



Government of India
Ministry of Rural Development



Annual Report 2016-17

Annual Report 2016-17



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

“Be Beautiful ! Be Smart ! Be Stylish ! But, Protect yourself from HIV” 

Contents

An Overview of the Ministry	i
Department of Rural Development	
1. Organisation	1
2. Rural Employment (MGNREGA)	11
3. Rural Livelihoods (DAY-NRLM)	17
4. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Koushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)	50
5. Rural Connectivity (PMGSY)	62
6. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G)	88
7. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)	94
8. Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)	97
9. Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)	102
10. District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) Administration	104
11. Rural Development Activities in Special Areas	106
12. Empowerment of Women	124
13. Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	130
14. Caring for the Differently Abled	134
15. Welfare of Minorities	137
16. Autonomous Bodies under the Ministry	138
17. Training and Capacity Building	146
18. Information, Education & Communication	169

19. Official Language	171
20. International Co-operation	172
21. Implementing E-Governance	178
22. Monitoring and Evaluation	184
23. Poverty Studies	189
24. Right to Information	194
25. Strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions	195
26. Greening Rural Development	200
Department of Land Resources	
27. Watershed Management Programmes	209
28. Initiatives under Watershed Programme	218
29. Land Reforms	222
30. Progressive use of Hindi	231
31. Other Issues	232
Annexures	
32. Department of Rural Development (I to XXIX)	237-268
33. Department of Land Resources (XXX to XXXIII)	269-272

An Overview

The Ministry of Rural Development's mandate is to improve the quality of life over 70 percent people living in rural areas. A vibrant rural landscape is an imperative for inclusive and sustainable growth in the economy. The Ministry of Rural Development in the last two years has revamped and restructured its major programmes to increase their effectiveness in addressing concerns of the people.

Three major changes in Governance structure of Rural Development Programmes are-

- I. Identification through SECC - 2011 data.
- II. Identify through Aadhaar.
- III. Accountability through IT, DBT, Space Technology and Social Audit.

The Ministry of Rural Development has moved to use of SECC data in selection of beneficiaries. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Grameen) PMAY-(G) and other programmes of the Ministry, now identify beneficiaries through the SECC data verified in the Gram Sabhas. Our field inspections and reports indicate

that use of SECC data has significantly cleaned up exclusion and inclusion errors in selection of beneficiaries. Other Departments of Government of India have also moved in the direction of using SECC data for provision of benefits under different schemes.

The identity of beneficiaries in the rural development programmes is being established through use of Aadhaar after taking informed consent of the beneficiary. Aadhaar seeding in NREGA is already close to 9 Crore with consent of the beneficiaries. More than 4 crore (4.10 crore beneficiaries) are already on Aadhaar based bank payment under NREGA. Similarly, under PMAY (G) beneficiaries Aadhaar number is being fed in the data base with their consent.

In the last 2 years, the Department has made significant progress in leveraging Information Technology and Space Technology for monitoring execution of projects and schemes. In addition, various mobile applications have been developed like Aawaas app which provide the constant citizen's feedback to Ministry. The Programme Guidelines have been modified to address citizens concerns and complaints in



Construction of Foot Steps under MGNREGA

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

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), a right-based programme, aims at 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, 4.67 crore households were provided employment in 140.24 lakh works and in the process 187.91 crore person-days of employment were generated. There was very high participation from marginalized groups like SC/ST (39%) & women (56%). For disbursement of wages around 11.42 crore Bank & Post Office Accounts of MGNREGA workers have been reported.

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana–National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) continued to register significant progress in all components during 2016-17. Intensive activities of the Mission were initiated in 233 new blocks, taking the cumulative DAY-NRLM footprint to 3,280 blocks. Up to December 2016, the Mission has mobilized 30.26 lakh rural poor households into 2.86 lakh Self Help Groups (SHGs). In addition, 19,253 village organizations (VOs) were promoted. Thus in December 2016, the Mission had about 30 lakh SHGs with membership from 3.50 crore households. The total number of VOs account for 1.57 lakh, while the number of Cluster Level Federations (CLFs) stood at 11,541. Further, during the report year, a capitalization support of Rs. 502 crore was provided to the community institutions (up to December 2016). The SHGs had accessed a bank credit of Rs. 19,500 crores up to December, 2016.

Financial inclusion continued to be one of the focus areas of the Mission during the year. Several innovative pilots for furthering financial inclusion have been initiated in states. Further, individual bank account details of 1.21 crore SHG members and Aadhar details of 1.05 crore SHG members have been uploaded on the NRLM-MIS. A major impetus was also provided to livelihood activities during the year. Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) was further expanded to cover an additional 90,000 women farmers. A special focus was laid on initiating value chain based projects in states and initiation of Start-Up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) projects with an outlay of Rs.202 crore. The Mission has also made a renewed push to promote convergence with other government schemes during the year. DAY-NRLM is a community driven programme with Community Resource Persons (CRPs) at the forefront of all core Mission activities. To strengthen the capacities of the CRPs, a large number of master trainers have been identified and trained at all levels of the Mission. Finally, the Mission has rolled-out SHG-transaction based MIS during the year.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), launched on 25th December, 2000 for providing connectivity by way of a single all weather road 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 Road

PMGSY-II, projects for up-gradation of 18,082 kms roads have been sanctioned against total target of 50,000 km of roads. Till 31.1.2017 about 4,693,738 km roads contributed in improved accessibility to facilities like education, health care, markets etc. An android based mobile application called 'Meri Sadak' app was launched for rural people to lodge complaints/feedback related to slow pace, abandoned work, potholes or bad quality of PMGSY roads.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Ministry of Rural Development's placement-linked skill training programme announced on 25th September, 2014, refocuses and re-prioritises NRLM'S skilling component so as to build the capacity of rural poor youth to address the needs of both national and global skill requirements. The scheme is expected to promote 'Make in India' campaign by preparing skilled workforce required for it. DDU-GKY has been aligned with the Common Norms notified by Government. A total of 544 projects are being undertaken in the country by 268 Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) selected in terms of guidelines. Thirteen Champion Employers, who commit to assured quality placements with opportunity for career progression, have been approved. They are M/s Amalgamated Bean Coffee Trading Co. Ltd. (Cafe Coffee Day), Apollo Medskills, Manpower Group Pvt. Ltd., Surya Wires, Team Lease, Quess Corp, Safeduate, CARE Hospitals, NIFT TEA Tirupur, Orion Edutech, Shahi Exports, MPTA Education and Updater Services. As a measure to bring in transparency and efficiency, Ministry has launched an online Project application module for new projects. Ministry is undertaking a special initiative for skilling youth in Jammu & Kashmir called Himayat. Taking into account the successful implementation of this initiative, the Government has announced an additional target of skilling 1 lakh youth in next five years under the PM's Development Package for the State. Similarly Ministry is undertaking an initiative called Roshni for 27 LWE affected districts in 9 states. In convergence with Sagarmala, Ministry is undertaking skill development of youth in costal districts in 5 states. Even though DDU-GKY is applicable in all the States of the country, as a result of wider awareness and demand for implementation of DDU-GKY projects, State led implementation of DDU-GKY has expanded to 27 states with transition underway in remaining states.

During the financial year (2016 -17), against the target of 2.00 lakh candidates, a total of 1.38 lakh candidates have been trained and 73,502 candidates have been placed till 31 Jan 2017 in 329 trades.

To realize the government's commitment towards ensuring 'Housing For All' by 2022 by improving delivery mechanism and scheme architecture, the erstwhile rural housing scheme of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) has been restructured into Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G) with effect from 1st April, 2016. Under PMAY-G, 1 crore houses are to be constructed in rural India over the immediate three year period from FY 2016-17 to 2018-19 at enhanced unit assistance of Rs. 1,20,000/- in plain areas and Rs. 1,30,000/- in Himalayan/NE states/difficult areas including IAP districts. PMAY-G envisions to provide adequate, affordable and comfortable homes to families deprived of basic housing amenities.

Under PMAY-G, priority is accorded to female headed households and households with single girl child during selection. The Framework for Implementation stipulate that allotment of houses shall be made jointly in the name of the husband and wife, except in the case of a widow/unmarried/separated person. The State may also choose to allot the house solely in the name of the woman. Skill enhancement of woman rural masons is being promoted through the mason training initiative of the Rural Housing programme. In FY 2016-17, 2.10 lakh houses have been sanctioned exclusively in the name of women beneficiaries and 2.60 lakh in the joint name of husband and wife.

Under PMAY-G, 60% of the target allocated to each State / UT should be earmarked for SC/STs subject to availability of eligible beneficiaries. The earmarking only defines the minimum limit that should be achieved and if State/UTs so desire they may add to target under SC/ST categories to ensure saturation of beneficiaries belonging to vulnerable and disadvantaged groups on a priority basis. During 2016-17, 2016-17, out of 21.18 lakh houses constructed so far, 7.58 lakh houses have been constructed for SCs and 4.53 lakh houses for STs.

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 Murmunda cluster in Dongargarh in Rajnandgaon district in Chhattisgarh by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on February 21st, 2016. It is indeed a unique programme, with scientifically laid out principles of policy and programme implementation, designed to deliver catalytic interventions to rural areas, on the threshold of growth. Under this Mission, 300 clusters in rural areas, across all States and UTs, with latent potential for growth, are identified across the country following clearly enunciated methodologies articulated in the framework of implementation. The Mission through financial and technical support, aims at plugging the critical gaps in basic, social, economic and digital amenities in these clusters. The programme has gained great momentum since the launch of the Mission in February, 2016. 98 clusters under Phase 1, have been identified and approved in 28 States. Phase 2 clusters are also being identified and 62 clusters have been identified under Phase 2. Integrated Cluster Action Plans (ICAPs), which are the blue prints of development of these clusters, have been prepared and submitted by 25 States for 82 clusters and approved by the Ministry. The Mission outcome as per the current design will see Rs 30,000 crores of investment in 300 clusters benefitting more than 3000 Gram Panchayats, across the country, saturating them with all basic, social and digital amenities.

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 2016-17 so far, total employment of 187.91 crore person days. 105.57 crore person days have been generated for women under MGNREGAs. 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.

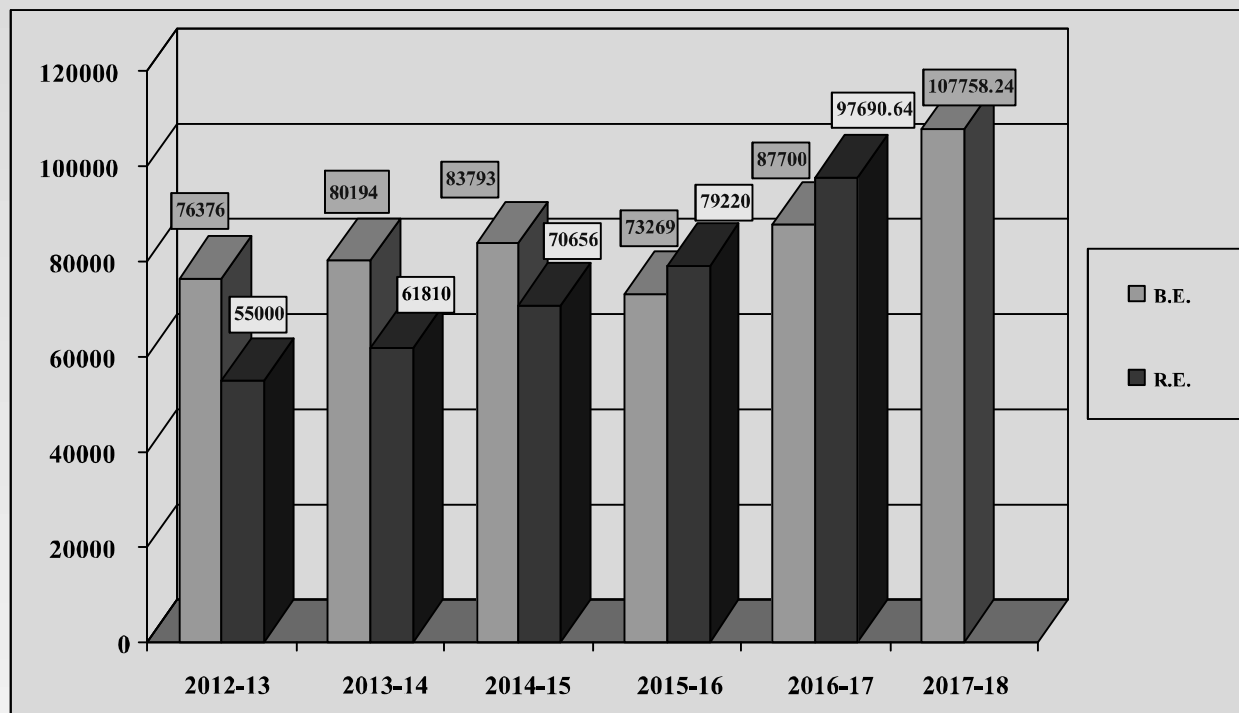
As regards, the upliftment of SC & STs, the holistic development of rural areas can be ensured only when the disadvantaged groups like Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), differently abled and minority communities are also brought in the ambit of development. The Department of Rural Development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

Under MGNREGA several initiatives have been undertaken to increase SC/ST participation. During 2016-17, out of total employment generated 40.50 (22%) crore person days and 32.84 (17%) crore person days were for SCs & STs respectively. Thus, 39% of the total person days of employment generated in the year were for the SC/ST households.

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. During 2016-17, a total of 137 lakh works has been undertaken, out of which, 92.75% works have been carried out by the Gram Panchayats. Moreover, almost 90.44% of the total expenditure has been incurred by the Gram Panchayats.

OUTLAYS FOR MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR LAST FIVE YEARS AND 2017-18

(Rs. In crores)



(Rs. In crores)

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT OUTLAYS FOR 2017-2018



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 till 05.07.2016 & thereafter Shri Narendra Singh Tomar took over the charge of Hon'ble Minister (RD, DWS & PR) w.e.f. 06.07.2016.

Shri Sudarshan Bhagat, continued to function as Minister of State for Rural Development till 05.07.2016 & thereafter Shri Ram Kripal Yadav took over the charge of Minister of State for RD w.e.f. 06.07.2016.

Department of Rural Development

Consequent upon attaining the age of superannuation, Shri Jugal Kishore Mohapatra, IAS (OR: 1979) retired from Government Service therein relinquishing the charge of the post of Secretary (RD) w.e.f. 29.02.2016 (AN).

Shri S.M. Vijayanand, IAS (KL: 1981), Secretary(PR) assumed the additional charge of the post of Secretary (RD) w.e.f. 01.03.2016 till 24.04.2016, thereafter Shri Jitendra Shankar Mathur, IAS (MP: 1982), Secretary(PR), assumed the additional charge of the post of Secretary (RD) on 25.04.2016(FN) till 28.07.2016(AN).

Shri Amarjeet Sinha, IAS (BH: 1983), Addl. Secretary (RD) on promotion, assumed the charge of the post of Secretary in the Department of Rural Development w.e.f. 29.07.2016 (FN).

Smt. Seema Bahuguna, IAS (RJ: 1983) continued to function as AS & FA w.e.f. 11.09.2013 (FN) till 28.07.2016. Thereafter, on promotion to the post of Special Secretary, she assumed the charge of the post of SS & FA in the Department of Rural Development w.e.f. 29.07.2016(FN). Consequent upon appointment as Secretary, D/o Public Enterprises, Smt. Seema Bahuguna, IAS relinquished the charge of the post of SS & FA on 24.11.2016(AN).

Smt. Sudha P. Rao, IES: 1981 continued to function as Chief Economic Adviser w.e.f. 27.03.2014 till 21.07.2016(AN) in the Department of Rural Development.

Dr. Nagesh Singh, IES: 1982 assumed the charge of the post of Chief Economic Adviser w.e.f. 07.09.2016(FN) in this Department. He relinquished the charge of the post of Chief Economic Adviser on his appointment as Additional Secretary in this Department w.e.f. 05.12.2016(AN) and assumed the charge of the post of Additional Secretary (RD) w.e.f. 05.12.2016(AN).

Shri Anshu Prakash, IAS (UT: 1986) assumed the charge of the post of Additional Secretary & Financial Adviser w.e.f. 07.12.2016(AN) in this Department.

Consequent upon his premature repatriation in his parent cadre, Shri Rajeev Sadanandan, IAS (KL: 1985) relinquished the charge of the post of Joint Secretary w.e.f. 09.05.2016 (FN).

Dr. Santhosh A. Mathew, IAS (BH:1985), Shri P.K. Sarangi, IAS (UP:1986), Shri Rajesh Bhushan, IAS (BH:1987), Shri Atal Dulloo, IAS (JK:1989), Smt Aparajita Sarangi, IAS (OR:1994) and Shri Prasant Kumar, IFS (MP:1985) continued to function as Joint Secretaries in the Department of Rural Development.

Smt. Alka Upadhyaya, IAS (MP:1990) joined as Joint Secretary in this Department on 14.10.2016 (FN).

Shri Ajay Shankar Singh (ICAS: 1994) assumed the charge of the post of Chief Controller of Accounts in the Ministry of Rural Development w.e.f. 29.06.2016.

Shri P.K. Mukhopadhyay, ISS (1984) continued to function as Adviser (Stats) in the Department of Rural Development.

Consequent upon his appointment as Adviser in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Shri B.D. Viridi, IES (1982) relinquished the charge of the post as Economic Adviser from this Department on 08.04.2016(FN).

Smt. Preeti Nath, IES (1995), on promotion from the post of Director, assumed the charge of the post of Economic Adviser in this Department w.e.f. 27.05.2016 (FN).

Shri Manoranjan Kumar, IES(1986) continued to function as Economic Adviser in the Department of Rural Development.

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

Department of Land Resources

Consequent upon attaining the age of superannuation, Shri Vijay S. Madan, IAS (AGMUT: 1981) retired from Government Service therein relinquishing the charge of the post of Secretary (LR) w.e.f. 31.08.2016 (AN).

Shri Dinesh Singh, IAS (UP: 1982) assumed the charge of the post of Officer on Special Duty,

Department of Land Resources w.e.f. 01.08.2016 and relinquished the charge of the post of OSD on 31.08.2016, therein assuming the charge of the post of Secretary (LR) w.e.f. 01.09.2016.

Shri K.P. Krishnan, IAS (KN: 1983), Additional Secretary continued to function as Additional Secretary in the department.

Shri Gopal Krishna Dwivedi, IAS (AP: 1993) assumed the charge of the post of Joint Secretary in the Department of Land Resources w.e.f. 24.11.2016.

Consequent upon his appointment as Joint Secretary in Department of Expenditure, Shri Sandeep Dave, IAS (KN: 1987) was relieved from Dept. of Land Resources w.e.f. 10.10.2016.

Consequent upon attaining the age of superannuation, Shri Surender Singh, IES (1983) retired from Government Service therein relinquishing the charge of the post of Economic Adviser (LR) w.e.f. 31.03.2016 (AN).

Smt. Sudha Keshari, IES (1995) assumed the charge of the post of Economic Adviser (LR) w.e.f. 15.06.2016.

Autonomous Bodies under Ministry of Rural Development:

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

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

NIRD & PR, Hyderabad

Since revamping/restructuring of NIRD & PR 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 approval of ACC, Dr. W.R. Reddy, IAS (KL: 1986) was appointed as Director General (NIRD & PR) and he assumed the charge of the post of Director General (NIRD & PR) w.e.f. 10.03.2016 (FN).

CAPART, New Delhi

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

Ms. Rosy Sharma, (CSS - 1998), who had assumed the charge of the post of Deputy Director General, CAPART, (JS Level) Department of Rural Development with effect from the forenoon of 16.10.2015, voluntarily retired from service on 31.12.2016(AN).

Shri Rajesh Bhushan, Joint Secretary (RC) & CVO of this Ministry continued to function as Chief Vigilance Officer, CAPART in addition to his normal duties.

NRRDA, New Delhi

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

Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF)

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

National Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (NRLPS)

The main objective of the Society is to continuously build capacities of the State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs) in planning, implementing and monitoring the programme. It also acts as a knowledge resource centre for the State Rural Livelihoods Mission. The Society is presently working under the RL Division of this Department. Smt. Nita Kejrewal, CSS continued to function as Chief Executive Officer w.e.f. 23.05.2014(FN).

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 various vigilance related works in the Ministry of Rural Development. This includes co-ordination with Department of Land Resource and Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation along with autonomous institutions namely CAPART, NIRD&PR and NRRDA on various matters and for sending various reports to CVC, DoP&T, CBI etc.

The complaints/grievances received on-line through CPGRAMS portal and also from other sources

viz. CVC, PMO, DoP&T and general public etc. are handled in Vigilance Desk.

Vigilance Desk also furnishes Vigilance Clearance and also NOCs for foreign visits in respects of staff members working in the Ministry.

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

The record of intimation relating to transactions of movable/immovable property by staff members, Annual Return of Immovable Property and Return under Lokpal

Act furnished by staff members, is also maintained in Vigilance Desk.

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 of Rural Development and Department of Land Resources.
- (c) Pursuance of Rotation of Staff posted on 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.

Representation of SCs, STs and OBCs (As on 31.12.2016)

Groups	Number of Employees				Number of Appointments made during Calendar year(2016)									
	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	By Direct Recruitment				By Promotion			By Other Methods		
					Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	Total	SCs	STs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Group A	83	13	7	7	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	4	0	0
Group B	161	31	11	27	0	0	0	0	7	2	4	0	0	0
Group C	140	39	8	19	6	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Group D (Excluding Safai Karamcharis)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group D (Safai Karamcharis)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	384	83	26	53	6	2	0	2	15	3	4	4	0	0

Representation of the persons with disabilities (As on 31.12.2016)

Group	Number of Employees				Direct Recruitment				Promotion			
					No of Vacancies reserved				No. of vacancies reserved			
					VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	Total
Group A	83	0	0	01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group B	161	0	0	02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group C	140	0	01	01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	384	0	01	04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

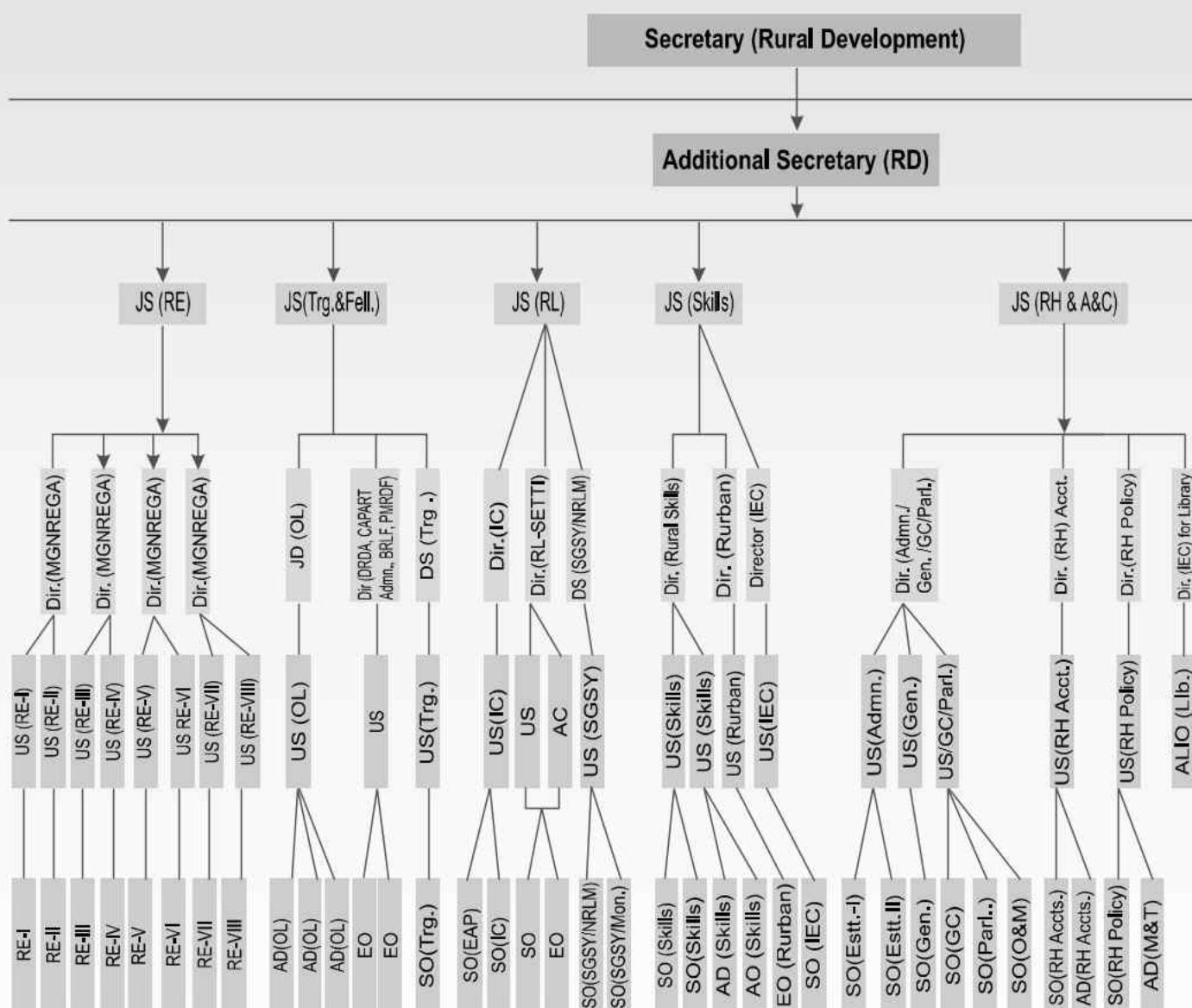
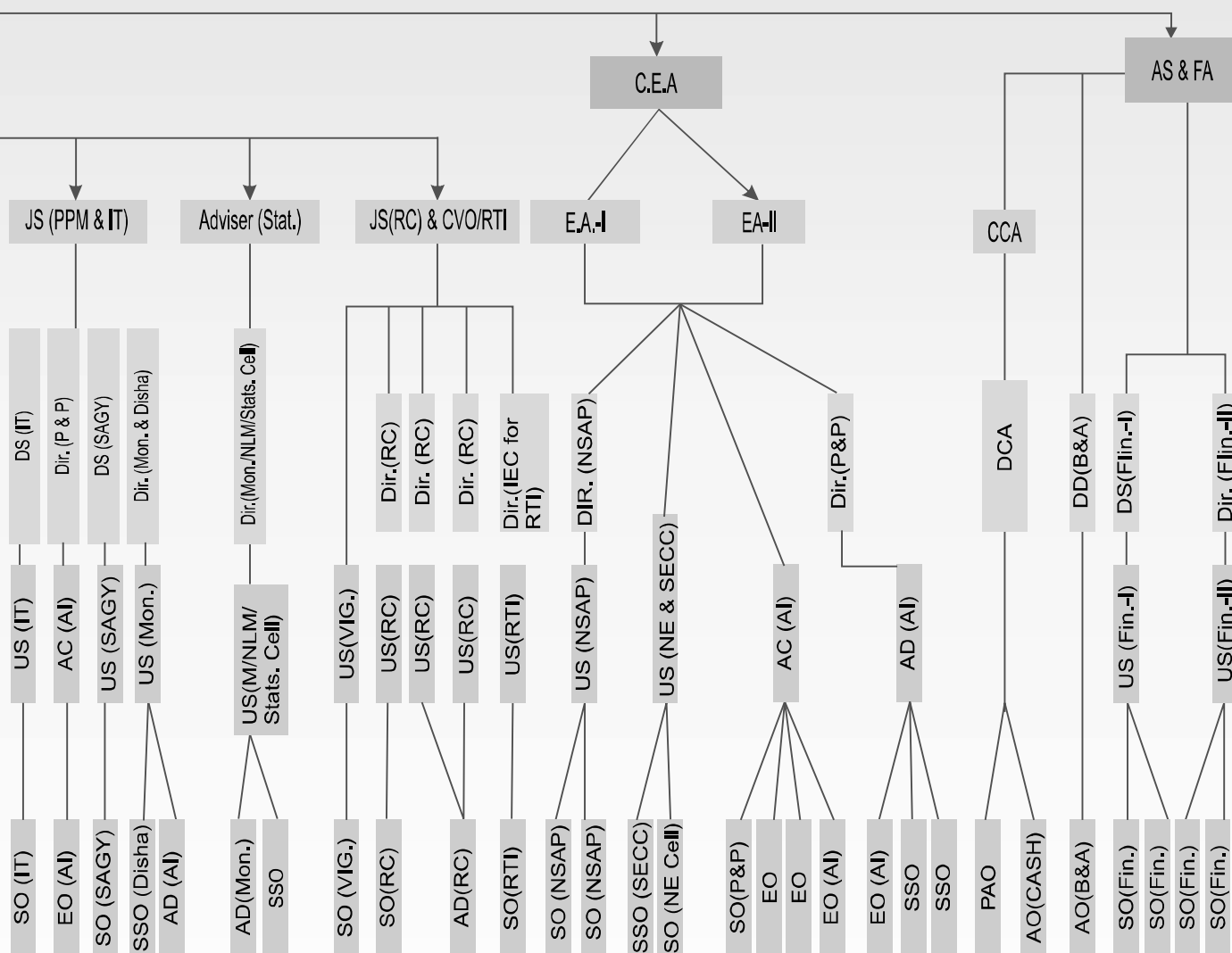


Chart Development





Secy: Secretary, **AS:** Additional Secretary, **FA:** Financial Advisor, **JS:** Joint Secretary, **EA:** Economic Advisor, **Dir:** Director, **DIG:** Deputy Inspector General, **DS:** Deputy Secretary, **DC:** Deputy Commissioner, **DD:** Deputy Director, **US:** Under Secretary, **AC:** Assistant Commissioner, **AD:** Assistant Director, **SO:** Section Officer, **TO:** Technical Officer, **Admn:** Administration, **GC:** General Coordination, **IFD:** Integrated Finance Division, **LE:** Land Economics, **LR:** Land Regulations, **M&E:** Monitoring and Evaluation, **N:** Neeranchal, **OL:** Official Language, **TDET:** Technology Development, Extension & Training, **WM:** Watershed Management

Chapter - 2

Rural Employment

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

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

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

Mandate

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

Objectives

The core objectives of the Scheme are as below:

- Providing not less than one hundred days of unskilled manual work as a guaranteed

employment in a financial year to every household in rural areas as per demand, resulting in creation of productive assets of prescribed quality and durability.

- Strengthening the livelihood resource base of the poor;
- Proactively ensuring social inclusion and

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

Coverage

The Act was notified in 200 districts in the first phase with effect from February 2nd 2006 and then extended to an additional 130 districts in the financial



Tanka (well) Construction under MGNREGA, Distt.-Badmer, Rajasthan

year 2007-2008 (113 districts were notified with effect from April 1st 2007, and 17 districts in Uttar Pradesh (UP) were notified with effect from May 15th 2007). The remaining districts have been notified under MGNREGA with effect from April 1, 2008. Thus, the MGNREGA covers the entire country with the exception of districts that have a hundred percent urban population.

Performance during the Financial Year 2016-17 (till January, 2017)

The outcomes of programme implementation in the financial year 2016-17 (till January, 2017) are as follows:

- **Employment Generated:** In 2016-17, 4.55 crore households were provided employment and 177.53 crore person-days of employment has been generated so far.
- **Increasing Outreach to the poor and marginalized:** Self targeting in nature, the programme had high work participation from the marginalized groups like SC/ST (39%), Women (56%)
- **Strengthening Natural Resource Base:** In 2016-17, 67.45 lakh works related to natural resource management costing approximately Rs. 492000 Lakhs (63.47% of the total cost) was taken up.
- **Financial Inclusion of the Poor:** With a view to universalize the system of wage payments through institutional accounts, it has been recommended to all States to disburse wages through Post Offices and Bank Accounts. Around 11.40 crore bank and post office accounts of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers have been reported on MGNREGA soft for disbursement of wages.
- Physical & Financial Outcome for 2015-16 & 2016-17 (till January, 2017) are at **Annexure-III to VI**.

Studies

MGNREGA, the largest public works programme in the world has generated wide spread research interest among researchers and scholars in India and abroad. Ministry of Rural Development has reviewed and synthesized the results and the findings emerging out of these studies and published a document named Sameeksha. MGNREGA Sameeksha remains a pathbreaking documentation effort and reflects the administrative commitment to be transparent and forward looking in the assessment of the programme.

In continuation of this effort, MGNREGA Sameeksha II based on studies between 2012-2014 was also published. It departs from Sameeksha in its attempt to arrive at a conceptual research framework as it consolidates the research published and the administrative initiatives undertaken, emphasizing that 'MGNREGA today is different from when it was rolled out years ago, because of the learning process, better systems in place and the benefit of hindsight and experimentation' (Narayanan, personal communication, 2015). Some of the findings of research works captured in Sameeksha II are listed below:

- **Self-targeting:** What does independent research say about the targeting and thereby the impact of MGNREGA on incomes and livelihood security? Eleven year of MGNREGA's implementation and research evidence suggests that despite implementation gaps, MGNREGA provides the choice to demand work to a large number of rural households and persons. This is substantiated by independent research works as well. Joshi, Desai, Vanneman and Dubey (2014)¹ in their working paper on the India Human Development Survey that mapped about 42,000 overall sample through a nationally representative survey data, find that poor households with low asset bases and membership to vulnerable communities are more likely to participate in MGNREGA.

¹Joshi, Omkar, et al. (2014), MGNREGA: Employer of the Last Resort? New Delhi: India Human Development Survey, Working paper 2014-1, NCAER and University of Maryland, December.

Studies also reveal that MGNREGA has helped rural households (HHs) in a sustained manner to smooth consumption between the agricultural peak season and lean season. Klonner and Oldiges (2013, 2014)² report reveals that the poor and the vulnerable are indeed 'targeting' themselves and also that the programme is smoothening consumption for these households.

- **Agricultural Productivity:** Several studies emphatically indicate that there is evidence of positive impact of MGNREGA on agrarian households in particular. A limited, micro study conducted on wells in one GP in Jharkhand by Agarwal, Gupta and Kumar (2012)³ found that the wells constructed under MGNREGA increased cropping intensity, crop productivity and a decrease in cultivation costs for individual beneficiaries. In a more rigorous study, Bhaskar (2015) reported, 'We found that the NREGA assets, specifically wells, can lay the foundation stone for improvements in agricultural production, increased income and better livelihood.
- **Impact on Income & Livelihood:** Studies reveal that MGNREGA has helped rural households (HHs) in a sustained manner to smooth consumption between the agricultural peak season and lean season. Klonner and Oldiges (2013, 2014) report in their research that the poverty gap between Phase I and Phase II districts has decreased. Among SC/ST households both Phase I and Phase II districts experienced a decline in inequality with the effect being more for Phase I districts. In a robust econometric analysis, Zimmerman (2014)⁴ showed the labour-market impacts of MGNREGS. Firstly, in a household time allocation model, the author shows that the flexibility in demand allows households to use the programme 'both as an alternative form of

employment and as a safety net after economic shocks.'

- **Migration:** Imbert and Papp (2012)⁵ using survey data from a high out-migration area at the border of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh document the effect of MNREGA on short-term migration. Using cross-state variation in public employment provision for identification and controlling for the demand for work, it is found that participation in MNREGA significantly reduced short-term migration. The authors document that workers engaged both in short term migration and MNREGA employment report wanting more MNREGA employment, despite the fact that earnings outside the village were nearly twice as high as earnings from the programme. Similarly, Das (2014) also provides evidence to substantiate the claim that MGNREGS wages mitigate the risks for distress migration.
- **Assets:** The transition from the works completed under MGNREGA to the creation of 'assets' to finally the sustainability and productivity of assets has been a key issue. In a beneficiary (2,381 households) perception survey done in the six states of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh it was confirmed that MGNREGA works on the lands of individual beneficiaries had a significant impact on improving the quality of their lands, generating extra incomes, aiding small and marginal farmers' move to dual and multi-cropping and in creating alternative sources of livelihood for these households.

Initiatives taken to strengthen Mahatma Gandhi NREGA

Mahatma Gandhi NREGA in its design and implementation, radically challenges entrenched

²Klonner, S. and C. Oldiges (2014), 'Employment Guarantee and its Welfare Effects in India. Mumbai : IGIDR, 'MGNREGA -Taking Stock and Looking Ahead Proceedings of the International Conference on MGNREGA', 26-28 March.

³Ankita Aggarwal, Ashish Gupta and Ankit Kumar (2012), 'Evaluation of NREGA wells in Jharkhand', Economic and Political Weekly XLVII (35).

⁴Zimmerman, Laura (2013), 'Why Guarantee Employment? Evidence from a large public works program', paper presented at IGIDR conference on MGNREGA, University of Michigan, February

⁵Imbert and J. Papp (2012), 'Labour Market Effects of Social Programs: Evidence from India's Employment Guarantee Act.

notions of power within the socio-economic, developmental and political ground realities. Challenges have been encountered as the programme implementation has sought to empower poor rural communities and transform traditional hierarchies through its demand-driven and rights based processes. Ministry has taken various initiatives to address the implementation issues, in a dynamic response to these challenges. Eleven important initiatives are briefly discussed below:

i. GeoMGNREGA

The Ministry has time and again felt the need to geographically visualize the assets created under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. Space technology, integrated with asset tracking management solution, helped in conceptualizing GeoMGNREGA- a Geographical Information System (GIS) solution to 'smart planning and monitoring'.

The vision for GeoMGNREGA, was to make geo-tagged asset data, under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, transparent and available in public domain. All completed assets under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA will invariably be geo-tagged (latitude and longitude) along with photographs through mobile application. Geo-tagging of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA completed asset is now a mandatory requirement for all the works in FY 2017-18. As on date almost 50 lakh MGNREGA assets have been geo tagged and are available in public domain.

ii. Social Audit

To strengthen the process of Social Audits, the Ministry of Rural Development in consultation with the C&AG constituted a Joint Task Force on 22nd June 2015 for Social Audits. The Joint Task force set up four working groups to give their recommendations for

- (1) Establishment, roll out & progress of social audit units;
- (2) Strengthening synergies on social audit;
- (3) Developing social auditing standards and
- (4) Expanding the scope of social unit.

Consequently, the Ministry has introduced Auditing Standards that are based on recommendations

of the Task Force in order to strengthen the process of social audits and ensure the compliance of Audit of Scheme Rules, 2011. These standards will reinforce the government's efforts to institutionalize social audits in the states. With the formation of 23 independent social audit units in the country, social audit units will engage with primary stakeholders and ensure their participation in development of the Gram Panchayats through MGNREGA

A mandatory 30-day social audit certification course designed with the help of NIRD&PR and TISS for social audit resource persons has also been initiated across the country. This capacity building initiative will build the skill set of social audit resource persons and ensure optimum quality of social audit reports and findings in order to help MGNREGA in its implementation.

iii. Inter State Exchange Programme (ISEP)

Inter State Exchange Programme (ISEP), is an initiative taken up by the Ministry to help strengthen the programme through peer learning. This Programme helps the state governments to mutually learn about the best practices from each other through field visits and workshops on the excellent work being done under MGNREGA. MoRD is organizing these visits once in two months, with a target of a minimum of 6 visits in a year. MoRD acts as a facilitator for the capacitation of the State Government to learn, plan and implement the programme at their levels. Of the six ISEPs planned for the FY 2016-17, four have already been completed, the States visited being Rajasthan, Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.

iv. Emphasis on backward regions

While drawing up the Labour Budget for FY 2016-17, the Ministry focused more on the backward regions like the states of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. These states have registered an increase in persondays generation as can be seen on the MIS. Moreover, in the labour budget allocation for states emphasis has been laid by the Ministry to factor in number of deprived households and households' dependent on manual casual labour as per SECC along with performance of

the states. While following these criteria the interests of backward regions have been taken care of.

v. National electronic Fund Management System (Ne-FMS)

In order to streamline the system of funds release and avoid the delays, an electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS), was used for funds transfer. Under this system, funds were held at one account at the State level (e-FMS Debit Account) which is electronically linked to all implementing levels. The implementing agency (gram panchayat/ block), after due verification of the work and muster rolls generate an electronics Fund Transfer Order (FTO) to transfer the wages directly into the beneficiaries' account debiting from the state's account. This system allows transfer of wages within 2 working days of issue of the FTO.

Ne-FMS was first piloted in Kerala (from 1st January 2016) and now it is being implemented in 21 states and 1 UT.

vi. Annual Master Circular

Over the last ten years, 1039 circulars on various aspects of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA implementation were issued. The presence of these circulars created doubt and confusion amongst functionaries. The present Master Circular is a path breaking effort by the Ministry to address this issue, weed out the unnecessary and/or redundant instructions and; simplify and demystify all the instructions in a consolidated Master Circular. After extensive discussions and contributions through a three-tier review, the final Master Circular for FY 16-17 was released on 2nd February 2016 as a good governance initiative by the Ministry.

vii. Registers to be maintained at Gram Panchayat level and Fixed Asset Register

In line with the good Governance initiative like issuance of Annual Master Circular, the Ministry in consultation with the States has endeavored to cut down on the plethora of Registers from an average 22 Registers being maintained at every Gram Panchayat to only 7 Register. The simplified formats of the 7 Registers are an outcome of intense engagement with the States.

viii. Focus Areas under Works

A minimum of 60% of works in Agriculture and Allied Sectors with the thrust on Water Conservation and individual beneficiary schemes for livelihood security have been given priority and a large number of goat sheds, poultry sheds, and dairy stalls have been constructed using MGNREGS resources. A total of 4.5 lakh farm ponds have been completed in the current Financial Year so far. Around 6.53 lakh farm ponds are under construction. Efforts to complete 10 lakh vermi composts in the current year, is under way. In 4 years, a total of 2 lakh Anganwadi Centre buildings are also being constructed with MGNREGS resources. MGNREGS is also providing 90/ 95 days of manual labour in PMAY-G houses. The thrust is on durable assets that provide livelihood security and through the efforts listed above it is possible to ensure that it happens. 32.99 Lakh Individual Household Latrines have also been constructed in FY 2016-17 which is a part of Swachh Bharat Mission.

ix. Mission Water Conservation

About 65 million hectares (45%) out of the 141 million hectares net sown area in the country, is currently under irrigation, i.e. 76 million hectares are rain fed and correspond to some of the most backward regions of the country. There are 112 most "irrigation deprived" districts. Further, over utilization of groundwater has led to grim situation in 1068 Blocks and 217 Blocks that have been categorized as Over Exploited Blocks and Critical blocks respectively.

Considering the importance of water conservation, and given all the scientific and technological advances at their command, the Ministry of Rural Development in consultation and agreement with the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation and the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare has developed an actionable Framework to ensure that MGNREGA funds are used in accordance with the best practices in the sector. Mission Water Conservation framework draws from the good practices in various states and leverage on other government schemes like Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana, IWMP and Command Area Development & Water Management programmes.

x. Inspection/Monitoring

The Ministry of Rural Development has been ensuring that the Central Employment Guarantee Council (CEGC) meeting takes place regularly. With all the States the Ministry has proactively taken up the issue of constitution of State Employment Guarantee Council (SEGC). These SEGCs have been duly formed and are meeting regularly. Apart from this Performance Review Committee (PRC) meetings are held on quarterly basis with participation of senior officials of State Governments. Video Conferencing with States on various issues and SMS alerts are regular features of monitoring.

The frequency of field visits by Monitoring Teams of the Ministry has been increased. Officials and teams of the Ministry have visited a majority of States. On return the observations of the teams are shared with the States and compliance is asked for.

Common Review Mission has also undertaken monitoring field visits to the states in the month of May'2016 and is scheduled for more very soon. These visits are coordinated by MGNREGA Program Division. The Ministry of Rural Development also has a system of National Level Monitoring (NLM) Institutions visiting States and carrying out detailed evaluation of ongoing programmes.

xi. Barefoot Technicians (BFTs)

'Barefoot Technician' is an educated person identified from the local Mahatma Gandhi NREGA worker households or from among the

mates/supervisors and specially trained in civil engineering concepts using a customized training module such that she/ he, acquires required skills for identification and estimation of works, giving mark-out for works in the field and record measurement of the work done in the Measurement-Book of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. The BFTs can be engaged in cluster of Gram Panchayats as felt appropriate by the State Government. The target to train, certify and deploy BFTs has been revised upwards to 7559. So far 2263 BFTs have been trained, out of which 1091 have received certification and 191 have been deployed. BFTs trainings is underway in 16 states of the country.

xii. Project LIFE

MGNREGA has also been trying to build and enhance the capacities of wage seekers to enable them to adopt other more productive livelihood opportunities. Project LIFE is such an example where workers who have completed more than 100 days of work under MGNREGA are trained through RSETIs or provided assets to upgrade their livelihoods. 24132 youth have been trained for self-employment. Another 10623 Households have been aided with livelihood upgradation activities.

xiii. Additional 50 days of employment

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, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.



Brick Soling under MGNREGA

Chapter - 3

Rural Livelihoods

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

1. Introduction

National Rural Livelihoods Mission, renamed as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) was launched on 3rd June, 2011. It has a mandate to reach out to 8-10 crore rural poor households spread across 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats in the country. The purpose of mobilization of women from poor households was to help them come together, collectively discuss their issues of poverty and deprivation, save a little regularly and improve sustainable livelihood options and capitalize on opportunities through credit linkages and technical assistance. Thus, the primary focus of the mission is to help women unleash their entrepreneurial capabilities by complementing them with capacities (knowledge, information, tools, collectivization, finance and technical assistance). The Programme was revamped and named Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission in December, 2015.

Mobilization of rural poor women into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations is DAY-NRLM's modus operandi. SHGs are homogenous groups of 5-20 women that function on the principles of mutual cooperation and collective action. These SHGs are federated at the village/Gram panchayat, cluster and block level. The institutions provide services (savings, credit, technical assistance for livelihood promotion) to their members that help them strengthen and sustain livelihoods.

It is envisaged that as the SHGs and their federations mature, they create a strong demand system for efficient and quality services, including accessing schemes and national social security assistance programmes. Linkages with mainstream institutions such as banks, local governance bodies, and government departments help them address multiple dimensions of poverty and deprivation. These measures enable members to improve their access to entitlements,

rights, resources and livelihood opportunities and gradually come out of poverty.

2. Key Features of DAY-NRLM

The key features of DAY-NRLM include:

- a. **Universal Social Mobilization:** At least one female adult member from each identified rural poor household is brought under Self Help Group (SHG) and its federated institutions in a time bound manner. Special emphasis is on poorest of poor and most vulnerable communities such as manual scavengers, victims of human trafficking, Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) and legally released labour. To effectively bring the vulnerable sections, DAY-NRLM has evolved special strategies and policy provisions to reach out to these communities and help them come out of poverty.
- b. **Identification of Beneficiaries:** The target group under DAY-NRLM is determined by a well-defined, transparent and equitable process of participatory identification of poor (PIP), anchored by the members of the target communities. All households identified as poor through the PIP, processes, including households with at least one deprivation, as per the Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011 data, are presented to the Gram Sabha for vetting and subsequently approved by Gram Panchayat, and thus become DAY-NRLM Target Group households and are eligible for all the benefits under the programme.
- c. **Funds to the community as Resources in Perpetuity:** DAY-NRLM provides Revolving Fund and Community Investment Fund (CIF) as Resources in Perpetuity to the institutions of the poor to strengthen their institutional and financial

management capacity and build their track record to attract mainstream bank credit. The funds provided to community institutions are based on fixed criteria of performance like observance of “panchasutra” for Revolving Fund and completion of micro credit plan for Community Investment Fund, etc. Funds are disbursed to these institutions in multiple tranches based on triggers and milestones achieved and not merely their chronological age and time-period.

- d. **Universal Financial Inclusion:** DAY-NRLM works on both demand and supply sides of financial inclusion. On the demand side, it promotes financial literacy among the poor and provides catalytic capital to the SHGs and their federations. On the supply side, it coordinates with the financial sector and encourages use of business correspondents (and community facilitators like 'Bank Mitras') Information, Communication & Technology (ICT) based financial transactions, business correspondents and community facilitators like 'Banking Correspondent'. It also works towards universal coverage of rural poor against loss of life, health, nutrition and creation of productive assets.
- e. **Mission Mode Implementation:** DAY-NRLM is designed to be implemented in a Mission mode. This implies (a) shift from allocation based strategy to a demand driven strategy, enabling the States to formulate their own livelihoods-based poverty reduction action plans; (b) focusing on targets and time bound delivery of outputs/ outcomes; (c) continuous capacity building, imparting of requisite skills and creating linkages with livelihood sectors including the organized sectors, for the poor; and (d) close monitoring of outputs and outcomes.
- f. **Implementation by the Poor:** The Mission is designed to mainstream the role of poor in its implementation. Key processes of DAY-NRLM are driven by the institutions of rural poor women, especially by women who have come out of poverty and whose lives have been transformed by this very processes. Thus, it is a programme for the poor, of the poor and by the poor.

- g. **Convergence:** DAY-NRLM places a high emphasis on convergence with other programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development and other Central Ministries and programmes of State Governments for developing synergies directly and through the institutions of the poor. Moreover, strong institutions of poor women create a demand side accountability and pressure for better access to various entitlements from government right up to the last mile service delivery and thereby facilitate effective implementation of the programme and good governance at the local level.
- h. **Partnerships with NGOs and other CSOs:** DAY-NRLM has been proactively seeking partnerships with Non - Government Organizations (NGOs) and other Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), at two levels - strategic and implementation. The partnerships are guided by NRLM's core belief and values, and mutual agreement on processes and outcomes.
- i. **Linkages with PRIs:** In view of the significant roles of Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) in local governance and development, DAY- NRLM envisages to establish formal platforms for regular consultations between Community Based Institutions (CBOs) and PRIs, particularly at the level of Village Panchayats for exchange of mutual advice, preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan, support and leveraging of resources (schemes and entitlements) meant for the poor.
- j. **Exit Strategy:** The Mission has a clear exit strategy. It is expected that after 10 years in a block, women SHG federations are able to manage their development agenda on their own and external support structure in the form of Block Mission Management Unit (BMMU) would be taken over by the internal support structure of Cluster and Block level federations supported by community professionals.

3. Key Components of NRLM

- a. **Promoting Institutions of Poor:** Strong quality institutions of poor such as SHGs and their

federations are set up on a priority basis. In addition to generic thrift and credit based community institutions and their federations, DAY-NRLM promotes specialized institutions like livelihood collectives, producers' cooperatives/companies for livelihoods promotions. The institutions of poor empower their members and act as medium for transfer of knowledge and technology dissemination, and hubs of production, collectivization and trade.

- b. Training, Capacity Building and Skill Building:** Systematic and multi-pronged approach has been adopted for providing capacity building to SHGs, their federations, government functionaries, bankers, NGOs and other stakeholders. The capacity building is aimed at providing poor with the knowledge and skills to manage their institutions, link up with markets, manage their existing livelihoods and enhance their credit absorption capacity and credit worthiness. Focus is on developing and engaging community professionals and community resource persons (CRP) in order to provide timely support and bring about reduction in poverty levels.
- c. Revolving Fund:** A revolving fund of (Rs.15000) is provided to SHGs (where more than 70% are members from DAY-NRLM target households) as an incentive to inculcate the habit of thrift and accumulate their own funds towards building their corpus to meet credit needs in the long-run and immediate consumption needs in the short-run.
- d. Community Investment support Fund (CIF):** Community Investment Support Fund is routed to SHGs through federations (primary and secondary level) to support development of suitable livelihoods of members and to initiate collective activities, wherever feasible. A part of the CIF is provided as Vulnerability Reduction Fund (VRF) for supporting the inclusion of very poor communities and making credit accessible to them with or without interest. CIF and VRF is disbursed against Micro Credit Plans (MCP)/ Vulnerable Reduction Plans (VRPs) developed by

the community institutions. While preparing MCPs and VRPs these institutions prioritize needs of the poorest of the poor members (of SHGs with high concentration of the poorest of the poor). The institutions fund these MCP through their own resources or through RF/CIF or bank loans. The federation (primary or secondary) appraises the loan proposal of SHGs (lower-tier federation. While appraising the proposal, the federation scrutinizes the wealth ranking and prioritization of poorest of poor households in SHGs.

- e. National special fund support for Convergence** under DAY-NRLP was provided to help States mainstream convergence as an effective method to reduce poverty and empower rural poor. A total of nine NRLP States were supported in developing convergence proposal and special fund support to the tune of Rs. **64 Crores** were provided in converging important schemes under Rural Development, viz., MGNREGA, SBM and various departmental schemes.
- f. Interest subvention:** DAY-NRLM has a provision for interest subvention to all eligible SHGs. The districts have been classified as Category I and Category II Districts, according to the modality of interest subvention provided. In Category I districts (250 district in the country) all women SHGs can avail loans up to Rs. 3 lakh per SHG at 7% rate per annum. Further, these SHGs are eligible for an additional interest subvention of 3% on prompt repayment of loan, reducing the effective rate of interest to 4%. In Category II districts (remaining districts), all women SHGs meeting DAY-NRLM eligibility norms can avail loans up to Rs. 3 Lakhs per SHG at 7% rate of interest per annum.
- g. Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP):** Launched in 2010-11, is a special program for livelihood enhancement under DAY-NRLM. It is a concerted effort to recognize the role of women in agriculture. Investment is made to enhance their capacities, increase their income, and encourage participation in agriculture and allied activities. It also aims at ensuring nutrition

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

- h. Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP):** SVEP is a new livelihood vertical on non-farm interventions to strengthen the livelihoods of artisans and weavers. The SVEP shall help the rural poor to come out of poverty by helping them set up enterprises and provide support till the enterprises stabilize. The programmatic intervention will address three missing ecosystems Knowledge, advisory and finance ecosystems. The SVEP will provide the supported enterprises with business skills, exposure, loans for starting and business support during the first critical six months of the enterprises by using the NRLM SHGs and their federations. This skill shall be imparted by local people who shall be trained in business management, monitoring and support using ICT and audio-visual aids. In its first phase of validating the concept, SVEP is expected to support creation and strengthening of about 1.82 lakh village enterprises in 125 Blocks across 24 States in the targeted four years i.e. 2015-19. This is expected to create employment for about 3.78 lakh persons.
- i. Infrastructure creation and Marketing support:** DAY-NRLM ensures that infrastructure needs for major livelihoods activities of poor are met with. It also provides support for marketing to institutions of poor. The range of activities in marketing support include market research, market intelligence, technology extension, developing backward and forward linkages, building livelihoods collectives and supporting their business plans. About 20% of the state's program outlay (25% in case of North Eastern states and Sikkim) is earmarked for this purpose.
- j. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY):** Scale up for existing skills

and placement projects through partnership mode as one of the best investments in youth, and provide impetus to livelihood opportunities in emerging markets. To strengthen this, various models of partnerships with public, private, non-government and community organizations will be developed. A strong relationship will also be developed with industry associations and sector specific employers' association.

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

The Tamil Nadu Model of Solid Waste Management and the Telangana Model of Liquid Waste Management were studied by Senior Officials of 10 States. After this study, a Write shop was organized and facilitated by DAY-NRLM to develop suitable proposals to initiate SLWM in rural areas in India. Accordingly, six States have developed their proposal, viz., Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and received EC approval. These projects will be rolled-out from January 2017.
- m. Innovations:** DAY-NRLM believes that successful innovations can reduce learning curve for poverty eradication by showing alternative, supplementary and new pathways to come out of poverty. Five percent of central fund allocation is earmarked for these innovations. Innovations that have the potential to reach out to largest number of poor with maximum impact and limited resources are preferred and supported.

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

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

o. Sensitive support structures: DAY-NRLM has set up sensitive and dedicated support structures at the national, state, district and sub-district levels. These support structures are staffed with dedicated professionals. These structures nurture the institutions of poor. DAY-NRLM has earmarked 6% of the allocation for administrative costs. Only the costs of national, state and district support structures are covered in this provision. The costs incurred on professional support costs at the block and sub-block levels are considered as programme costs.

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

Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu). The cumulative release of funds under NRLP (till 31st December, 2016) is Rs. 2401.58crores.

NRLP supports the following components:

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

4. Implementation Strategy

4.1 DAY-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 geographical coverage in terms of districts, blocks, villages and the resultant physical progress in terms of SHGs and VOs has been prepared.

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

these institutions. Funds flow to the community institutions over the first 4-5 years are also planned at regular intervals. The concluding 4 years is essentially a maintenance and withdrawal phase where the community institutions graduate to self-reliance and self-sustainability.

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

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

the institutions in the resource block as well as other blocks. NRO also supports in the implementation of livelihood promotion and social and inclusion layering activities in the block.

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

- ii. **Intensive Blocks:** SRLMs directly implement in **intensive blocks** where they enter with their own staff at block level, and take support of the internal resources from the resource blocks. CRPs are chosen from the resource blocks to accelerate implementation in these blocks. The protocols of implementation followed in the resource blocks would be adopted in these blocks as well.
- 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 implementation protocols and processes in the blocks.
- iv. **Non-intensive Blocks:** The remaining blocks in a state (other than resource, intensive and partnership blocks) are non-intensive blocks. NRLM strengthens existing SHGs in these blocks with some capacity building and limited financial assistance. No new mobilisation would be done in these blocks. Over time, as NRLM implementation progresses, these blocks also

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

5. Progress During FY 2016-17 (NRLM)

5.1 Transition of States to NRLM and sanction of Annual Action Plans (AAP) for 2016-17

5.1.1 NRLM Footprint

As of November 2016, DAY-NRLM programme has

reached to all the States and four UTs - Puducherry, Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, (except Daman and Diu which will commence implementation from FY 2017-18). Thus far, DAY-NRLM is implementing the programme intensively in 3283 blocks of which 233 were entered during FY 2016-17. As of November 2016, 29.2 lakh SHGs have been formed and are federated into 1.57 lakh Village Organizations (Vos). Over 5.34 lakh SHGs have received Revolving fund and 3.13 lakh SHGs have received CIF. A total of 3.44 Crore (34 million) HHs are covered.

Table no. xx: NRLM Footprint (All intensive progress)

Item	Progress Up to Mar '16	Progress during 2016-17 (up to Dec '16)	Cumulative Progress up to Nov '16
States	29	30	30
Union Territories transited	1	4	4
Intensive blocks under implementation	3052	231	3283
SHGs promoted (in lakh)	26.3	2.9	29.2
VOs promoted	138207	19253	157460
SHGs provided RF*	434257	100742	534999
SHGs provided CIF*	237628	75383	313011
Amount of RF disbursed (in Rs. lakh)*	59713	14281	73994
Amount of CIF disbursed (in Rs. lakh)*	106541	36095	142636
Amount of credit accessed (in Rs. Crore)	77648	16353	94001

*Source: NRLM-MIS

5.2 Mission Structure - Status of staffing and induction of staff

5.2.1 Implementation architecture

States have made significant progress in establishing implementation units and staffing them at the block, district and state levels. SRLMs are also focusing on setting and implementing robust HR systems which have been developed through customization of the Model HR Manual shared by NRLPS. Support was provided to States like Nagaland, Meghalaya, Chhattisgarh and Odisha to customize the HR manual.

In order to ensure quality of work and timely outputs, a Performance Management System (PMS) has been developed, in which the performance appraisal is done by self, the community, the team and the reporting officer, thus introducing the 360-degree feedback process. The new PMS has been rolled out in several states, viz. Rajasthan, Odisha and Haryana.

Further more, an advisory has been issued to all states to constitute Internal Complaints Committee in line with The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 of GOI to ensure the safety of women at the workplace and also to constitute Grievance Redressal

Mechanism for redressal of their grievances. Most of the State Missions and NRLPS have already constituted these committees.

Institution Building

Deepening of Resource Blocks and Expansion into Intensive Blocks

During the financial year 2016-17, the National Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (NRLPS) support to State Missions mainly focused on two core activities formation and strengthening of SHGs and its federations [consisting of village organizations (VOs) and cluster level federations (CLFs)], and developing social capital in the form of Master Trainers, community resource persons (CRPs), bookkeepers, master bookkeepers, internal PRPs, etc. These bookkeepers, trainers, community resource persons are instrumental in supporting DAY-NRLM's expansion into new blocks.

Focus is being given in institution building to mobilize marginalized households, PVTGs (particularly vulnerable Tribal Groups), single women and women-headed household, trafficked survivors, disabled, elders, landless, migrant labour and people living in isolated and remote villages and left-out HHs as per the Socio Economic and Cast Census (SECC) 2011.

During the financial year 2016-17, State Missions have been encouraged to establish Resource Cell at State/Regional level for the development and management of community cadre along with deployment/redeployment for expansion to blocks and cater to the needs of the community institutions.

5.2.3. Capacity Building

National Resource Pool:

National Resource pool comprising of 200+ resource persons have been identified by NIRD&PR, Hyderabad and this list of resource persons is updated regularly by NIRD& PR/NRLPS. It consists of master trainers and specialists who provide need based capacity building support to various States.

In addition to this, a separate cadre of Master Trainers are created at each State at SMMU level, District and Block levels to support the various

emerging capacity building needs of the community institutions.

Development of Pool of Master Trainers in the state: It has been decided to develop a pool of master trainers @15-20 per block to effectively respond to the capacity building needs of community and community institutions - leaders and cadre. A cascading approach was followed for creating trained Master Trainers' pool using the services of National Resource Pool. During May-June 2016, a four-batch training program was organized at NRLM Cell- NIRD&PR, Hyderabad and Guwahati to train 660 State-level trainers on different thematic areas. Each training programme was for a period of 12 days and participants were SPMs from SRLMs as well as external resource persons nominated by the States. Subsequent to the training of State Level Master Trainers, the training of district and block level trainers is being conducted and a total of 42000+ Block Level Master Trainers has been completed by end November 2016. Services of these trainers are being utilized to roll-out the community level trainings.

Community Cadre Profile on DAY-NRLM MIS: The Government has decided to upload trained community cadre profile on DAY-NRLM MIS as they play critical role in the implementation of the programme as well as development of quality community institutions. Accordingly, web page was created in the month of July 2016 and till November 2016, the profile of 1.23 lakh+ community cadre from the states has been uploaded.

5.2.4 National Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (NRLPS)

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

The General Body of the Society is chaired by the Minister of Rural Development and includes representatives of key Government Departments and

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

The Society has a team of high quality professionals, consultants and is supported by various institutions of excellence. It uses their services to provide effective, efficient and relevant technical assistance to the States' thematic sub-groups of Social Mobilisation and Institution Building, Social Inclusion, Financial Inclusion, farm Livelihoods, Placement-linked Skill Development, and Innovative Livelihoods Projects. As part of its technical support, NRLPS 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 3rd Meeting of the General Body of the NRLPS was held on 4th June, 2016.

The Ministry of Rural Development has approved a budget of Rs. 20 Crore for the Society for the year 2016-17 against which an amount of Rs. 10 crore has been released

A statement indicating financial allocation under DAY-NRLM during 2016-17 is given at **Annexure VII**.

A statement indicating financial progress under DAY-NRLM during 2016-17 (up to November 2016) is given at **Annexure VIII**.

A statement indicating financial progress under NRLP during 2016-17 (up to November 2016) is given at **Annexure IX**.

6. Financial Inclusion Program - Progress

6.1 DAY-NRLM financial inclusion strategy is focused on making poor the preferred client of the banking system. To achieve this, the implementation team engages with bankers at strategic as well as operational level through several workshops, consultative forums and capacity building programs. As on October 2016, 89 percent of the SHGs have bank accounts. The program achieved credit linkage of Rs. 15589 crore against the annual target of Rs.41290 crore. The State wise achievement is listed in **Annexure X**. A total claim of Rs. 365.09 crore in Category I district in 2015-16 financial year and in Category II Districts cumulatively from 2013 Rs.383.23 crore have been disbursed so far. Category I and Category II details of Interest Subvention disbursement is listed in **Annexure-XI & XII** respectively. The program is test piloting several innovations like SHG member as BC agents, app based loan application etc. for greater scale and efficiency. The key interventions in for the current financial year are highlighted as below:

6.2 Policy Interventions

- **Credit Linkage:** Advisory was issued to all states and banks on credit target with implementation and monitoring guidelines. Targets were fixed

based on potential and trend of credit growth of the states, and presence of the bank. States were categorized as Category A advanced states, high level of credit saturation and low potential growth; Category B-high growth potential states and Category C- states exhibiting moderate growth. Based on the target, states prepared district, block and branch wise target, which was placed in the SLBC subcommittee and approved. Workshops were conducted at state/district levels with controlling officers of banks, LDMs, DDMs on strategies to achieve credit targets. Dedicated staff was placed at district levels and bank sakhis were placed at branch level. Preparation of list of eligible SHGs for linkage, submission of loan application at branch level and uploading applications uploaded in the portal on a monthly basis. Community Based Recovery Mechanism (CBRM) with the Branch Manager and SHG representatives was put in place.

- **Workshop on strengthening of SHG-Bank linkage:** A workshop on strengthening of SHG-Bank linkage was jointly organized by DAY-NRLM, SRLM Rajasthan and NABARD on 31st August-1st September, 2016 at Udaipur. The workshop was attended by several key stakeholders such as GM (priority sector) and other senior officials from 15 banks, CGM (MCID) and senior officials of NABARD from 16 states, SMDs from 19 SRLMs, World Bank representative, and SHG representatives. The deliberation of the workshop included present status of SHG Bank linkage program, sharing of community and banker's perspective on the program, emerging paradigms in financial inclusion and poverty alleviation through SHG, and future directions of SHG-Bank linkage program. The workshop developed state specific action points to address issues in SHG Bank linkage program.
- **Circular for individual account opening and Aadhar seeding:** A circular was issued to all SRLMs to collect and enter individual bank account details. The circular also advised field functionaries to facilitate opening of account and seeding of Aadhar number for SHG members

without individual bank accounts. Several workshops with senior bankers were organized for changes in Core Banking Solution for uploading the information to address operational difficulties in seeding of Aadhar number.

- **Insurance:** A write shop on the proposed insurance and social protection project was conducted at NIRD Hyderabad on the 15th September 2016. SPM-FIs from various SRLMS participated in the workshop. The purpose of the write shop was to brainstorm on the social security initiatives of DAY-NRLM and develop a shared vision and implementation framework for the social security project. Participants in the write shop deliberated on important issues such as common IT architecture for online policy login which can be accessed by all SRLMs for issuance and servicing of insurance schemes, intermediation by the Community Institutions and role of SRLMs in implementation of the social security project. Following the workshop, four states submitted insurance proposal under the dedicated fund for financial inclusion.

6.3 Capacity building and implementation support

- A series of training for SRLM staff for states of Maharashtra, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, MP, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Odisha, HP, Gujarat and Assam were conducted. The training covered all aspects of SHG credit linkage.
- Training of bankers was carried out at two levels. At the level of senior bankers like LDMs and Coordinators, the training gives a broad overview of the DAY-NRLM program with emphasis on credit linkage and interest subvention facility. As on 31st October, 2016 training of senior level bankers for the state of Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, MP, Rajasthan, Assam, UP, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala was conducted. In the second level, a resource pool of trainers comprising of LDMS, SPM-FI and DPM-FI is created at the state level for training the Branch managers. Training with comprehensive module of the policy and implementation of the SHG credit linkage program is imparted to them.

- Nine batches of training of state level master trainers for financial literacy comprising of SRLM staff, RSETI directors, FLC counselors were conducted at BIRD Lucknow. Of the nine states, four of them have identified 2-3 FL-CRPs per block who were given six days residential training at RSETI (district level). In states like Odisha and West Bengal, FL-CRPs have already started financial literacy delivery to SHG.

6.4 Innovation

- **Building doorstep banking facility through Business Correspondents (BC):** BCs have evolved as a crucial vehicle to provide banking services beyond brick and mortar bank branches. Under the dedicated fund for Financial Inclusion, eight SRLMs have been sanctioned projects to train and place women SHG members as Business Correspondent Agents (BCA) termed as 'Bank Sakhi'. Currently, 225 such Bank Sakhis are providing financial services to SHGs and their members. These Bank Sakhis deliver doorstep financial services using micro ATMs/ laptops enabled with biometric identification of customers. Performance comparison data between Bank Sakhis and other conventional BC agents has indicated much better performance by Bank Sakhis on parameters such as dormant accounts, less zero balance accounts, higher active account rates and higher savings rates. Their integration into the community also ensures their commitment and long-term availability to serve the community sustainably. Bank Sakhis, as members of SHGs themselves, serve the whole community but especially SHGs, their member and other women as well as those households who did not have access to financial services before. They are therefore able to overcome social and cultural (caste) barriers in the communities. We are also addressing technical bottleneck which does not permit transaction on jointly operated account of the Self Help Groups on BC channel. The matter has been taken up with Department of Financial Services and Banks.
- **Mobile banking by SHG members:** The bank branch density in rural areas is very low in many

of the Northern and Eastern States. As a result, members of SHGs who have borrowed from banks have to travel long distances forgoing wages and incurring high expenditure on travel for depositing their loan instalments. This becomes difficult particularly during the agricultural season which at times results in delayed repayments. To address this problem, DAY-NRLM is taking advantage of USSD based digital wallets and mobile banking for transfer of money to bank right from the villages. 4 states Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Odisha and Maharashtra have been sanctioned projects for implementation of the initiative. SRLMs have partnership with M-PESA have been worked out in this regard. Partnership with other PPI providers is also being explored.

- **Establishment of specialized institution for financial service delivery:** In an effort to replicate the Streenidhi model operational in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, NRLM is taking up initiative to set up similar institutions in the states of Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, West Bengal and Rajasthan. Identified resource agencies are providing technical support to the State Missions in these states to conduct feasibility study and prepare a detailed project report (DPR) for setting up these institutions. Based on the DPR additional financial support will be provided to the states.
- **Innovative app for online loan application submission:** One of the key agenda pursued by DAY- NRLM has been on simplification of procedures for SHG Bank Linkage. During the previous year, DAY-NRLM with support from Indian Banks Association has developed standard application for SHG S/B account opening and loan application. Taking the agenda forward, DAY-NRLM has developed an application for online submission of SHG loan form to banks. Ministry of Rural Development is now pursuing the matter with the Ministry of Finance, Reserve Bank of India and leading banks to adopt it within their standard business process.

7.0 Introduction: Farm Livelihoods

NRLM is promoting farm livelihoods through three components: (2) Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP), and (3) Value chain intervention with market linkage initiatives (3) State Rural Livelihoods Mission's Annual Action Plan on livelihoods.

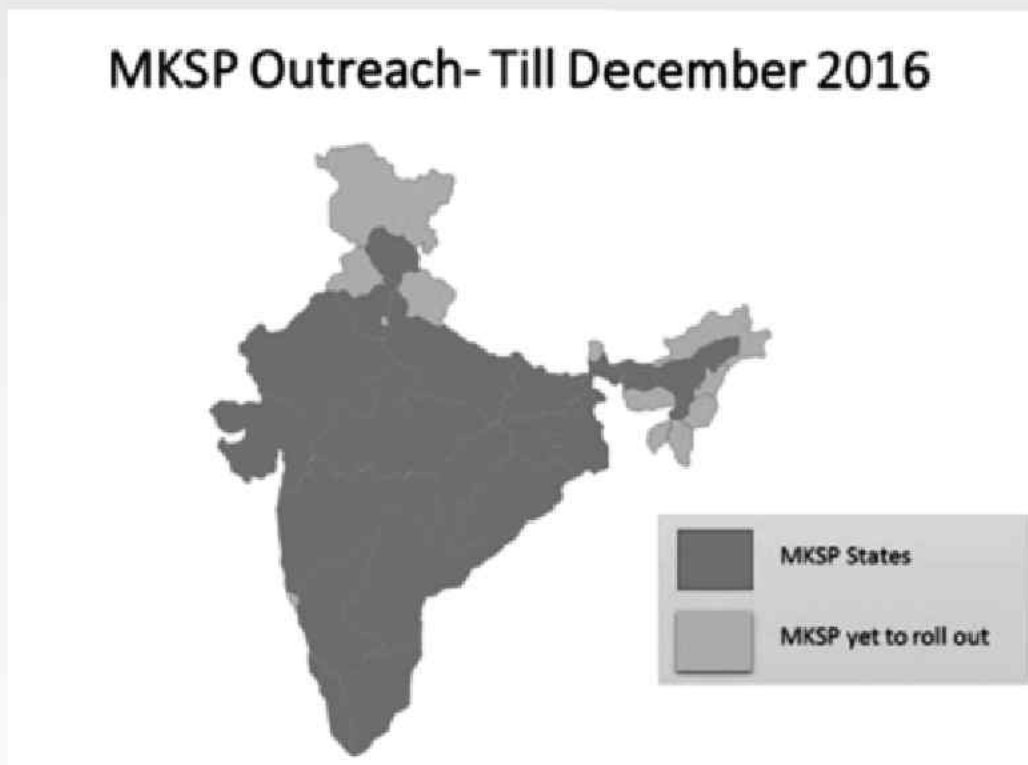
7.1 Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP):

NRLM launched in 2010-11 Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) to empower the women in agriculture which is also to address many of

the above issues. MKSP projects are implemented by NGOs and SRLMs. Under MKSP, the work is majorly carried out in two major domains-sustainable agriculture and NTFP activities and livestock is envisaged as the universal intervention in both the domains. NRLM is also focusing towards value chain development interventions for establishing market linkage initiatives as a step forward for the ongoing MKSP projects.

A total of 71 MKSP projects spread over across 18 States are currently being implemented. The total outlay of the project is Rs.1157 Crores covering more than 30 lakh mahila kisans.

Diagram-1: MKSP Outreach in India



Approximately 50% of the budget of all MKSP projects are devoted towards training and capacity building of Community Professionals or CRPs and women farmers and building their institutions. 18,918 Community Resource Persons (CRP) were trained in livelihoods activities- Sustainable agriculture or NTFP or Livestock and deployed through MKSP in 16 states by PIAs.

MKSP annual action plans (AAPs) are getting approved and projects have been grounded. State Livelihoods Missions of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh are implementing MKSP project along with NGOs in rest all the states.

Table-1: State wise MKSP Outreach

SL. No.	State	Number of the Districts	Number of the Blocks	Number of the Villages	Number of Mahila Kisan
1	AP	13	392	9640	1301595
2	Assam	7	14	140	14,000
3	Bihar	10	18	677	132096
4	Chhattisgarh	4	6	81	3999
5	Gujarat	4	10	442	32605
6	Haryana	4	4	45	1538
7	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	133	2,510
8	Jharkhand	11	46	964	48396
9	Karnataka	3	3	483	19000
10	Kerala	14	152	1243	310714
11	Maharashtra	5	10	166	5,663
12	MP	7	14	552	37116
13	Odisha	9	33	882	37543
14	Rajasthan	7	19	460	26063
15	Tamil Nadu	4	8	124	12800
16	Telangana	10	291	5862	1022291
17	West Bengal	6	13	933	58060
	Total	119	1035	22827	3065989

7.2 Value Chain Development under Special Fund and MKSP:

To ensure sustainable livelihoods of the poor, DAY-NRLM is actively promoting interventions on sustainable agriculture, non-timber forest produce (NTFP) and Livestock. Building market linkages of the poor through a value chain development approach is an important strategy being pursued under DAY-NRLM. DAY-NRLM has been mandated to promote livelihood diversification through commodity value chain interventions.

DAY-NRLM has brought a strong focus on sub sector approach under its various farm based livelihoods initiatives and has been working steadily to promote sustainable agriculture and NTFP through formation of Producers' Groups and subsequently organizing the producers' groups into their higher level federations.

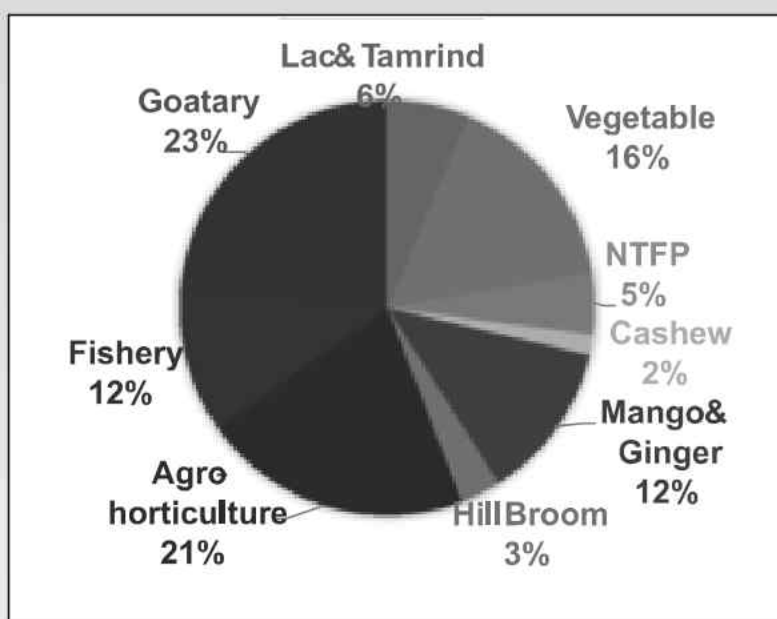
1. Under Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP), a total of 74,498 Producers' Groups and 58 Producers' Companies have been formed so far in 16 states (Table 2).
2. During 2016-17, under NRLM, Annual Action Plan (AAP) for MKSP has been approved for six states. The SRLMs have planned to promote 13255 producers' groups and 10 producers' companies.
3. NRLM has also initiated a special fund specifically to promote value chains where a core intervention strategy would be the formation of producers' groups and producers companies. There are plans to promote 2425 producers' groups and 10 producers companies under this special fund (Table 3).

Table 2: Producer Organizations formed under MKSP

Sl.no	State	Producer Groups already formed	Producer Companies already formed
1	AP	3795	1
2	Assam	427	1
3	Bihar	769	3
4	Chhattisgarh	165	2
5	Gujarat	1922	0
6	Haryana	4	0
7	Himachal Pradesh	133	0
8	Jharkhand	266	2
9	Karnataka	2435	1
10	Kerala	54167	4
11	Maharashtra	240	0
12	MP	1291	12
13	Odisha	2681	20
14	Rajasthan	460	3
15	Telangana	5653	8
16	West Bengal	90	1
	Total	74498	58

Table 3: Producer Organizations Proposed under World Bank Special Fund

Sl. No	State	Project Type	Total House Hold proposed	Number of PGs proposed	Number of PGs formed till Sep 2016	Number of PCs proposed
1	Jharkhand	NTEP (Lac and Tamarind)	6000	300		2
2	Jharkhand	Sustainable agriculture (Vegetable)	15000	150		
3	Madhya Pradesh	NTEP (Amla, Salai Gum, Gudmar)	4500	225		1
4	Odisha	Sustainable agriculture (Cashew)	1500	30	25	3
5	Odisha	Sustainable Agriculture (Mango and Ginger)	11600	150	50	
6	Odisha	NTEP	3000	40	35	
7	Maharashtra	Sustainable Agriculture (Agro-horticulture)	19800	670		4
8	Maharashtra	Livestock (Fisheries)	10800	60	30	
9	Maharashtra	Livestock (Goatary)	22000	800	190	
	Total		94200	2425	330	10

*Diagram-2: Commodity wise coverage of Households under value chain projects***Commodity wise households coverage percentage**

- **Technical Support Agency for Value Chain Development:** To facilitate the States to hire technical support agencies (TSA) for development of commodity value chains and market linkage, four technically qualified agencies have been impaneled. The SRLMs may procure the services of the TSA for supporting them in implementing value chain based farm livelihood projects. The TSA will not only facilitate the SRLMs to identify the commodity and scope of the value chain projects but also to implement the projects on ground.

- **NRLM Value Chain Support Cell:** To implement the value chain development interventions, it has been observed that State Rural Livelihood Missions may require support to augment their technical capacity for identification of commodity value chain interventions, business models and preparation of proposals. With this objective, NRLM, through a competitive process, has identified TechnoServe as a Technical Support Agency to set-up a Value Chain Support Cell at the NMMU level. The Value Chain Support Cell would provide timely and higher order technical assistance and capacity building support to participating State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs) and Community Based Organizations

(CBOs) in the development of Commodity value chain and market linkages in the Agriculture and allied activities, livestock and Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTPF) products so that these become profitable, bankable, and self-sustaining in the long run.

7.3 Universalization of Farm Livelihoods interventions in intensive blocks through SRLM Annual Action Plan:

NRLM is promoting sustainable agriculture, NTPF and livestock in intensive blocks through Annual Action Plan (AAP) with a holistic approach. Under sustainable agriculture, the focus is on increasing productivity of existing crops, food and nutrition security apart from net income through NPM (Non-chemical Pest Management) practices for a diversified poly crop model. Under NTPF, the SRLMs are focusing on building the capacity of the NTPF dependent communities on imbibing scientific harvesting, post-harvesting practices, value addition and market linkages. In respect of livestock, NRLM is focusing on reducing morbidity and mortality of livestock by delivering livestock and animal husbandry extension services at the doorstep of the SHG member.

Farm livelihood interventions are household centric having strong focus on building capacity of the target community through the engagement of Community Resource Persons (CRPs), known as Krishi Sakhi, Pashu Sakhi and Van Mitra.

7.4 Capacity Building Architecture:

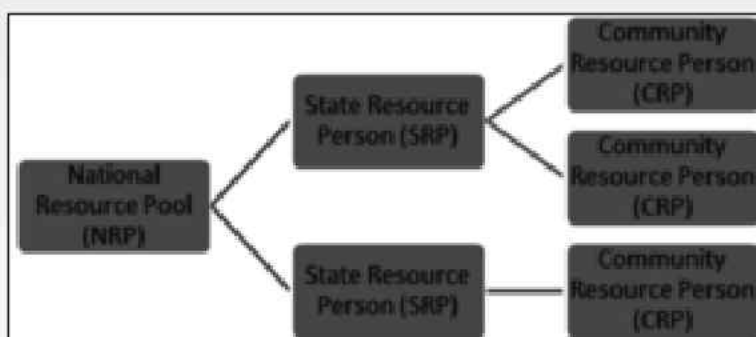
A very strong three tier Capacity Building Architecture is being created. At the national level resource persons known as National Resource Persons (NRPs) have been empaneled by NIRD and Farm Livelihood Team. 29 NRPs have been empaneled for three thematic areas-Sustainable Agriculture, Livestock and NTFP.

The Farm Livelihood Team with the help of NRPs, finalized the training content, training module, and training tools for Sustainable Agriculture and Livestock. The training module consists of 6 days class

room sessions and 2 days Field Sessions. State Resource Pool, consisting of senior members of livelihood team in the state, staff from MKSP partners, and individual consultants engaged by the SRLMs. There are 750 plus SRPs already identified by different SRLMs.

Rounds of SRP trainings are going on by NRPs all over the country for SRPs of all the state. 75 SRPs in Sustainable Agriculture and 82 SRPs under Livestock have been already trained from eight states, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. During the training continuous assessment have been done through conduct of Tests, and each SRP has been graded and certified to conduct the CRP training. Post SRP training the SRLMs are to plan for the CRP training through preparation of CRP training calendar, preparation of training tools, form training team consisting of 3/4 trained SRPs to conduct training in the state.

Diagram 3: Three tier Capacity Building Architecture for Sustainable Agriculture and Livestock



7.5 DAY-NRLM Support Organizations:

NRLM is Building partnerships with various stakeholders for improving effectiveness of the implementation of the livelihood interventions. The partners are emerging as sector support organizations in

diversified livelihood sub sectors. These organizations are in a position to support the SRLMs in project formulation, providing implementation support and in training and capacity building of SRLM staff, CRP and community.

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

7.6 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. The SLACC project is being implemented in 200 villages in the states of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. While SLACC's outreach is limited to two states, its successful implementation 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 targets 8000 farmers initially who will be capacitated to demonstrate climate resilient agricultural practices. 800 Village Organization/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 is being 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.



Intercropping with Sustainable Agricultural Practices in Karnataka



Inland Fishery by Mahila Kishans of Assam in leased pond under MKSP



Mahila Kisan is producing Vermi-compost. MKSP is converging with other Government Departments for Vermi-compost bed preparation



Sustainable Agricultural Practices- Intercropping of tur and black gram



Kitchen Garden with farmyard manure at Paraswada, Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh



Farmers Producer Company in Mandla District of Madhya Pradesh under MKSP. Governing Body of the Producer Company with the staffs and service providers

Community Managed Sustainable Agriculture (CMSA) Strategy

8. CMSA Expansion

8.1 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).

S.no	State	No.of CMSA Districts	No.of CMSA Blocks	No.of Clusters/GPs	No.of CMSA Villages	No.of CMSA Farmers
1	Chhattisgarh	6	6	11	144	11469
2	Rajasthan	8	8	32	232	5500
3	Madhya Pradesh	4	4	10	180	12310
4	Jharkhand	7	17	31	245	6576
5	J&K	2	2	3	22	1192
6	Maharashtra	3	4	4	108	1992
7	West Bengal	4	4	8	149	7680
8	Haryana	4	4	8	96	1537
Total		38	49	107	1176	48256

CMSA Internal CRP Capacity Building

8.2 In the reporting year efforts were made to train identified internal CRPs Active Farmers with a view to position SRLMs as self-sustaining management unit. These CRPs are trained in such a way that they are able to facilitate and guide farmers in adopting sustainable

agricultural practices. These trained Internal CRPs helped External CRPs in overcoming language issue and reaching more no. of farmers. On the request of SRLMs no. of capacity building programs are also conducted for district and State level staff who are anchoring livelihood related activities.

S. No.	State	Identified ICRPs/ Active women	Trained ICRPs/ Active women
1	Chhattisgarh	379	90
2	Rajasthan	102	102
3	Madhya Pradesh	69	245
4	Jharkhand	90	90
5	J&K	10	20
6	Maharashtra	30	60
7	West Bengal	200	150
8	Haryana	40	46
-*Sub Total		920	803

9. Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme for youths [SVEP]

9.1 Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) is a sub-scheme under the National Rural Livelihoods Mission. The scheme was operationalized after 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.
- Currently, the programme has been approved for 40 blocks in 14 states.

S. No.	State	No. of blocks	Enterprises proposed to be supported in 4 years	No. of villages planned to be covered under SVEP
1	Andhra Pradesh	4	8,701	817
2	Bihar	6	11,857	649
3	Gujarat	3	5,506	187
4	Haryana	2	2,986	111
5	Jammu & Kashmir	2	2,256	62
6	Jharkhand	6	6,791	772
7	Madhya Pradesh	3	4,563	330
8	Maharashtra	2	4,196	243
9	Nagaland	2	4,000	62
10	Odisha	2	3,172	443
11	Rajasthan	2	3,605	328

S. No.	State	No of blocks	Enterprises proposed to be supported in 4 years	No. of villages planned to be covered under SVEP
12	Telangana	2	3,632	169
13	Uttar Pradesh	2	4,082	295
14	West Bengal	2	2,372	215
15	Chattisgarh	4	DPR in process	456
16	Kerala	2	DPR in process	18
17	Punjab	1	DPR in process	52
	Grand Total	47	67,719	5209

DPR Detailed Project Report

9.2 Dedicated human resources have been selected by SRLMs for implementation of SVEP. These human resources have been trained by Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDI) Gujarat and have been deployed in the blocks where SVEP is being implemented. 754 CRPs for Enterprise Promotion (CRP EPs) have been selected and their training has been started in 36 SVEP blocks. Other interested and ready SRLMs will be able to submit their proposals in the Annual Action Plan of 2017-18.

MIS and M&E

10. Transaction-Based MIS

10.1 The Mission has made substantial progress towards instituting a comprehensive transaction-based MIS covering all community institutions and Mission implementation units during the year. The following MIS modules are fully functional as of December, 2016.

- **Module-1SHG Profile Database Module:** This module facilitates uploading of basic details of all SHGs including individual Aadhar numbers and bank account details. This module facilitates access to all basic information about SHGs under NRLM fold including bank account details of the SHG and the members. At present, about 33.97 lakh SHG profiles are available in NRLM MIS.
- **Module-2-VO and CLF Profile Module:** This module enables all Mission units to upload basic

details of all VOs and CLFs promoted including their bank details.

- **Module-3-Capacity Building and Training Module:** This module has been designed to capture information training and capacity building provided to Mission staff, CRPs, trainers, livelihood resource persons, MBKs, BKs and other types of social capital. Information collected through the module would facilitate not only planning of training and capacity building programmes but also to identify requirements of trainers as well as financial resources for training.
- **Module-4-HR Module:** This module facilitates collection of basic details of all Mission staff including their qualifications, thematic area, experience, date of joining and exit from the Mission, where applicable. The information collected through this module can be used by the Mission units to plan their human resource policies including recruitment, training and performance assessment.
- **Module-5-Community Cadre Profile Module:** This module has been designed to capture profiles of all community cadres engaged by the Mission units as well as the community institutions in all intensive blocks. Information on master bookkeepers, internal CRPs, master trainers and all other types of resource persons including livelihood resource persons, community service

professionals, gender resource persons etc., is collected through this module. This module is intended to ensure optimal deployment and use of community resource persons. This can also be used for planning and implementation of capacity building programmes for CRPs as well as community institutions. An important feature of this module is that profiles of up to 20 master trainers from each block are being collected such that the State Missions can use them for building the capacities of community institutions.

- **Module-6-Fund Disbursement Module:** This module facilitates tracking of information on Mission funds provided to community institutions. This has also been designed to facilitate online application, sanction and disbursal of funds to the community institutions in a transparent manner.
- **Module-7-Commodity Module:** This module has been designed to collect information on 5 to 10 key commodities which have potential for livelihood development from each intensive block. The information collected can be used for value chain development, development of livelihood clusters around, key commodities, market linkage, skill development *etc.*
- **Module-8-Monthly Progress Report Module:** As design and development of a full-blown transaction-based system is a lengthy process, a monthly progress report module was designed and used to capture progress of the Mission on different parameters at monthly intervals. The BMMU collect information manually or semi-automated devices from the community institutions and a compiled set of information are uploaded using this module at monthly intervals. Information collected through this module as well as others are used to generate a series of reports listed below:
 - SHG Profile based reports 'G'-series (18);
 - MPR based reports 'R-series' (22);
 - Exception Reports (6);
 - Fund disbursement Reports (18);

- Federation Report (1);
- HR reports (4);
- Community Cadre Profile Module (4); and
- Commodity Module (6)

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

- **Module-9-SHG Transaction Module:** A significant progress has been made towards the establishment of a transaction-based system during 2016-17, with the technical support of NIC and an external agency. An application (both android and web based) to capture transaction details of SHGs has been developed and is expected to be rolled out from January '17 in a phased manner. All states without a transaction-based system are required to adopt this module which facilitates capture of transaction information from each SHG meeting. All states are required to roll-out the SHG-transaction module in all intensive blocks from April 2017. The State Missions of *Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana* 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. Once the transaction-based system is implemented in all blocks, the MPR module will be linked to the transaction system. Once linked, the Mission will be able to generate disaggregated reports for all levels. Thus, one can drill-down up to the SHG level for all reports. The system is expected to facilitate evidence-based decision making at all levels. Efforts are also being made to design and develop transaction-based VO and CLF modules. These modules are expected to be ready for roll-out by April 2017.

10.2 Livelihood Assessment Studies

The states of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Haryana have completed their livelihood assessment studies,

while Bihar and Rajasthan have adopted their more recent studies conducted under the World Bank projects as NRLM livelihood assessment studies. The combined livelihood assessment study for North-Eastern and North-Western states is under progress. A workshop was organized on 21st September 2016 at Delhi to disseminate the key findings of livelihood assessment studies.

10.3 Third Party Assessment of DAY-NRLM

A third-party assessment of DAY-NRLM has been commissioned by the Ministry of Rural Development during the year. The services of Institute of Rural Management, Anand (IRMA) have been contracted for undertaking the study. The study led by a 9-member team of IRMA is in the advanced stage of progress. The key objectives of the study are to:

- evaluate the key design features, components, implementation architecture and systems established and strategies and key processes adopted by the Mission;
- assess the key processes adopted and emerging results of the Mission indifferent component areas viz., social inclusion, institution building, financial inclusion, livelihoods promotion and entitlements and convergence;
- study the functioning of community institutions promoted under the Mission, particularly, with reference to their potential self-reliance and sustainability features; and
- to assess the household level impact of the Mission in terms of change in income, asset base, debt, quality of life and empowerment.

IRMA is expected to submit the report by March/April 2017.

10.4 Process Monitoring

Third party Process Monitoring enables the State Missions to assess the quality of implementation processes, progress achieved challenges and constraints faced on a continuous basis. SRLMs were provided technical support and guidance to commission independent and concurrent Process Monitoring and make use of the findings for mid-course corrections and

improving Mission performance. The states of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Odisha have commissioned process monitoring studies and completed several rounds. The findings of the process monitoring studies are being disseminated at frequent intervals internally and corrective actions taken by the Mission units.

Community Based Monitoring System

10.5 DAY-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 has been recommended for adoption by other states. Several SRLMs have adopted community monitoring after necessary customization to suit local conditions.

11. Workshop on Best Practices

A National Workshop on Best Practices in DAY-NRLM was organized in August 2016. The workshop was designed to facilitate sharing of innovations, best practices and experiments adopted by different states in the implementation of DAY-NRLM. All presentations and videos have been uploaded on Aajeevika Web portal, while a compendium is expected to be released shortly.

Scheme of National Awards for Best Performing VOs and SHGs

12. The Ministry of Rural Development has instituted a Scheme of National Awards for Best Performing SHGs and VOs selected through a rigorous process. The scheme is intended to provide recognition to the good work being done by community institutions. The National Award function was organized on 23 December, 2016. Shri Narendra Singh Tomar, Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development, Government of India conferred National Awards on 30 best performing SHGs and 10 best performing VOs. Each SHG was awarded

Rs. 1,00,000/- and the VO Rs. 2,00,000/-in addition to a citation.

13. Implementation Support Mission (ISM) to State Rural Livelihoods Mission- Uttar Pradesh and Assam

Implementation Support Mission (ISM) was conducted for UPSRLM during the period 27th July 1st August 2016. The purpose of this visit was to support UPSRLM to plan and meet its Annual Target with necessary help from the NMMU. The process consisted of Desk Review, field visits and meeting with key stakeholders. The team was led by Director (A & F) and consisted of thematic leads at NMMU. At the end of the Mission, the team appraised the Principal Secretary-RD, Chief Secretary and honorable Minister for RD on the important steps required to strengthen the implementation of Mission activities in the State and finally a clear action plan was agreed upon.

Similarly, Implementation Support Mission (ISM) has been initiated in two stages for ASRLM. In the first Stage, Specialist team was sent to ASRLM to discuss the key progress of the implementation of Mission activities in the State and conduct field visits. This was completed in December 2016. The Second phase of the ISM is planned from 9-10th January 2017.

14 Workshop during the year

14.1 Convergence facilitation and capacity building workshop:

A three-day workshop was organized from 12-15th July 2016 to help nine SRLMs who received funding under NRLP special convergence fund. The workshop focused on fine-tuning project implementation strategies, agree on key indicators of performance, and key deliverables of the project.

14.2 Consultation Workshop for the development of Master Trainers@15-20 per Block:

A three days consultation workshop was organized with SRLMs during 26-28 April 2016 at NIRD & PR Hyderabad to understand capacity building initiatives of the SRLMs for the promotion of self-reliant community institutions. The development of

master trainers plan at state, district and block level were finalized along with state action for a roll-out of the training plan for community, institution, leaders and cadres. Also, discussions were held on draft documents related to the thematic area-wise training plan, modules and toolkits.

14.3 Workshop on Solid Liquid Waste Management

The Tamil Nadu Model of Solid Waste Management and the Telangana Model of Liquid Waste Management was studied by Senior Officials of 10 States. After this study, a Workshop cum exposure visits was organized in Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu in July 2016 in which representative from 7 States viz. Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal had participated and submitted proposals to implement these interventions in 83 blocks of 61 districts.

14.4 Workshop on successful Business Models:

It was decided to study business models by distinguished experts from the development sector and academia in the state of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and Telangana. For this purpose, a consultation workshop was organized to share the draft business models and to take suggestions from experts on 2nd September 2016 in Delhi. A total of 13 business models were finalized and circulated to the states. These business modules are relevant to DAY-NRLM in the context of livelihoods. The study reports are uploaded in the NRLM website www.aajeevika.gov.in.

14.5 HR Meet

A two-day workshop was organized with SPM-HR of SRLMs at PUSA, New Delhi on 8-9 September 2016 to discuss the HR Practices along with Model HR Manual. State wise existing HR practices were shared and accordingly it was advised to adopt practices as mentioned in Model HR Manual. During recently conducted PMS review in Chhattisgarh SRLM, the community leaders shared their experience that community participation in the evaluation of the block team will add value to the achievements of the programme.

14.6 Care India & NRLM workshop on Promoting Nutrition through Self Help Groups:

A National Workshop was organized in October 2016 on how Maternal and Young Child Nutrition Interventions can be integrated into the working of DAY-NRLM. A Study Report prepared by Care India based on field visits to DAY-NRLM's field areas was released. Representatives from 19 State Rural Livelihood Missions participated in the workshop and showed interest in rolling out community based nutrition promotion activities. The strategy has been developed and ready for roll out from April 2017.

14.7 Round Table on Solid and Liquid Waste Management

A roundtable on Solid and Liquid Waste Management for Rural Areas was held on 15th October 2016 at New Delhi in which officials from State Missions, senior officials of various departments, media, PSUs and Corporates had participated. The Tamil Nadu model of solid waste management and the Telangana state model of liquid waste management was showcased during the workshop and State Missions were requested to replicate and scale up these models in their respective States. Also, a booklet was released which clearly outlines the contours of convergent action for evolving clear and safe villages

14.8 IB-CB Review Meeting:

Three days IB-CB review meeting was organized during 1-3 December 2016 at NIRD, Hyderabad with SPM/PM-IB-CB. Agenda of this meeting was to review the performance of the SRLMs. During this meeting, community cadre policy and the process of Vulnerability Reduction Plan (VRP) were also discussed. Also, the Cluster Level Federation (CLF) study conducted in the states of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Rajasthan in the month of November 2016 was shared. The important takeaway from the meet was 18 SRLMs have prepared implementation action plan till March 2017.

14.9 Annual National Writeshop 2017

The Fifth Annual National 'Writeshop' has been planned from **16-21 January 2017** at NIRD, Hyderabad. This workshop provides unique opportunity and space

for all State Missions to come together as a team, collectively reflect, take stock, deliberate on emerging directions and challenges and fine tune and finalize the required guidelines and protocols for augmenting the implementations of the DAY-NRLM in the coming years. Besides this, the guidelines, template for preparation of Annual Action Plan 2017-18 may be shared and discussed. The expected participants include SMDs/CEOs, COOs/Additional CEOs, State Mission Managers/Managers from all key themes such as HR, IB-CB, SI-SD, Financial Inclusion, M&E/MIS, Livelihoods, and Finance from States and Union Territories.

15 Social Inclusion and Social Development

15.1 Social Inclusion:

DAY-NRLM is committed to inclusion of the poorest of the poor, vulnerable households from SCs, Tribal Communities and Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, Minorities, Persons with Disabilities, Elderly and Single women through the PIP processes. The inclusion is facilitated by suitable customization, relaxation in norms and enhanced funds so that early inclusion of the vulnerable is achieved. To ensure that SRLM's capacity is enhanced through experiential learning, a number of pilot projects are being supported so that based on the learning from implementing pilot projects, mainstreaming of mobilization and inclusion of vulnerable and marginalized households can be done. The pilots include Anti-Human Trafficking, Persons engaged in Unhygienic Occupations (PEiHO), Primitive and Vulnerable tribal inclusion, Persons with Disabilities (PwD) and Elderly.

Anti-Human Trafficking (AHT) projects 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 of survivors. Under this pilot project, more than 80,000 at risk HHs mobilised into SHGs and provided assistance in strengthening livelihoods besides addressing their psycho-social and healthcare needs.

Persons engaged in Unhygienic Occupations (PEiHO) has been initiated in 8 blocks from Solapur

and Yavatmal districts of Maharashtra focusing on rehabilitation interventions comprising an identification of persons engaged in manual scavenging, livelihood interventions, advocacy, sensitization and access to entitlements. Under this pilot project, MSRLM signed MoU with Jan Sahas organization for technical support and trained CRPs with the support of Jan Sahas. 275 households have been mapped from Solapur district and a baseline study of 105 households undertaken to understand the dynamics within the settlements.

Special Tribal Initiative: DAY-NRLM is implementing a special pilot project called Attappady Comprehensive Tribal and PVTG Development Project. This special project was designed to develop the prototype for NRLM to work with tribal communities in Kerala and across the country. As of now, this project has mobilized all 10,000 families of Irula, Muduga and Kurumba tribal communities in Attappady Block, Palakkad district of Kerala, into a 3-tier institutional architecture of their self-sustaining institutions. Further, during this financial year number of activities brought are following:

- Launched Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana to complement the work of the community kitchens, so as to ensure food security for the families. Also, commenced nutrition education.
- A MoU was signed with the Kerala *Ayurveda* Board for the purchase of medicinal plants from the tribal communities and for this, a producers' group has been formed. A Bridge School was opened to ensure youth return to schools to complete their education.

Persons with Disabilities (PwD): DAY-NRLM facilitates inclusion of Persons with Disability into the fold of SHGs. Currently, six states- Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu and Telangana are implementing disability inclusion projects and some of these States have mainstreamed inclusion. The focus is on ensuring inclusion and rehabilitation of PwDs through accessing entitlements and create sustainable livelihood opportunities for them, besides providing financial support and bank linkages.

Elderly: As part of inclusion strategy, DAY-

NRLM has taken initiative to bring elders (persons >58 Years) into exclusive elderly SHGs. Six SRLMs, viz., Kerala, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal have initiated pilot projects for mobilizing elderly (men and women) into Self Help Groups and capacitate them to save, meet regularly, address social challenges and take up livelihood enhancement activities. Most of the eligible elderly are being helped with accessing Old Age Assistance and other concessions provided by the government from time to time.

15.2 Gender and Social Development

DAY NRLM, as it progresses with time, has made significant efforts in mainstreaming gender sensitization and social action by appropriately including this in its framework, systems, institutions and capacity building processes. SRLMs are being capacitated to promote the discussion of Gender Issues at the SHG and Federation Level. In the FY 2016-17, DAY- NRLM conducted two phases of training at NIRD & PR, Hyderabad.

- The First phase - a pool of 64 state trainers of 29 SRLMs and 3 UTs was developed.
- The Second phase - 28 state trainers of 5 SRLMs were completed.

Further, DAY NRLM has also developed a Gender Training Manual which will be used by SRKMs for roll-out gender empowerment programmes.

15.3 Food, Nutrition, Health and WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) (FNHW)

DAY-NRLM considers Food, Nutrition, Health and WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene) (FNHW) interventions as universal and facilitates them upfront, to ensure a reduction in expenditure on medical care; and to improve the quality of life of rural women and their families. Hence, the Mission has initiated necessary and appropriate health and nutrition interventions amongst women's self-help groups and their federations. These interventions primarily focus on demand generation for services and converge with the activities of the National Rural Health Mission, the Integrated Child Development Services and the *Swachh Bharat* Mission. There is also a component of behaviour

change around the issues of maternal and young child feeding, and hygiene. During this financial year, an advisory on Dashasutri was issued to all States, according to it in every meeting of a Self Help Group and its Federations, it needs to discuss pertinent issues in Health and Nutrition.

Earlier, health and nutrition interventions were limited to the States of Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. But now these have spread to Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Odisha and West Bengal; to a total of more than 300 Blocks across all these States. Also, some work has been initiated in the States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

For assisting the interventions, a pool of 15 National Resource Persons and 50 State Resource Persons have been developed. Moreover, necessary Capacity Building Modules for Staff and Community have also been developed.

On a small but growing scale, business solutions to health is also being promoted by promoting the cultivation of vegetables on a commercial scale (all States), setting up units for feminine hygiene products (Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal), and manufacture and sale of nutritious mixes (Kerala, Odisha, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Bihar).

15.4 SWABHIMAAN: SWABHIMAAN project is being implemented in five tribal blocks of three states namely Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Bihar in collaboration with UNICEF. This project aims to address maternal under-nutrition by strengthening systems to prevent and manage maternal nutrition over a period of three years.

15.5 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Thus far, significant work has been initiated by Women's Groups in the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh to promote the usage of toilets. Around 3000 villages in Madhya Pradesh, 3500 in Rajasthan, 450 in Jharkhand, 250 in Uttar Pradesh and 550 in Bihar were converted into ODF (Open Defecation Free) villages during the reporting period. Village Organizations in Gujarat, Bihar and Jharkhand are being empowered to construct toilets. Gujarat has

trained 15500 *Swachhata Shilpis* to construct toilets, and 133 Rural Sanitary Marts are being managed by Village Organizations.

Towards study and document models on how to converge with the National Health Mission, the ICDS and the *Swachh Bharat* Mission, a Special Convergence Project was rolled out in 37 Districts and 51 Blocks of 9 States.

15.6 Strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions and Convergence

Day-NRLM actively promotes partnership and convergence between PRIs and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) so that each may leverage the strengths of the other. During 2016-17, DAY-NRLM has taken the following activities to mainstream convergence in general and Panchayat SHG convergence in particular.

Promoting convergence through building capacities of community institutions/CBOs to effectively coordinate with PRIs, Block and district level line departments for accessing public services and social security benefits and schemes have been taken up.

15.7 Special funds for convergence under National Rural Livelihood Project

DAY-NRLM has approved special convergence fund for 9 states to converge various programmes and schemes such as SBM, NSAP, DDUGKY, Health-Nutrition and WASH, MGNREGS, Agriculture, ICDS and Gram Panchayat Development Plan under PRI. The key objectives included:

- Fast tracking the process of convergent action resulting in increased demand generation and supply management with specific focus on:
- Promoting convergent action to help deprived families to come-out of deprivation (poverty) as per SECC data and as identified by the GP and NRLM CBOs
- Evolving scalable approaches and strategies for promoting convergence across NRLP/NRLM Blocks

The details of special projects is as follows.

States	Schemes, Programmes and areas of convergence				
	Health, Nutrition & WASH	Social Security	Livelihood	MGNREGS	PRI-GPDP
TNSRLM, Tamil Nadu	SBM	NSAP	DDUGKY, Livelihood		
Sanjeevini-KSRLM	Health and Nutrition, WASH	NSAP		MGNREGS	
Umed, Maharashtra	Health & WASH, ICDS	NSAP		MGNREGS	PRI
RGAVP-Rajasthan	SBM ICDS	NSAP	Agriculture	MGNREGS	
CH	SBM	NSAP	Livelihoods	MGNREGS	
JSLPS, Jharkhand	ICDS NRHM NSAP		Agriculture Animal Husbandry	MGNREGS	PRI
UPSRLM, UP	Nutrition		Agriculture Animal Husbandry Handicraft		
Jeevika- Bihar	WASH				
WBSRLM, West Bengal	FNHW	NSAP Insurance	Poultry Interventions Dairy Collection & Service Centers		PRI

15.8 Integrated Participatory Planning Exercise (IPPE) under MGNREGS:

All levels of community federations were engaged in preparation of labour budget and work plan as part of IPPE- II under MGNREGS in 967 block in the country where NRLM has good coverage. Community Institutions have ensured their participation in Gram Sabha for helping SHG women for enrolling to get job cards, identifying the works, developing the labour budget and identifying individual livelihood assets that can form part of the Scheme.

15.9 Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP):

Each Gram Panchayat is expected to prepare their participatory GP Development Plan (GPDP) for implementing the projects under 14th Finance commission grants. The GP development plan has components for addressing vulnerabilities of poor and marginalized people and their livelihood opportunities through an integrated poverty reduction plan.

The SHG Federations have actively participated in different meetings, functional committees and other forums of GPDP process such as 1. identifying resource

envelops, 2. Environment generation, Situation Analysis and participatory planning, 3. Gram Sabha, 4. Projectisation, 5. Implementation of projects and 6. Community based monitoring are very essential for ensuring their stake in infrastructure development, livelihood asset building and public utility services.

15.10 Guidelines on partnership between Gram Panchayats and SHG networks of NRLM

Ministry of Rural Development have issued guidelines on partnership between GPs and SHG networks of DAY-NRLM for helping the States to take up the initiatives further. The guidelines have brought out the roles and responsibilities of SHG Federations, Gram Panchayat and Mission for implementing the convergence at field level.

15.11 PRI-CBO Convergence Towards Gram Panchayat Poverty Reduction Plan

DAY-NRLM works to towards strengthening community institutions capacity to engage closely with Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) towards creating poverty-free Gram Panchayats.

DAY-NRLM has undertaken pilot projects on PRI-CBO Convergence in 242 GPs in 22 blocks of six States (Karnataka, Maharashtra, Odisha, Jharkhand, Assam and Rajasthan) across India. 899 Local Resource Group (LRG) members have already been trained and placed.

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. Dedicated social capital and various participatory tools and methods were developed and used for facilitating Convergence. These include:

- Trained pool of human resources, the **Local Resource Group (LRG)**, as the key human resource for driving and facilitating mobilization and capacity building at the GP level. The Local Resource Group (LRG) members work together with the CBO and the Panchayat Institutions as trainers and facilitators. The LRG members in a GP are drawn from amongst active women, current or past elected PRI members, and social activists. They are identified by the SHG federation and put through orientation and training by the Kudumbashree-NRO. Mentors guide and support the LRG in their work. The LRG from the pilot areas are trained to work as Mentors in other parts of the State, as and when the SRLM takes up PRI-CBO Convergence as a universal approach.

LRG Trainers are identified and nurtured to design and conduct training programmes. 1410 local resource group (LRG) members including 219 potential mentor LRGs are ready for taking up these initiatives in other blocks. The effort is on in creating select "Convergence Community Professionals" through a dedicated field and class-room based capacity building programme.

- **Participatory Assessment of Entitlements (PAE), Entitlement Access Plan (EAP) and Gram**

Panchayat Poverty Reduction Plan (GP2RP), different participatory exercises conducted at the SHG level, with consolidation at the village/GP levels, to identify gaps in access to entitlements of poor families and generate awareness about the entitlements and make poverty reduction plan at GP level in addition to link it with GP Development Plan.

16. Procurement

- During the year under report, DAY- NRLM has hired the services of Lead Technical Support Agency for provision of Technical support to SRMS in the Sustainable Livelihoods and Adaptation to Climate Change Project (SLACC project) and also hired the services of Technical Support Agency for Commodity Value Chain Development and Market Linkage. Further, DAY-NRLM has completed empanelment and notified technically qualified consultants for undertaking Commodity Value Chain and Market Linkages for State Rural Livelihoods Promotion Societies. The empanelment process will facilitate SRLM to quickly hire the technically qualified consulting firm for development of Commodity value chain and market linkage. Further, DAY-NRLM is in the process of hiring various services required for scale up and deepening of SVEP component across the county.
- As DAY-NRLM has gained experience in the procurement of goods and services, a need was felt to revise the thresholds for prior review. Accordingly, DAY- NRLM has taken necessary steps to revise the Procurement Manual and got necessary approvals. In the revised DAY-NRLM Procurement Manual, necessary provisions were included to promote procurement of Goods and non-consulting services through Government e-Marketplace (GeM) as announced by Hon'ble Finance Minister in the 2016 budget speech. The revised DAY-NRLM Procurement Manual will be notified and started implementation.
- Further, the state missions are being encouraged to move to e-procurement platforms, similar to the ones Karnataka and Maharashtra Missions are

currently using. During the current financial year, Jharkhand SRLM has shifted to e-Procurement platform.

17. Support to North-East SRLMs

During the year 2016-17 Budget Estimate (B.E.) under DAY-NRLM is Rs. 3000 Crore (including DRDA

Administration and PMRDF Schemes), out of which Rs. 218.50 Crore has been 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 30.11.2016 to the North Eastern states are presented in the table below.

Table : Financial Performance of DAY-NRLM 2016-17 (Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Central Allocation	Central Release	Total fund available	Total Expenditure	% of utilization of available fund
1	Arunachal Pradesh	600.00	300.00	542.83	184.45	33.98
2	Assam	7000.00	2002.13	6414.06	3359.00	52.37
3	Manipur	800.00	400.00	548.69	169.72	30.93
4	Meghalaya	400.00	200.00	455.22	211.25	46.41
5	Mizoram	1600.00	800.00	857.91	508.89	59.32
6	Nagaland	2400.00	1200.00	1360.03	187.02	13.75
7	Sikkim	600.00	300.00	363.91	102.35	28.13
8	Tripura	2700.00	1350.00	1720.97	603.46	35.07
	Total	16100.00	6552.13	12263.62	5326.14	43.43

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 43.43% of total available funds was utilized.

Table 8: Physical Performance of NRLM: 2016-17 (updated as on 26th December 2016)

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	61	0	0	0	0
2	Assam	12144	7706	1024.05	2419	1028.1
3	Manipur	357	48	7.2	0	0
4	Meghalaya	811	224	32.76	90	67.5
5	Mizoram	530	16	2.4	82	55
6	Nagaland	988	1	0.15	290	110.73
7	Sikkim	766	0	0		0
8	Tripura	1066	492	60.65	0	167.15
	Total	16723	8487	1127.21	3070	1360.98

17.1 Key activities during 2016-17

Dedicated Support Structure

All NE states have already transited to DAY-NRLM. DAY-NRLM Mission teams at state, district and block levels are in place in all states after Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim completed their staff recruitments by May 2016.

Human Resource Development (Staff Capacity Building)

State, district and block teams of Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura have been inducted through a 15-day intensive immersion programme at NRO followed by state level capacity building programmes. In the FY 2016-17, the newly recruited staff of Sikkim at state and block levels also have undergone the initial induction trainings.

NRLM through NIRD has further expanded the empaneled a pool of National Resource Persons to 26 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 and has conducting regional level workshops, exposures of bankers and village representatives, induction and thematic trainings for state and district staff on Financial Inclusion, Livelihoods, MIS, Financial management for the NE SRLMs.

Resource Block strategy roll out in the North East States

Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Manipur 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. Arunachal Pradesh is expected to sign a MoUs with both NROs- SERP, Andhra Pradesh and BRLPS in January 2017. 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) implemented the RB strategy in 2014-15 across 9 blocks in 9 districts. Three CRP rounds of 45 days each were 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 have carried forward the work initiated by external CRPs.
- **Mizoram:** 4 CRP teams implemented the RB strategy since June 2014 across 4 blocks in 2 districts in two CRP rounds of 45 days. 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 round were completed by end of FY 2015-16. Currently the staff along with the local community resource persons identified and trained are carrying forward the work initiated by external CRPs.
- **Tripura:** 7 CRP teams started implementation of the RB strategy from July 2015 onwards across 6 blocks in 3 districts and completed 3 rounds in the year 2015-16. In the current FY 2016-17, two rounds have been completed and 1 more rounds is planned to be completed by March 2017.

- **Sikkim:** Sikkim has initiated the Resource Block strategy preparatory works in 3 blocks and 2 CRP rounds through NRO Kudumbashree have been conducted-201-17.
- **Manipur** has also begun with roll out of ECRP rounds in their 4 resource blocks and 1st CRP round is successfully completed in July 2016 leading to initial social mobilisation and formation or revival of NRLM compliant SHGs. Subsequent planned CRP rounds were not organised due to delay in getting funds transferred to MSRLM from state treasury and later due to unrest situation in the state.
- **Arunachal Pradesh** has initiated the Resource Block strategy preparatory works in 7 blocks and shall roll out the Resource Block strategy from January 2017 onwards.

17.2 Expansion in new Blocks

The 4 states of Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Tripura who have implemented the Resource Block Strategy for at least 2 years have scheduled the expansion into new blocks which will be known as intensive blocks this year. These intensive blocks will be supported by the internal social capital generated in the resource blocks. Their progress is as follows:

Nagaland has entered into 9 additional blocks this year through the Internal CRPs (ICRPs) developed in Resource Blocks. So far, 2 ICRP rounds have been conducted.

Meghalaya have entered into 4 new blocks through ICRPs and Young Development professionals recruited by the SRLM. 2 CRP rounds have been conducted.

Mizoram has begun entry point activities in 4 new blocks and 2 internal CRP rounds have been conducted so far.

Tripura has planned to enter 12 new blocks this year by last quarter of this financial year.

In addition to these 4 states, Sikkim has also taken up 4 new resource Blocks this year with NRO Kudmbshree's ECRP support to increase the pace of the mission roll out in the state. **Manipur and**

Arunachal Pradesh SRLMs have also planned to enter new blocks next year as per the State Phasing Plan.

17.3 Special Initiatives in 2016-17

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 in 2015. 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) for 2016-17 was 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.

Livelihoods Workshop

Four states of Nagaland, Tripura, Mizoram and Meghalaya where institutional architecture of SHGs and VOs have been created so far, have begun to develop strategies for initiating livelihoods interventions after the Livelihoods Workshop in Guwahati for these 4 states by DAY-NRLM in September 2016. Besides 4 SRLMs and NMMU LH team, MKSP PIAs of Assam and NRLM National Support Organisation (NSO) for Livelihoods also participated as resource organisations. The states have developed action plan to enhance their state mission's capacities in understanding the scope of livelihoods in their states in the next 6 months. It is expected that States will prepare Livelihoods Annual Action Plan for next FY onwards for reaching out to SHGs and Households in resource blocks.

3rd Annual Regional Writeshop for North Eastern Region (NER): In February 2017, 3rd Annual North Eastern Regional Writeshop has been scheduled for the North Eastern states at NIRD, Guwahati in Assam. The writeshop is aimed to review and revise NRLM progress, 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.

PRI-CBO convergence initiatives: Assam has forged partnerships with NRO Kudumbshree for supporting a pilot project on CBO Convergence. In December 2016, Tripura has also signed the MoU with NRO for piloting the PRI-CBO convergence model in 2 of its resource Blocks.

18. 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, 40 blocks in 22 districts have been covered as resource blocks and 1.2 lakh women have been organized into 12506 SHGs and 1164 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 placement-linked wage employment 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 25th September, 2014. In doing so the Ministry has used its knowledge gained over 15 years in implementing skill training programs. DDU-GKY is a nationwide placement-linked skill training program funded by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India (GoI).

DDU-GKY is a critical component of the National Skill Development Policy with a unique focus on the rural poor youth. It has evolved out of a need to diversify incomes of the rural poor and to cater to the occupational aspirations of rural youth. The skilling courses are undertaken by Project Implementing Agency (PIA) in a PPP mode. It is mandatory for every PIA to give placement to 70% of the trained candidates. DDU-GKY projects are funded by Central and State Government in the ratio of 60:40 in all States, except for in 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 people in the country in the age group of 15-35 years, close to 70% of whom live in rural areas. DDU-GKY has great potential to transform the nation's demographic surplus to the much needed "demographic

dividend' through building the productive capabilities of the rural youth.

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

The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) revamped the skill development program as Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) on 25 September 2014 with greater stress on access, coverage and quality. DDU-GKY is now a demand driven placement-linked skilling initiative by the Government of India. It seeks to enable rural poor 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 skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis.

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 social mobilization, institution building and empowerment process.

Values

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

Key Features of DDU-GKY

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

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

- Regional inclusion of candidates is enabled through:
 - A special sub-scheme for the youth of Jammu & Kashmir called Himayat
 - A special initiative for the rural youth of poor families in 27 most-affected Left-wing Extremist (LWE) districts across nine States called Roshni.
- Minimum Salary of Rs.6000 per month (after a three month training course).
- Post-placement support to candidates.
- Offer Incentives to training partners and candidates for achievement of outcomes in job retention (12 months), career progression (salary of Rs. 15,000/- in first year).
- 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 the 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 a pan-India programme, currently implemented across 24 states in over 617 districts. We have more than 281 PIAs as our partners that cover 329 plus trades across 39 sectors. We make our candidates job ready through holistic training, who in turn help meet our dual objectives of spurring economic growth by alleviating poverty while simultaneously driving industrial growth, not just nationally but also at a global level.

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

Implementation Architecture

DDU-GKY follows a 3-tier implementation model. DDU-GKY National Unit (NU) at MoRD functions as the policy-making, technical support, funding and facilitation agency. 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, twenty-four states have achieved status of Action Plan States (APS) as they have the capacity to implement 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 and accountability to the rural youth through multiple PIAs with a unique 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 on the DDU-GKY 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 the category of applicant and proposed project design (upto 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 may be till project closure.
- (vii) 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

- 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
- 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)
- Positive net worth in at least two of the last three years (this condition is not applicable to NSDC Partners)
- Average three years turnover that is at least 25% of the size of the project cost
- Consortium of two PIAs can apply subject to conditions

PIA Assessment Criteria

Priority:

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

Mandatory:

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

DDU-GKY provides funding support for placement linked skilling projects ranging from Rs. 37,439 per person to over Rs.1.86 lakhs, depending on the duration of the project and whether the project is residential or non-residential. The Ministry has aligned to Common Cost Norms for Skill Development schemes issued by Government vide Notification no. 25/2016. DDU-GKY funds projects of different duration, ranging from 576 hours to 2304 hours and

allows for On-the-Job Training (OJT) subject to ceiling. Funding components include support for training costs, boarding and lodging (residential programmes), transportation costs, post-placement support costs, career progression and retention support costs.

Table : Project grant for skilling and placement

Sl. No.	Item	3 months (576 hr)	6 months (1152 hr)	9 month (1728 hr)	12 month (2304 hr)
Common Costs for Residential / Non Residential courses					
1	Total Training Cost per candidate				
A	Category I @ Rs. 40.40 per hour	23,270.40	46,540.80	69,811.20	93,081.60
B	Category II @ Rs. 34.65 per hour	19,958.40	39,916.80	59,875.20	79,833.60
C	Category III @ Rs. 28.80 per hour	16,588.80	33,177.60	49,766.40	66,355.20
2	Special Area allowances @ additional 10% of S. No. 1, in case training centre is located in Special Areas. Special Areas is defined as: (i) North- Eastern states (Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, (ii) Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand (iii) Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep Islands (iv) Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE) as identified by M/o Home Affairs for Integrated Action Plan				
A	Category I @ Rs. 40.40 per hour	2,327.04	4,654.08	6,981.12	9,308.16
B	Category II @ Rs. 34.65 per hour	1,995.84	3,991.68	5,987.52	7,983.36
C	Category III @ Rs. 28.80 per hour	1,658.88	3,317.76	4,976.64	6,635.52
3	Uniform (1 set for trainings less than or equal to 6 months and 2 sets for more months)	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000
4	Post Placement Support (provided to Candidates through PIAs)				
A	Within District of Domicile (Rs 1000 per month for 2 months)	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
B	Within State of Domicile (Rs 1000 per month for 3 months)	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
C	Outside State of Domicile (Rs 1000 per month for 6 months)	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
5	Boarding & Lodging cost for Residential Courses (Definition of X,Y, Z cities as per schedule III to Common Norms notification by MSDE dated 15.7.2016 and as modified from time-to-time)				
A	X category cities @ Rs.300 per day	27,000	54,000	81,000	108,000
B	Y category cities @ Rs.250 per day	22,500	45,000	67,500	90,000
C	Z category cities @ Rs.200 per day	18,000	36,000	54,000	72,000
D	Other places (includes all Rural areas) @ Rs.175 per day	15,750	31,500	47,250	63,000
6	Food and Transport cost per candidate for Non Residential Courses	9,000	18,000	27,000	36,000
7	One-time Travel Cost upto a maximum Rs. 4500 per candidate or as per actual, whichever is lower.	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
8	Additional incentives to PIA				
A	Retention support (for every candidate employed continuously for 365 days with a break of maximum 60 days)	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
B	Career Progression (for every candidate who gets Rs 15,000 per month and holds the job for 3 months within 1 year of training)	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000

Sl. No.	Item	3 months (576 hr)	6 months (1152 hr)	9 month (1728 hr)	12 month (2304 hr)
C	Counselling support including medical check-up for candidates placed in Foreign countries (per candidate)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
9	Incentive for placement				
A	for placements between 70%- 85%	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
B	for placements above 85%	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
10	Assessment & Certification	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
11	Mobile tracking	600	600	600	600
Summary of DDU-GKY Funding Components					
For Residential	(i) Minimum Cost per candidate (1c+3+4a+5d+ 10+11)	37,439	69,778	103,116	135,455
	(ii) Maximum Cost per candidate including additional incentives to PIA (1a+2a+3+4c+5a+7+8a+8b+8c+9b+10+11)	89,197	141,795	195,392	247,990
For Non-Residential	(iii) Minimum Cost per candidate (1c+3+4a+6+ 10+11)	30,689	56,278	82,866	108,455
	(iv) Maximum Cost per candidate including additional incentives to PIA (1a+2a+3+4c+6+7+8a+8b+8c+9b+10+11)	81,197	115,795	151,392	185,990
Minimum Remuneration for Placements					
1	Minimum Remuneration per candidate per month within India	6,000	8,000	12,000	15,000
2	Minimum Remuneration per candidate per month abroad	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000

Minimum Remuneration for Placements						
		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 9000 per month for a period of one year)	1.08,000
2	One-time Travel Cost	5000

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:

- Skilling curriculum aligned to 31 sector skill councils and MES of DGET, focused to impart skills that are aligned to industry needs.
- Pioneering in delivering dedicated courses for imparting soft skills, English and foundation in IT.



- (c) Emphasis on standards-led infrastructure in terms of Training Centre, Computer Labs, e-learning and Residential facilities.
- (d) Provision of a tablet for every learner.
- (e) Sets aspirational norms for skills in the society and amongst stakeholders.

Assessment and Certification

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

DDU-GKY and Employer Engagement

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

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

Any interested employer organisation/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 5,000 candidates in first two years, and allows career progression in four years. The Ministry is now further strengthening its Champion Employer policy to attract more organizations.

The curriculum for the beneficiary trainees is designed by the industry for the industry. The training partner is carefully chosen for their expertise and their experience in the industry. The training curriculum also focuses on practical experience and not just theory, training the candidates in soft skills, communication,

basic English and basic IT. The training infrastructure and conditions are observed such that the candidates also get exposed to real work life situations. The rigorous and independent third party assessment and certification and quality checks ensures that the trainees once done with their course are ready to be absorbed into the best of industries. Also, the resources available can be accessed all over the country.

Industry Internships

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

1. Grant-in-aid to support the cost of boarding & lodging of interns at the rate of Rs. 9000 per candidate per month for a period of one year.
2. A one-time travel cost for candidate from the residence to the internship training center on actual basis with a cap of Rs. 5000
3. The PIA shall pay a stipend of Rs. 3000 per month to each candidate during the period of internship.
4. The PIA shall also be required to give captive placement in a job with a salary of minimum Rs. 10000 per month after completion of internship.
5. Industry Internships can continue for over a year but the Grant-in-aid support from MoRD shall be limited to a period of one year.

Key Performance Highlights

So far, from the year 2004-05 till 31st December 2016:

- (i) a total of 15.28 lakh candidates have been trained and a total of 10.76 lakh candidates have been given placement.
- (ii) in North Eastern States a total of 53,060 candidates have been trained and a total of 36,659 candidates have been placed.

(iii) in Jammu & Kashmir (under Himayat Program which commenced in 2011), a total of 69,175 candidates have been trained and 53,692 candidates are placed.

(iv) in LWE areas (under Roshni initiative which started in 2013), a total of 13,983 candidates are trained and 10,893 candidates are placed.

Category-wise details of candidates is given below:

Break up of categories:-

Category	Trained	Placed
Women	529403	379372
SC	472223	316072
ST	223013	156065
Minorities	145070	86665

Key Achievements of DDU-GKY in 2016-17 (till 31st December 2016)

- Against an annual target of training of 2 lakh candidates during the Financial Year 2016-17, a total of 1,28,114 lakh candidates have been trained and a total of 70,667 candidates have been placed in regular jobs.
- A total of Rs.511.42 crore has been released for implementation of projects under DDU-GKY.
- A total of over 18.68 lakhs candidates approved for skilling under new Action Plan approval by EC for the period of 2016-19.
- Action Plan for 12 States, i.e. Assam, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura, Uttarakhand and West Bengal covering a target of skilling over 6.52 lakhs candidates have been approved during this Financial year till 31st December 2016.
- The Ministry has aligned to Common Cost Norms for Skill Development schemes issued by Government vide Notification no. 25/2016.
- The Ministry has started accepting project proposals only through online applications.
- Monitoring and Regulation for Improved Governance of Skills Development (MRIGs) has been implemented and is being used by both CTSAAs and many States.
- Rural Skills Program Division has assigned to NIC the task of implementation of e-Kaushal

system and Monthly Progress Reporting (MPR) system.

- PFMS has been implemented in DDU-GKY for financial monitoring. 16 State Nodal Agencies and almost 70% projects have been on-boarded in PFMS.

RSETI

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

At present RSETIs offer training in more than 334 vocations classified under four major areas viz. agriculture, processing, product manufacture and general entrepreneurship development programme. As at the end of December 2016, 585 RSETIs were functioning across the country. The RSETIs have trained 21.69 lakh youth, of whom 13.44 lakh have been settled. At present there are no interactive web portal or callcentres. However, National Academy of RUDSETI (NAR) has initiated steps to establish the Web Portal soon. At present, post training handholding support is provided to the RSETI trained candidates for a period of two years after completion of the training. Also, Alumni Associations are established by the past trainees in the name as ASARE (Association of Successful Alumni of RUDSETI Trained

Entrepreneurs) in many Centres and similar Associations are being proposed in other RSETIs also.

ASARE provides continuous guidance and support to the trained entrepreneurs for their development and instil confidence and provide a forum for resolving common problems besides enhancing the competencies of members through education and training. Each Sponsor Bank having Lead Bank responsibility is provided a grant support of Rs.1.0 crore for construction of RSETI building, besides reimbursing cost of training eligible candidates (BPL/SECC Compliant), while the State Government are expected to provide land, free of cost. This grant of Rs. 1.00 crore is released in two equal installment i.e. Rs. 50 Lakh in each installment. In addition, some of the Banks have also received grant assistance for construction of RSETI building although they were not the Lead Banks but were the first to establish an RSETI in such districts.

As on March, 2016, out of the 583 functional RSETIs, 563 RSETIs were recognized as well performing institutions (Grade-A & B). Further, 15 RSETIs were not graded as they were either less than one year old or they had organized less than 5 training programmes or trained less than 250 candidates in a year

Rural Self-Employment Training Institutes

Each RSETI is headed by a Director on deputation from Sponsor Bank having rural banking exposure with a flair for training. The RSETI has one or two Faculty Members and support staff. The Director / Faculty Members are exposed to intensive Trainers' Training Programme (TTP) organized by NAR and are enabled to discharge their functions effectively. Till date a total of 585 RSETIs have been set up in the country covering 552 districts. A district wise list of RSETIs is given at Annexure.

Eligibility of candidates for training under RSETI

Any unemployed youth in the age group of 18-45 years, irrespective of Caste, Creed, Religion, Gender and Economic Status, having aptitude to take up self-employment or wage employment and having some

basic knowledge in the related field can undergo training under RSETI.

Training Programmes organized under RSETI

There are over 334 different types of training programmes organized by RSETIs covering a wide variety of topics/ activities which include General EDP, Process EDP, Product EDP and Agriculture EDP. The type of training programme to be organized will be decided by the RSETI based on the local requirement / demand. Standard curriculum is devised after a thorough study and getting inputs from various quarters, which after approval will be uniformly adopted by all the RSETIs. As and when demand scenario changes, new courses/ new modules will be introduced and circulated to the RSETIs. Development of Softskill is an integral part of all the training programmes organized by RSETIs. MoRD is undertaking a process to align the RSETI courses with Common Norms for Skill Development schemes as notified by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

Achievement

Total number of training programmes organized and candidates trained in the last five years:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of candidates to be trained (Targets)	Training Achievement	
			No. of Programmes organized	No. of candidates trained
1	2011-12	0	0	351596
2	2012-13	210300	11263	337290
3	2013-14	292050	12186	340148
4	2014-15	352950	13926	383896
5	2015-16	375000	15858	434934
6	2016-17 (upto 31th December 2016)	399973	11,446	3,21,319

Total number of candidates settled after RSETI training from 01.04.2011 till 31.12.2016 is given below:

No. of Candidates trained	Cumulative settlement			Total No. of trained candidates settled
	No. of trainees settled with Bank Finance	No. of trainees settled with self- Finance	No. of trainees settled with wage employment	
21,69,476	5,13,980	6,84,707	1,45,893	13,44,580

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 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.

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

With a view to ensuring full farm-to-market connectivity, the programme also provides for the upgradation of the existing Through Routes and Major

Rural Links to prescribed standards, though it is not central to the programme.

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 Geometrics 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, 2017 are given below in **Table 1:**

Table 1:

Table-1 Overall Physical Targets and Achievements of PMGSY (up to Jan, 2017)			
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	1,56,273 (87%)	1,22,706 (68.8% of eligible)	55478 (31.2% of eligible)
	Length sanctioned- 3,83,142 kms	Length completed- 3,14,696 kms (82.1%)	
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	1,87,727 (83.4%)	1,70,021 (75.5%)	54,885 (24%)
Upgradation of Rural Roads under PMGSY -II (length in km)			
Total Target length (12th FYP, 2012-17)	Length sanctioned	Length completed	Balance yet to be completed out of target
50,000	18,345	3,953	27,702 (55.4%)
Total length completed-493,738.48kms, Total length sanctioned - 589,484.15 kms			
Financial Progress (Rs. In Crore)			
Value of project proposals cleared (net)	Funds released (only Programme Fund)	Expenditure	
2,03,403 (Central Share) 6,010 (State Share)	1,45,723	1,51,587*	

* 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-XIII** (upto Jan, 2017). Year-wise Work Sanctioned (in Rs. Crore), length completed and Expenditure by the States under the Programme has been given in **Annexure XIV, Annexure-XV and Annexure-XVI** respectively (upto Jan, 2017).

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, 2015-16 and 2016-17 (upto 31st Jan, 2017) are given at **Annexure XVII**.

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-2**

Table-2		Rs. In crore				
S. No.	Year (s)	Release for Program me	Release for Admn. Fund	Release under ADB assistance	Release under WB assistance	Total Release
1	2000-01	2,435	0	-	-	2,435
2	2001-02	2,493	7	-	-	2,500
3	2002-03	2,497	3	-	-	2,500
4	2003-04	2,299	26	-	-	2,325
5	2004-05	2,111	37	93	220	2,461
6	2005-06	3,770	40	193	218	4,221
7	2006-07	4,415	100	1000	750	6,265
8	2007-08	3,834+ 4,500*	66	1,950	650	11,000
9	2008-09	5,380+ 7,500*	151	2,000	250	15,281
10	2009-10	10,390+ 6,500*	140	800	10	17,840
11	2010-11	21,325	185	800	90	22,400
12.	2011-12	10,598	83	1075	627	12,383
13	2012-13	3,272	125	425	575	4,397
14	2013-14	4,553	164	-	643	5,360
15	2014-15	6,475	95	1,182	2,208	9,960
16	2015-16	11,158**	341**	1,550**	2,126**	15,175**
17	2016-17(up to 6 th Feb 2017)	10273.412 90	82.448200	1163.88	1137.20	12656.944
	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. Outcome Targets and Achievements:-

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

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	7,658	36,449
2016-17 (Jan. 17)	15,000	48,812	6957	35,507

State wise details of outcome targets and achievements during the year 2016-17 upto Jan, 2017 have been given in **Annexure XVIII**.

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

7.1 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.

7.2 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.

7.3 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.

7.4 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.

7.5 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.

7.6 The State-wise indicative Annual Allocation of funds by Centre and matching State share during year 2016-17 are as per **Annexure XIX**.

8. Resources of Funds in addition to Budgetary Support

8.1 Assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB)

ADB has been providing the assistance to 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 Roads Sector I Project (RRSIP) to assist the implementation of the PMGSY projects in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. A total of 9,574.7 km of All-weather rural roads connecting 3,207 habitations were 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.

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	India and States	USD 425.30 M
	Total	USD 1225.30 M

Multitranchise Financing Facility (MFF) will finance four projects time which has 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 will be financed and carrying out pursuant to:- a) Technical Assistance Framework between Government and ADB dated 10th July 1996 Framework Agreement and; b) The arrangement described in paragraph 16-18 of the report and recommendation of the President. TA will be implemented over 30 months period commencing from December 2012. Technical Assistance is provided as entirely grant.

Rural Connectivity Investment Program also contains institutional development component involving:-

- A. 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. According to the tentative schedule, it is anticipated that one RRNMU facility in each State will be constructed in the second year and are around 5 more in each State by the fourth year of the investment Program.
- B. Construction and equipping of 5 Rural Connectivity Training and research Centers (RCTRCs) in each State.
- C. Rolling out systematic and large scale training and targeted rural roads research programs by the established RCTRCs and with assistance of related consultancy services.
- D. 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 State of Madhya Pradesh,

Chhattisgarh, Assam and West Bengal has 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 building in Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha is in progress and likely to be completed by December 2016. The construction of RCTRC in the States of Assam, Chhattisgarh Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal is in progress. The financial bid of RRNMU of West Bengal is under evaluation.

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

Loan for Tranche-I under Rural Connectivity Investment Program 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 (compromising the about 342 KM in Assam 1008 in Chhattisgarh, 1187 KM in Madhya Pradesh, 757 KM in Odisha and 167 KM in West Bengal). The procurement 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 has been granted for 2 years from ADB. The loan will be closed on 31st December 2017.

(v) 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 has 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.

Due to savings in the component of equipment and contingency we have proposed for shifting 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 has been shifted to Tranche 2.

A Loan of USD 25.00 Million has been surrendered to Department of Economic Affairs vide our letter dated 27th August 2016 due to fluctuation of the currency USD vis-à-vis INR and unutilized contingency. The total allocation has been changed to USD 250 Million instead of USD 275 Million. A reimbursement of USD 148.46 Million has been received from ADB. The loan will be closed on 31st December 2017.

Tranche 3 (Loan No. 3306-IND)

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. Sub projects 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 for finance Project 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 and will be closed on 31st December 2018. Reimbursement of USD 150 Million including pipeline has been taken from ADB.

(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 assist portion of the PMGSY in 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.

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 be 500M US\$ supplementing to Rural Connectivity Investment Program.

The proposal and the Concept Document for the Second Rural Connectivity Investment Program for US\$ 500 M has already been submitted by Hon'ble Minister (RD) to Hon'ble Finance Minister, Ministry of

Finance vide letter dated 26th December 2011. This proposal has a support of NITI Aayog. The screening committee of Department of Economic Affairs has approved the proposal and posed the loan of USD 500 M for Second Rural Connectivity Investment Program to Asian Development Bank. ADB has fielded the PPTA Mission headed by Mr. Chen Chen, Senior Transport Specialist, ADB. Proposal for Tranche 1 of USD 500 Million for financing the sub project in the States of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal is in process. ADB will finance USD 250 Million and the Government of India will finance USD 250 Million.

8.2 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-4:-**

Table-4		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-5:-

Table-5				
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)

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 June 2017. The Project has two components:

- Programme Financing-US \$1,375 million
- 8 States –Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand ,

Uttar Pradesh and Bihar covered.

- Total 8,323 habitations to be covered, 24,174 Km length to be built.
- Institutional Strengthening – US \$ 25 million.

The loan of US \$ 1.4 billion from World Bank was signed on 14th January, 2011. Brief description of the Project including GoI share is given below in **Table-6**:

Table-6						
Sl No.	State	Revised Allocation US \$ million	Total		Projects sanctioned till 31 st March, 2016	
			Habitations	Length in Km.	Value (Rs. in crore)	Length (in Km.)
1.	Himachal Pradesh	112	819	2,724	762	2,238
2.	Jharkhand	223	2,209	4,133	1,910	4,338
3.	Meghalaya	100	515	1,625	810	1,113
4.	Punjab	136	-	1,062	1,147	2,295
5.	Rajasthan	358	2,734	8,651	3,227	11,499
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

8.3 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.

9. 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-7**:

Table-7

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

S. No.	Name of State(s)	Length in km
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	Megha laya	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 18364 kms for upgradation of roads (36.73 %of target) under PMGSY-II during 2013-14, 2014-15 ,2015-16 and 2016-17 (upto 31st January 2017)

Sl. No.	State	No of roads	No. of Bridges	Length in Km (roads only)	Value (Rs. in crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	172	2	1319.22	669.95
2	Telangana	115	17	948.38	543.48
3	Gujarat	109	9	1,181	691
4	Haryana	88	18	1042.91	956.16
5	Karnataka	315	12	2,246	1,045
6	Maharashtra	385	108	2,619	1,573
7	Uttar Pradesh	932	1	7322.407	4275.9
8	Punjab	124	7	1347	868
9	Kerala	84	0	319.948	274.2
Total		2324	174	18345.865	10896.69

10. Specific Challenges in Implementation of Programme

10.1 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.
- The Ministry has agreed to share the cost of bridges upto 100 mtrs length.

10.2 Development of Rural Roads in 35 most affected LWE Districts under IAP

In view of the difficulties in programme implementation in 35 most affected LWE Districts for ensuring inclusive growth various special initiatives have been taken:

10.2.1 Special Dispensation accorded to 35 most affected LWE Districts by Ministry of Rural development:

All habitations, whether in Schedule V areas or not, having a population of 100 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 100 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.

10.2.2 Special Dispensation accorded to 35 most affected LWE Districts 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.

10.2.3 Relaxation for districts under LWE 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



PMGSY Road

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.

10.3 Road Connectivity Project in LWE Affected Areas:

Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 28th December 2016 has approved “Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Affected Areas (RCPLWEA)” to improve the rural road connectivity in the worst LWE affected districts from security angle.

The Project (RCPLWEA) will be implemented as a separate vertical under PMGSY to provide connectivity with necessary culverts and cross-drainage structure in 44 worst affected LWE districts and adjoining districts, critical from security and communication point of view.

Under the project, construction/upgradation of 5,411. 81 km road and 126 bridges/Cross Drainage works will be taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,724.53 crore in the above district. The fund sharing pattern of LWE road project will be same as that of PMGSY i.e. in the ratio of 60:40 between the central and states. The likely duration of implementation of the project is four years from 2016-17 to 2019-20.

11. Maintenance Management of Rural Roads

11.1 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.

11.2 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.

11.3 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.

11.4 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 16 States of Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Assam, West Bengal, Haryana, Manipur, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Kerala have published their Maintenance policy.

12. 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 assurance hand books to regulate the quality control process at works level. Guidelines have also been issued for inspections of works by independent monitors under the second and third tier of the quality assurance mechanism. To make the inspections trustworthy, it is being ensured that independent monitors at the second and the third tier take 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.

12.1 Under the 1st tier of quality control mechanism, the quality standards are enforced through in-house mechanism by establishing field laboratories and carrying out mandatory tests. In addition, to augment the field laboratories for non-frequent tests, State laboratories as also district laboratories have been promoted in all States. As per the Programme Guidelines, a site quality control laboratory has to be set up by the contractor for each package. Payments are not made to the contractors unless well equipped laboratory has been set up.

12.2 Under the second tier, independent monitoring of quality at the State level has been prescribed under the control of SRRDA. The SRRDA headquarters is required to monitor the quality of works by deploying quality monitors, independent of the implementing units and upload the abstract of quality grading along with photographs in OMMAS. These quality monitors could check the establishment of field laboratories also. As per guidelines, it is to be endeavoured that each road work is inspected by the State Quality Monitors at three different stages. The first two inspections of every work should be carried out during the execution of work spaced at least three months apart and the last inspection should be carried out on the completion of every work, as soon as possible but preferably within 4 months of completion of the work. During the year 2016-17 (upto 31st Jan. 2017) a total no. of 24,897 inspections has been conducted by SQMs. The details of inspections are as per **Annexure XX**.

12.3 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 generic issues in quality assurance mechanism of the State. Also these provide on-site guidance to field staff for better understanding of specifications and good construction practices. During the year 2016-17 (upto 31st January, 2017), a total number of 5,580 inspections have been conducted by NQMs. The details of inspections are as per **Annexure XXI**.

12.4 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.

During the period 2016-17 (upto 31st January, 2017) a total no. of 5,580 inspections were conducted by NQMs. Out of these, ATRs were required for 1,272 road works graded as Unsatisfactory (U) and Satisfactory Requiring Improvement (SRI). The States, after completion of rectification work, sent ATRs in respect of 322 road works which have been accepted by NRRDA, 106 ATRs are under scrutiny and the balance 844 ATRs are pending with the States for rectification.

12.5 Training Programme for NQMs:

Orientation for the newly empanelled National Quality Monitors (NQMs)

The Selection Committee, constituted for empanelment of new NQMs, during its meeting held on 10th November, 2016 recommended 35 candidates for empanelment as NQMs. Out of these 26 candidates (including 6 recommended by the earlier Selection Committee held on 18th March, 2016) were invited for

an Orientation / Training programme held at Indian Academy of Highway Engineer (IAHE) during 27 – 29 December, 2016. The programme, inaugurated by JS (RC) and DG, NRRDA covered important topics like Programme Guidelines, Rural Road Specifications, Soil stabilization and use of New Technology, Quality Testing Process, Quality Assurance Handbook (QAHB) and use of Mobile Application. On 29th December, 2016, last day of the programme, a field visit was arranged for the participants in district Ghaziabad. During the practical demo, some test relating to sieve analysis of WBM, in situ field density (sand replacement method) and volumetric analysis were conducted on the spot.

13. 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.

14. 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.

15. 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:-

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

- (ii) Executional arrangements overseen at State Level by officers of the SRRDA including State Quality Coordinator (SQC), Financial Controller, Empowered Officer, IT Nodal Officer etc.
- (iii) Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) at Division/District Level for Managing the Programme are accountable to the SRRDA.
- (iv) Arrangements for effective management includes:-
 - Online Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS)
 - Quality Management.
 - Transparent tendering using Standard Bidding Document
- (v) Separate Bank Accounts for 'Programme', 'Administrative' and 'Maintenance' funds, centrally managed by the Agency and operated by the PIUs.
- (vi) State Level Standing Committee including all the main stakeholders of the Programme viz., Secretaries of the Departments of Rural Development, Panchayat, PWD, Forests, Finance, Revenue and Transport, State Technical Agencies, State Informatics Officer etc. to monitor progress, quality etc.



PMGSY Road

16. Training

For Capacity Building for Personnel implementing PMGSY, various training programs have been organized by NRRDA at State Level Institutes such as CRRI New Delhi, IAHE Noida, ESCI Hyderabad, NIT Warangal. During the financial year 2016-17, 400 officers have been provided training and other training programmes are in ongoing process as per **Annexure XXII**.

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

18. 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.

19. 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.

20. 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.

21. Impact Studies under PMGSY

21.1 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.

21.2 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.

21.3 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.

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

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

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

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

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.)
2015-16	372	2689.57	1715.92
2016-17 (upto December 2016)	216	4718.77	939.29

23. 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

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 3,825 kms of waste plastic roads and 3,900 km. of cold mix roads are targeted to be constructed in 2016-17. The progress till January, 2017 is 1570.00 Km of waste plastic roads and 1230.00 KM of Cold Mix roads. The State-wise details of proposed additional targets for New Technology are at **Annexure XXIII**.
- (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.

24. Use of Space Technology and GIS in PMGSY

24.1 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.

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

- In order to create a mechanism to detect the variance between the progress of implementation of the scheme and the progress reported manually/electronically by the states, on a real time basis, the National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA), Ministry of Rural Development and Centre for Geo-Informatics Application in Rural Development (CGARD) of National Institute of Rural Development & Panchyati Raj, Hyderabad has signed a Memorandum of Understanding on 16.12.2015 regarding the use of Satellite imagery for planning and monitoring of PMGSY (Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana) roads in five States (two districts each) selected under this project.
- The States/districts selected under this project are: Assam (Kamrup, Darrang), Chhattisgarh (Korba, Raigarh), Odisha (Nayagarh, Puri), Rajasthan (Jaipur, Alwar) and Telangana (Karimnagar, Nalgonda).
- The Ministry has initiated the process for universalization of the project across the States.

24.3 CGARD:

In order to create a mechanism to detect the

variance between the progress of implementation of the scheme and the progress reported manually/electronically by the states, on a real time basis, the National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA), Ministry of Rural Development and Centre for Geo-Informatics Application in Rural Development (CGARD) of National Institute of Rural Development & Panchyati Raj, Hyderabad had entered into an Memorandum of Understanding on 16.12.2015 regarding the use of Satellite imagery for planning and monitoring of PMGSY (Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana) roads in five States (two districts each) selected under this project. The States/districts selected under this project are:

- (1) Assam (Kamrup and Darrang Districts).
- (2) Chhattisgarh (Raigarh and Korba Districts).
- (3) Odisha (Puri and Nayagarh Districts).
- (4) Rajasthan (Jaipur and Alwar Districts).
- (5) Telangana (Nalgonda and Karimnagar Districts)

The report of CGARD based on the sample study reveals those 70 road works out of 242 road works analyzed using Satellite Imageries have variations in road length constructed vis-à-vis road length sanctioned.

The report of CGARD has recently been shared with the concerned States for comments and appropriate action.

Based on the outcome of sample study in 10 districts in 5 States, the Ministry has taken a decision to universalize this intervention across all States.

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

25.1 SEVOTTAM implementation:

- (i) The Citizen Charter and GRM of NRRDA are placed on the website (www.pmgys.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.

25.2 “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>).

26. 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).

27. 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.

28. Tree plantation along completed PMGSY roads:

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

Chapter - 6

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)

I Introduction

Housing is universally recognized as a basic human need. Reducing rural housing shortage and improving the quality of housing especially for the poor is an important component of the poverty alleviation strategy of the Government. The rural housing scheme Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) implemented by Ministry of Rural Development, aimed at providing houses to families below the poverty line (BPL) in rural areas has since inception provided assistance for construction of 360 lakh houses, incurring a total expenditure of Rs 1,06,798.93 crore

II Historical Background

Public housing programme in the country started with the rehabilitation of refugees immediately after independence. In 1957, as a part of the Community Development Movement (CDM) a Village Housing Programme (VHP) was introduced providing loans to individuals and cooperatives, of upto Rs.5,000/- per unit. Specific focus on rural housing in India, has its origin in the wage employment programmes of National Rural Employment Programme (NREP -1980), and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP- 1983), by allowing construction of houses under these programmes for SCs/STs and freed bonded labourers.

A full-fledged rural housing program Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) was later launched in June, 1985 as a sub-scheme of RLEGP, with earmarking of funds, for the construction of houses for SCs/STs and freed bonded labourers. When Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) was launched in April, 1989, 6% of the funds were allocated to housing for SCs/STs and freed bonded labourers. In 1993-94, the coverage was extended to Non-SC/ST families, by increasing the earmarked fund for housing under JRY to 10%. The additional 4% was to be used for non-SC/ST category of beneficiaries.

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) was made an independent programme with effect from 1st January, 1996 aimed at addressing housing needs of the Below Poverty Line (BPL) households. After more than 30 years of its implementation, although IAY addressed the rural housing shortage, in view of the limited scope of coverage under the programme there were still considerable gaps in rural housing.

Government is committed to provide “Housing for All” by 2022. To fulfill the Government's commitment and address the gaps in rural housing, IAY has been re-structured as Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) w.e.f. 1st April, 2016 by the Government.

III Aims & Objectives

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

IV Salient features of PMAY-G

- (i) The main features of the scheme of PMAY-G are as follows :-
 - a) Providing assistance for construction of 1.00 crore houses in rural areas over the period of 3 years from 2016-17 to 2018-19.

- b) Unit assistance of Rs. 1.20 lakh in plains and Rs.1.30 lakh in hilly states, difficult areas and IAP districts.
- c) In addition, the beneficiary will get Rs.12,000/- as assistance for construction of toilet under Swachh Bharat Mission (G), MGNREGA or any other dedicated financing source and support of 90 person days in plain areas and 95 person days in hilly states, difficult areas and IAP districts under MGNREGS through convergence.
- d) The beneficiary would be facilitated to avail loan of upto Rs.70,000/- for construction of the house which is optional.
- e) Unit size of the house to be a minimum of 25 Sq.m.
- f) Identification of beneficiaries through Gram Sabha based on the Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC 2011) data.
- g) Setting up of National Technical Support Agency at National Level To provide technical support to the implementing agencies and to the beneficiaries in taking up construction of houses and help in achieving the target set under the project
- (ii) The cost of PMAY-G would be shared between Government of India and State Governments in the ratio 60:40 in plain areas. In case of North-Eastern and 3 Himalayan States (Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) the sharing pattern is in the ratio of 90 : 10.
- (iii) Upto 4% of the funds released under PMAY-G can be utilized for administering the scheme. Sensitizing beneficiaries, cost of supervision and monitoring of scheme implementation, cost of setting up and operating PMU, cost towards Training and certification of Masons etc., are some of the eligible items of expenditure under administrative expenses.
- (iv) From the annual budgetary grant for PMAY-G, 95% of funds would be released to States / UTs for construction of new houses under PMAY-G.

This will also include 4% allocation towards administrative expenses. 5% of the budgetary grant would be retained at the Central Level as reserve fund for Special Projects. For Special Project, the States may submit the proposals in respect of the following:-

- a. Rehabilitation / relocation of families whose houses have been completely /substantially damaged on account of:-
 - i. Natural hazards as categorized in the extant National Disaster Management Plan of National Disaster Management Authority - Flood, earthquake, fire etc.
 - ii. Law and order problems
- b. Settlement of families affected due to / benefitted by
 - i. International border issues
 - ii. The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006
 - iii. Occupational diseases like silicosis, asbestos, people affected by overuse of pesticides
- c. Settlement of surrendered militants and their families
- d. New technology demonstration – especially with focus on affordable and green technologies and using locally available materials.
- (v) At the national level, 60% of the target is to be earmarked for SC and ST. To maintain this 60% of the target allocated to each State / UT should be earmarked for SC/ST subject of availability of eligible PMAY–G beneficiaries as per SECC 2011 as verified by the Gram Sabha. Within earmarked targets the proportion of SC and ST is to be decided from time to time by the respective States / UTs. Under PMAY-G, as far as possible, 15% of the total fund would be earmarked for Minorities at the National Level. In view of the provisions of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995, the States to the extent possible, may ensure that 3% of beneficiaries at

the State Level are from among persons with disabilities.

V Initiatives under PMAY-G

- (i) **Use of SECC for beneficiary identification -** The Department of Rural Development has issued comprehensive guidelines for identification and selection of beneficiaries under PMAY-G based on SECC, 2011 data. The use of objectively verifiable norms to identify eligible beneficiaries will increase transparency and reduce scope for discretion in selection. Further, the eligibility under the scheme will no longer be linked to BPL status and will enhance coverage to include all families without basic housing amenities.

- (ii) **Dedicated account at state level :** All States have been directed to maintain a dedicated account at the State level for the rural housing scheme PMAY-G from where all the payment pertaining to the scheme would be made electronically through Fund Transfer Order (FTO). This would lead to enhanced monitoring and ensure that there is no parking of funds at the State level.

- (iii) The Scheme of PMAY-G is to be implemented by the State / UT Government. The States/UTs shall set up a dedicated Programme Management Unit (PMU) to undertake the tasks of implementation, monitoring and supervision of quality of construction at State / District / Block and Panchayat Level. The State PMU shall be headed by the State Nodal Officer and other personnel may be availed through deputation from line departments and by hiring of personnel on contract basis. Similarly, for the District and Block level PMU.

- (iv) The Annual allocation to the states shall be based on the Annual Action Plan approved by the Empowered Committee constituted at the Government of India level. Based on the target allocated for the year, the States would decide the District / Gram Panchayat target.

- (v) Allotment of house shall be made jointly in the

name of husband and wife except in the case of a widow/unmarried /separated person. The State may also choose to allot it solely in the name of the woman. In the case of landless household, the State may also facilitate registration of land in the joint name of husband & wife. In the case of beneficiaries selected under the quota for persons with disabilities, the allotment should only be in the name of such person.

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

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

- **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT):** Under PMAY-G, the assistance to beneficiaries is transferred electronically through the AwaasSoft-PFMS platform. This ensures seamless transfer of funds electronically into the Bank/Post Office account of each beneficiary through Fund Transfer Order (FTO). This lead to increased transparency by enabling real time monitoring of funds disbursed to beneficiaries.
- An android based mobile application- 'AwaasApp' has been launched by the Ministry for inspection of houses. The application empowers officials and citizens to capture and upload geo-

tagged, time stamped photographs of the house at various stages of construction thereby reducing time lags in verification. The Ministry has also developed an offline module for data capture and transmission within the app to overcome the constraint of limited internet bandwidth. Capturing of geo-referenced photographs using AwaasApp and uploading of the same on AwaasSoft has been made mandatory under the scheme of PMAY-G for release of assistance to the beneficiaries.

- **Enabling real time convergence with schemes--** Real time web link has been developed with NREGASoft to allow creation of a NREGA work against each PMAY-G house sanctioned. This will ensure that a beneficiary is able to claim his/her entitlement of 90/95 days of paid unskilled labour for construction of PMAY-G house under convergence with MGNREGA.

(viii) **Monitoring of the scheme**

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

- a) All data regarding beneficiaries, progress of construction and release of funds, including photographs and inspection reports shall be placed on AwaasSoft and would form the basis for follow up on both the financial and physical progress of the scheme.
- b) The physical progress in construction would be monitored through the photographs to be uploaded at every stage of construction as decided by the State Government. The State Government to use the AwaasApp for uploading the photographs. A photograph should be uploaded on completion of construction of the house.
- c) National level Monitors and Area Officers of the Ministry would also visit PMAY-G houses

during the field visits, to the extent possible to assess the progress, procedure followed for selection of beneficiaries etc.,

- d) The Project Management Unit (PMU) at the State level is to undertake the tasks of implementation, monitoring and quality supervision. Officers at the Block level should inspect as far as possible 10% of the houses at each stage of construction. District level officers should inspect 2% of the houses at each stage of construction. Every house sanctioned under PMAY-G to be tagged to a village level functionary (Gram Rozgar Sahayak or any other village level worker) whose task is to follow-up with the beneficiary and facilitate construction.
- e) A community based participatory monitoring system should be put in place utilizing the services of the SHG network under NRLM. The services of NGOs and Civil Service Organisations (CSOs) may also be utilised for creating awareness of the programme and monitoring the progress and quality of the construction of the house.
- f) Formal Social Audit is to be conducted in every Gram Panchayat at least once in a year, involving a mandatory review of all aspects.
- g) Payment of assistance to beneficiaries who have been sanctioned houses would be made directly into the bank / post office accounts through the AwaasSoft-PFMS electronically. This would lead to increased transparency by enabling real time monitoring of funds disbursed to beneficiaries.

(ix) **Mason Training**

To ensure that the houses constructed are of good quality, the availability of skilled masons in rural areas is imperative. States are to plan and conduct training of masons in locations where the construction intensity is projected to be high as ascertained from the Permanent Waitlist. The training is to be held as per the Rural Mason Qualification Pack (QP) of the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). The pilot training of masons had been conducted in the States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Gujarat and

Maharashtra. The remaining States have been urged to conduct pilot training of rural masons. Based on the experience of the pilot, States would upscale the training for the entire State.

(x) **House Design Typologies**

One of the main objective and focus areas of PMAY-G is construction of durable and disaster resilient house and provide credible assistance and support to the beneficiaries in making informed choices with regard to the construction of his/her house. Department of Rural Development in this direction in collaboration with UNDP and IIT, Delhi had taken up studies in 18 States viz., West Bengal, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Sikkim, Manipur, Chattisgarh, Tripura, Meghalaya, Maharashtra, Bihar, Odisha, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Mizoram, and Rajasthan to identify house designs that are durable, suited to local geo-climatic, cultural conditions, cost saving through appropriate technologies and the use of locally available materials and are disaster resilient. The states have been divided into different housing zones which have been identified on the basis of local materials and technologies, vulnerability to disasters / hazards, livelihood aspects linked to housing designs and existing community skills. The housing zones identified in a State also took into consideration the prevailing socio-cultural practices. Different house designs that are suitable for different housing zones have been identified for the above States.

With a view to popularize the identified house designs and that the people living in rural areas would have a walk through realistic experience of the house which would help them in selecting the house design that is best suited to them, demonstration houses have been constructed in the States of Tripura and Maharashtra. Demonstration houses would also be constructed in the remaining north-eastern States where studies have been completed.

(xi) **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 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. State-wise house design typologies / technologies are being documented to create a repository which would aid rural housing practitioners in building durable and quality houses in addition to expanding the range of choices available to the PMAY-G beneficiaries.

VI Achievements

- a) Against an allocation of Rs. 15,000 crore for the scheme (including 5% set aside for Special Projects) of Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) for the year 2016-17, Ministry has released an amount of Rs.14,289.96 crore (as on 31st Dec. 2016). Out of this, funds to the tune of Rs 4645.31 crore have been utilized by the States/UT during the year 2016-17.
- b) 1.68 crore beneficiaries have been identified based on SECC-2011 data as eligible to receive assistance under PMAY-G after due verification by Gram Sabha and review by Appellate Authority.
- c) The target (after setting aside 5% for Special Projects) fixed for the year 2016-17 is 32.64 lakh houses has been communicated to all States /UTs.
- d) District and Block-wise target have been fixed by 19 State / UT Governments involving 24,13,643 houses
- e) A total of 21.18 lakh houses have been constructed during 2016-17.
- f) 10.44 lakh households have been registered on AwaasSoft for sanctioning of the houses under PMAY-G.

- g) In the current financial year 2016-17, 3.50 lakh houses have been sanctioned under the PMAY-G scheme.
- h) Under PMAY-G 4.67 lakh houses which are to be constructed have been geo-tagged (includes geo-coordinates of existing dwelling of the beneficiary).
- I) The state/UT-wise physical and financial progress during the year 2016-17 and that of North Eastern States is enclosed as **Annexure-XXIV, XXIV-A & XXV**

VII Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

At the national level, 60% of the target is to be earmarked for SC and ST. To maintain this 60% of the target allocated to each State / UT should be earmarked for SC/ST subject of availability of eligible PMAY – G beneficiaries as per SECC 2011 as verified by the Gram Sabha. Within earmarked targets the proportion of SC and ST to be decided from time to time by the respective States / Uts.

During the year 2015-16, out of total 18.32 lakh houses constructed, 6.35 have been constructed for SCs and 4.50 lakh for STs. During the current financial year 2016-17, out of total 21.18 lakh houses constructed, 7.80 lakh houses have been constructed for SCs and 4.52 lakh houses have been constructed for STs.

Out of the total 3.50 lakh houses sanctioned during 2016-17, 0.83 lakh houses were sanctioned for SCs and 1.54 lakh houses were sanctioned for STs.

VIII Caring for differently abled

The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, provides for social security for persons with disabilities. Accordingly, under PMAY-G while deciding the inter-se priority among the beneficiaries who are to be provided assistance,

households with any disabled member and no able bodied adult member have been accorded additional deprivation score so that such households are given priority while allotting the houses. Keeping in view the provisions of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995, the States to the extent possible, may ensure that 3% of beneficiaries at the State Level are from among persons with disabilities.

IX Performance in North Eastern Region

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 seven North Eastern States and Sikkim and three Himalayan States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, the cost of unit assistance is shared in the ratio of 90:10 between the Centre and the States.

In the financial year 2016-17, an amount of Rs. 2705.20 crore has been earmarked for the North Eastern Region with a physical target of construction of 2.22 lakh houses. An amount of Rs 1607.64 crore has been released to the North Eastern States. A total of 1.42 lakh houses have been constructed during the year 2016-17.

Under PMAY-G the identification of the beneficiaries are to be made by Gram Sabha based on the housing deprivation parameters of Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC)-2011 data. Accordingly, 4.10 lakh beneficiaries have been identified based on SECC-2011 data as eligible to receive assistance under PMAY-G in the North Eastern region after due verification by Gram Sabha and review by Appellate Authority. Target of 2,22,321 houses has been communicated to all the North Eastern States and the District and Block-wise target have been fixed by 5 North Eastern States involving 1,95,783 houses. 6,945 households have been registered on AwaasSoft for sanctioning of the houses under PMAY-G. All the North Eastern States have opened State Nodal Bank account for direct transfer of assistance to the beneficiaries Bank / Post Office account.

Chapter - 7

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) 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



NSAP beneficiary Group

those who are of the age of 80 years or above. As per the latest report, (upto December, 2016), 206 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, 2016) , 57 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, 2016) , 8 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, 2016) , 1.48 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 2015-16, an amount of Rs 9082.00 crore was allocated out of which Rs. 8616.40 crore were released. During the year 2016-17, an amount of Rs. 9500.00 crore has been allocated out of which **Rs.6630.66** crore has been released upto December, 2016. 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.

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.

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 282 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. It has also been advised to States/UTs for 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, 186.16 lakh beneficiaries are having bank/post office accounts and 141.25 lakh beneficiaries are having Aadhaar numbers.

Status of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) in North Eastern States

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 released 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 (upto December 2016) under IGNOAPS in the North Eastern States is 1035483, IGNWPS is 126767, IGNDPS is 48004, NFBS is 9480 and Annapurna is 50004.

Physical and Financial Progress

The number of beneficiaries and expenditure reported for 2016-17 (upto December, 2016) by State/UTs in **Annexure-XXVI & XXVII**.

Chapter - 8

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) has been launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 11th October, 2014. This programme is based on Mahatma Gandhi's concept of Rural Development which 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 is 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. The holistic development of the Identified Gram Panchayats and substantial improvement in the standards of living and quality of life of all sections of the society generates models of local level development and effective local governance which can motivate and inspire neighbouring Gram Panchayats to learn and adapt.

The aim is to develop three Adarsh Grams chosen by MPs, by March 2019. Thereafter, five such Adarsh Grams (one per year) will be selected and developed by 2024.

Approach

SAGY would be guided by the following approach;

- Leveraging the leadership, capacity, commitment and energy of the Members of Parliament (MP) to develop model Gram Panchayats.
- Engaging with and mobilizing the community for participatory local level development.
- Converging different government programmes and private and voluntary initiatives to achieve

comprehensive development in tune with people's aspirations and local potential.

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

The Programme is primarily about unleashing people's power, converging & implementing existing Government Schemes/Programmes and adopting bottom-up approach in planning and execution. While the Members of Parliament will guide and lead the initiative, the District Magistrate will be the Nodal Officer for the programme at the district level. There is provision for mid-term assessment and post programme period assessment by an independent agency. It is aimed at creating sustainable and replicable models of Gram Panchayats all across the country.

Identification of Gram Panchayat:

- A Gram Panchayat would be the basic unit. It will have a population of 3000-5000 in plain areas and 1000-3000 in hilly, tribal and difficult areas.
- The MP would be free to identify a suitable Gram Panchayat for being developed as Adarsh Gram, other than his/her own village or that of his/her spouse.
- Lok Sabha MP has to choose a Gram Panchayat from within his/her constituency
- Rajya Sabha MP may choose Gram Panchayat from the rural area of a district of his/her choice in the State from which he/she is elected.
- Nominated MPs may choose a Gram Panchayat from the rural area of any district in the country. In the case of urban constituencies (where there are no Gram Panchayats), the MP will identify a

Gram Panchayat from a nearby rural constituency.

Values of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana

- Ensuring the involvement of all sections of society in all aspects related to the life of village, especially in decision-making related to governance
- Adhering to Antyodaya - enabling the "poorest and the weakest person" in the village to achieve well-being
- Affirming gender equality and ensuring respect for women
- Guaranteeing social justice
- Instilling dignity of labour and the spirit of community service and voluntarism
- Promoting a culture of cleanliness
- Living in consonance with nature - ensuring a balance between development and ecology
- Preserving and promoting local cultural heritage
- Inculcating mutual cooperation, self-help and self-reliance and fostering peace and harmony in the village community
- Bringing about transparency, accountability and probity in public life and nurturing local self-governance

Role of Members of Parliament

The role of Members of Parliament is that of a catalyst. They will Identify the Gram Panchayat to be developed into Adarsh Gram Panchayat, engage with the community, help propagate the values of the scheme, enable the initiation of start-up activities to build up the right environment and facilitate the planning process. The basic approach of the Scheme is to leverage the leadership, capacity, commitment and energy of the Members of Parliament (MPs) to develop model Gram Panchayats. The Role of Members of Parliament is to:-

- Identify and select the Gram Panchayat to develop as Adarsh Gram

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

Role of District Collector

- Conduct of the baseline survey
- Facilitation of village level plan preparation
- Converging the relevant Schemes
- Coordination of scheme implementation across line departments
- Review of progress on a monthly basis and reporting to the State and Government of India.
- Adherence to grievance redressal and proactive disclosure norms laid down by the respective scheme guidelines
- Arrangement of frequent site visits to assess progress.
- Collector will appoint a Charge Officer of sufficient seniority for every Gram Panchayat who will coordinate the implementation at local

level and will be fully responsible and accountable for the implementation.

Key Aspects

- **Personal Development:** Moral Values , hygienic behavior, daily exercises, free from alcoholism, dignity of labour and promoting volunteerism, respect for women,
- **Human Development:** universal access to health, balanced sex ratio, no malnutrition, IT enabled classrooms, e-Libraries, e literacy,
- **Social development:** Volunteerism, honoring village elders, village freedom fighters, violence and crime free village, integrating socially excluded groups like SCIST
- **Economic development:** diversified agriculture, dairy and livestock, organic farming, soil health cards, micro-irrigation
- Environment sustainability tree plantation, rainwater harvesting, watershed development, toilet in each household
- **Basic Amenities:** piped clean drinking water, road connectivity to main road, electric

connection to all homes with 24/7 power, broad band connectivity, mini-bank with ATM

- **Social Security:** Pensions for all eligible families- old age, disability and widow, Insurance schemes like Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana & Health insurance- RSBY
- **Good Governance:** e-governance, online certificates.

Committees

The committees constituted for overseeing the implementation of the Scheme are

- Two Committees at the National Level,
- One Headed by Minister Rural Development
- Another one Headed by Secretary Rural Development
- State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) headed by Chief Secretary
- District Level Committee; Collector / District Magistrate is the Nodal Officer

Implementation Timelines

Time from Date of Launch	Item of Work
One Month	Selection of Adarsh Gram
Two months	Awareness generation on the Scheme
Three months	Environment creation and social mobilisation
Three months	Initialisation of first stage activities
Five months	Review of first stage activities
Seven months	Completion of preparation of Village Development Plan (VDP)
Eight months	Approvals and sanctions
Nine months	Activities to Begin
One year (twelve months)	Review of progress of VDP at Gram Sabha level and District level

Funding

There is no provision of funding in the Scheme. It is primarily about unleashing the power of people who are expected to inculcate pride in village, encourage

societal change/ Behavioural changes, take collective responsibility and initiate People projects. The achievement of this IS intended through the convergence and implementation of existing Government Schemes and Programmes without

allocating additional funds or starting new infrastructure or construction schemes. With this aim, as approved by the Union Cabinet, Secretaries of the relevant Ministries / Departments of the Central Government have been requested by the Ministry of Rural Development to make suitable changes, wherever appropriate, in the guidelines of their respective Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes / Programmes to enable priority to be given to the Gram Panchayats selected under SAGY. For ensuring convergence, till now 21 schemes of various Departments of the Government of India have been amended / appropriate advisories were issued to accord priority to SAGY in respective schemes. However, a sum of Rs. 50,000 has been allocated by Ministry of Rural Development for each identified Gram Panchayat for administrative expenses.

Achievements

1. Adoption by Mps

As on 17th February, 2017 the Hon'ble MPs have adopted 703 Gram Panchayats under Phase-I and 203 GPs under Phase-II of the programme

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 is fully responsible and accountable for the implementation. MoRD organised training programmes for 653 Charge Officers at 9 regional locations across India.

3. Village Development Plan

The Gram Panchayats adopted under SAGY prepared Village Development Plans (VDP) containing prioritised time-bound activities to achieve holistic progress of the village, through convergence of resources. Under Phase-I of SAGY, VDPs have been prepared for 671 GPs and works are under progress. In order to keep track of the progress of projects listed in the VDP, a Tracking Template has been developed and the progress is monitored online. As on 17th Feb, 14696(36.01%) projects have been completed and 7466 (18.29%) projects are in progress against 40811 proposed projects under Village Development Plan

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. SAHYOG

The Ministry has taken efforts to create a document titled 'SAHYOG' with the essential information on the existing social security schemes collated from respective ministries. SAHYOG aims to a tool enabling villagers to learn about and enroll in the social security schemes and avail affordable insurance coverage. The Ministry of Rural Development has also got the document translated into regional languages for greater reach. It is an indicative guidance document which enrich the knowledge of villagers and village level functionaries to achieve 100% enrollment into the social/financial Security Schemes in SAGY Gps.

8. 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 being captured and updated on quarterly, half yearly and yearly basis.

9. 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.

Chapter - 9

Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)

Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)

The Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission, approved by the Union Cabinet on September 16th, 2015 and launched by the Prime Minister on February 21st, 2016, is a flagship programme of this Government. It is indeed a unique programme, with scientifically laid out principles of policy and programme implementation, designed to deliver catalytic interventions to rural areas, on the threshold of growth. Under this Mission, 300 clusters in rural areas, across all States and UTs, with latent potential for growth, are identified across the country following clearly enunciated methodologies articulated in the framework of implementation. The Mission through financial and technical support, aims at plugging the critical gaps in basic, social, economic and digital amenities in these clusters.

The programme has gained great momentum since the launch of the Mission in February, 2016. 98 clusters under Phase 1, have been identified and approved in 28 States. Integrated Cluster Action Plans (ICAPs), which are the blue prints of development of these clusters,

have been prepared and submitted by 22 States for 73 clusters and approved by my Ministry. Rs. 288.23 crores of the allocated Rs 300 crores in FY 2016-17, has been released and work in these clusters have already commenced on the ground. In addition Rs 118.90 crores has been further released from the supplementary grant of Rs 300 crores allocated for the Mission. The remaining 6 States are preparing their plans and by February, 2016 all 98 clusters under Phase 1 of this Mission, would have approved plans and would be ready for implementation. States are also now identifying clusters under Phase 2 of the Mission and the Ministry aims to approve the list of 100 more clusters, by end of February, 2016.

The total investment estimated over the next 3 years, in these plans for 82 clusters is INR 80.13 billion and the Critical Gap Funding approved is INR 22.82 billion. INR 57.31 billion is proposed to be mobilised through various State Government and Central Government schemes.

Work under convergence is ongoing in all clusters as estimated for 2016-17. The total estimated investment for which work is ongoing is more than Rs 2500 crores.

Works ongoing in Rurban clusters



Andhra Pradesh



Odisha



Chattisgarh

The Mission outcome as per the current design will see Rs 30,000 crores of investment in 300 clusters benefitting more than 3000 Gram Panchayats, across the country, saturating them with all basic, social and digital amenities.

At the end of the Mission period the country will have 300 Rurban clusters which will be ODF, green, agro based and thematic clusters with skilled manpower and access to economic opportunities

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 earlier 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

During 2016-17, there is a provision of Rs. 255.00 crore under DRDA Administration Scheme, out of which an amount of Rs. 136.90 crore has been released (till 31.12.2016).

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.

1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):

Performance in North-Eastern Region

During the year 2016-17 (till January 2017), a total amount of ₹3625.91 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 January, 2017 is ₹3918.91 crores against the total available fund of ₹4494.55 crore. State-wise details may be seen at **Table 1:**

Table : Fund utilization by North Eastern States (Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total Available Fund	Funds Utilized
1	Arunachal Pradesh	15754.97	9303.31
2	Assam	128353.30	134244.72
3	Tripura	96222.2	94932.82
4	Manipur	38310.16	29138.71
5	Meghalaya	80790.17	62054.93
6	Mizoram	8866.232	6869.56
7	Nagaland	67505.72	44432.26
8	Sikkim	13652.47	10915.15
	Total	449455.22	391891.5

A total number of 35.53 lakh households have been provided employment in N.E. States up to January 3, 2017 and 1393.78 lakh person days have been generated by the North-Eastern States. The State-wise details may be seen at Table below:

Table : Person day generation during FY 2016-17 in North Eastern States (In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Person days generated
1	Arunachal Pradesh	49.26
2	Assam	346.64
3	Tripura	336.92
4	Manipur	98.08
5	Meghalaya	179.19
6	Mizoram	142.27
7	Nagaland	209.00
8	Sikkim	32.42
	Total	1393.78

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

Support to North East SRLMs

During the year 2016-17 Budget Estimate (B.E.) under DAY-NRLM is Rs. 3000 Crore (including DRDA Administration and PMRDF Schemes), out of which Rs. 218.50 Crore has been 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 30.11.2016 to the North Eastern states are presented in the table below.

Table : Financial Performance of DAY-NRLM 2016-17 (Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Central Allocation	Central Release	Total fund available	Total Expenditure	% of utilization of available fund
1	Arunachal Pradesh	600.00	300.00	542.83	184.45	33.98
2	Assam	7000.00	2002.13	6414.06	3359.00	52.37
3	Manipur	800.00	400.00	548.69	169.72	30.93
4	Meghalaya	400.00	200.00	455.22	211.25	46.41
5	Mizoram	1600.00	800.00	857.91	508.89	59.32
6	Nagaland	2400.00	1200.00	1360.03	187.02	13.75
7	Sikkim	600.00	300.00	363.91	102.35	28.13
8	Tripura	2700.00	1350.00	1720.97	603.46	35.07
	Total	16100.00	6552.13	12263.62	5326.14	43.43

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 43.43% of total available funds was utilized.

Table : Physical Performance of NRLM: 2016-17 (updated as on 26th December 2016)

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	61	0	0	0	0
2	Assam	12144	7706	1024.05	2419	1028.1
3	Manipur	357	48	7.2	0	0
4	Meghalaya	811	224	32.76	90	67.5
5	Mizoram	530	16	2.4	82	55
6	Nagaland	988	1	0.15	290	110.73
7	Sikkim	766	0	0		0
8	Tripura	1066	492	60.65	0	167.15
	Total	16723	8487	1127.21	3070	1360.98

Key activities during 2016-17

Dedicated Support Structure

All NE states have already transited to DAY-NRLM. DAY-NRLM Mission teams at state, district and block levels are in place in all states after Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim completed their staff recruitments by May 2016.

Human Resource Development (Staff Capacity Building)

State, district and block teams of Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura have been inducted through a 15-day intensive immersion programme at NRO followed by state level capacity building programmes. In the FY 2016-17, the newly recruited staff of Sikkim at state and block levels also have undergone the initial induction trainings.

NRLM through NIRD has further expanded the empaneled a pool of National Resource Persons to 26 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 and has conducting regional level workshops, exposures of bankers and village representatives, induction and thematic trainings for state and district staff on Financial Inclusion, Livelihoods, MIS, Financial management for the NE SRLMs.

Resource Block strategy roll out in the North East States

Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Manipur 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. Arunachal Pradesh is expected

to sign a MoUs with both NROs- SERP, Andhra Pradesh and BRLPS in January 2017. 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) implemented the RB strategy in 2014-15 across 9 blocks in 9 districts. Three CRP rounds of 45 days each were 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 have carried forward the work initiated by external CRPs.
- **Mizoram:** 4 CRP teams implemented the RB strategy since June 2014 across 4 blocks in 2 districts in two CRP rounds of 45 days. 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 round were completed by end of FY 2015-16. Currently the staff along with the local community resource persons identified and trained are carrying forward the work initiated by external CRPs.
- **Tripura:** 7 CRP teams started implementation of the RB strategy from July 2015 onwards across 6 blocks in 3 districts and completed 3 rounds in the year 2015-16. In the current FY 2016-17, two rounds have been completed and 1 more rounds is planned to be completed by March 2017.
- **Sikkim:** Sikkim has initiated the Resource Block strategy preparatory works in 3 blocks

and 2 CRP rounds through NRO Kudumbashree have been conducted-201-17.

- **Manipur** has also begun with roll out of ECRP rounds in their 4 resource blocks and 1st CRP round is successfully completed in July 2016 leading to initial social mobilisation and formation or revival of NRLM compliant SHGs. Subsequent planned CRP rounds were not organised due to delay in getting funds transferred to MSRLM from state treasury and later due to unrest situation in the state.
- **Arunachal Pradesh** has initiated the Resource Block strategy preparatory works in 7 blocks and shall roll out the Resource Block strategy from January 2017 onwards.

Expansion in new Blocks

The 4 states of Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Tripura who implemented the Resource Block Strategy for at least 2 years have scheduled the expansion into new blocks which will be known as intensive blocks this year. These intensive blocks will be supported by the internal social capital generated in the resource blocks. Their progress is as follows:

Nagaland has entered into 9 additional blocks this year through the Internal CRPs (ICRPs) developed in Resource Blocks. So far, 2 ICRP rounds have been conducted.

Meghalaya have entered into 4 new blocks through ICRPs and Young Development professionals recruited by the SRLM. 2 CRP rounds have been conducted.

Mizoram has begun entry point activities in 4 new blocks and 2 internal CRP rounds have been conducted so far.

Tripura has planned to enter 12 new blocks this year by last quarter of this financial year.

In addition to these 4 states, Sikkim has also taken up 4 new resource Blocks this year with NRO Kudumbashree's ECRP support to increase the pace of the mission roll out in the state. **Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh** SRLMs have also planned to enter new blocks next year as per the State Phasing Plan.

Special Initiatives in 2016-17

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 in 2015. 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) for 2016-17 was 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.

Livelihoods Workshop

Four states of Nagaland, Tripura, Mizoram and Meghalaya where institutional architecture of SHGs and VOs have been created so far, have begun to develop strategies for initiating livelihoods interventions after the Livelihoods Workshop in Guwahati for these 4 states by DAY-NRLM in September 2016. Besides 4 SRLMs and NMMU LH team, MKSP PIAs of Assam and NRLM National Support Organisation(NSO) for Livelihoods also participated as resource organisations. The states have developed action plan to enhance their state mission's capacities in understanding the scope of livelihoods in their states in the next six months. It is expected that States will prepare Livelihoods Annual Action Plan for next FY onwards for reaching out to SHGs and Households in resource blocks.

3rd Annual Regional Writeshop for North Eastern Region (NER): In February 2017, 3rd Annual North Eastern Regional Writeshop has been scheduled for the North Eastern states at NIRD, Guwahati in Assam. The writeshop is aimed to review and revise NRLM progress, 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.

PRI-CBO convergence initiatives: Assam has forged partnerships with NRO Kudumbashree for supporting a pilot project on CBO Convergence. In December 2016, Tripura has also signed the MoU with

NRO for piloting the PRI-CBO convergence model in 2 of its resource Blocks.

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana Gramin (PMAY-G)

Intervention in North Eastern Region

- I Housing is universally recognized as a basic human need. Reducing rural housing shortage and improving the quality of housing especially for the poor is an important component of the poverty alleviation strategy of the Government.
- II In the context of Government's objective of "Housing for All" by 2022, the erstwhile rural housing scheme has been restructured to Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana Gramin (PMAY-G), which came into effect from the current financial year 2016-17. PMAY-G aims to provide a pucca house with basic amenities to all houseless households and households living in kutcha and dilapidated house by 2022.
- III The main features of the scheme of PMAY-G are as follows:-
 - a) Providing assistance for construction of 1.00 crore houses in rural areas over the period of 3 years from 2016-17 to 2018-19.
 - b) Unit assistance of Rs. 1.20 lakh in plains and Rs.1.30 lakh in hilly states, difficult areas and IAP districts.
 - c) In addition, the beneficiary will get Rs.12,000/- as assistance for construction of toilet under Swachh Bharat Mission (G), MGNREGA or any other dedicated financing source and support of 90 person days in plain areas and 95 person days in hilly states, difficult areas and IAP districts under MGNREGS through convergence.
 - d) The beneficiary would be facilitated to avail loan of upto Rs.70,000/- for construction of the house which is optional.
- e) Unit size of upto a minimum of 25 Sq.m.
- f) Identification of beneficiaries through Gram Sabha based on the Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC 2011) data.
- g) Setting up of National Technical Support Agency at National Level To provide technical support to the implementing agencies and to the beneficiaries in taking up construction of houses and help in achieving the target set under the project
- IV The cost of PMAY-G would be shared between Government of India and State Governments in the ratio 60:40 in plain areas. In case of North-Eastern and 3 Himalayan States (Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) the sharing pattern is in the ratio of 90 : 10.
- V Upto 4% of the funds released under PMAY-G can be utilized for administering the scheme. **Sensitizing beneficiaries, cost** of supervision and monitoring of scheme implementation, cost of setting up and operating PMU, cost towards Training and certification of Masons etc., are some of the eligible items of expenditure under administrative expenses.
- VI From the annual budgetary grant for PMAY-G, 95% of funds would be released to States / UTs for construction of new houses under PMAY-G. This will also include 4% allocation towards administrative expenses. 5% of the budgetary grant would be retained at the Central Level as reserve fund for Special Projects. For Special Project, the States may submit the proposals in respect of the following:-
 - a. Rehabilitation / relocation of families whose houses have been completely /substantially damaged on account of:-
 - i. Natural hazards as categorized in the extant National Disaster Management Plan of National Disaster Management Authority - Flood, earthquake, fire etc.

- ii. Law and order problems
- b. Settlement of families affected due to / benefitted by
 - i. International border issues
 - ii. The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.
 - iii. Occupational diseases like silicosis, asbestos, people affected by overuse of pesticides
- c. Settlement of surrendered militants and their families
- d. New technology demonstration especially with focus on affordable and green technologies and using locally available materials.
- VII 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.
- VIII In the financial year 2016-17, an amount of Rs. 2705.20 crore has been earmarked for the North Eastern Region with a physical target of construction of 2.22 lakh houses. An amount of Rs 1607.64 crore has been released to the North Eastern States. A total of 1.42 lakh houses have been constructed during the year 2016-17. The State-wise physical and financial progress of North-Eastern States is enclosed as Annexure.
- IX Under PMAY-G the identification of the beneficiaries are to be made by Gram Sabha based on the housing deprivation parameters of Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC)-2011 data. Accordingly, 4.10 lakh beneficiaries have been identified based on SECC-2011 data as eligible to receive assistance under PMAY-G in the North Eastern region after due verification by Gram Sabha and review by

Appellate Authority. Target of 2,22,321 houses has been communicated to all the North Eastern States and the District and Block-wise target have been fixed by 5 North Eastern States involving 1,95,783 houses. 6,945 households have been registered on AwaasSoft for sanctioning of the houses under PMAY-G. All the North Eastern States have opened State Nodal Bank account for direct transfer of assistance to the beneficiaries Bank / Post Office account.

B Initiatives in North Eastern States

One of the main objective and focus areas of PMAY-G is construction of durable and disaster resilient house and provide credible assistance and support to the beneficiaries in making informed choices with regard to the construction of his/her house. Department of Rural Development in this direction had taken up studies in the States of Tripura, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim and Manipur to identify house designs that are durable, suited to local geo-climatic, cultural conditions, cost saving through appropriate technologies and the use of locally available materials and are disaster resilient. The states have been divided into different housing zones which have been identified on the basis of local materials and technologies, vulnerability to disasters / hazards, livelihood aspects linked to housing designs and existing community skills. The housing zones identified in a State also took into consideration the prevailing socio-cultural practices. Different house designs that are suitable for different housing zones have been identified for the above States.

With a view to popularize the identified house designs and that the people living in rural areas would have a walk through realistic experience of the house which would help them select the house design best suited to them. Demonstration houses have been construction in the State of Tripura. Demonstration houses would also be constructed in the remaining north-eastern States where studies have been completed.

**Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G)
Financial Progress Report 2016 - 17 North Eastern States**

Rs. In Lakhs

#	States	Opening Balance	Allocation of Funds (Including admin expenses)			Fund Releases			Total Available funds *	Utilization of Funds	Percentage utilization $L=(K/J)*100$
			Central	State	Total	Central	State	Total			
A	B	C	D	E	F=D+E	G	H	I=G+H	J	K	L
1	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	4109.41	454.683	4564.093	4564.093	0	0
2	ASSAM	29767.74	0	0	0	124447.8	0	124447.8	154215.5	39086.57	25.35
3	MANIPUR	962.309	0	0	0	5576.18	0	5576.18	6538.489	1086.787	16.62
4	MEGHALAYA	1172.797	0	0	0	7746.12	0	7746.12	8918.917	950.213	10.65
5	MIZORAM	535.013	0	0	0	2389.246	0	2389.246	2924.259	361.238	12.35
6	NAGALAND	62.74	0	0	0	4510.827	0	4510.827	4573.567	0	0
7	SIKKIM	558.43	0	0	0	1190.605	0	1190.605	1749.035	164.15	9.39
8	TRIPURA	2996.101	0	0	0	10793.85	0	10793.85	13789.95	1954.203	14.17
	Total	36055.13	0	0	0	160764	454.683	161218.7	197273.8	43603.16	88.53

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G)
Physical Progress North - Eastern States 2016-17

S. No.	State	Annual Target	Houses sanctioned during the year for				Houses sanctioned in the name of			Houses under construction (in financial year)				Houses completed (sanctioned in financial year)				Total no. of houses completed in 2016-2017					
			ST	SC	Minority	Other	Total	Husband and wife jointly	Women	Men	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	Total (Col.16 +17+18)	ST	SC	Minority	Others	Total
1	Arunachal Pradesh	6754	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	518	36	0	554	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Assam	164245	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42862	113370	0	158232	59356	8926	0	68282	36569	15047	36668	84182		135798
3	Manipur	8459	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	5143	0	6810	1	257	0	258	248	4	42	7		259
4	Meghalaya	12732	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5994	5327	0	11321	595	291	0	886	912	15	0	15		942
5	Mizoram	3593	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	204	71	0	275	314	48	0	362	362	0	0	0		362
6	Nagaland	6840	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3952	499	0	4451	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		1
7	Sikkim	1957	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1668	462	0	2130	236	164	0	400	169	23	106	208		400
8	Tripura	17741	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	145	4072	0	4217	141	4811	0	4952	3127	1034	323	837		4998
	Total	222321	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57010	128980	0	185990	60643	14497	0	75140	41388	16123	37139	85249		142760

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in North Eastern Region

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched on 25th December, 2000, as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with an objective to provide 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 (as per 2001 Census) in plain areas and 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, 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). For most intensive IAP blocks as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs the unconnected habitations with a population of 100 and above (as per 2001 census) would be eligible to be covered under PMGSY.

A target of upgradation of 50,000 km road length to consolidate the rural road network under the PMGSY-II programme has been approved for all States/UTs and the cost will be shared between the Centre and States/UTs on 60:40 basis for normal areas and 90:10 for special areas.

2. Physical and Financial Progress (since inception of PMGSY)

Since inception of PMGSY (upto 30th November, 2016), Central share to the tune of Rs. 18476.79 crore have been released to North Eastern States. An expenditure of Rs. 18331.58 crore has been incurred by the States. A total of 41339 km of road length has been constructed to provide connectivity to 12201 habitations in North Eastern States. State wise details of progress since inception are at **Annexure-I** below

3. Physical and Financial Progress (2016-17)

During the Fiscal Year (2016-17), Central share to the tune of Rs 1243.30 crore was released to the North-Eastern States. An expenditure of Rs. 560.07 crore was reported by the States. A total of 4469.07 km of road length has been constructed to provide connectivity to 1248 habitations in North Eastern States. The State-wise details are given at **Annexure II** below.

4. Special relaxation/initiatives given to NE States:

Ministry vide its letter No. P-10021/2/2007-Tech (Pt.II) dated 11.5.2015 has allowed Special Category States to construct Bailey Bridges to provide flexibility of being constructed in a shorter span, ability to withstand loads of more than 100 MT and have a appreciably long life cycle.

Annexure-I					
Physical and Financial Progress of North Eastern States under PMGSY during the year 2016-17 (Till November, 2016)					
S. No	Name of the State	Release (in crore)	Length completed (in km)	Expenditure	Habitations covered (in No.)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	2699.53	5488.92	2722.14	368.00
2	Assam	8906.00	16205.14	9136.83	8905.00
3	Manipur	1476.87	5401.44	1387.02	420.00
4	Meghalaya	648.46	1403.73	550.57	221.00
5	Mizoram	764.84	2497.25	803.13	157.00
6	Nagaland	625.51	3451.87	629.67	93.00
7	Sikkim	1028.94	3140.71	992.97	281.00
8	Tripura	2326.64	3749.94	2109.25	1756.00
	Total	18476.79	41339.00	18331.58	12201.00

Annexure-II					
Physical and Financial Progress of North Eastern States under PMGSY during the year 2016-17 (Till November, 2016)					
S. No	Name of the State	Release (Rs. in crore) (till November, 2016)	Expenditure as reported by the State (Rs. in crore)	Length completed (in km)	Habitations covered (in No.)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	205.92	204.39	1327.49	1.00
2	Assam	299.64	0.00	722.81	1216.00
3	Manipur	196.61	126.87	1238.28	0.00
4	Meghalaya	205.28	108.99	227.94	18.00
5	Mizoram	92.86	54.02	121.30	0.00
6	Nagaland	8.05	1.77	362.50	3.00
7	Sikkim	88.82	64.03	176.94	10.00
8	Tripura	146.14	0.00	291.81	0.00
	Total	1243.30	560.07	4469.07	1248.00

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) in North Eastern States

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) 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, 2016), 206 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, 2016) , 57 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, 2016) , 8 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, 2016) , 1.48 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.

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 being 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 (upto December 2016) under IGNOAPS in the North Eastern States is 979360, IGNWPS is 123748, IGNDPS is 45740, NFBS is 8592 and Annapurna is 38503.

The financial and physical performance of North Eastern States under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is given in the Table below.

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

Year : 2016-2017

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total Allocation	Total Release				Total Expend-iture	Number of beneficiaries					
			Release 1st Instll.	Release 2nd Instll.	Pending liabilities 15-16	Total Release		IGNOAPS Reported	IGNWPS Reported	IGNDPS Reported	NFBS Reported	Annapurna Reported	Total
1	Arunachal Pradesh	2476.49	546.97	0.00	0.00	546.97	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Assam	62684.74	14840.22	0.00	0.00	14840.22	15513.67	785836	111477	42264	7458	26640	973675
3	Manipur	4969.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Meghalaya	6001.37	1039.99	0.00	0.00	1039.99	1041.91	48305	7187	1447	390	9263	66592
5	Mizoram	2141.51	555.35	551.02	0.00	1106.37	537.82	25469	2310	742	102	0	28623
6	Nagaland	3510.64	1034.49	0.00	0.00	1034.49	0.00	99404	1396	623	642	2600	104665
7	Sikkim	1313.57	0.00	0.00	269.23	269.23	173.69	20346	1378	664	0	0	22388
8	Tripura	11902.41	2559.05	2457.70	0.00	5016.75	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	95000.00	20576.07	3008.72	269.23	23854.02	17267.09	979360	123748	45740	8592	38503	1195943

District Rural Development Agency:

Under DRDA Administration, administrative cost of DRDAs is shared by Centre and NE States/J&K on 90:10 basis. Being staffing scheme no physical targets are set. A statement of release of funds to North Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir (till 31.01.2017) is given in the Table below:

State wise release under DRDA Administration during 2016-17 till 31.01.2017

Sl No.	States/UTs	Total Released
	North Eastern States	
1	Arunachal Pradesh	477.03
2	Assam	695.64
3	Meghalaya	203.8
4	Manipur	251.95
5	Nagaland	257.1
6	Mizoram	172
7	Sikkim	26.65
8	Tripura	112.33
	Total	2196.5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	557.73

Training and Capacity Building:

- (a) State wise release of funds to NE States for State Institute of Rural Development (SIRDs) for the year 2016-17.

(Rs. In Lakhs)					Physical Achievement	
Release Progress					PC	PA
S. no.	Name of SIRDs	Recurring	Non-recurring	Total		
1	Arunachal Pradesh	77.19	0.00	77.19	64	4881
2	Assam	222.42	301.88	524.30	1112	48451
3	Manipur	313.47	0.00	313.47	0	0
4	Meghalaya	168.33	0.00	168.33	75	2626
5	Mizoram	214.86	0.00	214.86	72	2974
6	Nagaland	331.93	0.00	331.93	0	0
7	Sikkim	269.72	0.00	269.72	0	0
8	Tripura	58.35	0.00	58.35	0	0
			Total	1958.15	1323	58932

- (b) State wise release of funds to NE States for Extension Training Centres (ETCs) for the year 2016-17.

(Rs. In Lakhs)					Physical Achievement	
Release Progress					PC	PA
S. no.	Name of SIRDs	Recurring	Non-recurring	Total		
1	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
2	Assam	50.00	0.00	50.00	0	0
3	Manipur	Nil	Nil	0.00	Nil	Nil
4	Meghalaya	10.00	0.00	10.00	27	904
5	Mizoram	20.00	0.00	20.00	17	895
6	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
7	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	0.00	Nil	Nil
8	Tripura	Nil	Nil	0.00	Nil	Nil
			Total	80	44	1799

Abbreviations used

SIRD- State institute of Rural Development

ETC- Extension Training Centre

PC- Programme conducted

PA- Participants attended

0-Not Reported

Nil- There is no ETCs

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

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) in North Eastern States

The Ministry of Rural Development is undertaking a placement linked skill development programme Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY). A total of 53,060 candidates have been trained and a total of 36,659 candidates have been placed in North Eastern states since 2004 till 31st December 2016. Further, the

Ministry of Rural Development has approved 26 skill development projects are operational in 2 states covering 61,261 candidates (post CNN) with total cost of Rs. 340.03 crores (post CNN). Assam, Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Sikkim have become an Action plan state during the FY 2016-17 and these states are now empowered to sanction and monitor DDU-GKY projects on their own.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):

MGNREGA is being implemented in all the Rural Districts including LWE Districts of the country. A summary table below lists out the performance of the 105 (excluding Aheri, Maharashtra) LWE districts belonging to 10 States against the rest of the Districts in the country.

Physical & Financial Progress: - During the year 2016-17 (till January, 2017) the physical and financial progress in LWE districts as compared to remaining districts of the country is as under:

S.No	Indicators	LWE districts
Physical (in lakh)		
1	Households provided employment	99.39
2	Persondays generated	3660.87
3	Women Participation	1785.73 (48.77%)
4	SC participation	667.46 (18.23%)
5	ST participation	868.38 (23.72%)
6	Average person days generated per HHs	36.83
7	100days of employment provided to HHs	2.99 (3.01%)
Financial (Rs. in crore)		
8	Expenditure on wages	6947.61
9	Expenditure on Material	2547.21

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana Gramin (PMAY-G)

An assistance of Rs 1.30 lakh provided to PMAY-G beneficiaries in the 88 identified LWE Districts.

Studies to identify house designs that are durable, suited to local geo-climatic, cultural

conditions, cost saving through appropriate technologies and the use of locally available materials and are disaster resilient have been taken up in the States of Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Odisha, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh which consists of LWE Districts. Demonstration houses have been constructed in the State of Maharashtra and the same would be taken up in the remaining States.

With a view to improve quality of construction of house, meet the gap in the availability of masons and to improve the skill sets of semi-skilled rural masons, Ministry of Rural Development had taken up training of Rural Masons. As a part of this pilot training had been conducted in the State of Maharashtra, Jharkhand and Chattisgarh consisting of LWE Districts involving 180 semi-skilled masons. After successful completion of training and assessment, masons have been awarded certificates recognizing their skills endorsed by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC).

Under PMAY-G stage-wise progress of construction of the house is to be captured on AwaasSoft using the mobile application “AwaasApp” which is mandatory before release of assistance to the beneficiaries. In order to address the network connectivity problem in LWE district and to capture the geo-tagged, date and time stamped photograph of the house which is mandatory, an offline module of “AwaasApp” has been made operational.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):

Physical & Financial Progress: There are 35 most intensive LWE Districts as identified by MHA in which 25,177 habitations are eligible to be connected under PMGSY. Against this 17,231 habitations have been sanctioned so far by the Ministry and 12,738 habitations (73.9% of sanctioned habitations) have been connected. Out of 12,432 road works cleared by the Ministry for the construction of 46,22,4.21 km of road length in LWE Districts 8043 road works have been completed covering 30,325.38 km of road length. Out of total cleared value of projects amounting to Rs. 17, 19,124.37 crore, an amount of Rs. 11, 41,821.21 crore has been incurred as expenditure in IAP Districts up to November, 2016.

Special dispensation has been given to LWE Districts in awarding of PMGSY works with non-responsive tenders in selected LWE districts. Bridges on rivers/streams crossing the alignment of the road are taken up under the programme. The Ministry has issued a circular dated 19th September 2016 enhancing the span of Long Span Bridges (LSB) for funding under PMGSY

from 50m to 75m in respect of other States and from 75m to 100m in respect of Special Category States and LWE States.

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

As regard LWE areas, it is stated that schemes under NSAP are for the households living below poverty line(BPL) in rural as well as urban areas of the country. No special/additional amount under NSAP is being released for LWE area.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (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. Key features of the Roshni initiative are as under:

- (i) At least 40% of the candidates covered under the scheme shall be women. Special efforts will be made to proactively cover Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) on priority basis.
- (ii) Training will be imparted through public-private and public-public partnerships with registered PIAs.
- (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 18 projects is being implemented covering 23707 beneficiaries (post CNN) with total project cost of Rs. 200.23 crores (post CNN). LWE areas (under Roshni initiative which started in 2013), a total of 13,983 candidates are trained and 10,893 candidates are placed (as on 31st Dec., 2016).

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 2016-17 (January, 2017) a total amount of ₹756.26 crore has been released to Jammu & Kashmir as Central Share under MGNREGA. The actual expenditure in Jammu & Kashmir upto January, 2017 is Rs 613.06 crore against total available funds of ₹815.46 crore. A total number of 3.85 lakh households have been provided employment generating 159.03 lakh person days in the state.

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 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, 40 blocks in 22 districts have been covered as resource blocks and 1.2 lakh women have been organized into 12506 SHGs and 1164 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.

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana Gramin (PMAY-G):

An amount of Rs 154.82 crore has been allocated for Jammu & Kashmir for construction of 12,724 houses. 200 houses have been constructed in the states of Jammu & Kashmir during 2016-17. The target set for the State of Jammu & Kashmir had been communicated to the State for fixing the district and block-wise targets. The State of Jammu & Kashmir had opened the State Nodal Bank account for direct transfer of assistance to the beneficiaries Bank / Post Office account.

Department of Rural Development had taken up a study in the State of Jammu & Kashmir to identify house designs that are durable, suited to local geo-climatic, cultural conditions, cost saving through appropriate technologies and the use of locally available materials and are disaster resilient. The state had been divided into different housing zones which have been identified on the basis of local materials and technologies, vulnerability to disasters / hazards, livelihood aspects linked to housing designs and existing community skills. The housing zones identified in the State also took into consideration the prevailing socio-cultural practices. Different house designs that are suitable for different housing zones have been identified for the above States. The designs identified are yet to be finalized through the stakeholder consultation process. Once the identified house designs are finalized construction of demonstration houses would be taken up.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

- (a) **Physical Progress:** Out of total sanctioned 2,525 road works covering 13,669.207 km of length, Jammu & Kashmir has completed 1331 road works covering 6,806.111 km of length (50%) up to November, 2016.
- (b) **Financial progress:** Out of total cleared value of amounting to Rs.8,121.05 crore (including State Share of Rs.13.63 cr.), an amount of Rs.2,376.15 crore has been released since inception of PMGSY on programme and administrative funds has been released. An amount of Rs.3507.75 crore has been utilized by Jammu & Kashmir up to November, 2016.

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)

As regards the State of Jammu and Kashmir, schemes under NSAP are implemented by Department of Social Welfare. During the current financial year 2016-17 (upto December 2016) an amount of Rs.4568.62 lakh has been released to the State of Jammu and Kashmir as pending liability of 2015-16 and 01st +02nd installment of funds for 2016-17.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

Ministry of Rural Development is undertaking scheme for skill empowerment and employment of J&K youths called Himayat. 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. The scheme is a 100% centrally funded scheme. The Scheme is available to youth from both BPL as well as non-BPL categories and youth from urban as well as rural areas. Himayat is available to youths from border areas of Jammu & Kashmir also.

An additional target of skilling one lakh youth under Himayat in the next 5 years has been approved under the Prime Minister's Development package for J&K.

Key Features:- Key features of the Himayat Scheme are as under:

- (i) 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.
- (ii) This is a 100% centrally funded scheme.
- (iii) The scheme mandates at least 70% of placement of total sanctioned target candidates
- (iv) The scheme provides for skilling and placement programs ranging from 3, 6, and 9 months.
- (v) In case of training duration of 6 months or 9 months, candidates will be placed with a higher start up salary of Rs.8000 and Rs.12000 per month, respectively, on completion of training.
- (vi) The youth are selected at Gram Panchayat level based on aptitude tests.

Prime Minister's Development Package for J&K- 2015

- Stepping up efforts under HIMAYAT scheme, 100000 youth to be trained in wage-employment through placement linked scheme over 5 years.
- An additional budgetary allocation of Rs.250 crore has been approved as part of Prime Minister's Development package for J&K. In terms of Common norms for Skill Development Scheme notified by the Government, total fund requirement is estimated at Rs.1581.10 crores over a period of next five years.
- MoRD notified and operationalized new online application on July, 2016 for Himayat for inviting applications.
- MoRD approved Action Plan for Himayat on 18th July, 2016 for skilling 1.24 lakh youth.

- State Level Project Review Committee (SLPRC) has sanctioned 3 Skill development projects covering 9200 candidates on 17th January 2017.

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 70% of placement for at least three months, and they are paid @ Rs. 30,689/- 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 migration 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. However, the long term courses/training of six months and above is preferred under Himayat. Support costs for training including Boarding & Lodging assistance for the residential candidates has been aligned with Common Norms for Skill Development schemes.

Performance Highlights- Himayat

As of now, 9 PIAs are working under the Himayat Programme, viz. Aide-et-Action, CIPET, CAP Foundation, Don Bosco, IL&FS, India Can, Mass Infotech Society, Quess Corp Limited, Zainabia Educational Society. 15 projects under Himayat are being implemented by these 9 PIAs. In Jammu & Kashmir (under Himayat Program which commenced in 2011), a total of 69,175 candidates have been trained and 53,692 candidates are placed (as on 31st Dec, 2016).

Chapter - 12

Empowerment of Women

Empowerment of Women

Women and men from different social groups are positioned differently in society, at 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 different programmes and schemes to match 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), Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) and Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G). 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):

MGNREGA Act has been sensitive towards women and categorically mentions that while providing employment, priority shall be given to women in such a way that at least one-third of the beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and requested for work under the Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, Schedule II, para 6).

MGNREGA guidelines has the following provisions to encourage women participation:

- Women (especially single women) and older persons should be given preference to work on worksites nearer to their residence.
- Equal wages for men and women.
- If more than five children under the age of six years are present, child care facilities should also be provided at the worksite.
- In a number of States, the worksite supervision (as detailed above) has been assigned to women SHGs. This facilitates increasing women participation in MGNREGA and at the same time, supports SHGs financially.
- In the recruitment process of MGNREGA functionaries, the reservation policy of the State for contractual employment should be followed. The MGNREGS staff should be adequately represented by women, SCs, STs, disabled etc.
- For helping the Gram Rozgar Sahayak in managing worksite facilities including taking attendance of the workers, a mate should be appointed for each work. Preference in appointment of mates should be given to women workers or differently abled persons who are adequately trained for performing the duties expected of mates.
- Special awareness and outreach activities should be conducted to ensure that all wage-seekers (including women) are able to handle bank procedures, especially in areas where they are unfamiliar with the banking system.
- Widowed women, deserted women and destitute women are highly vulnerable and require special attention. The Gram Panchayat

should identify such women and ensure that they are provided 100 days of work. Pregnant women and lactating mothers (at least upto 8 months before delivery and 10 months after delivery) should also be treated as a special category. Special works which require less effort and are close to their house should be identified and implemented for them.

Additionally, to increase woman participation in the Scheme, States have been suggested to open individual bank/post office accounts for all women workers, identify and provide Job cards of distinct colour to widowed, deserted and destitute women, who qualify as a household under the Act.

During the year 2016-17 (till January, 2017), total employment of 177.53 crore person days were reported to have been generated. The employment generated for women were reported as 99.74 crore person days which is 56% of total employment generated under this programme.

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

DAY-NRLM aims to mobilize women from poor households and help them come together, collectively discuss their issues of poverty and deprivation, save regularly and improve sustainable livelihood options through credit linkages and technical assistances.

Mobilization of rural poor women into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations is NRLM's key strategies for addressing rural poverty. SHGs are homogenous groups of 5-20 women that functions on the principles of mutual cooperation and collective action. These SHGs are federated at the village/Gram Panchayat, cluster and block level. The institutions provide services (savings, credit, technical assistance for livelihood promotion) to their members that help them strengthen and sustain livelihoods.

It is envisaged that as the SHGs and their federations mature, they create a strong demand system for efficient and quality services, including accessing schemes and national social security assistance

programmes. Linkages with mainstream institutions such as banks, local governance bodies, and government departments help them address multiple dimensions of poverty and deprivation. These activities enable women to improve their access to entitlements, rights, resources and livelihood opportunities and gradually come out of poverty.

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.

Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) - Engendering Farming:

MKSP programme under the DAY-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 two major domains- Sustainable Agriculture and NTFP activities and livestock is envisaged as the universal intervention in both the domains. DAY-NRLM is also focusing towards value chain development interventions for establishing market linkage initiative as a step forward for the ongoing MKSP projects. A total of 71 MKSP projects spread over 119 districts across 18 States are currently being implemented. The total outlay of the project is Rs. 1157 Crores covering more than 30 lakh Mahila kisans.

Gender and social Development

DAY NRLM, as it progresses with time, has made significant efforts in mainstreaming gender sensitization and social action by appropriately including this in its framework, systems, institutions and capacity building processes. SRLMs are being capacitated to promote the discussion of Gender Issues at the SHG and Federation Level. In the FY 2016-17, DAY-NRLM conducted two phases of training at NIRD & PR, Hyderabad.

- The First phase - a pool of 64 state trainers of 29 SRLMs and 3 UTs was developed
- The Second phase - 28 state trainers of 5 SRLMs were completed.

Further, DAY NRLM has also developed a Gender Training Manual which will be used by SRLMs for roll-out of gender empowerment programmes.

Food, Nutrition, Health and WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) (FNHW)

DAY-NRLM considers Food, Nutrition, Health and WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene) (FNHW) interventions as universal and facilitates them upfront, to ensure reduction in expenditure on medical care; and to improve the quality of life of rural women and their families. Hence, the Mission has initiated necessary and appropriate health and nutrition interventions amongst women's self-help groups and their federations. These interventions primarily focus on demand generation for services and converge with the activities of the National Rural Health Mission, the Integrated Child Development Services and the *Swachh Bharat* Mission. There is also a component of behaviour change around the issues of maternal and young child feeding, and hygiene. During this financial year, an advisory on DASHASUTRI was issued to all States, according to that in every meeting of a Self Help Group and its Federations, it needs to discuss pertinent issues of Health and Nutrition.

Earlier, health and nutrition interventions were limited to the States of Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. But now these have spread to Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Odisha and West Bengal; to a

total of more than 300 Blocks across all these States. Also, some work has been initiated in the States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

For assisting the interventions, a pool of 15 National Resource Persons and 50 State Resource Persons have been developed. Moreover, necessary Capacity Building Modules for Staff and Community have also been developed.

On a small but growing scale, business solutions to health is also being promoted by promoting the cultivation of vegetables on a commercial scale (all States), setting up units for feminine hygiene products (Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal), and manufacture and sale of nutritious mixes (Kerala, Odisha, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Bihar).

SWABHIMAAN: SWABHIMAAN project is being implemented in five tribal blocks of three states namely Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Bihar in collaboration with UNICEF. This project aims to address maternal under-nutrition by strengthening systems to prevent and manage maternal nutrition over a period of three years.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Significant work has been initiated by Women's Groups in the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh to promote the usage of toilets. Around 3000 villages in Madhya Pradesh, 3500 in Rajasthan, 450 in Jharkhand, 250 in Uttar Pradesh and 550 in Bihar were converted into ODF (Open Defecation Free) villages during the reporting period. Village Organizations in Gujarat, Bihar and Jharkhand are being empowered to construct toilets. Gujarat has trained 15500 *Swachhata Shilpis* to construct toilets, and 133 Rural Sanitary Marts are being managed by Village Organizations.

Towards study and document models as to how to converge with National Health Mission, ICDS and *Swachh Bharat* Mission, a Special Convergence Project was rolled out in 37 Districts and 51 Blocks of 9 States.

Anti-Human Trafficking (AHT) projects 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 of survivors. Under this pilot project, more than 80,000 at risk households mobilised into SHGs and provided assistance in strengthening livelihoods besides addressing their psycho-social and healthcare needs.

UMEED

UMEED, the Jammu and 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 have been 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.

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

Ministry of Rural Development is under taking a placement linked skill development scheme called Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) for rural poor youth. The DDU-GKY primarily targets skilling of unemployed youth to improve their employability. DDU-GKY is a critical component of the National Skill Development Policy with a unique focus on the rural poor youth. It has evolved out of a need to diversify incomes of the rural poor and to cater to the occupational aspirations of rural youth. The skilling courses are undertaken by Project Implementing Agency (PIA) in a PPP mode. It is mandatory for every PIA to give placement to 70% of the trained candidates.

Skill training projects under DDU-GKY require a mandatory coverage of 33% women candidates. *In the year 2016-17 (upto December, 2016), 1, 28,114 candidates have been trained out of which 49,172 trained candidates are women.*

- 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.

(c) Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) has been revamped into Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) to achieve the objective of 'Housing For All by 2022' in order to provide a safe and secure house to all by 2022.

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) is being implemented in the rural areas of all States/UTs. Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided to the rural houseless families for construction of a house. The basic parameter of the scheme aims for gender equality and empowerment. Under PMAY-G no separate funds are earmarked for women. However, allotment of house under PMAY-G shall be made jointly in the name of the husband and wife, except in the case of widow / unmarried / separated person. The State may also choose to allot house solely in the name of the women. In the case of landless household, the State may also facilitate registration of land in the joint name of husband & wife.

Under PMAY-G while deciding the *inter-se* priority among the beneficiaries who are to be provided assistance, female headed households with no adult male member between age 16 to 59 have been accorded additional deprivation score so that such households are given priority while allotting the houses. Further, household with widows and with single girl child would be accorded priority by the Gram Sabha when there is a tie in the priority between households.

During the year 2016-17, As per the data uploaded by States on AwaasSoft, 54,346 houses have been sanctioned exclusively in the name of women beneficiaries and 84,207 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. **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.** 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. 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, 2016), 206 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, 2016), 57 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, 2016) , 8 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, 2016) , 1.48 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.

The Government has constituted an Expert Group to suggest objective criteria for allocation of resources to States/UTs and for identification and prioritization of beneficiaries under various parameters using SECC 2011 Data.

Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)

In February, 2009, the Government approved Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) for the women (widows) under NSAP for BPL households.

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

States are advised to simplify the procedure and Processes under Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS).

States are also advised to review the Application process. The Application forms should be simple and self-certification may be encouraged. If the documents are not available with the eligible beneficiaries, the

States may devise method for certification by government functionaries, who can be authorized for the same. Advisories have been issued to all States/UTs for devising alternative methods for certification for the convenience of the beneficiaries as follows:-

- i. For widow-the Revenue Authority could be allowed to certify the death of the spouse.
- ii. Death certificate of married deceased persons must indicate name of his surviving wife to enable sanction of widow pension.
- iii. In the absence of requisite document states may nominate/authorize revenue authority to certify death, medical authority to certify age.

(e) PMGSY

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

A progressive step has been taken under PMGSY by engaging women from the Panchayati Raj Institutions and representatives from SHGs along with Junior Engineer, Panchayat Pradhan, local patwari in

the transect walk to prepare Detailed Project Report (DPR). The objective of the transect walk is to determine the most suitable alignment, sort out issues of land availability and to moderate any adverse social and environmental impact, eliciting participation of the community in the programme. After transect walk, minutes are placed before the Gram Sabha for the approval. Women are also involved in planning of the rural road network.

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

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.

The Ministry of Rural Development has initiated various interventions to make these marginalized 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 Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) (erstwhile Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)) and Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM).

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):

MGNREGA is a demand driven scheme, therefore, separate earmarking of employment/resources for SCs/STs has not been provided. However, MGNREGA programme is self targetting in nature and it has increased the outreach to the poor and the marginalized.

Since inception, the participation for SCs and STs has been 25% and 21% respectively. The reports of physical achievements during 2016-17 (up to January 2017) reveal that out of total employment generation of 177.53 crore person days in the year, employment generated for SCs accounted for 38.47 Cr person days (21.67%) whereas the employment generated for the STs accounted for 30.80 Cr person days or 17.35%. Thus, 39% of the total person days of employment generated in the year were for the SC/ST households. Moreover, MGNREGA also has provisions for works related to irrigation facility, horticulture plantation and land development facilities on land owned by SC/ST households.