ects	Funds released Area		
1	Andhra Pradesh	62	0.3	13.0	97	0.4	64.3	102	0.4	93.0	56	0.2	76.5	56	0.2	107.7	59	0.2	163.8	86.7	432	1.8	605.0		
2	Bihar							40	0.2	3.0	24	0.1	12.2	26	0.1	15.4	33	0.2	21.5	5.0	123	0.6	57.1		
3	Chhattisgarh	41	0.2	13.7	71	0.3	50.4	69	0.3	62.4	27	0.1	0.0	29	0.2	26.0	26	0.1	10.0	20.0	263	1.2	182.4		
4	Goa#																					0.0	0.0		
5	Gujarat	151	0.7	50.2	141	0.7	161.7	138	0.7	160.7	59	0.3	329.2	60	0.3	60.0	61	0.3	72.3	100.0	610	3.1	934.3		
6	Haryana							47	0.2	11.6	13	0.1	5.2	15	0.1	14.2	13	0.1	27.0		88	0.4	58.0		
7	Himachal Pradesh	36	0.2	16.5	44	0.2	57.8	30	0.1	48.9	21	0.1	8.0	15	0.1	46.1	17	0.1		20.0	163	0.8	197.3		
8	J & K							41	0.2	0.0	43	0.2	38.3	46	0.2	0.0	29	0.1	51.4		159	0.7	89.7		
9	Jharkhand	20	0.1	7.6	22	0.1	24.1	45	0.2	15.7	30	0.2	48.2	27	0.1	29.4	27	0.1		20.0	171	0.9	145.0		
10	Karnataka	119	0.5	81.0	127	0.5	71.0	116	0.5	127.4	68	0.3	334.6	63	0.3	586.1	78	0.3	125.4	125.0	571	2.6	1450.5		
11	Kerala				26	0.1	11.0	15	0.1	10.8	20	0.1	4.8	10	0.1	0.0	12	0.1	15.2	20.0	83	0.4	61.8		
12	Madhya Pradesh	116	0.7	43.5	99	0.5	113.3	111	0.6	108.6	37	0.2	128.3	73	0.4	135.6	81	0.5	304.0	150.0	517	2.9	983.2		
13	Maharashtra	243	1.0	67.8	370	1.6	208.1	215	0.9	378.7	120	0.5	501.6	116	0.5	180.4	122	0.5	197.9	250.0	1186	5.1	1784.5		
14	Odisha	65	0.3	21.8	62	0.4	73.5	68	0.4	77.5	39	0.2	89.7	38	0.2	136.9	38	0.2	248.8	67.5	310	1.7	715.7		
15	Punjab	6	0.0	2.3	13	0.1	3.5	14	0.1	8.4	12	0.0	14.9	14	0.1	15.4	8	0.0		8.0	67	0.3	52.5		
16	Rajasthan	162	0.9	69.9	213	1.3	257.5	229	1.3	318.3	145	0.8	424.5	135	0.7	0.0	141	0.7	403.1	200.0	1025	5.8	1673.3		
17	Tamil Nadu	50	0.3	16.2	62	0.3	60.2	56	0.3	17.6	32	0.2	227.8	39	0.2	168.6	31	0.2	124.0	75.0	270	1.4	689.2		
18	Telangana	48	0.2	17.7	74	0.3	55.5	71	0.3	67.9	46	0.2	48.7	41	0.2	75.6	50	0.2	124.0	70.0	330	1.4	459.4		
19	Uttar Pradesh	66	0.4	22.7	183	0.9	132.1	174	0.9	164.5	64	0.3	128.4	67	0.3	88.1	58	0.3	75.4	75.0	612	3.0	686.2		
20	Uttarakhand**				39	0.2	16.0	18	0.1	2.3	8	0.0	4.2			0.0	0	0.0	49.8	25.7	65	0.3	98.0		
21	West Bengal							77	0.3	16.1	42	0.2	40.3	44	0.2	0.0		0.0	25.9	10.0	163	0.7	92.2		
N E States																									
22	Arunachal Pradesh	13	0.1	5.5	32	0.1	20.1	41	0.1	22.1	28	0.1	16.0	26	0.1	110.8	16	0.1		18.0	156	0.5	192.4		
23	Assam	57	0.2	32.5	86	0.4	40.8	83	0.4	37.5	54	0.2	43.0	45	0.2	116.6	47	0.2	7.0	45.0	372	1.6	322.4		
24	Manipur				27	0.1	10.4	33	0.2	15.3	15	0.1	33.8	13	0.1	30.3	14	0.1	11.1	9.0	102	0.5	109.8		
25	Meghalaya	18	0.0	2.4	29	0.1	9.9	14	0.0	12.9	12	0.0	37.4	11	0.0	28.1	12	0.0	37.2	18.0	96	0.2	145.8		
26	Mizoram	16	0.1	5.1	16	0.1	17.1	17	0.1	5.8	15	0.1	16.4	14	0.1	69.2	11	0.1	75.8		89	0.4	189.5		
27	Nagaland	22	0.1	8.6	19	0.1	26.7	20	0.1	59.4	17	0.1	76.4	20	0.1	74.7	13	0.1	95.1	27.0	111	0.5	367.9		
28	Sikkim	3	0.0	1.2	3	0.0	3.9	3	0.0	1.2	2	0.0	8.2			0.0	4	0.0		6.3	15	0.1	20.7		
29	Tripura	10	0.0	2.5	10	0.0	8.2	11	0.0	18.2	17	0.0	24.0	8	0.0	47.8	9	0.0	19.0	13.5	65	0.2	133.2		
Grand Total		1324	6.3	501.5	1865	8.8	1496.8	1898	9.1	1865.9	1066	5.0	2720.5	1051	5.0	2162.8	1010	4.8	2284.6	1464.7	8214	39.1	12496.9		

#No proposal received from State. *No New Projects sanctioned during 2015-16.

Annual Statement showing the Representation of SCs, STs and OBCs as on 01.01.2016 and number of appointments made during the Calendar Year 2015-16.

Group	No. of Employees (As on 01.1.2016)					Number of appointments made during the previous calendar year														
						By Direct Recruitment					By Promotion					By Other Methods				
						Total	SCs	STs	OBCs		Total	SCs	STs	OBCs		Total	SCs	STs		
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13	14	15				
Group A	24	5	2	2		-	-	-	-		5	1	-	1	-	-				
Group B	29	4	1	1		1	-	-	-		3	-	-	-	-	-				
Group C	22	5	2	1		1	-	-	-		2	-	-	-	-	-				
Total	75	14	5	4		2	-	-	-		10	1	-	1	-	-				

Statement showing the Representation of the Persons with Disabilities is Service (As on 01.01.2016)
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

Acronyms

A.A.R.D.O.	Afro-Asian Rural Development Organisation
A.I.R.	All India Radio
B.L.C.C.	Block Level Coordination Committee
B.P.L	Below Poverty Line
C.A.P.A.R.T.	Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology
C.B.R.I.	Central Building Research Institute
C.B.S.	Commercial Broadcasting Station
C.G.W.B.	Central Ground Water Board
C.I.R.D.A.P.	Central for Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific
C.L.C.C.	Central Level Coordination Committee
C.L.I.C.	Computerised Library and Information Clearing House
C.O.S.A.M.B.	Council of State Agricultural Marketing Board
C.C.A.	Child Care Activities
C.E.O	Chief Executive Office
D.D.U.G.K.Y.	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana
D.A.N.I.D.A	Danish International Development Agency
D.A.V.P	Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity
D.D.P.	Desert Development Programme
D.F.I.D	Department for International Development
D.F.P.	Directorate of Field Publicity
D.P.A.P.	Drought Prone Areas Programme
D.W.C.R.A	Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas
D.R.D.A.	District Rural Development Agency
D.L.C.C.	District Level Coordination Committee
E.A.S.	Employment Assurance Scheme
E.D.P.	Entrepreneurship Development Programme
E.F.C	Expenditure Finance Committee
E.S.C.A.P.	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
E.T.C	Extension Training Center
E.T.T.C.	Exclusive TRYSEM Training Center
F.C.P.	Family Credit Plan
G.K.Y.	Ganga Kalyan Yojana
G.P.C.D	Generic Project concept Document
H.L.C.C	High Level Committee on Credit
H.A.D.P.	Hill Areas Development Programme
H.R.D.	Human Resource Development
H.S.M.I.	Human Settlement Management Institute
I.A.Y.	Indira Awaas Yojana
I.P.S.	Investment Promotional Scheme
I.R.D.P.	Integrated Rural Development Programme
I.W.D.B.	Integrated Wastelands Development Board
L.B.S.N.A.A.	Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration
L.R.	Land Reforms
M.G.N.R.E.G.A.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
M.A.D.A	Modified Area Development Approach
M.L.O.	Ministry Link Officer
M.N.P	Minimum Needs Programme
M.P.D.C.	Marketing Planning and Design Center
M.W.S	Million Wells Scheme
N.R.L.M.	National Rural Livelihoods Mission

N.I.C.N.E.T	National Informatics Center Network
N.I.R.D	National Institute of Rural Development
N.I.A.M	National Institute of Agricultural Marketing
N.I.U.A	National Institute of Urban Affairs
N.A.B.A.R.D.	National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development
N.M.B.S.	National Maternity Benefit Scheme
N.O.A.P.S	National Old Age Pension Scheme
N.F.B.S.	National Family Benefit Scheme
N.F.R.D.	National Fund for Rural Development
N.G.O.	Non-Governmental Organisation
N.S.A.P.	National Social Assistance Programme
N.I.B.M	National Institute of Bank Management
N.I.C.D	National Institute of Communicable Diseases
N.E.R.C	North East Regional Center
O.D.R.	Other District Roads
O.T.C.	Organisation of Training Courses
P.M.G.S.Y.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
P.C.	Partially Covered
P.E.O.	Programme Evaluation Organisation
P.I.A.	Project Implementation Agency
P.I.B.	Press Information Bureau
P.R.I.S.	Panchayati Raj Institutions
Q.F.E.	Qualifying Financial Entitlement
R.A.C.	Research Advisory Committee
R.B.I.	Reserve Bank of India
R.L.E.G.P.	Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme
R.P.D.S.	Revamped Public Distribution System
S.A.G.Y.	Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana
S.A.A.R.C.	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
S.C.P.	Special Component Plan
S.H.G.	Self-Help Group
S.I.D.A	Swedish International Development Corporation Agency
S.I.T.R.A	Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisans
S.D.C.	Swiss Development Corporation
S.I.R.D.	State Institute of Rural Development
S.L.B.C.	State Level Bankers Committee
S.L.C.C.	State Level Coordination Committee
S.R.A. & U.L.R.	Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records
S.S.R.C.	Screening Sanctioning and Review Committee
S.F.C.	State Finance Commission
S.T.A.C.	Science and Technology Advisory Committee
T.D.E.T	Technology Development Extension and Training
T.S.P.	Tribal Sub Plan
V.O.	Voluntary Organisation
W.A.	Watershed Association
W.C.	Watershed Committee
W.D.A.	Wastelands Development Agency
W.D.T.	Watershed Development Team
W.D.T.F.	Wastelands Development Task Force
W.P.	Watershed Projects
Y.Ps.	Young Professionals
Z.P.	Zilla Parishad



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