



सत्यमेव जयते

Ministry of Rural Development
Government of India

ANNUAL REPORT 2019-20



Annual Report 2019-20



Ministry of Rural Development
Government of India
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An Overview

Ministry of Rural Development has been given the mandate for undertaking interventions for integrated and sustainable rural development. With the main focus on skilling of rural youth, increasing livelihood opportunities, empowering rural women, providing social safety net and infrastructure development, MoRD plays a pivotal role in the welfare and development of rural public. In the past year, apart from strengthening the implementation structures in the various ongoing rural development programmes, MoRD's primary objective is the sustainable development of rural areas, by adopting multi-pronged strategies to address rural poverty and improve the economic well-being of the people.

The main aims of the Ministry are classified as:

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

The department is also emphasizing on entrepreneurship, physical infrastructure as well as social infrastructure by increasing the participation of rural people, to meet their needs and improve their quality of living. The vision and mission of the Ministry is sustainable and inclusive growth of rural India through a multipronged strategy for eradication of poverty by increasing livelihoods opportunities, providing social safety net and developing infrastructure for growth. This is expected to improve quality of life in rural India and to correct the developmental imbalances, aiming in the process, to reach out to most disadvantaged sections of the society.

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

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

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), a right-based programme, aims at social inclusion through creation of productive assets as well as enhanced livelihood security by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The scheme covers the entire country except for districts that have a hundred percent urban population. In the financial year 2019-20 (till 16th December, 2019), 4.51 crore households were provided employment and in the process 177.47 crore person-days of employment has been generated. Women have accounted for an average of 56% of the total person-days generated in MGNREGA since inception. To strengthen MGNREGA, path breaking initiatives like GeoMGNREGA for geo-tagging of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA assets, JANMGNREGA an android based mobile application to enable ease of access, planning of INRM works using Geographical Information System (GIS) tools, etc were introduced.

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) continued to register significant progress in all components during 2019-20. As of October'19, a total of 5,894 blocks were covered under intensive block strategy and out of which 645 blocks were taken up in during FY 2019-20. During the FY 2019-20, the Mission has mobilized 6.47 lakh rural poor households into 58.67 lakh Self Help Groups (SHGs). The total number of promoted VOs is 3.34 lakh, while the number of Cluster Level Federations (CLFs) stood at 29653. Till October, 2019 cumulatively total capitalization support of Rs. 8,334.74 Crore was provided to the community institutions. Further SHGs have leveraged a loan of Rs. 2.60 Lakh Crore from the banks since 2013-14.

Financial inclusion continued to be one of the focus areas of the Mission during the year. With the support of Department of Financial Services (DFS), Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Indian Bank Associations (IBA), the Mission has vigorously promoted: (i) Business Correspondent Sakhi (BC Sakhi) model with SHG members acting as Business Correspondents (ii) enhancing the number of Bank Sakhi deployed to service the SHGs in Bank branches; and (iii) an online application system for filing SHG Bank loan applications. Further, individual bank account details of 2.55 crore SHG members and Aadhar details of 3.23 crore SHG members have been uploaded on the NRLM-MIS portal.

The Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) has been strengthening livelihoods by interventions in agro-ecological practices, improved livestock rearing, and sustainable Non-timber forest products (NTFP) collection and value addition. A total of 36.06 lakh women farmers are being supported under Mahila Kisan Shashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) in 24 States till this year. With the learnings of MKSP, States are now expanding the activities through State Annual Action Plans. A major impetus was provided to the promotion of higher order livelihoods interventions through value

chain development projects. Cumulatively, total projects worth Rs. 273.34 Crore have been sanctioned for different projects in eight States.

In order to support rural youth to take up local entrepreneurship, Startup Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) was launched as a sub-scheme of DAY-NRLM in 2014. SVEP is expected to support creation and strengthening of about 2.00 lakhs village enterprises in 153 Blocks across 23 States. Till 31st October, 2019, a total of 69,991 enterprises have been supported in these States.

Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY), an initiative launched in April 2017 aims to provide safe, affordable and community monitored rural transport services to connect remote rural villages. Till 31st October, 2019, a total of 733 vehicles were operational in 176 Blocks across 117 Districts in 17 States.

DAY-NRLM is a community driven programme with Community Resource Persons (CRPs) at the forefront of all core Mission activities. To strengthen the capacities of the CRPs, a large number of master trainers have been identified trained and deployed at all levels of the Mission. Cumulatively 2.66 lakh community cadre and about 60,000 Master trainers have been identified and deployed for the Mission activities. To facilitate optimal use of both the master trainers and the CRPs, the Mission has got the profiles of both the master trainers and community cadre uploaded on the DAY-NRLM portal. For farm livelihoods interventions a total of 50,000 number of livelihoods CRPs (Krishi Sakhi and Pashu Sakhi) have been trained who are providing 24x7 support to the mahila kisan at village level.

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

better market access. In total of 1,646 organic village clusters have been identified to be developed by 28 States/ UTs. The village level details have also been obtained from the States for 1364 clusters. It has been targeted to cover 45% of the targeted organic village clusters during the year 2019-20.

The Mission has deployed a Transaction Based Digital Accounting System (TBDAS) which enables tracking of member level savings, inter-lending, borrowings and repayments etc. It is expected that this system will enable both the Mission management and the banks to monitor the health of the SHGs and their federations better. During the year, the transaction based MIS has been deployed in about 3,631 blocks across 27 States.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), launched on 25th December, 2000 for providing connectivity by way of all weather road to the eligible unconnected habitations as per core-network with a population of 500 persons in plain areas. In respect of Special Category States (i.e. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the Desert Areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme), the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission), the objective is to connect eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 250 persons and above (Census 2001). For most intensive IAP blocks as identified by Ministry of Home Affairs the unconnected habitations with population 100 and above (as per 2001 Census) is eligible to be covered under PMGSY.

Aiming to cover Upgradation of existing selected rural roads based on their economic potential and their role in facilitating the growth of rural market centers and rural hubs PMGSY II was launched in May, 2013. Upto 19th December, 2019, 49,317 Km road length has been sanctioned to 27 States (Andhra

Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal), against which 30,690 Km road length has been completed under PMGSY-II.

Union Government had approved the PMGSY III programme which mainly focuses on the consolidation of existing Through routes and Major Rural Links that connect habitations to:

- i. Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs)
- ii. Higher Secondary Schools
- iii. Hospitals

The GoI has targeted to cover 1.25 lakh kms with an expenditure of about Rs. 80,250 Crore for the country under PMGSY-III. PMGSY-III heavily relies on technology for planning and selection of roads. The initial survey of rural facilities is conducted through the GEO-PMGSY app where geo-tagged photographs of facilities such as schools, hospitals are captured. The facilities data combined with the GIS based DRRP is then used to create "Trace Maps" which highlight routes which are commonly used by villages to access their basic necessities of agriculture, health, education and administration. Under "Road Connectivity project in LWE Affected Areas" wherein all-weather road connectivity has to be provided in 44 districts which are critical from security and communication point of view, the Ministry has so far sanctioned 6,381 Km road length under the Scheme, out of which as on 19th December, 2019, 1185 Km road length has already been completed.

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. As on 30th Nov 2019, DDU-GKY has over 1584 Training Centres in partnership with over 627 Project Implementing Agencies conducting training through 1389 Projects across 51 sectors and over 521 job-roles. DDU-GKY is a critical component of the National Skill Development Policy with a unique focus on the rural poor youth. It is now a demand driven placement-linked skilling initiative of Government of India. It seeks to enable poor rural youth to benefit from international opportunities arising due to a global deficit in the working population, thereby making rural India, the preferred skilled resource pool for the world. DDU-GKY projects are funded by Central and State Government in the ratio of 60:40 in all States, excepting North-East states and Himalayan states where the funding ratio is 90:10. Himayat-a special scheme for Jammu and Kashmir provides for 100% funding by Central Government. 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 28 States. So far, from the year 2004-05 till 30th November 2019 a total of 20.67 lakh candidates have been trained and a total of 14.65 lakh candidates have been given placement. In North Eastern States a total of 88,274 candidates have been trained and a total of 63,681 candidates have been placed. In Jammu & Kashmir (under Himayat Program which commenced in 2011), a total of 85,076 candidates have been trained and 58735 candidates are placed till 30th November 2019.

To realize the government's commitment towards ensuring 'Housing For All' by 2022 by improving delivery mechanism and scheme architecture, the erstwhile rural housing scheme of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) has been restructured into Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) with effect from 1st April, 2016. To achieve the objective of "Housing for All" the target number of houses to be

constructed by the year 2021-22, is 2.95 crore. The target set is to be achieved in phases and in the 1st phase 1.00 crore houses have been taken up for construction in 3 years i.e., 2016-17 to 2018-19. In the 2nd phase 1.95 crore houses are being taken up for construction in 3 years from 2019-20 to 2021-22. Under PMAY-G, assistance of Rs. 1,50,000/- in plains and Rs. 1,60,000 in hilly states, difficult areas and IAP districts is provided for construction of the house.

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.

Under PMAY-G, 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. Further, as far as possible, 15% of the total fund would be earmarked for Minorities at the National Level. In addition, the States to the extent possible may ensure that 5% of beneficiaries at the State Level are from among persons with disabilities.

The Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission or the National Rurban Mission (NRuM) was launched by the Honorable Prime Minister on February 21st, 2016 with an outlay of Rs. 5142.08 crores. This is a unique programme, designed to deliver catalytic interventions to rural areas on the threshold of growth. 300 Rurban clusters with thematic economic growth points are being developed across the country under this Mission, with a funding support of upto 30% of the estimated investment for each Rurban cluster, given as Critical Gap Funding (CGF), while 70% of the funds is

mobilized by the States through convergence with synergic State and Central programmes as well as private investment and institutional funding. The Mission has progressed at a fast pace since the launch in 2016, with Rs. 1,663 Crore of Central share of CGF, Rs. 749 Crore as corresponding State share and Rs. 103.25 Crore of Administrative Funding, released to 28 States and 8 Union Territories over the last five financial years. Till date, of the mandated 300 clusters, 296 clusters have been identified and approved across the country. Further, through intense engagements with the States, 287 Integrated Cluster Action Plans (ICAPs), which are the blueprints of investment for each cluster, have been approved for 28 States and 6 UTs. Rs. 27,846 Crore of investment has been estimated in the approved 287 ICAPs, to be met by the funds mobilized through Convergence as well as the Central and State share of CGF. Of the total investment proposed, nearly 79% is targeted towards saturation of Basic and Economic Amenities such as Agri Services and Processing, followed by Skill development to promote Small and Medium Scale Enterprises and Tourism.

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana, a path-breaking initiative in rural development was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 11th October, 2014 with the objective of creating Adarsh Grams across the country. The scheme Guidelines called upon the Hon'ble Members of Parliament to identify one Gram Panchayat of their choice, for developing it as a Adarsh Gram by 2016, and another two by 2019. Thereafter, five such Adarsh Grams (one per year) will be selected and developed by 2024. These 'Adarsh Grams' serve as 'nucleus of health, cleanliness, greenery and cordiality' within the village community and, becoming schools of local development and governance, inspiring neighbouring Gram Panchayats. The Hon'ble MPs adopted 228 Gram Panchayats under SAGY-II (2019-24). In addition, 703 Gram Panchayats across the country under Phase-I of SAGY. Further, 499 Gram Panchayats have been taken up under the Phase-II and 293 Gram Panchayats under Phase-III for development under SAGY as on 5 December 2019.

The Gram Panchayats under the guidance of Hon'ble MPs, follow a structured process of environment creation, social mobilisation, resource mapping and participatory development planning. They prepare Village Development Plans containing prioritised time-bound projects to achieve holistic progress of the Gram Panchayat, through the convergence of resources. For ensuring convergence, till now 22 schemes of various Departments of the Government of India have been amended / appropriate advisories were issued to accord priority to SAGY in respective schemes. As on 5 December, 2019, 43540 projects have been completed and 6701 projects are in progress in these Gram Panchayats under Village Development Plan.

As per data updated on website, 187 Gram Panchayats achieved Open Defecation Free status after their adoption under SAGY. The Hon'ble MPs have been able to ensure immunization of all children in 330 Gram Panchayats. Similarly, 284 Hon'ble MPs have ensured that their adopted villages have no malnourished children. The Yojana has also made large strides towards e-governance by connecting 262 Gram Panchayats to e-Panchayat services.

The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is a fully Centrally Sponsored Scheme targeting the destitute, defined as any person who has little or no regular mean of subsistence from his/her own source of income or through financial support from family members or other sources, to be identified by the States and UTs, with the objective of providing a basic level of financial support. The NSAP at present includes five sub-schemes as its components: 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), Annapurna Scheme. Out of a total allocation of Rs. 9200 crore to NSAP schemes for the year 2019-20, Rs. 4865.59 crore (as on 29th November, 2019) has been released to States/UTs for the implementation of NSAP Schemes.

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

Ministry of Rural Development has made adequate provision in its policies and programmes through which it is to be ensured that the women of the country are not only empowered but also become active participants in the development process through gender responsive planning, implementation, budgeting and monitoring of the schemes. The provision accords priority for empowerment of women under various schemes like MGNREGA, DAY-NRLM, DDU-GKY, PMAY-G, NSAP etc. In addition to this, a Gender Budget Cell (GBC) has also been constituted in the Department to ensure that public resources are allocated in an equitable manner to tackle gender imbalances and promote gender equality by identifying the pressing gender needs or concerns. It also undertakes research studies to review the schemes from gender perspective and helps in evidence building towards informed policy making.

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

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

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

Capacity building through training of Rural Development functionaries, elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and other concerned is a priority of the Ministry. Capacity building is carried

out through a network of Training institutes namely National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR) at Hyderabad and its North Eastern Regional Centre (NERC) at Guwahati, 29 State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) and 89 Extension Training Centres (ETCs). During the year 2019-20 as on 01.12.2019, the Institute organized 650 training programmes with participation of 20150 trainees across the country.

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

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

Watershed Management Division is responsible for implementation of Watershed Development component – Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY), World Bank assisted–National Watershed Management Project (Neeranchal), Inter-departmental and inter-disciplinary coordination in planning and implementation of the Watershed Development Programmes including training, Climate Change and International Cooperation of watershed management etc.

Land Regulation Division is responsible for the administration of the Right to Fair Compensation and

Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, the Registration Act, 1908, State specific Amendments under these Acts and related Land issues, implementation of Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP), issues related to National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 etc. Division is responsible for Land Governance and Assessment Framework (LGAF), National Land Use Policy, National Land Reforms Policy, Land Use Planning, Land leasing laws, Land Reforms, Land tenures ETC.

Programme Monitoring and Evaluation has been constituted as a new division in April, 2019 to ensure improved monitoring of two programmes viz- Digital India Land Records modernization programme (DILRMP) and WDC- PMKSY being implemented by the department. The important activities of the Division during 2019-20 are MIS-IWMP, SHRISTI-DRISHTI, Impact Assessment of WDC-PMKSY, Concurrent Evaluation Study of WDC-PMKSY, Concurrent Evaluation of DILRMP and Information, Education, and Communication Activities

Administration and Coordination Division undertakes Establishment matters, Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS), General Administration including Implementation of e-Office, promotion of Hindi, Training, RTI matters, Parliamentary matters, etc.

The DILRMP builds upon the commonalities that exist in the arena of land records in the various States to develop an appropriate integrated land information management system across the country, on which the different States can also add State-specific needs as they may deem relevant and appropriate.

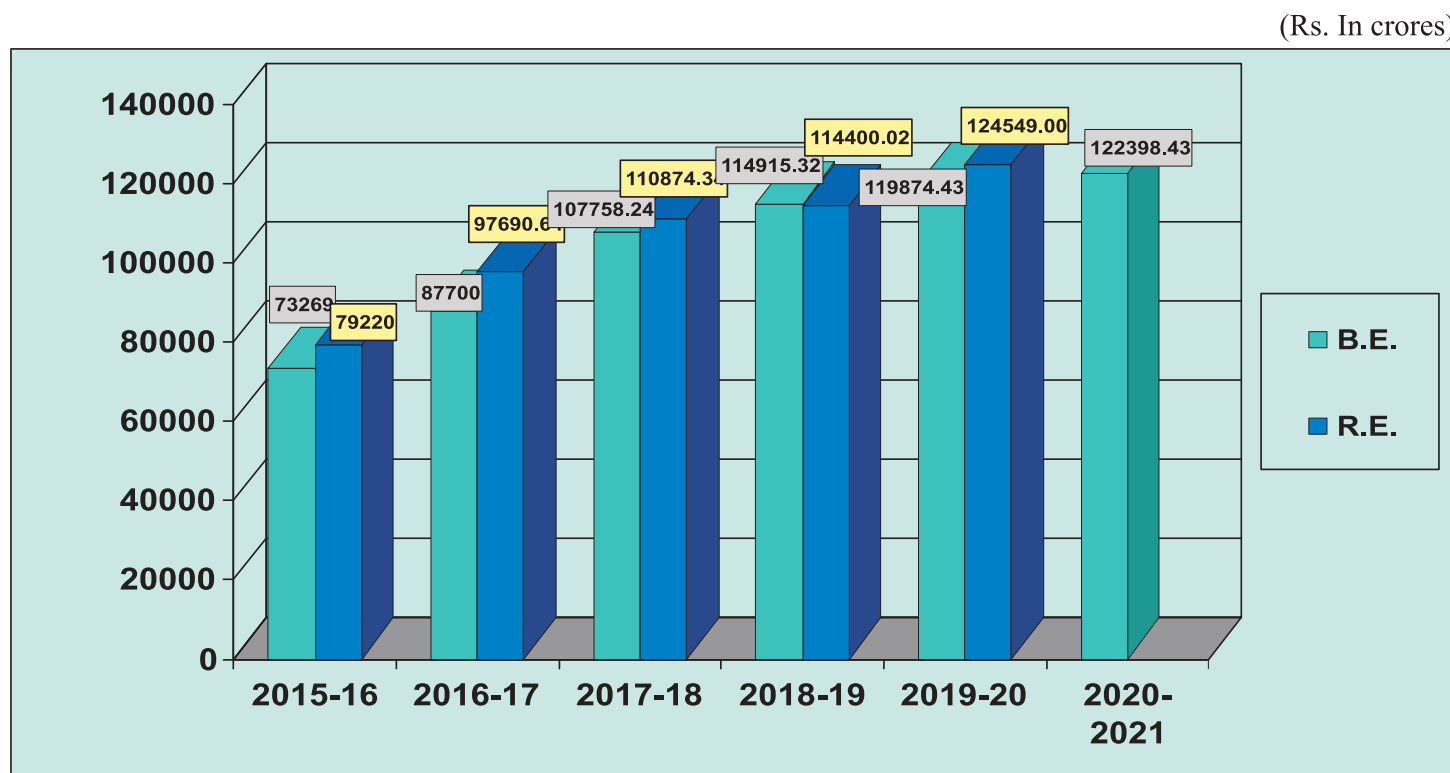
Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme, which will provide online single window at-a-glance access to all available, relevant information to give a fair comprehensive position of any plot of land in question to the landowner, concerned officers/agencies and interested persons/entrepreneurs, etc. It

will enable to reduce land disputes; and check fraudulent/benami transactions.

As on 30.11.2019, one or more component of DILRMP has been sanctioned in 528 districts involving central assistance of Rs. 1451.96 crore so far. The physical progress in respect of 36 States/UTs under the Programme as on 24.12.2019 is as follows: (i) Computerisation of Land Records i.e. Records of Rights (RoR) (Completed 24; Ongoing 11); (ii) Digitization of

Cadastral Maps (Completed 20; Ongoing 09); (iii) Integration of Records of Rights (RoR) with Cadastral Maps (Completed 5; Ongoing 18); (iv) Computerization of Registration i.e. Sub Registrar Offices (SROs) (Completed 24; Ongoing 6). (v) Integration of Registration (SRO) with Land Records (Revenue Offices) (Completed 16; Ongoing 9); (vi) Survey / Re Survey (Completed 5; Ongoing 16); A Central online MIS Portal has been created in order to track physical and financial progress under the programme.

Outlays for Ministry of Rural Development for last five years and 2020-2021



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

Mission Antyodaya

With a clear focus on improving accountability, outcomes and convergence, Union Budget for the Financial Year 2017-18 mentioned Mission Antyodaya with an objective to bring 50,000 Gram Panchayats in 5000 clusters poverty free by 2022. The GPs have been selected by the respective State Governments and UTs. Under Mission Antyodaya, an exhaustive survey had been undertaken from 2017 onwards under three pillars namely- (i) infrastructure and access to services, (ii) social development and protection and (iii) economic development and diversification of livelihoods. The Survey brings out the development gaps or challenges in different geographic pockets thereby enabling the policy makers and planners to augment and invest public resources to address the challenges. Thus, on one hand Mission Antyodaya is significant in identifying the “poverty of geography” while on the other hand, Mission Antyodaya encourages addressing all identified deprivations in time bound manner through intensifying coverage of government schemes to address community-level deprivations in saturation mode. Therefore interventions such as connectivity, housing, power, sanitation, clean drinking water, agriculture and water conservation, wage employment, skill development, education, primary health, nutrition, formation of women self help groups, access to formal credit institutions, livelihoods including non-farm livelihoods with all relevant departments working together will be enhanced and converged in selected Gram Panchayats/clusters. This is a State-led partnership for rural transformation Premised on this commitment, the *Framework for Implementation* has been circulated to the state Governments and Union Territories. The Framework is available at missionantyodaya.nic.in in English and Hindi.

Purpose:

Under the New India Strategy @ 75, the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India emphasized on putting in place 'a development state' by identifying development challenges and ensuring balanced development across



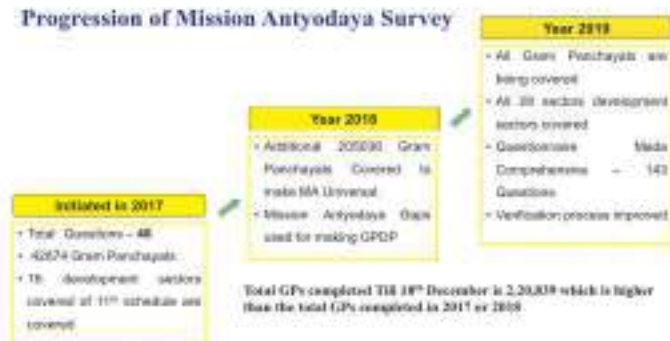
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all regions and sectors. Such 'development state' would be characterized by growth with inclusion, evidence based policy making and welfare of all in design and implementation as reflected in the government's vision of inclusive and sustainable development. The New India Strategy broadly identifies the sector specific interventions for furthering the mandate of development in rural areas. The approaches are intertwined and complementary with the different schemes implemented by wide range of Departments and Ministries needing convergence focusing saturation at last mile.

Following the footprints laid out in the Strategy Document, Mission Antyodaya is a signature approach

Progression of Mission Antyodaya Survey



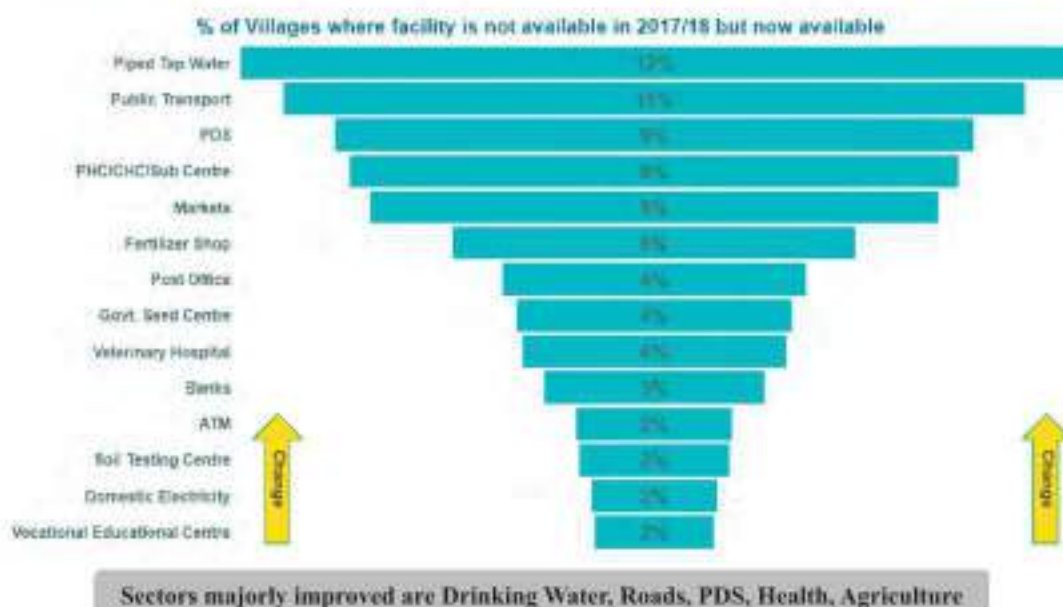
in identifying the Gram Panchayat level development priorities aligned with the sectors mentioned in the eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. Under the 11th Schedule of the Indian Constitution, the GPs are mandated to deliver effective and time bound public services to the rural citizens across twenty nine sectors ensuring economic empowerment and social justice. Thus far, to boost the rural social and economic transformation a well designed questionnaire has been designed which evolved within time to cover all the twenty nine sectors of development slated in the 11th Schedule. The Mission Antyodaya for the current financial year started from 2nd October and will conclude on 31st December, 2019.

Achieved results:

Mission Antyodaya Survey is an opportunity to realize the need based planning at the GP level. The collected data serves to be an excellent opportunity to prioritize the identified development gaps for resource allocation during the preparation of the Gram Panchayat Development Planning (GPDP) anchored by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. Thus this integrated process of data collection under Mission Antyodaya along with the Gram Panchayat Planning for the following financial year suffices the Government's priority of evidence based planning resulting in an empowered Panchayati Raj Institutions serving as an important conduit between *governance and community*. The Survey uses the Local Government Directory (LGD) code for unique identification of the geographic areas (villages/GP) which can further serve to be a common identifier for interoperability across the Line Ministries and Departments for convergence of public resources at the grass root level.

The Survey conducted in the year 2017 serves to be a baseline for the following year 2018-19. Some of the achieved results are represented below:

Positive Change Reported w.r.t Previous Mission Antyodaya Survey



Mission Antyodaya at a Glance (% of Villages)



The current year Survey has started from 2nd October and will conclude by 31st December, 2019. This year has been a milestone in conducting the Survey as the scope of the Survey has been expanded to cover all the 29 sectors under 11th Schedule. The Survey is one of its kind in reflecting the socio economic status of each villages/GP in the country making it an important database for further planning both at central and State levels. A Composite Index has been designed for further value addition to the collected data giving a chronology of the performances across the indicators by the

villages/Gram Panchayats. The State Governments have also requested to share the data for further using it in State Policy and Planning.

To achieve this mandate, Mission Antyodaya is a signature approach in addressing multi dimensional poverty. An exhaustive Survey has been commissioned in the last two years to track the development progress over 39 indicators like infrastructure, economic development and livelihoods, health, nutrition and sanitation, women empowerment and financial inclusion.

Department of Rural Development

Chapter - 1

Organisation

1. Background of the Ministry

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

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

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

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

The Department of Rural Development implements schemes for generation of employment

both self employment and wage employment, social assistance to the destitute, provision of housing, Rural Roads, and natural resource management activities. Apart from this, Department provides the support services and other quality inputs such as assistance for strengthening of DRDA Administration, Training & Research, Human Resource Development, etc. for the proper implementation of programmes. The major programmes of the Department of Rural Development are Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, (PMGSY), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deendayal Antodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojna (SAGY) and Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission (SPMRM) and Mission Antyodaya.

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

2. Administration

Shri Narendra Singh Tomar took over the charge as Hon'ble Minister (RD, A&FW and PR) w.e.f. 29.05.2019.

Sadhvi Niranjana Jyoti took over the charge as

Minister of State for Rural Development since 29.05.2019.

2.1 Department of Rural Development

Shri Amarjeet Sinha, IAS (BH:1983), continued to function as Secretary (RD) since 29.07.2016. He superannuated on 31.12.2019.

Shri Rajesh Bhushan, IAS (BH:1987) assumed the charge of Secretary, Department of Rural Development w.e.f. 1st January, 2020.

Shri Prasant Kumar, IFS (MP: 1985) assumed the charge of Additional Secretary in this Department w.e.f. 10.04.2019 (FN) and later, promoted to the post of Special Secretary w.e.f. 13.12.2019(AN).

Shri B. Pradhan, AS & FA (Department of Agriculture Cooperation & Farmers' Welfare) was given the additional charge of Financial Adviser of this Ministry after transfer of Shri Jaideep Govind, the then SS & FA to National Human Rights Commission as Secretary General w.e.f. 14.01.2019. Later, Shri Sanjeev Kumar, IDAS: 1986 assumed the charge of AS & FA of the Ministry of Rural Development w.e.f. 10.04.2019 (FN).

Smt. Alka Upadhyaya, IAS (MP: 1990) assumed the charge of Additional Secretary in this Department w.e.f. 10.04.2019 (FN).

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

Shri Charanjit Singh, IFS (MP: 1990), Shri Biswajit Banerjee, IFS (UP: 1991), Smt. Leena Johri, IAS (UP: 1994), and Shri Rohit Kumar, IAS (RJ: 1997) continued to function as Joint Secretaries in the Department of Rural Development.

Smt Nita Kejrewal, CSS assumed the charge of Joint Secretary in this Department w.e.f. 30.04.2019 (FN).

Consequent upon his appointment as Additional Secretary in Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Shri Kamran Rizvi, IAS, (UP: 1991) relinquished the charge of the post of Additional Secretary w.e.f. 23.12.2019 (FN).

Shri Gaya Prasad, ISS (1996) continued to function as Deputy Director General in the Department of Rural Development w.e.f. 17.10.2018.

Dr N Srinivas Rao, IES (1995) continued to function as Economic Adviser in the Ministry of Rural Development w.e.f. 04.02.2019 (FN).

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

Consequent upon attaining the age of superannuation Dr Sudhaker Shukla, IES (1985) relinquished the charge of the Chief Economic Adviser in the Department of Rural Development w.e.f. 30.09.2019.

Dr. Suparna S. Pachouri continues to function as JS (in-situ) in the Ministry of Rural Development since 11.08.2017.

Smt Alka Upadhyaya, Additional Secretary continued to function as Chief Vigilance Officer of this Ministry.

2.2 Department of Land Resources

Shri Ruolkhumlien Buhri, IAS (TN: 1984) assumed the charge of Secretary (LR) w.e.f. 01.04.2019. He will be attaining the age of superannuation on 31.07.2020.

Shri Satya Brata Sahu, IAS (OR:1991) assumed the charge of the post Additional Secretary in the Department of Land Resources w.e.f. 28.10.2019.

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

Shri Umakant, IFoS (UT:1996) assumed the charge of Joint Secretary in the Department of Land Resources w.e.f. 01.04.2019.

Shri Mitter Sain, ISS (1987) continued to function as Deputy Director General in the Department of Land Resources w.e.f. 13.04.2018.

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

Shri Anant Kumar Singh, IAS (UP: 1984) had assumed the charge of Secretary (LR) w.e.f. 10.08.2018 and had superannuated on 31.03.2019.

Smt. Veena Ish, IAS (AP: 1985) continued to function as Additional Secretary in the Department of Land Resources till 18.05.2018 and later, promoted as Special Secretary in Department of Land Resources w.e.f. 18.05.2018. She had superannuated on 31.05.2019.

2.3 Autonomous Bodies under Ministry of Rural Development:

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

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

2.3.1 NIRD & PR, Hyderabad

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

2.3.2 CAPART, New Delhi

Smt Alka Upadhyaya, Additional Secretary was assigned the additional charge of the post of DG, CAPART w.e.f. 22.04.2019.

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

2.3.3 NRIDA, New Delhi

Ms Alka Upadhyaya, Additional Secretary continues to be the ex-officio Director General, NRIDA. The earlier name of NRIDA was NRRDA.

2.3.4 BRLF

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

2.3.5 NRLPS

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



parent cadre of Department of Personnel and Training. She was posted as Joint Secretary (in-situ) (charge of NRLPS) in this Department w.e.f. 13.12.2017. Later, she was appointed as Joint Secretary (charge of NRLPS) in this Department w.e.f. 30.04.2019.

Vigilance Desk

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

2. Besides handling complaints including those received on-line through CPGRAMS, the vigilance desk also furnishes Vigilance Clearance and NOCs in respects of personnel working in the Ministry.
3. Completion of PARs/APARs in respect of personnel is also being taken care of by this Section.
4. To ensure transparency and Accountability emphasis is accorded to following aspects:
 - (a) Conduct of vigilance investigation in respect of irregularities.
 - (b) Close monitoring and disposal of disciplinary cases in the Department and
 - (c) Pursuance of Rotation of Staff posted on sensitive posts.
5. On the recommendation of CVC a Joint Secretary in the Ministry has been appointed as part time CVO, who acts on behalf of CVC in respect of personnel working in the Ministry in the matter of disciplinary cases. Vigilance/ Disciplinary cases are reviewed by CVO as well as Secretary (RD) regularly.
6. In accordance with the CVC's instructions, various vigilance related activities such as Vigilance Awareness Week are also observed.
7. During the period from 01.04.2019 to 02.12.2019, 3566 online grievances were received on CPGRAMS Portal hosted by Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances. Besides, there were 990 grievances pending as on 01.04.2019. Out of these, a total number of 3184 grievances were disposed off during the period.

Representation of SCs, STs and OBCs

Groups	Number of Employees				Number of Appointments made during Calendar year(2019)									
	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	96	22	6	4	00	00	00	00	10	06	01	00	00	00
Group B	133	31	12	32	00	00	00	00	14	03	00	01	00	00
Group C	131	32	10	26	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Group D (Excluding Safai Karamcharis)	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Group D (Safai Karamcharis)	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Total	360	85	28	58	00	00	00	00	24	09	01	01	00	00

Representation of persons with disabilities

Group	Number of Employees				Direct Recruitment								Promotion							
					No of Vacancies reserved			No. of Appointments Made					No. of vacancies reserved			No. of Appointments made				
	Total	VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH		
Group A	96	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00		
Group B	133	00	00	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	00	00		
Group C	131	00	01	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00		
Group D	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00		
Total	360	00	01	04	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00		

Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961
Ministry of Rural Development (Gramin Vikas Mantralaya)

A. Department of Rural Development (Gramin Vikas Vibhag)

1. Omitted*
2. 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.
3. Cooperatives relatable to the items in this list.
4. 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.
5. 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).
6. (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.
7. Integrated rural development including small farmers development agency, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, etc.
8. 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.
9. All matters relating to rural connectivity including the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.

**Omitted vide Amendment Series no. 273 dated 27.05.2004.*

B. Department of Land Resources (Bhumi Sansadhan Vibhag)

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

5. Land revenue, including the assessment and collection of revenue, survey of revenue purposes, alienation of revenues.
- 6¹. The Registration Act, 1908 (16 of 1908).
7. Duties in respect of succession to agricultural land.
8. National Wastelands Development Board.
9. National Land Use and Wasteland Development Council.
10. Promotion of rural employment through Wastelands Development.
11. Promotion of production of fuelwood, fodder and timber on non-forest lands, including private wastelands.
12. Research and development of appropriate low cost technologies for increasing productivity of wastelands in sustainable ways.
13. Inter-departmental and inter-disciplinary coordination in programme planning and implementation of the Wastelands Development Programme including training.
14. Promotion of people's participation and public cooperation and coordination of efforts of Panchayats and voluntary and non-Government agencies for Wastelands Development.
15. Drought prone area programmes.
16. Desert Development Programmes.
- 17².
 - (i) National Mission on Bio-fuels;
 - (ii) bio-fuel plant production, propagation and commercial plantation of bio-fuel plants under various schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and the Ministry of Panchayati Raj; and
 - (iii) identification of non-forest land wastelands in consultation with; the State Governments, the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and the Ministry of Panchayati Raj for bio-fuel plant production.

¹Inserted vide Amendment series no.286 dated 01.06.2006

²Inserted vide Amendment series no.287 dated 12.07.2006

Organisation

Department of Rural

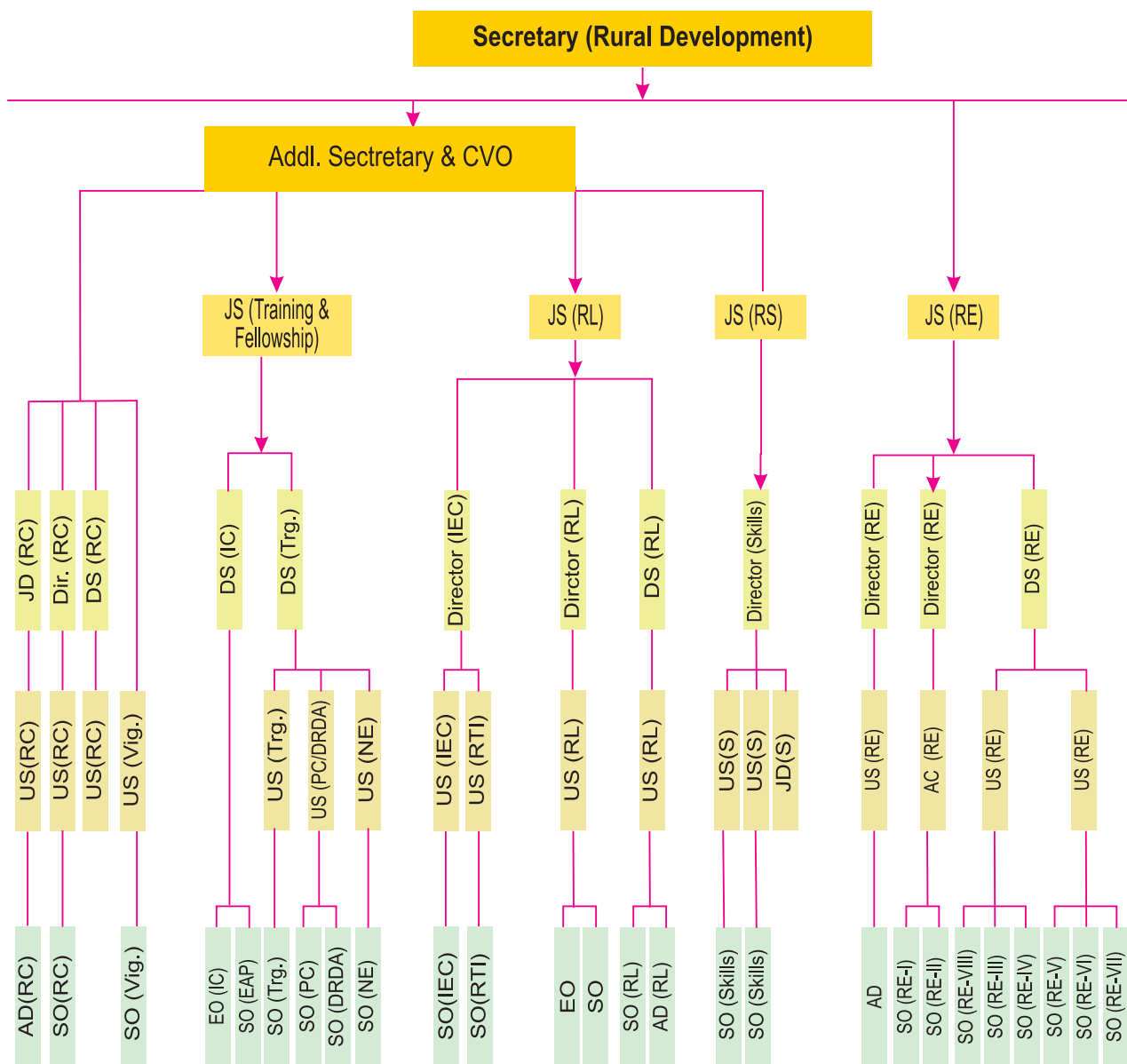
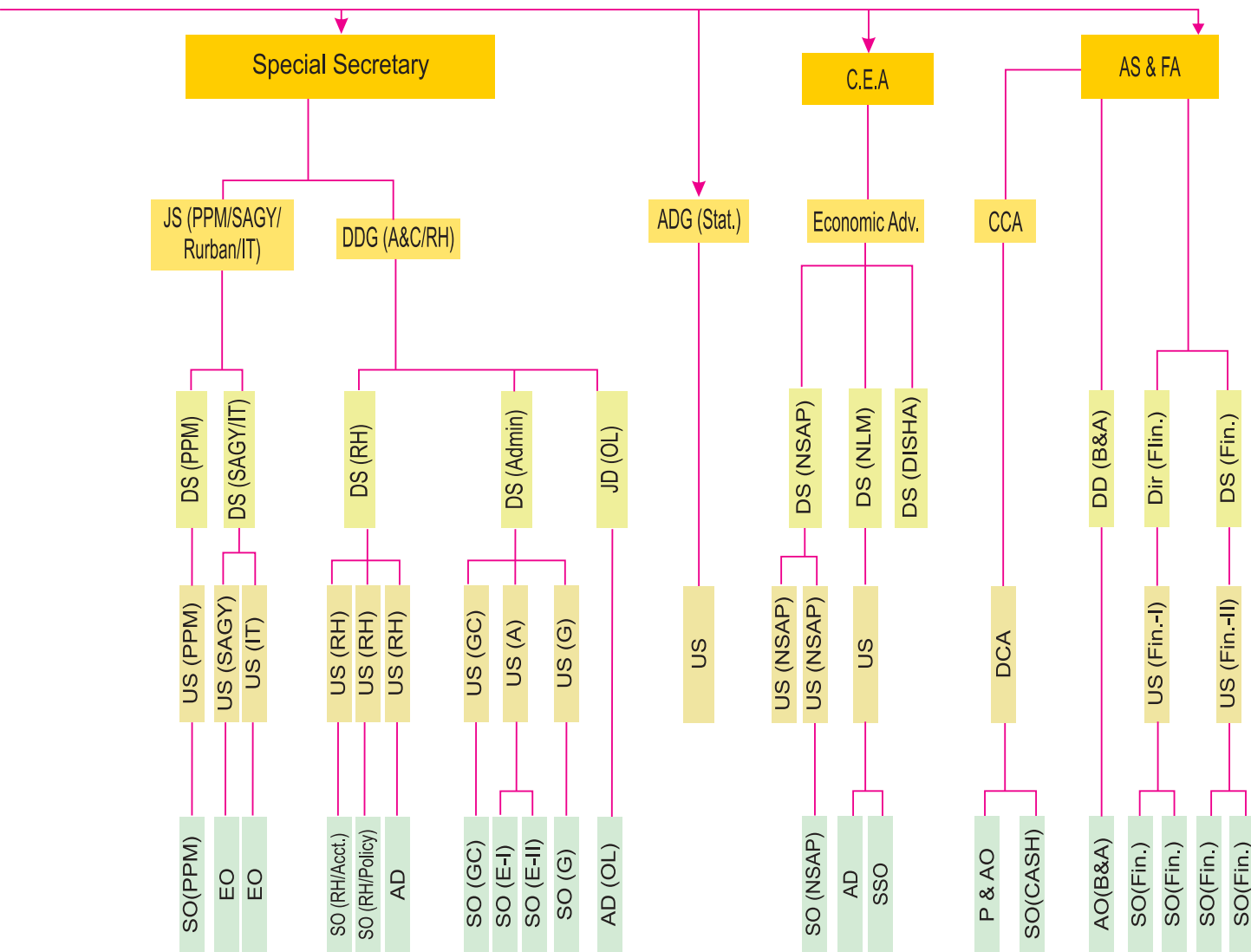
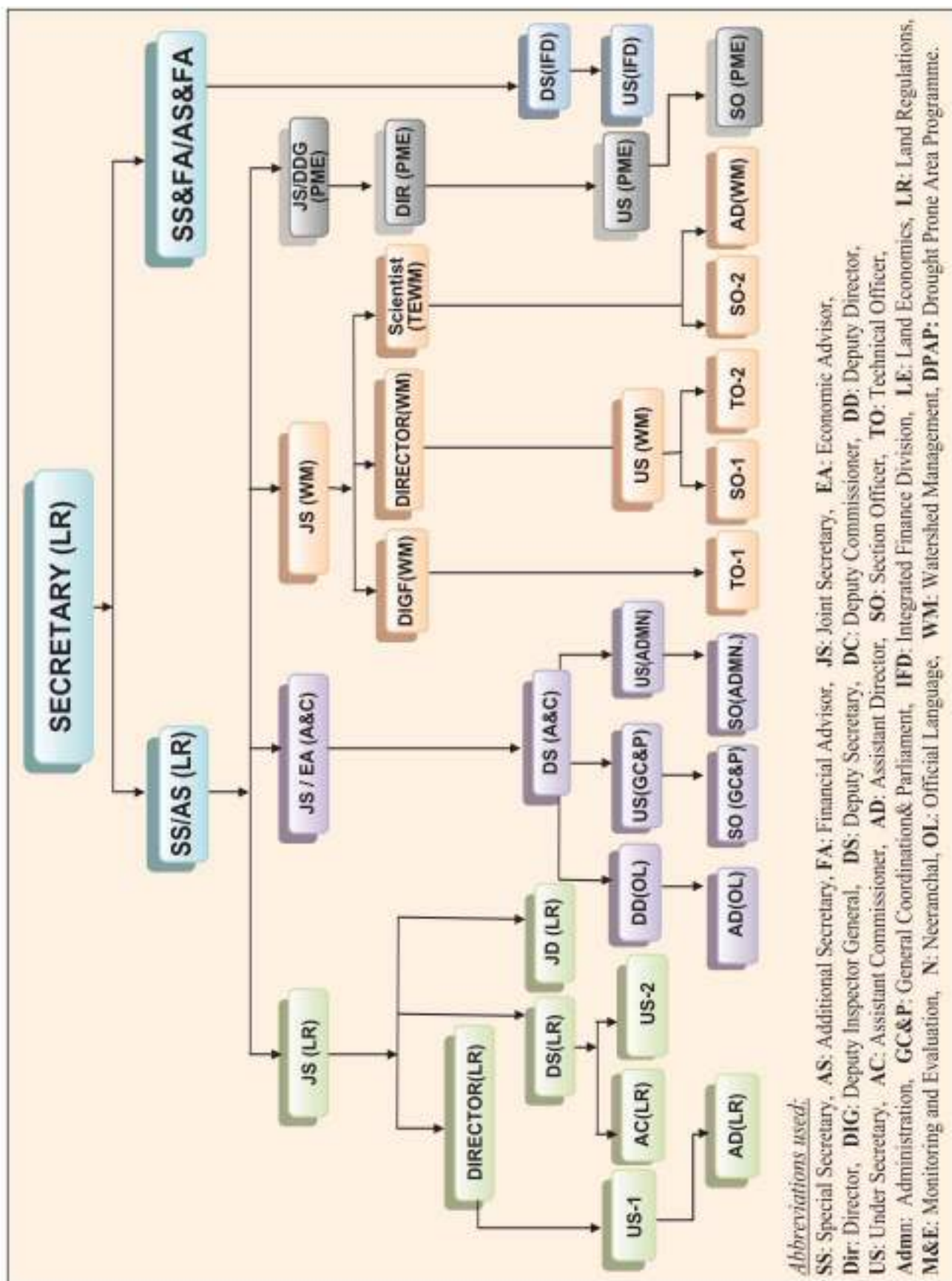


Chart Development



Department of Land Resources

Organisational Chart



Chapter - 2

Rural Employment

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

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA) 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, Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is a powerful instrument for ensuring inclusive growth in rural India through its impact on social protection, livelihood security and democratic empowerment.

Coverage

The Act was notified in 200 districts in the first phase with effect from February 2nd 2006 and then

extended to an additional 130 districts in the financial year 2007-2008 (113 districts were notified with effect from April 1st 2007, and 17 districts in Uttar Pradesh (UP) were notified with effect from May 15th 2007). The remaining districts have been notified under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA with effect from April 1, 2008. Thus, the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA covers the entire country with the exception of districts that have a hundred percent urban population.

Performance during the Financial Year 2019-20 (till 17th December, 2019)

The outcomes of programme implementation in the financial year 2019-20 (till 17th December, 2019) are as follows:

- **Employment Generated:** In 2019-20, 4.51 crore households were provided employment and 177.47 crore person-days of employment has been generated.
- **Increasing Outreach to the poor and marginalized:** Self targeting in nature, the programme had high work participation from the marginalized groups like SC/ST (38%), Women (56%)
- **Strengthening Natural Resource Base:** In 2019-20, 17 lakh works related to natural resource management costing approximately Rs. 27,206.96 crore (67% 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 11.54 crore banks and post office accounts of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers have been reported on NREGASoft for disbursement of wages.

- Physical & Financial Outcome for 2019-20 is at *Annexure III & IV*.

Studies

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

Many independent research studies have been conducted from time to time to assess the impact of the scheme against the objectives set out in the Act. The Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi in January 2018 conducted a national evaluation of Natural Resource Management (NRM) works under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS and its impact on sustainable livelihoods. While carrying out national evaluation, the study found increase in productivity, incomes, fodder availability, acreage, and even rise in water table on account of the Natural Resource Management works (Panda 2018). It is also significant to observe that the households that participated in the study found 76% of the assets as good/very good and only a mere 0.5% as unsatisfactory. The extremely low unsatisfactory assets is an affirmation that large scale leakages under the programme has come down substantially because of the governance reforms, IT/DBT, geo-tagging etc.

The Council for Social Development conducted a study on "Socio- Economic Impacts of 'Category B' assets under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA" in the year 2018 with an objective to assess the changes in the livelihood conditions and occupational status of the

households. It is argued in the study that the impacts of wage employment and income generation are ephemeral whereas the impacts of assets may be transformational. The provision of individual assets contributed, on an average, about 31.28 per cent of the total annual income of a beneficiary household. The additional income generated due to the Category B assets resulted in the beneficiaries spending it on education, savings, purchase of household item, debt repayment, health and medicinal expenditure, purchase of farm equipments, repair and maintenance of houses etc.

Initiatives taken to strengthen Mahatma Gandhi NREGA

1. GeoMGNREGA – A path breaking initiative for improved planning, effective monitoring and greater transparency with the use space technology for geo-tagging of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA assets was launched in FY 2016-17. More than 3.78 crore assets have been geotagged and made available in the public domain. To enable ease of access an android based mobile application by the name JANMANREGA was launched in FY 2017-18. This app has provisions for feedback by the public at large and will enable greater transparency in the programmes implementation.

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

2. GIS Based Planning: The Ministry has initiated planning of INRM works using Geographical Information System (GIS) tools under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS. GIS and Remote Sensing (RS) technologies have led to the development of decision support systems for creation of assets with enhanced impact on the ground. GIS based planning under Mahatma Gandhi

NREGS is a path breaking initiative of Ministry of Rural Development. It leads to gainful utilization of resources that uses space technology for geo-tagging all assets created under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA for improved planning, effective monitoring, enhanced visibility and greater transparency. The GIS based plans provide for a scientific input to the community based participatory planning process at the grass root level. The benefits of GIS - RS technology are as under:

- GIS provides a commonly understood framework for collecting, organizing, and managing structured data.
- Various types of geographical and statistical data can be displayed on maps and concise and ordered information can be visually displayed.
- The visual display of information can reveal patterns and spatial relationship that may not be apparent in tabular displays.
- Visualization of spatial patterns and relationships also supports change analysis, which is important in monitoring changes in land use and social indicators.
- GIS & RS are the tool that can assist in project planning and designing intervention strategies, monitoring and evaluation of watershed development, dissemination of spatial information and repository of digital data.
- An **integrated holistic planning** of the Gram Panchayats on the basis of **watershed development** using GIS approach has been initiated by the Ministry. So far, plans for **12,365 GPs** have been designed in a saturation mode for **three-years planning**.

3. Mission Water Conservation (MWC): Mission Water Conservation (MWC) framework issued in FY 16-17 strives to leverage the synergies between Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and Command Area

Development & Water Management (CAD&WM) programmes, given their common objectives. State level workshops on MWC have been conducted in 29 States. A total of **2129** water stressed blocks have been identified where 65% of the total expenditure will be on NRM activities. All the NRM works planned for FY 2017-18 should essentially be a part of the District Irrigation Plan under PMKSY. Out of the total 261 kinds of works identified as permissible under the programme, 182 kinds of works are related to NRM that include 85 water related works. During FY 2019-20, 4.88 lakh of NRM works have been completed and another 10.98 lakh NRM works are ongoing in the 2129 blocks belonging to 21 States.

4. The Government's focus on **agriculture and allied activities** to boost the agricultural production has translated into increased expenditure on this sector over the years. There was only **49%** of expenditure on such activities in FY 2013-14. This increased to about 63.40 % FY 2018-19 has further gone upto 70.89 % in current financial year 2019-20 (As on **16.12.2019**).

5. National Electronic Fund Management System (NeFMS)/ DBT: To stream line the fund flow system, the Ministry has initiated NeFMS since 1st Jan 2016. As of now, 24 States and 1 Union Territory are on board. Under this, now about 99% of wage payments are being electronically credited into the worker's bank accounts through DBT. It was a mere 37% during FY 2013-14. 9.18 crore Aadhaar seeded in MIS which is 75% of total Active workers (12.28 crore). 7.35 crore active workers have been linked to Aadhaar.

6. SECURE: SECURE is an online an application designed and developed specially for the estimate calculation for Mahatma Gandhi NREGA works. The estimates are based on the standard rates of items entered for State/ District or Block and Speciation of work entered for each State for Mahatma Gandhi NREGA related works. The Estimates generated are also given online Technical and Administrative sanction. The pilot of the Secure was launched in June

2018. Currently it has been implemented 24 States and 3 UTs across 595 districts except in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana (who have a separate platform), Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Andaman & Nicobar, Lakshadweep, D&NH and Daman & Diu.

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

Currently more than 55 lakh works have been shared in SECURE and out of which more than 20 lakh work estimates have been accorded TS and AS online.

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

- a. **Job Card design, verification and updation:** The Job Cards need to be verified and updated from time to time to weed out the bogus JCs, duplicates and for reasons like migration and death.
- b. **Maintenance of Case Records /Work Files:** Proper maintenance of records is one of the critical factors to ensure success in the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. Information on critical inputs, processes, outputs and outcomes have to be meticulously recorded in prescribed formats at the levels of District, Block, GP and other Implementing Agencies. Case Record/ Work File is a physical file maintained for each project/ work under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. The relevant documents and records are filed into the Case Record/ Work File in a sequential manner. This enables to review, monitor and audit the

implementation of the project/ work during implementation stage and also after its completion.

- c. **Maintenance and updation of 7 Registers:** As a good governance initiative, the Ministry in consultation with the States and field functionaries therein, has cut down on the plethora of Registers (average 22 Registers in a Gram Panchayat) being maintained at every Gram Panchayat (GP) by bringing it down to 7 Registers. In 2.62 lakh Gram Panchayats, 7 registers are being implemented and the Ministry has advised the State Governments to ensure implementation of the 7 registers in all the GPs.
- d. **Design & durability of Citizen Information Boards:** The Citizen Information Boards act as a medium for enhancing visibility, transparency and creating awareness about every work taken up/completed under the programme. The Ministry has emphasized the installation of durable Citizen Information Boards based on some very good models available in various States.

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

8. **Emphasis on Social Audit and Internal Audit:** System of Social Audit and Internal Audit are being strengthened. In association with the office of Comptroller & Auditor General (C&AG) the auditing standards have been finalized and the implementation of

the same has started. Independent Social Audit units have been established in 26 States.

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

9. Skill Development: MGNREGA workers are being trained under recent initiatives like Bare Foot Technicians (BFT) to move them up the skilling ladder. Out of 9093 BFTs, 7758 BFT Candidates have been trained, 7567 BFT candidates have been certified and 6098 BFTs (80.49%) have been deployed as a skilled worker under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. Also, Ministry has taken up SAKSHAM capacity building and training programme in States/UTs to improve quality and effectiveness of use of GIS based planning of NRM works under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS. Ministry has initiated the process of establishing 30 GIS facility centers in one district across 28 States to facilitate GIS based INRM planning in Gram Panchayat

10. Inclusion of landless households from SECC, 2011: Survey exercise to map the SECC Tin Numbers with Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Job Cards for all the 5.50 crore vulnerable rural Households (HHs) dependent upon manual casual labour is underway throughout the country. More than 4.56 crore HHs have been surveyed. During the survey, if a household is not already linked to Mahatma Gandhi NREGA and expresses its willingness to work under the Scheme, it is provided with Mahatma Gandhi NREGA job card.

11. To lay emphasis on water related works, special drive was taken up under Jal Shakti Abhiyan and 1,220 water stressed blocks were targeted for water conservation in a project mode from 1st July to 15th September, 2019 (Phase I) and 1st October to 30th November, 2019 (Phase II). An expenditure of Rs. 3,158.91 crore was incurred in completion of 3.12 lakh works.

12. A 100 Days programme for Completion of NRM Works was also taken up. A focused approach was followed for enhancing implementation of water related works across all the rural blocks from 5th July to 15th October, 2019. 12.47 lakh works were completed.

Chapter - 3

Rural Livelihoods

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

1. Introduction

The National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), is a centrally sponsored programme of the Ministry of Rural Development. The Mission was launched in June 2011. The Mission is implemented by the Rural Livelihoods Division of the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India (GoI) in partnership with the State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs). The Mission has since been renamed as 'Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana'- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM). The Mission aims to "reduce poverty through promotion of diversified and gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities resulting in appreciable increase in incomes of the rural poor on sustainable basis". The Mission seeks to adopt a strategy of promoting and strengthening community institutions which are in turn expected to mediate the livelihoods of the rural poor. The Mission seeks to reach out to all rural poor households in a phased manner and impact their livelihoods significantly by 2022-23. More specifically, the mandate of the Mission is to impact 70 to 80 million poor rural households spread across more than 646 districts, 6,910 blocks, 2,38,000 gram panchayat and about 6,40,000 villages across 28 states and 7 Union Territories.

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

2. Key Features of DAY-NRLM

The key features of DAY-NRLM include:

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

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

Funds to the community as Resources in Perpetuity: DAY-NRLM provides Revolving Fund and Community Investment Fund (CIF) as Resources in Perpetuity to the institutions of the poor to strengthen their institutional and financial management capacity and build their track record to attract mainstream bank

credit. The funds provided to community institutions are based on fixed criteria of performance like observance of "panchashutra" for Revolving Fund and completion of micro credit plan for Community Investment Fund, etc. Funds are disbursed to these institutions in multiple tranches based on triggers and milestones achieved and not merely their chronological age and time-period.

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

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

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

Thus, it is a programme for the poor, of the poor and by the poor.

Convergence: DAY-NRLM places a high emphasis on convergence with other programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development and other Central Ministries and programmes of State Governments for developing synergies directly and through the institutions of the poor. Moreover, strong institutions of poor women create a demand side accountability and pressure for better access to various entitlements from government right up to the last mile service delivery and thereby facilitate effective implementation of the programme and good governance at the local level.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Revolving Fund: A revolving fund of (Rs.10,000 to 15,000) is provided to SHGs as an incentive to inculcate the habit of thrift and accumulate their own funds towards building their corpus to meet the credit needs in the long-run and immediate consumption needs in the short-run.

Community Investment Fund (CIF): Community Investment Support Fund is routed to SHGs through federations (primary and secondary level) to support development of suitable livelihoods of members and to initiate collective activities, wherever feasible. A part of the CIF is provided as Vulnerability

Reduction Fund (VRF) for supporting the inclusion of very poor communities and making credit accessible to them with or without interest. CIF and VRF is disbursed against Micro Credit Plans (MCP)/Vulnerable Reduction Plans (VRPs) developed by the community institutions. While preparing MCPs and VRPs these institutions prioritize needs of the poorest of the poor members (of SHGs with high concentration of the poorest of the poor). The institutions fund these MCP through their own resources or through RF/CIF or bank loans. The federation (primary or secondary) appraises the loan proposal of SHGs (lower-tier federation). While appraising the proposal, the federation scrutinizes the wealth ranking and prioritization of poorest of poor households in SHGs.

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

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.

Innovations: DAY-NRLM believes that successful innovations can reduce learning curve for poverty eradication by showing alternative, supplementary and new pathways to come out of poverty. Five percent of central fund allocation is earmarked for these innovations. Innovations that have the potential to reach out to largest number of poor with maximum impact and limited resources are preferred and supported.

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

Sub-schemes:

- a. **MahilaKisanSashaktikaranPariyojana (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 and NTFP by making systematic investments to enhance their participation & productivity in agriculture-based livelihoods and building the capacity around sustainable harvesting, post-harvesting techniques for NTFPs.
- b. **Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP):** Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP), the sub-

scheme under DAY-NRLM develops an eco-system for supporting small businesses in rural areas. The eco-system has components for providing business support services, mentorship, seed capital, training & capacity building on business and technical aspects and marketing support. SVEP saturates a block with these services for supporting small business.

- c. **Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY):** Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY) is a programme to provide safe, affordable and community monitored transport services to rural areas. The vehicles are owned and operated by members of Self-Help Group (SHG) networks and operate in regions which are not served by regular transport services.
- d. **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.
- e. **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 hand holding 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.

- f. National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP):* The National Rural Livelihoods Project (NRLP), implemented from July 2011 to June 2018, has been successful in establishing DAY-NRLM's "proof-of-concept" in 13 high poverty states¹. The project helped the State Missions in setting up implementation systems, social mobilisation, capacity building, initial capitalisation and credit linkage of community institutions. NRETP was declared effective on 24th April 2019 and is scheduled to close on 30th June 2023. The total outlay of the project is USD 500 million out of which USD 250 million is a loan assistance from the World Bank and the remaining USD 250 million is the counterpart financing provided by Government of India.

4. Implementation Strategy

Given the target, the task of building sustainable community institutions and the resources required, DAY-NRLM has adopted a phased but intensive implementation strategy covering select blocks in each year so as to cover selected blocks by 2019-20 and all eligible households by 2024-25. All States and Union Territories which satisfy the conditions for transition from SGSY to NRLM implement the Mission in identified rural blocks. All the 28 States and 7 Union Territories have transited to NRLM.

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

the poorest of poor into the Self-Help Groups.

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

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

Implementation in the blocks is being done in four ways - a) Resource Blocks with the support from National Resource Organization(s) (NRO) [5-6%

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

blocks in a state]; b) Intensive Blocks implemented with SRLM staff and internal community resource persons and the CRPs generated in resource blocks; c) Partnership Blocks with the support from local community federations and NGO partners; and d) Non-intensive Blocks are the remaining blocks in the state where implementation activities are taken up mainly through the existing machineries of the government and with the support of community resource persons. Each State is expected to evolve suitable mechanisms for implementation of NRLM in the non-intensive blocks.

Resource Blocks: It is envisaged that about 5-6% of the blocks in a State would be taken up as resource blocks. These blocks would be model blocks where all the key strategies of NRLM would be piloted. These blocks would create a 'proof of concept' for other blocks to adopt and replicate. The social capital expected to be generated in the resource blocks would support the intensive blocks in implementation.

Community Resource Persons (CRPs) are members of the community who have graduated out of poverty with the help of their SHGs. CRP rounds are the cornerstone of the Resource Block strategy. This strategy essentially rests on the premise that the community learns from the community better. CRPs are employed by the Community Based Organizations (CBOs) at various levels and in various verticals. There are some CRPs who specialize in certain areas, such as training, gender, social action, farm livelihoods, non-farm livelihoods, financial inclusion, FNHW, convergence etc. These CRPs provide services within the state and also different states in teams to inspire women from other communities to form and strengthen SHGs and their federations, producer groups and producer companies and various thematic interventions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Progress of NRLM During FY 2019-20

5.1 Approval of Annual Action Plans (AAP) for FY 2019-20

DAY-NRLM have reached all 28 States and 7 Union Territories. As of October'19, a total of 5,894 blocks were covered under intensive block strategy and out of which 646 blocks were taken up in during FY 2019-20. More than 6.47 crore households are

mobilized into 58.66 lakh SHGs and out of which 6.66 lakh SHGs are formed during this financial year. The SHGs have federated into 3.33 lakh Village Organizations (VOs), which are in turn federated into 29,653 Cluster Level Federations (CLFs). Revolving Fund (@Rs.10,000/- to Rs.15,000/- per SHG) to the tune of Rs.2839.99 crore have been provided to 20.28 lakh SHGs and out of which 3 lakh SHGs to the tune of Rs.480 crore have received RF during this financial year. Also, the Mission has provided a total of Rs.5495 crore as Community Investment Fund (CIF) to 10.34 lakh SHGs and out of which Rs.1019.81 crore was provided 1.22 lakh SHGs provided during this financial year.

Table: NRLM Footprint: Progress in All Intensive Blocks

S. No.	Particulars	Progress Up to Mar '19	Progress During 2019-20 (Upto Oct'19)	Cumulative Progress (Up to Oct'19)
1	States	28	--	28
2	Union Territories transited	7	-	7
3	Districts entered	622	24	646
4	Intensive blocks under implementation	5246	648	5894
5	Households covered (in lakh)	592.35	54.73	647.08
6	SHGs promoted (in lakh)	52.00	6.66	58.66
7	VOs promoted (in lakh)	2.95	0.38	3.33
8	CLF promoted	27150	2503	29653
9	SHGs provided RF (in lakh)	17.28	3.00	20.28
10	SHGs provided CIF (in lakh)	9.12	1.22	10.34
11	Amount of RF disbursed (in Rs. lakh)	2359.06	480.93	2839.99
12	Amount of CIF disbursed (in Rs. lakh)	4474.91	1019.81	5494.72

Source: DAY-NRLM MIS

5.2 Mission Implementation Status

5.2.1 Implementation Support

All States and Union Territories have made significant progress in establishing the implementation units and deployment of staff at the block, district and state levels. SRLMs are also focusing on setting-up of robust HR systems which have been developed through customization of the Model Human Resource Manual developed by the Mission. 23 states have customized and developed their state HR manuals and sought approvals from the competent authorities and remaining states (Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Manipur, Goa and Uttarakhand) are in the process of approval. All SRLMs are having set procedure for induction cum immersion of all newly recruited staff. Currently 34,000 staff are providing support in the implementation of mission interventions.

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

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

5.2.2 Institution Building

Deepening of NRLM Initiatives

During the financial year 2019-20, the following initiatives were taken-up for strengthening of SHGs and their primary and secondary level federations promoted under DAY-NRLM:

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

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

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

The Staff of 13 States namely Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Jammu & Kashmir, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Assam, Haryana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka have been oriented on the Model CLF model strategy. These 13 state missions have selected about 445 CLFs for implementation of Model CLF strategy in FY 2019-20. Also, NRLM has allocated experienced NRPs to these states for providing handholding and nurturing support on a continuous basis.

A base line data collection for all the 445 Model CLFs is being collected in 13 NRETP states. A two-day training was conducted on format and application package specially designed to capture the CLFs data for all the data collectors, nodal persons from SRLMs comprising of IBCB, MIS and Finance verticals and concerned NRPs. The process of data collection is going on. It is expected that by end of December, all data will be collected, verified

and entered in application package for further work.

- c. **Deployment of National Resource Persons:** Around 13 NRPs have been empaneled, oriented on SOP- Governance, Vision building and Financial management for VO & CLFs and allotted to the State Missions for conducting trainings to all Mission staff up to block level and providing handholding and nurturing support to mission staff and CLFs. Apart from training, they would support State Missions in developing and establishing systems in the CBOs. Also, all the State Missions are advised to develop a pool of trained resource persons/thematic specialists at State/District/Block level.

With support from NIRD-PR, Hyderabad 60 SRPs from WB, UP, Gujarat, Maharashtra will be trained on Model CLF and SOP so that they will be ready to support the SRLMs on communicating/training the community leaders. More SRPs shall be oriented in coming months as per SRLMs request.

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

As there is need to develop huge social capital for implementation of model CLF strategy,

NRLM has decided to develop a pool of National Community Resource Persons (N-CRP) for extending higher order skills and knowledge related to strengthening of primary and secondary level federations in terms of vision building, governance and business plan development etc. DAY-NRLM has plans to promote 100 N-CRPs from the experienced states. So far, 70 N-CRPs from Telangana, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh has been selected through rigorous selection process.

e. *Deployment of Community Resources:* The Mission has developed and deployed a wide range of social capital resources viz., master trainers, community resource persons (CRPs) of different functional themes, bookkeepers, master bookkeepers, internal PRPs etc. These social capital resources are instrumental in supporting the Mission expansion as well as deepening. SOPs on HR management have also been developed and shared with SRLMs. Community to Community learning is the cornerstone of the Mission's implementation strategy. ***More than 2.66 lakh Community Resource Persons have been trained on multiple interventions. This includes 25000 Krishi Sakhi and PashuSakhi*** who have been trained to provide last mile livelihoods extension services.

f. *Prioritizing Social Inclusion:* Special efforts has been made for mobilizing marginalized households, Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), single women and women-heads of households, trafficked survivors, the disabled, the elderly, the landless, the migrant labour and people living in isolated and remote villages and left-out households as per the Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011. To support the SRLMs, a detailed and easy to learn

and practice Manual has been developed and shared with the states. National Resource Persons (NRP) specialized on working with marginalised households viz. - Help Age India, NRO from TNSRLM, JEEVIKA, Kudumbashree has been short listed for providing technical support. Specialized projects are being developed by Jharkhand, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Kerala for piloting by State Missions for tailored implementation and deeper understanding of the issues.

g. *Establishment of Resource Cells:* During the FY 2019-20 most of the state missions have established the resource cells to support the capacity building intervention of the programme. The existing community training centres (CTC) / resource centers in select states were studied with support from Resource Cell in NIRDPR. The findings of the study was shared with the state missions on various platform which helped them to establish the community training centers to support the various training and capacity building support in the programme. NMMU is in process of drafting a policy document for establishment of Community Managed Training centers. Under NRETP, 150 Community managed Training centers in 13 states shall be financially supported.

5.2.3 *Capacity Building:*

Development of Training Module on Vision Building, Strategic Planning and Business Development for CLF: DAY-NRLM has developed various training modules to support the state missions in vision building for cluster federations and its constituent's units. These modules on visioning, strategic development and business planning are been rolled out to make the SHG federations to achieve financial self-reliance and sustainability. In pursuance

of this objective, the following activities were taken up during the reporting year.

a. Capacity Building Architecture: The Mission has adopted four-tier capacity building architecture and created resource pools at national, state, district and block and sub-block levels. To provide technical support to SRLMs, a National Resource pool with about 461 resource persons have been empaneled by NIRD&PR, Hyderabad. This resource pool consists of all major thematic master trainers and specialists who provide need-based capacity building support to SRLMs. In addition to this, a separate cadre of resource pool is also being created at SMMU, DMMU and BMMU levels for supporting various emerging capacity building needs of the community institutions. Presently, about 60,000 Master Trainers are available with all SRLMs, who have been thoroughly trained on different components of NRLM and they are providing services on demand.

b. Community Cadre Profile on DAY-NRLM Portal: The Mission has decided to upload profiles of trained community cadres on DAY-NRLM portal. These cadres play critical role in the implementation of the programme as well as development of quality community institutions. Accordingly, a web page was created to facilitate profile building. Till October, 2019, profiles of 2.66 lakh community cadre from the states have been uploaded in DAY-NRLM portal.

5.3 National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP)

The National Rural Livelihoods Project (NRLP), implemented from July 2011 to June 2018, has

been successful in establishing DAY-NRLM's "proof-of-concept" in 13 high poverty states². The project helped the State Missions in setting up implementation systems, social mobilisation, capacity building, initial capitalisation and credit linkage of community institutions.

Considering the emerging priorities of the Mission, the Ministry of Rural Development has now initiated the implementation of the next phase of the project, viz. National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP) in the same 13 high poverty

Some of the key activities proposed under NRETP are indicated below:

- Establishing 600 Cluster Level Federations as Model CLFs
- Promotion of 40 large scale Farmer Producer Enterprises (average membership of 10,000-12,000 households) and 12,000 Farmers Producer Groups covering an additional 5 lakh farmers;
- Supporting 47,250 individual and 5,250 group non-farm enterprises;
- Promotion of 40 Clusters to support rural artisans/ enterprises with a minimum of 100 members per cluster;
- Expanding the network of Business Correspondents for last mile delivery of financial services by deploying 5,000 additional BCAs;
- Extending social protection to
 - » 24 lakh SHG members under life and accident insurance cover;
 - » 20 lakh SHG member households under health insurance scheme;
 - » 4 lakh SHG members under pension scheme;

² Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

- » 6 lakh SHG members under insurance cover to assets financed through credit;

- Support SRLMs in setting up Migration Support Centers and placement and Industry Partnership Cell to be set up at the National Level.

During 2019-20, an amount Rs.406 crore as budget provision have been for NRETP and based on the approval of annual action plan Rs.190.50 crore has been released to 13 high poverty states.

A statement indicating financial allocation under DAY-NRLM during 2019-20 is given at *Annexure V*. A statement indicating financial progress under DAY-NRLM during 2019-20 (up to October, 2019) is given at *Annexure VI*. A statement indicating releases of funds to NRETP States is given at *Annexure VII*. The physical progress under DAY-NRLM during 2019-20 upto October, 2019 *Annexure VIII*.

6. Financial Inclusion - Progress

6.1. SHG Bank Linkage:

Financial inclusion is a key component of the Mission. The objective is to make rural women and their households the preferred clients of the banking system. To achieve this, the Mission has been engaged with financial regulators and commercial banks, at strategic as well as operational level through conduct of several workshops, consultative forums and capacity building programs. During the FY 2019-20, the Mission has organized three major workshops to increase SHG bank linkage program. They are as follow:

- a. With senior executives of the Banks. Consultation on SHG Bank Linkage with Public Sector Banks, Private Banks, Regional Rural Banks, State Co-operative Banks and State Rural Livelihoods Missions was held on 11th June, 2019, at NASC, Pusa Road, New Delhi.

- b. Central Level Coordination Committee meeting was organized on 7th August, 2019 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi in which Executive Directors, General Managers of the Banks, CGM NABARD, Deputy General Manager RBI, Former Secretary of Ministry of Rural Development, former Deputy Managing Director of NABARD, CGM, PFRDA, representatives from World Bank, other Govt. Departments and SMD/CEOs of SRLMs participated. CLCC meeting set the tone for promoting SHG-Bank linkage.
- c. Review meeting with the General Managers of Banks, Chairman of the Regional Rural Banks and SRLMs on 'SHG Bank Linkage' was organized on 4th December, 2019 at Parvati Bhartiya Kendra, New Delhi.

Endeavor of the Mission is to provide credit linkage to more than 31 lakh women SHGs under SHG bank linkage programme during this FY 2019-20. Further, 21.43 lakh SHGs have been credit linked upto October, 2019 which is about 69% of the annual target. In terms of credit, Banks have disbursed more than Rs.33,855 crore to Self Help Groups against their target of about Rs.67,076 crores up to the end of October, 2019. This constitutes about 50% of the annual target. Rs.2.59 lakhs crores have been accessed by SHGs from the banking system during last six years.

- a. **Community Based Repayment Mechanism (CBRM):** The Mission and the SRLMs have been proactive in ensuring prompt repayment by the SHGs through the Community Based Repayment Mechanism. Over 20,336 Bank Sakhi have been positioned with bank branches to facilitate seamless credit linkage of SHGs and to monitor repayment. Community Based Repayment Mechanism (CBRM) has also been institutionalized in more than 26,929 bank branches. Over 19,942 bankers have been

oriented on the programme and with better repayment track record of Self Help Groups, Banks are now forthcoming more than ever before, in credit linking SHGs in the rural areas. Regulators and policy makers too have recognized SHG Bank linkage as a critical plank for expanding meaningful financial inclusion to the unreached and under-served segments, prompting framing of enabling policies.

- b. *Alternate Credit Delivery Channels:*** Government has given a thrust on digital financial transactions and moving towards an increasingly less cash economy. Government, regulators and related institution have been working together - licensing of payment banks; emergence of PPI providers; new technologies like compact POS machines, UPI, BHIM, Aadhar Pay, Bharat QR; changes in bank charges and limitation on withdrawal at ATMs all directed to creating an enabling environment. There is now an increased opportunity and use case for utilizing the digital infrastructure and move towards presence-less, paperless, and cashless financial service delivery. Riding on this, the Mission is focused on strengthen the last mile service delivery architecture to take banking to the doorsteps of people who are still excluded and introduce them to the new age banking tools.

Over 5,298 such BC Sakhi have been positioned across 14 states up to October, 2019. With the government's push on promoting of less-cash transactions, efforts on familiarizing and training SHG members on cashless modes of transaction has picked up. The Mission is in the

process of having one women BC in every Gram Panchayat and will have a pool of about 1.25 lakhs women BCs by 2020-21 which will be trained and IIBF certified for utilizing their services.

- c. *Dual Authentication:*** SHG members need to go to bank branches for doing transactions and withdrawing cash, which takes a lot of their time, energy and a good amount of money is spent on commuting. To ease the process, the Mission has taken up the issue of Dual Authentications with the Banks to allow SHGs to make transactions at BC level and all public sector Banks except SBI and 16 RRBs have enabled dual authentications at BC level and other banks are in the process of implementing this. This has yielded good results and more than 50% of the cash transactions have been shifted from Banks to BC Channel in state like Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI) is also in the process of roll out of OFF US dual authentication system enabling the SHGs to transact at any BC point. This will not only help the Banks and SHGs but also encourage less cash transactions in the rural areas.
- d. *Online Submission of Loan Application:*** In order to reduce the drudgery involved in submitting loan application by SHG members, a portal has been developed for online submission of loan applications and has been implemented in 12 states. Efforts are also being made to digitize the bank accounts and Aadhar number of all SHG members.

A snapshot of performance in SHG bank linkage over last 6 years



e. **Disbursement of Interest Subvention:** Interest subvention on loans to SHGs is an effective mechanism to make credit available at affordable interest rate and ensure prompt repayment by SHG members. During the year, Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines on 29th November, 2019 to Public Sector Banks. An amount of Rs. 1,488.63 crore has been reimbursed to banks in Category I Districts towards interest subvention.

Challenges: Low ratio of credit linkage in some of the high poverty pockets of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and North Eastern states still remains a critical challenge. Low credit offtake is also a challenge in some of the state like Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, M P, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The Reserve Bank has issued a notification mandating banks to report member level information to Credit Bureaus and as such Banks have to restructure their entire business process to comply with the notification.

In less cash transactions, although most of the Public Sector Banks have issued guidelines to the branches to implement dual authentication system at the BC Points but mapping of Officer Bearers accounts with that of SHG account is still a challenge in almost all the banks due to their HR issues and non-monitoring by the higher authorities.

6.2 Policy Interventions

a. **Credit Target Planning:** Before fixing the

targets, the Mission had a meeting at IBA, Mumbai with major banks and based on certain parameters discussed, the annual targets were decided and accordingly advisory was issued to all states and banks on credit target with implementation and monitoring guidelines. Targets were fixed based on the potential and trend rate of growth of credit as well as the density of the Banks. States were categorized as Category A – advanced states with high level of credit saturation and low potential growth; Category B – high growth potential states and Category C- states exhibiting moderate growth. Based on the target, states prepared district, block and branch wise targets, which were placed before the SLBC sub-committee for approval. Workshops were conducted at state/district levels with controlling officers of banks, LDMs and DDMs on strategies to be adopted for achieving the credit targets. Dedicated staff have been placed at district level, besides positioning bank *Sakhi* at branch level. The Bank Sakhi and the Mission staff have been preparing the list of eligible SHGs for linkage and facilitating submission of loan applications including review/enhancements and following up pending loan application by uploading them on the portal on a monthly basis. In addition, Community Based Recovery Mechanism (CBRM) has been instituted to ensure regular repayment of loans.

- b. **Modification of RBI Circular:** The Mission facilitated certain modifications to the RBI Master Circular during the reporting year (Circular RBI/2019-20/04, FIDD.GSSD.CO.BC.No.02/09.01.01/2019-20 dated July 01, 2019). The modification incorporates certain changes including KYC verifications of the office bearers in the SHG at the time of credit linking of SHGs and change in repayment schedule. According to the Master Circular in order to facilitate sanction of loans to SHGs, No separate CDD of the member or office bearers shall be necessary at the time of credit linking of SHGs. Repayment has been changed to- First year/first dose of the loan will be repaid in 12-18 months and 2nd year/dose of loan will be repaid in 18-24 months.
- c. **Workshop on Strengthening SHG-Bank Linkage:** A workshop on strengthening SHG-bank linkage was organized on 11th June, 2019 for Public Sector Banks, select Private Sector Banks and RRBs. The workshop was attended by senior officials from Banks, Chairman of RRBs, CGM NABARD, SMDs from SRLMs & World Bank representative. Specific action points to address issues affecting SHGs credit linkage and way forward were discussed.

6.3. Capacity Building and Implementation Support

A series of training programmes for staff of Maharashtra, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, U P, Haryana, Punjab, Odisha, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Assam SRLMs were organized. The training covered all aspects of SHG credit linkage.

Training of bankers was carried out at two levels. At the level of senior bankers like LDMS and Coordinators, the training provides a broad overview of

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

6.4. Financial Literacy

Banking and financial services is quite dynamic in nature and there has been major developments in the sector in the recent past with the launch of PMJDY, PMJJBY, PMSBY, APY, PMSGY, MUDRA etc. Almost all these financial products are targeted towards poor and hence SHGs' households should be made aware about these schemes on regular basis to facilitate them availing the services. Financial Literacy is one of the important strategies to keep SHGs' households aware about relevant financial services and build their capacity on same.

Mission has prepared well defined strategy and implementation plan to carry out financial literacy at scale. The process starts with training of master trainer at National Academy of RUDSETI (NAR), Bangalore followed by training of FL CRP at RSETI level and then field level training of SHGs at village level. More than 8.9 lakh SHGs covering 78 lakh households have been trained on Financial Literacy in 2038 blocks. A pool of 1107 master trainers and 17,700 FL CRPs has been created so far for imparting training on financial literacy.

6.5. Insurance & Pension

Poor households face more vulnerability and risks in the form of death, loss of assets, unstable income sources, health issues, accidents, other unforeseen incidents etc. and such incidents erode most of accumulated wealth and compel them to borrow at higher rate to fulfil those immediate need which lead to

vicious cycle of poverty. Further, Old age Poverty is an increasing concern due to no/limited income sources during those years & negligible pension coverages. In the mentioned context, risk coverage of SHGs' households become crucial for meaningful poverty elimination under DAY-NRLM. The Mission aims to address the above-mentioned issues through facilitating access of appropriate insurance and pension schemes/products to SHG households.

In 2018-19, more than 1.4 crore women SHG members were insured under life (Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana) and accidental insurance (Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana) schemes and 3.42 lakh members have subscribed to Atal Pension Yojana

6.6. Innovation

Building Doorstep Banking Facility through

BC: Business Correspondent model (BC) has evolved as a crucial vehicle for providing banking services beyond the brick and mortar bank branches. Known as BC Sakhi, 5,298 Business Correspondents are currently providing financial services not only to SHGs and their members but also to the rural households. These BC *Sakhi* deliver doorstep financial services using micro ATMs/ laptops enabled with biometric identification of customers.

A performance comparison of B.C. Sakhi and conventional BC agents has indicated that B.C.Sakhi are better in terms of reducing dormancy in accounts, minimizing zero balance accounts, enhancing active accounts and promoting savings. Integration of B C Sakhi into the system has the advantage of ensuring the long-term availability to serve the community. Their integration into the community also ensures their commitment and long-term availability to serve the community sustainably. B C Sakhi, as members of SHGs themselves, serve the whole community but especially SHGs, their member and other women as well as those households who did not have access to financial services before. They are therefore able to overcome social and cultural barriers in the communities. The Mission has conducted workshop with prominent corporate BCs on 12th June, 2019 at New Delhi for engaging our SHG members as Business Correspondents for the Banks in the rural areas.

A statement indicating SHGs bank linkage under DAY-NRLM during 2019-20 is given at *Annexure IX*. A statement indicating disbursal of Interest Subvention to Category I districts and Category II districts is given at *Annexure X* and *Annexure XI*.

Nidhi Kumari, aged 24, started working as a Bank Sakhi for IDFC Bank since July 2017. Today Nidhi is recognized in the village due to her hard work and initiative of becoming an entrepreneur. Nidhi has established her Customer Service Point (CSP) outlet in Baheri village of Darbhanga district with an intention to bring banking services closer to the community especially for women members who were not comfortable to deal in a branch or had to wait in long queues at the ATM. She has also upgraded her CSP counter to provide additional services including ticket booking, print outs and filling out online examination forms. Today, her work brings considerable ease for the community, complements her family's income, and has created her identity in the society.

Success Story: there is no end to learning – from housewife to an entrepreneur

Nidhi was just 17 years old when she was married, right after her 10th board exam. At that time, she was in Delhi with her family who had migrated there from Bihar. Though, she was the youngest in her family her mother who was not keeping very well, insisted that she gets married and settle down. After marriage Nidhi moved from Delhi to Darbhanga in Bihar. Nidhi was ambitious and did not want to discontinue her education post marriage. Her in-laws though reluctant in the beginning agreed to support, sensing her determination. Her consistent good academic performance ensured that she never loses family support. After completing graduation with a distinction, she decided to enroll for the DCA course to enhance her knowledge of computers. She never faced any trouble in learning computer as she was good in English. Later, she also completed an advanced computer course under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY). She was able to strike a positive balance between her education and household responsibilities.

Her relationship with JEEViKA began just after her marriage. She came to know about JEEViKA from her mother-in-law who was also a Community Mobiliser. Soon after joining a SHG, she was appointed as a Treasurer for her group. As a treasurer, she dealt with the banks regularly and became familiar with the processes. It also made her confident in transacting with banks independently.

Bank Sakhi journey - JEEViKA rolled out Bank Sakhi project with an aim to provide better financial services to community members within the village itself. The project also aimed at providing a sustainable livelihood opportunity to its members. The Bank Sakhis were chosen amongst the community members who would then work as business correspondent agents for various banks.

Community Based Organizations (CBOs) of JEEViKA have to suggest names of SHG members who can be potential candidates for Bank Sakhi work in their areas. The role has a pre-requisite of basic English and ability to learn to operate computer. Block office shortlisted Nidhi for Bank Sakhi for Baheri village as she was the most suitable women candidate amongst all the community members. Nidhi was excited after hearing about the opportunity and agreed to apply for the position of Bank Sakhi. Her family members also encouraged her to apply for the same as they considered banking work as a respectable one. She soon heard from the block office that she has been selected. Nobody in the community was surprised at her selection as she was a graduate with distinction, knew operating computers, able to read and write English and cleared selection JEEViKA's exam for book-keeper.

"Pati se jyada padh likh ke kya karogi"

(What you will do by studying more than your husband)- initial reaction of in-laws

"Jab main treasurer bani aur bank officials' ke saath kaam kiya tab mujhe laga ki main aur bhi bahut kuch kar sakti hun"

When I started working as a treasurer, I realized that I am capable of doing much more.

"Jis din se Bank Sakhi ka kaam mila hai, mein ghar se nikal ke dukaan pe baithi hoon".

(Since the day I got Bank Sakhi work, I could come out from house and sit in the shop)



It was in April 2017, when she got her orientation and induction training as Bank Sakhi and her CSP outlet was rolled out in July 2017. She was amongst the first 17 Bank Sakhis appointed for IDFC Bank. Apart from training, JEEViKA also supported her by providing capital to buy microATM and furniture for the shop. JEEViKA provided capital in form of soft loan, grant and first six months' advance honorarium so that Bank Sakhis are not burdened with cash requirement typically required to establish Customer Service Point.

Like any entrepreneur, she also faced a lot of issues in the beginning but handled them with grit. IDFC Bank was not recogniz

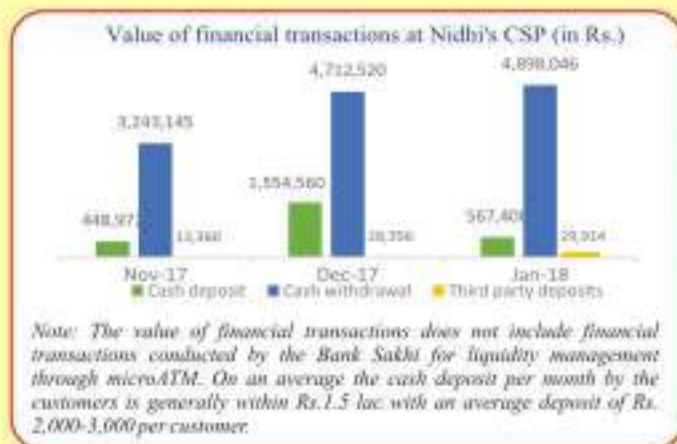
ed in her village since the bank does not have any branches in Bihar. Fearing fraud, customers did not open bank accounts and transacted at her CSP outlet. To gain trust and confidence of people, she initially focused on the key challenge faced by the customers- withdrawal of money while customers waited in long queues. She promoted her outlet as a one stop for withdrawal from any bank account. This helped her to get customers from the bank branches closer to her outlet, who used to get tired standing in long queues or struggled to use ATM. Slowly and steadily, customers started pouring in her outlet. Sensing the opportunity, she got big posters stating "24x7 withdrawal" from any bank account at no cost, posted at her outlet. Especially women in the community found it comfortable to transact through her outlet since they can just use Aadhaar instead of filling transaction forms at the branches. She promptly supported them at the time of emergency and facilitating transactions at odd hours.

Having diagnosed with a tumor, Ramprasad* was suggested by the doctor to go through the surgery immediately. At that time, he did not have enough cash in hand. The ATM was far off and bank must had been closed by then.

In that helpless situation Ramprasad called Nidhi and requested her for the cash. Nidhi promptly came down to the hospital with the required cash and her microATM. From the convenience of his hospital bed, he was able to withdraw the money and deposit with the hospital for his operation.

"When I am able to help people in such situation, it always revived me to provide better service as a Bank.

*Customer's real name is changed



However, she still struggles to convince people to open bank accounts. To increase confidence, she visited SHGs and VO meetings to spread awareness. She carried her microATM in these meetings to demonstrate the ease of transactions with use of only Aadhaar. She demonstrated withdrawal from their bank accounts to get their confidence. Slowly, there has been some increase in trust levels amongst the people and she has managed to open 290 bank accounts till date. She had a positive growth in the value of financial transactions over a period of last 8 months, however, more than 90% of the

transactions are cash withdrawals. The volume of deposits and third-party deposits such as remittances are increasing at a slow pace due to low visibility of IDFC brand in Bihar. **“Jab tak bank branches nahikhulenge, log bank account nahikholengena paise daalenge”** (Unless IDFC starts its bank branches in Bihar, people will neither open bank account nor deposit their money).

After the initial struggles, she is now one of the top performing Bank Sakhis. From her initial commission of just Rs.1,751 in July 2017 she has started earning Rs.14,619 by February 2018. To increase her income further, she invested in a laptop and printer to provide other non-financial services such as ticket booking, photocopy etc. which adds another Rs.2,000-2,500 per month. After meeting operational expenses, her profit now ranges between Rs.10,000 to Rs.12,000. She is confident that her transactions would increase further if CBOs financial transactions are routed through her. But all SHG members are not willing to bear the cost of fund transfers.

Nidhi – handholding other Bank Sakhis

Apart from running her CSP outlet, Nidhi is also active in supporting new Bank Sakhi recruits especially in activating and training them to operate microATM. Initially, when Nidhi was handed over the microATM when she joined in July, she explored all the menu options, filled mock bank account opening forms and transaction forms to gain speed. In case, she faced any issue, she took support from IDFC and microATM technicians in Mumbai to rectify the error. Now, that she understands the microATM so well, IDFC and JEEViKA team rely on her to provide hand holding support to new batch of *Bank Sakhis* on operating micro-ATMs.

Today, Nidhi operates her CSP counter and handles daily transactions worth Rs.0.3-0.35 million per day. Her journey as a *Bank Sakhi* has provided immense opportunity of self-learning and she is thankful to JEEViKA and IDFC for this opportunity. She aspires to increase her daily transactions to above Rs.0.5 million per day and to achieve this she is approaching various institutions such as toll operators, schools etc. from where she can get cash to resolve liquidity challenges. It's still a complicated battle to win, but Nidhi is confident that she can now do anything. Nidhi believes that her future is bright, and she can do a lot to better serve the community.

Commission growth for last 8 months (in Rs.)



Nidhi activating microATM for another bank sakhi

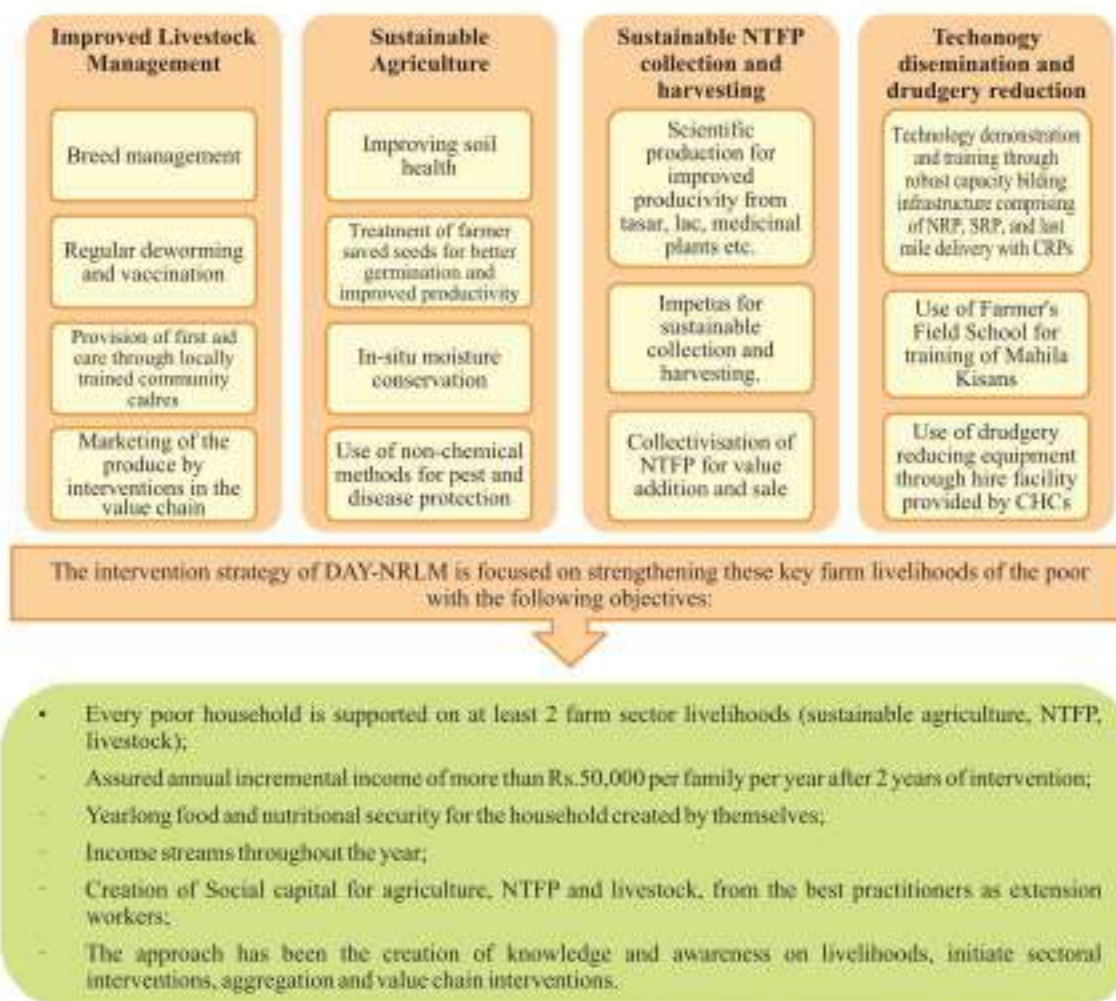
7. Farm Livelihoods

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



The results have been phenomenal, with the adoption of sustainable agriculture, improved livestock management, sustainable NTFP collection and harvesting practices; and more importantly giving women the identity and status as *“farmer”*.





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

- (1) MahilaKisanSashaktikaranPariyojana (MKSP),
- (2) Universalization of Farm Livelihoods interventions in Intensive Blocks through SRLM Annual Action Plan; and
- (3) National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP).

7.1. Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP)

The Missions has been strengthening livelihoods by interventions in agro-ecological practices, improved livestock management and sustainable non-timber forest products (NTFP)

collection and value addition. The value chain development interventions taken up under DAY-NRLM also cover on-going MKSP projects.

Under the Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP), a sub-component of the DAY-NRLM, 36.06 lakhs (3.6 million) farmers have been covered under the MKSP till November 2019. A total of 84 MKSP projects spread over across 24 States, 238 districts, 1319 blocks, and 30,900 villages are currently being implemented. The total outlay of the project is Rs.1284.08 crores covering around 36.06 lakh MahilaKisans. Approximately 50% of the budget of all MKSP projects are devoted to training and capacity building of Community Professionals or CRPs and women farmers as well as for building their institutions. MKSP Annual Action Plans (AAPs) have been approved and implemented by SRLMs.

There has been a steady increase in the number of MahilaKisans supported over the years. The Mission has been promoting a sub-sector approach under both sustainable agriculture and NTFP. As part of this approach, producer groups and their federations are being promoted.



Table: State-wise MKSP Outreach: October 2019

Sr.	State	No. of projects sanctioned	No. of district	No. of blocks	No. of villages	No. of mahilakisan
1	Andhra Pradesh	14	16	427	9,699	1,301,107
2	Assam	2	7	14	140	14,549
3	Bihar	3	13	20	1,141	135,012
4	Chhattisgarh	2	12	19	437	60,972
5	Gujarat	2	4	9	373	25,484
6	Haryana	1	4	4	103	9,615
7	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	2	130	2,510
8	Jharkhand	11	42	76	1,979	112,450
9	Karnataka	3	4	7	407	19,000
10	Kerala	4	14	152	1,873	401,118
11	Madhya Pradesh	5	12	17	702	44,415
12	Maharashtra	2	24	152	5,015	181,348
13	Meghalaya	1	3	4	16	1,600
14	Mizoram	1	2	4	72	5,000
15	Odisha	9	17	45	913	45,405
16	Puducherry	1	2	3	93	770
17	Rajasthan	2	20	37	1,246	81,396
18	TamilNadu	2	3	10	166	16,800
19	Telangana	10	9	279	4,582	1,022,291
20	Uttar Pradesh	2	22	25	981	61,161
21	West Bengal	2	7	13	832	64,000
	Total	84#	238	1319	30900	3,606,003

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

7.2. Greening Rural Development Initiatives

Greening rural initiatives aim at the following five outcomes:

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

As part of MKSP, the ministry is promoting the following green initiatives:

- *Investing in regenerating natural resources:* MahilaKisan are being trained and capacitated to produce their own indigenous varieties of seeds and conserve and use them. Besides the natural resources like vermi-compost farming, NADEP, in situ moisture conservation and biological pests which are regenerative in nature and environment friendly are being promoted. Regeneration of farm produce is also being promoted under NTFP.
- *Mobilizing and developing the capacities of community institutions to utilize the natural resources in a sustainable manner:* Promotion of producer group and companies is being undertaken one of the priorities and till date 86,559 producer group and 133 Producer companies have been formed. These organizations serve as a platform through which MahilaKisans are trained in various livelihood activities. Agro-ecological practices that are climate resilient are also being promoted.
- Aggregating "small initiatives" in several locations to improve natural capital at the macro level; The Producer Groups and Companies help the farmers (MahilaKisans) not only to aggregate their produce to reap economies of scale but also to add value to their product through sorting, grading and packaging.

7.3 Promotion of Organic Farming Cluster

In the Union budget speech for financial year 2018-19, Hon'ble Finance Minister announced that organic farming would be promoted with the women farmers of the Self Help Groups (SHGs). DAY-NRLM has been strengthening livelihoods by interventions in agro-ecological practices, improved livestock rearing, and sustainable Non-timber forest produce (NTFP) collection and value addition. Organic farming is the next logical progression as it moves towards organic certification and marketing to enable farmers to get better market access.

To initiate organic farming and certification under DAY-NRLM, the States were requested to identify the potential clusters which may be promoted as organic village clusters. A detailed guidance note was circulated to the States in January, 2018, to assist the States in identification of these clusters. States have identified 1,646 organic village clusters. The village level details have been obtained from the States for 1,364 clusters, and the details may be viewed online at <http://mksp.gov.in/ClusterProject/clusterSummary.do>. The roll-out of the organic village clusters would be done by the States in a phased manner.

Consultations were held with State Rural Livelihood Missions (SRLMs), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), National Centre of Organic Farming (NCOF), National Resource Persons, MKSP Partners, and industry experts, to develop the strategy for roll out of the organic villages cluster. The first consultation was held in February, 2018 at NIRD&PR, Hyderabad to develop a plan for large scale, market linked implementation of the organic village clusters. The States have also been oriented on the concepts of organic farming and certification during the quarterly review meetings held in May 2018 and August 2018.

- Advisory for roll-out of organic village clusters** – An advisory has been issued detailing out the implementation strategy, dedicated HR,

technical support agencies and steps for certification. Selection of villages. For the selection of clusters, it was suggested that the areas where agro-ecological practices have already been implemented under MKSP, MKSP AAP or SRLM AAP should be prioritized.

- b. **Partnership** – FAO has been providing technical support for roll-out of organic village clusters and this agenda is a part of their annual work plan that has been developed for DAY-NRLM. As part of the FAO assignment, the Consultants visited MP and Jharkhand state for discussion with the block team, Cluster Coordinator and CRPs along with few market players at the district and block level.
- c. **Convergence** - To leverage existing schemes in organic farming, a joint letter from DAY-NRLM and Ministry of Agriculture, was sent regarding convergence between MKSP and Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) in January 2018. A meeting was held between National Centre of Organic Farming (NCOF), in April 2018, to detail out potential areas of partnership such as technical assistance, training and capacity building and development of market linkage. Subsequently, meetings were held with Ministry of Agriculture, in April 2018, to further take forward the convergence with PKVY. Based on the meeting, a communication was circulated by the Ministry of Agriculture to the States to hold joint consultations and to develop a comprehensive convergence plan between DAY-NRLM and PKVY in June 2018. A meeting was held with Ministry of Agriculture in April 2019 to detail out potential areas of convergence between MOVCD-NER and DAY-NRLM for the North Eastern states. It was decided that for the second phase of MOVCD-NER, the identification of areas may be done in discussion with the SRLMs.
- d. **Training and capacity building** - Organic

farming requires technical understanding and experience on organic farming, certification, and marketing of the organic products. Therefore, training and capacity building of the SRLM staff (block and cluster), community resource persons and the community is essential for effective roll-out of organic farming and certification. To support in roll-out of training and capacity building in the States, development of training materials is in progress. A total of 19 National resource persons have been empaneled through NIRD&PR Hyderabad for supporting in roll out of organic interventions. A call down list of TSA (Technical Support Agency) has been empaneled to support SRLM in implementation of organic farming initiatives.

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

DAY-NRLM is promoting sustainable agriculture, NTFP and livestock in intensive blocks as part of Annual Action Plans (AAPs). Under sustainable agriculture, the focus is on increasing productivity of existing crops, food and nutrition security, apart from enhancing net income through NPM (non-chemical pest management) practices for a diversified poly crop model. Under NTFP, the SRLMs are focusing on building the capacity of the NTFP dependent communities on imbibing scientific harvesting, post-harvesting practices, value addition and market linkages. In respect of livestock, DAY-NRLM is focusing on reducing morbidity and mortality of livestock by delivering livestock and animal husbandry extension services at the doorstep of the SHG member households. It may be noted that farm livelihood interventions are household-centric, having strong focus on building capacity of the target community through the engagement of Community Resource Persons (CRPs), known as Krishi Sakhis, Pashu Sakhis and Van Sakhis.

During the year 2019-20, followings are the progress under different components made under SRLM-AAP:

- 18.71 lakhs *mahilakisan* have been identified against the target of 33.60 lakhs for farm livelihoods interventions on sustainable agriculture, NTFPs and livestock.
- A total of 5.06 lakhs *mahilakisan* households covered for agri-nutri garden.

DAY-NRLM aims to bring strong focus to address the issues of the small and marginal producers such as productivity enhancement, extension service delivery and value chain development for improved market access. As part of this approach, producer groups and large sized producer enterprises are being promoted. Till date, a total of 133 number of producers enterprises have been promoted under DAY-NRLM.

Convergence with MGNREGA is an important activity within MKSP and that has put emphasis on creation of productive assets related to natural resource management and agriculture. States have targeted for asset creation like cattle shed, farm ponds, goat sheds, NADEP compost pits, poultry sheds, vermi-compost pit etc. under MGNREGA. Most of these assets are being created to improve livelihoods opportunity (*e.g. – drought proofing to reduce the negative impact of climatic variation & to take additional crop during rabi season*) and to ensure the productive use of these assets by small and marginal farmers. The states therefore need to put effective coordination between MGNREGA officials and DAY-NRLM officials and NGO partners.

DAY-NRLM Support Organizations (NSO) plays an important role in bringing domain expertise. Central Silk Board (CSB) supports states in implementing Tasar based livelihoods interventions. Presently CSB is extending support to Bihar, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Odisha and West Bengal. Digital Green is supporting DAY-NRLM for IT enabled information dissemination for effective extension services. NDDB-

Dairy Services is supporting to develop dairy value chain through promotion of women Producers' Company. PRADAN is supporting in knowledge management, identifying successful replicable models, capacity building. During 2018-19, Tasar Development Foundation have been declared as the DAY-NRLM Support Organization (NSO) and has started supporting States viz. Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal.

One the major activities of MKSP is to document best practices within project area and scale it up to wider canvas. During the year 2017-18, documentation of the best practices was done in six states viz. Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal. PRADAN as NSO has supported completion of the activities. A compendium of the best practices on Agro-Ecology was unfolded by the Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development in Ranchi, Jharkhand. For the year 2018-19, documentation of the best practices under MKSP and SRLM-AAP is to be done in 8 different States i.e. Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat. Field visit to the best practices locations has already been completed.



Creation of a strong network of community cadres is one of the key activities as part of farm livelihoods interventions. States are identifying livelihoods community cadres for sustainable agriculture, livestock and NTFP. Out of the total



Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana



community cadres created by States, a total of 38,600 KrishSakhi and PashuSakhi have been trained through standardize training module. In this regards, to share the experiences of best practices livelihoods a CRP conclave have been organized in Delhi on 19th and 20th September 2019.

An external evaluation by engaging NRPs has been planned for the projects seeking third installment of funds. NIRD has asked to execute this task. NRP selection, induction/ briefing and deployment are crucial for executing this task. Created a pool of National Resource Persons to support states in proposal development & implementation support.

7.5. Value Chain Development under Special Fund and MKSP

Towards improving better market access, hence better price realization, currently DAY-NRLM is

implementing 19 value chain projects with a total outlay of Rs. 273 crores across eight states (*Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh*) under the World Bank dedicated fund for livelihoods, Innovation Fund under DAY-NRLM.

Under MKSP AAP, two projects have been sanctioned to Kerala and Uttar Pradesh for value chain development. Each project is based on the principle of community centricity for selecting commodities and present commodity portfolio ranges from dairy, NTFP, mango, ginger, hill-broom, vegetables, sesame seed, pulses and maize to floriculture. The key intervention is the formation of Producer Collectives (producer groups and producer enterprises), based on principle of mutual assistance, to ensure better economic returns to farmers for their farm produce through economies of scale, improved market reach, better access to funds, etc. Other intervention includes – primary & secondary processing of farm produce, direct market linkage, etc. A total of 133 number of Producers Enterprise have already been promoted under DAY-NRLM, including 14 Producers Enterprises promoted under the 19 value chain project being implemented currently.

Capacity building of management cadres and Board of Directors (BoD) are prerequisites for successfully running PE. NMMU has trained more than 60 people (SRLM staff) on Value Chain Analysis and Business Planning by expert NRPs in this field. A training has been conducted at Kerala for the value chain staff of Kudumbashree. A total of 31 NRPs have been empaneled for value chain development.

The Guidelines on a) promotion of Producers' Enterprises (PEs), b) Financing of Producer Collectives under DAY-NRLM and c) Guidelines on value chain development through promotion of producer enterprise under NRETP have been developed and circulated to the States to assist the SRLMs in the development & financing of PEs.

NDDDB Dairy Services (NDS) has been taken on board as NSO to support the states in setting up Mahila Milk Producer Companies (MMPC). Presently three MMPC have been operationalized in Madhya Pradesh and Bihar with support from NDS. Three more MMPCs are being established in Bundelkh and region of MP and UP.

Taking experts from the field of value chain and Producer Enterprises, DAY-NRLM has formed an Advisory Committee to act as think tank in the area of farmers' collectives for reviewing and formulating policies.

A call-down list of 6 technically qualified agencies has been developed to support the States in implementation of value chain development interventions

7.6. NRETP (National Rural Economic Transformation Project) – Farm livelihoods component.

NRETP is the new project to be implemented under DAY-NRLM with an objective to establish efficient and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor to enable them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements, and improved access to financial and selected public services. The farm livelihoods component of it will

focus on the promotion of producers' collectives, viz. producers' groups and producers' enterprises to enable the small and marginal women farmers to access markets for their produce at a remunerative price. The institutional structure would be based on the opportunities and existing gaps in the value chain. The project is going to be implemented in 13 earlier NRLP State. Under farm livelihoods component, it has been envisaged to promote Producers Groups, Producers Enterprises & organic farming clusters and development of community-based livelihoods extension service.

7.7. Capacity Building Architecture

Developing the capacity of the targeted Mahila Kissan is one of the key areas under farm livelihoods interventions. Hence, a network of community resource persons (Krishi Sakhi, Pashu Sakhi, Van Sakhi etc.) are being created at village level. To build the capacity across the level from mission staff to CRP to Mahila Kisan, a very strong three-tier capacity building initiative is being implemented. Under the initiative, at the national level, resource persons known as National Resource Persons (NRPs) have been empaneled by NIRDPR for supporting Farm Livelihood. At national level, 109 NRPs have been empaneled for supporting thematic areas of Sustainable Agriculture, Livestock, NTFP & organic farming village cluster.

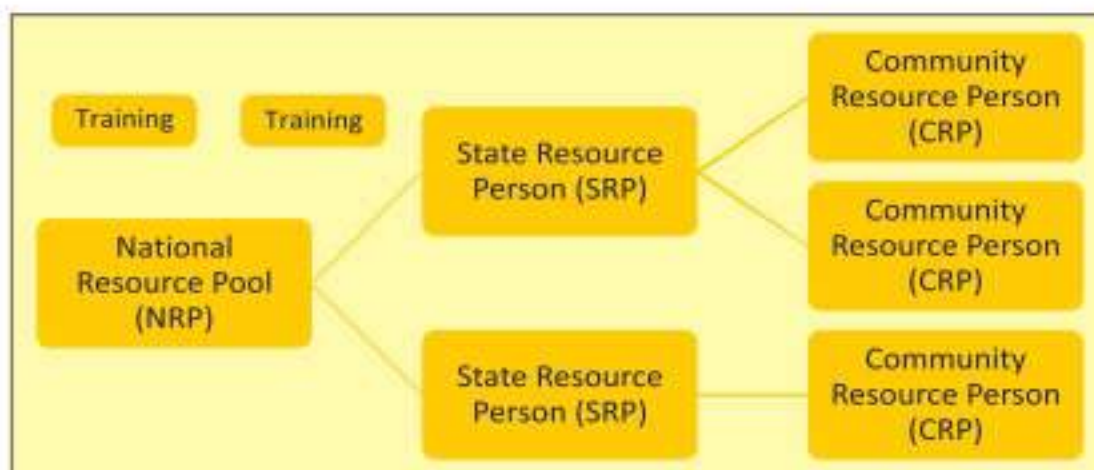


Figure: Three tier Capacity Building Architecture for Sustainable Agriculture and Livestock

The extension mechanism has improved because the deployment of Community Resource Persons (CRPs), who have been extremely beneficial in promotion of low cost agro ecological practices, livestock rearing, and fisheries. In the context of DAY-NRLM, the National Resource Persons (NRPs) have been selected and are engaged on need basis to impart the knowledge and topics related to the farm livelihoods. The NRPs are expected to be the knowledge gatherer, content developers and trainers for the State Resource Persons (SRPs). The second layer of service delivery would be from the SRPs to the Community Resource Persons (CRPs). The CRPs are envisaged to be the last mile delivery mechanism for building the capacity of the community. As CRPs are one of the most important part of the capacity building initiative, it would be required to provide sufficient time to train them. The farm livelihoods team has empaneled a number of qualified and competent Resource Persons at all the National and State levels by putting a framework to select, train, and routinely verify their credentials for timely support. A detailed handbook for training purposes has been developed and will be made available soon.

Training & Capacity building architecture is backbone to DAY-NRLM Farm Livelihoods intervention. This training is delivered till grass-root through a three-tier structure and develop Community Resource Person (CRP) also known as Krishi-Sakhi (Agriculture CRP) and Pashu-Sakhi (Livestock CRP) based on the thematic services provided by them.

A pool of 109 NRPs with farm livelihoods focus (Sustainable Agriculture, Livestock, NTFP, Organic and Value Chain) is on board and render training to State Resource Person (SRP) and CRPs on different thematic areas. Till date, 504 SRPs have been trained in Sustainable Agriculture and 423 SRPs been trained in Livestock in 18 States. These SRPs undergo eight days structured training programme with right mix of theory and practical sessions. First two days of the training in

generic in nature and focuses on setting the livelihoods context, using tools like resource mapping, income-expenditure analysis, visioning exercise, HH SWOT analysis, reviewing MCP, etc. Then third day onwards, SRPs are trained in the respective thematic vertical. The scope of this training is general in nature and focuses on Agro-ecological Practices in Agriculture and Prevention oriented Good Husbandry Practices in Livestock. Additional higher level trainings are also conducted in areas like Rabi season crop planning, context specific package of practices, etc.

These SRPs have in-turn trained 24,963 Agriculture CRPs (Krishi Sakhi) and 18,822 Livestock CRPs (PashuSakhi). Krishi-Sakhi and Pashu-Sakhis conduct Farmer Field School (FFS) and Pashu-Pathshala (PPS) to demonstrate the good practice to MahilaKisans and follow-up their adoption. NRPs are deployed to monitor the CRP training programme conducted by SRPs are provide necessary feedback to improve the pedagogy.

- a. Orientation and induction of SRLM staffs on farm livelihoods: In year 2019-20 the SRLMs have been trained on farm livelihoods through five days structured training with support of NRPs and NMMU team.
- b. Development of training material on training of CRPs (Both Pashu and Krishi Sakhi):
 - 55 and 42 days module for sustainable agriculture and livestock spread over the period of three years was developed.
 - The number of modules are 8 and 7 respectively for agriculture and livestock respectively. Module 1 to 4 of both Agriculture and livestock has been completed with support of NRPs.
- c. Master CRP-Master CRP on agro-ecological practices was introduced to facilitate the hand holding of Krishi Sakhis with the state as well as to support the other states in training of their

internal CRPs. These CRPs are selected through rigorous process consisting of:

- Primary shortlisting by state based on the internal evaluation
- Primary screening of the shortlisted CRPs by NRPs
- Training of the probable master CRPs with support of NRPs through 9 days structured curriculum
- Post training screening of the trained CRPs through written and practical exam
- Final selection of the CRPs (only those who attain more than 80% marks are selected)

Till date Madhya Pradesh has supported the states of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab in implementation of agro-ecological practices in their states. A MoU in this regard has been signed between the states.

7.8. DAY-NRLM Support Organizations

DAY-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 subsectors. These organizations are in a position to support the SRLMs in project formulation, providing implementation support and in training and capacity building of SRLM staff, CRP and community.

Table:DAY-NRLM Support Organizations

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

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

7.9. Farm Livelihoods MIS

The Livelihoods MIS has a robust structure and is being adopted by the SRLMs to track the livelihoods interventions and its impact. The mobile application version is under development to enable the SRLMs to collect data over mobile phones or tablets. Till date a

total of 34.55 lakhs of MahilaKisan have been identified through the online application and out of which only asset profiles is uploaded for 1.46 lakh MahilaKisan only.

7.10. Other initiatives

- a. Collaboration with MANAGE: An MoU has been signed with MANAGE for knowledge assessment and certification of Community Resource Person- Livelihoods (Both Krishi and PashuSakhi) under the aegis of DAY- NRLM.



The aim of the certification is to ensure the quality of service across the SRLMs. To ensure the quality, the CRPs will be tested through both theory and practical examination. A pilot for the initiation of

the same is scheduled in the month of December 2019 at Maharashtra with 2,500 Community resource person (both for agro-ecological practices and livestock).

- b. CRP conclave: Farm livelihoods team organized a CRP conclave of livelihoods CRPs on 19th and 20th of September, 2019 at BP PAL Auditorium



Pusa, Delhi in which the best practitioners of all the themes under farm livelihoods shared their success stories. A compendium of stories was published entitled "Spearheading doorstep Service Delivery Model Community resource person – the pillars of DAY-NRLM".

- c. Issue of Advisories: Following advisories have been issue by the Ministry for supporting states in implementation of farm livelihoods interventions:

1. Advisory on custom hiring center
2. Advisory on comprehensive livelihoods planning
3. Advisory on agri-nutrition garden
4. Advisory on human resources under NRETP
5. Guidelines on value chain development through promotion of Producers Enterprise under NRETP.
6. Guidelines on financing Producer Collectives (PG & PC)
7. Call down list for TSA - Organic Farming

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

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

Till March 2019, the SLACC project is being implemented in 793 villages in the states of Bihar (383 villages) and Madhya Pradesh (410 villages). While SLACC's outreach is limited to two states, its successful implementation is expected to pave the way for scaling-up and mainstreaming 'climate resilient livelihoods' into the core livelihood interventions of NRLM at the national scale.

On June 29, 2018 the project was restructured to include (i) appreciation in the exchange rate of USD; and (ii) Extension of the closing date for the project by 18 months, i.e., from the original closing date 30 June 2018 to 31 December 2019. The restructuring allows the project to have two additional Kharif cropping seasons

for scaling-up the successes to 593 additional villages under the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM). Due the dollar appreciation and change in the funding pattern, the project outlay has increased from Rs. 61.00 Crores to Rs. 78.43 Crore. Keeping the revised project outlay of the project, MORD has approved the action plans submitted by the states including deepening and continuation of activities in the existing 200 villages and to expand the geographical coverage of the project and to take up 593 additional villages (310 additional

villages in MP and 283 additional villages in Bihar) in the existing 8 SLACC Blocks. In all SLACC project will be implemented in 793 villages, by end of the extended period i.e. till 31st December 2019. The SLACC is going to be completed by 31st December, 2019. So IRMA has been assigned to do the end line impact evaluation for SLACC project. The services of NIRDPR has been hired as the Lead Technical support Partner and also to conduct the certificate course for the CRPs and the project staffs.

Success Story

Trellis – A Ray of Hope for Farmers in the Red Corridor

Amidst the undulated landscape of Bastanar covering one small patch with greenery was conspicuous. This year it was a staggered monsoon in Bastanar. But viewing this particular patch of hardly half an acre, efforts of Kamalabati doesn't get unnoticed. Kamalabati belongs to Gond tribe who with her sheer hard luck has changed the condition of her family. *"Mere pariwar ka pure saal ka khanaa bhi humare khet se ho jata hai, abhi hum sabji bazaar se nahin kharidte hain* (All my family's requirement is met through this land, we no more go to the market to buy vegetables)", shares Kamalabati.

Kamalabati, a resident of Kodanar a village of Bastanar, one of the remotest and LWE affected block of Chhattisgarh. Both Kamalabati and her husband are functional literate. Their family includes two sons and two daughters. Unlike their parents, they all are studying in different standards. They have 7 acres of land but maximum acreage is rainfed. She now has 2 cows, 4 bullocks, and 4 goats. Three years earlier, even though the family had seven acres of land, the family could barely ensure food sufficiency for 12 months. The land is undulating, eroded and with no source of irrigation, family could barely manage seven months of ration for their family. Kamalabati and her husband would indulge in daily wage to meet the ends.

Three years back she came to know about BIHAN – the national flagship program of NRLM in Chhattisgarh as an opportunity to overcome the challenge. She became the member of the SHG promoted by CGSRLM and subsequently became one of the beneficiaries of MKSP. She started attending the training programmes designed for the women farmers. In 2017, Kamalabati got an exposure to vegetable cultivation through organic practices and trellis technology during the CRP round. (CRP round is a process wherein CRPs from different geography stay in a village for 15 days and train the women farmers about basics of organic farming. Kamalabati was motivated to see the women CRPs training at their village. During the CRP round, CRP from Bakawand block demonstrated vegetable cultivation using trellis technology.

Kamalabati started organic vegetable cultivation in 0.5 acre of homestead land using trellis. Kamalabati prepares the organic formulations at her home. She is confident about the use of organic repellants at the fruiting stage. According to her, she had sold vegetables of more than Rs 10,000 in 2017 apart from household consumption. During the livelihood planning exercise, her in village, her SHG has planned for dug well from MGNREGA. With the support of BMMU, a dug well for irrigation facility was constructed and through convergence from CREDA they received a solar pump. With irrigation facility available, Kamalabati shared that in 2018, including household consumption and sale of the vegetables in the market, they have produced vegetables worth more than Rs. 70,000. In 2019, out of the profit from vegetable selling her family has set up one bore well costing 1.5 lakhs.

In her small vegetable garden, one can find vegetables of various varieties such as cowpea, bitter gourd, fenugreek, coriander, bottle gourd, okra, amaranthus, chilly, tomato, kundru, colocasia. She has also planted Mango, Banana, Papaya, Drumstick, Apple and Lime in her farm. She goes to local market to sell the vegetables weekly and her husband helps her in this business. Kamalabati is also a Mitani (health worker) and she understands the importance of nutritional foods in their diet. With her smiling face she acknowledges the support she got from BIHAN and PRADAN for asset and her skill building. While she foresees few challenges regarding labour involvement, she is excited to know about the possibilities of drip irrigation and other technological development to mitigate these challenges.

Case Study

Changing Life Through Organic

Vidyaben Ramanbhai Rathwa, age 37 years from Ekta Sakhi Mandal (WSHG), popularly known as Vidyaben is an inspiring MahilaKisan leader in the Naswadi region. Through her strong commitment and consistency, she was able to overcome many struggles in her life and has become an inspiration for many farmers here. She is now the Board member of the Naswadi Farmer Producer Company in her region.

Vidyaben belongs to Vankla village of Naswadi block in Chhota Udepur district of Gujarat. She lives with her husband Ramanbhai, aged in laws, a son and a daughter. Both of her children are studying now. She is from Rathwa tribe and has total 4 acre of Land. She has been associated with Deepak Foundation since 2013 and learned new skills on growing crops through series of residential and on field trainings adopting sustainable agricultural practices.

Earlier she was only growing single crop cotton in the rainy season, as she did not have any irrigation facility. However, after being connected with Deepak foundation she learnt about new techniques of growing crop and availed irrigation facilities (having an open well/ bore well). In addition, her cropping pattern completely changed from mono-cropping (cotton) to multi-cropping with cotton in Kharif and wheat in Rabi. This helped her to reduce production cost significantly by reducing usage of harmful chemical inputs through adoption of homemade organic bio-pesticides like *agneyastra*, *neemastra*, *Brahmastra* and homemade organic fertilizers like *vermi-compost*, *jeevamrut*, *ghanjeevamrut* and *amritpani*.

Last year she earned a net profit of Rs.90,000 from her bumper cotton crop (22 quintal), which was very low in earlier years due to heavy usage of agro-chemicals for pest control and conventional practices. She also earned Rs.11,500 from wheat along with getting round the year vegetable from her organic kitchen Garden. She is also actively involved to train, educate and give handholding support to other MahilaKisans in her region. She is a known name in her area. She has been selected as the board of Director in the FPC (Farmer Producer Company) promoted by Deepak Foundation. She is an inspiration to many farmers in her area.

Case Study

Changing the face of goat rearing with help of UMED.

Jyoti Dilip Dhobale, aged 35 years popularly known as Jyoti Tai is an active MahilaKisan and a pro-active PashuSakhi in her block. She is from village Gharfal (Indira Nagar). She lives with her husband Dillip bhai and her two daughters.

In her village, most of the families are traditional goat rearers. Although goat rearing was part of their life, they have experienced high goat mortality and faced loss because of primitive management practices. It was only after Jyoti Tai Dhobale, who started working as PashuSakhi brought significant changes in her village. As told by Pundlik bhai, a goat rearer of the village, earlier he experienced big losses due to 2-3 goat's mortalities every year. He was planning to drop goat rearing of goat. In the year 2016, Jyoti Tai became PashuSakhi and helped him rectify the rearing practices in a better way. Today he has 15 healthy goats; he follows all the practices that Jyoti Tai taught her.

Jyoti Tai worked as Bookkeeper of her village SHGs before becoming a PashuSakhi. She is from a landless family with her handicapped husband and two small daughters. It was very difficult for her to manage her family. She herself had to go for daily wages in the village to support her family. In order to enable her paralysed husband and improve her family conditions, she decided to go for goat rearing on a small scale. She started with two goats and four kids and involved her family in the rearing. As per doctor's advice, persuaded her handicapped husband to walk along with the goats during nearby grazing. In the meantime, she was chosen as the PashuSakhi in her village. She went through a five-day training at block centre from technical agency The Goat Trust in September 2016. She started surveying her village and slowly became a knowledgeable person in goat rearing.



Her second training was 5 days residential training in also Babhulgaon, by the goat trust in February 2017. After which she did vaccination twice and deworming thrice in her village and now there is no turning back. She has become a known face in her village; most of the villagers are also following her advices.

Today Gharfal (Indira Nagar) village has a Goat Rearers Group or Goat club named Bhavani Mata, which has 55 goat owners from various SHGs in the village. There is an increase in number of goatrearers from 56 households to 98 households in May 2019. In 2016 average weight of goat kid increased from around 1.5 Kgs to 3 Kgs.

On April 2017, she took a loan of 25,000 from her SHG and started her own goat farm. She has now 40 goats in total, 1 Buck, 12 adult goats, 12 male kids and 15 female goats out of which two are pregnant. Her vision behind establishing this farm is to show people that by following basic management practices, regular vaccinations and deworming can save them from losses of thousands of rupees and gain significantly. She wants to improve breeds of her village and improve the management practice so that the people of her village can earn good profit from goats based livelihood in future. According to her, this venture has inspired SHG members and many members have bought goats and adopted the management practices practiced by Jyoti Tai.

Jyoti Tai's Yearly Income generated by various activities					
Activity	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Average income
Honorarium through Mission (Umed)	30,000	26,400	24,000	21,600	25500
Training Allowance	0	0	3,800	0	0
Services charges in Goat treatment	6,000	12,000	18,000	18,000	13500
Commission on products sale of CLBC	6,000	12,000	18,000	18,000	13500
Goat Asset (in Rs.) at Home	98,000	160,000	240,000	160,000	164500
Total	140,000	210,400	303,800	217,600	2,17,950

According to Jyoti Tai, her journey started from being a homemaker and a wage labourer, then to a bookkeeper in SHG, then a PashuSakhi and now as an entrepreneur has been boosting her self-confidence and image in her community. Now she is in a respectable position in her village and today her in-laws value her words. She is also contributing socially and financially to her community and her family. She is an inspiration for all.

Case Study A journey towards self-sustainability

Tasar rearing a promising livelihoods option for tribal community in Odisha: Dhaneswari Rana wife of Bharat Rana in Baragoda village were not new to tasar activities since their fore fathers were also doing this tasar but they had left tasar cultivation since last 10-15 years until PRADAN and TDF came to their village with the idea of tasar rearing with new methodology. Dhaneswari clearly remembers how her father in law use to bring cocoons from the forest and they rear in the traditional process but the production was uncertain. After that the TRCS Banspal was supplying them the seeds but that also never performed well. In the year 2016 When TDF called a meeting to discuss about the tasar rearing with the SHG in her village being a SHG member she also came to that meeting and the family decided to take up tasar rearing with the new methodologies. She took training on the improved practices and the community resource persons of MKSP project demonstrated the use of nylon net, prophylactics in her rearing field. She got good harvest in the year 2016-17 itself and then she worked on the host tree management aspect in her rearing field and she is harvesting good harvest each year. She bought one pair of bullock from her earning from tasar one year and this year they have purchased a bike from the earning of tasar.

Comparison of pre and post intervention effect:

Parameters	Before intervention	After intervention
No. of DFLs reared	500 gm (equivalent to 250 DFL)	100 DFLs
Cost of DFL	1500 INR (@ Rs 600 per 200 gm)	1200 INR
Use of prophylactics	No	Sodium Hypochlorite, Dusting, Lime and Bleaching, Jeevan sudha
Cost of prophylactics	0	643
Cocoon harvest	3200	7214 (average of 3 years)
Earning from cocoon	8000 to 10000 INR	20731 INR (average of 3 years)
Net profit	6500 to 8500 INR	18800 INR

8. Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme

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

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

Proposals are approved under SVEP in two steps. SRLMs identify the potential blocks based on factors like extent of poverty, presence of CBOs, performance in financial intermediation etc. and submit supplementary Annual Action Plans (AAPs) which are approved by the EC of MoRD. Subsequently, a Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the block is prepared that clearly identifies the potential sectors for enterprise development, number of enterprises, and requirement of CRP-EPs etc. DPR guides the implementation of the project in the block.

The scheme was approved on 6th May, 2015 and the proposals were invited from the state governments during 2015-16. DPRs preparation, approvals and fund release started in 2016-17. The enterprise formation started during 2017-18. The DPRs for SVEP have been approved in 137 blocks and 2.14 lakh enterprises are to be formed in the 4-year project period.

Till 31st October, 2019, the total funds approved under SVEP projects is Rs.57,226 lakhs of which the central share is Rs.35,154 lakhs. Of this, an amount of Rs.24,076 lakhs has been released as central share to the States.

As on 31st October, 2019 enterprise formation has started in 108 blocks and 69,991 enterprises have been formed.

8.1 Mid-term Review of SVEP programme

The Mid-term review of the SVEP was conducted during the year. The objective was to reflect on the outcomes and to develop the learning for the improvement of upcoming activities. The sample for the study was from 7 blocks across 6 states with a sample of 1060 enterprises.

Some of the important aspects of the review were that the program has been successful in targeting the vulnerable beneficiaries to start enterprises and run them successfully. Most of them supported under the programme are first-generation entrepreneurs.

- o 82% of entrepreneurs across the blocks reported being from SC, ST and OBC categories.
- o 75% of the enterprises were owned and managed by women.
- o 25% of the entrepreneurs reported being illiterate. In terms of educational attainment, across the states around 59% of the entrepreneurs have studied below 8th grade.
- o 64% of the total CRP-EPs interviewed were female

The enterprises were also able to make substantial improvements in the financial incomes of the households. It was found that

- 57% of the total household income is through the enterprises promoted under SVEP.
- Average monthly revenue for an enterprise was around INR 39,000
- Average gross income of the entrepreneurs is higher than the aspirational income stated by them from the enterprise at the time of starting the enterprise.
- 96% of the entrepreneurs reported an enhancement in savings. This is an important proxy indicator as increase in savings would also denote an enhancement in income for the entrepreneur.
- The CRP-EPs reported an increase in income. Across the blocks, the average monthly income of the CRPs was found to be around INR 3,370 pre SVEP, it was increased to around INR 7,000 after the implementation of SVEP.

It was also reported that the SVEP financial ecosystem was able to support entrepreneurs. It was reported that

- 70% of the entrepreneurs interviewed reported that taking loans from CEF was easy.

Entrepreneur's need fulfilment ratio i.e., the ratio of own capital investment vs. CEF sanctioned

averaged at 40% for all blocks for all sectors and varied from 37% for the business sector of services to 39% for manufacturing and 42% for trade.

Table: State wise Enterprise formation under SVEP

No.	State	Total Enterprises formed as on 31 st October, 2019
1	Andhra Pradesh	5,730
2	Bihar	8,185
3	Chhattisgarh	6,277
4	Gujarat	1,391
5	Haryana	3,059
6	Jammu & Kashmir	880
7	Jharkhand	5,435
8	Kerala	8,273
9	Madhya Pradesh	6,689
10	Maharashtra	3,721
11	Nagaland	3,791
12	Odisha	4,045
13	Punjab	550
14	Rajasthan	2,492
15	Tamil Nadu	312
16	Telangana	2,213
17	Uttar Pradesh	3,773
18	West Bengal	3,175
	Total	69,991



8.2. Scalable models of enterprises

Various models for promoting enterprises of women have been developed in various States of the country. A large number of these small business have been able to access opportunities for government procurements. Under non-farm interventions, the efforts have been to take this scalable enterprise models in sectors like catering units, Take Home Ration models (THR) for supply to the ICDS programmes, Apparel manufacturing for the school uniforms etc. to different parts of the country after factoring in local conditions.

SRLMs have been introduced to different models including the study visits to States like Kerala and Bihar for understanding the models. The support of the National Resource Organisations (NRO) and National Resource Persons (NRPs) have been taken to support SRLMs. One of the major interventions has been in the area of Food business where the units have been started in the States of Jharkhand, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh. Different States have also attempted to develop state specific brands for these catering units. Similarly, the THR model has been attempted in Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand.



Canteen in the Chhattisgarh Secretariat run by SHG entrepreneurs

Success Story

Community Resource Person for Enterprise Promotion (CRP-EP), Ajmer, Rajasthan

The story of Asha Tailor may resonate with hundreds of CRPs-EP all over India. It is their story of a shared journey, a vision and their life transforming experience with Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP). SVEP implementation in Kekri by Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP) commenced in 2016 with Kudumbashree NRO as its partner for mentoring and technical support. Asha, a humble housewife and a post-graduate from Kadera village of Ajmer was inspired by the idea of SVEP and joined the programme in early 2016 as a CRP-EP in Kekri BRC. After undergoing a rigorous training under the programme, Asha had a new-found purpose in life which was otherwise confined to the thresholds of her house and neighbourhood despite being highly educated. Asha's education and skills were instrumental in her success as a CRP-EP as she excelled in all aspects of a demanding multifaceted role expected out of one. Most remarkable is the fact that she is most driven by her vision; ***to educate and promote rural entrepreneurship among the youth and thereby enable the next generation to recognise entrepreneurship as a dignified and sustainable source of livelihood.*** She always persuades SHG women to encourage job-seekers in their family to start a micro enterprise.

Asha Tailor's family formerly relied on stitching flags and garlands on demand for the occasional festivals in a nearby temple. Deciding to lead by example, she transformed her irregular and poorly managed family business to a full-fledged shop which caters to the seasonal demand for stitched products for temple rituals. By bringing in efficiencies in raw material procurement and marketing, her family today earns Rs.314,420 per annum from the enterprise.

Her successful business today inspires confidence in her entrepreneurs. Till date, Asha has supported 140 micro enterprises in Kekri block. She has also played a significant role in the successful market facilitation efforts by Prerana MEC Group in Kekri and in the special enterprise interventions like stitched household products from recycled clothes. Through her service in the BRC and to the community, she earns Rs.16,052 per month on an average.

Asha always keep her focus on the long term goals that she sets for herself. She recently bought a two-wheeler so that she can work more efficiently by overcoming the disadvantage of poor transport facilities in the villages. She understands that her journey is a continuous learning process and in the short to medium term she dreams of diversifying and strengthening her services by learning new skills like market and bank linkages, registration and licensing, product development and marketing, etc.

And her journey has just begun.

"People do not realize the importance of rural entrepreneurship. They fail to see the potential I has in terms of supplementing their family income, that too without much difficulty."

"I strongly believe that the foundations of a rural entrepreneurship culture can be laid only if the next generation is convinced that a government or a white collar job is not the only option in front of them. They need to be taught that being an entrepreneur is equally dignified."

"Whenever an SHG woman approach me for starting her own enterprise I first check if she has a job-seeking daughter or a son and urge them to take up the business idea. And when I speak to them about how liberating it is to be a successful entrepreneur, the successful enterprise which I started with SVEP support gives me a lot of confidence."

-Asha Tailor



8.3. Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY)

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

The vehicles are funded through the Community Investment Fund (CIF) provided by DAY-NRLM to the Community Based Organization (CBOs) of the SHG network. The CBOs either purchase the vehicle and lease it to the SHG members or provide interest free loans to SHG members for purchasing



vehicles. The vehicle could be either e-rickshaw, 3-wheeler or 4-wheeler. The maximum amount that can be supported is Rs.6.50 lakh. In cases where the CBO purchases the vehicle and rents it out to SHGs, an additional amount of Rs.2.00 lakh is provided for insurance and maintenance cost for the entire duration

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

The scheme was launched in Aug, 2017 and as on 31st March, 2019, proposals have been approved from 20 states. As on 31st October 2019, 17 States are implementing the programme covering 117 districts; 733 vehicles are operational in 176 blocks.

8.4. NRETP Components

The non-farm component under NRETP builds upon the experience of SVEP that demonstrated a need for significant handholding as the micro-enterprises grew in size. Though there are government schemes and institutions rendering services to these enterprises, there is a felt need for support to those enterprises that are on a high-growth track. NRETP acknowledges this situation and proposes a different strategy for enterprises at different stages. The implementation will be supported by technology-based business development processes and monitoring, advisory and data driven analytics and dedicated human resources.

NRETP enterprise development component focuses on women-owned/women-led enterprises through three key pillars - setting up of One-Stop Facility centres for enterprises with an annual turnover of less than INR 12 lakh, providing customised and dedicated support through professional incubators to enterprises with a turnover of more than INR 12 lakh, and promoting artisan and sectoral clusters to tap on to existing and potential market opportunities.

The enterprises with an annual turnover range of INR 6-12 lakhs will be supported through One-Stop Facility (OSF) Centres at a sub-district level. The OSF will offer rural entrepreneurs and enterprises a range of services including business ideation, training to set-up and run an enterprise, preparation of business plan,

facilitation support to access commercial finance, technology and skills; ensure adherence to regulatory compliances; market intelligence, information, and linkages; and regular handholding and mentoring. The OSF will be run by community professionals called Business Development Support Providers, who will be trained to provide higher order support services to businesses. The project will seek support from existing entrepreneurs in the district and experts like chartered accountant, food technicians, lawyers, representatives from local skill training institutes, retired bankers.

For enterprises that have achieved a certain scale (annual turnover more than INR 12 lakh), the project envisages to provide specialised support services through expert agencies or incubators. The incubator will support top 150 women-owned / women-led growth-oriented micro-enterprises in each of the thirteen states and provide them with a conducive ecosystem to scale up and create rural jobs. The incubator will assist in identification and selection of high-growth micro-enterprises, providing high intensity and specialised mentoring support, securing financial linkages, developing market linkages, providing strategic business development support, and facilitating necessary registrations, certifications, and licenses.

In addition to the above two strategies, NRETP identifies cluster development as a key approach for combining efforts, making use of synergies, and pooling resources to increase competitive advantage while sharing market risk. While several states have made significant progress in promoting agricultural clusters, there is huge untapped opportunity in the non-farm space. NRETP recognises this potential and seeks to support clusters in artisan and other sectoral domains with a market potential. Each cluster supported under the project will be supported by a Technical Support Agency (TSA) to support the cluster in developing business plans, nurturing forward and backward linkages, securing commercial finance, and facilitating access to technology and market-oriented skills.

9. MIS and M&E

DAY-NRLM has a comprehensive M&E system to facilitate evidence-based decision making, monitoring, evaluation and learning. The system provides continuous feedback to the Mission management and community institutions on the progress and quality of implementation of all Mission activities and facilitates informed decision making, mid-course corrections and adaptations. The system is also intended to assess the contribution of the Mission to rural poverty reduction, livelihoods promotion, empowerment and quality of life and well-being of the rural poor.

The comprehensive M&E system of NRLM is posited on three key pillars viz.

- NRLM-MIS;
- Evaluation/assessment comprising baseline and follow-up studies, impact assessment studies; and
- Monitoring including process monitoring and documentation of best practices and creation of incentives for best performing community institutions.

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

- » **SHG Profile Database Module:** This module facilitates uploading of basic details of all SHGs including Aadhar number of SHG-members and the bank account details. As of November 2019, about 59.5 lakh SHG profiles are available in NRLM MIS.
- » **VO and CLF Profile Module:** This module enables all Mission units to upload basic details of all VOs and CLFs promoted, including their bank account details. The profiles of 2.33 lakh VOs and nearly 16976 CLFs are available on the National MIS
- » **Capacity Building and Training Module:** This

module has been designed to capture information training and capacity building provided to Mission staff, CRPs, trainers, livelihood resource persons, MBKs, BKs and other types of social capital.

- » **HR Module:** This module facilitates collection of basic details of all Mission staff including their qualifications, thematic area, experience, date of joining and exit from the Mission, where applicable. As per MIS data, profiles of about 34,000 staff are available on the portal.
- » **Community Cadre Profile Module:** This module has been designed to capture profiles of all community cadres engaged by the Mission units as well as the community institutions in the intensive blocks. About 2.66 lakh community cadre profiles are available on the MIS portal.
- » **Fund Disbursement Module:** This module facilitates tracking of information on Mission funds provided to community institutions. This has also been designed to facilitate online application, sanction and disbursement of funds to the community institutions in a transparent manner.
- » **Commodity Module:** This module has been designed to collect information on 5 to 10 key commodities which have potential for livelihood development from each intensive block. A total of 16851 commodities have been identified across 2953 intensive blocks.
- » **Monthly Progress Report Module:** As design and development of a full-blown transaction-based system is a lengthy process, a monthly progress report module is currently being used to capture progress of the Mission on different parameters at monthly intervals. Information from the community institutions is collected and uploaded at the block level, using this module on a monthly basis. Information collected through this module as well as others are used to generate a series of reports listed below:

- SHG Profile based reports 'G'-series (13);
- MPR based reports 'R-series' (22);
- Exception Reports (6);
- Fund disbursement Reports (19);
- Federation Report (2);
- HR reports (4);
- Capacity Building and training report (3);
- Community Cadre Profile Module (4); and
- Commodity Module (6)

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

9.1 Evaluation/Assessment Studies

- **Multi-state Impact Evaluation Study:** The 3ie and the World Bank supported Multi-state impact evaluation study is under progress. The study based on a survey of 27,000 households across 9 states viz., Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal is being launched. The data collection has been completed is expected to be furnished by March, 2020.
- **Mid-term Evaluation of Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP):** A Mid-term Evaluation of the SVEP has been commissioned. The objective of the evaluation is to assess the early outcomes of the programme for improving the design and strategy of implementation. The survey will be conducted in 6 states viz., Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Maharashtra and Nagaland. Quality Council of India (QCI), entrusted for conducting the study has submitted the report. It is currently under review.

- **Impact Evaluation of Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP):** The study on impact evaluation of MKSP is being undertaken to track the project level outcomes as well as Mahila Kisan household level changes. The study is also expected to account for the factors contributing to the changes at the village level and woman farmer/ household level. The sample for study is being drawn from 10 states covering nearly 500 villages and about 7,000 households. The MoRD has contracted the services of M/s Nielsen India Pvt. Ltd for conducting the study. The agency is currently drafting the report.
- **Impact Assessment of J&K SRLM:** The MoRD has contracted the services of IRMA to assess the impact of J&K SRLM. The J&K SRLM has been provided a special package of assistance to cover two-thirds of the rural households. The study is expected to assess the impact of the special package on geographical coverage of the Mission, impact of different components of the Mission in general and financial inclusion in particular. More particularly, the study is expected to examine the impact of the Mission on bank loan utilization, asset creation, income and employment generation and social harmony. The study is likely to throw insights into the preparedness of the state Mission to implement the Special Package for the next 4 years. The final report was submitted on 15th June 2019.
- **Endline program evaluation of SLACC:** The MoRD had commissioned the endline programme evaluation of Sustainable Livelihoods Against Climate Change (SLACC) in November 2019 to Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA). IRMA is expected to share the report by December 2019.

9.2 Monitoring and Review

- **Performance Review of the State Missions:**

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

- **Thematic Studies:** A few thematic studies were initiated during FY 2018-19. These studies are being carried out by National Resource Persons or third party agencies. The M&E unit is providing technical support required for these studies. The following studies have been completed-
 - » Report on Financial Inclusion; and
 - » Assessment of value chain interventions and sectoral investments.
 - » Assessment of Interest Subvention processes; and
 - » A study of Banking Correspondent Agent (BCA) model

The following qualitative studies are currently in-progress:

- Quality and sustainability of community institutions and an analysis of loans borrowed and used by SHG-members;
- An Assessment of social inclusion promoted under NRLM;
- **Scheme of National Awards for Best Performing VOs and SHGs:** The Mission confers National Awards for best performing SHGs and VOs selected through a rigorous process. SHGs and VOs selected for the award are given cash prize and citation in a special function organized in Delhi. Each SHG selected for the National Award is given a citation and a

cash award of Rs.100,000. Each VO selected is given a cash award of Rs.2,00,000 in addition to the citation. The process of selection is complete and the award function for FY 2019-20 will be organized soon.

10. Workshops Conducted During FY – 2019-20

- A workshop, was organized on 27th and 28th September, 2019 at India Habitat Center (IHC), New Delhi, to discuss the training structure and contents for the various stakeholder under NRETP. The officials from World Bank, Kudumbashree, EDII, ILO, Wadhwani Foundation participated in this workshop.
- Workshop for Supporting Rural Incubator - NRLM with "Start-up India" was organized on 30th September, 2019 at Vigyan Bhawan Annexe with various stakeholders to discuss the approaches for supporting rural incubators.
- CRP conclave was organized at B.P. Pal Auditorium, Pusa on 19th & 20th of September 2019. The conclave was chaired by the Secretary (RD). PashuSakhi, Krishi Sakhi, Van Sakhi, BC Sakhi, E-CRP from various states had participated. A compendium "Spearheading Doorstep Service Delivery Model, Community Resource Persons – the pillars of DAY-NRLM" was launched by Secretary Rural Development and Secretary Animal Husbandry.
- An orientation and demonstration on the tool for porting of SHG and VO profile data to National MIS for the SRLMs and NERLP was organized on 31st October 2019 at 10AM in Conference Hall, NDCC Building II, New Delhi. The orientation and demonstration done by NIC on the technical aspects of the tool and the process to be followed for porting of both fresh and updates of existing profiles.
- A National Conference on "Climate Change

Adaptation in Agriculture for Sustainable Livelihoods" was held on 22nd to 23rd November, 2019 at NIRDPR, Hyderabad. The conference was organized by NIRDPR, Hyderabad.

Aajeevika Mela - DAY-NRLM has organized SARAS Aajeevika Mela, 2019 from 10th to 23rd October, 2019 at India Gate Lawns. In this Mela, Around 500 rural women artisans of SHGs across the country participated for exhibition and sale of their products in around 250 stalls along with India Food Court. In addition, the achievements and schemes of the Government displayed and highlighted in the Theme Pavilion for the benefit of visitors. SARAS Aajeevika Mela, 2019 provided marketing support to the rural women producers a national platform an opportunity to showcase their products, and seek buyers, either individuals or bulk buyers for sale nationally/internationally.

11. Social Inclusion and Social Development

11.1 Gender mainstreaming in DAY-NRLM

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

- DAY-NRLM has developed gender protocols, manuals and modules and circulated to all state missions for adoption.
- member pool of National Resource Persons (NRPs) were empaneled, oriented and allocated

to the all the states. The state missions have developed the resource person pool at different levels viz., state, district and block and trained them on the concepts of gender, integration of gender in DAY-NRLM, institutional mechanisms to be developed, preparation of gender action plan and its integration in vulnerability reduction plan etc.

- Currently 21 state missions have initiated implementation of gender interventions.

The key achievements in gender component are as follows:

- The State Specific Gender Operational strategy were prepared by 11 states and the remaining states are in the process of developing the operational strategies. The major areas of focus as per state strategies are-
 - Enrolment and retention of children in schools
 - Prevention of early marriages
 - Asset creation in the names of women
 - Prevention of violence against women
 - Access to rights and entitlements
 - Focus on food and nutrition with gender lens
- Seven states have customized the gender module prepared at the national level and initiated trainings. Around 16 states have initiated training to SMMU, DMMU and BMMU staff. A total of 1418 mission staff have been trained which includes 156 SMMU staff, 336 DMMU staff and 926 BMMU staff. Around 6 SRLM have developed state, district and block level resource pools. During the FY-2019-20 year, around 12 have trained 1199 gender BRPs and CRPs.
- The states have initiated formation and trainings of VO social action committees. Of the 21, 389 VO SACs formed, around 17, 990 VO SACs

have been trained so far. Also, the states have trained 1720 VOs. As per the plan Gender Point Persons (GPPs) have been selected and trained 2,529 GPPs in 10 states. Approximately 1009 Gender forums have been formed. The GPPs have initiated gender agenda and gender pledge in SHG, VO and CLF meetings. Around 40,294 SHGs have been trained on gender issues.

- Some of the gender issues taken up by SRLMs are Witch Hunting Prevention Campaign, Anti Human Trafficking Campaign, education, low literacy, health, nutrition, sanitation, wage disparity, efforts at inclusion of disabled and elderly, immunization drive, pensions for the elderly, school inspection, monitoring, mid-day meals, primary and school staff attendance, checking on illegal sale of alcohol under the theme of dry village and assisting anganwadi workers in distribution of food to children etc.
- To test different strategies/models for mainstreaming and integrating gender, DAY-NRLM has initiated four pilot projects in Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Odisha with the technical support of IWWAGE, Anandi, ICRW, Pradhan, Jagori, Chaitanya, TISS, Kudumbashree and PCI.

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

Interventions on Food, Nutrition, Health and WASH Interventions (FNHW) are being taken up by various states based on convergence and partnership between community institutions of the poor and relevant line departments to address the issues pertaining to health and hygiene. NRLM has adopted "Dashasutra" strategy i.e. layered Food Nutrition Health and WASH (FNHW) interventions on Self Help Group (SHG) platform and issued necessary circulars to the State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLM) in August 2017.

A joint advisory has been issued to the State Missions to bring convergent effort through National Health Mission, DAY-National Rural Livelihoods Mission and POSHAN Abhiyaan in January 2018. It has been advised to converge through Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Days, focus on behavior change communication, monitoring and management of nutritional status of women & children, common use of infrastructure and promotion of livelihoods for women collectives.

In this context, DAY-NRLM and Development of Communication and Extension Department of Lady Irwin College, functioning under the aegis of University of Delhi has signed a MoU for establishing “Roshni – Centre of Women Collectives led Social Action between Ministry of Rural Development”.

An advisory has been issued on implementation of FNHW monthly events/activities at various institution level SHG and its federation (SHG/Village Organization (VO)/Cluster Level Federation (CLF). A list of events in convergence with relevant line departments, which was mapped by Ministry of Women and Child Development under Jan Andolan, have been shared with States.

State Missions have participated in National POSHAN Maah as a part of Jan Andolan for POSHAN Abhiyaan organized in 2018 and 2019 in convergence with line departments.

To improve food and nutritional security, health and sanitation status of rural poor, the mission has partnered with Ministry of Women & Child development to support POSHAN Abhiyaan under Jan Andolan. State Missions have participated in National POSHAN Maah as a part of Jan Andolan for POSHAN Abhiyaan organized in 2018 and 2019 in convergence with line departments. This year 54.71 lakh awareness generation activities on health, nutrition and WASH themes were organized with a participation of 42.88 crore people.

In alignment with POSHAN Abhiyan strategy, State Missions have been advised to focus on 1000 days window i.e. pregnant and lactating women, mothers of children upto 2 years of age and adolescent girls on priority. Also, organize community events for awareness generation and behaviour change under Jan Andolan activities. Proposed interventions are aimed at improving dietary diversity, reducing anaemia, promoting menstrual hygiene, using sanitary toilet, adopting hand washing practices, promoting household level agri-nutri gardens and nutrition sensitive livelihoods and managing waste.

States like Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh etc. have advanced in implementing FNHW interventions from their institutional platforms in convergence with relevant departments for realization of entitlements, generate awareness, capacity building and behaviour change.

State Missions have incorporated FNHW interventions in the State Annual Action Plan FY 2019-20, with key activities the like:

- Orientation of state, district, block staff
- Activation & training of Social Action Committee
- Identification of community resource persons for taking forward FNHW agenda
- Create resource pool at state & district level
- Focus on utilization of vulnerability reduction fund (VRF)
- Integration of interventions in CLF & VO activities

Interventions on Food, Nutrition, Health and WASH Interventions (FNHW) are being taken up by various states based on convergence and partnership between community institutions of the poor and

relevant line departments to address the issues pertaining to health and hygiene.

- State specific strategy for integrating FNHW interventions in mission's activities have been developed by around 7 states which are being finalized whereas other states have initiated the

process. Activities like undertaking exposure visits to advanced states, discussions with line departments for convergence, orientation of staff and cadre, training of social action committee, creation of resource pool, utilization of vulnerability reduction fund, integration of interventions in CLF & VO activities etc. are being done by the states.

Pictures POSHAN Abhiyaan, 2019



12. Procurement

Procurement unit provides technical assistance to various State Missions and the National Mission Management Unit to undertake procurement operations required for the Society. The procurement wing also trains and builds the capacities of state procurement teams. The procurement unit had prepared various documents for the proposed National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP), a World Bank funded project. Empanelment of Technical Support Agencies is well received by the State Missions. State Missions have been utilising the Call Down List (Empanelment) for Value Chain and Market Linkage set up earlier. Similarly, the process for Call Down List for HR Recruitment Support and other services was finalised in August 2019 and Promoting Organic Farming competent to develop community value chain and market linkages was rolled out in October 2019. Such Call Down Lists/empanelment of TSAs has reduced the procurement time and resource cost for the State Missions.

Procurement Operations of the Society

During the FY 2019-20, the society had engaged the auditor M/S Gupta Nayar & Co, Chartered Accountants for Society's audit for financial year 2018/19. Procurement Unit also had initiated the procurement for engagement of a Nodal Bank for Interest Subvention Scheme through an EoI process.

Provision of Technical Assistance in Procurement: NRLPS has been providing technical assistance to various State Missions in the finalization of terms of reference and to customize the standard bidding documents such as expression of interest, request for proposal, national competitive bidding document for procurement of goods etc. Further, NRLPS has been guiding the State Missions in the contract management. The Society is also providing technical support to RL Division in the prior review approval of various procurement proposals submitted

by State Missions and coordinating with the World Bank. The procurement unit is also providing continuous support required for Sustainable Livelihoods and Adaptation to Climate Change Project being implemented in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. The Procurement Unit has been facilitating the State Missions and the National Mission to complete the Post Procurement Review.

Capacity Building of State Missions: The society is providing targeted and demand driven training and capacity building inputs & technical advice to various State Missions in the procurement management, finalization of bidding documents, technical evaluation and contract management etc.

Support to National Mission in Procurement: Technical team of NRLPS has been supporting Rural Livelihoods Division of MoRD in running various procurements. During FY 2019-20, NRLPS had supported RL Division in the procurement of agencies for undertaking Multi State Impact Assessment of DAY-NRLM and assessment of DAY-NRLM in J&K. In addition to these, an Assessment of Knowledge and Certification of Community Resource Persons-Farm Livelihoods of Day NRLM and evaluation of MKSP was also procured.

Preparations for NRETP Project: The Ministry is in the process of preparing National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP) with a loan from the World Bank. During the third quarter of financial year 2019-20, the team had revised the Draft Procurement Manual based on various interactions and inputs from various stakeholders. The Draft Procurement Manual was approved in November, 2019.

13. Support to North-East SRLMs

Under special package NE SRLMs (except Assam) received budget approvals of Rs.350.43 crores during FY 2019-20. The higher allocations have facilitated formation and strengthening of Primary

Level Federations, initiating promotion of Secondary Level Federations, expansion of pool of thematic master trainers and community cadres, initiating farm as non-farm livelihoods promotion, CIF, VRF disbursal, partnerships with NROs, MKSP PIAs and other technical support agencies for livelihoods, value chain interventions and convergence support etc.

As of 31st October, 2019, 33.3 lakh women have been mobilized so far, into 3.17 lakh SHGs in 31776 villages in 392 blocks in the 8 North East States. 17,819 Village Organisations (VOs) or Primary Level Federations (PLFs) and 404 CLFs have also been promoted so far in the 8 states of Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh.

Under DAY-NRLM so far, a total of Rs.872.03 crore community investment fund has been received by SHGs as RF and CIF for meeting their consumption needs and for investing in their existing livelihoods. As of October, 2019, a total of 28,135 SHGs under NRLM in NER have accessed bank credit to the tune of Rs.23,744 lakhs for FY 2019-20. About 179 SHG members have been deployed as Business Correspondent Agents (BCAs) to provide last mile financial services including deposit, credit, remittance, disbursement of pensions & scholarships, payment of MGNREGA wages and enrolment under insurance and pension schemes. State-wise Central allocation and release of the grant-in-aid component of DAY-NRLM as on 30.09.2019 to the North Eastern states are presented in the table below.

Table: Financial Performance of DAY-NRLM in NE: 2019-20

Rs. in Lakh; as on 30th Sep, 2019

State	Central Allocation	Central release	Expenditure
Arunachal	5597.11	2798.56	652.71
Assam	20781.78	20781.78	14540.33
Manipur	5447.25	0.00	1124.87
Meghalaya	8710.17	4355.09	2249.56
Mizoram	9588.20	4794.10	1147.24
Nagaland	12853.08	6426.54	1758.49
Sikkim	2948.06	1092.34	1732.35
Tripura	15705.14	7852.57	294.20
Total:	81630.79	48100.98	23499.83

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

The data presented in the Table indicated that overall 67.57% available funds were utilized up to September, 2019.

Table: Physical Performance of NRLM: 2019-20

As on October 2019

State	Districts	Resource, intensive blocks	SHG	VO	RF to SHG	RF Amount (lakhs)	CIF to SHG	CIF Amount (lakhs)
Arunachal	15	27	2119	110	1265	189.6	430	298.32
Assam	24	219	231306	9348	115735	17826.95	47129	27795.61
Manipur	2	4	1704	85	559	83.85	581	665.32
Meghalaya	11	27	9256	439	4487	669.57	2943	3363.19
Mizoram	6	17	4580	302	3977	596.9	4495	1806.61
Nagaland	9	43	6698	360	4094	614.1	698	245.23
Sikkim	2	14	1805	325	1406	210.88	988	554.83
Tripura	3	18	8800	414	6323	770.15	2689	3282.71
Total:	81	369	2,66,268	11383	137846	20962	55269	36138.42

Key Activities During 2019-20:

- **Dedicated Support Structure:** All NE State Missions have dedicated teams at state, district and block levels. Additionally, as per the state progress and plans, new positions are being created and filled for strengthening activities in the areas of livelihoods, and financial inclusion at the district and block levels and for Social inclusion & Social development at state levels.
- **Human Resource Development:** State, district and block teams of Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura have undergone a standard and intensive induction of 15-day intensive immersion programme at National Resource Organization (NRO) followed by state level capacity building programmes for new staff. Continuous capacity building programmes have been conducted through NIRDPR, Guwahati and NRPs including regional level thematic workshops, exposure visits, induction and thematic trainings for state and district staff on VO management, VRP preparation, financial inclusion, livelihoods, gender, MIS, financial management. The pool of NRPs has been further augmented to meet the emerging requirements of NE states to include different thematic experts with relevant experience in

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

- **Coverage of Districts:** All intensive districts have already been entered by Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Meghalaya and Sikkim. Whereas, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh which are late starters, shall saturate district entry other than NERCORMP districts by 2019-20 while block saturation will be done by 2021-22 as per their phasing plan. 12 out of 14 Aspirational Districts in 8 North Eastern states have been entered by DAY-NRLM and all blocks in these 12 districts will be covered by DAY-NRLM by end of this FY 2019-20. Out of the remaining two districts, one is being saturated by NERCORMP and other was covered by NERLP (now taken over by NRLM after project closure).
- **Expansion and saturation of Blocks:** A total of 101 new intensive blocks have been entered with support from the internal CRPs generated in the resource blocks in all states along with support of External CRPs in 3 states. Assam, Mizoram and Sikkim had completed block entry in DAY-NRLM districts while states of Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura will enter all

blocks of all DAY-NRLM districts by 2019-20. This is exclusive of NERCORMP and NERLP blocks in the states. All 3-year-old blocks shall be saturated this year in NE SRLMs.

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

Special Initiatives in 2019-20

Institution Building and Capacity Building Initiatives:

- **Development of Model CLFs:** 9 Model CLFs in Tripura and 11 in Nagaland are being promoted under Model CLF strategy since last year wherein onsite long-term technical support is being provided to SRLMs for development of model CLFs with support of NMMU and NRPs. These CLFs will be developed as training-cum-demonstration sites for the states in NE. So far, offices have been set up, annual business plans of the CLFs have been developed, accountants employed by the CLFs and registration of CLFs completed for the 9 CLFs in Tripura this year and another 9 Model CLFs have also been

formed in the resource blocks through the internal resources developed last year. Preparatory work on Model CLF strategy has been initiated in Mizoram, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh this year. SOP for VOs and CLFs developed by NMMU is also planned to be rolled out in these states this year.

A thematic review workshop for all NE states was conducted in August 2019. The purpose of the review was to identify areas for improvement and development of appropriate strategies for mid-course corrections and discussions on new agenda of DAY-NRLM deepening work on Model CLF, PRI-CBO convergence and social inclusion of vulnerable and poorest of poor especially the disabled and elderly.

Social Inclusion & Social Development (SISD) Initiatives

- **Social Inclusion:** All NE states except Sikkim and Nagaland are in process of finalizing operational strategy for inclusion of PwDs and elderly among other vulnerable groups under DAY-NRLM after they have undergone social inclusion exposure visit and orientation workshop at Tamil Nadu in October, 2018. The states have identified the state specific issues and vulnerable communities they would work with and prepared action plans which shall be implemented by the end of FY 2019-20 with support of NRPs and NRO-Tamil Nadu SRLM and HelpAge India.
- **Gender and FNHW initiatives:** Assam, Nagaland and Tripura have finalized their gender operational strategy, completed their staff trainings last year and roll out has begun in pilot VOs. Mizoram has also finalized their operational strategy this year and series of gender workshops and orientation trainings for their mission staff at all levels have been organized on gender mainstreaming with NIRD-NRPs and NMMU. A field roll out of

action plan also initiated in Tripura and Assam with after initial trainings of Gender point persons. VO trainings have also started in Assam. Meghalaya and Manipur are also in draft operational strategy preparation stage after initial rounds of staff trainings. Field roll out is also planned to begin in last quarter.

NE states attended the food, nutrition, health and WASH (FNHW) thematic orientation workshop and exposure in JEEVIKA, Bihar last year after which the intervention strategy and action plan have been formulated by 6 NE SRLMs for the FY 2019-20. Tripura and Mizoram are initiating intensive FNHW interventions in pilot blocks..

- **PRI-CBO convergence initiatives:** PRI CBO convergence project is being implemented currently with partnership support from NRO Kudumbashree in 4 NE states of Assam, Tripura, Manipur and Mizoram. Assam and Tripura have scaled up the project from 6 and 2 pilot blocks to currently 25 blocks and 12 blocks respectively. Manipur and Mizoram have also begun their piloting phase in 2 blocks each. Through the project, the VOs and local resource groups being trained to prepare Entitlement Access plan for submission to Gram Panchayats and Village Councils. Since 2018-19 onwards,

VOs of Assam, Tripura and Manipur has been preparing the GP wise poverty reduction plans through their trained local resource group strategy and presenting in Gram Sabhas for incorporating in GPDP.

Financial Inclusion Initiatives

NRPs for Financial Inclusion (FI) have been deputed through NIRDPR for each of NE SRLMs to provide continuous technical assistance to FI teams of states. A series of district and state level workshops have been organized with local bankers and field staff with FI NRP support in all NE states. A regional level senior bankers' meet was also organized from 24th June 2018 to 27th June 2018 at NIRDPR, Guwahati to discuss the challenges of the NER and for seeking support of Banks in SHG Bank credit linkage programme. SPMs- Financial Inclusion of SRLMs and NMMU team attended the meeting. 1175 SHG members are trained and positioned as Bank Sakhis in bank branches of 6 NE states to facilitate SHG Bank linkage. As of October, 2019, a total of 29058 SHGs under NRLM in NER have accessed bank credit to the tune of Rs.252.59 Cr for FY 2019-20.

The detailed progress on Bank Linkage parameters is as given below:

Table– Statement showing Bank Linkage progress for the FY 2019-20 (up to October)

Amt in Cr.

Sl. No.	State	Year Target		Achievement		% of Achievement	
		No. of SHGs	Amount Disbursed	No. of SHGs	Amount Disbursed	No. of SHGs	Amount Disbursed
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	316	2.43	30	0.43	9%	18%
2.	Assam	63000	501.10	12542	95.63	20%	19%
3.	Manipur	910	8.84	400	3.36	44%	38%
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	2850	28.92	1018	7.76	36%	27%
5.	Mizoram	2490	24.61	808	11.22	32%	46%
6.	Nagaland	1000	9.95	395	5.20	40%	52%
7.	Sikkim	1480	14.55	562	7.21	38%	50%
8.	Tripura	3990	49.79	4044	32.48	101%	65%
	Total	76036	640.19	19799	163.29	26%	26%

Farm Livelihoods Initiatives

MKSP (Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana):

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

Organic Cluster promotion:

For organic cluster promotion in North East, six States have targeted for organic farming in 105 numbers of clusters. This includes Arunachal Pradesh (58), Assam (6), Manipur (4), Meghalaya (7) and Mizoram (12) and Nagaland (18). One project has been sanctioned under MKSP AAP for development of organic village clusters in Arunachal Pradesh in Sep 2018. The Mizoram SRLM has made convergence with Mission Organic in the state and enrolled 2000 SHG women member in the 2nd phase of beneficiary selection.

Creation of Comprehensive Capacity Building Architecture:

Under Capacity Building initiative, 215 no. of SRPs (State Resource Persons), 102 in Sustainable Agriculture and 113 in Livestock have been developed in six States namely Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim and Nagaland. These SRPs are trained by the National Resource Person through 8 days training modules & graded by NIRDPR, Hyderabad. A total of 1,404 KrishiSakhi (Agriculture CRP) and 1,258 PashuSakhi (Livestock CRP) promoted by SRLMs have been trained by the enlisted SRPs.

Non-Farm Livelihoods

SVEP is being implemented in five States in North East – Assam, Manipur, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram. SVEP Project initiated in Nagaland in 2 resource blocks in 2016-17. As on 31st October, 2019, 3791 enterprises promoted out of plan to create 4,000 non-farm enterprises over the 4 years project period. In Meghalaya CRP-EPs training has begun and SVEP proposals from Mizoram in 2 Blocks, Assam for 3 Blocks and Manipur for 1 Block was accorded in the year 2018-19.

Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY), a sub-scheme under Mission seeks to provide safe, affordable and community monitored transport services to interior rural areas. Till 31st October, 2019, 4 proposals from Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Mizoram and Meghalaya have been operationalised with 115 vehicles.

14. Special Project in Jammu and Kashmir

The Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM), a centrally sponsored programme of the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, has been implemented by the State of Jammu & Kashmir from FY 2012-13. The programme is known as UMEED in Jammu & Kashmir.

Based on the special requirements of the State, Government of India approved, a special financial package of Rs.755 Crore to enable the State to mobilize two-thirds rural households (about 9 Lakh) into SHGs (and their federations) and undertake sustainable improvement in their livelihoods, over a period of 5 years (FY 2013-14 to FY 2017-18). Out of this outlay, 90% of funding would be from the Government of India and 10% would be the state share. The special package was intended to enable the State to claim Central assistance on demand (instead of inter se poverty ratio-based allocation) through the instrument of Annual Action Plans.

Phased implementation approach was adopted to cover all the 143 blocks and 4,098 Gram Panchayats in 5 years. As of October 2019, the mission footprint is in 100 blocks covering all the 22 districts of the erstwhile J&K state (presently UT of J&K and UT of Ladakh). As of October, 2019, the Mission has mobilised around 3.89 lakh women into 39,140 SHGs. The Mission is in the process of promoting and nurturing Village Organizations and Cluster Level Federations and has formed 3648 Village Organizations and 262 Cluster Level Federations. A unique feature of this programme is the role played by Community Resource Persons (CRPs), women activists, book keepers in taking the program forward. The J&K Mission has provided Revolving Fund support to around 25,929 SHGs to the tune of Rs.3887.69 Lakh and Community Investment Fund support to around 22,952 SHGs amounting to Rs.9180.30 lakh.

In the current financial year 2019-20, till October 2019, 12480 households have been mobilised into 1424 SHGs and 333 VOs and 44 CLFs have been formed. During this financial year, 2679 SHGs have received RF amounting to Rs.401.85 lakhs and 2407 SHGs have received CIF amounting to Rs.962.30 lakhs. During the current financial year, till October 2019, UMEED has facilitated 3550 SHGs to access bank credit to the tune of Rs.76.87 crores. As of October 2019, an amount of Rs.13,830.35 lakh of bank loan is outstanding from around 13204SHGs. As per the data available, Non-Performance Assets (NPA) in the Bank linkage in the state of Jammu & Kashmir is around 3.44% of the total outstanding amount. UMEED has started implementing the livelihood promotion activities. UMEED has been promoting setting-up of Automated Milk Collection Centers (AMC) in collaboration with JKMPCL. Till November 2019, around 200 AMCs are functional in the state of Jammu & Kashmir.

Due to various reasons, the state could not fully utilise the financial support under the special package or achieve the physical targets under the same. The

Government of Jammu and Kashmir requested a further extension of the special project for a period of 5 years till FY 2022-23. The Govt. of J&K's request for extension of special dispensation for next five years was considered by the Government of India and the cabinet approved the extension for FY 2018-19 and gave directions to assess the impacts of Special Package in the State of J&K before further extension could be granted.

Accordingly, an independent assessment of DAY-NRLM in Jammu & Kashmir was conducted by Institute of Rural Management, Anand during January 2019-April 2019. The study sampled 2317 households (1180 treatment and 1137 control households) spread across 200 villages.

The study has found that the average household income of DAY-NRLM interventions HHs was 16% higher and the income was spent more on education and health as compared to non-intervention households. One important finding is that NRLM had a positive impact on peaceful resolution of community level issues. The Mission has contributed to a) transparency in selection of beneficiaries for the government programmes (ii) accountability of local officials and (iii) mutual help, particularly in matters of health.

The Evaluation indicates that coverage of beneficiaries (3.49 lakh women up to March 2019 constituted 39% of the special package target (9.00 lakh women), and this is commensurate with the expenditure of Rs.287.00 crore up to March, 2019 (38% of the total approved amount of Rs.755.00 crore). Hence, the expenditure incurred up to March 2019 and outcomes achieved indicate that the Special package has been cost effective.

The study has recommended continuance of special package on the following grounds

- (i) The Mission has generated huge social capital to expand, sustain, and nurture the community institutions

- (ii) The Mission State Mission has created implementation architecture, financial management systems and climate conducive for architecture, financial management systems and acclimate conducive to CBOs
- (iii) The recruitment of required staff at the state level is likely to scale up programmes, provided sufficient financial resources are availed the through Special Package for five more years
- (iv) Further, the study recommends that MoRD may explore the possibility of Central assistance directly to state mission to avoid prolonged delays in the transfer of fund from state treasury

In the meanwhile, the erstwhile Jammu and Kashmir State, through Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019, has been bifurcated into two union territories, one being the UT of Jammu and Kashmir, and the other UT of Ladakh, on 31 October 2019.

The extension of Special Package is under consideration of the Government of India to both the UTs of Jammu and Kashmir.

Chapter - 4**Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)**

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

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 salary not lower than the minimum wages. The focus was now more on retention and career progression than garnering new candidates for training, it promoted higher numbers of retained employees hence pushing forth the dreams of countless rural youth.

DDU-GKY is a critical component of the National Skill Development Policy with a unique focus on the rural poor youth. It is now a demand driven placement-linked skilling initiative of Government of India. It seeks to enable poor rural youth to benefit from international opportunities arising due to a global deficit in the working population, thereby making rural India, the preferred skilled resource pool for the world.

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

DDU-GKY is a nationwide placement-linked skill training program funded by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India (GOI). It 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 transforming the nation's demographic surplus to the much needed "demographic dividend" through building the productive capabilities of the rural youth.

Mission

To reduce poverty by enabling the poor households to access gainful self-employment and

skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots institutions of the poor.

Guiding Principles

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

Values

- Inclusion of the poorest, and meaningful role to the poorest in all the processes.
- Transparency and accountability of all processes and institutions.
- Ownership and key role of the poor and their institutions in all stages – planning, implementation, and, monitoring.
- 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%)

- Salary to the placed candidates is given as per the Minimum wages or above
- Post-placement support to candidates.
- Career progression support to training partners.
- In allocation of skills projects, primacy given to Training Partners who can train and support overseas placement and captive placements.
- Partnership with Ministry of Shipping for providing skill development in coastal & port areas through SAGARMALA initiative. The project has been implemented in two phases

Regional inclusion of candidates is enabled through a special sub-scheme for the youth of Jammu & Kashmir called Himayat. It 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.

A special initiative for the rural youth of poor families in 27 most-affected Left-wing Extremist (LWE) districts across nine States called Roshni: It was launched by Ministry of Rural Development on 10th June

2013 in a bid to further reach out to rural youth⁷ in the country's 27 most critical Left-Wing-Extremism-affected districts. It will support a minimum of 50,000 youths in these vulnerable districts.

DDU-GKY and National Scope

DDU-GKY is applicable to the entire country. DDU-GKY is currently being implemented in 27 States and 3 Union Territories. As on 30th Nov 2019, DDU-GKY has over 1584 Training Centres in partnership with over 627 Project Implementing Agencies conducting training through 1389 Projects across 51 sectors and over 521 job-roles. By training holistic, job-ready candidates to simultaneously meet our objectives of economic growth and poverty alleviation under the DDU-GKY strategy, helping industries prosper and grow, not just nationally but on a global level.

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

Rural Development and the NABCONS.

Implementation Architecture

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

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

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

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

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

- (i) All Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) are required to register themselves online at DDU-GKY website (<http://ddugky.gov.in>).
- (ii) All registered PIAs may then apply for a skilling

project through an online application form (with in-built validations) available in the 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

category of applicant and proposed project design (upto to a maximum score of 1400) and technical criteria (upto a maximum score of 99 marks).

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

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

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

recovered, as the case may be till project closure.

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

Programmatic Funding

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

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

PIAs and DDU-GKY Project Implementation

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

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

PIA Assessment Criteria

Priority:

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

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

Mandatory:

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

DDU-GKY provides funding support for placement linked skilling projects ranging from Rs. 40,088 per person to over Rs.1.91 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. 46.70 per hour	26,899.20	53,798.40	80,697.60	1,07,596.80

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				
b.	Category II @ Rs. 40.00 per hour	23,040.00	46,080.00	69,120.00	92,160.00
c.	Category III @ Rs. 33.40 per hour	19,238.40	38,476.80	57,715.20	76,953.60
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. 46.70 per hour	2,689.92	5,379.84	8,069.76	10,759.68
b.	Category II @ Rs. 40.00 per hour	2,304.00	4,608.00	6,912.00	9,216.00
c.	Category III @ Rs. 33.40 per hour	1,923.84	3,847.68	5,771.52	7,695.36
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	1,08,000
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

Sl. No.	Item	3 months (576 hr)	6 months (1152 hr)	9 month (1728 hr)	12 month (2304 hr)
8	Additional incentives to PIA				
a.	Retention support (for every candidate employed continuously for 365 days with a break of maximum 60 days)	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
b.	Career Progression (for every candidate who gets Rs. 15,000 per month and holds the job for 3 months within 1 year of training)	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
c.	Counselling support including medical check-up for candidates placed in Foreign countries (per candidate)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
9	Incentive for placement				
a.	for placements between 70%-85%	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
b.	for placements above 85%	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
10	Assessment & Certification	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
11	Mobile tracking	600	600	600	600
Summary of DDU-GKY Funding Components					
For Resi- dential	(i) Minimum Cost per candidate (1c+3+4a+5d+ 10+11)	40,088	75,077	1,11,065	1,46,054
	(ii) Maximum Cost per candidate including additional incentives to PIA (1a+2a+3+4c+5a+7+8a+8b+8c+9b+10+11)	93,189	1,49,778	2,07,367	2,63,956
For Non Resi- dential	(iii) Minimum Cost per candidate (1c+3+4a+6+ 10+11)	33,338	61,577	90,815	1,19,054
	(iv) Maximum Cost per candidate including additional incentives to PIA (1a+2a+3+4c+6+7+8a+8b+8c+9b+10+11)	75,189	1,13,778	1,53,367	1,91,956
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

Grant-in-Aid for industry internships

Sl. 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 and Identification of Training Center.
2 nd installment	25% of project cost	- On Spending 60% fund disbursed as 1st installment as visible on website; - Achieving 20% of Training target completion & Assessment and with 7 % verified Placement. - Submitting Audited expenditure statement like P&L Statement, balance sheet etc, with respect of previous year for cases after 30th September.
3 rd installment	25% of project cost	- On Spending 90% fund disbursed as 1st & 2nd Installments as visible in website. - Achieving 60% of training targets competition and assessment and with 25% verified placement. - Submitting Audited expenditure statement like P&L Statement, balance sheet etc, with respect of previous year for cases after 30th September.
4 th installment	25% of project cost	- On Achieving 100% of training targets competition and assessment (inclusive of sub-targets such as SC/ST, Minorities etc) and with 70% verified placement. - Submission of Project Closure documents as well as signed check list.

Training, Quality, Assessment & 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 earlier 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:

- Online Inspection of Training centers for all round quality assurance,

- Skilling curriculum aligned to NSQF only.
- Pioneering in delivering dedicated courses for imparting soft skills, English and foundation in IT.
- Emphasis on standards-led infrastructure in terms of Training Centre, Computer Labs, e-learning and Residential facilities.
- Provision of a tablet for every learner.
- 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 empaneled by NCVT or Sector Skill Councils

DDU-GKY and Employer Engagement

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

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

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

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

Industry Internships

DDU-GKY looks at the Industry Internship

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

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

Key Performance Highlights

So far, from the year 2004-05 till 30th November 2019:

- (i) A total of 20.67 lakh candidates have been trained and a total of 14.65 lakh candidates have been given placement.
- (ii) In North Eastern States a total of 88,274 candidates have been trained and a total of 63,681 candidates have been placed.
- (iii) In Jammu & Kashmir (under Himayat Program which commenced in 2011), a total of 85,076 candidates have been trained and 58735 candidates are placed till 30th November 2019.
- (iv) In LWE areas (under Roshni initiative which started in 2013), a total of 47,257 candidates are trained and 24,990 candidates are placed till 30th Nov 2019.

Category-wise details of candidates is given below:

Break up of categories:

Category	Trained
Women	7,81,940
SC	6,26,136
ST	3,19,354
Minorities	2,15,224

Key Achievements of DDU-GKY in FY 2019-20 in DDU-GKY are given below:

- Against an annual target of training of 2.5 lakh candidates during the Financial Year 2019-20, a total of 1,45,933 candidates have been trained and a total of 1,01,603 candidates have been placed in regular jobs till 30th November 2019
- Currently DDUGY projects are being implemented by 627 PIAs under 1,389 projects in 1,584 training centre across the country.
- A total of Rs.1161 Cr. has been released for implementation of projects under DDU-GKY till 30th Nov 2019.
- All states projects details are available on KAUSHAL PRAGATI (MPR) system.
- Public Financial Management System (PFMS) has been implemented in DDU-GKY for financial monitoring. All States have been registered on PFMS.
- KAUSHAL PANJEE system has been upgraded with new features like candidates dashboards to edit, update profile, employer registration etc.



Success Story-DDUGKY

BRIEF

Name: Sweeti Kumari, Patna, Bihar

Completed a course in Retail Sales Associate from Patna center under **DDU-GKY CE**.

Presently, working Sales Promoter with **BATA (IKYA) Bangalore**.

Job: Joined as Sales Promoter **Salary:** Rs. Up to 20000

She belongs to BPL family. parental household's yearly income was Rs. 6,000 and source of income is Seasonal Farming. Her prior educational qualifications is Intermediate.

"After DDU-GKY CE Intervention, she is continuing in job and completed more than 1 years".

Annual Report 2019-20 for RSETIs (as on 21.10.2019)

Skill development through Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs), which provide skilling, thereby enabling the trainees to take bank credit and start their own Micro-enterprise. Some of such trainees may also seek regular salaried jobs. A total of **2,01,501** youths have been trained during **2019-20 as on 31.10.2019**.

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 trainings with long term handholding support to the youth. Some RSETIs also offer off-site training to the youth depending upon the ground situation and feasibility. There are **583** functional RSETIs in the Country as on **31.10.2019**.

Training programs organized

At present, RSETIs offer training in 61 vocations classified under four major areas viz. agriculture, processing, product manufacture and general entrepreneurship development program. Up till **2019-20 (as on 31.10.2019)** the RSETIs have trained **33.18 lakh** youth, of whom **22.63 lakh** have been settled. At present, post training handholding support is provided to the RSETI trained candidates for a period of two years after completion of the training. Also, Alumni Associations are established by the past trainees in the name as ASARE (Association of Successful Alumni of RUDSETI Trained Entrepreneurs) in many Centers and similar Associations are being proposed in other RSETIs also.

Structure of RSETIs

Each RSETI is headed by a Director on deputation from Sponsor Bank having rural banking

exposure with a flair for training. Every RSETI has to have two Faculty Members and support staff. The Director / Faculty Members are exposed to intensive Trainers' Training Program (TTP) organized by NAR and are enabled to discharge their functions effectively.

Eligibility of candidates for training under RSETIs

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

ASARE (Association of Successful Alumni of RUDSETI Trained Entrepreneurs)

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

Support from States and Central Government to RSETIs

Each Sponsor Bank having Lead Bank responsibility is provided a grant of **Rs.1.00 crore** for construction of building of one RSETI in a district, besides reimbursing cost of training of rural poor youth (BPL/SECC Compliant) by MoRD. The State Governments provide land, free of cost with nominal registration expenses and support in mobilization of trainees. This grant of **Rs.1.00 crore** is released in two equal installments of **Rs.50 Lakh** in each. 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.

Grading of RSETIs

The grading of RSETIs for the performance made by them during the financial year 2018-19, took place during the year 2019-20.

The Gradings obtained by the RSETIs for their performance during 2018-19 is as under:

Category: I- RSETIs which are less than three years old.		
Grade	No. of RSETIs	Remarks
A	2	Nil
B	1	Nil
C	0	Nil
D	0	Nil
Category II: RSETIs which are more than three years old.		
AA	444	Nil
AB	17	Nil
BA	69	Nil
BB	38	Nil
AC	1	Nil
AD	0	Nil
BC	3	Nil
BD	0	Nil
CA	1	Nil
CB	1	Nil
CC	1	Nil
CD	1	Nil
DB	0	Nil
DC	0	Nil
DD	0	Nil
Non-graded RSETIs.	3	RSETI who are less than one year old, or had not conducted at least five programs or not trained at least 100 candidates during the year 2018-19.
TOTAL	582	

Annual Conclaves of Directors of RSETIs

As per RSETI guidelines, Conclave of Directors of RSETIs to be held once in a year. For the FY 2019-20, Sponsor Banks i.e. Syndicate Bank, Indian Bank, Central Bank of India, Canara Bank and RUDSETI have organized Conclave of Directors of RSETIs. Conclaves of Directors of RSETIs sponsored by Punjab National Bank and Bank of Baroda are scheduled in December 2019.

Other Banks viz., Allahabad Bank, Andhra Bank, Bank of India, Indian Bank, Indian Overseas Bank, Jammu & Kashmir Bank, State Bank of India, UCO Bank, Union Bank of India, United Bank of India are yet to take steps for conducting the Conclaves and inform the dates proposed for the same.

Training Programs organized by RSETIs

Training programs organized by RSETIs cover a wide variety of topics/activities which include General

EDP, Process EDP, Product EDP and Agriculture EDP. The type of training program to be organized is decided by the RSETIs based on the local requirement / demand. Standard curriculum is devised after a thorough study and getting inputs from various quarters, which after approval is uniformly adopted by all the RSETIs. As and when demand scenario changes, new courses/new modules are introduced and circulated to the RSETIs. Development of Softskill is an integral part of all the training programs organized by RSETIs. MoRD has undertaken the exercise of aligning the RSETI courses with Common Norms for Skill Development schemes as

notified by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship and at present 56 approved training modules are aligned with NSQC and 5 modules approved by MoRD, thus taking the total number of training modules to 61.

Achievement in training and settlement under Annual Action Plan:

Total number of training programs organized and candidates trained in the last about **Nine Years** including Financial Year **2019-20 (up to 31.10.2019)**

Sl. No.	Year	No. of candidates to be trained (Targets)	Training Achievement	
			No. of Programs organized	No. of candidates trained
1	2011-12	0	7,750	2,22,454
2	2012-13	2,10,300	10,828	3,20,637
3	2013-14	2,92,050	12,062	3,35,904
4	2014-15	3,52,950	14,156	3,92,206
5	2015-16	3,75,000	15,911	4,36,385
6	2016-17	3,99,973	16,246	4,45,143
7	2017-18	3,97,688	16,280	4,23,343
8	2018-19	3,95,194	14,623	4,03,672
9	2019-20 (as on 31.10.2019)	3,86,129	7,330	2,01,501

Total number of candidates trained by RSETIs and settled since inception till **FY 2019-20 (up to 31.10.2019)** 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	
33,18,246	9,79,789	10,58,331	2,25,645	22,63,765

Chapter - 5

Rural Connectivity

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

1. Background and Introduction of PMGSY

1.1 With more than 70% of the 1.3 billion of India's population living in rural areas. The economic growth and development of the country hinges on the development of rural areas to a large extent. The access of rural populations to the drivers of development is severely limited in the absence of proper rural connectivity. Rural roads not only provide physical connectivity to villages but also open up enormous possibilities by increasing access to economic growth, healthcare, education and other drivers of development. Thus Rural Connectivity is a key factor in ensuring sustainable poverty reduction and integration of rural areas into the mainstream economic growth and development.

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

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

1.3 With a view of 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.

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

Salient Features of PMGSY

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

Network data. This planning exercise has been carried out with full involvement of the three-tier Panchayati Raj Institutions, as well as Members of Legislative Assemblies and Parliament.

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

- i. Guidelines for the Design and Construction of Cement Concrete Pavement for Rural Roads (IRC:SP:62-2014),
- ii. Guidelines for the Use of Interlocking Concrete Block Pavement (IRC:SP:63-2004),
- iii. Guidelines for Construction of Roller Compacted Concrete Pavements (IRC:SP:68-2005),
- iv. Guidelines for the Design of Flexible Pavements for Low Volume Rural Roads (IRC:SP: 72-2015), and
- v. Manual for Design Construction & Maintenance of Gravel Roads (IRC:SP:77-2008),
- vi. Guidelines on Tree Plantation Along Rural Roads (IRC:SP:103:2014)
- vii. Guidelines for the use of Waste Plastic in Hot Bituminous Mixes (Dry Process) in Wearing courses (IRC:SP:98-2013)
- viii. Use of Cold Mix Technology in Construction And Maintenance of Roads using Bitumen Emulsion (IRC:SP:100-2014)

A Standard Data Book to enable the States to prepare Schedules of Rates based on specifications has also been developed by IRC. The specifications form the part of the contract agreement and the Schedule of Rates developed by States on the basis of prescribed Standard Data Book is being used for preparation of bill of quantities in a uniform manner.

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

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

d. **Institutional Arrangements:** Ministry of Rural Development (**MoRD**) is the Nodal Ministry for implementation of the scheme (**PMGSY**) at Central level. National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (**NRIDA**) has been constituted to provide technical and managerial support for implementation of the programme at the central level. The State Governments have identified State Nodal Departments and State Rural Roads Development Agencies (**SRRDAs**) have been constituted for the programme implementation at the State level. Depending upon the work load, Programme Implementation Units (**PIUs**) are constituted for each district by the States.

- 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 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:** In order to ensure sustainability of road asset created under PMGSY, all PMGSY roads are covered under 5 years Defect Liability Period (DLP) along with paid routine maintenance after completion of the work i.e. a contractor will enter a construction contract along with a 5 year maintenance contract as per Standard Bidding Document (SBD).
- h. **Online Monitoring, Management and Accounting System (OMMAS):** To make the programme transparent and also to ensure ease of access for monitoring the programme in terms of planning/implementation a web based Online Monitoring, Management and Accounting System (OMMAS) has been developed. Data on OMMAS is also available in public domain.
- i. **Operations Manual and Programme Monitoring:** All the operations under the programme have been systematically laid down in the "Operations Manual" which was published in the year 2005. Operational Manual is intended for day to day use as a comprehensive supplement to the PMGSY Guidelines on procedural aspects of the programme. This manual provides for details of all the processes encompassing Institutional Structures, Planning, Design, Project Preparation, Procurement, Quality, Technical Agencies, Monitoring, Management of Maintenance, Road Safety, Implementation Responsibility etc.
- j. **Targets and Achievements:** The targets of the Programme and present progress as on 23-12-2019 are given below:

Physical Targets and Achievements(*)					
A. New connectivity to eligible Unconnected habitations					
Total eligible habitations as in year 2000		No. of eligible habitations connected under PMGSY Scheme	Habitations connected under State Scheme	Dropped/Not feasible/Not feasible as of now Habitations	Balance unconnected habitations
1,78,184		1,51,037	16,086	6,478	4,583
100-249 population habitations in LWE Areas	8,242	4,436	1366	483	1957

B. Length Sanctioned			
Total Target length	Length sanctioned (km)	Length completed (km)	Balance yet to be completed (km)
New Connectivity (PMGSY-I)	4,39,655	3,84,687	54,832.64
Upgradation (PMGSY-I)			
2,24,906	2,07,400	1,92,972	

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

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

1. 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;
2. 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

3. 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.

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

2.3 Upto 31st December, 2019, 49,843 Km road length has been sanctioned to 28 States (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal), against which 31,474 Km road length has been completed under PMGSY-II as per the following details:-

Sr. No.	State Name	No of Roadwork Sanctioned	Road Length Sanctioned (km)	No of Road Work Completed	Road Length Completed (km)	Balanced Road Length (km)
1	Andhra Pradesh	175	1,341.073	169	1,252.071	50.220
2	Arunachal Pradesh	80	550.910	0	0.000	550.910
3	Assam	253	1,729.612	0	0.000	1,729.612

Sr. No.	State Name	No of Roadwork Sanctioned	Road Length Sanctioned (km)	No of Road Work Completed	Road Length Completed (km)	Balanced Road Length (km)
4	Bihar	347	2,465.380	0	0.000	2,465.380
5	Chhattisgarh	180	2,248.716	138	2,077.450	157.406
6	Gujarat	109	1,180.310	109	1,171.810	0.000
7	Haryana	88	1,042.239	88	1,015.738	0.000
8	Himachal Pradesh	112	1,251.161	0	0.000	1,251.161
9	Jammu and Kashmir	139	783.880	0	0.000	783.880
10	Jharkhand	166	1,652.860	0	9.200	1,643.660
11	Karnataka	314	2,241.178	312	2,218.163	0.480
12	Kerala	152	588.898	100	450.251	134.165
13	Madhya Pradesh	374	4,984.497	189	4,223.321	734.196
14	Maharashtra	385	2,618.906	376	2,578.031	10.010
15	Manipur	55	325.000	0	0.000	325.000
16	Meghalaya	94	489.960	0	0.000	489.960
17	Mizoram	6	194.250	0	0.000	194.250
18	Nagaland	13	227.600	0	0.000	227.600
19	Odisha	650	3,759.219	4	672.974	3086.105
20	Punjab	123	1,342.820	121	1,329.705	3.770
21	Rajasthan	401	3,464.263	384	3,465.407	3.520
22	Sikkim	34	120.992	0	0.000	120.992
23	Tamilnadu	860	2,940.416	695	2,642.119	295.963
24	Telangana	114	944.075	113	894.541	2910
25	Tripura	42	307.233	0	0.000	307.233
26	Uttar Pradesh	963	7,614.283	953	7,461.016	47.650
27	Uttarakhand	112	905.830	0	0.000	905.830
28	West Bengal	294	2,527.008	0	12.500	2,514.508
	Total	6,635	49,842.569	3,759	31,474.297	18,036.371

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

3.1 Union Government had approved the PMGSY III programme which mainly focuses on the consolidation of existing Through routes and Major Rural Links that connect habitations to

- Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs)
- Higher Secondary Schools
- Hospitals

PMGSY-III will include such linkages.

3.2 The GoI has targeted to cover 1.25 lakh kms with an expenditure of about Rs. 80,250 Crores for the country under PMGSY-III. The State Governments are in the process of preparation of DRPs and DPRs for which necessary trainings have been given to 14 States viz Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil nadu, Telangana and

Uttar Pradesh. These States are in the process for preparation of DRRPs and expected to bring the proposals in current financial year. The States of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh have submitted the first batch of proposals, which was considered in the Empowered Committee meeting held on 18th December, 2019. Based on the compliance

submitted by the State of Chhattisgarh on the observation of Empowered Committee, first batch of proposals of 355 roads measuring length 3,729 Km and 10 Long Span Bridges have already been sanctioned. The target length allocated to the States under PMGSY –III is as under:-

Length Allocated to States under PMGSY-III

S. No.	Name of State(s)	Allocated length (in km)
1	Andhra Pradesh	3285
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1375
3	Assam	4325
4	Bihar	6162.5
5	Chhattisgarh	5612.5
6	Goa	62.5
7	Gujarat	3012.5
8	Haryana	2500
9	Himachal Pradesh	3125
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1950
11	Jharkhand	4125
12	Karnataka	5612.5
13	Kerala	1425
14	Madhya Pradesh	12362.5
15	Maharashtra	6550
16	Manipur	812.5
17	Meghalaya	1225
18	Mizoram	487.5
19	Nagaland	562.5
20	Odisha	9400
21	Punjab	3362.5
22	Rajasthan	8662.5
23	Sikkim	287.5
24	Tamil Nadu	7375
25	Telangana	2427.5
26	Tripura	775
27	Uttarakhand	2287.5
28	Uttar Pradesh	18937.5
29	West Bengal	6287.5
30	Union Territories	625
	Total	125,000

3.3. PMGSY-III heavily relies on technology for planning and selection of roads. The initial survey of rural facilities is conducted through the GEO-PMGSY app where geo-tagged photographs of facilities such as schools, hospitals are captured. The facilities data combined with the GIS based DRRP is then used to create "Trace Maps" which highlight routes which are commonly used by villages to access their basic necessities of agriculture, health, education and administration. "Trace Maps" is a custom algorithm developed by NRIDA which traces the shortest paths from each village to its nearest rural facilities. The algorithm utilizes existing GIS data, facility data and open source tools such as QGIS & GRASS. These maps are to be used as a suggestive tool for the District PIUs to identify the most suitable roads for upgradation in PMGSY-III.

4. Road Connectivity Project for LWE Areas

4.1 The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs in

its meeting held on 28th December 2016 approved "Road Connectivity project in LWE Affected Areas" as a separate vertical under PMGSY to provide an all-weather road connectivity with necessary culverts and cross-drainage structures in 44 districts (35 are worst LWE affected districts and 09 are adjoining districts), which are critical from security and communication point of view. Under the Scheme, it is proposed to construct/upgrade 340 roads measuring length 5,411.81 Km of road & 126 bridges/CD works at an estimated cost Rs 11,725 crore on sharing basis between Centre and State in the ratio of 60:40. The project is targeted for implementation in four year duration from 2016-17 to 2019-20. However, since the proposals were sanctioned at a lower cost than the approved outlay of Rs.11,725 crore. The Ministry of Home Affairs recommended additional proposal of 6,043 Km in the month of December, 2018. The Ministry has so far sanctioned 6,974 Km road length under the Scheme, out of which as on 31st December, 2019, 1,321 Km road length has already been completed as per the details given below:-

Sr. No.	State Name	No of Roadwork Sanctioned	Road Length Sanctioned (km)	No of Road Work Completed	Road Length Completed (km)	Balanced Road Length (km)
1	Andhra Pradesh	183	1,504.551	12	183.230	1,317.221
2	Bihar	64	1,037.964	4	293.861	744.053
3	Chhattisgarh	72	1,238.775	0	254.550	984.225
4	Jharkhand	115	1,213.860	1	231.969	981.891
5	Madhya Pradesh	6	80.450	0	5.000	75.450
6	Maharashtra	10	165.810	1	14.400	151.410
7	Odisha	48	485.858	7	150.013	335.352
8	Telangana	60	705.213	0	91.731	613.482
9	Uttar Pradesh	25	541.300	5	95.750	445.175
	Total	583	6,973.781	30	1,320.504	5,648.259

5. Outcome Targets and Achievements:-

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

Year	Target		Achievement	
	No. of Habitations to be connected	Road length (km)	No. of Habitations connected	Road length (km)
2005-06	7895	17454	8202	22891
2006-07	9435	27250	10801	30710
2007-08	12100	39500	11336	41231
2008-09	18100	64440	14475	52405
2009-10	13000	55000	7877	60117
2010-11	4000	34090	7584	45109
2011-12	4000	30566	6537	30995
2012-13	4000	30000	6864	24161
2013-14	3500	27000	6560	25316
2014-15	4688	21775	10799	36337
2015-16	10177	33649	7658	36449
2016-17	15000	48812	11980	47447
2017-18	15000	51000	11546	48719
2018-19	15000	57700	10482	49042
2019-20 (Upto 31-12-2019)	9721	50097	1504	11374

5.2 The cumulative State-wise physical and financial progress of the scheme has been given in *Annexure-XII*. The proposals cleared during last year and current year till 31st December 2019 is given at *Annexure-XIII*. The progress in terms of habitations connected and length constructed during current year (2019-20 upto 31.12.2019) is given at *Annexure-XIV*.

6. Source of Funding

6.1 The source of funding for the Programme is as under:

- Cess on High Speed Diesel (HSD) (@ Rs. 0.5 / litre)
- Budgetary Support
- Asian Development Bank (ADB) Loan
- World Bank Loan

6.2 Assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB)

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

6.2.2 Rural Connectivity Investment Program (RCIP) - Multitranchise Financing Facility (MFF) for USD 800 Million was signed on 17th May 2012 by ADB, Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), MoRD and States of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh,

Odisha and West Bengal for the Rural Connectivity Investment Program (RCIP) to construct or upgrade to all weather standards about 9,000 km rural roads connecting 4,200 habitations. Improvement of the institutional arrangements, business processes and associated capacity building especially in relation to design, operation, safeguards, financial management, road safety and assets management matter are also part of the program.

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

- i. Projects under **Loan no. 2881-IND (Tranche 1)** for 252.00 Million and **Loan No. 3065-IND (Tranche 2)** for USD 275.00 Million have been completed. **Loan No. 3306-IND (Tranche 3)** for USD 273.00 Million having the components of Rural Connectivity and Institutional development was signed on 6th November 2015 and became effective from 29th December 2015. This comprises construction of rural roads about 6127.66 km in total. Extension has been granted for one and half year and loan will close on 31.12.2019. Disbursements have been made for USD 213.96 Million out of USD 245.93

Million (USD 27.07 Million has been surrendered) till November 2019 i.e. 87% of the loan amount

- ii. **6.2.3 Second Rural Connectivity Investment Program (SRCIP)** - Government of India has obtained additional financing of 500M USD through Multitranchise Financing Facility from Asian Development Bank under the Second Rural Connectivity Investment Program to assist portion of the PMGSY in Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal.

Financing plan is as under.

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

- i. **Loan no. 3611-IND (Tranche 1)** - The loan for USD 250.00 Million has been signed on 30th January 2018 and is effective from 20th March 2018. This comprises up gradation of 6253 Km road length in state of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal. The disbursement has been made for USD 31.08 Million out of USD 250.00 Million till

November 2018. The project will close on 30th June 2021.

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

c. Technical Assistance:

Asian Development Bank has provided the technical assistance of USD 5, 00,000 on grant basis from ADBs Technical Assistance special fund. Govt will provide counterpart support in form of staff office accommodation, office supplies fee for research organisation and academic institutions. The TA will assist Rural Road Network Management Unit (RRNMU) and Rural Connectivity Training and Research Centre (RCTRC) to contribute in the delivery of intended output of the investment program in respect of the following.

- i. Enhancing Sustainability
- ii. Enhancing re-silience
- iii. Promoting innovation

6.3 World Bank Assisted Projects

6.3.1 (a) Rural Roads Project-II (RRP-II) was implemented in 8 states (Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand,

Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh) and the overall outlay was 1400 Million USD has been completed.

(b) Additional Financing (Rural Roads Project-II) - In order to continue the technical support and continue various initiatives under the programme, an Additional Financing (AF) of 500 Million USD was approved under the WB funding. The project has become effective from 18th June 2018. Also under Additional Financing, the state of Tripura is added to previously funded 8 states under RRP-II.

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

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

Under Component A1 of Additional Financing (Rural Roads Project-II) 1684 No. of works (Including Bridge Works) having a length of 9607 Km with a cost of 5692 Cr have been sanctioned so far. Also 655 No. of road works having a length of 4566 Km with a cost of 2852 Cr have been sanctioned as Green and Climate Resilient Roads and under component A2 of Additional Financing. Descriptive details are given below:

Sr. No.	State Name	Details of Works Sanctioned			
		No. of LSB Sanctioned	No. of Road works Sanctioned	Length of Road works Sanctioned (in Km)	Total Cost of Road works (in Cr.)
1	Bihar	6	347	2,465.37	1381.76
2	Himachal Pradesh	9	316	2,007.59	1174.53
3	Jharkhand	43	431	2,295.84	1280.24
4	Meghalaya	43	327	1,808.49	1278.51
5	Tripura	1	42	307.24	333.3
6	Uttarakhand	93	620	5,076.59	2969.33
7	Tamilnadu		30	100.05	68.48
8	Odisha		31	112.27	58.33
	Total	195	2144	14173.44	8544.48

6.4 Status of release of funds from various sources

6.4.1 The position of release of funds for the Programme to the States since the inception of the scheme from various source of funding is at *Annexure-XV*. The expenditure incurred for implementation of the programme since inception is given at *Annexure-XVI*. The Statement of Release of Funds to the States during the last four years and current year upto 31st December, 2019 is given at *Annexure-XVII*.

7. Maintenance Management of Rural Roads

7.1. (a) At present the main features inbuilt in PMGSY for maintenance are as follows:

- All PMGSY roads are covered by 5-year maintenance contracts, to be entered into along with the construction contract with the same contractor in accordance with the Standard Bidding Document (SBD). Maintenance funds to service the contract is to be budgeted by State Government and placed at the disposal of the SRRDA in a separate Maintenance Account.
- On expiry of 5-year post-construction maintenance period, these roads are to be placed

under Zonal maintenance contracts consisting of 5-year maintenance including renewal as per cycle.

- To effectively monitor maintenance of roads based on successful implementation of web based digital eMarg platform National e-MARG is in the process of development by NIC Bhopal and regular training and workshops are being held at State's PIUs level by NRIDA, for its implementation by all States.
- 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.
- 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.

(b) 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.

(c) 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.

(d) Maintenance Management System and Maintenance Policy:

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

The policy and guidance note would be helpful for the road agencies of the States to have a clear understanding about expectations for rural road maintenance and intentions of States to sustain the created network of rural roads. So far 27 States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal.

(e) Road Maintenance through Women Self Help Groups

Under PMGSY initiatives have been taken to promote community contracting for routine

maintenance of roads as a tool for women empowerment. It is also helpful to undertake road maintenance by mobilizing households living along the road sides into functionally effective community Self Help Groups (SHGs). The executing department in the State signs a contract directly with the community representatives, or a registered contractor receives a contract from the department in which he is obliged to sub-contract the more labour intensive parts of the work to the local Community. In some states like Uttarakhand, small enterprises in the form of Mahila Mandal Dals (MMDs) are already formed and registered with the Registrar of Societies. Presently women SHGs are doing "Off-Carriageway Maintenance" on many rural roads in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab.

8. Quality Management Mechanism under PMGSY

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

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

viewing of quality of road works executed under the programme. Based on the experience gained, these guidelines have been reviewed and revised from time to time.

8.3 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.

8.4 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 2019-20 (upto 31st December, 2019), a total no. of 28,963 inspections have been conducted by SQMs against the yearly target of 32,400 which is 89.39% of the total target.

8.5 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 2019-20 (31st December, 2019), a total number of 6,546 inspections have been conducted by NQMs against the yearly target of 8,750 set by Niti Aayog which is 74.81% of the total target.

8.6 The States are required to send Action Taken Reports (ATRs) in respect of works graded as 'Satisfactory Requiring Improvement' and 'Unsatisfactory' by the NQMs during their field inspections. These ATRs are further processed at NRIDA and a decision about grade improvement is taken based on documentary proof including photographs of road work and recommendation of the SRRDA. The entire exercise of submission of ATRs by the States and taking of action on these ATRs has now been converted to an "online process" on OMMAS.

8.7 Out of 6,456 inspections carried out by NQMs so far, ATRs were required for 701 road works graded as Unsatisfactory (U) and Satisfactory Requiring Improvement (SRI). The States, after completion of rectification work, sent ATRs in respect of 68 road works which have been accepted by NRIDA, 74 ATRs are under scrutiny and the balance 559 ATRs are pending with the States for rectification.

9. Allocation of Schedule to NQMs

System generated inspection schedule is allocated to NQMs based on availability of NQMs for inspection and Number of NQMs to be sent to a state, in a month. Based on these two inputs,

Number of works not inspected even once, taking into account the earlier deployment history of NQM in the district and excluding the Cadre State of NQM (State where NQM served while in service), two adjacent districts are allocated to NQM. Assignment of works to a NQM, is also done by the System. The

On-Going or Completed Works not inspected even once. This selection is not final. Roads can manually be assigned to NQM by CQC/SQC. SQC has to finalize the assignment of Roads. Once Finalized, the work allocation activity is Complete. The only input required in OMMAS would be the number of NQMs to be deployed in the State, in that the particular month.

Steps to Generate a Schedule.

- 1) Number of NOM to be allocated to a state in a month is entered by CQC office.

The screenshot shows the QMAS Quality Monitoring & Control System interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Dashboard', 'Home', 'Quality Monitoring', 'Report', 'Toolbox', and 'Auto Schedule'. The 'Auto Schedule' dropdown menu is open, showing options like 'Allocate Districts to NGM', 'Districts Allocated to NGM', 'Allocate Roads to NGM', 'NGM Auto-Scheduled Works', 'NGM Task for Inspectors', and 'Add Auto-Schedule Details'. The main table displays a list of districts with columns for 'Date', 'District', 'Year', and 'Target'. The districts listed include Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, and Chandigarh.

- 2) List of NOM Not available for Inspection in a month is entered by CQC office.

https://ommas.nic.in/QualityMonitoring/QualityLayout

PRACHIN MANTRI
OMMA SADRUL YOUNUS

Welcome up (OCC) | Add Schedule | Data Entry | TMSD-1

OMMAS

Dashboard • Home • Quality Monitoring • Report • Ticketing • Auto Schedule •

Search MOM Details

Add MOM Not Available for Inspection Details

Monitors to be Rep

- Abhis Advani Kumar (Himachal Pradesh)
- Agrawal Ajay Kumar ()
- Agrawal Rakesh Kumar (Central Govt.)
- Ahmed Nazir ()
- Anis Tahir Kumar (Chandigarh)
- Beaz Dileep (Jammu And Kashmir)

Monitors to be Unmapped

Anil Kumar Sharma (Himachal Pradesh)

Month: December

Year: 2018

Add Details

3) Allocation of Districts to NQMs: CQC office has to click on Allocate District to allocate NQM for a state. System will assign 2 districts to each NQM. In this Case two NQMs will be assigned to PUNJAB and each NQM will get two districts for Inspection. Allocated districts are based on number of works not inspected even once in the districts of PUNJAB. The assigned Districts are also nearby districts. While assigning Districts to NQMs, it is also considered that in the same district, the same NQM has not visited in last one Year.

4) Allocation of roads to NQM: Roads will be assigned to NQMs for the allocated district and month. Priority will be given to in-Progress or Completed works not inspected even once. The Finalization of Roads/LSB will be done by SQC. Apart from assignment of Roads by System provision has been given to CQC and SQC office to assign roads to NQM.

After completion of the activity Finalization of Auto Schedule activity is done. Once Auto Schedule is finalized, only CQC can modify the district allocated to NQM. The District is finalized and system generated mails are sent to SQC and NQMs. A copy of the mail also sent to NRIDA. SQC/CQC can also add the works for inspection. SQC has to finalize the works. After finalization of works the schedule can be downloaded by NQM.

10. Training Programme for NQMs:

Orientation for the newly empanelled National Quality Monitors (NQMs) during 2019-20:

A detailed three-day Orientation-cum-training programme for all newly empanelled NQMs along with marginal rated NQMs was scheduled to be conducted during 02nd– 04th December, 2019 at Indian Academy of Highway Engineers (IAHE), Noida. In all 22 Participants (17 newly empanelled NQMs recommended by the 24th Selection committee meeting held on 04th September, 2019 and 05 NQMs rated as Marginal during PEC held during 12-14th June, 2019) are expected to attend the Training program.

11. National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA)

National Rural Road Development Agency (NRRDA) was set up as a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 on 14.1.2002 to provide technical support to the Programme. However, on inclusion of Housing Component in the activities of NRRDA and on the consent of the concerned Registrar of Societies Office, the name of NRRDA has been renamed as National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA) w.e.f. 4th May 2017. NRIDA provides support on the following:

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

12. Executing Machinery:

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

The details of institutional arrangements as envisaged in the Programme Guidelines are as under:

- a. A SRRDA or similar body with distinct legal status, to receive PMGSY funds and act as nodal point for rural road sector policy and management.
- b. Implementation arrangements overseen at State Level by officers of the SRRDA including State Quality Coordinator (SQC), Financial Controller, Empowered Officer, Information Technology Nodal Officer (ITNO), etc.
- c. PIUs at Division/District Level for Managing the Programme are accountable to the SRRDA.
- d. Arrangements for effective management includes:
 - Online Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS)
 - Quality Management.
 - Transparent tendering using Standard Bidding Document
- e. Separate Bank Accounts for 'Programme', 'Administrative' and 'Maintenance' funds, centrally managed by the Agency and operated by the PIUs.
- f. State Level Standing Committee including all the main stakeholders of the Programme viz., Secretaries of the Departments of Rural Development, Panchayat, PWD, Forests, Finance, Revenue and Transport, State

Technical Agencies, State Informatics Officer etc. to monitor progress, quality etc.

13. Training

For Capacity Building for Personnel implementing PMGSY, various training programs have been organized by NRIDA at National Level Institutions like IAHE, Noida, Central Road Research Institute (CRRI), New Delhi, National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR),

Hyderabad, Engineering Staff College of India (ESCI), Hyderabad, Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad, National Institute of Construction Management and Research (NICMAR), Pune and also at Indian Institute of Technology (IITs) / National Institute of Technology (NITs) and other state level institutions. During the financial year 2019-20, 774 officers involved in PMGSY have been provided training and the details are given below:

Training programmes conducted and PMGSY officers trained during 2019-20

Sl. No.	Programme	No. of Officers trained in programme 2019-20 (Upto November, 2019)
i.	Indian Academy of Highway Engineers, Noida and National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Hyderabad (Training Programme on 13 approved subjects)	96
ii.	Engineering Staff College of India, Hyderabad	184
iii.	Training for skill development of SRRDAs by State Technical Agencies on 17 approved subjects funded under the TA component of WB RRP II project.	136
iv.	National Institute of Construction Management, Pune	-
v.	Asian Institute of Transport Development, New Delhi	97
vi.	Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi	261
	Total	774

14. Monitoring Mechanism under PMGSY

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

In order to effectively monitor the entire Programme and bring about greater efficiency, accountability and transparency in implementation, a modern web based on-line Management, Monitoring

and Accounting System (OMMAS) has been set up for the PMGSY. The main Application Software Modules include Rural Road Plan & Core Network, Proposals, Tendering & Contracting, Execution (Physical and Financial Progress), Quality Monitoring, Funds Flow and Receipt & Payment Accounts (work accounts). The web site is www.omms.nic.in. e-Payment and e-Procurement are the new dimensions being integrated to it. PMGSY. A road list in pdf format, generated from

OMMAS, is now attached with all clearance letters being issued by the Ministry. A new version of OMMAS 2.0 using dot net technology has also been launched.

(ii) Citizen information boards

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

(iii) Inspection of PMGSY works by public representatives

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

(iv) Monitoring through Regional Review Meetings, etc.

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

Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development with Chief Secretaries/Principal Secretaries of the States.

15. Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) in Rural Roads

15.1 "Meri Sadak" App for grievance redressal:

15.1.1 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>).

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

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

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

15.2.1 Centralized Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS), which is accessible through <http://pgportal.gov.in> is an important tool of Government to strengthen the two-way communication with citizens for effective and time-bound monitoring

and implementation of programme & schemes at the ground level.

15.2.2 The status of grievances received on CPGRAMS Portal from Ministry of Rural Development is regularly reviewed at NRIDA and forwarded to concerned SRRDA for necessary action at their end. It is also ensured that the grievances are disposed in time bound manner without compromising on quality aspects. Citizens are welcome to use this portal to express their concerns related to programme / schemes and administrative activities.

15.2.3 At the start of the financial year 2019-20, 103 grievances were pending and during 2019-20 (up to 31.12.2019), 687 grievances were received through CPGRAMS portal. Out of a total of 790 grievances, 681 were disposed of till 31.12.2019 on the basis of action taken reports (ATRs) received from the respective States.

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

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

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

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

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

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

16.2 Web GIS under PMGSY

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

16.2.2 CDAC, Pune was entrusted with the responsibility of preparing guidelines, Quality checking, creating requisite software and putting in place Hardware for running the project in a designated website to be created by CDAC for this purpose. The states were requested to engage consultant for the project, carry out the digitisation of all the layers, and submit to CDAC for quality checking and hosting.

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

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

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

17. New Technology initiatives under PMGSY

17.1 Integration of OMMAS & GePNIC

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

bridge OMMAS and GePNIC, so as to have real time monitoring of the procurement status under PMGSY. The integration module has now been put in place by CDAC and NIC and the same has gone live.

17.2 Implementation of eMARG

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

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

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

17.2.4 National e-MARG is in the process of development by NIC Bhopal and regular training and workshops are being held at State's PIUs level by NRIDA, for its implementation by all States.

18. Research and Development:

18.1 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.

18.2 With a view to achieve optimal use of non-conventional materials and cost effective environment friendly "Green Technologies" in the construction of PMGSY roads, the Ministry has fixed States specific targets for use of new Technologies in construction of PMGSY roads. A total 23,145 km target has been set to be constructed under R&D for the year 2019-20. The progress till December, 2019 is 4,824.498 kms and balance works are in progress. The State-wise details of proposed targets for 2019-20 under New Technology are at *Annexure-XVIII*. Under these technologies prominent are roads constructed using waste plastics and cold mix. Use of waste plastic is being encouraged in construction of PMGSY roads. Till 31.12.2019, 18,407 km of roads have been sanctioned under PMGSY using Waste Plastic and 13,518 km of rural roads constructed across the country. About 5920 Tonne of waste plastic consumed. In the year 2018-19, 3,943 km road length constructed using Waste Plastic. In the current financial year i.e 2019-20 till December, 2019 1,064 km of road length is constructed using this technology. Cold Mix technology is field application of bituminous surfacing course using cold mix binders with the available IRC Specifications. In this technology heating of bitumen is not required resulting in saving in fuel and thereby saving of environment. By this process the construction activity will be faster. Till 31.12.2019, 23,776 km of roads have been sanctioned

under PMGSY using Cold Mix Technology and 10,372 km of rural roads constructed across the country. Out of which in the year 2018-19, 4,145 km road length constructed using Cold Mix. In the current financial year i.e 2019-20 till December 2019 1,358 km of road length is constructed using this technology.

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

19. New initiatives on Financial aspects of PMGSY

19.1 Finance Initiatives: with effect from the financial year 2016-17, financial incentives are given to best performing States, which show higher achievement on the basis of set-parameters. The funds released as financial incentives are used for periodic maintenance of rural roads already constructed under PMGSY. Financial incentives given to best performing during the year 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 are given below:

Year	Amount of Financial incentive (Rs. in crore)
2016-17	1076.490
2017-18	842.500
2018-19	804.190

19.2 Integration of PFMS with OMMAS: Public Financial Management System (PFMS) has been introduced for payments through OMMAS with effect from 01-08-2018. Integration of OMMAS was done with DBT Module of PFMS for this purpose. However, as per the latest instructions of the Ministry of Finance, OMMAS is to be integrated with REAT module of PFMS. Switching over from DBT to REAT module

would enable various stakeholders to have better financial control over expenditure under PMGSY. A test run of payments under REAT module has already been initiated with the State of Chattisgarh and w.e.f. January 2020, the same is likely to be implemented in all the States.

20. Impact Evaluation Studies

20.1. Impact Evaluation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, 2018 by World Bank

20.1.1. A study was conducted to assess impact evaluation of PMGSY using a difference-in-difference approach and panel data from the states of Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan by World bank.

20.1.2 PMGSY improved accessibility, particularly in hilly areas: On average, people travelled to their destinations, particularly work, in shorter time, thanks to improved connectivity, but they did not change the distance travelled. Reductions in travel time were greater in hilly areas. Households' transport costs did not seem to have changed after PMGSY roads were built, possibly because people switched from walking and public transport to bicycles and private motorized vehicles. Thanks to improved connectivity, people in hilly areas made more trips to work per week; in flat areas they made fewer weekly trips to work. Patterns on trips to local markets were similar.

20.1.3 PMGSY increased access to economic opportunities, triggering a change in the structure of employment in rural India. The improved accessibility provided by PMGSY roads triggered a shift from farm to nonfarm employment, particularly nonfarm employment outside the habitation. As a consequence of PMGSY roads, the rate of primary employment in the nonfarm sector increased by about 12 percentage points in the habitations studied. This increase represents a 33 percent increase over the average share of nonfarm primary employment in 2009 in habitations that were connected after 2009. The share of people with primary

employment outside their habitation increased by 8 percentage points. This increase represents a 35 percent increase relative to the average share of primary employment outside the habitation in 2009 in habitations that were connected after 2009. Most workers who switched to nonfarm employment were men. Women stepped in to take care of the farm after road connectivity was improved. The entrance of women into the workforce was the main force behind the 5.5 percent increase in employment in connected habitations.

The impact on employment was correlated with distance from urban areas. In habitations 10 kilometers farther away from the nearest urban agglomeration than the average habitation, employment increased by 6 percentage points more than in the average habitation. More isolated habitations also experienced larger increases in the shares of students and wives getting part-time jobs. The shift to employment outside the habitation, particularly nonfarm employment, was more pronounced in hilly areas than in flat land, a finding that is consistent with people making more weekly trips to work in those areas.

20.1.4. PMGSY improved farm-to-market connectivity, but it had limited impact on farming practices. PMGSY roads yielded an 8 percentage point increase in the share of crops transported to markets for sale, a tripling over levels observed before PMGSY roads were built. The increase in the share of crops sold at market was larger in hillier areas than in flatter ones. Farmers selling food grains traveled 8.9 kilometers farther after the PMGSY roads were built, which suggests that farmers were travelling to locations where prices for their crops were higher. The cost to carry the crops did not seem to have changed as a result of improved connectivity. Hence the results suggest improvement in rural road connectivity allowed farmers to take advantage of more favorable market conditions.

Increased access to markets had some effects on farming practices, but they were smaller than expected, potentially hinting at the need for complementary

interventions to support the development of agriculture value chains. The average land area under cultivation did not change after road construction, except in hilly areas, where it decreased. Rural roads had a positive impact on food grain yields in habitations farther away from urban agglomerations and in hilly areas, which could be driven by less productive land being taken out of cultivation.

20.1.5. PMGSY roads had a positive impact on human capital formation in rural India, with boys and girls benefiting equally. Improved rural connectivity provides a long-term and sustained boost in the living standards of rural populations if it allows households to accumulate wealth and human capital. In the habitations studied, rural roads had a positive but small effect on the average wealth of households, equivalent to adding a small appliance (like a pressure cooker) to the household's assets. The estimated impact on wealth is statistically significant only under certain specifications. On average, children who were in middle or high school at the time their habitation was connected had 0.7 more years of schooling in 2017 as a result of PMGSY roads that were built in the previous three years. The analysis found no overall impact on primary schooling, although years of primary schooling rose in hilly areas. The share of babies delivered at home decreased by 30 percent in connected habitations, and the reduction was even larger in habitations farther away from urban agglomerations. Young children in connected habitations were also less likely to fall sick, possibly because vaccination take-up among children under the age of four increased by 15 percentage points, with boys and girls benefiting equally.

21. North Eastern States - Special Considerations

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

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

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

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

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

Year	Habitation connected	Length constructed (km)	Expenditure (Rs. in Cr.)
2015-16	372	2689.57	1715.92
2016-17	364	5490.87	1244.89
2017-18	483	4687.00	1594.00
2018-19	1899	7678	4448.35
2019-20	334	1283.65	2,710.57

22. Gender and SC/ST budgeting under PMGSY

PMGSY is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the objective to provide single all-weather road connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations including Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, differently abled, Minorities etc., existing in the Core Network in rural areas of the country. The programme envisages connecting habitations with a population of 250 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) in Special Category States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand), Tribal (Schedule-V) areas, the Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and in Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission). The programme guidelines have 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).

23. 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.

24. 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 Overview

The erstwhile rural housing scheme had been re-structured into Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G) in view of Government's commitment to provide "Housing for All" by 2022 and to address the gaps that existed in the scheme. The re-structured scheme Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G) came into effect from 1st April, 2016. The aim of PMAY-G is to provide a pucca house with basic amenities to all houseless and households living in kucha/ dilapidated houses in rural areas by 2022.

To achieve the objective of "Housing for All" the target number of houses to be constructed by the year 2021-22, is 2.95 crore. The target set is to be achieved in phases and in the 1st phase 1.00 crore houses have been taken up for construction in 3 years i.e., 2016-17 to 2018-19. In the 2nd phase 1.95 crore houses are being taken up for construction in 3 years from 2019-20 to 2021-22.

Under PMAY-G, identification of beneficiaries is based on the housing deprivation parameters as per Socio-Economic Caste Census-2011. Accordingly under PMAY-G all rural houseless and households living in zero, one or two room kucha houses, subject to the exclusion process as per SECC and duly verified by Gram Sabha are provided assistance for construction of houses. Under PMAY-G, assistance of Rs.1,50,000/- in plains and Rs.1,60,000 in hilly states, difficult areas and IAP districts is provided for construction of the house. The assistance includes Rs.12,000/- 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 MGNREGA through convergence.

PMAY-G envisages transparency in implementation of the scheme through identification of beneficiaries on the basis of objective parameters from the Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC), direct transfer of assistance electronically to beneficiaries bank accounts through the AwaasSoft-PFMS platform and evidence based monitoring of construction of the house through capture geo-referenced, date and time-stamped photographs of the houses before, during and after construction.

Robust monitoring mechanism had been incorporated into the scheme of PMAY-G with special emphasis on quality and timely completion of construction. The physical and financial progress is monitored closely both electronically viz., MIS-AwaasSoft and physically through visits by National Level Monitors, Area Officers of Ministry and officials of the Project Management Unit set up at the State, District and Block Level. Social Audit had also been introduced involving a mandatory review of all aspects of the scheme.

Under PMAY-G, 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 house may also be allotted solely in the name of the woman. The house shall be constructed by the beneficiary himself/herself under PMAY-G or get the house constructed under his/her supervision.

One of the main objective and focus areas of PMAY-G is construction of durable and disaster resilient house. Accordingly, special emphasis had been

made under PMAY-G for Rural Mason Training and certification. This not only ensured that the houses constructed under PMAY-G are of good quality but also provided livelihood opportunities to the persons who had undergone training. Further, the beneficiaries of PMAY-G are to be provided bouquet of options of house designs and appropriate technology suitable to the region of their residence. In this direction, Ministry of Rural Development, in collaboration with UNDP and IIT, Delhi had identified different house designs that are suitable for different housing for different States in the country.

Under PMAY-G, 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. Further, as far as possible, 15% of the total fund would be earmarked for Minorities at the National Level. In addition, the States to the extent possible, may ensure that 5% of beneficiaries at the State Level are from among persons with disabilities.

As on 3rd December, 2019, cumulative progress (2016-20) for PMAY-G is as follows : (i) Registration on AwaasSoft – 153.47 lakh households; (ii) Geo-tagging – 145.15 lakh households; (iii) Sanction of houses to beneficiaries – 137.36 lakh households; (iv) Release of 1st instalment – 130.73 lakh households; (v) Release of 2nd instalment – 104.29 lakh households; and (vi) House completed – 88.48 lakh.

In so far as achievement under Rural Mason Training is concerned, as on 1st December, 2019, a total of 90,469 have been enrolled for mason training out of which 79,680 have been assessed and 54,990 have been certified under rural mason training programme

II Introduction

Housing is universally recognized as a basic human need. Reducing rural housing shortage and

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

III Historical Background

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

IV Aims and Objectives

PMAY-G aims at realizing the vision of ‘Housing for All by 2022’ through a robust delivery and monitoring mechanism and improved scheme architecture. It also aims to provide a *pucca* house with basic amenities to all rural houseless households and households living in *kutcha* and dilapidated house by 2022. The mandate of PMAY-G entails construction of

2.95 crore houses by 2021-22 to achieve the objective of "Housing for All" by 2022 which is proposed to be achieved in two phases. The target set is to be achieved in phases and in the 1st phase 1.00 crore houses have been taken up for construction in 3 years i.e., 2016-17 to 2018-19. In the 2nd phase 1.95 crore houses are being taken up for construction in 3 years from 2019-20 to 2021-22. The objective is to enable construction of quality houses by the beneficiaries using local materials, designs and trained masons. For houses to become homes, adoption of a habitat approach through convergence is envisaged.

V Salient features of PMAY-G

(i) The main features of the scheme of PMAY-G are as follows :-

- a) Unit assistance of Rs. 1.20 lakh in plains and Rs. 1.30 lakh in hilly states, difficult areas and IAP districts.
- b) 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.
- c) Unit size of the house to be a minimum of 25 Sq.m.
- d) Identification of beneficiaries through Gram Sabha based on the housing deprivation parameters as per Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC 2011) data. Accordingly, households who are houseless or living in houses with kutchha walls and kutchha roof with two rooms or less after excluding households falling under the automatic exclusion category as per SECC 2011

data and after due verification by the Gram Sabha would be provided assistance under PMAY-G

- (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, 2 Himalayan States (Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) and Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir the sharing pattern is in the ratio of 90:10. In respect of Union Territories, 100% assistance is borne by Government of India.
- (iii) Upto 2% of the funds released under PMAY-G can be utilized for administering the scheme. Sensitizing beneficiaries, cost of supervision and monitoring of scheme implementation, cost of setting up and operating PMU, cost towards Training and certification of Masons etc., are some of the eligible items of expenditure under administrative expenses.
- (iv) PMAY-G focuses on saturation approach - States are advised to follow saturation approach using the Gram Panchayat, Block or District as a unit. Priority shall be given to SAGY Gram Panchayats, Rurban clusters, Open Defecation Free Gram Panchayats and Gram Panchayat with strong social capital through DAY- NRLM Self Help Groups of women and Gram Panchayats with Kala-azar villages.
- (v) From the annual budgetary grant for PMAY-G, 95% of funds is released to States / UTs for construction of new houses under PMAY-G. This also includes 2% allocation towards administrative expenses. 5% of the budgetary grant is 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.

- (vi) 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 is to be earmarked for Minorities at the National Level. In addition, the States to the extent possible, may ensure that 5% of beneficiaries at the State Level are from among persons with disabilities.

VI Key Initiatives under the Rural Housing Scheme (PMAY-G)

Several steps have been taken for creating an enabling and efficient ecosystem for effective implementation of the scheme and empowering the beneficiaries. The key initiatives are as given below:

(i) Selection of beneficiary of PMAY-G

- a) The beneficiaries of PMAY-G are identified by the Gram Sabha based on the housing deprivation parameters as per Socio-Economic and Caste Census data of 2011. The universe of eligible beneficiaries under PMAY (G) will include all the houseless and households living in zero, one or two room kucha houses as per SECC data, subject to the exclusion process.
- b) Prioritisation of beneficiaries for providing assistance under PMAY-G is made category-wise viz., SC/ST, Minorities and Others. Households are prioritized category-wise based on houselessness followed by the number of rooms; zero, one and two rooms.
- c) The priority lists so prepared are verified by the Gram Sabha to check for ineligible beneficiaries and changes in priority. Necessary changes in the list are made based on the minutes of Gram Sabha indicating the above changes. The lists approved by the Gram Sabha are widely publicized within the Gram Panchayat. The complaints regarding deletion or change in ranking can be submitted to the Appellate Committee constituted by the State Government who would resolve such complaints.
- d) After the Appellate process is complete, the category-wise Permanent Waitlist of

the Gram Panchayat is finalised which is widely published and entered on the website of PMAY.

(ii) **Use of comprehensive E and M- Governance solutions**

- a) **E-Governance:** The end to end execution of the scheme from the selection of beneficiaries, disbursement of assistance to beneficiaries, verification of progress in construction, release of funds etc. is conducted through workflow enabled transaction based MIS – AwaasSoft. This enables easier monitoring of different aspects of implementation of the scheme.
- b) **M-Governance:** An android based mobile application- 'AwaasApp' has been launched by the Ministry for inspection of houses. The application empowers officials and citizens to capture and upload geo-tagged, time stamped photographs of the house at various stages of construction thereby reducing time lags in verification. The Ministry has also developed an offline module for data capture and transmission within the app to overcome the constraint of limited internet bandwidth. Capturing of geo-referenced photographs using AwaasApp and uploading of the same on AwaasSoft has been made mandatory under the scheme of PMAY-G for release of assistance to the beneficiaries. Minimum 5 geo-tagged photographs are to be uploaded on AwaasSoft. The details of the photographs are as follows:-
 - i. Existing dwelling
 - ii. Place where the house is to be constructed
 - iii. Foundation / Plinth level
 - iv. Windowsill / Linter / Roofcast level
 - v. Completion.

- c) **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT):** Under PMAY-G, the assistance to beneficiaries is to be transferred electronically through the AwaasSoft - PFMS platform. This ensured seamless transfer of funds electronically into the Bank/Post Office account of each beneficiary through Fund Transfer Order (FTO).
- d) **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.

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

- e) **SMS Services:** Introduction of electronic fund transfer to the beneficiaries through the AwaasSoft PFMS platform has led to a manifold increase in SMS usage. SMS have become the primary tool for disseminating information to

beneficiaries such as details pertaining to registration, sanctioning, change in bank accounts, fund transfer, inspection etc. Additionally, most of the critical processes such as changing login details, enrollment of digital signatures etc are dependent on OTP based authentication which is sent through SMS.

- (iii) **Dedicated account at state level:** All States/UTs maintain a dedicated account at the State /UT level for the rural housing scheme PMAY-G from where all the payment pertaining to the scheme are made electronically through Fund Transfer Order (FTO).
- (iv) **Programme Management Unit (PMU):** The Scheme of PMAY-G is to be implemented by the State / UT Government. The States/UTs have set up a dedicated Programme Management Unit (PMU) to undertake the tasks of implementation, monitoring and supervision of quality of construction at State / District / Block and Panchayat Level. The State PMU 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.
- (v) **Annual Allocation:** 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.
- (vi) **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.

- (vii) **Construction of house:** The house shall be constructed by the beneficiary himself/herself under PMAY-G or get the house constructed under his/her supervision. No contractor should be engaged by the State in construction of houses. The house shall also not be constructed by any Government Department/Agency, except where specifically authorised. In cases where the beneficiary is old or infirm or a person with disability, and is therefore not in a position to get the house constructed on his own, such houses shall be taken up as a part of the mason training program. In case there are still some beneficiaries left out, the State Government will ensure that they are assisted through the Gram Panchayats or a ground functionary to get their house constructed. **The construction of house should be completed in 12 months from the date of sanction.**
- (viii) **Convergence:** Convergence for basic amenities will be ensured so that the beneficiary of PMAY-G has access to basic amenities in addition to housing. The schemes sought to be converged with PMAY-G for providing basic amenities are:-
 - a) Construction of a toilet has been made an integral part of the PMAY -G house. The toilets are to be provided through funding from Swachh Bharat Mission (G), MGNREGA or any other dedicated financing source. The house would be treated as complete only after the toilet has been constructed.
 - b) It has been mandatory that the

beneficiary of PMAY-G would get wage component for 90 persondays (95 persondays in hilly states, difficult areas and IAP districts) at the current rates with regard to the unskilled labour component for construction of the house under convergence with MGNREGA.

- c) The guideline of the scheme of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) have been modified wherein beneficiary of PMAY-G is eligible for getting free LPG connection under the scheme. Further, the identification of beneficiaries of PMAY-G and Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) is based on the common parameter i.e., SECC 2011 data which enables all the beneficiaries of PMAY-G to get free electricity connection under SAUBHAGYA.
- d) The beneficiary of PMAY-G may be provided access to safe drinking water including through convergence with National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.
- e) States to ensure that the beneficiaries of the PMAY-G gets the advantage of the schemes implemented by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for Solar Lanterns, Solar Home Lighting Systems, Solar Street lighting systems and the National Bio-Mass Cookstoves Programme (NBCP) for family size bio-gas plants.
- f) The State Government may through convergence with the scheme of Swachh Bharat Mission (G) or any other scheme of the State Government, ensure management of Solid and Liquid Waste

g) The state may to the meet the requirement of building materials, may take up production of building materials viz., bricks etc., through convergence with MGNREGA. The material that had been manufactured may be supplied at subsidized cost to the beneficiaries of PMAY-G.

h) States through convergence with MGNREGA, may ensure development of lands of the individual beneficiaries or habitats, soil conservation and protection, bio-fencing, paved pathways, approach roads or steps for the house etc.

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

(ix) 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.

(x) Performance Based Incentives

- a) **Performance Index:** With the objective of instilling a sense of competition among the states and districts and to motivate them to perform better, the Department of Rural Development had come up with a Performance Index dashboard for PMAY-G for ranking of states and UTs based on certain predefined performance parameters. The Performance Index dashboard enables the Ministry of Rural Development to have a real time access to the overall performance of the State/UT and, also on the performance of specific identified parameters. Further, this would be very helpful to the State / UT for real time monitoring of performance of units below the State level. The dashboard would also ensure timely completion of construction of houses in respect of the targets assigned to States / UTs within the prescribed time.
- b) **Recognition of performance through awards:** In recognition of significant contribution made by different States/UTs in the field of Rural Housing, the Ministry of Rural Development had felicitated through awards in different categories of implementation of the scheme of PMAY-G. the Award Distribution Ceremony was held on 11th September, 2018.

(xi) Mason Training

One of the major initiatives of Ministry of Rural Development in the direction of improving the quality of PMAY-G houses and providing livelihood opportunities has been towards ensuring 'Skill Development of Rural Masons'. This is being done through a formal mechanism of training, assessment and certification. Ministry of Rural has developed Rural Mason Qualification Pack (QP) in consultation with Construction Skill Development Council of India (CSDCI) and got it approved by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). Rural Mason training is primarily onsite training. The training module for the Rural Mason Qualification pack is for an estimated training duration of about 45 days considering 8 hours of work per day.

PMAY-G focuses on quality of construction of houses, and thus construction of houses by trained masons has been of utmost importance under the scheme. States have been encouraged to start Rural Mason training programme in all districts. Rural Mason Training guidelines under PMAY-G have been issued to the States/UTs by Ministry of Rural Development. House construction sites for the rural mason training are identified and prioritized by the States/UTs in cases where the beneficiary is old or infirm or minor or person with disability, and therefore not in the position to get the house constructed on his own. As on 1st December, 2019, a total of 90,469 have been enrolled for mason training out of which 79,680 have been assessed and 54,990 have been certified under rural mason training programme.

(xii) 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.

The states should provide the beneficiaries bouquet of options of house designs and appropriate technology suitable to the region of their residence. The core house design should include a dedicated space for hygienic cooking and also include a toilet and bathing area. The roof and wall should be strong to be able to withstand the climatic conditions of the place in which the beneficiary resides and incorporate disaster resilient features (where needed) to be able to withstand earthquakes, cyclone, floods etc.

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

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

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 design typologies that are suitable for different housing zones have been identified for the above States. A Compendium titled 'Pahal' comprising of 106 identified house design typologies has also been compiled by the MoRD. The compendium aim to provide government decision makers, engineers engaged in PMAY-G implementation, Panchayats, masons and potential beneficiary households with wider range of options related to designs, materials and technologies for implementation of PMAY-G.

House design typologies have also been developed by Gujarat, Arunachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab & Tamil Nadu. States/ UTs are encouraged to adopt design typologies compiled in 'Pahal' and/ or developed by the States.

Demonstration houses based on house design typologies are constructed in the States of Tripura, Sikkim and Maharashtra.

(xiii) 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, districts 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.

(xiv) Updation of Permanent Waitlist

- a) The Framework for Implementation of PMAY-G provides the procedure for identification of households, who though eligible for assistance under PMAY-G as per the parameters specified under SECC-2011, but have not been included in the list of eligible beneficiaries.
- b) The Gram Sabha may record its opinion about households to be added to the Permanent Wait List (PWL) which are not included in SECC list and which though included in SECC list have not been included in the Permanent Wait List, in the minutes of the resolution.
- c) Further claimants, other than those endorsed by the Gram Sabha may submit their claims to the Competent Authority within a period of six months from the day of the passing of Gram Sabha.
- d) The competent authority shall enquire into the claims and prepare a report and submit the same in a time bound manner to the Appellate Committee.
- e) Based on the merit of the claim, the Appellate Committee may recommend

- including these households in the universe of beneficiaries of PMAY-G.
- f) An additional permanent waitlist for the households included in the universe as recommended by the Appellate Committee may be prepared, Gram Panchayat and community wise.
 - g) Various advisories have also been issued by the Ministry to all State/UTs for identification of such households.
 - h) A mobile application "Awaas+" as well as separate module has been developed on AwaasSoft for capturing the details of such households.
 - i) An exercise for identification of such households (taking into account all the parameters that are required for becoming eligible to be a beneficiary of PMAY-G as per Framework for Implementation of PMAY-G) and creating additional list of eligible households is being carried out by Ministry of Rural Development through the States / UTs using Mobile Application "Awaas+", as well as a module in AwaasSoft. Last date for completion of this exercise is 7th March, 2019
 - j) Ministry has already constituted a Committee of Experts for analysis of the data captured using mobile application "Awaas+" so as to arrive at the most logical methodology to identify and including the most deserving households in the PWL for providing assistance under PMAY-G.

widow/unmarried /separated person. The scheme allows the State to also choose to allot it solely in the name of the woman. Owning the PMAY-G house partially or completely ensures their economic stability. As on 3rd December 2019, a total of 36,16,648 sanctions have been made in the name of female beneficiaries, out of which a total of 24,43,108 houses have been recorded completed. A total of 53,72,462 sanctions have been made jointly to Wife and Husband, out of which 32,13,272 have been recorded completed.

While preparation of Permanent Wait List (PWL), households are prioritized based on socio-economic deprivation parameters. The criterion includes female headed households with no adult male members between the age 16 to 59.

Self Help Groups (SHGs) accredited to NRLM involves mostly women of that area. PMAY-G defines the role of SHGs as:

- SHGs should be involved in creating awareness among the beneficiaries of PMAY-G, about construction of durable houses, sources of procurement of materials, availability of skilled masons and benefits deliverable from other schemes implemented by the States/ UTs and the Central Government.
- The SHGs need to be involved in the construction / completion of houses sanctioned to the beneficiaries.
- SHG members should be trained as certified social auditors to undertake social auditors to undertake social audit of the PMAY-Gramin.
- Production of building materials by the SHGs, where feasible, should be taken up for supply of the same to the beneficiaries of PMAY-G at a reasonable cost, thereby benefitting both the SHGs and the beneficiaries.

VII Women Empowerment

In PMAY-G, allotment of house is made jointly in the name of husband and wife except in the case of a

Success Story: Rekhaben Pravinbhai Chauhan, Godhra, Gujarat

Before receiving the benefits of PMAY Scheme, I used to live in a Kutchha house. I had been living in Kutchha house, since my marriage. I had always dreamt of constructing a Pucca house for myself. My husband died in an accidental death and hence, I could not fulfil my dream of building a Pucca house.

Towards a better future (PMAY-G)

The financial support of PMAY finally, fulfilled my dream; I received an amount of Rs. 1, 20, 000 under the PMAY scheme. My new house not only provides me shelter; it also provides me dignity, as a woman. The electricity in the house facilitates the education of my children and the LPG gas connection got us rid of the air pollution and smoke at home.



Success Story: Meena Devi, Dhanbad, Jharkhand

Meena Devi a 44 years widow was living in a dilapidated kutchha house with her two sons and one daughter in MahtoTola of Chanch panchayat in Egarkund block in Dhanbad district. She was living in a dilapidated house of one room structured with small courtyard.

Towards a better future (PMAY-G)

Dream of Meena Devi come true when she finds herself possessing a new pucca house under PMAY (G). The newly pucca house has not only benefitted her economically but also enhanced her family's social status. She is thankful to everyone associated with the construction of her house and welcome the scheme of PMAY (G) through which she got pucca house without going to Block office even for a single time. For her, the scheme like PMAY (G) is a boon for poor people who dreamt to have a pucca house but can't afford to construct this. In her words, "for the first time she felt safe and secure with her family".



VIII Development of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Minorities

Under PMAY-G 60% of the target at the national level is earmarked for SC/ST households. To maintain this, 60% of the target allocated to each State / UT is earmarked for SC/STs subject to availability of eligible PMAY (G) beneficiaries in the Permanent Wait List (PWL). Within earmarked targets the proportion of

SC/ST is to be decided from time to time by the respective States/UTs. Under the scheme, there was no separate allocation made for the SCs/STs up to 2010-11. From the year 2011-12 funds are earmarked for Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe Sub Plan. As of 5th December, 2019, out of the total **1,36,71,736** houses sanctioned, **33,37,061** houses were sanctioned for SCs, **33,78,137** sanctioned for STs and **15,73,902** for Minorities.

Success Story: Smt. Merian Bibi, West Bengal

Merian Bibi, a resident of village Baharan, Khidirpur GP, Hariharpara Block Murshidabad. Hailing from the Minority community, she was married off at an early age. When the family of 5(five) were leading a hand to mouth existence, the bread earner husband died leaving behind 3(three) minor children. The responsibility of feeding the children came on her shoulder.

Towards a better future

Panchayat and Block administration jointly identified the needy family and the BAY fund was released in favor of her after observing all the formalities stipulated in the BAY guidelines. As per norms, she was sub-allotted 3 installments for construction of the house. House was completed on convergence mode with MGNREGA and she was paid the wage as per the norms. Thus, a destitute widow now is a proud owner of a beautiful house.



IX Caring for Differently-abled

The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, provides for social security for persons with disabilities. Accordingly, in the scheme of 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 this in view State should ensure that at least 5% of beneficiaries are

from among persons with disabilities. As on 5th December 2019, a total of **26,251** houses have been sanctioned for the physically and mentally disabled and out of which **16,535** houses have been completed.

The States / UTs identify beneficiaries who are old or infirm or minor or person with disability and therefore not in the position to get the house constructed on his own for construction of house as a part of Rural Mason Training.



Success Story: Halpati Sudhirbhai Vestabhai, Daman and Diu (UT)

Halpati Sudhirbhai Vestabhai is a ST living in a dilapidated house with her wife, having one son and two daughters in Daman district of UT of Daman and Diu. During interaction with Mr. Sudhirbhai Vestabhai Halpati and his family, he informed that he is working as wage labor in industry, and he is the single earning member of his family.

Towards a better future

During monsoon they had to suffer a lot. But during this Monsoon they are very happy, as they were going to reside in their own 'dream houses' and now there was no worry about any type of seasons. They are feeling safe and secured in their new house and happy to have all basic amenities like

Success Story: Shri Jain Kumar Tondon

Shri Shri Jain Kumar Tondon lives in a Kutchha, dilapidated house with his wife, son and mother in Dilippur, GP, Hairagarh block, district Raj Nand Gaon, Chattisgarh. Shri Jain is differently abled and struggles to make ends meet.

Towards a better future

Shri Jain's dream of his own pucca house was fulfilled when he was sanctioned PMAY-G house. Shri Jain not only lived a better life after this but also saved himself and his family from the harsh weather specially during the rainy season.

**Success Story: Shri Mansaay Minj, Jashpur, Chhattisgarh**

Shri Mansay is 65 years old and lost both his legs in a road accident during his childhood days. He belongs to ST category and was living alone in a Kutchha, dilapidated house in. He is earning his living by begging in the Manora Bazar and the pension for disabled provided by the government.

Towards a better future

With his current living standard Shri Mansaay never imagined his own pucca house in his life. The sanction of PMAY-G house made his dream come true. Although sanctioning of house did not end the challenges in his life however it gave a ray of hope to live his happily. The new house solved the problems of get the kuchha house repaired after regular intervals.

X. Performance in North Eastern Region

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

The North-Eastern Region (NER) was given a physical target of construction of 6,12,507 houses till 5th December 2019. The NER has sanctioned houses to 5,26,575 beneficiaries and 2,46,084 houses have been completed as on 5th December 2019.

Realizing the need to compensate for higher input and labor costs because geography, climate and

terrain related challenges, higher unit assistance of Rs 1,30,000 is being provided to beneficiaries in eight North Eastern which are pre-dominantly hilly. Additionally, 95 days' worth of unskilled wages is being provided for the construction of each house, in convergence with MGNREGS, which is higher than 90 days provided in plain areas. To ease financial obligation on North Eastern States which are fiscally constrained, the sharing pattern between the Centre and State has been fixed at 90:10.

To lower cost of transportation and procurement, the Ministry has been encouraging States to consider production and use of locally available materials for construction of houses. States have been advised to identify SHGs to undertake local production

of construction material like fly ash bricks and cement stabilized mud blocks in convergence with MGNREGS.

To provide beneficiaries with a menu of cost effective and locally appropriate designs, the Ministry in collaboration with UNDP and IIT, Delhi has developed a zone wise catalogue of house design

typologies incorporating disaster resilient features and locally available material for 15 States including Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Sikkim and Tripura. The per unit cost of these design typologies range from Rs.0.67 lakh to Rs.2.07 lakh. To bridge the gap between unit cost and assistance provided under the scheme, the beneficiaries, if he/she chooses will be facilitated to avail a loan of up-to Rs 70,000 from financial institutions.

XI Achievements so far

(a) Physical Progress under PMAY-G

Parameter	Cumulative Figures	PMAY-G Phase I achievement	PMAY-G Phase II achievement
MoRD Target	1,51,04,518	99,99,122	51,05,396
Registered	1,53,21,540	1,13,73,287	39,48,253
GEO Tagged Out of Registered	1,44,83,270	1,08,32,276	36,52,347
Sanctions Out of GEO Tagged	1,36,90,670	97,87,530	36,48,412
Sanctions with verified Accounts	1,33,45,966	95,50,694	37,95,272
1st instalment	1,29,73,981	96,66,445	33,07,536
2nd instalment	1,03,07,252	91,55,752	11,51,500
3rd instalment	90,63,608	86,81,530	3,82,078
4th instalment	38,14,844	37,63,533	51,311
Completed	88,18,596	85,67,637	2,50,959

(as per Awaas Soft on 5th December 2019)

(b) Release of Social Audit Guidelines:

The guidelines for Social Audit in PMAY-G have been prepared in consultation with National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR). The same were released on 13th November 2019 by Hon'ble Minister of State for Rural Development. The States/UTs have initiated the process of conducting social audit of the scheme in the Gram

Panchayats as per the guidelines issued.

- (c) **Financial Reconciliation Module and Admin Module:** Administrative Fund Management System i.e. **Admin Module** has been developed by the division to track the flow of admin funds till end user level through AwaasSoft. This module also helps in tracking activity-wise flow of admin funds. Further, to rectify discrepancies

in the financial progress reports of AwaasSoft and to ensure accounting compliance, **Financial Reconciliation Module** has been developed. These modules were made mandatory to use with effect from 1st September 2019.

- (d) **House Quality Review Application:** MoRD with the help of NIC has developed a "House quality review application" in AwaasSoft to review the quality of the houses using the captured geo-tagged photographs.

XII Rural Housing Interest Subsidy scheme (RHISS):

Since the objective of the Government is to provide housing for all by 2022, it is pertinent to ensure that adequate resources are made available to such rural households for construction of house who are not covered under PMAY-G. In this direction, Ministry of Rural Development has come up with Rural Housing Interest Subsidy Scheme (RHISS) to provide cheap institutional loan to the households living in rural areas and not covered under PMAY-G for construction / modification of their dwelling unit. The Hon'ble

Minister of Rural Development formally released the guidelines for RHISS on 19th June 2017. RHISS provides for interest subsidy at the rate of 3.0 percent on the principal amount of the loan. The interest subsidy by GoI shall be admissible for a maximum loan amount of Rs.2.00 lakh for 20 years or full period of loan whichever is less.

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

Funds amounting to Rs.48.54 crore have been released by MoRD to National Housing Bank (NHB) on 31st July 2019 for disbursement to 12,000 beneficiaries. Under the scheme, interest subsidy has been disbursed to 1,158 beneficiaries from Saurashtra Gramin Bank, Gruh Finance Ltd and IIFL Home Loan Ltd.

Chapter - 7

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

i. Background

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

ii. Components of NSAP

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

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

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

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

b. Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)

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

c. Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)

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

d. National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)

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

e. Annapurna Scheme

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

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

iii. Implementation:

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

During 2018-19, an amount of Rs 8418.46 crore were released to the States/UTs for the implementation of NSAP schemes. Out of a total allocation of Rs 9200 crore to NSAP schemes for the year 2019-20, Rs.4865.59 crore (as on 29th November, 2019) has been released to States/UTs for the implementation of NSAP Schemes. NSAP schemes are implemented by the State Governments and Union Territories. Statewise Physical & Financial Progress at **Annexure-XIX**.

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

and Self Help Groups (SHG) after imparting them with needed training.

iv. Digitization of beneficiaries

With a view to avoid inclusion error in the database, first step required was to complete the digitization of all the intended beneficiaries which are either being covered to NSAP or need the eligibility criteria to avail the pension. Till November, 2019, 100% data of all potential beneficiaries has been digitized with their names, addresses, option given for the pension disbursement mode, Bank details, Aadhaar numbers and mobile number, wherever it has been provided. Information can be assessed on www.nsap.nic.in.

v. NSAP-PPS:

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

vi. Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) for NSAP

To foster transparency and swiftness in transactions, NSAP pension Schemes were included

under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Schemes in December 2014. To meet the objectives of DBT, integrating the scheme with Public Financial Management System (PFMS) serves as important link. NSAP-PPS platform provided to States, caters to this requirement and can be effectively used for quick disbursement of pension in respective Bank/Postal account of pensioners using PFMS interface. Further, National Family Benefit Scheme(NFBS) has also been included under DBT and States/UTs have been directed to use the NSAP-PPS for payment of benefit to the beneficiaries and also directed to digitize the data of all eligible beneficiaries. At present, 08 States are using NSAP-PPS for payment of benefit under NFBS.

vii. Utilization of PFMS Gateway

For effective utilization of PFMS gateway, as per current dispensation, States are required to open nodal PFMS account to minimize the role of State treasury in the process. It is to highlight that PFMS platform results in effectiveness and economy in Public Finance Management through better cash management for Government, transparency in public expenditure and real-time information on resource availability and utilization across schemes. Its complete roll-out expected to bring about improved programme administration and management, reduction of float in the system, direct payment to beneficiaries and greater transparency and accountability in the use of public funds. As on date (29.11.2019), 30 States/UTs have already opened the scheme-wise single nodal account, linked with PFMS for the schemes under NSAP and only 06 States have yet to adopt the same.

viii. Social Audit

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

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

Work of Pilot Social Audit entrusted to NIRD&PR Hyderabad and pilot in 05 States of Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Maharashtra, Odisha and Tamilnadu has been completed. Whereas, pilot in 10 States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Telangana, Meghalaya and Mizoram started in the month of August 2019. Further, Social Audit Guidelines and SoP for doing the Social Audit guidelines and SoP has been inaugurated on 13th November, 2019 in a national seminar on Social Audit, by Hon'ble Minister of State (Rural Development). States/UTs have been advised to adhere the provisions of the guidelines for social audit in NSAP.

ix. Empowerment of Women

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

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

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

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

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

x. Caring for the Differently abled

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

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

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

xi. Implementation of NSAP in North Eastern States

At present, all the five schemes of NSAP are implemented in the North Eastern States, wherein 10% of the total budget allocation of NSAP schemes is earmarked to NE States. NSAP schemes in NE States are implemented by the Rural Development Department in Assam and Meghalaya and in the rest of the NE States by Social Welfare Department. An amount of Rs. 920.00 crore has been allocated to NE States for the year 2019-20, out of which Rs.381.96 crore has been released (as on 29.11.2019). The total number of NSAP beneficiaries under NSAP in NE States is 13.65 lakh. All the NE States except Nagaland has started Direct Benefit Transfer for payment of benefit under NSAP schemes.

PHOTOGRAPHS



Chapter - 8

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) is a unique scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development wherein, for the first time, the leadership, capacity, commitment and energy of the Members of Parliament are being leveraged directly for development at the Gram Panchayat level. Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) was launched on 11 October 2014 with the aim of creating holistically developed model Gram Panchayats across the country. Primarily, the goal is to develop three Adarsh Grams by March 2019, of which one would be achieved by 2016. Thereafter, five such Adarsh Grams (one per year) will be selected and developed by 2024. These 'Adarsh Grams' serve as 'nucleus of health, cleanliness, greenery and cordiality' within the village community and, becoming schools of local development and governance, inspiring neighboring Gram Panchayats.

The role of Members of Parliament is that of a catalyst. They identify the Gram Panchayat to be developed into Adarsh Gram Panchayat, engage with the community, help propagate the values of the scheme, enable the initiation of start-up activities to build up the right environment and facilitate the planning process. The District Collector is the nodal officer for implementing SAGY. The District collectors conduct a monthly review meeting with representatives of the participating line departments. The Hon'ble Members of Parliament concerned chair the review meetings. The heads of the Gram Panchayats concerned also are invited for these monthly meetings.

Approach

SAGY is guided by the following approach;

- Leveraging the leadership, capacity, commitment and energy of the Members of

Parliament (MP) to develop model Gram Panchayats.

- Engaging with and mobilizing the community for participatory local level development.
- Converging different government programmes and private and voluntary initiatives to achieve comprehensive development in tune with people's aspirations and local potential.
- Building partnerships with voluntary-organisations, co-operatives and academic and research institutions.
- Focusing on outcomes and sustainability

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

Identification of Gram Panchayat:

- A Gram Panchayat would be the basic unit. It will have a population of 3,000-5,000 in plain areas and 1,000-3,000 in hilly, tribal and difficult districts. In districts where the average unit size is larger, Gram Panchayats approximating the desirable population size may be chosen. Further for districts having GPs where average unit size is smaller, two to three neighboring Gram Panchayats approximating the desirable population can be adopted as one unit.

- The MP would be free to identify a suitable Gram Panchayat for being developed as Adarsh Gram, other than his/her own village or that of his/her spouse.
- Lok Sabha MP has to choose a Gram Panchayat from within his/her constituency
- Rajya Sabha MP may choose Gram Panchayat from the rural area of a district of 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

Key Aspects of Development:-

- **Personal Development:** Moral Values, hygienic behavior, daily exercises, free from alcoholism, dignity of labour and promoting volunteerism, respect for women,
- **Human Development:** universal access to health, balanced sex ratio, no malnutrition, IT enabled classrooms, e-Libraries, e literacy,
- **Social development:** Volunteerism, honoring village elders, village freedom fighters, violence and crime free village, integrating socially excluded groups like SC/ST
- **Economic development:** diversified agriculture, dairy and livestock, organic farming, soil health cards, micro-irrigation
- **Environment sustainability:** tree plantation, rainwater harvesting, watershed development, toilet in each household
- **Basic Amenities:** piped clean drinking water, road connectivity to main road, electricity connection to all homes with 24/7 power, broadband connectivity, mini-bank with ATM
- **Social Security:** Pensions for all eligible families- old age, disability and widow, Insurance schemes like Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana & Health insurance- RSBY
- **Good Governance:** e-governance, online certificates.

Committees

The committees constituted for overseeing the implementation of the Scheme are

- Two Committees at the National Level,
 - One Headed by Minister of Rural Development
 - Another one Headed by Secretary, Department of Rural Development
- State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) headed by Chief Secretary of the concerned State

- District Level Committee: Collector/District Magistrate is the Nodal Officer

Implementation Timelines

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

Availability of Resources for development:-

There is no provision of dedicated funds for development under the Scheme. It is primarily about unleashing the power of people who are expected to inculcate pride in village, encourage societal change/behavioural changes, take collective responsibility and initiate People projects. The development of the identified Gram Panchayat is intended through convergence and implementation of existing Government Schemes and Programmes without allocating additional funds. With this aim, relevant Ministries / Departments of the Central Government have been requested to make suitable changes, wherever appropriate, in the guidelines of their respective Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes / Programmes to enable priority to be given to the Gram Panchayats selected under SAGY. So far, 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.

Monitoring

In order to ensure that the programme benefits reach the rural poor in full measure and the objectives of the scheme are achieved, the Ministry has evolved a comprehensive multilevel and multi-tool system of

monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of its programmes at various levels. Concurrent monitoring mechanism includes the progress updated by States/Districts through SAGY website regarding identification of the Gram Panchayats, progress tracking of Village Development Plans and the progress reported for Panchayat Darpan indicators.

Under SAGY, monthly reviews over Video Conference with all the States are conducted under the chairmanship of Joint Secretary. The relative progress of the States are also brought to the notice of the concerned Principal Secretaries through monthly DO letters from the Joint Secretary.

Achievements

1. Identification of Gram Panchayats

The Hon'ble MPs adopted 228 Gram Panchayats under SAGY-II (2019-24). In addition, 703 Gram Panchayats across the country under Phase-I of SAGY. Further, 499 Gram Panchayats have been taken up under the Phase-II and 293 Gram Panchayats under Phase-III for development under SAGY as on 5 December 2019.

2. Village Development Plan

The Gram Panchayats adopted under SAGY

prepare Village Development Plans (VDP) containing prioritised time-bound activities to achieve holistic progress of the village, through convergence of resources. Under SAGY, VDPs have been prepared for 1234 GPs and works are under progress. In order to keep



Figure 1-Children Park constructed under SAGY in Baram GP, Ranchi district, Jharkhand

track of the progress of projects listed in the VDP, a Tracking Template has been developed and the progress is monitored online. As on 5 December, 2019, 43540 projects have been completed and 6701 projects are in progress in these Gram Panchayats.



Figure 2-A traditional cloth based scroll painting - Pattachitra by the SHG women of Maltipatpur GP under SAGY in Odisha

3. Post-project evaluation of Phase-I SAGY Gram Panchayats

The post-project evaluation of the Gram Panchayats identified during the Phase-I of SAGY has been done by eight Universities across the country. According to the draft report on post-project evaluation study of SAGY in Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala by Osmania University, the components covered under SAGY and the activities proposed were very much relevant in overall development of villages. Further, the scheme has succeeded in improving the accessibility to basic amenities/institutions at Gram Panchayat and village levels.

4. Observations by National Level Monitors (NLM)

It was observed by NLMs that, in order to facilitate people's participation by creating awareness and mobilizing the community, many activities were taken up viz. 89% of SAGY GPs have organized health

camps in their areas, cleanliness drives have also been taken up in 89% SAGY GPs, Mahila Sabhas were organized in 77% GPs, tree plantation drives were taken up in 86% GPs. It has been observed that 98% of the SAGY GPs have primary schools, 89% have Upper Primary Schools, 64% have secondary schools and 29% have senior secondary schools. Further, it was also found that the Pupil-Teacher Ratio in the SAGY GPs was also satisfactory except in Senior Secondary level where it is found lower than the national average as per the MHRD data. 80% GPs have Parents Teachers Associations (PTAs) formed in all the schools therein.

5. Observations by Common Review Mission

The Fourth Common Review Mission (CRM) of the Ministry of Rural Development was undertaken from 15 December 2018 to 28 December 2018. The CRM teams could see a few success stories in some of the GPs, primarily because the concerned MPs were taking interest and were also duly supported by the District Collector.

Chapter - 9

Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)

The Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission was launched by the Honourable Prime Minister on February 21st, 2016 with an outlay of Rs. 5142.08 crores. This is a unique programme, designed to deliver catalytic interventions to rural areas on the threshold of growth. 300 Rurban clusters with thematic economic growth points, are being developed across the country under this Mission, with a funding support of upto 30% of the estimated investment for each Rurban cluster, given as Critical Gap Funding (CGF), while 70% of the funds is mobilized by the States through convergence with synergic State and Central programmes as well as private investment and institutional funding. Upon being re-classified as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the CGF is now shared between the Centre and the State in a ratio of 60:40 for Plain area States and 90:10 for Himalayan and NE States. The following points which reflect the progress of the Mission, is being highlighted for your understanding:

Progress of the Mission at the National Level

- The Mission has progressed at a fast pace since the launch in 2016, with **Rs. 1663 crore of Central Share** of CGF, **Rs. 749 crore as corresponding State share** of CGF and **Rs. 103.25 crore** of Administrative Funding, released to **28 States and 8 Union Territories** over the last five financial years.
- Till date, of the mandated 300 clusters, **296 clusters** have been identified and approved across the country. Further, through intense

engagements with the States, **287 Integrated Cluster Action Plans (ICAPs)**, which are the blue prints of investment for each cluster, have been approved for **28 States and 6 UTs**.

- **Rs. 27,846 crore of investment** has been **estimated in the approved 287 ICAPs**, to be met by the funds mobilized through Convergence as well as the Central and State share of CGF. The **reported expenditure** on works grounded till date is Rs. 6,608 crore, out of which the CGF is the tune of Rs. 1,069 crore and Rs. 5,539 crore is under Convergence.
- Of the total investment proposed, nearly **79% is targeted towards saturation of Economic and Basic Amenities**. Various **Thematic Areas** have been identified for saturation of **Economic Amenities**, such as **Agri Services and Processing**, followed by **Skill development to promote Small and Medium Scale Enterprises and Tourism**.

Key activities undertaken to expedite the implementation of the Mission:

- **Circulation of Model Spatial planning guidelines and Service level Benchmarks** to be achieved in Cluster planning areas
- **RurbanSoft MIS portal** has been developed to track the progress on real time basis.
- **PFMS integration with MIS portal** for payment to vendors to simplify fund flow mechanism.

Works ongoing in Rurban clusters



*Smart class room in Velland cluster,
Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala*



*SHG women led Paver block production unit in
Mandir Hasaud cluster, Raipur, Chhattisgarh*



*Pucca drain system in Dasna cluster,
Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh.*



*Piped water supply in Garividi cluster,
Vizianagaram, Andhra Pradesh*

Chapter - 10**District Rural Development Agency (DRDA)****District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) Administration**

The DRDA has traditionally been an important organ at the District level to oversee the implementation of different anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. Initially, the administrative costs of the DRDAs were met by way of setting apart a certain percentage of the allocation for each programme. A new Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening the DRDAs was introduced w.e.f. 1st April, 1999. The scheme has been brought under the umbrella of NRLM since 2014-15.

Overview

The primary objective of the scheme of DRDA Administration is to professionalise the DRDA so that they are able to effectively enhance the quality of implementation of anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. The DRDAs are also expected to co-ordinate effectively with the line departments, the Panchayati Raj Institutions, the banks and other financial institutions, the NGOs as well as the technical institutions with a view to gathering support and resources required for poverty reduction effort in the district.

Organizational Structure

- As per guidelines issued in 1999 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. (No new DRDAs are now allowed to be created under the scheme of DRDA Administration)

- 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. Account Wing;
- vii. Monitoring and Evaluation Wing; and
- viii. General Administration Wing.

Personnel Policy

- The DRDA should not have any permanent staff and should not resort to direct recruitment.
- Employees should be taken on deputation for specific periods or engaged on contract basis to ensure better choice of staff and flexibility in staffing pattern.
- The post of Project Directors, Project Officers, APO and all technical posts should be manned by officer with proven capability and motivation selected in an objective manner by Selection Committees. In the selection of Project Directors and APOs emphasis should be on selecting officers of young age. Indicatively, the PDs and APOs should not be more than 40-45 years of age and in any case not more than 50 years of age.

Administrative Cost:

Category A districts (<6 blocks)	Rs. 46 lakhs
Category B districts (<6-10 blocks)	Rs. 57 lakhs
Category C districts (<6 blocks)	Rs. 65 lakhs
Category D districts (<6 blocks)	Rs. 67 lakhs

The above limits are applicable for the year 1999-2000. The scheme guidelines envisage that the ceiling may be raised every year, on a compounding basis, upto 5% to set off the increases due to inflation etc. The total of the ceiling of all DRDAs of a State/UT is the ceiling of administrative cost of the State/UT for DRDA Administration scheme.

Funding pattern

Funding under this scheme was earlier shared between the Centre and States in the ratio 75:25 (90:10 in the case of North Eastern States). From the year 2015-16 funding pattern has been changed to 60:40 (90:10 in the case of North Eastern States, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand). In the case of UTs, the Centre provides entire (100%) funds under the scheme. However, in case of less budgetary allocation funds are allocated to the States proportionately. Any expenditure over and above the funds released by the Central Government is to be met by the concerned State Government/UT from its own budget/resources, as per the revised guidelines.

Achievement

Being a staffing scheme, no physical targets are fixed. During 2019-20, Rs. 245.00 crore have been allocated for DRDA Administration Scheme, out of which an amount of Rs. 105.68 crore has been released till 30.11.2019.

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.

DRDA

Under the Scheme of DRDA Administration, administrative cost of DRDAs is shared by Centre and NE States on 90:10 basis. However, in case of lesser budgetary allocation funds are allocated to the States proportionately. Any expenditure over and above the funds released by the Central Government is to be met by the concerned State Government/UT from its own budget/resources, as per the revised guidelines. Being staffing scheme no physical targets are set. A statement of release of funds to North Eastern States during 2019-20 is given in the table below:

State-wise release to NE States under DRDA Administration Scheme during 2019-20

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	States/UTs	Total Released
1	2	3
1	Arunachal Pradesh	457.00
2	Assam	670.31
3	Meghalaya	237.49
4	Manipur	201.06
5	Nagaland	247.39
6	Mizoram	165.52
7	Sikkim	25.64
8	Tripura	0.00
	Total	2004.41

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

Physical and Financial Performance of NE states as on 17.12.2019

Physical Performance

(Figure in lakh)

S.No	State	HH issued job cards	No. of HH Provided Employment	No. of Persondays generated					HHs completed 100 days of employment
				SCs	STs	Others	Total	Women	
1	Arunachal Pradesh	2.29	1.31	0.04	37.97	5.55	43.56	18.02	0.00
2	Assam	46.88	14.67	18.76	72.68	295.10	386.54	159.62	0.06
3	Manipur	5.70	5.24	5.03	66.07	88.56	159.66	77.26	0.00
4	Meghalaya	5.74	4.20	0.79	178.29	7.31	186.39	91.10	0.24
5	Mizoram	1.98	2.02	0.03	149.14	0.94	150.11	57.74	0.00
6	Nagaland	4.34	3.72	0.54	79.10	3.09	82.73	29.19	0.00
7	Sikkim	0.83	0.51	0.73	6.83	10.58	18.14	9.31	0.01
8	Tripura	6.26	5.50	34.83	129.39	75.55	239.76	111.75	0.18

Financial Performance

Amount in Lacs.

S No.	State	Actual Expenditure			Other Expenditure	Total Actual Exp
		Unskilled Wage	Material	Admin		
1	Arunachal Pradesh	8095.68	3707.82	397.45	0	12200.95
2	Assam	77091.28	9447.03	6503.24	0.37	93041.92
3	Manipur	15544.73	10490.12	569.88	0	26604.73
4	Meghalaya	35818.39	29846.56	2729.81	0	68394.76
5	Mizoram	32046.29	5022.45	1504.87	0	38573.61
6	Nagaland	18530.61	11441.67	200.09	0	30172.37
7	Sikkim	3774.33	1258.37	313.62	0	5346.32
8	Tripura	43420.02	11341.21	4114.93	0.11	58876.27

PMAY-G

ratio of 90:10 between the Centre and the States.

Updated Information of Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G) on performance of the programmes/special initiatives in the 'North Eastern States' and 'Intervention in Jammu & Kashmir and LWE areas' to NE Section

The North-Eastern Region (NER) was given a physical target of construction of 6,12,507 houses till 5th December 2019. The NER has sanctioned houses to 5,26,575 beneficiaries and 2,46,084 houses have been completed as on 5th December 2019.

Performance in North Eastern Region

From the financial year 2000-01 onwards, a separate non-lapsable provision working out to 10% of the total budget of Rural Housing is being earmarked for North-Eastern States. In the seven North Eastern States and Sikkim, the cost of unit assistance is shared in the

Realizing the need to compensate for higher input and labor costs because geography, climate and terrain related challenges, higher unit assistance of Rs 1,30,000 is being provided to beneficiaries in eight North Eastern which are pre-dominantly hilly. Additionally, 95 days' worth of unskilled wages is being provided for the construction of each house, in

convergence with MGNREGS, which is higher than 90 days provided in plain areas. To ease financial obligation on North Eastern States which are fiscally constrained, the sharing pattern between the Centre and State has been fixed at 90:10.

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

To provide beneficiaries with a menu of cost effective and locally appropriate designs, the Ministry

in collaboration with UNDP and IIT, Delhi has developed a zone wise catalogue of house design typologies incorporating disaster resilient features and locally available material for 15 States including Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Sikkim and Tripura. The per unit cost of these design typologies range from Rs.0.67 lakh to Rs.2.07 lakh. To bridge the gap between unit cost and assistance provided under the scheme, the beneficiaries, if he/she chooses will be facilitated to avail a loan of up-to Rs 70,000 from financial institutions.

The physical progress under PMAY-G (Phase-I and II) in respect of North Eastern States as on 19.12.2019 is as under:

Progress under Phase-I of PMAY-G

States	Target	House Registered	GEO Tagged Out of Registered	Sanctioned out of GEO tagged	1 st Installment	2 nd Installment	3 rd Installment	House Constructed
Arunachal Pradesh	11221	5787	2375	1776	0	0	0	94
Assam	259814	258125	242755	234239	232437	224832	205505	195767
Manipur	9740	12530	11844	9748	9740	9516	8873	8325
Meghalaya	20745	21073	20914	20702	20551	19620	17107	14620
Mizoram	6600	12245	6044	5502	4687	2779	2388	2273
Nagaland	8481	17457	14374	4244	4188	0	0	604
Sikkim	1079	1106	1096	1079	1079	1056	1046	1043
Tripura	24989	27229	26092	24989	24983	24715	24422	24255

As on 19.12.2019

Progress under Phase-II of PMAY-G

States	Target	House Registered	GEO Tagged Out of Registered	Sanctioned out of GEO tagged	1 st Installment	2 nd Installment	3 rd Installment	House Constructed
Arunachal Pradesh	7500	1627	54	25	0	0	0	0
Assam	200000	199106	174063	161295	153552	110051	18625	1132
Manipur	8900	9638	6992	191	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	17200	15597	11354	5917	198	0	0	0
Mizoram	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	5900	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tripura	28838	13194	10069	10589	9655	5990	919	428

As on 19.12.2019

Training

Capacity building through training of Rural Development functionaries, elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and other concerned is a priority of the Ministry. Capacity building is carried out through a network of Training Institutes namely National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR) at Hyderabad and its North Eastern Regional Centre (NERC) at Guwahati, 29 State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) and 89 Extension Training Centres (ETCs). During the year 2019-20 as on 01.12.2019, the Institute organized 650 training programmes with participation of 20150 trainees across the country.

Support to North-East SRLMs

Under special package NE SRLMs (except Assam) received budget approvals of Rs.350.43 crores during FY 2019-20. The higher allocations have facilitated formation and strengthening of Primary Level Federations, initiating promotion of Secondary Level Federations, expansion of pool of thematic master trainers and community cadres, initiating farm as non-farm livelihoods promotion, CIF, VRF disbursal, partnerships with NROs, MKSP PIAs and other

technical support agencies for livelihoods, value chain interventions and convergence support etc.

As of 31st October, 2019, 33.3 lakh women have been mobilized so far, into 3.17 lakh SHGs in 31776 villages in 392 blocks in the 8 North East States. 17,819 Village Organisations (VOs) or Primary Level Federations (PLFs) and 404 CLFs have also been promoted so far in the 8 states of Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh.

Under DAY-NRLM so far, a total of Rs.872.03 crore community investment fund has been received by SHGs as RF and CIF for meeting their consumption needs and for investing in their existing livelihoods. As of October, 2019, a total of 28,135 SHGs under NRLM in NER have accessed bank credit to the tune of Rs.23,744 lakhs for FY 2019-20. About 179 SHG members have been deployed as Business Correspondent Agents (BCAs) to provide last mile financial services including deposit, credit, remittance, disbursement of pensions & scholarships, payment of MGNREGA wages and enrolment under insurance and pension schemes. State-wise Central allocation and release of the grant-in-aid component of DAY-NRLM as on 30.09.2019 to the North Eastern states are presented in the table below.

Table: Financial Performance of DAY-NRLM in NE: 2019-20

Rs. in Lakh; as on 30th Sep, 2019

State	Central Allocation	Central release	Expenditure
Arunachal	5597.11	2798.56	3360.54
Assam	20781.78	20781.78	11713.94
Manipur	5447.25	0.00	237.74
Meghalaya	8710.17	4355.09	5807.74
Mizoram	9588.20	4794.10	9444.41
Nagaland	12853.08	6426.54	5380.46
Sikkim	2948.06	1092.34	8925.58
Tripura	15705.14	7852.57	1316.50
Total:	81630.79	48100.98	46186.92

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

The data presented in the Table indicated that overall 67.57% available funds were utilized up to September, 2019.

Table: Physical Performance of NRLM: 2019-20

As on October 2019

State	Districts	Resource, intensive blocks	SHG	VO	RF to SHG	RF Amount (lakhs)	CIF to SHG	CIF Amount (lakhs)
Arunachal	15	27	2119	110	1265	189.6	430	298.32
Assam	24	219	231306	9348	115735	17826.95	47129	27795.61
Manipur	2	4	1704	85	559	83.85	581	665.32
Meghalaya	11	27	9256	439	4487	669.57	2943	3363.19
Mizoram	6	17	4580	302	3977	596.9	4495	1806.61
Nagaland	9	43	6698	360	4094	614.1	698	245.23
Sikkim	2	14	1805	325	1406	210.88	988	554.83
Tripura	3	18	8800	414	6323	770.15	2689	3282.71
Total:	81	369	2,66,268	11383	137846	20962	55269	36138.42

Key Activities During 2019-20:

- Dedicated Support Structure:** All NE State Missions have dedicated teams at state, district and block levels. Additionally, as per the state progress and plans, new positions are being created and filled for strengthening activities in the areas of livelihoods, and financial inclusion at the district and block levels and for Social inclusion & Social development at state levels.
- Human Resource Development:** State, district and block teams of Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura have undergone a standard and intensive induction of 15-day intensive immersion programme at National Resource Organization (NRO) followed by state level capacity building programmes for new staff. Continuous capacity building programmes have been conducted through NIRDPR, Guwahati and NRPs including regional level thematic workshops, exposure visits, induction and thematic trainings for state and district staff on VO management, VRP preparation, financial inclusion, livelihoods, gender, MIS, financial management. The pool of NRPs has been further augmented to meet the emerging requirements of NE states to include different thematic experts with relevant experience in livelihoods, financial inclusion, gender, FNHW, convergence and IBCB. These NRPs are now made available to NE-SRLMs for period ranging up to 100 days in a year.
- Coverage of Districts:** All intensive districts have already been entered by Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Meghalaya and Sikkim. Whereas, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh which are late starters, shall saturate district entry other than NERCORMP districts by 2019-20 while block saturation will be done by 2021-22 as per their phasing plan. 12 out of 14 Aspirational Districts in 8 North Eastern states have been entered by DAY-NRLM and all blocks in these 12 districts will be covered by DAY-NRLM by end of this FY 2019-20. Out of the remaining two districts, one is being saturated by NERCORMP and other was covered by NERLP (now taken over by NRLM after project closure).

- **Expansion and saturation of Blocks:** A total of 101 new intensive blocks have been entered with support from the internal CRPs generated in the resource blocks in all states along with support of External CRPs in 3 states. Assam, Mizoram and Sikkim had completed block entry in DAY-NRLM districts while states of Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura will enter all blocks of all DAY-NRLM districts by 2019-20. This is exclusive of NERCORMP and NERLP blocks in the states. All 3-year-old blocks shall be saturated this year in NE SRLMs.
- **Primary Level Federations:** 11383 VOs have been promoted in the 8 NE states up to March, 2019. These are being nurtured to become strong, vibrant self-sustainable community based institutions. VO strengthening modules on concept seeding, leadership, fund management, cadre management, MCP appraisal, SHG monitoring, sub committees functions etc., developed as per VO road map with NRP support have been rolled out by most NE states. Internal CRPs and community service providers are also housed in these PLFs who are now also being developed for SHG and VO audits, revised MCP processes, SHG transaction based MIS etc. Identification of vulnerable persons and preparation of Vulnerability Reduction Plans have also begun in some of the matured VOs in Tripura, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Sikkim.

Special Initiatives in 2019-20

Institution Building and Capacity Building Initiatives:

- **Development of Model CLFs:** 9 Model CLFs in Tripura and 11 in Nagaland are being promoted under Model CLF strategy since last year wherein onsite long-term technical support is

being provided to SRLMs for development of model CLFs with support of NMMU and NRPs. These CLFs will be developed as training-cum-demonstration sites for the states in NE. So far, offices have been set up, annual business plans of the CLFs have been developed, accountants employed by the CLFs and registration of CLFs completed for the 9 CLFs in Tripura this year and another 9 Model CLFs have also been formed in the resource blocks through the internal resources developed last year. Preparatory work on Model CLF strategy has been initiated in Mizoram, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh this year. SOP for VOs and CLFs developed by NMMU is also planned to be rolled out in these states this year.

A thematic review workshop for all NE states was conducted in August 2019. The purpose of the review was to identify areas for improvement and development of appropriate strategies for mid-course corrections and discussions on new agenda of DAY-NRLM deepening work on Model CLF, PRI-CBO convergence and social inclusion of vulnerable and poorest of poor especially the disabled and elderly.

Social Inclusion & Social Development (SISD) Initiatives

- **Social Inclusion:** All NE states except Sikkim and Nagaland are in process of finalizing operational strategy for inclusion of PwDs and elderly among other vulnerable groups under DAY-NRLM after they have undergone social inclusion exposure visit and orientation workshop at Tamil Nadu in October, 2018. The states have identified the state specific issues and vulnerable communities they would work with and prepared action plans which shall be implemented by the end of FY 2019-20 with support of NRPs and NRO-Tamil Nadu SRLM and HelpAge India.

- **Gender and FNHW initiatives:** Assam, Nagaland and Tripura have finalized their gender operational strategy, completed their staff trainings last year and roll out has begun in pilot VOs. Mizoram has also finalized their operational strategy this year and series of gender workshops and orientation trainings for their mission staff at all levels have been organized on gender mainstreaming with NIRD-NRPs and NMMU. A field roll out of action plan also initiated in Tripura and Assam with after initial trainings of Gender point persons. VO trainings have also started in Assam. Meghalaya and Manipur are also in draft operational strategy preparation stage after initial rounds of staff trainings. Field roll out is also planned to begin in last quarter.

NE states attended the food, nutrition, health and WASH (FNHW) thematic orientation workshop and exposure in JEEVIKA, Bihar last year after which the intervention strategy and action plan have been formulated by 6 NE SRLMs for the FY 2019-20. Tripura and Mizoram are initiating intensive FNHW interventions in pilot blocks..

- **PRI-CBO convergence initiatives:** PRI CBO convergence project is being implemented currently with partnership support from NRO Kudumbashree in 4 NE states of Assam, Tripura, Manipur and Mizoram. Assam and Tripura have scaled up the project from 6 and 2 pilot blocks to currently 25 blocks and 12 blocks respectively. Manipur and Mizoram have also

begun their piloting phase in 2 blocks each. Through the project, the VOs and local resource groups being trained to prepare Entitlement Access plan for submission to Gram Panchayats and Village Councils. Since 2018-19 onwards, VOs of Assam, Tripura and Manipur has been preparing the GP wise poverty reduction plans through their trained local resource group strategy and presenting in Gram Sabhas for incorporating in GPDP.

Financial Inclusion Initiatives

NRPs for Financial Inclusion (FI) have been deputed through NIRDPR for each of NE SRLMs to provide continuous technical assistance to FI teams of states. A series of district and state level workshops have been organized with local bankers and field staff with FI NRP support in all NE states. A regional level senior bankers' meet was also organized from 24th June 2018 to 27th June 2018 at NIRDPR, Guwahati to discuss the challenges of the NER and for seeking support of Banks in SHG Bank credit linkage programme. SPMs-Financial Inclusion of SRLMs and NMMU team attended the meeting. 1175 SHG members are trained and positioned as Bank Sakhis in bank branches of 6 NE states to facilitate SHG Bank linkage. As of October, 2019, a total of 29058 SHGs under NRLM in NER have accessed bank credit to the tune of Rs.252.59 Cr for FY 2019-20.

The detailed progress on Bank Linkage parameters is as given below:

Table– Statement showing Bank Linkage progress for the FY 2019-20 (up to October)

Amt in Cr.

Sl. No.	State	Year Target		Achievement		% of Achievement	
		No. of SHGs	Amount Disbursed	No. of SHGs	Amount Disbursed	No. of SHGs	Amount Disbursed
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	316	2.43	30	0.43	9%	18%
2.	Assam	63000	501.10	12542	95.63	20%	19%
3.	Manipur	910	8.84	400	3.36	44%	38%

Sl. No.	State	Year Target		Achievement		% of Achievement	
		No. of SHGs	Amount Disbursed	No. of SHGs	Amount Disbursed	No. of SHGs	Amount Disbursed
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	2850	28.92	1018	7.76	36%	27%
5.	Mizoram	2490	24.61	808	11.22	32%	46%
6.	Nagaland	1000	9.95	395	5.20	40%	52%
7.	Sikkim	1480	14.55	562	7.21	38%	50%
8.	Tripura	3990	49.79	4044	32.48	101%	65%
	Total	76036	640.19	19799	163.29	26%	26%

Farm Livelihoods Initiatives

MKSP (Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana):

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

Organic Cluster promotion:

For organic cluster promotion in North East, six States have targeted for organic farming in 105 numbers of clusters. This includes Arunachal Pradesh (58), Assam (6), Manipur (4), Meghalaya (7) and Mizoram (12) and Nagaland (18). One project has been sanctioned under MKSP AAP for development of organic village clusters in Arunachal Pradesh in Sep 2018. The Mizoram SRLM has made convergence with Mission Organic in the state and enrolled 2000 SHG women member in the 2nd phase of beneficiary selection.

Creation of Comprehensive Capacity Building Architecture:

Under Capacity Building initiative, 215 no. of SRPs (State Resource Persons), 102 in Sustainable Agriculture and 113 in Livestock have been developed in six States namely Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim and Nagaland. These SRPs are trained by the National Resource Person through 8 days training modules & graded by NIRDPR, Hyderabad. A total of 1,404 KrishiSakhi (Agriculture CRP) and 1,258 PashuSakhi (Livestock CRP) promoted by SRLMs have been trained by the enlisted SRPs.

Non-Farm Livelihoods

SVEP is being implemented in five States in North East – Assam, Manipur, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram. SVEP Project initiated in Nagaland in 2 resource blocks in 2016-17. As on 31st October, 2019, 3791 enterprises promoted out of plan to create 4,000 non-farm enterprises over the 4 years project period. In Meghalaya CRP-EPs training has begun and SVEP proposals from Mizoram in 2 Blocks, Assam for 3 Blocks and Manipur for 1 Block was accorded in the year 2018-19.

Aajceevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY), a sub-scheme under Mission seeks to provide safe, affordable and community monitored transport services

to interior rural areas. Till 31st October, 2019, 4 proposals from Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Mizoram and Meghalaya have been operationalised with 115 vehicles.

NSAP

Implementation of NSAP in North Eastern States

At present, all the five schemes of NSAP are implemented in the North Eastern States, wherein 10% of the total budget allocation of NSAP schemes is earmarked to NE States. NSAP schemes in NE States

are implemented by the Rural Development Department in Assam and Meghalaya and in the rest of the NE States by Social Welfare Department. An amount of Rs. 920.00 crore has been allocated to NE States for the year 2019-20, out of which Rs.381.96 crore has been released (as on 29.11.2019). The total number of NSAP beneficiaries under NSAP in NE States is 13.65 lakh. All the NE States except Nagaland has started Direct Benefit Transfer for payment of benefit under NSAP schemes.

Chapter - 12

Empowerment of Women

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

Mahatma Gandhi NREGS accords priority for empowerment of women and categorically states that while providing employment, priority shall be given to women in such a way that at least one-third of the beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and requested for work under the Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, Schedule II, para 15).

Mahatma Gandhi NREGA operational guidelines 2013, has the following provisions to encourage women participation:

- Women (especially single women) and older persons should be given preference to work on worksites nearer to their residence.
- Equal wages for men and women.
- If more than five children under the age of six years are present, child care facilities should also be provided at the worksite.
- In a number of States, the worksite supervision (as detailed above) has been assigned to women SHGs. This facilitates increasing women participation in Mahatma Gandhi NREGA and at the same time, supports SHGs financially.
- In the recruitment process of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA functionaries, the reservation policy of the State for contractual employment should be followed. The Mahatma Gandhi NREGS staff should be adequately represented by women, SCs, STs, disabled etc.
- For helping the Gram Rozgar Sahayak in managing worksite facilities including taking

attendance of the workers, a mate should be appointed for each work. Preference in appointment of mates should be given to women workers or differently abled persons who are adequately trained for performing the duties expected of mates.

- Special awareness and outreach activities should be conducted to ensure that all wage-seekers (including women) are able to handle bank procedures, especially in areas where they are unfamiliar with the banking system.
- Widowed women, deserted women and destitute women are highly vulnerable and require special attention. The GP should identify such women and ensure that they are provided 100 days of work. Pregnant women and lactating mothers (at least upto 8 months before delivery and 10 months after delivery) should also be treated as a special category. Special works which require less effort and are close to their house should be identified and implemented for them.

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

As per the information uploaded by the States/UTs in Management Information System (MIS), during the year 2019-20 (till 31st December, 2019), out of the total 187.44 crore person days generated, 104.11 crore were women person-days which is 55.55% of total person-days generated under this programme.

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

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) focuses on reducing rural poverty through building institutions of the poor women (Self Help Groups to Village Organizations to Cluster Level Federations) and enabling them to access a range of financial, livelihoods and convergence services. Mission makes extensive use of community resources (social capital) for building and sustaining the community institutions and promotion of livelihoods. The Mission also provide technical support to improve livelihoods and quality of life.

Universal social mobilization is a key feature of DAY-NRLM, which aims that at least one female adult member from each identified rural poor household (using SECC and PIP process) is brought under SHGs and its federated institutions in a time bound manner. The mission especially focuses on the identified poorest of the poor and most vulnerable communities such as manual scavengers, victims of human trafficking, people with disabilities (PwDs) and particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PVTGs) etc. The Mission has evolved protocols, policy and strategies to reach out to these vulnerable sections of the community and support them to come out of poverty through providing them an institutional space, provide services (savings, credit, technical assistance for livelihoods promotion), strengthen and support them for sustainable livelihoods solutions.

The Mission envisages that mature community institution (SHG and their federations) would demand transparent, efficient and quality public services for accessing schemes and national social security assistance programmes. Linkages with mainstream institutions such as banks, local governance bodies, and government departments help them to address multiple dimensions of poverty and deprivation. These activities would enable women to improve their access to

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

Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP)-Engendering Farming

MKSP a sub scheme implemented by the MoRD aims to empower women in agriculture by strengthening the community institutions of poor women farmers and leverage their strength to promote sustainable agriculture practices. MKSP recognizes women farmers, a hitherto unrecognized category, even though most of the farming activities are handled by the women. MKSP also seeks to reduce drudgery for women farmers. MKSP recognizes the centrality of women in agriculture and therefore aims to provide direct and indirect support to enable them to achieve sustainable agriculture production. It envisages initiating learning cycle through which women are enabled to learn and adopt appropriate technologies in farming.

Under MKSP, the work is largely carried out in two major domains- Sustainable Agriculture and NTFP activities while livestock is envisaged as the universal intervention in both the domains. DAY-NRLM, under farm livelihoods is also focusing on value chain development interventions for establishing market linkages, which could help MKSP farmers. A total of 84 MKSP projects spread over 238 districts across 24 States are currently being implemented. A total outlay of Rs. 1,284.08 Crores has been approved for the MKSP projects that target more than 36.06 lakh Mahila Kisans.

3. **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)**

Skill training projects under DDU-GKY require a mandatory coverage of 33% women candidates. In the year 2019-20, 1,47,246 candidates have been trained, out of which 74,385 trained candidates are women. Under RSETIs, during the year 2019-20 (upto 30.11.2019) 2,36,470 candidates have been trained, out of which 1,66,456 trained candidates are women.

4. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)

In PMAY-G, allotment of house is made jointly in the name of husband and wife except in the case of a widow/unmarried/separated person. The scheme allows the State to also choose to allot it solely in the name of the woman. Owning the PMAY-G house partially or completely ensures their economic stability. As on 3rd December 2019, a total of 36,16,648 sanctions have been made in the name of female beneficiaries, out of which a total of 24,43,108 houses have been recorded completed. A total of 53,72,462 sanctions have been made jointly to Wife and Husband, out of which 32,13,272 have been recorded completed.

While preparation of Permanent Wait List (PWL), households are prioritized based on socio-economic deprivation parameters. The criterion includes female headed households with no adult male members between the age 16 to 59.

Self Help Groups (SHGs) accredited to NRLM involves mostly women of that area. PMAY-G defines the role of SHGs as:

- SHGs should be involved in creating awareness among the beneficiaries of PMAY-G, about construction of durable houses, sources of procurement of materials, availability of skilled masons and benefits deliverable from other schemes implemented by the States/UTs and the Central Government.
- The SHGs need to be involved in the construction / completion of houses sanctioned to the beneficiaries.
- SHG members should be trained as certified social auditors to undertake social audit of the PMAY-Gramin.
- Production of building materials by the SHGs, where feasible, should be taken up for supply of the same to the beneficiaries of PMAY-G at a reasonable cost, thereby benefitting both the SHGs and the beneficiaries.

5. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

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

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

Another initiative under PMGSY has been the involvement of women Self Help Groups in the off carriage way maintenance of PMGSY works in Uttarakhand and Madhya Pradesh. This ensures quicker response time and ownership of assets besides economically empowering the women Self Help Groups.

6. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gender Budget Cell (GBC): 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.

Chapter - 13

Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

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

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

Para 5 of Schedule I of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, 2005 envisages that works creating individual assets shall be prioritized on land or homestead owned by households belonging to Schedule castes (SCs), Schedule Tribes(STs), nomadic tribes, denotified tribes etc.

As per the information uploaded by the States/UTs in Management Information System (MIS),

during the year 2019-20 (till 31st December, 2019), out of total employment generation of 187.44 crore person days, employment generated for SCs stood at 37.42 crore persondays (19.97%) and for the STs, this figure stood at 33.54 crore persondays (17.90%). Thus, 37.86% of the total person days of employment generated in current financial year were for the SCs/STs households.

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

Ministry of Rural Development has been earmarking funds for Scheduled Caste Special Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) from 2011-12 onwards. The details of the funds earmarked for SCSP and TSP under DAY-NRLM are follows:

Table: DAY-NRLM Scheme

(Rs.in Crore)

Year	Total	SCSP	TSP
2013-14 (R.E)	2600.00	438.22	317.33
2014-15 (B.E)	4000.00	599.26	434.24
2015-16 (B.E)	2505.00	327.54	237.19
2016-17 (B.E)	3000.00	320.76	231.73
2017-18 (B.E)	4500.00	848.29	613.41
2018-19 (B.E)	5750.00	1212.53	877.17
2019-20 (B.E)	9000.00	1671.93	1207.27

The DAY-NRLM stipulates that at least 50% of the women beneficiaries shall be members of the SCs/STs. The State Missions have been advised to prioritize Integrated Action Plan (IAP) Districts (which also have high ST population) for DAY-NRLM intensive activities. The Social Management Framework (SMF) for DAY-NRLM has been prepared and disclosed. The SMF focuses on social inclusion, social accountability and social safeguards particularly

focusing on marginalized and vulnerable social groups including the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and the Scheduled Tribes (STs) and the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). Every State has been directed to prepare a social inclusion plan to guide their efforts to mobilize vulnerable groups including the SCs and the STs into SHGs and promote their financial and economic inclusion to ensure better livelihoods. The details regarding inclusion and capitalization of SC & ST SHGs are as follows:

Table: Inclusion and capitalization of SC & ST SHGs

October 2019

S.No	Particular	Total	FY 2019-20
1	No. of SC-SHG formed	1062244	55388
2	No. of SC-SHG received RF	443689	7563
3	Amount of RF provided to SC-SHG (In lakh)	62103.51	1028.89
4	No. of SC-SHG received CIF	263482	2634
5	Amount of CIF provided to SC- SHG (In lakh)	139783.77	1346.48
6	No. of ST-SHG formed	699720	30078
7	No. of ST-SHG received RF	338397	8074
8	Amount of RF provided to ST-SHG (In lakh)	44615.82	1110.94
9	No. of ST-SHG received CIF	157225	2618
10	Amount of CIF provided to ST- SHG (In lakh)	101419.88	1202.75

As per the social inclusion protocol, the state missions need to initiate social mobilization work within a hamlet dominated by SC/ST and other vulnerable households on priority. Further the state missions need to prioritize positioning SC and ST in the SHG, VO and CLF leadership roles and also in MKSP and SVEP and AGEY. This strategy has successfully provided an edge to these communities in acquiring leadership roles and play a critical role in the functioning of community institutions. DAY-NRLM also gives priority to the SC and the ST SHGs in the

provision of Revolving Fund and Community Investment Fund.

Attappady Comprehensive Tribal and PVTG Development Project (Pilot)

Attappady comprehensive tribal and PVTG development project was approved by Ministry, based on the high rate of infant mortality among tribal communities in Attappady, Kerala. The project was approved in 2014-2015 with an overall allocation of Rs. 52.12 crore for seven years. The project is designed in

two phases, the first phase from April 2014 to March 2018 with a total allocation of Rs. 30.19 crores. The project aims to mobilize 10,000 families of Irula, Muduga and Kurumba families and form four tier institutional platforms for creating self-sustaining community institutions of their own. This special project was designed to develop prototype for DAY-NRLM to work with tribal communities in Kerala and across the country.

Progress

- Around 683 SHGs, 134 Village Organisations (*Oorusamithis*), 4 Panchayat Level Federations including Kurumba Panchayat Samithi have been promoted under the project.
- A total of Rs.987.85 lakh has been disbursed to these institutions and out of which Rs. 44.80 lakh was given towards revolving fund, Rs.1.15 lakh as startup funds, Rs.145 lakh as Vulnerable Reduction Fund and Rs. 667.75 lakh as Community Investment Fund and Rs. 129.20 lakh as Livelihoods Funds and 63.46 as producer fund.
- To address the malnourishment among children, the project in convergence with Social welfare and Tribal welfare departments has promoted 185 community kitchens. These are managed by SHG/NHGs and Oorusamithi (VO) and they are catering to a population of 13063.
- Community kitchen is being transformed as Nutritional Education Centre and modules have been prepared on food, nutrition, organic farming, pesticides, junk food, hygiene and menstrual hygiene, local recipes, etc. Trainings were imparted to all women resource groups for ensuring all families are having tri-coloured food three times a day.
- CSAM programme was being implemented with the support of National Health Mission (NHM), health department and ICDS. The project staff and community cadres have

imparted training. As a result of training, around 525 severely malnourished and moderately malnourished children have been taken to Nutritional Rehabilitation centres.

- The project has promoted a Bridge school covering 120 hamlets, admitted 205 school dropout children and out of which 71 children were mainstreamed into schools, 11 students completed seventh equivalency and 33 students 10th equivalency examination, 40 students appeared for 10th and 12th examination and 34 students were mainstreamed into skill development programme. The bridge courses cater to 2500 children.
- Mahila Kisan Shashaktikarna Pariyojana (MKSP) is being implemented and producer groups have been formed in all hamlets. Producer groups have been formed with women who are engaged in agriculture, cattle-rearing and NTFP. Agali panchayat samithi manages the goat village and has earned an income of Rs.10 lakhs. Pudhur panchayat samithi is engaged in the collection, sorting and marketing of NTFP produce and entered MoU with Oushadi, Vaidyaratnam and Kottakal Pharmaceuticals. Sholayur panchayat samithi manages mill and processing of *ragi*, *channa*, pepper and coffee and other minor millets. They have developed their own brand name viz., Malliswara products and selling their products in various forums. Ethnic café has been opened in district headquarters to sell the produce.
- Tribal in Attappady generally follows the earlier form of agriculture cultivation called *panchakrishi* i.e. millets, pulses, vegetables and edibles are grown, in 1000 acres. Livelihood fund to the tune of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been disbursed to Oorusamithi for purchase of equipment which will serve as Farmers Facilitation Centre. Also, the project has developed the seed banks.

- Skill training has been provided by NTTF for students in welding, drilling, through hole assembly, pharmacy, nursing assistant, plumbing, electrician, etc. 114 students have been trained and got placement. A Government order has been issued by local self-government department for setting up labour bank where all the youth with their qualification and expertise have been registered. The concerned departments can contact the labour bank and request for labourers to complete their work.
- Capacity building programmes have been undertaken in the areas of institution building, financial inclusion, community kitchen and management of malnourishment, social development, gender concepts, natural resources conservation, forest rights act, organic farming, etc. At present, there are 8 Centres of Excellence where trainings have been decentralized and women in the SHG/ NHGs have been divided into resource groups in health, education, social development and livelihoods.
- The project has formed *nyaysamithis*. They conduct hearings on every Thursday at the ward level to look into domestic violence, trafficking, abuse and violation of rights, child dropping out from education related issues. On every 4th Thursday, *nyaysamithis* would conduct a convergence meeting with all concerned stakeholders and line departments for discussing issues related to food, nutrition, access to health services, education, housing and water etc. 16 centres are functioning and 90 issues are resolved.

The learning from Attappady intervention has been up-scaled to the tribal communities of Paniya, Kuruma, Vettukuruma, PVTG communities of Kattunayaka and Cholanayaka in Tirunelli, Wyenad, Paniya communities of Aralam in Kannur and Paniya,

Arnadan, Kattunayakan and Cholanayakan communities of Nilambur, Malapuram.

DAY-NRLM has approved a special project (UDDAN) under DAY-NRLM innovation fund to Jharkhand SRLM for upliftment of PVTGs. The mission has identified changemakers and community organizers and trained them on social inclusion, rights and entitlements with respect to food, nutrition, education, health and livelihoods. Presently, they are engaged in tracking rights and entitlements in their villages. They are also involved in mobilization and formation of SHGs. The SRLM has positioned staff for implementation of the project. Also, DAY-NRLM has approved one more special project GARIMA under DAY-NRLM Innovation fund to Jharkhand for addressing the issues of Witch hunting.

DAY - NRLM Chhattisgarh SRLM has selected CRPs from among PVTG community and trained all mission staff on social inclusion, preparation of vulnerability reduction plan and management of VRF. A special project has been developed and approved to Chhattisgarh for PVTG development in 9 districts.

3. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

The Guidelines provide for earmarking 50% of fund allocation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe category at national level. In the year 2019-20 (up-to 30.11.2019), a total of 42,590 Scheduled Caste candidates and 28,354 Scheduled Tribe candidates have been trained under DDU-GKY projects. During the year 2019-20, a total of 53,845 Scheduled Caste candidates and 31,311 Scheduled Tribe candidates have been trained under RSETI Scheme.

4. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)

Under PMAY-G 60% of the target at the national level is earmarked for SC/ST households. To maintain

this, 60% of the target allocated to each State / UT is earmarked for SC/STs subject to availability of eligible PMAY (G) beneficiaries in the Permanent Wait List (PWL). Within earmarked targets the proportion of SC/ST is to be decided from time to time by the respective States/UTs. Under the scheme, there was no separate allocation made for the SCs/STs up to 2010-11. From the year 2011-12 funds are earmarked for Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe Sub Plan. As of 5th December, 2019, out of the total 1,36,71,736 houses sanctioned, 33,37,061 houses were sanctioned for SCs and 33,78,137 sanctioned for STs.

5. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

PMGSY is an area development programme and the unit of programme is a habitation. PMGSY is not an individual beneficiary oriented scheme and target of the programme is to connect the eligible habitations with roads constructed under it catering to the access needs of the entire population of the target habitation. However, relaxation has been provided to the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and the erstwhile Planning Commission), and unconnected habitations in these areas with a population of 250 persons and above in the Core Network as per Census 2001 are eligible for connectivity under the scheme.

No separate allocation of funds is made for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes under PMGSY.

Chapter - 14

Caring for Persons with Disability

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

As mentioned earlier Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is a demand driven scheme therefore, separate earmarking of employment / resources have not been provided for differently abled.

The disabled or differently-abled persons defined under the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (1 of 1996) as persons with disabilities, the severity of which is 40% and above are considered as special category of vulnerable persons for the purposes of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. The disabled persons as defined in the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 (44 of 1999) are also to be considered as disabled for the purpose of inclusion of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA.

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

- a) Special schedule of rates for PWDs.

- b) Identification of suitable works for PWDs.

- c) Organization of PWDs in groups.

As per the information uploaded by the States/UTs in Management Information System (MIS), during the year 2019-20 (till 31st December, 2019), a total of 3.86 lakh disabled have been provided employment.

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

DAY-NRLM recognizes that poverty and disability are closely linked to each other and therefore it addresses specific needs of individuals as well as families of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). The states undertake participatory vulnerability assessment processes as part of social mobilization. This entry point activity at the village level with a specific focus on identification of households of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) shall ensure greater inclusion of these individuals and families into the DAY-NRLM network. The details regarding inclusion and capitalization of PWDs SHGs are as follows:

Table: Inclusion and Capitalization of PWDs SHGs

October 2019

S.No.	Particulars	Total	FY 2019-20
1.	No. of PWD-SHG formed	70365	1619
2.	No. of PWD-SHG received RF	21250	98
3.	Amount of RF provided to PWD-SHG (In Rs.lakh)	2902.15	14
4.	No. of PWD-SHG received CIF	11307	23
5.	Amount of CIF provided to PWD- SHG (In Rs.lakh)	7923.42	26.65

About Inclusive development of people with disabilities (PwDs)

Inclusive development of people with disabilities (PwDs) is one the critical components of DAY-NRLM. This entails implementation of interventions that focus on community-integration of PwDs and their families. Under DAY-NRLM, priority is given to the promotion of exclusive SHGs of differently abled persons and their care givers. The initial social mobilization process lays great stress on including members of differently abled households in the SHG fold. The organization of PwDs into groups has led to increased awareness and accessing of entitlements and rights. DAY-NRLM also seeks to provide financial support in the form of Revolving Fund and Community Investment Fund to these SHGs on a priority basis. DAY-NRLM also provides scope for inclusion of minors through the adult parent or immediate caretaker of the minor as nominee. It also provides 50% more fund allocation to the SHGs of PwD.

Rajasthan SRLM has prepared a proposal and submitted to National Handicapped Financial Development Corporation (NHFDC) for on-lending to PwDs SHGs through bulk-lending to CLFs. It is under active consideration.

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

As per DDU-GKY guidelines, States have been mandated to ensure that at least 3% of beneficiaries in the skill training courses being implemented in the State are from among persons with disabilities (PwD). In this year 2019-20 (up-to 30.11.2019), 1,088 PwD candidates have been trained under DDU-GKY projects. During the year 2019-20, 1,417 PwD candidates have been trained under RSETIs Scheme.

4. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G)

The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, provides for social security for persons with disabilities. Accordingly, in the scheme of 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 this in view State should ensure that at least 5% of beneficiaries are from among persons with disabilities. As on 5th December 2019, a total of 26,251 houses have been sanctioned for the physically and mentally disabled and out of which 16,535 houses have been completed.

The States / UTs identify beneficiaries who are old or infirm or minor or person with disability and therefore not in the position to get the house constructed on his own for construction of house as a part of Rural Mason Training.

5. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

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

- a. As per Section 56(4) of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 (PWD Act, 95), "persons with severe disability" means a person with 80% or more of one or more disabilities.

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

Consequent upon the lowering of age under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), the upper age limit under IGNDPS has been lowered from 64 years to 59 years. With effect from 1.10.2012, the amount of pension under IGNDPS has been increased to Rs. 300/- per month and upper age

limit has been increased to 79 years. After attaining the age of 80 years, the beneficiary would be shifted to IGNOAPS for getting pension of Rs. 500/-. The total number of beneficiaries under the scheme is 10.58 lakh.

6. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

PMGSY is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the objective to provide access to the basic services through construction of all-weather roads to population residing in the rural areas including Differently Abled.

Chapter - 15

Welfare of Minorities

1. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)

Under PMAY-G, as far as possible, 15% of the total fund would be earmarked for Minorities at the National Level for households to be covered as per SECC 2011 as validated by Gram Sabha. The allocation of targets for Minorities among the States/UTs will be on the basis of the proportionate rural population of Minorities in the respective State/UT as per Census 2011 data. As of 5th December, 2019, out of the total 1,36,71,736 houses sanctioned, 15,73,902 houses were sanctioned for Minorities.

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

DAY-NRLM has the mandate to ensure adequate coverage of women from the minority groups. The Mission is required to ensure that 15% of the total women members mobilized and supported are from the minority communities. Accordingly, state-wise targets for coverage of minority members have been communicated to the states by DAY-NRLM Division. The details regarding inclusion and capitalization of Minority- SHGs are as follows:

Table: Inclusion and Capitalization of Minority SHGs

October 2019

S.No.	Particular	Total	FY 2018-19
1.	No. of Minority -SHGs formed	414602	19186
2.	No. of Minority-SHG received RF	168744	1799
3.	Amount of RF provided to Minority-SHG (InRs.lakh)	23600.57	255.8
4.	No. of Minority-SHG received CIF	84329	760
5.	Amount of CIF provided to Minority- SHGs (In Rs.lakh)	35589.96	282.4

3. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

DDU-GKY provides for 15% funds allocation at national level for skilling of beneficiaries from among minority groups. As per available information, during the year 2019-20, a total of 16,506 minority candidates have been trained under the DDU-GKY. During the year 2019-20, 17,225 candidates under Minority Category have been trained under RSETI Scheme.

4. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

PMGSY is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the objective to provide access to the basic services through construction of all-weather roads to population residing in the rural areas including Minorities.

Chapter - 16

Autonomous Bodies under the Ministry

National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR)

After the acceptance of the recommendations of Alagh Committee, the post of Director General, NIRDPR was filled up by the Ministry on Deputation basis and Dr W R Reddy, IAS (KL 86) took the charge w.e.f 10/03/2016. Similarly, the post of Registrar & Director (Admn), NIRD&PR was filled up by the Ministry on Deputation basis and Dr Franklin Laltinkhuma, IAS (AGMUT: 2006) took the charge w.e.f. 03/04/2017. In 2018, the post of Deputy Director General in NIRDPR was also filled up by the Ministry on Deputation basis and Ms. Radhika Rastogi, IAS (MH: 1995) took the charge w.e.f 28/03/2018. Further in 2019, the post of Director (FM) & FA was filled up by the Ministry on deputation basis and Shri Shashi Bhushan, ICAS-1999, took the charge w.e.f. 15.07.2019.

National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA):

National Rural Road Development Agency (NRRDA) was set up as a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 on 14.1.2002 to provide technical support to the Programme. However, on inclusion of Housing Component in the activities of NRRDA and on the consent of the concerned Registrar of Societies Office, the name of NRRDA has been renamed as National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA) w.e.f. 4th May 2017. NRIDA provides support on the following:

- Designs & Specifications and Cost norms
- Technical Agencies
- District Rural Roads Plans and Core Network

- Scrutiny of Project Proposals
- Quality Monitoring
- Monitoring of progress, including online monitoring
- R&D
- Human Resource Development
- Communication etc.

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

Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) is an autonomous body working under the aegis of the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India. It is a society registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860. The Hon'ble Minister, Rural Development is the President of CAPART.

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

Schemes of CAPART and current activities:

The major schemes under CAPART have been kept in abeyance. However, CAPART has undertaken the following activities:-

(i) Marketing Activities:

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

SARAS Mela is a unique initiative of Ministry of Rural Development, which aims to provide a platform to the rural artisans to showcase their skills and products, and also, develop a market for themselves. SARAS Mela provides an opportunity to rural producers to sell their products directly in major markets, to interact with the buyers, to study and comprehend the latter's tastes, preferences and choices. Thus, it helps them to upgrade and tailor their products, hone marketing skills and provide better services to the consumers while benefiting from larger marketing opportunities. The exhibition-cum-sale under the brand name of SARAS displays a wide range of products crafted by the rural artisans, craftsman and beneficiaries of Self Help Group from all over the country. The following events were organized by CAPART from 01st January to 01st December, 2019:

- **'Shishir SARAS Mela'** on behalf of MoRD from 16th January to 31st January, 2019 at Dilli Haat, New Delhi.
- **'SARAS Mela'** during Surajkund International Crafts Mela from 01st February to 17th February, 2019 at Surajkund, Faridabad, Haryana.
- **'SARAS Aajeevika Mela'** on behalf of MoRD from 26th February to 07th March, 2019 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.
- CAPART participated in **'Gramodaya Mela'**

organized by Deendayal Research Institute (DRI), Chitrakoot, Madhya Pradesh from 24th February to 27th February, 2019.

- **'SARAS Aajeevika Mela'** on behalf of MoRD from 10th October to 23rd October, 2019 at India Gate Lawns, New Delhi.
- **'SARAS Fair'** from 14th to 27th November, 2019 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi during India International Trade Fair.
- CAPART is also looking after the management of **'SARAS Gallery'** at Rajiv Gandhi Handicrafts Bhawan, Baba Kharag Singh Marg, New Delhi for display and sale of products made by SHGs.

(ii) Fellowship Programme through Centre for Technology Alternatives for Rural Areas (CTARA), IIT Bombay

The programme continued to be administered by CAPART through its funds as provided by the MoRD. During the year, 5 Fellows for Batch-VI (Aug 2019-June 2021) were inducted into the programme. The Fellowship programme also covered students of earlier batches i.e. 3 Fellows of Batch-V (Aug. 2018-June 2020) and 3 Fellows of Batch -IV (October 2017-June 2019). The tenure of Batch-IV was extended as per recommendations of concerned divisions of MoRD.

The core objectives of the programme are as follows:

- i. To bring new knowledge and resources to national programme for improving efficiency and outcome.
- ii. To formalize the research problems and to open them for systematic study.
- iii. To illustrate a mechanism for collaboration between Regional Research Institutes and Training Institutes both at national and state level.
- iv. To bring about a correction in the role models for young engineers and applied social

scientists. The focus will be to highlight the attention of the entrepreneurs and professional to the core problems of rural development.

The students are selected from M. Tech final year batch of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Mumbai and are expected to work on selected topics of flagship programmes of MoRD under the supervision of their respective guides at CTARA, IIT Mumbai. During the second year, the fellows are attached to nodal officers in the relevant Division in the MoRD implementing programmes such as MGNREGS, PMGSY, DAY-NRLM, NSAP and RURBAN.

An amount of Rs 43,57,921/- was released to CTARA, IIT Mumbai under the programme during the year.

(iii) Public Co-operation (PC)

Public Co-operation Scheme is one of the flagship schemes of CAPART which provides the scope for a comprehensive and varied social intervention by the stakeholders. The core thrust of the scheme is to involve the stakeholders in a project, at all stages, with the empowerment perspective, making the scheme a process-oriented programme rather than just a stereotyped one.

During the reporting period, the major focus was on processing of ongoing files for closure. In view of no new proposals being accepted due to the repositioning of CAPART, no funds were released under the scheme. However, follow up with the Voluntary Organizations was taken for settlement of their reports for the closure of files. A total of 3 old ongoing projects were closed during the period, after completing all formalities. In addition to the above, two Young Professional Starter Package files were also closed.

(iv) Old Scheme Division

The Old Schemes Division (OSD) was created in the year 2009 to deal with old schemes of CAPART namely Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme

(ARWSP), Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP), Development of Women & Child in Rural areas (DWCRA), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Social Animators Training (SAT) and Technology Mission (TM). Further, sanctioned projects files relating to Nodal NGO/Rural Young Professionals (RYP)/other related sub-schemes, Watershed Development Programme (WSD), Housing/Innovative Rural Housing (IRH), Jawahar Rojgar Yojna (JRY), Gramin Vikas Andolan (GVA)/ Nirmal Gram Abhiyan (NGA), Vermicomposting and other discontinued scheme have also been transferred to be dealt in OSD in the year 2012.

During the year 2019-20 (upto 1.12.2019),

- 27 project files have been completed & closed/terminated & closed.
- An amount of Rs.32,000/- was refunded/recovered in one case
- 284 old sanctioned project files which were closed before October 2013 project files have been destroyed/weeded out.
- About 2005 rejected project files have been sorted out and weeded out from Compact Filing Units (CFU), CAPART.
- 121 completed/terminated files of the division were searched about and sent to CFU of CAPART for their files keeping.
- All sanction files under the division have been searched/sorted out. Cataloguing of these files have done systematically.

(v) Erstwhile Regional Committees (ERCs), CAPART Janakpuri

Consequent upon the decision of the Executive Committee of CAPART in the meeting held on dated 20th January, 2012, all the nine Regional Offices at various places of the Country were closed in March 2012. As such matters of all on-going project files related to the nine erstwhile Regional Committees are being dealt from CAPART, India Habitat Centre. As a follow up of

the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India to get refunds / UCs in on-going project files with the help of local administration an amount of Rs. 24050/- got refund from a Black Listed Agency so far during the reporting period (totaling of Rs. 231088 since 2017).

Dissolution of CAPART society and its merger in NIRDPR

While taking a decision for creation of Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation (BRLF), the Union

cabinet in its meeting held on 3rd September, 2013 had taken a decision regarding winding of CAPART though there was no formal agenda for the same in respect of CAPART. A proposal for reconsideration of this decision was initiated by MoRD but after consultation at various levels MoRD proposed to dissolve CAPART and merge it in National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR). The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 09-10-2019 has authorized MoRD to **dissolve CAPART society and merge it in NIRDPR.**

Representation of SCs, STs and OBCs

Groups	Number of Employees				Number of appointments made during the previous calendar year									
					By Direct Recruitment					By Promotion			By Other Methods	
	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	Total	SCs	STs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Group- A	11	03	02	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Group-B	30	09	03	05	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Group-C	25	02	02	02	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Group-D (Excluding Safai Karmcharis)	23	03	03	02	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Group- D (Safai Karmcharis)	02	02	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	91	19	10	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Representation of persons with Disabilities

Group	Number of Employees				DIRECT RECRUITMENT								PROMOTION							
					No. of Vacancies Reserved			No. of Appointments Made					No. of Vacancies Reserved			No. of Appointments Made				
	Total	VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
Group-"A"	11	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		
Group-"B"	30	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		
Group-"C"	25	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		
*Group-"D" (Excluding Safai Karmcharis)	23	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		
*Group-"D" (Safai Karmcharis)	02	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		
Total	91	Nil	01	01	Nil	Nil	04	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	Nil	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		

* Under the 6th Central pay commission, all Group 'D' posts have been converted into Group 'C' posts

Note: (i) VH stands for Visually Handicapped (Persons suffering from blindness or low vision)

(ii) HH stands for Hearing Handicapped (Persons suffering from hearing impairment)

(iii) OH stands for Orthopaedically Handicapped (Persons suffering from locomotor disability or cerebral palsy)

National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP)

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

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

- Establishing 600 Cluster Level Federations as Model CLFs
- Promotion of 40 large scale Farmer Producer Enterprises (average membership of 10000-12000 households) and 12000 Farmers Producer Groups covering an additional 5 lakh farmers;
- Supporting 47250 individual and 5250 group non-farm enterprises;
- Promotion of 40 Clusters to support rural artisans/ enterprises with a minimum of 100 members per cluster;
- Expanding the network of Business Correspondents for last mile delivery of financial services by deploying 5000 additional BCAs;
- Extending social protection to
 - » 24 lakh SHG members under life and accident insurance cover;
 - » 20 lakh SHG member households under health insurance scheme;
 - » 4 lakh SHG members under pension scheme;
 - » 6 lakh SHG members under insurance cover to assets financed through credit; and
 - » Support SRLMs in setting up Migration Support Centers and placement and Industry Partnership Cell to be set up at the National Level

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

During 2019-20, an amount Rs. 406 crore as budget provision have been for NRETP and based on the approval of annual action plan Rs. 190.50 crore has been released to 13 high poverty states.

Farm Livelihood

NRETP is the new project to be implemented under DAY-NRLM with an objective to establish efficient and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor to enable them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements, and improved access to financial and selected public services. The farm livelihoods component of it will focus on the promotion of producers' collectives, viz. producers' groups and producers' enterprises to enable the small and marginal women farmers to access markets for their produce at a remunerative price. The institutional structure would be based on the opportunities and existing gaps in the value chain. The

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

project is going to be implemented in 13 earlier NRLP State. Under farm livelihoods component, it has been envisaged to promote Producers Groups, Producers Enterprises & organic farming clusters, iii. Development of community-based livelihoods extension service. To implement NRETP as per the Annual Action Plan prepared by the States, followings key points need to be considered by the States.

- The interventions should build on the existing experiences in the State.
- The interventions planned should focus on identifying existing commodities in the geographies where there is a clear gap in the value chain and bridging this gap would lead to enhanced incomes for the MahilaKisans.
- While preparing the team composition of TSAs for value chain and organic, the State may refer to the JDs in the HR advisory issued.
- While preparing & implementing the action plan, the State must refer the following documents:
 - o Guidelines for promotion of Producer Enterprises
 - o Advisory for promotion of organic village clusters
 - o Guidelines on value chain development through promotion of
 - o HR advisory
 - o Guidance note on NRETP
 - o Financing PG/PE Guidelines
- Placement of dedicated staff for value chain development and organic cluster at State and Block level would be pre-requisite for initiating the activities. Only Maharashtra has recruited staff under NRETP.
- For promotion of Organic village clusters, the focus should be on rainfed areas.
- There should be clear strategy for promotion of

Producer Groups on marketing of organic produce.

- Promotion of Producers Enterprise
 - o State may plan for promotion of one to two Producer Enterprise in the first year.
 - o One PE may cover more than one Districts and within one NRETP district non NRETP blocks also having the NRETP district as the HQ.
- Promotion of Producers' Groups
 - o The strategy for PG promotion is to reduce to transaction cost, local value addition and leverage on that whereas the PE business plan would be more on higher order value addition and access to distant market.
 - o For the first year, focus should on promoting 5 to 6 Producers Groups in a block.
 - o Engagement of Block Technical Coordinator – Forward linkage is pre-requisite for promotion of Producers Group in a block.
 - o Block Technical Coordinator – forward linkage should undertake the activities like identification of markets haats in the block, commodities being handled, commodity prices, market conditionality, and value chain analysis of the commodities.
 - o Mapping of Haat, Geography, and Commodity to identify the villages for promotion of Producers Groups.

For procurement of TSA on value chain and organic farming under NRETP, prescribed procurement procedure, applicable for World Bank fund project should be adhered to.

Non Farm Livelihood

The non-farm component under NRETP builds upon the experience of SVEP that demonstrated a need for significant handholding as the micro-enterprises grew in size. Though there are government schemes and institutions rendering services to these enterprises, there is a felt need for support to those enterprises that are on a high-growth track. NRETP acknowledges this situation and proposes a different strategy for enterprises at different stages. The implementation will be supported by technology-based business development processes and monitoring, advisory and data driven analytics and dedicated human resources.

NRETP enterprise development component focuses on women-owned / women-led enterprises through three key pillars - setting up on One-Stop Facility centres for enterprises with an annual turnover of less than INR 12 lakh, providing customised and dedicated support through professional incubators to enterprises with a turnover of more than INR 12 lakh, and promoting artisan and sectoral clusters to tap on to existing and potential market opportunities.

The enterprises with an annual turnover range of INR 6-12 lakhs will be supported through One-Stop Facility (OSF) Centres at a sub-district level. The OSF will offer rural entrepreneurs and enterprises a range of services including business ideation, training to set-up and run an enterprise, preparation of business plan, facilitation support to access commercial finance, technology and skills; ensure adherence to regulatory compliances; market intelligence, information, and linkages; and regular handholding and mentoring. The OSF will be run by community professionals called Business Development Support Providers, who will be trained to provide higher order support services to businesses. The project will seek support from existing entrepreneurs in the district and experts like chartered accountant, food technicians, lawyers, representatives from local skill training institutes, retired bankers.

For enterprises that have achieved a certain scale (annual turnover more than INR 12 lakh), the project envisages to provide specialised support services through expert agencies or incubators. The incubator will support top 150 women-owned / women-led growth-oriented micro-enterprises in each of the thirteen states and provide them with a conducive ecosystem to scale up and create rural jobs. The incubator will assist in identification and selection of high-growth micro-enterprises, providing high intensity and specialised mentoring support, securing financial linkages, developing market linkages, providing strategic business development support, and facilitating necessary registrations, certifications, and licenses.

In addition to the above two strategies, NRETP identifies cluster development as a key approach for combining efforts, making use of synergies, and pooling resources to increase competitive advantage while sharing market risk. While several states have made significant progress in promoting agricultural clusters, there is huge untapped opportunity in the non-farm space. NRETP recognises this potential and seeks to support clusters in artisan and other sectoral domains with a market potential. Each cluster supported under the project will be supported by a Technical Support Agency (TSA) to support the cluster in developing business plans, nurturing forward and backward linkages, securing commercial finance, and facilitating access to technology and market-oriented skills.

Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF)

Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF) is an autonomous body, registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 with a view to upscale civil society action in partnership with Government. BRLF is governed by a General Body and Executive Committee comprising elected, nominated or ex-officio members. Its General Body and Executive Committee include representatives of central and state governments, eminent persons from academia, civil society and the corporate sector with demonstrated experience,

understanding and commitment to the issues of concern to BRLF, financial institutions, public sector undertakings, philanthropic foundations, academic institutions and institutions representing industry.

Strategic Approach

- BRLF engages actively with CSOs to reduce the gap between program outlays and outcomes through strengthening of democratic institutions of governance at the grassroots, improved quality of implementation of programmes and scale up of successful models of interventions.
- Grant support being provided by BRLF is mainly for the Human Resources and operations cost of CSOs. For programmatic resources, strategically, each CSO supported by BRLF under the program attempts to leverage the vast resources made available by both banks and government institutions for a large number of national and/ or state level rural development and livelihood programmes/ schemes. BRLF, towards this end, enables and facilitates such institutional partnerships with the State Governments.
- Within its mandate, BRLF also compliments this strategy through specifically supporting innovative pilot projects by its partners in livelihoods sector that could throw up experiences with potential to make a large difference subsequently.

Mission and Objectives

- The mission of BRLF is to foster and facilitate civil society action in partnership with government for transforming the livelihoods and lives of rural households, with an emphasis on women, in areas such as the Central Indian Adivasi belt as the initial geography of focus of the Foundation.
- The aim is to support interventions at the grassroots towards empowerment of people,

particularly the Adivasi community; and,

- Scaling up of approaches that are innovative both in terms of programme content and strategy. Innovation can be in myriad directions – technology, social mobilization approaches, institution building, architecture of partnerships, management techniques etc.

Current Activities of BRLF

BRLF's initial focus is on 1,077 most backward blocks in 173 districts in the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, MP, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The rationale for BRLF is located in the need to build capacities of rural functionaries in tribal areas; the need to end sense of alienation among tribal people and win back their confidence in Indian democracy as also to foster partnership of civil society with government, PRIs and the corporate sector. Towards this end, BRLF works with its selected partners in the above states. All BRLF projects include work on flagship government programmes.

Work Done/Progress so far, as reported by BRLF, in brief is as follows:-

i. Field Implementation Through Grant Support

BRLF is partnering with 59 CSOs who are working in 139 blocks of 75 districts in 8 states viz., Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and West Bengal, covering about 5.9 lakh households. Of these about 4.36 lakh belong to tribal community including about 4.5 lakh women.

- So far 44,578 SHGs have been formed with 489,290 members.
- 10.53 lakh community members (including 8.54 lakh women members) have been trained by BRLF partners on various livelihood activities.

- Around 3.67 lakh households are part of the improved agriculture program.
- 80,380 households are practising non-pesticide based agriculture, across 39,839 ha. of land.
- 2.81 Lakhs households have been covered under improved vegetable cultivation and 53,421 households under improved horticulture practices.
- Under livestock promotion interventions like dairy, fishery, poultry and goater, a total 2.69 lakh households have been covered.
- A total of 15,066 water harvesting structures have been created.

ii. High Impact Projects in Collaboration with State Governments

a. Springshed Rejuvenation and Management

BRLF signed an MOU with the West Bengal Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Act Cell, Govt of West Bengal in April 2017. Under this agreement, a spring rejuvenation program was launched in four districts viz., Darjeeling, Alipurduar, Kalimpong and Jalpaiguri of West Bengal for reviving 457 natural springs through its implementing partners and financial support of Arghyam, Bangalore. As of 2018-19 total no. of springs treated is 184.

b. The Ushar Mukti Project

In August, 2017 a tripartite agreement was signed between BRLF, the WBMGNREGA Cell, West Bengal and six CSOs for effective implementation of MGNREGA on works relating to water conservation and watershed

development. Following the agreement, the "Ushar Mukti Project" was launched across 10,091 villages, 2,344 micro-watersheds across 6 districts (Purulia, Bankura, Jhargram, Birbhum, Paschim Medinipur and Paschim Bardhaman).

c. Chhattisgarh Mega Watershed Project

In October, 2018 BRLF signed a tripartite agreement with the Government of Chhattisgarh and Axis Bank Foundation for the Chhattisgarh High Impact Mega Watershed Project. This four year project is a mega watershed project across three zones: 10 Blocks of Northern hills, 4 Blocks of Central Plain and 12 Blocks of South Zone (Baster Plateau region) covering 26 Blocks of 12 Districts.

d. Odisha Agriculture Production Cluster Project

In November, 2018, BRLF signed an MOU with the Directorate of Horticulture, Agriculture and Farmer's Empowerment Department along with Odisha Livelihoods Mission (OLM), and PRADAN for Promotion of Agriculture Production Clusters (APCs) in tribal regions of Odisha. This four year project is a collaborative initiative to ensure doubling of income of 100,000 small and marginal farmers especially women by establishing 650 Producer Groups (PG) aggregated to form 30 APCs/Producer Company (PCs) in 40 blocks of 12 highland districts.

iii. **Strengthening Civil Society Action in the areas of water, clean energy and climate change with support of European Union**

The project, being funded by European Union, is being implemented in about 279 villages of 4 blocks in 3 districts of Madhya Pradesh viz., Shivpuri, Sheopur and Guna and two blocks of two districts in Jharkhand viz., Latehar and Palamu through five of BRLF partners to transform the lives and livelihoods of the particularly vulnerable tribal groups and Dalits of Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand by enhancing the quality of outcomes of the grassroots CSO interventions in the areas of water and clean energy, building capacities of CSOs in resource mobilization, advocacy and policy dialogue and driving innovations in program content and strategy for improved climate resilience in water and energy sector.

iv. **Tribal Development Report**

BRLF has decided to publish a **Tribal Development Report**. This Report is first of its kind report as it will provide a comprehensive account of the status of the tribal population living in Central India. The Report comprises of a series of papers written by thematic experts on Human Development, Livelihoods and Arts and Craft. The report will present inter alia cross-sectional data on status of tribes in Central Indian Tribal Belt.

v. **Capacity Building**

BRLF has developed a multi-centre, multi-topic curriculum to build capacities of rural professionals in its focus areas. The course is called the **Certificate Programme on Rural Livelihoods (CPRL)**. This curriculum covers many dimensions of rural livelihoods. The course is meant for rural professionals (belonging to the region, preferably STs) who work for NGOs, government or PRIs. 5th batch of CPRL launched on 20th of September 2019 with 30 tribal youths, 22 males and 8 females from the states of MP, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. 6th batch of CPRL is scheduled to be launched in December 2019.

Financials

During the financial year 2018-19 total income of BRLF was Rs. 26.43 crore and the total expenditure amounted to Rs.28.60 cr. The excess of expenditure over income of Rs.2.17 cr. during the year was adjusted from Reserve & Surplus.

Representation of SCs, STs, OBCs and Persons with Disabilities

BRLF does not have permanent positions; all positions are for a period of 3 years at a time. As per its HR Policy, BRLF follows an Equal Opportunities Policy and does not discriminate candidates based on SC, ST, OBC or Special abilities (disabilities) categories in recruitment and selection.

Chapter - 17

Training and Capacity Building

Ministry of Rural Development gives emphasis on capacity building of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj functionaries and other stakeholders to enhance the effectiveness of implementation of various rural development programmes across the country. Further, research and action research activities are undertaken to accomplish the task of assessing the grass-root realities, trends of rural development, impact of rural development programmes and related issues. The Ministry has an apex training institution, National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR), Hyderabad for enabling capacity development of stakeholders in Rural Development and Panchayati Raj. State Institutes of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (SIRDPRs) and Extension Training Centres (ETCs) of the States are also involved in this endeavor.

NIRD&PR's Vision

The vision of NIRD&PR is to focus on policies and programmes that benefit the rural poor, energize the democratic decentralization process, improve the operational efficiency of rural development personnel, promote transfer of technology through its social laboratories and Technology Park and create environmental awareness. As a 'think-tank' for the Ministry, NIRD&PR while acting as a repository of knowledge on rural development assists the Ministry in policy formulation and choice of options in rural development to usher in changes.

NIRD&PR's Mission

- to examine and analyze the factors contributing to the improvement of economic and social

well-being of people in rural areas on a sustainable basis with focus on the rural poor and the other disadvantaged groups through research, action research and consultancy and documentation efforts.

- to facilitate the rural development efforts with particular emphasis and focus on the rural poor by improving the knowledge, skills and attitudes of rural development officials and non-officials through organizing trainings, workshops and seminars.

Schools and Centres of NIRDPR

NIRD&PR has 6 Schools and 25 Academic Centres therein with well qualified academia specialized in various subjects with national and international exposure. It has well equipped infrastructure facilities to conduct national and international training programmes. The research endeavor of the Institute is primarily aimed at understanding emerging rural development scenario and to build-up database on rural development interventions.

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

The Centre on Geo-informatics Applications in Rural Development (CGARD) was established in NIRDPR to design specific customized training programmes in Geo-informatics Technology Applications in areas related to planning, monitoring, modelling, and decision support systems on Watershed, MGNREGS, Agriculture Development, Environmental Assessment, Conservation practices, Resources Planning, Infrastructure Development, Village Planning etc.

The Institute has a Rural Technology Park (RTP) for showcasing and transferring various cost effective user friendly rural technologies in which innovations/ technologies relevant to rural development are demonstrated with the help of successful entrepreneurs. They are called Technology Partners of RTP located within NIRDPR premises. It provides the hand-holding support along with necessary physical infrastructure to private partners who operate and run the units. Currently there are more than 60 technologies that are being displayed and used for training-cum-production facility. The National Rural Building Centre was established at RTP to showcase model rural houses constructed with different technologies. The Sanitation Park at RTP houses key sanitation models.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) is a skill training and placement programme of the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) with focus on rural poor youth. It is aimed at

sustainable employment through post-placement tracking, retention and career progression. The Cell conducted 69 programmes and trained 1649 participants during this period.

A Resource Cell for NRLM was established at NIRDPR with a view to facilitating capacity building and research activities for promotion of rural livelihoods. The NRLM Cell conducted 202 programmes and trained 5050 participants.

The Scheme on RSETIs initiated by Ministry of Rural Development aims at setting up of micro-enterprises by the rural youth through skill development and credit facilitation. The RSETI Project Cell of the Institute is the nodal agency for infrastructure creation for RSETIs in the States in collaboration with banking organisations.

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

1. Training Programmes

NIRD&PR organizes training programmes for senior and middle level development functionaries engaged in policy formulation, management and implementation of rural development programmes. The programmes are intended to create knowledge base, develop skills and infuse right attitudes and values. The training performance during the period 2014-2019 is as below.



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

During the year 2019-20, as on 01/12/2019 the Institute organized 650 training programmes. These include Training Programmes, Workshops and Seminars at NIRDPR, Hyderabad and NERC, Guwahati. A total of 20150 participants drawn from across the country and developing countries attended the programmes. The training activities of the Institute were given wide coverage through networking of SIRDPRs and ETCs. These included 150 regional and networking programmes at SIRDPRs for capacity building of panchayati raj and rural development functionaries. Besides, NIRD&PR has organized seven International Training Programmes.

1.1 Themes of training programmes

Panchayati Raj

- Orientation Training cum Exposure visit of Elected Representatives for the States of Uttarakhand and Jammu & Kashmir
- Programmes on Orientation & Assessment of State level Master Resource Persons
- ToTs on "Strategies for Creation and Mobilisation of Own Source Revenues (OSR) for Gram Panchayat"
- Certificate programme on Internal Audit of RD programmes,

Rural Employment

- ToT on MGNREGS labour Budget and GPDP: Integration of Labour budget with Perspective and Annual Plan of GPDP
- Training on MGNREGS and DAY-NRLM: Promoting Labour Mobility and Social Audit with CBO Participation

Rural Livelihoods

- ToT on Promoting Better Livelihoods through Livestock
- ToT on GPDP for Sustainable Rural Livelihoods
- ToT on Skills and Entrepreneurship Development for Rural Youth
- ToT on Value Chains and Marketing Strategies for Sustainable Rural Livelihoods
- Training Programme on Science Led Goshala Management for Sustainable Rural Livelihoods
- Promotion of Sustainable Farm Sector Livelihoods and Enterprises under NRLM

Application of Technology

- Training on Application of Geo-Spatial Technologies in Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)
- Training on Geo-Spatial Technologies for Planning and Management of PMGSY Roads
- ToTs on Training Management Portal and PFMS
- Training on ICT Applications and e-Governance

- e-Governance Services and Digital Financial Transactions

Gender

- Programmes on Gender Mainstreaming in Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture
- ToTs on Gender Responsive Governance

Natural Resource Management

- Advanced Training Programme in Management
- Governance and Business Development in FPOs
- ToT on Strategies for Identifying and Maintaining CPRs through PR systems
- Climate change adaptation practices to sustainable livelihoods

Others

- ToT on ODF Sustainability and Solid Resource Management for SBM-G Officials,
- ODF Sustainability and Solid Resource Management for SBM-G Officials
- Training on Credit Management in Agriculture and MSME Sectors
- Mid-Career Training Programme for Senior Administrative Officers Madhya Pradesh State,
- Convergence Meeting on POSHAN Abhiyan, Management Development Programme on Rural Development Leadership

1.2 Workshops and Seminars

- Convergence Workshop with FPOs of NABARD

- MGNREGA contribution to Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Mitigation,
- A digital innovation in Indian Microfinance Sector
- Climate Change Adaptation in Agriculture for Sustainable livelihoods
- Implementation of SAGY, Bankers conclave, Peoples Plan campaign (PPC) on GPDP
- NHRC Conference
- Rural Innovators Start-up Conclave
- Capacity Building and Hand holding in 'other than the part – six areas of North East India'
- Orientation for Resource Persons of North Eastern States on Mission Antyodaya Survey & People's Plan for GPDP Campaign
- Workshop on RurBanSoft

1.3 International Programmes

ITEC and SCAAP fellowship Programmes of MEA, GoI

- Geoinformatics Applications in Disaster Management,
- Natural Resource Management for Sustainable Rural Livelihoods,
- Planning and Management of Rural Development Programmes,
- Management of Rural Employment Projects and Poverty Alleviation,
- Good Governance for Management of Rural Development Programmes,
- Sustainable Agriculture Strategies For Rural Development.

NIRDPR and CIRDAP Collaborative Programmes on Geospatial information Management in Rural Development and Participatory Rural Development

Other international programmes on Management of Rural Financing Institutions of Cooperatives for Rural Development, exposure visit of RDA, Bangladesh officials.

2. Research Studies

The research endeavor of NIRD&PR is to focus on grass-root issues, current best practices and to bring out appropriate insights on issues of contemporary importance and build-up data base on rural development interventions. The research activities of the Institute result in keeping abreast with contemporary rural development scenario in the country which will have policy implications as well as enriching the training inputs. The important feature of the research studies is emphasis on Action Research and Village Adoption Studies. During the period under reference 134 studies were in progress.

The broad areas of research encompass many important themes such as rural employment and livelihood issues, natural resources management, credit, development of weaker sections, technology applications, decentralized governance, human resources development, Community Based Organisations, energy issues in rural areas, participatory development initiatives etc.

2.1 Action Research and Village Adoption Studies

Solving problems at grass-root level and designing development models based on the exposure and experiences essentially determine the action research endeavors. In view of its importance and enabling faculty members to keep abreast with contemporary problems and prospects, there has been

enormous emphasis on action research. During the period under reference, four studies were in progress. In addition to the action research studies, 29 Village Adoption studies were also in progress.

2.2 Collaborative Studies

The collaborative studies are those studies taken up in collaboration with other reputed institutions as well as State Institutes of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (SIRDPRs) & Extension Training Centres (ETCs). As part of NIRDPR's endeavors to sharpen research skills, the faculty members of SIRDs / ETCs are encouraged to submit research proposals and pursue the studies under the guidance of NIRDPR faculty. In addition, keeping in view of the importance of area specific research, NIRDPR also encourages institutions with relevant expertise to undertake specific studies through mutual collaboration.

3. Networking with State Institutes of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (SIRDPRs) and Extension Training Centres (ETCs)

3.1 State Institutes of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (SIRDPRs)

These institutes aim at improving the knowledge, skills and attitudes of rural development officials and elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions and other functionaries at district and block levels. At present, there are 29 SIRDs, one in each State. As per guidelines, 100% Central assistance is provided by the Ministry of Rural Development to the Institutions for non-recurring expenditure while recurring expenditure is shared equally between the Central and State Governments. In the case of North-Eastern States and two hilly areas (Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh), the recurring cost is shared in the ratio of 80:20 between Centre and States and 100% recurring cost is provided to Union Territories. Besides, under

recurring expenditure, 100% funding support is provided for seven core faculty members of the SIRDPRs.

3.2 Extension Training Centres (ETCs)

The Extension Training Centres (ETCs) function under the State Governments at Regional level to impart training to the rural development functionaries and elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions at village level. At present, there are 89 ETCs in the country. Consequent upon increase in the number of developmental functionaries and the need for providing training to elected members of Panchayati Raj Institutions, the ETCs have acquired an added importance. Central assistance is provided @ 100% for nonrecurring and up to a maximum of Rs.20 lakh per ETC per annum for recurring expenditure as per guidelines to enable them to cope with the increased training load of RD functionaries and PRI members.

4. New Initiatives during the year 2019-20

Hands on assistance to J&K to undertake Induction Training of newly elected Sarpanches and Panches of Gram Panchayats

With the completion of Panchayat Elections in J&K in December 2018, about 40,000 Halqa Panchayat Sarpanches and Panches were elected all over the State. The Secretary PR&RD of J&K approached NIRDPR seeking support in conducting induction training of Elected Representatives (ERs). Accordingly, NIRDPR extended the required support to J&K for completion of induction trainings within in six months after Panchayat election.

Designing of Training Framework

Keeping in view the extent of devolution, as well as the socio-economic context of the State NIRDPR prepared a training frame suggesting 3 days of training to Panches and 5 days of trainings for

Sarpanches. The suggested deliver strategy included -

1. Orientation and certification of Master Resource Persons (MRPs)
2. Face to Face training in Cascading mode
3. Simultaneous training at all centres
4. Visit of ERs to Successful Panchayats
5. Development of training modules by NIRDPR

Certification (orientation and assessment) of Master Resource Persons (MRPs)

To prepare quality resource persons, NIRDPR conducted 14 batches of Certification of MRPs program in the state of J&K during December 2018 to February 2019. Out of the total 618 who attended the programme, 381 MRPs were qualified securing A & B category. These MRPs in turn conducted the induction training for all the ERs at Block/ Sub-Block level as per the action plan chalked out by the state.

Learning Material:

For the induction training, NIRDPR developed 16 state specific training module covering 4 thematic areas Viz., Panchayat Governance, Panchayat Management Development Programmes and leadership. The State has adopted this content for use in the field training after getting translated into Urdu language.

Training of Elected Representatives (ERs) of Ladakh district council at NIRDPR

The state has deputed 32 ERS and 3 officials to NIRDPR for a four day exposure visit cum training. Accordingly, a specially designed 7 days training from 4-10 July 2019 was conducted. The participants acknowledged that the training at NIRDPR was very useful to them.

Video documentary

A video documentary is also prepared in coordination with J&K State as part of disseminating the achievements of successfully completing the Induction Training programme by the State with NIRDPR's support. This documentary is available in public domain on NIRDPR YouTube channel

Symposium on Climate Change Mitigation for Asia-Pacific Countries

Climate change is the defining issue of this time and the world is at a pivotal moment. From shifting weather patterns that threaten food production to rising sea levels that increase the risk of catastrophic flooding, the impacts of climate change are global in scope and unprecedented in scale. Without immediate drastic action, adapting to these impacts in the future will be difficult and costly.

Considering the above-mentioned concerns, the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR) organised a symposium on 'Climate Change Mitigation in CIRDAP Member Countries' and the 34th CIRDAP Technical Committee Meeting on 25th and 26th June, 2019 on its campus in Hyderabad to discuss measures that can help reduce the global climatic variability and change. Following this, the CIRDAP Technical Committee Meeting was held on 27th & 28th June, 2019. This is the third time India is hosting the CIRDAP Technical Committee Meeting and this is the first time it is being hosted by NIRDPR. The last Technical Committee Meeting was held in Fiji. The Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP) is a Bangladesh based regional, inter-governmental and autonomous organisation with members from 15 countries in Asia and Pacific region. There is a need to share, discuss and expand networks on climate change and mitigation strategies, for adoption, including creating green jobs, green energy, and

reduction in consumption of fossil oil by creating awareness among people.

Training-cum-Exposure visits of Elected Representatives from Uttarakhand at NIRDPR

In the development perspective, especially in the PRIs sector, it is quite essential to develop the capacity of elected representative through training for effective governance in running the Gram Panchayat. Since large chunk of the elected representatives elected to PRIs are first-time elected, and act in the behest of the village elite, an attempt was made by the Government of Uttarakhand to delegitimize the obstacles through training.

Keeping in view the reputation on training, research and consultancy, the Uttarakhand government entrusted the assignment of training to National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR), Hyderabad. Considering the need and importance, Centre for Panchayati Raj designed the training programme for three days with a range of topics significant in the day-to-day functioning of a Panchayat. The sessions in the programme and duration were chalked out as per the needs of the participants. The programme was organised during 22nd April, 2019 to 16th May, 2019, phase-wise. A total of 450 elected representatives including nodal officers from block concerned in 11 batches, participated in the training programme.

Certificate course on Climate Change Adaptation Practices for Sustainable Livelihoods

The National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR) has developed a certificate programme, a first of its kind, to train the CRPs and mission staff on climate resilient practices. NIRDPR propose to build capacity of 200 CRPs as master trainers in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. These CRPs will work with NRLM on regular basis and are long-term assets of the villages and

NRLM. A package of 25 technology interventions is prioritised for farm-level climate resilience activities. These aim to reduce the farming cost, improve yield and income, profitability, empower women and generate employment. Centre for Natural Resource Management (CNRM) and Centre for Climate Change and Disaster Mitigation and Management (CCCDM) of NIRDPR has developed the training module and initiated programmes from June, 2019. Knowledge partners and experts from CRIDA-Central Institute of Dryland Agriculture, Hyderabad, National Academy of Agricultural Research Management (NAARM) have contributed for developing the training module. The training programmes conducted in 8 batches (15 days each) during June to September, 2019. This certificate training programme aims to disseminate climate resilient practices through CRPs and improve the adaptation strategies in agriculture and rural livelihoods.

Workshop for non-official members of NIRDPR General Council

As a follow-up of last NIRDPR General Council meeting, a two-day workshop for the non-official members of General Council of NIRDPR was organised on 28th and 29th May, 2019 at NIRDPR, Hyderabad. The objective was to facilitate GC members getting firsthand knowledge of facilities and activities of NIRDPR and also to obtain suggestions from the members for improving the outcomes of the Institute. In addition, the workshop intended to provide an opportunity to the NIRDPR faculty to learn from the experience of the General Council Members. The Director General welcomed the honourable members of the General Council and other participants, and explained that the purpose of convening the workshop was to have an interactive session with the members of the General Council at NIRDPR to seek guidance from them, based on their experiences in rural development arena, to further rejuvenate the functions and activities of the Institute so as to make it more meaningful for the cause of uplifting rural communities.

Rural Innovators Startup Conclave - 2019

National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati, Centre for Innovations & Appropriate Technologies had organised, Rural Innovators Startup Conclave – 2019 (RISC-2019) for two days on 27th & 28th September, 2019, a platform created for the wide array of Innovators and Startups to showcase their innovations, products, pitch and talk about the same and to get an opportunity to partner with funding and network support.

The event was inaugurated by Shri Narendra Singh Tomar, Hon'ble Union Minister for Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Agriculture and Farmers Welfare who was the Chief Guest and the programme was presided over by Dr. W.R.Reddy, IAS., DG, NIRDPR while Dr. Ranjit Reddy and Shri Aravind Dharmapuri, Hon'ble Members of Parliament, Lok Sabha and Dr. K.S.M.S.Raghava Rao, Director, Food Technological Research Institute, Mysuru as the Guests of Honour.

As part of the Conclave, an exhibition was inaugurated by Shri Narendra Singh Tomar where the innovations and the products displayed and demonstrated in 220 stalls in domain areas viz., Agriculture and Allied activities, green energy, Sustainable livelihood, Sustainable Housing, Drinking Water and Sanitation, Health and Elderly care and waste to wealth and interacted with the participants at various stalls along with the other dignitaries besides inspecting the working of the Hydraulic mud Block making machine developed by Rural Technology Park with the assistance of its technology partner viz., Teewave Technologies.

5. North Eastern Regional Centre, Guwahati

The North Eastern Regional Centre of NIRDPR was established in the year 1983 at Guwahati, Assam, mainly to cater to the specific needs of the North Eastern

Region, which comprises the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. The centre has steadily grown since its inception and has now become a premier training and research organization in the NE Region. NERC has carried out good numbers of research and consultancy projects, which have provided valuable input to its training programmes. Besides, it is

performing task of disseminating information regarding the Government of India's policies and programmes pertaining to rural development. It has also been providing feedback to the Ministry of Rural Development, GOI on different aspects of rural development programmes from time to time. During the period, a total of 26 programmes were organised with 839 participants.

**REPRESENTATION OF SCs, STs and OBCs
(As on 01-12-2019)**

Groups	Number of Employees				Number of appointments made during the previous calendar year (2018)									
					By Direct Recruitment				By Promotion			By other		
	Total *	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	Total	SCs	STs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Group –“A”	70	8	4	10	-	-	--	-	--	--	--	-	-	-
Group –“B”	24	4	0	6	2	--	--	1	--	--	--	-	--	--
Group –“C” (including re-classified Group C staff)	182	46	10	59	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	276	58	14	75	-	-	-							

Note: * Total employees includes the persons in position
**By other - Deputation

**REPRESENTATION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES
(As on 01-12-2019)**

Groups	Number of Employees				DIRECT RECRUITMENT								PROMOTION							
					No. of Vacancies reserved			No. of Appointments Made					No. of Vacancies reserved			No. of Appointments Made				
	Total	VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
Group –“A”	70	--	--	1	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Group –“B”	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Group –“C” (including re-classified Group C staff)	182	--	--	5	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
TOTAL	276	-	-	6	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Note: Total employees includes the persons in position

(iii) Steps taken by NIRD to implement the provisions of reservation for SCs, STs, OBCs and PWDs

(Ans) The Institute follows reservation norms as per Government of India guidelines both for recruitment and promotion.

Chapter - 18

Information, Education and Communication

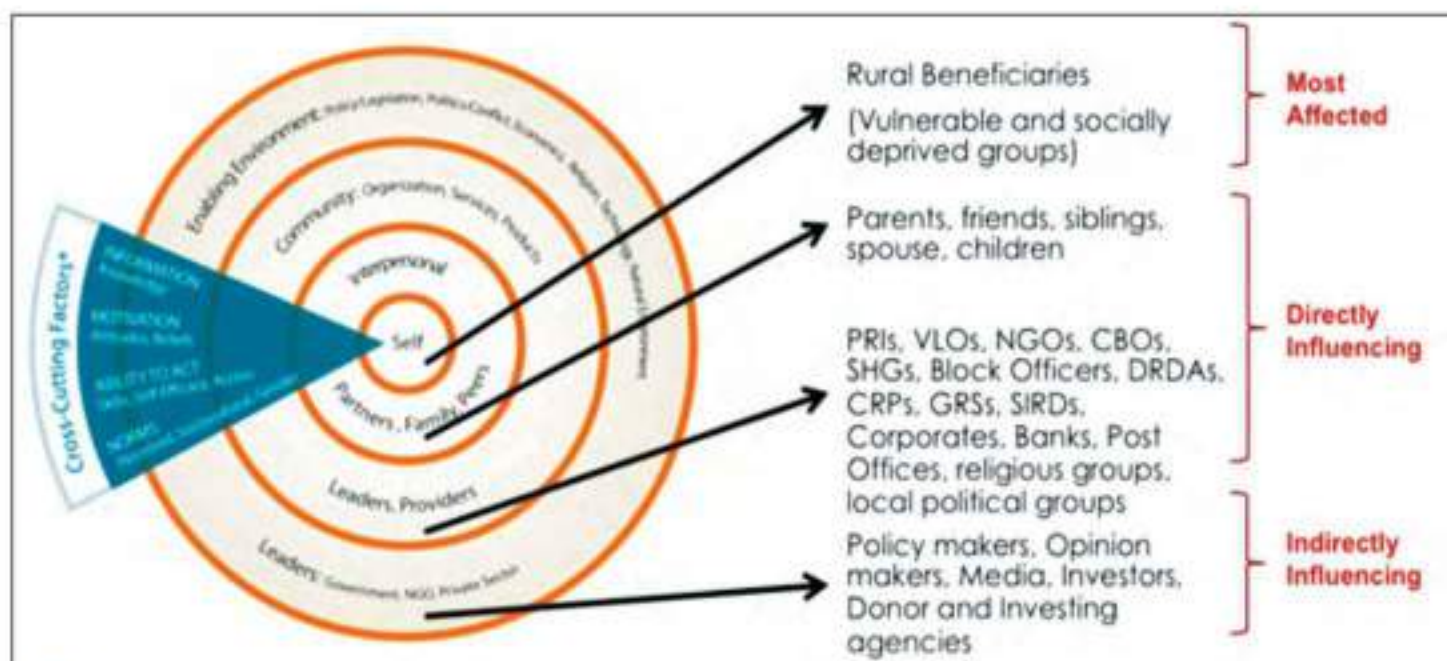
Being the nodal Ministry for most of the development and welfare activities in the rural areas, the Ministry of Rural Development plays a pivotal role in the overall development strategy of the country. Ministry of Rural Development aims to reach out to the most disadvantaged sections of the society and to improve quality of life in rural India by correcting the developmental imbalances.

The Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Division plans and executes IEC activities, to create and sustain awareness about the programmes of the Ministry amongst the beneficiaries and target groups in rural areas. Reaching out to almost 70% of the population in India, which comprises of the rural beneficiaries, the Ministry has been progressively strengthening its IEC activities to disseminate

information through various modes of communication available across media platforms.

MoRD communication strategy over the years has been to formulate 360-degree media campaigns to create targeted awareness regarding the flagship programmes of MoRD (entitlements, procedures to access them, success stories etc.) among beneficiaries as well as maintain a favorable disposition among opinion leaders. Identifying innovative media vehicles with the highest reach to connect emotionally and rationally with all the stakeholders is a priority. Hence, the objective is to strategically design media plans to correspond with important events thereby increasing the demand for the services and alleviating rural poverty.

The chart below gives a broad stakeholder analysis through the socio-ecological model for MoRD.



For meeting expenditure on IEC activities, the IEC Division utilizes budgetary allocation provided under Management Support in Department of Rural Development. In addition, the allocations provided for IEC activities under Rural Housing, MGNREGA, NSAP, DDU-GKY and NRLM etc. are pooled together and utilized for undertaking IEC activities in a holistic manner.

IEC activities of Ministry of Rural Development have been steadily scaled up and following are the major activities rolled out in FY 2019-20:

1. SARAS Aajeevika Mela 2019 was organized at the India Gate Lawns, New Delhi from 10-23 October 2019 wherein a unique range of handicrafts, handloom, home décor and furnishing, natural food items and natural beauty products made by the rural women of the Self Help Groups under DAY-NRLM were on display and sale along with the authentic cuisines from various states of India. To create awareness about the event amongst the population of Delhi/NCR an extensive radio campaign on AIR and FM channels along with an outdoor campaign comprising of branding on DTC buses, Metro Stations and Public utilities was rolled out from a week before the onset of the event. Newspaper advertisements were also released in major dailies circulated in Delhi/NCR to increase traction to the event. The event was extensively covered on MoRD's social media channels (Facebook, Twitter and Instagram) with animated posts, updates, videos, event images and GIFs being continuously uploaded on the various products available at the Mela as well as on the major attractions. An exclusive event page was created along with the hashtag #SARASmeinHUM to promote the event. The total sales made at the 222 stalls by the SHG members during the 14-day period at the SARAS Aajeevika Mela 2019 amounted to Rs. 588.77 Lakhs.
2. Extensive social media activities were carried out for the promotion of SARAS Aajeevika Mela at India International Trade Fair (IITF) 2019 held at Pragati Maidan from 14-27 November 2019 wherein 126 stalls were set-up by the Self Help Groups under DAY-NRLM. Hashtag #SarasIITF2019 was created and used while posting product images, videos, GIFs etc. on MoRD social media channels to increase footfall at the SARAS stalls. The total sales made by the SHG members during the 14-day period at the SARAS Aajeevika Mela at IITF amounted to Rs. 252 Lakhs.
3. MoRD has a strong social media presence with handles on Facebook, Twitter, YouTube page and Instagram. Information on all MoRD programmes including on-ground events, progress of programmes, voices from ground in the form of success stories etc. are regularly posted on the social media handles.
4. IEC Division also carries out dissemination of information on various activities of the Ministry through publication of different type of printed material like Guidelines, Manuals, Booklets, Review Reports, FAQs, Pocket Books and Annual Report of the Ministry.
5. The Ministry brings out a monthly magazine '*Kurukshetra*' in Hindi and English, which carries well-researched, informative and in-depth articles by eminent writers on various themes relating to rural development and rural technologies. The magazine is published through the Publications Division, under Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
6. The Ministry also brings out a news magazine *Gramodaya Sankalp*, jointly with the Ministry

of Panchayati Raj and Ministry of Jal Shakti. The news magazine provides information about various developmental activities in rural India, including success stories and best practices pertaining to various programmes and schemes of Ministry of Rural Development.

Library

The "Library" of the Ministry of Rural Development acts as an "Information Resource Centre". Established in 1954, the Library collects, selects, processes, organizes, maintains, preserves, retrieves and disseminates information to cater to the information and reference needs of the Ministry and research scholars coming from all over India. At present, the Library has a collection of more than 32,284 books.

In 2019 the Library has enriched its collection of books by more than 284 titles on various subjects. The books are purchased by Library on the recommendation of Library Committee and on the request of senior officers as well. The books in Hindi Language are procured in terms with Official Language policy. The main subjects covered are Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Water Resources, Land Reforms, History, Economics, Politics, Education, Art, Culture and General reading books. The library also provides good Hindi and English magazines for member readers in the Department. The Library also offers spacious and comfortable study facilities to the readers.

Main objective of the library:

- The Library serves as a "Resource and Service Centre" of nationally and internationally acclaimed published literature on Rural Development, Water Resources and Land Reforms for the Ministry
- To promote usage of resources among users, by collecting, storing and disseminating information and by offering manual/computerized services to the users
- To offer technical guidance to the Officers/Staff on collecting, storing, sharing and disseminating information
- To establish/facilitate the establishment of referral and/or research centre and maintain a central computerized union catalogue of books, reports and non-book materials of the library
- To facilitate and promote delivery of documents manually or mechanically
- To develop specialized bibliographic database of books, and non-book materials
- To possess and maintain electronic and mechanical equipment for speedy communication of information and delivery of electronic mail
- To coordinate with other government libraries for exchange of information and documents

Chapter - 19

Official Language

Hindi Section of the Ministry of Rural Development has the nodal responsibility for promoting the use of Hindi in the Ministry and its Subordinate Offices / Autonomous Bodies. It is responsible for implementation and compliance of Official Language policy of the Union; the Official Languages Act, 1963 (Act No. 19 of 1963); the Official Languages (Use for Official Purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976 (As amended in 1987) made under the Official Languages Act, 1963; Directions/Instructions issued by the Government from time to time regarding the use of Hindi; Annual Programme issued by the Department of Official Language, MHA every year for transacting the official work of the Union in Hindi and Presidential Orders issued on the recommendations of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language constituted under Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Home Affairs.

2. Hindi Section is also responsible for English to Hindi and vice versa translation of various documents of the Ministry including those to be laid in Parliament such as Cabinet Notes, Parliament Questions, Reports, Assurances, Calling Attention Notices, Private Member Bills, Suo Moto Statements/Speeches by the Hon'ble MRD and MOS(RD), MOUs, Annual Report, Agenda/Minutes/Action Taken Reports of Standing Committees/Consultative Committees, Office Orders, Notifications, Advertisements and Matters relating to Public Accounts Committee etc..

3. Section 3 (3) of the Official Languages Act, 1963 (as amended in 1967) was complied with and all the documents covered under this section were issued bilingually i. e. both in Hindi and English languages. Rule 5 and Rule 7(2) of the Official Languages (Use for

official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976 (as amended in 1987) were also complied with and the letters received in Hindi and representations/appeals signed in Hindi were replied to in Hindi. Successful efforts were made to increase the correspondence in Hindi with the offices of the Central Government, State Governments, UT Administrations and the general public in the Regions 'A', 'B' & 'C'. Support was extended to Officers/ Sections in installation of Unicode Hindi Software in their computer systems.

4. Decisions taken in the meetings of- (i) Kendriya Hindi Samiti constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister, (ii) Hindi Salahakar Samiti constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development and (iii) Kendriya Rajbhasha Karyanvayan Samiti constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary (OL) have been / being complied with.

5. A duly constituted Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC) under the chairmanship of Deputy Director General (Admn. / OL) exists in the Ministry of Rural Development. At present, Shri Gaya Prasad, Dy. Director General (Admn.) is the chairman of this Committee. Shri Brij Bhan, Joint Director (Official Language) is its Member Secretary and all Officers of the Ministry of the rank of Section Officer and above are its members. Meetings of this committee were held in every quarter to review the status of compliance of the Official Language Policy in the Sections / Divisions of the Ministry. The Quarterly Progress Reports regarding progressive use of Hindi in the official work received from all Sections were reviewed by this Committee and remedial measures were suggested to avoid recurrence of the shortcomings.

Quarterly Progress Reports received from the Autonomous Bodies were also reviewed on the same lines by the Officers of Hindi Section.

6. There are 05 Autonomous Bodies under the Ministry, namely- (i) National Institute for Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR), Hyderabad, Telangana; (ii) Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), New Delhi; (iii) National Rural Infrastructure Development agency (NRIDA), New Delhi; (iv) Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF), New Delhi and (v) National Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (NRLPS), New Delhi. Out of these 04 are situated in Region 'A' in New Delhi and 01 i.e. NIRD&PR is situated in Region 'C' in Hyderabad. No office is situated in Region 'B'. During the period under report, the Officers of Hindi Section carried out Official Language related inspections of BRLF, CAPART, NRIDA & NRLPS on 03.06.2019, 04.06.2019, 06.06.2019 & 17.07.2019 respectively. Official Language related inspections of 12 sections of the Ministry out of 36 were also carried out on different dates between 06.05.2019 to 23.05.2019.

7. To promote Hindi in day-to-day official work, three schemes prescribed by the Department of Official Language, MHA namely- (i) 'Incentive Scheme for Noting / Drafting done originally in Hindi by the Officers in official work', (ii) 'Scheme for granting Hindi Incentive Allowance to Stenographers and Typists for doing official work in Hindi in addition to English', and (iii) 'Scheme for granting Incentive to Officers for giving dictation in Hindi' have been introduced and implemented successfully in the Ministry of Rural Development.

8. Hindi workshops were also organized in every quarter for the officers / staff of the Ministry. The purpose was to remove their hesitation in doing official work in Hindi, to enable them to carry out their day-to-day transaction in Hindi, to motivate them to do their official work in Hindi and to train them to write effective notes and drafts originally in Hindi.

9. Hindi fortnight was organized from 1st to 15th September, 2019 during which various Hindi competitions aimed at increasing progressive use of Official Language Hindi were organized. Employees of the Ministry participated in these competitions with enthusiasm. 36 officers/employees have been identified to be honoured with commendation certificates and cash prizes.

Chapter - 20

International Co-operation

The era of rapid globalization of the world economy has added new dimensions and challenges globally and especially in developing countries in the areas of rural development and poverty alleviation. International co-operation in these areas has, therefore, gained added significance and impetus in the changed social, economic and political scenario of the world. India, the largest democracy in the world, is always in the forefront as a global partner. The Ministry of Rural Development is taking this initiative forward through cooperation and exchange of experience, knowledge and expertise in the field of rural development and poverty alleviation with other countries bilaterally or through multilateral platform.

Our visionary leaders anticipated the significance of South-South Cooperation much before globalization and had recognized the need for cooperation among the developing countries for better appreciation of each others' problems. India has been a founder member of many international forums such as African-Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO), Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral and Technical Cooperation (BIMSTEC), Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP), Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) etc.

The mandate of International Co-operation of this Department is to foster mutually beneficial partnerships with other countries of the world in a multilateral as well as bilateral format. The Government of India recognizes the multilateral approach in International relations and the need for the inter-country, inter & intra-regional cooperation to find solutions to common problems. The Ministry of Rural

Development is the nodal Ministry with respect to two Inter-Governmental, International Organizations, namely, the African-Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO) and the Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP). Also, this Ministry is the focal Ministry for Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation in respect of BIMSTEC, SAARC etc.

(1) Multilateral Corporation:

(a) African-Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO)

AARDO formed in 1962, is an autonomous, inter-governmental, intercontinental organization comprising 33 members from Africa and Asia. India is a key founder member and contributed significantly in the conceptualization and formation of AARDO. The Headquarters of AARDO is located in New Delhi. AARDO comprising of 33 members from Africa and Asia (17 member countries from Africa continent, 14 member countries from Asia and 2 Associate members).

This Ministry is the nodal Ministry for all matters relating to AARDO. It has six (6) regional offices located at (i) Seoul for the Far East (ii) Amman for the Middle East (iii) Accra for the Western Africa (iv) Cairo for the North Eastern Africa, (v) Lusaka for the Southern Africa and (vi) Islamabad, Pakistan for South Asia. India contributes the highest annual membership contribution to AARDO amounting to US\$ 141,100.

Human Resource Development (HRD) is one of the main activities of AARDO. Under HRD, a number of programmes are organized by AARDO on regular basis which include training programmes, workshops/seminars, deputation of experts, study visits, research

studies, field training etc. relating to agriculture and rural development. During the year, AARDO conducted a number of such programmes in different member countries on various subjects. India offers 70 slots annually for the member countries for training in various Indian Institutes under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) sponsored by the Ministry of External Affairs.

Since the year 2009, India is providing Additional Contribution of US\$ 600,000 to AARDO for each triennium w.e.f 2009-2011 to expand its scale and scope of the Capacity Building Programmes of AARDO for the benefit of Member Countries under which capacity building programmes for AARDO member countries are organized every year during the triennium at various Institutions of Excellence in India such as National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR), institutions governed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Indian Institute of Management (IIM) and others. The Post Graduate Diploma in Rural Development Management Course at NIRD&PR under this scheme is for one year. The MoU for the triennium 2015-2017 was signed by Shri Atal Dulloo, Joint Secretary (IC) on behalf of Govt. of India and H.E. Eng. Wassfi Hassan El-Sreihin, Secretary General (AARDO) on behalf of AARDO on 30th November 2016 at New Delhi. The validity of the MoU was 29.11.2019.

The activities undertaken by AARDO during this year are:

- ❖ Shri Narendra Singh Tomar, Hon'ble Minister (RD) had inaugurated the Special Session of AARDO for the election of new Secretary General of AARDO at "The Claridges Hotel", New Delhi on 11th June, 2019.
- ❖ Smt. Alka Upadhyaya, Additional Secretary (RD), Smt. Nita Kejrewal, Joint Secretary (IC) and Shri Dinesh Kumar, Deputy Secretary (IC) had attended the Special Session of AARDO at "The Claridges Hotel", New Delhi on 11th June, 2019.

- ❖ A two member delegation headed by Shri Dinesh Kumar, Deputy Secretary (IC) had attended Liaison Committee (LC-74) meeting of AARDO held on 24th August, 2019 at "The Claridges Hotel", New Delhi.
- ❖ Shri Manoj Nardeosingh, Newly appointed Secretary General, AARDO met Secretary (RD) to discuss regarding AARDO related issues on 21st October, 2019.

(b) The Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia & the Pacific (CIRDAP):

CIRDAP, a Regional Organization, with its Headquarters at Dhaka, Bangladesh was established in 1979. The Centre is broadly mandated to facilitate the provision of services that will influence policy formulation and programme action towards rural development in its member countries. At present, CIRDAP has a total strength of fifteen (15) member countries from Asia and the Pacific. The Sub-Regional Office of CIRDAP for South-East Asia (SOCSEA) was established in Jakarta, Indonesia in 1997. The CIRDAP has also established its Sub-Regional Office in West Asia in Tehran, Iran and India's annual contribution to CIRDAP is US\$ 94,147.

India is one of the key founder members of CIRDAP. India takes the significant lead in providing capacity building programmes to CMCs. The Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India has been sponsoring 4 fully funded CIRDAP - NIRD collaborative training programmes on various fields including ICT over the last few years at its Institutes of Excellence or in the Link Institutions of CIRDAP Member Countries (CMCs). With a view to taking CIRDAP to the new frontiers and substantially expand the activities, the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India has provided five fully funded slots of one year Post Graduate Diploma Programme in Rural Development Management (PGDRDM) at NIRD & PR, Hyderabad for skill development and capacity

building of CMCs. Five (5) candidates from CIRDAP member countries are undergoing fully funded one year Post Graduate Diploma in Rural Development Management (PGDRDM) course at NIRD&PR, Hyderabad.

Keeping in line with India's policy of cooperation, India has provided financial and technical support to CIRDAP for establishing a Virtual Learning Centre (VLC) and a Centre on Geo-Applications in rural Development (CGARD) at the newly established ICT Centre at the CIRDAP's Headquarters, Dhaka, Bangladesh at a cost of Rs. 2.03 crores. Centre on Geo-Applications in rural Development (CGARD) has been established at CIRDAP Headquarter, Dhaka.

The Centre on Geo-informatics Application for Rural Development has the potential to play a great role in spreading the benefits of ICT applications and its proper uses to our member countries. The Centre will provide technical support and cooperation to CIRDAP Member countries in designing, planning and monitoring of various programmes viz. management, natural resource management, drinking water, rural roads etc. by offering assistance in preparation of Spatial Action plans including development alternatives/scenarios and spatial decision support system for rural applications in the rural development initiatives. CIRDAP CGARD will also help to implement participatory GIS at the micro-level exposure, and skill development to share best and innovative GIS processes, methodologies and practices for extensive use in the development sector.

The activities undertaken by CIRDAP during this year are:

- ❖ The amount of Rs. 10 lakh has been released to NIRD&PR, Hyderabad for the establishment of CIRDAP Centre at NIRD&PR (CCN) and the same has been inaugurated by Director General, NIRD&PR on 26.06.2019.
- ❖ Shri Dinesh Kumar, Deputy Secretary (IC) attended the Executive Committee (EC-32)

meeting of CIRDAP held in Colombo, Sri Lanka w.e.f. 8th – 10th October, 2019 and;

- ❖ Smt. Alka Upadhyaya, Additional Secretary (RD), MoRD attended the Governing Council (GC-22) Meeting of CIRDAP on 11th October, 2019.

(c) Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)

BISTEC or Bangladesh-India, Sri Lanka-Thailand Economic Co-operation was established on 6th June, 1997 in Bangkok. The objective of the sub-regional grouping was to promote economic co-operation. Myanmar joined the grouping in December, 1997. The name was then changed to BIMSTCEC or Bangladesh-India-Myanmar-Sri Lanka-Thailand Economic Co-operation. Bhutan and Nepal joined the grouping in February, 2004. The name of the grouping was changed at the First Summit that was held in Thailand in July, 2004 to BIMSTEC.

BIMSTEC's First Expert Group Meeting on Poverty Alleviation was held in Kathmandu, Nepal on 01st November, 2017 was attended by Shri Anant Prakash Pandey, Director, MoRD and Shri Dharmvir Jha, Director, MoRD. The Ministry of Rural Development has offered to host the 2nd Expert Group Meeting on Poverty Alleviation in India in 2018. The Second Expert Group Meeting on Poverty Alleviation of BIMSTEC is schedule to be held in India on 09th-10th January, 2020.

(2) Bilateral Co-operation:

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Co-operation in the field of Rural Development:

During the recent past, India had signed Six (6) MoUs with countries i.e. Afghanistan, Malawi, Lesotho, Burundi, Mozambique and Mauritius. One (1) MoU signed with International Organization, Food and

Agriculture Organisation (FAO) on Co-operation in the field of Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation and to encourage, develop and strengthen technical co-operation in this field. A tripartite Agreement signed between Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India and National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR) and the Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP) for establishment of CIRDAP centre at NIRD&PR, Hyderabad (CCN). The same was inaugurated by Director General, NIRD&PR on 25th June, 2019.



2. H.E. Eng. Wassfi Hassan El-Sreihin, Secretary General, African-Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO) met Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development on 10th June, 2019 in the Chamber of Hon'ble Minister (Agriculture), Krishi Bhawan.

3. A eleven-member High-level Tunisian delegation led by Mr. Taoufik Rajhi, Minister of Grand Reform (Prime Minister Office), Govt. of Tunisia along with two Members of World Bank, Tunisia met Secretary (Rural Development) on 9th September, 2019 in Unnati, Krishi Bhawan.



On the request of AARDO, Hon'ble Minister (RD) had approved the proposal of additional contribution for the fourth triennium 2020-2022. The proposal for signing of MoU is under process.

(3) Visit of Foreign Delegations:

From 1st April, 2019 to 1st December, 2019 this Ministry organized meetings/discussions with the following visiting foreign dignitaries:-

1. H.E. Mr. J. Goburdhun, GOSK, High Commissioner of the Republic of Mauritius and Dr. Manoj Nardeosingh, Assistant Secretary General of AARDO met Secretary (Rural Development), M/o Rural Development on 16th May, 2019 in the Chamber of Secretary (RD), Krishi Bhawan.



4. Dr. Manoj Nardeosingh, Newly appointed Secretary General, AARDO met Hon'ble Minister (Rural Development) on 11th October, 2019 in the Chamber of Hon'ble Minister (Agriculture), Krishi Bhawan.



5. A eight-member High-level delegation led by Mr Shabeer Khan, Chief Financial Officer, Department of Trade and Industry, Govt. of Republic of South Africa along with two senior officers from High Commission of the Republic of South Africa in New Delhi met Secretary (Rural Development) on 15th October, 2019 in 'Unnati', Krishi Bhawan.



6. Dr. Manoj Nardeosingh, Secretary General, AARDO met Secretary (Rural Development) on 21st October, 2019 in the Chamber of Secretary (RD), Krishi Bhawan.



7. A High-level delegation headed by Mr. Mark Suzman, Chief Strategy Officer and President Global Policy & Advocacy from Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation met Secretary (Rural Development) on 19th November, 2019 in the Chamber of Secretary (RD), Krishi Bhawan.

Chapter - 21

Internal Audit

The vision and mission of the Ministry of Rural Development is sustainable and inclusive growth of rural India through a multipronged strategy for eradication of poverty by increasing livelihoods opportunities, providing social safety net and developing infrastructure for growth. Ministry is implementing schemes like MGNREGA, PMGSY, PMAY, DDU-GKY, NSAP and IWMP. While implementation of schemes is done through the State Government, MoRD is introducing policies and doing regular monitoring; focus has also been on establishing internal control within Ministry of Rural Development and implementing agencies. In this regard several innovative steps have been taken by Ministry of Rural Development to strengthen Internal Audit. Consultants have been engaged to carry out internal audit of selected districts based on risk assessment done through

scientifically developed risk matrix of different schemes. Finding of internal audit are shared with respective State Government and corrective actions are also taken at Ministry level by issuing guidelines and advisories. During the year 2019 till December, 73 Risk based Internal Audits of various schemes have been conducted primarily covering Program Implementation Units at District level. In order to make internal audit more effective and digital one internal audit portal, namely GRIP (GRameen Internal Audit Portal) has been put to use after its launch in June, 2017 by Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development.

Ministry constituted an Expert Advisory Group to advice on strengthening of internal audit. The Expert Advisory Group submitted its report to Hon'ble Minister



Expert Advisory Group presented its Report to Hon'ble minister in a brief program held at Unnati Conference Hall, Krishi Bhawan



*First Batch of Certificate course on internal audit at NIRD&PR, Hyderabad.
Course was inaugurated by Secretary, DoRD.*

in month of March, 2018. Major Recommendations of EAG include measures for strengthening the efficacy of Financial management systems, and more specifically the internal audit function - particularly from the risk management perspective. The Expert Group has given a road map for establishing the internal audit function as an instrument for enhancing efficiency and effectiveness of MoRD schemes. It suggests measures for strengthening internal audit as an instrument of management control across programmes up to grassroots level. In order to create capacity in the field of IA, certificate course on Internal Audit has been planned. It is aimed at developing certified Internal Auditors across the country, with an understanding of risks and programme challenges. Based on the recommendations of the Committee, the Department of Rural Development through National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR), Hyderabad

has developed a certificate programme for Internal Auditors in partnership. The first batch of Certificate Course was inaugurated by Secretary (RD) on 1st August, 2018 at NIRD&PR. Till November, 2019, total 8 batches of 200 experts have been successfully completed by NIRD & PR Hyderabad, SIRD Odisha, SIRD Rajasthan, SIRD, Madhya Pradesh [list is available at <https://rural.nic.in/finance/office-of-cca/annual-internal-audit>].

Ministry is targeted to prepare 5,000 certified Internal Auditors to conduct audits in various parts of the country. These Auditors would in turn be used by Local, State and Central governments, wherever required, to ensure that risks are properly mitigated and quality of programme implementation is in accordance with the expected outcomes.

Representation of SCs, STs and OBCs

Groups	Number of Employees				Number of appointments made during the previous calendar year									
					By Direct Recruitment				By Promotion			By other		
	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	Total	SCs	STs
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
Group ‘A’	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group ‘B’	28	10	1	4	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
Group ‘C’	10	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Group –“D” (Excluding Safai Karamcharis)	8 (MTS)	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Group –“D” (Safai Karamcharis)														
TOTAL	49	12	2	7	4	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-

Representation of Persons with Disabilities

Groups	Number of Employees				Direct Recruitment								Promotion							
					No. of Vacancies reserved			No. of Appointments made					No. of Vacancies reserved			No. of Appointments made				
	Total	VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.		
Group ‘A’	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Group ‘B’	28	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Group ‘C’	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
*Group –“D” (Excluding Safai Karamcharis)	8 (MTS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
*Group –“D” (Safai Karamcharis)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL	49	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Chapter - 22**Implementation of E-Governance**

The ministry has continuously strived towards innovative improvements in the ICT portfolio which help in achievement of its 3 key objectives – transfer of right benefits, to the right beneficiary and at the right time with the intent of enabling, strengthening and empowering rural population. The ministry is making concerted efforts for improving the accountability, transparency, minimizing leakages and delays in the payments by implementing a multi-pronged revamped and improved version of governance framework in all the existing IT systems created under its various programs.

The new governance framework includes development of end to end workflow based transactional systems, holistic scheme specific state of the art service delivery platforms, analytical dashboards, Direct benefit transfer, SECC data for identification of beneficiaries and Local Government Directory (LGD) for location standardization. Use of Space technology for geo-tagging of vast variety and volume of community/ individual assets created under RD schemes wherein the date, time stamp, photographs and coordinates are being captured.

The IT strategy of the Department of Rural Development has been prepared keeping rural citizens as central to its implementation plan. Some of the prominent innovations that are being implemented in the department under various rural development programs are:

- Effective digital transformation of programs, including development of multiple web based program specific transactional based MIS systems (Nregasoft, Awaasoft etc.) with data being made available in public domain.
- Promoting citizen participation by developing citizen centric apps for enhancing citizen connect and bridging the communication gap through various apps like Gram Samvaad, Meri Sadak, Awaas App, Janmanrega etc.
- Integration with external systems such as UIDAI, PFMS and implementation of DBT (Direct Benefit Transfer) has streamlined the beneficiary verification process, end to end funds release process and brought down delay in payment of wages.
- Development of near real time analytical and state of the art dashboards for data collation, analysis, visualization & comparison such as performance index dashboard, e-payment etc. have provided the necessary armory to assess the performance evaluation in various programs and make necessary course corrections midway thus introducing flexibility, scalability and robustness in system.
- Implementation of various IT initiatives has also facilitated the adoption of transparent system of record keeping, public information, transparency and fairness and efficient nationwide e-governance both at macro and micro level. Considering the current IT ecosystem in place, it can be said that Rural Development Programmes are now having a very strong and robust accountability and transparent framework in partnership with the States.

Current Status of Information Technology Portfolio

The Ministry with the support of the National

Informatics Centre (NIC) has designed, developed and implemented various electronic IT driven solutions for its flagship programs viz, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Program (MGNREGA), National Social Assistance Program (NSAP), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana–Gramin (PMAY-G), Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY), and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban

Mission and District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DISHA). The solution for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has been developed by Centre for Development of Advance Computing (C-DAC).

A snapshot of the IT solutions that support the implementation and monitoring of rural development programmes, promote transparency and accountability is detailed below:

Schemes	MGNREGA	PMAY-G	PMGSY	NSAP	DAY-NRLM	Rurban	DDUGKY	SAGY
ICT Solutions including mobile apps	NREGASoft, Geo MGNREGA, JanManrega App	AwaasSoft, AwaasApp, Awaas+	Online Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS)	NSAP-MIS	eGov NRLM (Complete information Portal)	RurbanSoft	KaushalPanjee App	Saanjhi portal
Description of the software solution	NREGASoft is a web enabled MIS, local language enabled end to end workflow based e-Governance system to capture all the activities under MGNREGA at Center/State/ District/Block and Panchayat level Janmanrega App helps in searching for Nearby Assets, based on User's Current Location and providing Feedback on Asset GeoMGNREGA App provides a GIS-Based dashboard for providing geo tagged details of assets.	End to end Local language enabled workflow, web based transactional based electronic service delivery platform, ERP cum MIS facilitating e-governance in PMAY-G. Handles all the critical functions - identification of beneficiaries from SECC, fixing of targets, the release of funds, the issue of sanction order to the beneficiary, the monitoring of the progress stages of the house construction by the beneficiary, and the release of the assistance amount to the beneficiary, etc.	Web-based Monitoring Tool	Web-enabled transaction based implementation cum MIS for IGNOAPS, IGNWPS, IGNDPS	Web enabled transaction based eGov application for monitoring the activities under National Rural Livelihoods Mission Also includes: Bank Linkage App, CBO Transaction System, MKSP, SVEP etc	NIC has created a web based application RURBANsoft	A web and mobile based App for connecting rural youth with training partners and Banks.	A web based application that has modules such as Dashboard for District / Panchayat level users, Sector wise VDP Progress Report, District Level data entry and Reports as required by Department users

Schemes	MGNREGA	PMAY-G	PMGSY	NSAP	DAY-NRLM	Rurban	DDUGKY	SAGY
Website	www.nrega.nic.in	www.pmayg.nic.in www.rhreporting.nic.in www.awaassoft.nic.in www.rhms.nic.in	www.pmgysy.nic.in , omms.nic.in	www.nsap.nic.in	https://nrlm.gov.in http://ebotrans.nrlm.gov.in http://daynrlmbl.aajeevika.gov.in http://aajeevika.gov.in	www.rurban.gov.in	https://kaushalpanjee.nic.in/	www.saanjhi.gov.in

In addition to above, several citizen centric mobile App such as Gram Samvaad, Janmanrega, MGNREGA Mobile Monitoring, Kaushal Panjee, Awaas App, Meri Sadak, Awaas+ have been developed for empowering the rural citizens of India. Development of dynamic and analytical dashboards include Performance Index Dashboard, e-Payment Dashboard, DISHA etc. which are customized and tailored for program specific requirements for a micro and macro level analysis on various domains including physical and financial performance.

Key ICT development made during the year under various schemes of the Department

1. New interventions taken under MGNREGA program

- Development of Payment Performance Dashboard in MGNREGA. All financial transactions related to wage payments including reconciliation of FTOs within various stakeholders such as PFMS, Banks, NREGASoft etc.
- Account Validation process for beneficiaries under MGNREGA for bringing down the rejection cases and delays in wage payments to beneficiaries
- MGNREGA Mobile Monitoring App- enabling ground level capture for attendance and other parameters of workers
- Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)

Integration with MGNREGA helps in better planning, coordination among various agencies involved in execution of the scheme at GP level

- Jal Shakti Abhiyaan - Activities carried out during JSA under MGNREGA work categories were effectively and successfully monitored using NREGASoft
- GIS planning for MGNREGA works/assets
- Increase in timely Payment of Wages
- Implementation of Role based logins
- 3.5 Crore Assets Geotagged - completed works

2. New interventions taken under PMAY-G program

- AwaasSoft, AwaasApp and Awaas+ - National Roll-out
- Data Analytics done on Awaas + records (~4 Crore)
- Rural Housing Interest Subvention Scheme (RHISS) Rollout
- Revamping of web portal of PMAY-G
- Bank Performance Index Dashboard

3. New interventions taken under NSAP program

- On boarding of states on NSAP PPS system for DBT payments. 14 States on-boarded on NSAP PPS
- Implementation of NFBS schemes in all states
- Integration with DBT Bharat, DARPAN, e-Taal, DISHA

- d. Mobile App for online registration and tracking of pension
- e. Life Certificate using Jeevan Praman of Pensioners once in year for annual verification
- f. Revamping of NSAPPPS Web site

4. New interventions taken under RURBANSoft program

- a. RurbanSoft Mobile App - it enables capture of geo tagged photos of physical progress of works in the clusters under Rurban Mission
- b. DSC Registration in RurbanSoft
- c. Development of Payment Performance Dashboard in Rurbansoft
- d. Restructuring of Rurbansoft MIS. Iterative development completed based on 4 times SRS version.
- e. Cluster Formation module developed
- f. ICAP Generation module developed
- g. Component and Sub component mapping module developed
- h. Work Module Integration with DPR Module developed
- i. Fund Release Module developed
- j. Integration with PFMS for both CGF and Admin Fund
- k. DSC Registration module developed in Rurbansoft
- l. Vendor Registration module developed in Rurbansoft
- m. FTO Generation developed in Rurbansoft
- n. Offline Payment Expenditure Module developed
- o. State Brief Module developed
- p. Rurban Mobile App (Geo Tag) developed
- q. MPR Module developed

5. New interventions taken under DAY-NRLM program

- a. Implementation of funds flow process module including PFMS integration.
- b. SECC module Integration for financial literacy improvement - SHG members
- c. Modules for accessing the bank loans by SHGs & SHG Members, digitizing capacity building activities, managing Producer Groups & Producer Companies, Custom Hiring Centres and their activities etc.
- d. Organic clusters management including MKSP Asset
- e. Implementation of software to monitor activities of Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) Tracking BCs transactions for monitoring/integration with banks
- f. Modules for NRETP activities monitoring
- g. Module for managing the SARAS melas
- h. Coceptualization of mobile app for Digital Finance and Financial Literacy

6. New interventions taken under DDUGKY program

- a. Integration with NIRD ERP System, API for sharing PRN Updates with ERP system
- b. Feature to mark drop-out candidates in running batches
- c. Training centre location on GIS Map
- d. Integration with MGNREGA for Skill training in DDUGKY
- e. PFMS Integration for Finance Module of DDUGKY
- f. Batch Assessment Report to track Batch Assessment Status (State Wise, Project Wise etc.)

Several new initiatives on periodic basis are being undertaken with prime focus towards the transparency, accountability and good governance framework under DoRD programs some of which have already been completed, some under process and others are planned for future.

Measures taken for Strengthening Cyber Security Framework of MoRD

To bring synergies among different IT support systems already operating/being developed in the Ministry, upgradation of the IT platform and fostering

security audit with a view to ward off any possible cyber threat, an expert group on Information Technology and Cyber Security has been constituted in the Department comprising domain field experts under the chairmanship of Shri Kiran Karnik, ex-President, NASSCOM.

Two meetings of group were held in 2017 (on 30th May, 2017 and 12th September, 2017) and the third meeting of this group was held on 27th September, 2018. The 4th meeting of the Expert Group was held on 28th June, 2019.



Fourth Meeting of Expert Group on Information Technology and Cyber Security held in Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi on 28th June, 2019

The ministry has worked been continuously working on implementation of the on the suggestions/inputs provided by the group on focus areas not limited to privacy, transparency, monitoring, tracking, security of data and applications in rural development department.

Direct Benefit Transfer under MoRD Schemes

Aadhaar based Direct Benefit transfer (DBT) is a major governance reform initiative of the Government to ensure targeted delivery of benefits and services, ensuring greater transparency and accountability in public service delivery through effective use of technology. At present Eight (8) DBT Applicable

schemes of Department of Rural Development viz. Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Grameen), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM), and Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY) have been integrated with the DBT Bharat Portal. In addition, National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) has also been on-boarded on the DBT Bharat Portal (www.dbtbharat.gov.in).

Aadhaar seeding and authentication of beneficiary database under various respective programs has resulted in better targeting, authentication of beneficiaries and has helped weed out ghost and fake beneficiaries. Also, the transfer of money directly into the bank accounts of beneficiaries through Aadhaar based or Account based transfer mode facilitates direct

credit of payments to right beneficiary at right time and in right account. The automated system has helped remove bottlenecks, parking of funds, and reduced delay in payments processing time considerably.

The percentage of Aadhaar seeding and the funds transferred under different DBT on-boarded schemes is as under: (as on Dec 2019)

S. No.	Scheme Name	Aadhaar Authenticated Percentage (%) (As on December 2019)*	Funds Transferred (in Rs Crores) (As on December 2019)*
1.	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)	30%	111.88
2.	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)	40%	2740.68
3.	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)	38%	1187.48
4.	Mahatma Gandhi NREGA (MGNREGA)	84%	26894.88
5.	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Grameen (PMAY-G)	31%	13214.15
6.	Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaunshalya Yojana (DDUGKY)	67%	576
7.	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana –National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM)	51%	484

Data taken from DBT Portal

Awards and Recognitions

Citizen centric mobile app “Gram Samvaad” received the “Gems of Digital India” Award 2019 for excellence in e-Governance.

A paper on “Gram Samvaad: Empowerment through Information, An integrated platform for inherent social audit” got selected for publishing in 22nd National conference on e-governance by DAR&PG GoI held in February, 2019.

Paper on “ICT enabled rural housing for sustainable rural development” got selected for publishing in the 4th International Conference on ICT for Sustainable Development.





DBT Launch through NSAP-PPS by Sh. N-Biren Singh, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Manipur

Ease of Living Survey

Ministry of Rural Development is conducting a nationwide survey on delivery of basic services to the deprived households captured in SECC 2011 database to assess ease of living for them on 16 parameters on which Government flagship programmes have focused, under the campaign on Constitution and Fundamental Duties & National Event from 26th November 2019 to 14th April 2020. This will capture the change in deprivation status of these deprived households. A portal (<https://eol.nic.in>) and a mobile app "Ease of Living" has been launched for survey.

Future Roadmap and Way ahead for continuous improvement

The Department aims to have a robust and

scalable IT system which is evolving with the rapid pace of technology development with advent of emerging technologies, ensuring the system is of state of the art nature with an overall focus on good governance, security, privacy of systems and data combined.

Some of the key focus areas of the department which the department would strive to achieve would include:

- Improve field level operations and citizen responsiveness with mobile-centric technologies
- Deployment of efficient Security, Data privacy and protection measures
- Continuous reforms in IT maintaining the state of the art IT ecosystem.
- Building Rural Stack - An Enterprise

Architecture plan covering holistic view on DoRD Programs

- Enabling mechanism for better reach and accessibility to citizens through citizen centric applications with overall focus on better program implementation
- Improving service levels to citizens
- Better access to information
- Leveraging IT initiatives in the form of emerging technologies including cloud computing , mobile technologies and data analytics

- Interoperability of data across programs for integrated information on effectiveness of programs
- Shared solutions to modernize legacy systems and avoid duplication of resources
- Ongoing Transition activities
- Creation of integrated Finance Dashboard for simplification the process of release of funds under various flagship schemes of the Department
- Building of adequate IT resources in the form of infrastructure and human capacity

Chapter - 23

Monitoring and Evaluation

National Level Monitoring

The Scheme was introduced during the year 2003-04 with a view to achieve the purpose of unbiased and objective monitoring of the schemes of the Ministry in a systematic and regular manner. In order to improve the empanelment procedure and appraisal of performance of NLMs, the scheme was revamped in the year 2014 as per the recommendation of Expert Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri S.S. Meenakshisundram, IAS (Retd.), former Secretary to GOI, for assessment and empanelment of NLMs. The scheme has further been revised in 2016 by inclusion of monitoring of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY) of Department of Rural Development, Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) of Department of Land Resources. Also the work of overall assessment of Gram Panchayats in implementation various programmes, as requested by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, has been brought under the ambit of National Monitoring System from the year 2015-16.

NLM Monitoring System: The NLMs are deputed by the Ministry for following three types of monitoring assignments:-

- (i) **Regular monitoring of major RD Schemes:** The NLMs are deputed to monitor and report on various aspects of implementation of RD schemes in districts, in two phases. About half of the districts of the country can be covered in a year. The NLMs are required to visit the districts, ascertain the implementation of the programmes viz-a-viz the guidelines, interact with officials, verify the assets created and interview the beneficiaries and submit report

within a given time frame. The NLMs deputed to a State are also required to interact with the Secretary or Senior Officers in-charge of RD Schemes in the State. Based on the reports of the individual Monitors, the Ministry prepares All India as well as State-wise Reports, which are shared with the Programme Divisions and the State Governments.

National Level Monitoring (NLM) institutions during the Regular Monitoring of 2018-19 in Phase I covered 289 districts across the country (During September – November, 2018) and in Phase-II covered 274 districts across the country (during January - March, 2019). NLMs have reported on various aspects of implementation of Rural Development schemes in these Districts. NLM institutions during their visits also interacted with officials at various levels. PRI functionaries and beneficiaries of various programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Panchayati Raj. Field inspections, verification of records and assets were also undertaken by the institutions.

For discussion on the findings of Regular Monitoring 2018-19, Phase-I (September – November, 2018) visits, three Regional Interactive workshops have been organized at (i) SRD, Shimla, H.P (29th - 30th July, 2019), (ii) CMD, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala (5th – 6th August, 2019) and (iii) SIRD, Meghalaya, Shillong (19th – 20th August, 2019).

- (ii) **Special Monitoring of Individual Schemes:** NLMs can be deputed to cover a particular scheme or some specific aspects of a particular scheme only and report on the issues/processes in detail based on the requirement suggested by

the programme divisions and approved by the Secretary. Limited number of Special Monitoring rounds may be undertaken every year for in-depth coverage or certain specific features of a programme.

- (iii) **Complaints/Enquiries:** In case of complaints of serious nature from People's representatives, NGOs, etc. regarding mis-utilization of funds, irregularities etc., NLMs may be deputed to verify the facts or for a preliminary enquiry. The gist of complaints and the findings of NLMs are also placed in the public domain on the website of the Ministry.

Area Officers Scheme

This Ministry introduced the Area Officers' Scheme with effect from 1.1.1994 as an important monitoring mechanism for facilitating implementation of major programmes of the Ministry. As per the Guidelines of Area Officers Scheme, the Joint Secretary level officers in the Department are designated as the Principal Area Officer (PAO) for various Groups of States. The list of PAOs and AOs is updated regularly.

State and District Level DISHA Committees

"DISHA is a crucial step towards good governance through which we will be able to monitor key parameters centrally. It will enable us to effectively monitor development in every village of the country."

-Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi

A large number of significant and ambitious programmes have been rolled out by the Government of India which has a potential of delivering developmental impact at the grassroots. Therefore, it is imperative that for ensuring convergence of these programmes a holistic mechanism has to be put in place for ensuring effective monitoring of these programmes. In view of this, a two tier system has been evolved for monitoring of key projects/programmes by the elected members.

First tier is operational in 698 districts including the urban areas and Second tier works under the Chairmanship of respective Chief Ministers. The details of these two tiers are elaborated in succeeding paragraphs:

I. District Level DISHA Committees

Terms of Reference: District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committees (Disha) have been constituted under the chairmanship of Member of Parliament with a view to fulfill the objective of ensuring better coordination among all the elected representatives in Parliament, State Legislatures and Local Governments (Panchayati Raj Institutions, Municipal Bodies), in monitoring the progress of major projects aimed at socio- economic transformation at the district level. Through this unique dispensation, inter alia, following are the key objectives envisaged to be achieved:

- Intensively monitor identified 43 key central sector programmes and schemes.
- To oversee that during the course of implementation identified priorities get needed focus.
- Ensure adherence to the guidelines associated with the Programme/Scheme.
- Facilitate coordinated solution to remove implementation constraints, if any, at the ground level.
- Identify gaps and suggest mid-course correction.
- Ensure timeliness in delivery of social sector initiatives aimed at universal coverage.

Composition: In normal course, the Chairperson of the DISHA should be a Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) elected from the district and the District Collector/District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner should be the Member Secretary. The other members include all MPs (LS) and One MP (Rajya Sabha) representing the State and exercising option to

be associated with the district level Committee, All Members of the State Legislative Assembly elected from the district, One representative of the State Government / UT Administration, All Mayors / the Chairpersons of Municipalities including at least one woman and five elected heads of Gram Panchayat including two women, Chairperson of the Zilla Panchayat, Head of the Autonomous District Council in districts having Schedule VI Areas, All Chairpersons of Intermediate Panchayats in the district, Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Panchayat, Project Director, DRDA/Poverty Alleviation Unit, upto four members nominated by Ministry of Rural Development, One Member from a reputed NGO, to be nominated by the Chairperson and the other Members of Parliament in the Committee, One representative each of SC, ST and Women to be nominated by the Chairperson and the other Members of Parliament in the Committee, Lead Bank officer of the district, Senior Superintendent/ Superintendent of the Postal Department and District level nodal functionaries of all Programmes that will be under the purview of Disha.

District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DISHA) Meetings

With the dissolution of the sixteenth Lok Sabha, the district level DISHA committees were dissolved and new committees have been formed in 698 districts on the basis of the seventeenth Lok Sabha. The Guidelines of District Level DISHA Committee provides for organization of DISHA meetings at least once in every Quarter. States have reported 817 meetings in 2017-18 and 660 meetings in 2018-19 and 118 meetings in 2019-20 till date (01.12.2019). State-wise number of Districts in which DISHA Committees have been formed and number of meetings reported by States are given in Table.-1.

II. State Level Disha Committees:

Earlier Vigilance and Monitoring Committees were functional both at the district and State level. After replacing the District Level V&MCs with District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committees, as a next step it is thought prudent to constitute the DISHA system at the State Level. This is necessitated by the fact that there could be large number of issues of important and emergent nature remaining unattended, despite clear cut directions of the DISHA committees at the district level meetings, for want of the apex level coordination. Such issues need to be resolved at the highest level in the State. Accordingly, State Level DISHA Committees have been constituted in May 2018, replacing the State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee and new Guidelines have been issued.

Recent Initiatives:

Deployment of State of Art DISHA Dashboard

With a view to optimize the outcomes from the Disha review mechanism, Disha Dashboard has been conceptualized. It aims to create a data driven governance solution for elected representatives for planning, monitoring and evaluating multiple parameters of various schemes under DISHA. The DISHA Dashboard was launched by the Honorable Prime Minister on 11th October 2017 as a single source of information in respect of schemes run by various Ministries included in DISHA monitoring system.

IT interface so created against the target of integrating 43 schemes of various Ministries/ Departments with different geographical granularities such as administrative boundaries of District, Gram Panchayat, Block and villages, as on 1st December 2019 integrated the details of 36 schemes of different Ministries through APIs for real time data display, on the DISHA Dashboard.

Status of Scheme integrated on Disha Dashboard as on date

S.No.	Name of Ministry	Name of Scheme
1	Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD)	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
2		Deendayal AntyodayaYojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)
3		Deendayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana – DDUGKY
4		Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana – PMGSY
5		National Social Assistance Programme – NSAP
6		Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – PMAY (G)
7	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) – SBM (G)
8		NRDWP - National Rural Drinking Water Program
9	Department of Land & Resources	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sichayee Yojana (PMKSY) - IWMP (Integrated Watershed MgmtPgm)
10		Digital India Land Record Modernisation Pgm: DILRMP
11	Ministry of Power	DDUGJY – Gramin Jyoti Yojana
12	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	HRIDAY - National Heritage City Dev& Augmentation Yojana
13		AMRUT
14		Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – PMAY (U)
15		Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) – SBM (U)
16		Smart City Mission
17	Department of Agriculture	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)
18		Soil Health Card (SHC)
19		PMKSY
20		E-NAM
21		Pradhan Mantri Fasal BimaYojana- PMFBY
22	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	National Health Mission - NHM
23	Ministry of Human Resources and Development	Mid-Day Meal Scheme
24	Ministry of Women and Child Development.	ICDS
25	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gases	Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana-PMUY
26	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana - PMKVY
27	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	Parivahan

S.No.	Name of Ministry	Name of Scheme
28	Ministry of Mines	Pradhan Mantri Kshetraj Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY)
29	Ministry of Development of North East Region.	Non Lapsable Central pool of Resources Scheme (NLCPR)
30	Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation	Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM)
31		Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programm (AIBP)
32	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)
33	Ministry of Small & Medium Enterprise (MSME)	Prime Ministers Employment Generation Pgm (PMEGP)
34	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)
35	Ministry of Shipping	Jal Marg Vikas Project
36	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	Fourteenth Finance Commission



Members of Parliament as per their convenience. In the process of the implementation of DMM in all the districts, capacity building exercises through Video Conferencing to train and support districts under progress. Detailed training cum demonstration videos (Computer Based Training) have been created.

LGD Seeding:

Local Government Directory (LGD) is basically identity code of each geographical entity, developed by MoPR. This up-to-date list include revenue entities (districts/ sub-districts/ villages), Local Government Bodies (Panchayats, Municipalities and traditional bodies) and their wards, organizational structure of Central, State and Local Governments, reporting hierarchy within the government organizations and parliamentary and assembly constituencies and their relationship with one another. LGD is also backbone of DISHA Dashboard because progress of multiple schemes is visualized in Dashboard around the geographic location. To bring the

Meeting Management Software

To support the operations of DISHA Committee, facilitate structured and effective meetings, a web portal called 'DISHA Meeting Management' (DMM) has been developed. It is an end to end meeting management system which schedules meeting date, time, venue, and agenda, prepare and publish meeting notices and minutes, record and assign action points, and monitor action points through the dashboard. Demo on meeting management software has been given to

above mandate into reality, MoRD is helping and coordination various central government ministries in carrying out the LGD Seeding/Mapping of Locational Data for 43 schemes.

So at the moment there are 43 schemes that have been taken up for LGD seeding. LGD seeding is being done at different levels of locational hierarchy. Some schemes like NSAP, MGNREGA, PMAYG have locational data at hierarchy levels of State -> District -> Block -> Gram Panchayat -> Village, while other schemes like PMGSY have locational hierarchy levels at State -> District -> Block.



Table-1: Number of District Level DISHA Meetings reported by States

Sl.No.	State	No. of DISHA District	Number of Meetings Reported				Total
			2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	11	5	5	2	23
2	Arunachal Pradesh	25	16	8	9	3	36
3	Assam	27	41	33	28	6	108
4	Bihar	38	49	19	13	2	83
5	Chhandigarh	1					0
6	Chhattisgarh	27	70	73	42	11	196
7	Delhi	11					0
8	Goa	2		3	3	1	7
9	Gujarat	33	50	46	53	10	159
10	Haryana	21	40	38	22	3	103
11	Himachal Pradesh	12	17	13	6	1	37
12	Jammu & Kashmir	22	6	3	6		15
13	Jharkhand	24	44	50	32	4	130
14	Karnataka	30	51	51	51	6	159
15	Kerala	14	31	43	47	14	135
16	Madhya Pradesh	51	74	46	48	6	174
17	Maharashtra	36	55	53	24	1	133
18	Manipur	9	2	3	1		6
19	Meghalaya	7	8	13	2		23
20	Mizoram	8	15	23	14		52
21	Nagaland	11	1		3		4
22	Odisha	30	36	31	20	2	89
23	Punjab	22	10	21	16		47
24	Rajasthan	33	72	56	28	6	162
25	Sikkim	4	4	3	5		12
26	Telangana	31	15	18	10	1	44
27	Tamil Nadu	32	1	8	25	7	41
28	Tripura	8	10	6	5	1	22
29	Uttarakhand	13	22	35	30	1	88
30	Uttar Pradesh	74	94	112	104	30	340
31	West Bengal	20	6	3	3		12
32	Andaman & Nicobar	3	2		1		3
33	Daman & Diu	2			2		2
34	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1			1		1
35	Lakshadweep	1					0
36	Puducherry	2		1	1		2
Total		698	853	817	660	118	2448

Publication of DISHA Darpan

To increase the awareness about DISHA monitoring system, a booklet 'DISHA Darpan' containing exhaustive details about DISHA Monitoring System and DISHA Dashboard has been brought out by the Ministry.

Designation of State Nodal Officer for DISHA related Matter

In order to address the issue related to conducting regular DISHA meetings in State, submission of proceeding of meetings and follow up action on the decision taken in the meeting Principal Secretary/Secretary Rural Development Department of the State has been designated as State Nodal Officer for DISHA related matters.

Organisation of Orientation Programme for First time Members of Parliament

To strengthen the DISHA initiative an orientation programme on DISHA was organized on 3rd December 2019 for First time Members of Parliament to make acquaint them with DISHA Monitoring System. Hon'ble Members of Parliament were informed about the recent initiatives taken by Ministry to strengthen the system. Features of DISHA Dashboard was explained in detail to Members of Parliament. Hon'ble Minister Rural Development & Panchayati Raj Shri Narendra Singh Tomar discussed the usefulness of DISHA meetings, ways and means to take this initiative forward and to share information on DISHA Dashboard.

Research & Evaluation Studies

Ministry of Rural Development organises Research & Evaluation Studies to assess the outcome

and effectiveness of the programmes. Such Studies help to capture the ground realities regarding the execution/implementation processes and the impact of the programmes/projects. During the year 2019-20, status of evaluation studies is as under:

- Reports were received from 9 universities, which were awarded the Evaluation Study of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY).
- Draft report was received from NIPFP on the topic "Evaluation of Governance Parameters of Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G).

Following Evaluation Studies were awarded during the financial year 2019-20:

- Concurrent Evaluation of NSAP;
- National Level Performance Evaluation Study on Convergence of MGNREGS, NRLM and CFT Strategy Project;
- Evaluation Study of DRDA Admn;
- Evaluation Study of Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission Phase I;
- A Workshop was also conducted at NIRD & PR to finalise the methodology for universities conducting the post project Evaluation Study of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY).

Following studies are at various stages in the process of being awarded:

- Mid Term Review of BRLF;
- Mid Term Review of DDU-GKY.
- Study on use of best practices emerging out of the State Pension Schemes with a view to bring about uniformity in pension schemes;

Chapter - 24

Poverty Studies

BPL Census and Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) - 2011:

The estimation of poverty in the country used to be done by the erstwhile Planning Commission on the basis of a large sample survey of Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). The poverty estimates are regularly carried out at intervals of 5 years. While the estimation of poverty is done by the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Rural Development conducts the Below Poverty Line (BPL) Census with the objective of identifying the BPL households in the rural areas who could be assisted under various programmes of the Ministry. The Ministry of Rural Development provides financial and technical assistance to the States and UTs to conduct the BPL Census. The BPL Census is generally conducted in the beginning of the Five Year Plan for which detailed guidelines are issued by the Ministry.

2. Brief History of BPL Census

It was only in the 8th Plan (1992-1997), for the first time, a detailed procedure was prescribed to identify the BPL families in the rural areas. The need for a systematic survey of BPL families was felt because of the feedback received through the concurrent evaluation of programmes such as Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), which had shown that a significant part of the benefits of the programme had gone to ineligible categories. So it was decided to adopt a systematic approach for conducting the BPL survey. Detailed guidelines were issued making the annual income of the family the primary criterion to decide the poverty status of the rural household.

BPL Survey/Census for the 9th Plan (1997-2002) was conducted in 1997. In order to prevent a situation of ineligible households getting the benefits of the programmes of this Ministry, an exclusion criterion was also incorporated in the guidelines. The special feature of the guidelines of BPL Census 1997 was use of multiple criteria for classification of BPL families which included qualitative parameters like household occupation, housing condition, number of earners, asset position (land operated/owned) livestock and consumer durables used, etc. Household expenditure was made the criterion to classify the household as BPL. If the total expenditure of the household was higher than the poverty line, the household was to be excluded from the BPL List.

The next BPL Census was conducted in 2002 using the methodology of score based ranking of rural households for which 13 socio-economic parameters were used based on the recommendation of an Expert Group constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development under the chairmanship of Late Dr. P.L. Sanjeeva Reddy former Secretary, Department of Rural Development, Government of India. These are size of land holding, type of houses, clothing, food security, sanitation, ownership of consumer durables, literacy status, household labour force, means of livelihood, status of children, type of indebtedness, migration and preference of assistance. One of the important features of the guidelines issued for BPL census 2002 was to put the ceiling on the number of BPL households to be identified in conformity with the poverty estimates of Planning Commission. States were given the option of deciding the total number of BPL households equal to the Poverty Estimates of 1999-2000 or the Adjusted Share computed by the Planning

Commission, whichever is higher. In addition, the States were also given the flexibility of adding another 10% to account for the transient poor.

3. Socio Economic Caste Census 2011

For conducting the BPL Census for the 11th Five Year Plan, the Ministry, on 12th August, 2008, constituted an Expert Group, under the chairmanship of Dr. N.C. Saxena, former Secretary, Department of Rural Development to advise it on the suitable methodology. The Expert Group submitted its report on 21st August 2009. The Expert Group recommended the methodology for identification of Below Poverty Line families, which includes criteria for automatic exclusion of a rural household from the BPL list, automatic inclusion in the BPL list and grading of the households on a scale of one to ten. The Expert Group had also recommended the methodology for conducting the Census and appropriate appeal mechanisms.

The Ministry then held consultations on the issue of finalization of methodology with organizations in the related field including Planning Commission, Registrar General of India, National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), State Governments, experts and civil society organizations. It was suggested for pre-testing the methodology with alternative options. Accordingly, MoRD conducted, during 2010, a Pilot Survey to field test alternative methodologies and to arrive at the optimum methodology for conducting forthcoming BPL Census. This Pilot was conducted in two stages.

- (a) **Stage I:** Household Survey was conducted through Questionnaire Method in 254 villages across the rural areas of the country.
- (b) **Stage II:** Participatory Socio-Economic Study (PSES) was conducted based on Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) technique. PSES was conducted in the same 254 villages where household survey had been conducted. The results of the PRA were used for corroborating the findings of the survey.

Thereafter, the Socio Economic and Caste Census was launched on 29th June 2011 in the country, which is being carried out by the respective State/Union Territory Government with the financial and technical support of the Government of India. Socio Economic and Caste Census consist of Census in Rural areas and Urban areas in connection with identification of BPL households and Caste Census throughout the country.

4. Process for conducting SECC 2011

- **Preparatory stage:** The questionnaire was polished based on pilot testing in 254 villages. All the Master Trainers were trained, who in turn trained the Enumerators, Supervisor and other field functionaries. Tablet PCs, Data Entry Operators, application software and technical co-operation was provided to the States/UTs. Ministry of Rural Development, as the nodal Ministry, made available funds and technical supports, to all stakeholders.
- **Enumeration:** The SECC 2011 was based on self-declaration model of the respondents. The enumerator visited each household along with the Data Entry Operator (DEO) and got the details entered into the Tablet Personal Computer (TPC). However, where enumerators find that the response was prima facie incorrect, they recorded their observations separately in the space provided in the enumeration form. Only socio economic data was collected at the field level and no household was identified as BPL or non-BPL. The enumeration process was followed by the supervision process.
- **Supervision:** The supervisor was entrusted to ensure that all households are enumerated and data verified including discrepancies note. The supervisor also did random checking of households. The supervisor was assisted by the Data Entry Operator. Enumeration and Supervision was conducted in about 25 lakh Enumeration Blocks (EBs), both in rural and urban areas.

- **Verification & Correction:** To ensure the quality of the data with respect to a specific set of parameters, Verification and Correction Module was introduced. Verification Officers will have to physically verify the mandated fields namely the Primitive Tribal Groups/Legally Released Bonded Labourers/Manual Scavengers in the rural areas and for the urban areas the four types of major sources of income from rag picking, begging, domestic jobs and street vendors. Invalidate caste entries were also validated through verification process.
- **Publication of draft:** On completion of the verification process, on a date decided by the District Collector, a draft list of information were published and displayed in various places namely Panchayat Office, prominent place in Panchayat, Block Development Office, etc. SECC Draft List to be published in the local language contained basic summary information on the individuals and households were also displayed in the public domain for undergoing the Claims and Objections procedures. The Draft List contains information (except caste and religion) on every households gathered during the enumeration phase.
- **Claims and Objections:** For the purpose of settling Claims and Objections, a district was considered as a Unit. The States/UTs appointed Panchayat Level Officer (PLO) to facilitate inspection of the information published in the Draft List by the public and accept claims and objections. The States/UTs may also appoint one or more officers at the block level for disposing of the claims/objections. Person not satisfied with the decision at the block level have the right to appeal at the District level.
- **Finalization of Census:** After finalization of the household data through the claims & Objection process, it was to be utilized for

generating various types of reports on social economic status of households. However, the eligibility and entitlement of rural households in the country for different central government programs and schemes was to be determined after the SECC 2011 survey had been analyzed.

5. Positive Features of SECC 2011

- **Objective indicators:** The socio-economic indicators of the households are objective in nature so that it can be classified as 'exclusion', 'inclusion' and 'deprivation' status indicators. These indicators are also objectively verifiable.
- **Transparent enumerating:** The enumeration process was transparent as the households were visited not only by the State/UT appointed enumerators and supervisors, but also in presence of prominent persons of the village. The data collected were put to public scrutiny in the claims and objections stage.
- **Supervisory Checks, validation:** Thereafter, the Supervisor mandatorily visited households against which enumerators had recorded observations and verified the veracity of the information and also monitored and randomly checked the filled up questionnaires on a sample basis. The Supervisor also ensured that all households are enumerated and data verified, including discrepancies noted. Whenever the correctness and authenticity of data collected was doubtful such households were brought under the purview of the Supervisor.
- **Use of IT:** For the first time in the history of Census in the country, the entire data was collected by a hand held device called the Tablet PC. The data entered into Tablet PC reduces chances of data entry errors and falsification of information. The data once saved cannot be retrieved by the enumerator, ensuring that no manipulation is possible. Household data collected in TPCs are stored and machine

verified at Data Charge centers in local servers. After that, data are transferred by internet to the central server managed by the National Informatics Center (NIC) at Delhi. This saves time and help in data analysis.

- **Involvement of local government:** The Central and the State Governments conducted socio-economic Census with the cooperation and support of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Panchayats are expected to help the enumerators and other personnel who are engaged in collecting socio-economic data from rural households. Zila Panchayat at district level, Panchayat Samiti at Block level and Gram Panchayat at village level, Ward Members and members of the Gram Sabha have an important role to play in ensuring correct information. The socio-economic data so collected were then placed before the Gram Sabha for its verification and approval.

6. Exclusion, Inclusion and Deprivation criteria under SECC 2011:

The Exclusion, Inclusion and Deprivation criteria approved by Cabinet under SECC 2011 are as follows:

Exclusion criteria:

- (i) Households owning Motorized Two/Three/Four Wheelers / Fishing boats (which require registration);
- (ii) Households owning mechanized Three/Four wheeler agricultural equipments such as tractors, harvesters etc;
- (iii) Households having Kisan Credit Card with the credit limit of Rs.50,000 and above;
- (iv) Households with any member as Government Employee: gazetted and non-gazetted employees of Central Government, State government, Public Sector Undertakings, Government-aided autonomous bodies and

local bodies. This will exclude incentive and other honorarium based workers;

- (v) Households with non-agricultural enterprises registered with the Government;
- (vi) Households with any member in the family earning more than Rs. 10,000 per month;
- (vii) Households paying income tax;
- (viii) Households paying professional tax;
- (ix) Households with three or more rooms with all rooms having pucca walls and pucca roof;
- (x) Households owning a Refrigerator;
- (xi) Households owning landline phone;
- (xii) Households owning 2.5 acres or more of irrigated land with at least one irrigation equipment such as diesel/electric operated bore well/tube well;
- (xiii) Households owning 5 acres or more of irrigated land for two or more crop seasons;
- (xiv) Households owning 7.5 acres or more of land with at least one irrigation equipment such as diesel/electric operated bore well / tube well;

Automatic inclusion criteria:

- (i) Households without shelter;
- (ii) Destitute/living on alms;
- (iii) Manual scavengers;
- (iv) Primitive Tribal Groups;
- (v) Legally released bonded labourers;

Deprivation indicator criteria:

- (i) Households with only one room with kucha walls and kucha roof;
- (ii) Households with no adult member between age 16 and 59;
- (iii) Female headed households with no adult male member between age 16 and 59;
- (iv) Households with disabled member and no able bodied adult member;

- (v) SC/ST households;
- (vi) Households with no literate adult above 25 years;
- (vii) Landless households deriving a major part of their income from manual casual labour.

7. **Current status of SECC 2011:**

The process of the Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) has been concluded by the Ministry of Rural Development in March, 2016. The finding of the census of rural area is in public domain (www.secc.gov.in). SECC data captures respondent based disclosures on socio economic status of 17.97 crore rural households which has allowed automatic exclusion of 07.07 crore (39.34 %) of households as not poor on the basis of 13 parameters, automatic inclusion of 0.16 crore (0.89 %) households as poorest of the poor on the basis of 5 parameters and grading of deprivation of 8.72 crore (48.53%) of rural households on the basis

of seven criteria. The Ministry of Rural Development is using the SECC data in its programmes. SECC – 2011 allows state to generate programme specific priority list for targeting beneficiaries.

The SECC data is being used for identification of beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G). Under DAY-NRLM, SECC data are being used to undertake planning for poverty free Panchayats and involves PRI and Self Helps Groups. DDU-GKY uses SECC data to identify rural youths for skilling and placement under the scheme. Under Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs), reimbursement of training costs is made in respect of all such candidates who face at least one deprivation as per SECC criteria. Beneficiaries list of Aayushman Bharat, Prime Minister's Ujjwala Yojna and Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana –“Saubhagya” have been generated, on programme criteria, using SECC-2011 households data.

Chapter - 25

Ease of Living Survey

I. Context

India is a country of 1.3 billion people and shelters almost one-sixth of the human population on



2.4% of world's land mass. While India tops in producing many of the important agricultural and other food products in the world, it fairs poorly in Global

Hunger index (GHI). Though migration from rural to urban areas and villages to towns are continuous, India yet lives in her villages. Rural population constitutes 65% of the total population of the country according to Census 2011. Currently, half of the manufacturing and one-third of the services sector is already part of the rural economy. Therefore, growth and development of rural India beholds the dream of New India@2022.

Rural Development policies and programmes are designed and implemented to guarantee access to

various rights and entitlements, better livelihoods opportunities, community assets, employment, housing, health services, social protection, education etc. through credible public delivery system. Substantial public investment is incurred for the well being of the people in the country, more so in the recent past, through flagship schemes of Ministry of Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Petroleum, Health and Family Welfare, Department of Financial Services etc. During last five years Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) stepped up its expenditure from Rs. 50,162 Crore in 2012-13 to Rs. 1,12,403.92 in 2018-19. Similarly transfer of funds and subsequent release under the 14th Finance Commission (FC) awards has also registered a significant increase over the allocation done under 13th FC. Last five year also saw a tremendous mobilization of social collectives as women Self-Help Groups (SHGs) which have been instrumental in leveraging a total of Rs. 1,64,000 crore bank loan. This increased investment, social empowerment and financial inclusion spurred the rural economy registering transformational shift in rural lives and livelihoods.

Transformation in Last 5 Years

Sl. No	Scheme	2014-15	2018-19
1.	Rural homes completed under PMAY-G/AY	11.95 lakh	47.33 lakh
2.	Roads constructed per day under PMGSY	104 km/day	134.36 km/day
3.	Works completed MGNREGS in a year	38.04 lakh	89.86 lakh

Sl. No	Scheme	2014-15	2018-19
4.	Total loans to SHGs under DAY-NRLM	Rs. 32,565 crore	Rs. 84,786 crore
5.	Timely payment of Pension to old, widow and divyangjan	Delayed payments. Not even monitored. Only 8 States were paying monthly	23 States paying monthly. 7 States paying quarterly
6.	Total Expenditure	Rs. 67,263 crore	Rs. 1,12,403.92 crore

II. Testimony to transformational shift

The Global Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2018 mentions about India making momentous progress in reducing multi-dimensional poverty. Similarly, the Brookings Institution published a note on a new poverty narrative which stated that poverty in India had fallen sharply and at the end of May 2018 it stands at 73 million only. More recently, the World Data Lab, using the household consumption growth data, puts the rural poverty at as low as 4.3% only.

An evaluation study by the Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA) has also confirmed increase in incomes, productive assets and enterprises in villages where Women SHGs are active under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM). Similarly, Studies of Water Conservation Works under MGNREGA by the Institute of Economic Growth confirmed increase in income, productivity, acreage and the water table.

A series of national evaluation were commissioned through distinguished agencies in all the flagship programmes. The Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad (IIMA) carried out a study on Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), the Institute of Rural MANAGEMENT, Anand (IRMA) conducted a national evaluation of DAY-NRLM, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) did an evaluation of ongoing Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G), and the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi conducted a National Evaluation of Natural Resource Management (NRM)

works under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). These, and number of other independent studies provide insights for every improvement of governance, financial management and accountability

III. Reaching the last mile through evidence based selection of rural beneficiaries.

This has been possible as the Ministry has taken cognizance of the multi dimensional poverty. The journey began with finalization of the Socio Economic census (SECC) 2011 in July 2015. It was important in public programmes for the poor, to identify the deprived households correctly and in an objective manner. The 2002 Below Poverty Line (BPL) list had become a Pradhan's preserve often at the cost of the poor. The parameters of deprivation under SECC are easy to identify. At the same time of the data collection, people did not know what use SECC will be put to. As a consequence, the reporting is a close to reality as possible. After finalization of parameters of deprivation of households, a process of validation through Gram Sabhas provided an opportunity for a community led cleansing of the database. With the use of SECC deprivation criteria, beneficiaries were selected under programmes like *Ujjwala* for LPG connections, *Saubhagya* for the electricity provision, PMAY-G for Housing provision, *Aayushman Bharat* for hospitalized care coverage etc. This database is religion, caste and creed neutral and only goes for easily verifiable deprivation parameters that capture multi dimensional poverty. SECC data was also used in determining Labour Budgets of States under MGNREGS and in

ensuring that all deprived households are covered under DAY-NRLM in women SHG formation. Multiple benefits accruing to poor households on the basis of a scientific database with easily identifiable deprivation laid the foundation for evidence based interventions for the poor.

IV. Multi dimensional changes to mitigate multidimensional poverty

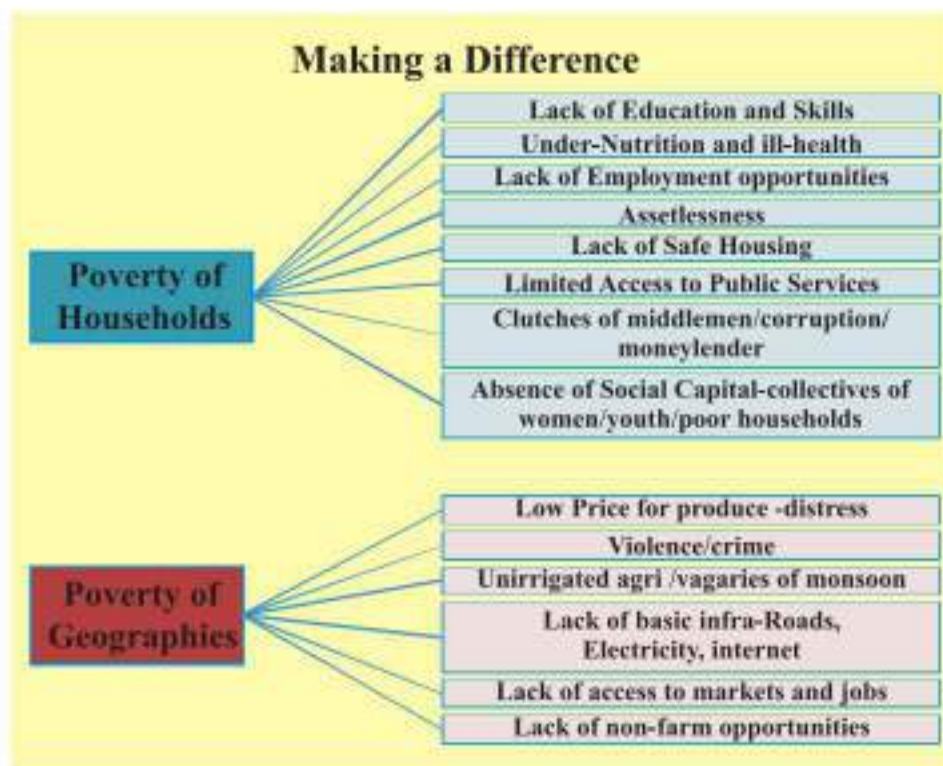
"Human poverty is more than income poverty; it is a denial of choices and opportunities for living a tolerable life" (UNDP HDR, 1997). Obviously the

criteria for selection of households for targeted delivery of important flagship schemes for developing the rural areas. Though, SECC needs updating, yet it continues to serve as an important conduit for crafting credible public delivery system. Also, there has been scientific effort to capture multi dimensional poverty of geographies with the aim to forge convergence between schemes implemented by different Ministries/ Departments. MoRD in this regard, had started the cluster development approach through convergence under Mission Antyodaya, initially for 50,000 Gram Panchayats in 2017. To map the convergence need to be factored into Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP), MoRD since then taken up the survey of 'Poverty of Geography' through Mission Antyodaya.

V. Deprivation to Dignity: through Ease of Living (EoL) survey

In the past 5 years Government has made huge public sector spending in developing rural infrastructure, creation of social capital as a citizen's platform for need based planning, livelihood opportunities in farm and non-farm sectors, housing, sanitation, electricity, access to clean energy through LPG connection, health insurance, pension to vulnerable sections, education etc to reach the last mile through *cooperative federalism*.

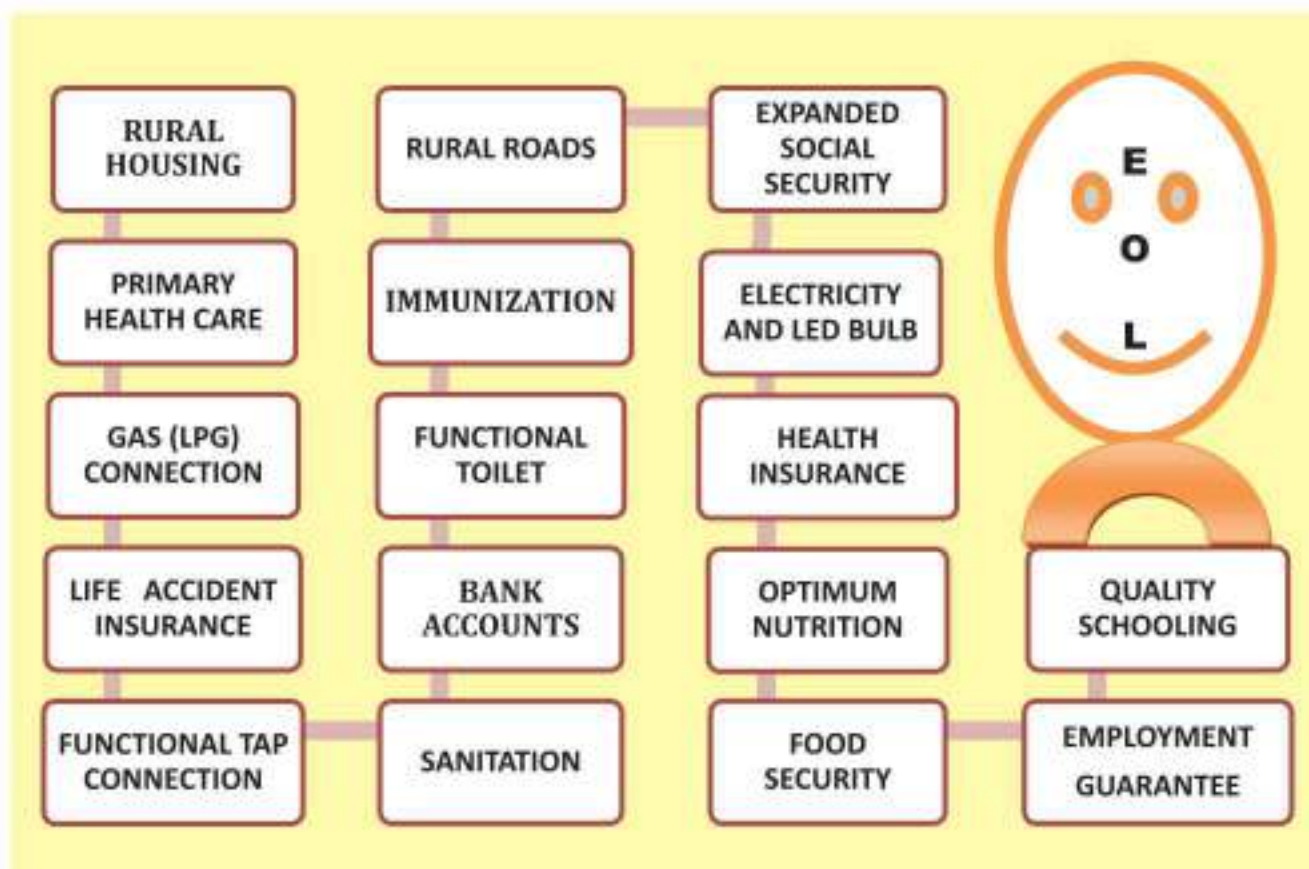
The Government accords highest priority to transforming the lives and livelihoods of the rural poor by creating a rural ecosystem which encourages and enables rural population ridden with *multi dimensional poverty* to lead a life of dignity with better access to rights and entitlements. Thus, crafting credible public service delivery mechanism through a concerted integrated approach coupled with IT/DBT, geo-tagging, improved financial management and governance



incidence of poverty, a complex phenomenon with multiple dimensions to it, cannot be captured only on the axis of expenditure (measured as Total Consumption Expenditure) while it is hugely dependent on space, agro climatic regions, social institutions etc.

While BPL estimation had been the instrument to select beneficiaries for provisioning public services, off late, SECC has been the evidence based objective

reforms is the way ahead for a dignified living resulting in *ease of living*. The elements of the **EoL** are elicited below:



While SECC looked into the evidence based identification of household poverty, Mission Antyodaya survey focuses on poverty of geographies, for factoring in multi dimensional changes on a dynamic scale of ease of living and livelihood. There is an inadvertent need for policy input based on scientific survey for furthering the benefits of the transformational shifts making a way from *deprivation to dignity* of the rural households.

VI. Outcomes of the EoL survey

The outcomes of the survey are:

- Evidence based approach for strengthening need-based intervention and augmentation of budget allocation
- Catalyze development interventions building interconnections with various Ministries and Departments for optimum convergence
- Monitor output-outcomes aligned with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- Informed decision making through dialogue between policy makers and citizens.
- Identification of household poverty and poverty of geography through updation of SECC (2011) data.
- Use of Data analytics to identify the gaps for strengthening policy and development intervention to achieve the goal of INDIA @2022.
- Examining the feasibility of interoperability amongst all the MIS maintained by different Ministries/Departments implementing Flagship schemes, as well as, of developing Social Registry Information System.

Chapter - 26**Right to Information**

Ministry of rural development is a public authority under the provision of the RTI Act 2005, in order to comply with the provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005, the Ministry has taken necessary action.

In order to fulfill the obligations and provisions under section 4(1)(a)(b) of the Right to Information Act, 2005, subject matters dealt by various Divisions of the Ministry have been uploaded, in the format as devised by Central Information Commission (CIC), on the website of the Ministry (www.rural.nic.in). The information is being kept in the public domain. A telephone directory with the particulars of officers and staff of the Ministry of Rural Development and suo moto disclosure of official tours of Ministers and others officials have also been posted on the website of the Ministry.

A Right to Information Counter has been put in operation at Gate No. 6, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi to

receive requests/appeals under the Act. Applications/appeals under the RTI Act are also being received through Central Assistant Public Information Officers (CAPIOs) nominated at Sub – Divisional level or other Sub-District level by the Department of Posts. List showing the details of these CPIOs are available on the website of the Department of posts (<http://www.indiapost.gov.in/CPIOs/CAPIOs.aspx>). In pursuance of CIC's directive to the public authorities, Transparency Officer for the Department of Rural Development has been nominated.

Proactive disclosures have been made by other Public Authorities under the ambit of Department of Rural Development viz. Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) website ([www://capart.nic.in](http://www.capart.nic.in)), National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) website (www.nird.org.in) and National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) website (www.pmgysy.nic.in) to implement the RTI Act.

Offline RTI Applications	Offline RTI Appeals	Online RTI Applications	Online RTI Appeals	CIC Notice
249	11	3154	267	7

Website of the Ministry are updated regularly and efforts are being made to post the latest facts and figures by categorizing them in different & easy-to-understand heads like salient features of the programme, physical and financial progress, new initiatives, success stories, best practices etc. in order to provide maximum information to the public without resorting to the provisions of the Act and access information in a user friendly manner.

Chapter - 27**Strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)****Introduction**

Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have a constitutional role in local economic development, poverty reduction and social justice. Mutually beneficial working relationship and formal platforms for consultations, between PRIs and institutions of the poor, need to be facilitated in the interest of deepening democracy and empowering the poor. The PRIs have been playing an important role in planning, implementation and monitoring of the programmes of the Department of Rural Development in the Ministry of Rural Development. The programme wise role of the Panchayat have been given below:

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

The PRIs have been entrusted important roles in planning, implementation and monitoring of the programmes of the Department of Rural Development. Different rural development programmes have initiated various steps towards bringing about greater participatory development in rural areas through PRIs. As per the Mahatma Gandhi NREG Act 2005, Panchayats are the Principal authorities to implement various provisions of it which is evident from the fact that the maximum works have been undertaken by the Panchayats and maximum funds have also released to them.

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

Part A: Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National

Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) and Panchayati Raj Institutions

Gram Panchayats enjoy constitutional status as local self-government, while SHGs are informal organizations of the poor. Gram Panchayats have been assigned the responsibilities of ensuring social justice and economic development of the areas by the Constitution. On the other hand, SHGs and their federations are organized together for helping themselves and other vulnerable households to come out of vicious cycle of poverty. Gram Panchayats and SHG networks (SHG and its federations) have similar objective of inclusive socio-economic development of the communities and villages. Therefore, developing convergence and partnership between these two organizations is highly critical. While this partnership is mutually beneficial, it needs to be systematically nurtured. A climate of mutual trust and respect needs to be promoted. The partnership would not only enable the SHG networks to understand the democratic functioning of GPs, but would help them participate in their functioning and influence their decisions.

Recognizing the need for an effective and functional working relationship between Panchayats, especially Gram Panchayats and SHG network, particularly, Village Organizations (VO)/ Cluster or Gram Panchayat Level Federations (CLF/GPLF), the NRLM framework was amended to incorporate provisions for bringing about a formal relationship between local governments and the organizations of the poor. The partnership between PRIs, particularly Gram Panchayats and SHG Federations (mainly VOs) should be based on clear principles as outlined in the advisories issued by the Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India and

also in the revised GPDP Guideline. But the challenge is to make this partnership functional with mutual respect and without encroaching the independence of the other institution.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has rolled out the restructured Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Rastriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) with special focus on intensive training and capacity building of all stakeholders. This scheme aims to strengthen capacities of Panchayati Raj Institutions for inclusive local governance and to become more responsive towards local development needs. The scheme has programmatic focus on strengthening SHG-PRI convergence. The CB&T focus under RGSA will be on ensuring basic orientation training to Elected Representatives of Panchayats and also members of SHG networks for sustainable local development.

In this context, SHG leaders or Community Resource Persons (@two SHG members from each GP) have been identified and trained on the GPDP planning process in all DAY-NRLM intensive blocks in 2019-20. These SHG women had provided support to their respective VOs in preparation of Village Poverty Reduction Plan (VPRP) for the VOs incorporating demands and placing the same in Gram Sabha meetings. SHG federations, mainly VOs have placed VPRPs in the Gram Sabhas along with demands for getting access to different entitlements for the eligible HHs, development

of local infrastructures and public services. Women participation in the Gram Sabhas has been increased in all DAY-NRLM intensive areas ranging from 60-90%.

Part B: Progress made in PRI-CBO Convergence Pilot Projects under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)

The Ministry has supported the State Missions to develop a 'Proof of Concept' as pilot projects on PRI-CBO convergence with the following objectives:

- Empower the poor to know, demand and access various rights and entitlements they are eligible for
- Include poor and vulnerable sections in local development and decision-making process
- Make Gram Panchayats responsive and accountable to their citizens by making them more inclusive, and
- Increase participation in the Gram Sabha and support in functions of GPs.

The convergence strategy includes building capacities of SHGs and their federations for convergence with PRIs. The State Rural Livelihoods Mission of Kerala (Kudumbashree) has been designated as the National Resource Organization to provide support to State Missions on PRI-CBO convergence. The progress details are summarized in Tables below.

Table: Coverage and reach of the Project

State	Districts	Pilot / Scale Blocks	Gram Panchayats/ VDC/ Village Authorities	No. of LRGs	No. of Internal Mentors	No of VOs	No. of SHGs
Assam	10	19	78 GP, 3 VDC	181	19	658	11,843
Manipur	2	2	44 VA, 12 GPs	165	0	54	775
Tripura	3	12	295	1,404	85	451	7,982
Mizoram	1	2	38 VC	105	0	40	554
Uttar Pradesh	10	10	100 (working in 87)	259	0	165	1,552
Total	26	45	570	2,114	104	1,368	22,706

PRI - CBO convergence pilot projects cover 570 Gram Panchayats across 45 blocks of five states (Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura, Manipur and Mizoram). The support from NRO has been provided in 1368 VOs and 22,706 SHGs in the project area.

Table: States completed PAE¹ and EAP² till October 2019

State	No of SHGs completed PAE	No of VOs completed EAP	No of GPs /VDC/VA/VC prepared Poverty Reduction Plan
Assam	0	0	81
Uttar Pradesh	1509	159	35
Tripura	4242	36	109
Mizoram	474	34	0
Manipur	775	54	24
Total	7000	283	249

During the FY 2019-20, NRO has provided support to State Missions of Assam, Tripura, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Manipur in training the Resource Persons (PRI-CBO) for preparation of Poverty Reduction Plans at VO level.

Key highlights of FY 2019-20:

- **Gram Sabha mobilization and conduct of Gram Sabha:** Gram Sabhas were conducted in all pilot blocks and GPs on 2nd October, 2019 and VOs have taken proactive roles in mobilizing SHG members. A preparatory meeting with the concerned Gram Panchayats and Village Organisation Coordination Committee (VOCC) was conducted before the Gram Sabha for incorporating the requirements identified by VOs into the Gram Sabha agenda. VOs had placed their entitlement demands in the Gram Sabhas. The main entitlements demanded were: MGNREGS job card, demand for Job, individual household latrine, pensions, PMAY

houses and demand for rural electrification. VO members presented their demands in front of Gram Sabhas and submitted the plan to Gram Panchayats in Gram Sabha meetings.

- **Support to GPDP initiative:** Necessary training was provided to all the facilitators (SHGs) for the preparation of Poverty Reduction Plan and Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) at District and Block Levels and also on GPDP App and Mission Antyodaya App.
- **Bal-Sabha:** 1269 Balasabhas have been formed across States of Assam Manipur and Tripura. Balasabha Resource Persons have been selected and trained to form and streamline Balasabhas. They are members of VO's of Social Action Sub-Committees in their respective areas. The resource persons had prepared plans for their respective VOs and GPs regarding orientation of children on social issues, child rights etc.

¹Participatory Assessment of Entitlements (PAE) is a SHG level interactive tool that helps in generating awareness on various entitlements and local self-governance systems. Using PAE, the community generates a database on its access to schemes and participation in governance process. This helps the vulnerable SHG households to understand gaps in the entitlement access and triggers in generating collective energy towards planning for accessing them.

²Entitlement Access Plan (EAP) is a target plan prepared by each Village Organisation (VO) to address the gaps in the access to entitlements identified during PAE. Each SHG federation prepares the EAP in a specially convened meeting for the office bearers. This is done through a sensitization activity on how benefits offered under various schemes can improve the quality of life of the community. The plan, which has been prepared under the leadership of SHG network, sets target for each component. Each target has a timeline set for its achievement. The targets are then consolidated at GP level and taken up with line departments.

- **GP2RP³ (VPRP) training for CBO representatives:** SHG members (@2 from each SHG) had received the training on preparation of GP2RP in their respective SHGs. LRGs⁴ along with internal mentors had conducted the training at the VO level.
- **Preparation of Village Poverty Reduction Plan:** 249 Village Poverty Reduction Plans have been prepared by concerned VOs in Assam, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh and placed in the Gram Sabha also. In Manipur, VOs identified major entitlements and raised their demands in the Gram Sabha in the project areas.
- **Household level livelihoods planning:** In Manipur during the initial mobilization period, household level livelihoods plan in 2 pilot blocks were prepared. The State Missions are

taking up the issues raised in the household level livelihoods plans with the concern line departments and district administration to provide support to poor households in their livelihoods enhancement through convergence. This planning exercise would create a database for the livelihood activities, which the community wants to undertake and also would help in strengthening their Micro Credit Plan.

- **Capacity Building of PRI Members:** Orientation and exposure visits of GP elected representatives were held during the FY 2019-20 in all the states in the project areas. Apart from this, SRLMs took initiatives in Intensive Blocks to orient elected representatives of GPs on NRLM and areas of convergence including the role of SHG federations in GPDP.

Glimpses of Activities under PRI-CBO Convergence Initiatives



Orientation of VO EC on PRI-CBO Convergence in Uttar Pradesh



PLE Exercise in Manipur – Machi Block & Keirao-Bitra Block

³The Gram Panchayat Poverty Reduction Plan (GP2RP) is a comprehensive demand plan for local development prepared by the SHGs or Village Organisation (VO) and their federations in partnership with the Gram Panchayats.

⁴Local Resource Group (LRG) are locally identified resource persons, active SHG members, trained in aspects of local governance and development schemes, who play the role of anchors in the PRI-CBO convergence process.



Bal Samuha (Children SHG) in Jharkhand

Mass Rally by SHG Women for special Gram Sabha in Manipur



3. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) recognizes that every Gram Panchayat (GP) has a key role in the successful implementation of a skill development program, especially to enhance the reach of the program to the poorest households within its jurisdiction. Further, DDU-GKY adopts a village saturation approach for skilling, which requires GPs to generate awareness about the skill development programs in their Panchayat. The role of GPs is also directly seen in facilitating mobilization of candidates, creating databases for skill demand and placement, assistance to State Government in conducting the Job melas and supporting the skill providers in all stages of implementation. In this regard, DDU-GKY allows State Government support cost of Rs. 3.50 lakhs per Block per annum for deploying resources at Block level and also

allows 1.5% of the Project cost under IEC funding. At a recent PRC, this issue was discussed to identify and deploy Gram Rozgar Sevak (GRS)/Community Resource Person (CRP)/ Job Resource Person at Block level or below with mobilization, counseling and tracking of beneficiaries. The Gram Rozgar Sevak (GRS)/Community Resource Person (CRP) / Job Resource Persons are being paid Rs. 600 per beneficiary for various activities under DDU-GKY.

4. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)

Under PMAY-G Gram Panchayats have the following role:

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

generated priority list, but otherwise found eligible.

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

5. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (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.

As per Para 4.1 of PMGSY Guidelines, the priorities of elected representatives including Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assemblies are expected to be duly taken into account and give full consideration while finalizing District Rural Roads Plan (DRRP) and Core Network. The PMGSY Guidelines stipulate that a copy of the Comprehensive New Connectivity Priority List (CNCPL)/ Comprehensive Upgradation Priority List (CUPL) are to be sent to the concerned Member of Parliament (MP) by the Programme Implementing Units (PIUs) seeking their suggestions for the annual proposals and the MPs are given atleast 15 days time to submit their suggestions. Para 6.5 and 6.9 of the Programme Guidelines stipulate that the proposal of Hon'ble Members of Parliament are required to be given full consideration in the District Panchayat during the finalization of annual proposals under PMGSY. In this regard, Members of Lok Sabha are to be consulted in respect of their Parliamentary Constituencies and Members of Parliament from Rajya Sabha are to be consulted in respect of the district of the State they represent, for which they have been nominated as co-Chairman of the District Vigilance and Monitoring Committee of the Ministry of Rural Development.

As per PMGSY guidelines, a simple, non-formal transect walk shall be organized by the Assistant Engineer at the time of preparation of DPRs. The Panchayat Pradhan, local patwari, the Junior Engineer, Women Panchayati Raj Institution members and representatives of Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) also participate in the transect walk to determine the most suitable alignment, sort out the issues of land availability and to moderate any adverse social and environmental impact, eliciting necessary community participation in the programme. After transect walk, the minutes are placed before the Grama Sabha for its approval.

The State Government while submitting the annual proposal to the Ministry must furnish a certificate providing details of the consultations with the Members of Parliament concerned, details of such proposal(s) received from the Hon'ble Members of Parliament, details of such proposal(s) not included in the annual proposal including the reasons for each non-inclusion. The annual proposal which is not accompanied with aforesaid certificate/details will not be entertained in the Ministry.

Also, with a view to ensure effective participation of Hon'ble Members of Parliament, the following stipulations have been made with regard to laying of foundation stone and inauguration of PMGSY works.

- All elected representatives associated with the programme should be duly invited to the foundation laying and inauguration ceremonies.
- The function should be held in a manner befitting official functions with due regard to protocol requirements, particularly in relation to Hon'ble Union Ministers and Hon'ble Ministers from States; and
- The foundation stone for a PMGSY road should be laid and the road should also be inaugurated by the Hon'ble Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) with the function presided over by the local Hon'ble Minister or other dignitary as per State Protocol.
- While sending new project proposals for consideration, digital photographs of the recent foundation laying ceremony or the inauguration of a road by the concerned Hon'ble MP should invariably be enclosed. In case, the Hon'ble Member of Parliament could not attend any foundation laying or inauguration function, copies of the letters inviting him for foundation or inauguration ceremony should also be appended with the new DPRs.

Further, the Ministry has amended the PMGSY guidelines to accord priority to the roads leading to the Gram Panchayats identified by the Members of Parliament under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY).

Department of Land Resources

Chapter - 28

Introduction

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

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

1. Watershed Management Division is responsible for implementation of Watershed Development component – Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY), World Bank assisted – National Watershed Management Project (Neeranchal), Inter-departmental and inter-disciplinary coordination in planning and implementation of the Watershed Development Programmes including training, Climate Change and International Cooperation of watershed management etc.

2. Land Regulation Division is responsible for the administration of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation

and Resettlement Act, 2013, the Registration Act, 1908, State specific Amendments under these Acts and related Land issues, implementation of Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP), issues related to National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 etc. Division is responsible for Land Governance and Assessment Framework (LGAF), National Land Use Policy, National Land Reforms Policy, Land Use Planning, Land leasing laws, Land Reforms, Land tenures ETC.

3. Programme Monitoring and Evaluation has been constituted as a new division in April, 2019 to ensure improved monitoring of two programmes viz- Digital India Land Records modernization programme (DILRMP) and WDC- PMKSY being implemented by the Department. The important activities of the Division during 2019-20 are MIS-IWMP, SHRISTI-DRISHTI, Impact Assessment of WDC-PMKSY, Concurrent Evaluation Study of WDC-PMKSY, Concurrent Evaluation of DILRMP and Information, Education, and Communication Activities

4. Administration and Coordination Division undertakes Establishment matters, Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS), General Administration including Implementation of e-Office, promotion of Hindi, Training, RTI matters, Parliamentary matters, etc.

The Integrated Finance Division of Ministry of Rural Development undertakes Finalization of Demands for Grants, Budget Estimates/Revised Estimates and Internal Audit etc.

Chapter - 29

Watershed Management Programme

Overview

Land and water are two of the most important natural resources. Population pressure, demand on land and water and the increasing degradation of these resources are affecting the stability and resilience of our ecosystem and environment. The expansion of human settlements & infrastructure and intensification of

Resources has been implementing area development programmes on watershed-basis.

A Watershed is a topographically delineated area that is drained by a stream system. It includes physical and hydrological natural resources. Management of a watershed entails the rational utilization of land and water resources for optimum productivity, with minimum hazards to human settlements. Watershed management is the process of guiding and organizing land use and use of other natural resources in a watershed. Embedded in this approach is the recognition of the inter-relationships between land use, soil and water conservation and the linkages between uplands and downstream areas. Watershed development is a multi-disciplinary field for sustainable natural resource management.

Forests and water bodies are natural sinks for greenhouse gases. Therefore, watershed development activities also contribute towards mitigation of menace of global warming.



[*Source: Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2017(provisional); Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare]

agriculture & allied activities and their expansion into marginal areas & fragile ecosystems, emphasize the need for integrated planning and management of land and water resources.

Out of about 328.73 million ha geographical area of the country, about 140.13 million ha is the net sown area. Of this, about 68.38 million ha (48.80%) is net irrigated and the remaining about 71.75 million ha (51.20%) is rainfed*. In order to address concerns of land degradation and wastelands and enhance productivity in rainfed areas, the Department of Land

2. Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC- PMKSY)

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) was launched in 2015-16 by amalgamating ongoing Schemes of three Ministries viz. viz. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) of the erstwhile Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR) now Ministry of Jal Shakti; Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) of the Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources (DoLR) and the Micro Irrigation component of On

Farm Water Management (OFWM) of National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) of the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC & FW).

Under the erstwhile IWMP, 8214 watershed development projects were sanctioned in erstwhile 28 States (except Goa) (now 27 States and UTs of J&K and Ladakh) during the period 2009-10 to 2014-15 covering an area of about 39.07 million hectare, principally for the development of rainfed portions of net cultivated area and culturable wastelands. This scheme is not operational in the State of Goa and Union Territories (now except UTs of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh). The activities undertaken, inter alia, include ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rainwater harvesting, nursery raising, afforestation, horticulture, pasture development, livelihoods for assetless persons, etc. In 2015-16, the IWMP was amalgamated as the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY). Keeping focus on completion of all ongoing projects no new projects under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) have been being sanctioned from 2015-16 onwards.

3. Main features of WDC-PMKSY

- (i) **Phased implementation:** The implementation is distributed over three broad phases. The **Preparatory Phase** (1 to 2 years) involves preparation of DPR, Entry Point Activities and Institution & Capacity Building. The **Works Phase** (2 to 3 years) involves Watershed Development Works, Livelihood Activities for assetless persons and Production Systems & Micro Enterprises. The **Consolidation and Withdrawal Phase** (1 to 2 years) involves winding up of activities and handing over of assets to the local body.
- (ii) **Cost Sharing:** The cost norm is Rs. 15,000/- per

ha for hilly & difficult area, Rs. 12,000/- per ha for other areas and upto Rs. 15,000 per ha for watershed projects in Integrated Action Plan (IAP) Districts. The funding pattern under the scheme was in the ratio of 90:10 between the Centre and States upto 31.03.2015. From 2015-16, the funding pattern between the Centre and States is 60:40, with the funding pattern in the North Eastern Region States and the Hilly States of Himachal Pradesh, erstwhile Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand continuing to be 90:10. The projects under the programme consist of a cluster of micro-watersheds of about 5000 ha in rainfed / degraded areas having no assured irrigation. Dedicated institutions are provided at Centre, State and District levels for implementation of the programme.

(iii) Institutional set up for implementation

- (a) **Ministry Level:** The Department of Land Resources has an institutional mechanism in the form of a multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary Steering Committee for effective and professional management of watershed projects. It is chaired by the Secretary, DoLR with members from the NITI Aayog, Ministry of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Department of Rural Development, Central Ground Water Board, NABARD, technical experts from different scientific institutions such as International Crop Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Central Research Institute for Dry land Agriculture (CRIDA), National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), National Institute for

Agriculture Extension Management (MANAGE), NIC, National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD & PR), nominated experts in watershed management and members from State Governments.

- (b) **State Level:** A State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) with professional expertise is the dedicated institution for implementation of WDC - PMKSY in the State.
- (c) **District Level:** Watershed Cell-cum-Data Centre (WCDC) is the District level institution to supervise and coordinate WDC - PMKSY projects in the District. WCDC is set up in DRDA/ Zilla Parishad / District Level Implementing Agency/Department as per the wisdom of the State Governments.
- (d) **Project Level:** Project implementation is supervised by the Project Implementing Agency (PIA). As per the Common Guidelines for Watershed

Projects, 2008 (Revised in 2011) Government and Non-Government agencies and Panchayats may be selected by the States to function as PIAs. Each PIA is to have a Watershed Development Team (WDT) comprising of 3 to 4 technical experts.

- (e) **Village Level:** Watershed Committee (WC) is constituted by the Gram Sabha for implementation of the project at field level. It comprises of at least 10 members, half of whom are representatives of Self Help Groups (SHGs) and User Groups (UGs), SC/STs, women and landless. One member from the WDT is also represented in the WC.

(iv) **Flexi Cost Norms:**

Various components were allocated a percentage of the total per hectare cost of the project under the Common Guidelines which was subsequently revised to have a provision of Flexi funds upto 25% as shown in the Table 1 given below:

Table-1

(% of total project cost)

Component	Cost norms as per Common Guidelines	Revised Cost Norms (with use of Flexi Funds)
- Administrative costs	10	7.5
- Monitoring	1	0.75
- Evaluation	1	0.75
Preparatory phase, including:		
- Entry point activities	4	3
- Institution and capacity building	5	3.75
- Detailed Project Report (DPR)	1	0.75
Watershed Works Phase:		
- Watershed development works	56	42
- Livelihood activities for the asset less persons	9	6.75
- Production system and micro enterprises	10	7.5
Consolidation phase	3	2.25
Flexi-Funds	0	25.0
Total	100	100

4. Implementation Status

I. Sanction: 8214 watershed development projects were sanctioned during 2009-10 to 2014-15 in erstwhile 28 States (now 27 States and UTs of Jammu & Kashmir & Ladakh) involving an area of about 39.07 million ha. Since inception of the scheme, an amount of Rs.18429.37 crore has been released to the States as Central share (as on 31.12.2019). State-wise details of projects sanctioned, area covered and Central share released during 2009-10 to 2019-20 are given at *Annexure XX*.

II. Transfer of projects: On performance review of the scheme, 345 uninitiated projects in the preparatory phase in which (a) no expenditure has been incurred and (b) no committed liability has been created have been transferred to the respective States on 08.02.2018. Further, 1487 projects in preparatory phase have also been transferred to the States on 01.08.2018, for the States to take them up from their own budget.

III. Physical Progress: The progress on major parameters in the last three years and current year, as per the information received from States, is given in **Table 2** below:

Table-2

Indicators / Parameters	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total
No. of Water Harvesting Structures	1,05,237	1,55,045	1,37,513	81,079	27,985	5,06,859
Additional Area brought under protective Irrigation (ha)	2,46,805	3,06,900	2,87,465	2,56,843	1,00,000	11,98,033
No. of Farmers Benefited	5,07,949	5,19,482	4,73,173	6,51,971	2,48,714	24,01,289
Area brought under plantation [Afforestation / Horticulture etc.] (in Lakh ha) ^a	-	-	-	0.71	0.34	1.05
Area of culturable wastelands treated in completed watershed development projects (in Lakh ha) ^a	-	-	-	1.78	0.31	2.09
No. of man days generated (in Lakh man days) ^a	-	-	-	168.97	62.38	231.35

IV. Completion: As on 31.12.2019, a total of 3036 projects in 21 States have been reported to be closed /completed. State-wise status of closure / completion of WDC-PMKSY projects is given in *Annexure XXI*.

A snapshot of the results reported in the end-line evaluation of the completed projects in some of States as given below shows considerable improvements due to watershed interventions, on the water table, crop productivity, milk production and per capita income.

WDC-PMKSY: End line Evaluations

Maharashtra		Andhra Pradesh		Rajasthan		Karnataka	
Indicator	Achievement	Indicator	Achievement	Indicator	Achievement	Indicator	Achievement
Water Table	+0.2 m to 2m	Water Table	+15%	Water Table	+0.41 m to 1.32 m	Water Table	+2 m to 30 m
Cultivated Area	+2.29%	Cultivated Area	+30%	Irrigated Area	+26.23%	Irrigated Area	+6%
Crop Productivity	+2-3 q/Ha	Crop Productivity	+30%	Gross Cropped Area	+26.28%	Gross Cropped Area	+6.82%
Cropping Intensity	+18.3%	Crop Production	+20%	Crop Productivity	+7.03% to 97.62%	Crop Productivity	+41.5% to 91.5%
Stream Flow duration	+1.24 months	Area under Water	+8%	Crop Intensity	+3.23%	Crop Intensity	+6%
Dependence on Tankers	-2.47 months	Bodies		Outmigration	-1.34%	Vegetation Density	+3 to +24 times (Forestry)
Annual Income	+70.13%	Milk Production	+40%	Milk Production	+18.60% to 37.86%	Milk Production	+14% to 29%
Outmigration	-32%	Vegetation Cover	+50%	Avg Annual Income	+6.26% to 16.72%	Per Capita income	+21% to 254%

V. Financial Progress:

- (a) The year-wise budgetary allocation and funds released in the last three years are given in Table 3 below:

Table-3

(Rs. in crore)

Year	RE	Funds released to States*	Expenditure*	% of RE released
2015-16	1530.00	1527.39	2580.80	99.83
2016-17	1495.00	1494.92	2818.97	99.99
2017-18	1700.00	1699.40	2897.12	99.96
2018-19	1826.00	1791.50	2665.22	98.11
2019-20	1732.97	971.40	1267.72	56.05

* Expenditure includes Central Share + State Share + Misc. receipts like interest etc.

Upto 30.09.2019.

- (b) It is significant that (since 2009-10) compared to the expenditure of Rs. 23536.21 crore from project funds (Central and State share and miscellaneous interest etc.), Rs. 4495.10 crore (19.09%) has been additionally sourced upto 2017-18 by converging implementation of pertinent Central and State schemes in the watershed projects areas.
- (c) State-wise details of number of sanctioned projects, area covered by the

projects, total project cost, Central share released, expenditure from project funds (Central share plus State share plus miscellaneous interest) and additional expenditure through convergence are given at **Annexure XXII**.

- VI. **Monitoring:** A geo-spatial portal SRISHTI has been developed in the year 2015 with the assistance of National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) for monitoring the progress of the projects. Geo-coded and time-stamped

photographs on near real-time basis are uploaded on SRISHTI portal using a mobile application DRISHTI specifically developed for the purpose. 11.97 lakh photographs have been uploaded by the States on the portal till 31.12.2019. These tools aid in physical and qualitative assessment of the works undertaken.

- VII. Closure Protocol:** As a systemic improvement, a protocol on formal completion and closure of WDC-PMKSY projects has been formulated by the Department of Land Resources in consultation with Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation and NITI Aayog. The protocol inter alia envisages to ensure (i) the due completion of unfinished works (if any), (ii) maintenance, (iii) security and (iv) sustainability of the watershed development projects. It also includes (v) an apt, quick and low-cost / cost-effective end-line evaluation of the project or a group of projects within the approved cost norm for M&E component.

Before the projects are formally treated as closed by the Department of Land Resources, the completion and closure protocol has to be duly adopted by the States in respect of the projects administratively reported to have been completed. All States have been accordingly requested. With the adoption of the strategies of (i) optimal utilization of available resources, (ii) convergence and (iii) prioritization, as well as (i) accountability and (ii) real-time monitoring, administrative reports of completion of projects are now being continuously received.

- VIII. Digital Payment:** Public Financial Management System (PFMS) is being implemented w.e.f 2015-16. Chairmen of SLNAs of all States were requested that (a) cent per cent transfer of funds from SLNA to Watershed Cell cum Data Centre (WCDC), WCDC to Project Implementation Agency (PIA) and Watershed Committees (WC) may be

ensured through PFMS and (b) payment for goods, services, labour, etc. at all levels i.e SLNA, WCDC, PIA and WC may be made through PFMS wherever feasible. They were also requested that digital modes of transactions may be proactively adopted wherever feasible, and that the public are concurrently made aware, encouraged and motivated for adopting digital transactions. 26 out of 28 States have adopted the PFMS platform. Andhra Pradesh and Telangana use their own Electronic Fund Management System (EFMS) as adopted by the two State Government.

5. Lifespan of WDC-PMKSY is upto March, 2020. New generation of watershed scheme for development of rainfed and degraded areas is under finalization with the approval of Government.

6. **World Bank assisted new multi-State watershed projects “Rejuvenating Watershed for Agricultural Resilience through Innovative Development (REWARD)”**

A draft concept note on proposed World Bank assisted new multi-State watershed project namely “Rejuvenating Watershed for Agricultural Resilience through Innovative Development (REWARD)” has been prepared by DoLR in consultation with World Bank & Department of Economic Affairs. This concept note has been agreed upon by the World Bank in its review meeting held on 09.10.2019 and approved it. Hon’ble MoRD has also accorded approval of the Project Concept Note (PCN) on 26.11.2019.

7. **Wastelands Atlas of India 2019**

The Department of Land Resources in collaboration with the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) released the ‘Wastelands Atlas of India- 2019’ with robust geospatial information.

The Atlas aims at articulation of the spatial change of different wastelands categories that happened between 2008-09 and 2015-16 for the country at 1:50,000 scale. According to this Atlas, Wastelands in India have reduced by net 8404.86 sq. km. between 2008-09 and 2015-16. State-wise change matrix of area under wastelands during 2015-16 vis-a-vis 2008-09 and change in wasteland is given in *Annexure XXIII*.

During this period gross 14,536 Sq Km (1.453 million ha) of wastelands are converted into non-wasteland categories. The details are given as below:



Release of Wasteland Atlas of India by Hon'ble Minister of RD, Agriculture & FW and PR

Sl. No	Wasteland converted into following classes of non-wastelands	Area in sq km
	Useful for Agriculture	
1	Crop land	6391.24
	Useful for sustainable Natural Resources Management	
2	Fallow land	2575.44
3	Plantation	461.89
4	Forest -dense/ open	2846.64
5	Forest plantation	267.24
6	Grass lands	13.98
7	Water bodies	819.42
	Other Categories	
8	Built up area	810.56
9	Industrial area	349.89
	Total	14536.3

8. Representatives of the department actively participated in United Nations Convention on Combating Desertification's (UNCCD) 14th Conference of Parties (CoP-14) held on 29th August to 13th September, 2019 in India.

9. Regional Review Meetings

The Department organizes Regional Review Meeting under the Chairmanship of Secretary (LR) to closely monitor the implementation of watershed programmes.

Review of Southern Region States:

The regional review meeting of States of Southern States comprising of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh & Telangana to review the implementation of WDC-PMKSY was held on 29th & 30th July, 2019 at Bengaluru under the chairmanship of Secretary, DoLR. The Chief Executive Officers, and officials of the States (Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh & Telangana) participated in the review meeting.



Review Meeting of Southern Region States by the Secretary, Deptt. of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India at Bangalore



Field visit by DoLR officials and officials of participating States to Kappalamadagu Gram panchayath project area Kollar District of Karnataka and interaction with the villagers of Mulabagal Taluk in Kollar District

Review of Western Region States:

The Regional Review Meeting of Western region States to review the progress of watershed projects for the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra & Rajasthan was held on 17th & 18th December, 2019 at Udaipur, Rajasthan under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary, DoLR. The chief Executive officers, and officials of the States (Gujarat, Maharashtra & Rajasthan) and Scientist from NRSC participated in the review meeting.

The Additional Secretary, DoLR and Additional Secretary & Financial Advisor along with other officers including various States representatives also visited Rajsamand District watershed development works carried under WDC-PMKSY / erstwhile IWMP.



*Review Meeting of Western Region States by Deptt. of Land Resources
Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India at Udaipur, Rajasthan*

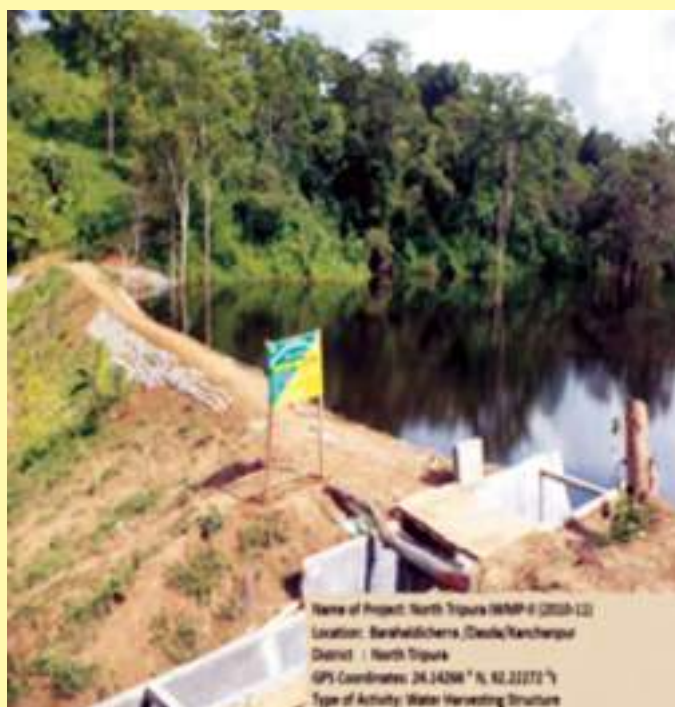


Field Visit to Piplantri village, Rajsamand district



Field Visit to Govalia Madri village of Mundol Gram Panchayat, Rajsamand district.

Photographs of Some of the activities under WDC-PMKSY



*Water Harvesting Structure
 IWMP-2/ (2010-11) Project, District -North Tripura, Tripura*



*Water Absorption Trench
 IWMP-1 (2009-10) Project, Block- Saharapada, District-Keonjhar, Odisha Latitude-21.77551, Longitude- 85.86762*

Before



Work in Progress



District Name: Amreli
Project Name: IWMP-1 (JASWANTGADH CLUSTER)
Village Name: JASWANTGADH
Activities: Village Pond
Expenditure: 1.96
Storage Capacity: 0.38 Mcft.
Survey No.: 322
GPS: N21 43 24.1 E71 10 425
Area Covered: 45 ha.

Completion



Name of the Project: Dhalai IWMP-II/B-II
Location: Jarulcherra IWMP
District: Dhalai
GPS Coordinates: 24°03' 26" N, 91°51'34"E
Type of Activity: Pineapple plantation



Check Dam



Nala bund





Dry land Horticulture



Agroforestry

Fodder Development



*Capacity Building:
Self Help Group at Kolar District Karnataka*



*Drumstick Plantation with Convergence at
Kolar District Karnataka*



*Ground nut Crop with harvested rain water & Sprinkler through Convergence at
Kolar District Karnataka*

Chapter - 30

Land Regulation and Land Economics

I. The Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP)

1. Overview

The National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP), approved in 2008 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, has since been revamped as the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) as a Central Sector Scheme with cent per cent Central funding with effect from 01st April 2016. This has been extended beyond 31.03.2017 to 31.03.2020 with change in funding pattern.

In the new funding pattern, a mobilization advance of up to 30% was permitted as first instalment during 2018-19 and subsequent instalment on re-

imbursement basis. During 2019-20 fund release is permitted only on reimbursement basis.

Before the extension of the scheme, the following components were included in the programme:

(i) Computerization of land records; (ii) Survey / resurvey and updating of the survey & settlement records (only ongoing); (iii) Computerization of Registration; (iv) Modern record rooms / land records management centres at tehsil / taluk / circle / block level; (v) Training & capacity building; (vi) Core GIS; (vii) Legal changes; (viii) Programme management.

The programme has been extended at a total cost of Rs. 950 crore for 3 years i.e. 2017-18 to 2019-20 as detailed below:

S.No	Component	Outlay (in Rs. Crore)
1	State Level Data Centre	45.10
2.	Modern Record Room	216.44
3.	Data Entry / Re-entry / Data Conversion	20.11
4.	Digitalization of Cadastral Maps	276.92
5.	Computerization of Registration	353.69
6.	"Evaluation Studies", IEC and Training	37.74
	Total	950.00

The DILRMP presently attempts to build upon the commonalities that exist in the arena of land records in the various States to develop an appropriate integrated land information management system across the country, on which the different States can also add State-specific needs as they may deem relevant and appropriate.

2. Implementation Status

Present Status: The implementation of this programme is a complex, sensitive and voluminous work, involving cumbersome and time-consuming processes. Gestation period of completion of the various activities / components of this programme is relatively longer as compared to other schemes. Substantial

progress has been achieved in most of the components of the programme which is clear from the table enclosed in *Annexure XXV*.

- (i) **Financial Progress:** During current financial year i.e. 2019-20, Rs.150 crore (B.E) has been allocated under the scheme. The year wise budgetary allocations and funds released in the last three years are given in the **Table 1** below:

Table 1

(Rs. in crore)

Year	RE	Funds Released (expenditure)	%age Release
2016 -17	140.64	138.53	98.49
2017 -18	100.00	97.74	97.74
2018 -19	145.00	68.09	47.00

Further, an amount of Rs. 1451.96 crore (as on 30-11-2019) has been released for covering one or more components of DILMRP in 528 districts. The State / UT-wise position is given in *Annexure XXIV*.

- (ii) **Physical Progress:** Substantial progress has now been achieved in the basic requirements of inter alia computerization of Record of Rights (RoRs), computerization of Registration, connectivity between Sub-Registrar Offices and Tehsils, integration of Registration and Land Records, etc. Physical Progress under major components of DILRMP as on 18-12-2019 is given in *Annexure XXV*.

3. Monitoring & Evaluation of the programme

3.1 A Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (PS&MC) under Secretary is in place. The progress is also monitored through the Central MIS portal of DILRMP developed by NIC and hosted on the website wherein physical and financial progress under the programme can be tracked. States have also State

level monitoring mechanism and committees. A dashboard also exists to reflect the updated physical and financial progress of the various components on real time basis.

3.2 Department of Land Resources, in order to undertake third party evaluation of DILRMP, awarded impact cum assessment study for the year 2017-18 to Center for Rural Studies (CRS), LBSNAA. The study covered the States/UTs of Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, and Puducherry. CRS has submitted its draft reports and the reports are being finalized by CRS as per the observation/comments made by the Department.

Further, to continue with the Third Party Evaluation of the DILRMP for the year 2018-19, Center for Rural Studies (CRS), LBSNAA has been awarded impact evaluation study of DILRMP for the year 2018-19 in respect Punjab, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Goa, West Bengal, Assam, Kerala & Lakshadweep. CRS has shortlisted the agencies for the evaluation work and the evaluation work has just been started.

Recently, Ministry of Finance and NITI Aayog have advised Ministry/Departments to conduct evaluation of all ongoing schemes for their continuation in the next Finance Commission Cycle. Considering the expertise of CRS and their ongoing assignment of evaluation of Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP), CRS Mussoorie has been approved for evaluation of DILRMP in the remaining 08 States/UTs i.e. Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Bihar, Gujarat, Sikkim, Manipur and Uttarakhand selected from different zones/regions. CRS has been asked to submit the final report before the end of the current financial year.

4. Innovative initiatives taken under the DILRMP

(i) National Generic Document Registration System

"National Generic documents Registration System (NGDRS)" a software application has been developed through National Informatics Centre (NIC) under DILRMP for simplification and standardization of registration process across all the States. NGDRS has been launched in the States of Punjab, Manipur, Goa, Jharkhand, UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Mizoram and Himachal Pradesh; States of Bihar & Maharashtra are moving towards this System. Further seven States namely Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Tripura and UT of Jammu & Kashmir have shown their interest in the system. Efforts are on to facilitate all States towards this generic customizable software. This application interalia enables to provide the benefits of Infrastructure support under doubling farmers income; ease of doing business/ living/ in availing credit inputs by farmers; minimum interface, reduce visits to SRO and allow online query and reply.

(ii) Integrated Land Management Information System (ILIMS)

The Department is endeavouring to develop an integrated land information management system under the aegis of the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme, which will provide online single window at-a-glance access to all available, relevant information to give a fair comprehensive position of any plot of land in question to the landowner, concerned officers / agencies and interested persons / entrepreneurs, etc. It will enable to reduce land disputes. The following activities are in progress.

- (a) **Integration of all Banks and Financial Institutions (FIs) data with land records/ registration;**
- (b) **Integration of consent based Aadhaar number with land records**

The Department has also advised State Govts. to utilize funds/resources available with the banks to integrate land records with the data base of the banks so that any charges/loan/advances to a person could be reflected on the concerned land parcel. At present, DoLR is not financially supporting in linking banks with land records because it is not one of the approved components under the DILRMP. However, the Department has used the potential of the banks for dovetailing funds from their own resources for integration of the banks with the land records which will be in the interest of both banks and revenue administration.

States/UTs have been advised to integrate aadhaar number with land records to regulate the land transactions in a very transparent manner with the objective(s) of minimise land disputes; enabling interoperability with other sectors; effective deliver of services related to DBT etc. So far more than ten States/UTs have already started linking aadhaar numbers with land records using their own resources and thereafter use in registration process for identifying buyers and sellers.

(c) Unique Land Parcel Identification Number (ULPIN)

ULPIN is alpha numeric unique number definite digits generated for land parcel for easier integration and extracting information related to that particular plot of the land.

At present different states adopt different system for allotting a number to a land parcel which do not include all the relevant information about that land like use, category of land, location, gender(s) of holders etc in the number itself. The State of Uttar Pradesh has assigned a unique 16 digit code for each and every revenue plot in the State where the first 6 digits represent the village code (as adopted for the census purposes by the RGI), the next 4 digits (7-10) represent the plot number, subsequent 4 digits (11-14) represent the division status of the plot and the last 2 digits (15-16) represent the category of the land. This information is extremely useful for administrative purposes and policy making. ULPIN would enable to provide compatibility and interface with other sectors / domain.

Department has constituted an expert committee including members of NIC, Survey of India, Ministry of Science & Technology and NRSC. The committee would finalize the draft Model before the end of December, 2019.

5. Acts administered by the Department

Department of Land Resources administers the following two Acts:

a. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013.

The land acquisition is undertaken by the Central and State Governments under various Central and State Acts, including the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement

(RFCTLARR) Act, 2013. The provisions of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 are implemented by 'appropriate Government' as defined under Section 3(e) of the said Act.

b. The Registration Act, 1908

A Bill namely the Registration (Amendment) Bill, 2013 has been introduced in the Parliament for passing it. The Bill makes registration compulsory, irrespective of the terms of the lease of the immovable property, that is, even property that is leased for less than one year must be registered.

The Note for the Cabinet containing the proposal for moving official amendments to the Registration (Amendment) Bill, was sent to the Cabinet Secretariat on 17.07.2019. The Prime Minister's Office vide their ID Note dated 24.07.2019 informed this Department that it has been decided to include Hon'ble Minister of Defence in the GoM formed for the purpose of examination of the proposal.

Third meeting of GoM was conducted on 04.11.19 under the Chairmanship of Defence Minister. As per directions of the GoM, a meeting was held on 22.11.2019 with Inspector General of Registrations of major States to ascertain their views. The views of some of the States are still awaited. The Note shall be placed before the GoM on receipt of the views of these State Governments for consideration.

6. Land Use Planning and Management Project

(i) An Implementation Agreement for Land Use Planning and Management Project was signed between DoLR and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH on 07th October 2015 with focus on the following four key activities in two pilot States viz.: (a) Odisha and (b) Tamil Nadu:

1. Development of land use policies,
2. Development of spatial land use

- planning norms (instruments/tools/ framework and guiding documents),
- 3. Human Capacity Development (HCD) and
- 4. Organizational and institutional development
- (ii) 'Ganjam district' for district level plan and Hinjlicut municipality at local level in Odisha and 'Coimbatore region' (comprising the districts Coimbatore, Erode, Nilgiris and Trippur) for regional level plan and Coimbatore district for district level in Tamil Nadu was selected by the States for the pilot demonstration projects.
- (iii) The capacity building was undertaken at various levels ie decision makers, planners with a view to ensure that the State have their own expertise in training and capacity building even after the Project is over, that is, the information and knowledge gathered under the Project is available with the State in State-owned training institutions.
- (iv) Work relating to the drafting of state land use (planning) policies and the draft manual for regional planning comprising of mapping system, zoning regulations, planning processes and land use standards, as well as Governance and Institutional Framework are completed and presented to State officials for further approval in the state.
- (v) Originally, the project period was three years, however, due to the teething problems arising out of the uniqueness of this project, the pace of implementation could pick up only in the later part of this period. Therefore, a Supplementary Agreement was signed on 18.07.2018 to extend the project upto May 2019 on Cost Neutral basis. The 3rd Project steering committee meeting was held on 29th May 2019. The Project completed on May 31, 2019.

Chapter - 31

Programme Monitoring and Evaluation

Department of Land Resources has constituted a new division namely Programme Monitoring and Evaluation Division in April, 2019 to ensure improved monitoring of two programmes viz- Digital India Land Records modernization programme (DILRMP) and WDC- PMKSY being implemented by the department.

2. The Mandate & Functions of the Division are:

- a. Monitoring and Evaluation of the programmes being implemented by the Department viz. WDC-PMKSY and DILRMP through respective MISs' specifically developed for this purpose.
- b. Maintenance of Data and Management of two MIS.
- c. Research related studies in connection with Plan formulation and implementation, policy analysis, reforms and Research and Development of appropriate low-cost technologies for increasing the productivity of Watershed areas.
- d. Monitoring of WDC-PMKSY through geospatial technology.
- f. Collation and dissemination of information from End Line Evaluation reports of WDC-PMKSY.
- g. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Activities of the Department.
- h. National Mission on Bio-fuels and all other matter related to Bio-fuel as dealt in the Department

3. The important activities undertaken in the current year 2019-20 on these issues are:

- a) **MIS-IWMP:** In order to have realtime monitoring of IWMP Programme (now WDC-PMKSY), a robust management Information System (MIS) of IWMP was developed in 2009-10, MIS as developed has been functioning with slight modifications made over a period of time to cater to the changes made in transition from IWMP to WDC-PMKSY. A dash board have also been created in the MIS to provide single window information on all important summary statistics. The dash board is being linked online to the monitoring dash board of NITI Aayog and Disha portal of M/o Rural Development.
- b) **SHRISTI-DRISHTI:** A geo-spatial portal SRISHTI is being implemented from the year 2015 through National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) for monitoring, which is operational in all States (except Goa) in 2016. Under the project, geo-coded and time-stamped photographs on near real time basis are uploaded on SHRISHTI portal using a mobile application DRISHTI specifically developed for the purpose. Till date, 11.30 lakh photographs have been uploaded by the States on the portal (as on 25.10.2019).
- c) **Impact Assessment of WDC-PMKSY:** Prime Minister Office in a meeting had earlier (Sept.2018) requested to undertake Impact Assessment of the completed projects of WDC-

PMKSY. NITI Aayog has undertaken this task in consultation with DoLR and awarded a study to Water and Power Consultancy Services (WAPCOS) in the matter. WAPCOS has commenced its work in February, 2019 and is likely to submit its report by the end of financial year.

- d) **Concurrent Evaluation Study of WDC-PMKSY:** NITI Aayog and Ministry of Finance have recently asked all Ministries/Departments for undertaking a third-party evaluation of all schemes before the commencement of next Finance Commission Cycle i.e. by April, 2020. The evaluation work in respect of WDC-PMKSY has been taken up by NITI Aayog. NITI Aayog has awarded the contract for evaluation of the Scheme of WDC-PMKSY to M/s KPMG, which is expected to submit its report before the end of current financial year i.e. 2019-20.
- e) **Concurrent Evaluation of DILRMP:** Department of Land Resources in order to undertake third party evaluation of DILRMP, earlier awarded a study for the year 2017-18 to Centre for Rural Studies (CRS), LBSNAA. CRS submitted the draft reports which were examined in the department. The Reports are now being finalised by CRS as per the observation/comments made by the department.

Further, in continuation of the exercise on third party evaluation of the DILRMP, Centre for Rural Studies (CRS), LBSNAA has again been awarded impact assessment/ evaluation study of DILRMP in eight other states for the year 2018-19. The evaluation work has just been started.

Recently, Ministry of Finance and NITI Aayog have advised Ministry/Departments to conduct evaluation of all ongoing schemes for their continuation in the next Finance Commission Cycle. As CRS, LBSNAA is already engaged with the D/o Land Resources in undertaking evaluation of DILRMP in various States, the Department of Land Resources has requested CRS to undertake third party evaluation of DILRMP on all India sample basis in the states not covered so far in the ongoing evaluation. Accordingly, CRS has been awarded Impact Assessment study in eight states selected from different zones/regions of the country.

- f) **Information, Education, and Communication Activities:** Department undertake IEC activities from time to time to give adequate publicity to two programmes being implemented by the Department. As part of this exercise DAVP was earlier requested to provide media content for giving vide publicity to DILRMP programme. After consultation with DAVP, one radio Jingle and one video clip have been finalized. DAVP has now been requested to provide a Media Plan for their broadcast and publicity.

Chapter - 32**Administrative Matters and Other Initiatives****1. Swachhta**

All States / UTs were requested for taking up Swachhta on a continuing basis in (i) all Revenue and Registration Offices and (ii) all Watershed Development Projects. In specific reference to the Swachhta Pakhwada from 1st to 15th October 2019, Swachhta activities were undertaken in an intensive and focussed manner in the watershed project areas through watershed development Committees, Revenue and Registration Offices in various States. This is one of the regular agenda items taken up with the States.

2. GeM

Government-e-Marketplace (GeM) portal is being extensively used by the Department for procurement of stationery, computers and IT items, consumables, drinking water, hiring and outsourcing of manpower for Data Entry Services, Security Services, Multi Tasking Services and House-keeping services, etc.

3. Representation of SCs, STs, OBCs & Persons with Disabilities in Department of Land Resources

This Department receives human resource for discharging its responsibilities through the Department of Personnel and Training. The representation of SCs, STs and OBCs in Department of Land Resources is given in *Annexure XXVI* and that of Persons with Disabilities in Department of Land Resources is given in *Annexure XXVII*.

4. Progressive use of Hindi

During the year under review, efforts were made to promote the use of Hindi in this Department and ensure implementation of the provisions of the Official Language Act, 1963 and Rules framed there under as

well as other instructions issued by the Department of Official Language on the subject from time to time. This Department has an Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC) constituted under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (A&C) to monitor the progressive use of Hindi. The provisions of Section 3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963 regarding bilingual issue of certain documents are being complied with.

As mark of adoption of Hindi as official language by Union Govt. on 14 Sep. 1949, Hindi Diwas was celebrated on 14th September, 2019 and Hindi fortnight was organized from 1st to 14th September, 2019. During the Hindi fortnight various competitions were held on subjects namely; 1. Noting and Drafting in Hindi, 2. Essay Writing In Hindi, 3. Knowledge of General Hindi, 4. Hindi Dictation (for MTS only) and 5. Hindi Quiz. A large number of officers and employees of the Department participated in the above competitions. Twenty two participants won prizes in different categories and they were given away cash prizes.

During the year under review, apart from implementing various provisions of Official language Act & Rules in the Department, Hindi section also translated the important documents such as press releases, Parliament questions and Assurances etc. in a time bound manner. Hindi translation of voluminous and important documents like Ease of Doing Business - Property Registration, Explanatory Note for IFD, Power Point Presentation on Registration Act (Amendment) Bill, 2013, Brief notes on WDC-PMKSY, DILRMP and Conclusive Titling, matters pertaining to RFCTLARR Act, EFC Memo, Model Agriculture Land Leasing Act, Parliamentary Standing Committees, Action Taken Reports, list of points for study visit of the Standing Committee on Rural Development was also made available in Hindi.

ANNEXURES

Annexure-I

Ministry of Rural Development

B.E. 2020-2021

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	B.E. 2020-2021
1	2	3
1	Department of Rural Development	120147.19
2	Department of Land Resources	2251.24
	Total :	122398.43

Department of Rural Development

B.E. 2020-2021

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	(Rs. in Crores) B.E. 2020-2021
1	2	3
	Revenue Section	
A. Centrally Sponsored Schemes		
1	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	61500.00
2	National Rural Livelihood Mission-Aajeevika	9210.04
3	Housing for All: Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Grameen	19500.00
4	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	19500.00
5	National Social Assistance Programme	9196.92
6	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission	600.00
B. Central Sector schemes		
1	Grants to National Institute of Rural Development	124.00
2	Assistance to C.A.P.A.R.T.	
3	Management support to RD Programmes and strengthening district planning process	367.46
4	SECC Survey	0.01
C. Establishemt Expenditure of the Centre		
1	Non Scheme (Sectt.)	48.76
	Total (A+B+C)	120047.19
Capital Section		
1	Grameen Vikas Bhawan	100.00
	Total (Revenue + Capital) (RD)	120147.19

Department of Land Resources**B.E. 2020-2021****(Rs. in Crores)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	B.E. 2020-2021
1	2	3
1	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (WDC-PMKSY)	2000.00
2	Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme (DILRMP)	238.65
3	Non Scheme (Sectt.)	12.59
	Total - Land Resources	2251.24

Ministry of Rural Development

Outlays for 2018-2019, 2019-2020 and 2020-2021

(Rs. In crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Outlays 2018-2019		Outlays 2019-2020		Outlays 2020-2021
		B.E.	R.E.	B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Department of Rural Development	112403.92	112403.92	117647.19	122649.00	120147.19
2	Department of Land Resources	2511.40	1996.10	2227.24	1900.00	2251.24
	Total :	114915.32	114400.02	119874.43	124549.00	122398.43

Department of Rural Development

Outlays for 2018-2019, 2019-2020 and 2020-2021

(Rs. In crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	Outlays 2018-2019		Outlays 2019-2020		Outlays 2020-2021
		B.E.	R.E.	B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	55000.00	61084.09	60000.00	71001.81	61500.00
2	National Rural Livelihood Mission- Aajeevika	5750.00	5783.50	9024.00	9024.00	9210.04
3	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Grameen	21000.00	19900.00	19000.00	18475.00	19500.00
4	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	19000.00	15500.00	19000.00	14070.07	19500.00
5	Grants to National Institute of Rural Development	75.00	75.00	100.00	100.00	124.00
6	Assistance to C.A.P.A.R.T.	24.00	17.60	24.00	19.07	0.00
7	Management support to RD Programmes and strengthening district planning process	254.40	254.40	350.62	350.62	367.46
8	SECC Survey	75.70	386.95	1.00	1.00	0.01
9	National Social Assistance Programme	9975.00	8900.39	9200.00	9200.00	9196.92
10	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission	1200.00	451.03	800.00	300.00	600.00
11	Grameen Vikas Bhawan	5.25	5.25	100.00	54.90	100.00
12	Non Scheme (Sectt.)	44.57	45.71	47.57	52.53	48.76
	Total (Plan) (RD)	112403.92	112403.92	117647.19	122649.00	120147.19

Department of Land Resources**Outlays for 2018-2019, 2019-2020 and 2020-2021****(Rs. In crores)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Outlays 2018-2019		Outlays 2019-2020		Outlays 2020-2021
		B.E.	R.E.	B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (WDC -PMKSY)	2251.00	1841.00	2066.00	1837.97	2000.00
2	Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme (DILRMP)	250.00	145.00	150.00	50.00	238.65
3	Non Plan/Non Scheme	10.40	10.10	11.24	12.03	12.59
	Total - Land Resources	2511.40	1996.10	2227.24	1900.00	2251.24

Annexure-III

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) Employment generated during 2019-20 as on 17.12.2019

Figure in Lakhs

S.No	State	HH issued job cards	No. of HH Provided Employment	No. of Persondays generated					HHs completed 100 days of employment
				SCs	STs	Others	Total	Women	
1	Andhra Pradesh	89.06	37.93	340.18	172.36	1064.98	1577.52	939.74	1.65
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.29	1.31	0.04	37.97	5.55	43.56	18.02	0.00
3	Assam	46.88	14.67	18.76	72.68	295.10	386.54	159.62	0.06
4	Bihar	157.68	23.43	149.91	12.91	708.75	871.57	485.58	0.06
5	Chhattisgarh	37.71	19.34	76.57	262.02	445.11	783.70	397.81	0.73
6	Goa	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.00
7	Gujarat	37.58	6.33	13.83	82.40	138.81	235.04	105.82	0.07
8	Haryana	9.46	1.86	23.09	0.00	27.39	50.48	25.92	0.01
9	Himachal Pradesh	12.53	4.34	46.16	20.80	104.09	171.06	106.30	0.23
10	Jammu and Kashmir	12.07	2.71	5.44	25.28	64.90	95.62	32.60	0.01
11	Jharkhand	44.33	11.78	50.09	119.71	305.91	475.70	195.14	0.16
12	Karnataka	61.64	19.83	128.11	83.92	630.88	842.90	414.13	0.31
13	Kerala	36.06	13.24	79.93	35.97	393.26	509.16	454.79	0.28
14	Madhya Pradesh	68.29	29.77	194.88	442.98	712.81	1350.66	509.17	0.43
15	Maharashtra	85.12	12.18	48.46	76.88	301.77	427.11	188.87	0.74
16	Manipur	5.70	5.24	5.03	66.07	88.56	159.66	77.26	0.00
17	Meghalaya	5.74	4.20	0.79	178.29	7.31	186.39	91.10	0.24
18	Mizoram	1.98	2.02	0.03	149.14	0.94	150.11	57.74	0.00
19	Nagaland	4.34	3.72	0.54	79.10	3.09	82.73	29.19	0.00
20	Odisha	66.70	18.27	97.90	227.63	304.47	630.00	269.15	0.34
21	Punjab	16.59	6.56	118.82	0.08	51.29	170.19	100.20	0.03
22	Rajasthan	102.16	50.15	529.30	574.96	1387.77	2492.03	1666.45	2.45
23	Sikkim	0.83	0.51	0.73	6.83	10.58	18.14	9.31	0.01
24	Tamil Nadu	82.38	53.52	550.42	22.23	1433.44	2006.08	1726.75	0.45
25	Telangana	55.35	23.47	214.10	174.64	586.67	975.41	604.80	1.14
26	Tripura	6.26	5.50	34.83	129.39	75.55	239.76	111.75	0.18
27	Uttar Pradesh	163.27	44.67	495.61	16.23	1166.76	1678.59	572.12	0.37
28	Uttarakhand	10.62	3.28	18.15	4.08	83.97	106.20	57.39	0.07
29	West Bengal	120.89	32.35	316.56	100.18	687.63	1104.36	533.55	0.52
30	Andaman and Nicobar	0.35	0.05	0.00	0.00	1.41	1.41	0.86	0.00
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Lakshadweep	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
34	Puducherry	0.67	0.36	2.02	0.01	3.94	5.97	5.18	0.00
	Total	1344.96	452.59	3560.26	3174.74	11092.68	17827.69	9946.33	10.52

Annexure-IV

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
Financial progress during 2019-20 as on 17.12.2019

Amount in Lacs.

S No.	State	Actual Expenditure			Other Expenditure	Total Actual Exp
		Unskilled Wage	Material	Admin		
1	Andhra Pradesh	336231.4	34893.17	22302.96	0	393427.6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8095.68	3707.82	397.45	0	12200.95
3	Assam	77091.28	9447.03	6503.24	0.37	93041.92
4	Bihar	158015.4	60429.37	12365.02	68.22	230878
5	Chhattisgarh	141339.4	54125.82	11432.22	0	206897.5
6	Goa	4.37	1.6	1.39	0	7.36
7	Gujarat	43615.08	17660.96	2390.64	9.5	63676.18
8	Haryana	15242.95	9497.06	770.78	0.31	25511.1
9	Himachal Pradesh	32823.67	9628.76	2510.3	0.93	44963.66
10	Jammu and Kashmir	56395.24	21412.38	2976.02	0.23	80783.87
11	Jharkhand	81071.08	11619.85	4163.35	0.13	96854.41
12	Karnataka	230500.5	142842.4	7031.2	0.75	380374.9
13	Kerala	140857	30775.25	8461.02	0.47	180093.7
14	Madhya Pradesh	232046.4	100228.84	15266	20.15	347561.4
15	Maharashtra	86748.82	31014.43	6711.45	14.27	124489
16	Manipur	15544.73	10490.12	569.88	0	26604.73
17	Meghalaya	35818.39	29846.56	2729.81	0	68394.76
18	Mizoram	32046.29	5022.45	1504.87	0	38573.61
19	Nagaland	18530.61	11441.67	200.09	0	30172.37
20	Odisha	117435.5	55232.51	5709.04	0.18	178377.2
21	Punjab	42900.88	8743.25	1196.23	1.99	52842.35
22	Rajasthan	383549.5	124595.15	34347.21	2.27	542494.1
23	Sikkim	3774.33	1258.37	313.62	0	5346.32
24	Tamil Nadu	355229.6	98213.23	16801.37	0.01	470244.2
25	Telangana	149645.1	24684.86	6810.34	0	181140.3
26	Tripura	43420.02	11341.21	4114.93	0.11	58876.27
27	Uttar Pradesh	307385.5	82869.56	13969.19	0	404224.2
28	Uttarakhand	19654.11	12639.54	1729.45	0.02	34023.12
29	West Bengal	205232.6	186245.25	15383.4	107.23	406968.5
30	Andaman and Nicobar	218.35	4.05	87.18	0	309.58
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0
33	Lakshadweep	3.82	0.08	0.41	0	4.31
34	Puducherry	1178.4	40.75	19.44	0	1238.59
Total		3371646	1199953.35	208769.5	227.14	4780596

Annexure-V

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) Financial Allocation for DAY-NRLM : 2019-20

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Central Share	State Share	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	11924.13	7949.42	19873.55
2	Telangana	8517.24	5678.16	14195.40
2	Bihar	48627.99	32418.66	81046.65
3	Chhattisgarh	10800.58	7200.39	18000.97
4	Goa	400.00	266.67	666.67
5	Gujarat	7694.51	5129.67	12824.18
6	Haryana	4526.82	3017.88	7544.70
7	Himachal Pradesh	1906.41	211.82	2118.23
8	Jammu & Kashmir	2359.46	262.16	2621.62
9	Jharkhand	18335.62	12223.75	30559.37
10	Karnataka	15436.13	10290.75	25726.88
11	Kerala	6926.15	4617.43	11543.58
12	Madhya Pradesh	23237.89	15491.93	38729.82
13	Maharashtra	30513.46	20342.31	50855.77
14	Odisha	23380.72	15587.15	38967.87
15	Punjab	2199.98	1466.65	3666.63
16	Rajasthan	11721.17	7814.11	19535.28
17	Tamil Nadu	18074.67	12049.78	30124.45
18	Uttar Pradesh	70008.07	46672.05	116680.12
19	Uttarakhand	3685.97	409.55	4095.52
20	West Bengal	25983.03	17322.02	43305.05
21	A&N Islands	200.00		200.00
22	Daman & Diu	200.00		200.00
23	D & N Haveli	200.00		200.00
24	Lakshadweep	200.00		200.00
25	Pondicherry	600.00		600.00
26	Arunachal Pradesh	5597.11	621.90	6219.01
27	Assam	20781.78	2309.09	23090.87
28	Manipur	5447.25	605.25	6052.50
29	Meghalaya	8710.17	967.80	9677.97
30	Mizoram	9588.20	1065.36	10653.56
31	Nagaland	12853.08	1428.12	14281.20
32	Sikkim	2948.06	327.56	3275.62
33	Tripura	15705.14	1745.02	17450.16
	Grand Total	429290.79	235492.41	664783.20

Annexure-VI

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)
Financial Progress of DAY-NRLM : 2019-20
(As on 30.09.2019)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	OB (01.04.19)	Central Release	Total Funds Available	Utilisation	% of Expenditure Against Total Available Funds
1	Andhra Pradesh	451.18	11924.10	16350.00	9819.49	60.06
2	Bihar	182.59	24314.00	41237.57	14501.99	35.17
3	Chhattisgarh	4404.85	10763.97	20651.80	9349.09	45.27
4	Goa		0.00	0.00		
5	Gujarat	2869.79	3847.26	9400.09	7745.29	82.40
6	Haryana	-1545.90	2263.41	1030.50	2736.91	69.26
7	Himachal Pradesh	1271.31	953.21	2224.52	443.88	19.95
8	J&K	743.14	1179.73	2164.91	756.77	34.96
9	Jharkhand	5098.48	17557.93	28879.88	11472.37	39.72
10	Karnataka	2050.85	7718.07	9768.92	13000.00	133.08
11	Kerala	150.61	3463.08	3613.69	2216.89	61.35
12	Madhya Pradesh	4331.25	11618.95	15951.80	3493.66	21.90
13	Maharashtra	3644.35	15256.73	31719.31	13934.58	43.93
14	Odisha	1788.20	11690.36	21566.62	11366.64	52.70
15	Punjab	613.30	1099.99	1966.99	713.67	36.28
16	Rajasthan	112.94	5860.59	8806.14	5555.11	63.08
17	Tamil Nadu	-1532.15	9037.34	16847.93	18628.80	110.57
18	Telangana	62.26	4258.62	7287.23	3220.63	44.20
19	Uttar Pradesh	43485.66	35004.04	97648.45	22887.08	23.44
20	Uttarakhand	643.12	2586.24	3498.43	2310.85	66.05
21	West Bengal	5744.34	21608.31	36119.44	20149.06	55.78
22	A & N Islands		100.00	100.00		
23	Dadar & Nagar Haveli		100.00	100.00		
24	Daman & Diu		0.00	0.00		
25	Lakshdweep		0.00	0.00		
26	Puducherry		300.00	300.00		0.00
27	Arunachal Pradesh	704.13	2798.56	3508.17	652.79	18.61
28	Assam	2023.90	20781.78	26254.27	14540.33	55.38
29	Manipur	1362.61	0.00	1362.61	1124.87	82.55
30	Meghalaya	2871.19	4355.09	7234.18	2249.56	31.10
31	Mizoram	5797.55	4794.10	10591.65	1147.24	10.83
32	Nagaland	688.61	6426.54	7138.95	1758.49	24.63
33	Sikkim	2164.95	1092.34	3897.71	1732.35	44.45
34	Tripura	518.36	7852.57	8370.93	294.20	3.51
	Grand Total	90701.47	250606.91	445592.68	197802.51	44.39

Annexure-VII

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)
Allocation and releases of funds under NRETP during 2019-20 till October, 2019

Sl. No	States	Approved for Release (Central Share)	1 st instalment Released (Central Share)
1	2	3	4
1	Assam	1624.00	762.00
2	Bihar	5846.40	2743.20
3	Chhattisgarh	2273.60	1066.80
4	Gujarat	974.40	457.20
5	Jharkhand	3248.00	1524.00
6	Karnataka	974.40	457.20
7	Maharashtra	3897.60	1828.80
8	Madhya Pradesh	5521.60	2590.80
9	Odisha	3248.00	1524.00
10	Rajasthan	2923.20	1371.60
11	Tamil Nadu	1624.00	762.00
12	Uttar Pradesh	4872.00	2286.00
13	West Bengal	3572.80	1676.40
	Total	40600.00	19050.00

Annexure-VIII

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)
Physical Progress under DAY-NRLM during 2019-20 till October, 2019

SI No.	State	Households	Self Help Group	Village Organisation	No. of SHGs provided RF	No. of SHGs provided CIF
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
2	Assam	324549	30633	5047	35879	14128
3	Bihar	180272	15134	0	613	120
4	Chhatisgarh	200320	18951	909	11722	3928
5	Gujarat	114826	11079	433	2800	1129
6	Jharkhand	447097	37121	3247	11457	205
7	Karnataka	266535	18944	1840	385	3358
8	Kerala	15847	1220	0	31	0
9	Madhya Pradesh	275253	25536	2352	15134	1403
10	Maharashtra	1000368	113585	3292	24571	4495
11	Odisha	265331	25338	1924	62	6972
12	Rajasthan	331361	29987	1020	10650	5592
13	Tamil Nadu	81248	7326	2	784	2409
14	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0
15	Uttar Pradesh	1157580	104167	2712	20646	14348
16	West Bengal	1833831	184514	6290	29856	9128
17	Haryana	84244	7830	365	5102	1818
18	Himachal Pradesh	16184	2019	20	692	121
19	Jammu & Kashmir	12480	1424	333	2679	2407
20	Punjab	46257	4388	218	1618	457
21	Uttarakhand	45640	5849	410	2893	1006
22	Arunachal	2679	303	87	359	210
23	Manipur	3926	351	30	372	202
24	Meghalaya	43673	4460	287	2744	594
25	Mizoram	4450	495	39	434	553
26	Nagaland	14977	1710	36	579	37
27	Sikim	147	15	16	73	46
28	Tripura	19969	2368	116	1439	465
29	Andaman	448	46	0	4	0
30	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
31	Daman & DIU	257	27	0	0	0
32	Goa	851	66	0	22	0
33	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
34	Puducherry	688	52	0	0	2
Total:		6791288	654938	31025	183600	75133

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) SHG Bank Linkage Progress for the FY 2019-20 State wise Report (Rs. in Crores)

Sl.No.	State	Year Target		Achievement		% of Achievement	
		No.of SHGs	Amount Disbursed	No.of SHGs	Amount Disbursed	No.of SHGs	Amount Disbursed
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	482510	19000.00	401282	10095.38	83%	53%
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	316	2.43	30	0.43	9%	18%
3	ASSAM	63000	501.10	12542	95.63	20%	19%
4	BIHAR	376260	4495.64	290703	1945.17	77%	43%
5	CHATTISGARH	45510	483.78	27023	207.44	59%	43%
6	GOA	1062	15.21	477	10.55	45%	69%
7	GUJARAT	44500	379.97	16197	103.40	36%	27%
8	HARYANA	10846	133.00	5622	45.12	52%	34%
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	8620	64.88	2474	27.02	29%	42%
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	14053	169.09	4044	79.30	29%	47%
11	JHARKHAND	72140	548.30	44020	245.48	61%	45%
12	KARNATAKA	455654	10423.74	395869	5661.06	87%	54%
13	KERALA	83130	3089.90	41105	1380.01	49%	45%
14	MADHYA PRADESH	92990	499.87	23432	133.81	25%	27%
15	MAHARASHTRA	130663	2336.17	55162	823.07	42%	35%
16	MANIPUR	910	8.84	400	3.36	44%	38%
17	MEGHALAYA	2850	28.92	1018	7.76	36%	27%
18	MIZORAM	2490	24.61	808	11.22	32%	46%
19	NAGALAND	1000	9.95	395	5.20	40%	52%
20	ODISHA	168661	2300.00	131036	1072.23	78%	47%
21	PUNJAB	3775	32.25	2044	9.20	54%	29%
22	RAJASTHAN	50020	640.00	34614	305.65	69%	48%
23	SIKKIM	1480	14.55	562	7.21	38%	50%
24	TAMIL NADU	173030	6029.84	70584	2444.44	41%	41%
25	TELANGANA	308860	7500.00	131732	3574.26	43%	48%
26	TRIPURA	3990	49.79	4044	32.48	101%	65%
27	UTTARAKHAND	7610	40.56	1945	9.90	26%	24%
28	UTTAR PRADESH	68665	603.50	15169	55.48	22%	9%
29	WEST BENGAL	412160	7500.00	393135	4931.19	95%	66%
Sub Total		3086755	66925.89	2107468	33322.44	68%	50%
Grand total (including UTs)		3096767	67076.90	2142808	33855.34	69%	50%

Annexure-X

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)
Interest Subvention in Category -1 Districts
Disbursal of Interest Subvention to SHGs - Category I
(From 2013-14 to 18-19)

Sl. No.	State Name	I.S. Amount (in Lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	228034.70
2	Arunachal Pradesh	15.15
3	Assam	424.57
4	Bihar	11231.21
5	Chhatisgarh	3767.13
6	Goa	216.73
7	Gujarat	761.72
8	Haryana	287.01
9	Himachal Pradesh	616.60
10	Jammu and Kashmir	566.57
11	Jharkhand	1427.11
12	Karnataka	30733.81
13	Kerala	8550.76
14	Madhya Pradesh	1207.16
15	Maharashtra	2970.77
16	Manipur	3.31
17	Meghalaya	39.60
18	Mizoram	6.85
19	Nagaland	16.21
20	Odisha	20494.92
21	Puducherry	260.94
22	Punjab	36.38
23	Rajasthan	751.28
24	Sikkim	38.80
25	Tamil Nadu	17622.76
26	Telangana	56419.90
27	Tripura	32.45
28	Uttar Pradesh	353.48
29	Uttarakhand	56.53
30	West Bengal	29550.39
	Total	416494.79

Annexure-XI

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)
Interest Subvention in Category -I Districts
Disbursal of Interest Subvention to SHGs - Category II Districts
(From 2013-14 to 18-19)

Sl. No.	State Name	I.S. Amount (in Lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	17803.00
2	Assam	37.99
3	Bihar	93.37
4	Chhatisgarh	87.97
5	Gujarat	132.69
6	Haryana	0.87
7	Himachal Pradesh	43.77
8	Jammu & Kashmir	104.02
9	Jharkhand	8.75
10	Karnataka	6458.00
11	Kerala	5107.70
12	Madhya Pradesh	89.46
13	Maharashtra	698.73
14	Odisha	1412.24
15	Punjab	0.59
16	Tamil Nadu	4117.47
17	Telangana	15386.15
18	Uttarakhand	5.26
19	Uttar Pradesh	45.45
20	West Bengal	2196.71
	Total	53830.19

Annexure-XII

Physical and Financial progress under PMGSY
(including RCPLWEA)

(Note: Length in km) upto 31.12.2019

Sr.No.	State Name	Value of proposals cleared (MoRD Share)	Value of proposals cleared (State Share)	Total Value cleared	Amount Released	No. of road works Cleared	No. of Bridges Works Cleared	Total No. of works Cleared	Length of road works cleared	No. of road works completed	No. of Bridge works completed	Length of road works completed	Expenditure ^B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	A & N Islands	45.14	0	45.14	15.59	70	0	70	105.77	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	4,251.24	284.75	4,535.99	3,569.29	4,814	290	5,104	16,726.08	4,487	222	14,414.689	3,969.32
3	Arunachal Pradesh	10,250.63	7.07	10,257.69	5,048.77	1,391	239	1,630	14,418.97	890	32	8,177.881	4,921.47
4	Assam	18,696.78	821.26	19,518.04	14,096.22	8,724	1,441	10,165	29,067.63	6,402	335	22,979.687	14,436.47
5	Bihar	31,518.80	633.34	32,152.14	20,687.69	18,109	1,142	19,251	58,979.12	16,266	416	51,487.548	24,687.41
6	Chhattisgarh	12,109.23	633.42	12,742.65	8,875.39	8,085	377	8,462	38,199.40	7,037	230	32,353.996	11,024.23
7	Goa	16.44	0.00	16.44	10.00	90	0	90	182.74	70	0	155.330	0.00
8	Gujarat	3,388.19	169.56	3,557.75	2,953.08	4,526	89	4,615	12,726.55	4,519	43	12,567.833	3,535.27
9	Haryana	2,164.50	300.45	2,464.95	1,891.06	514	18	532	5,614.34	514	18	5,580.982	2,202.17
10	Himachal Pradesh	8,176.35	62.91	8,239.27	4,665.17	3,605	106	3,711	22,007.85	2,555	53	15,786.835	4,357.59
11	Jammu and Kashmir	13,508.77	128.79	13,637.56	6,372.42	3,403	246	3,649	20,484.29	1,832	83	11,515.805	6,896.42
12	Jharkhand	10,726.95	295.01	11,021.96	7,192.14	7,632	629	8,261	28,779.25	6,192	345	23,406.207	8,546.64
13	Karnataka	4,137.84	232.67	4,370.51	3,632.45	3,591	47	3,638	18,600.55	3,589	47	18,575.318	4,771.14
14	Kerala	1,889.94	116.70	2,006.64	1,450.80	1,532	3	1,535	3,916.46	1,430	1	3,583.301	1,916.76
15	Madhya Pradesh	25,961.59	1,282.37	27,243.96	19,205.18	19,347	923	20,270	81,113.87	18,728	452	76,731.971	24,320.22
16	Maharashtra	8,255.24	375.31	8,630.55	7,194.10	6,056	840	6,896	27,713.91	5,859	728	26,357.646	8,245.32
17	Manipur	5,362.10	2.38	5,364.48	2,446.66	1,914	143	2,057	11,683.94	1,442	51	7,366.434	2,364.69
18	Meghalaya	2,989.62	16.56	3,006.18	1,186.89	1,178	112	1,290	4,777.50	589	29	1,981.717	1,037.30
19	Mizoram	2,840.08	0.00	2,840.08	1,634.14	351	0	351	4,482.73	210	0	3,349.367	1,225.52
20	Nagaland	1,418.01	0.00	1,418.01	780.94	356	53	409	4,382.05	296	0	3,868.960	803.17
21	Odisha	26,904.98	960.94	27,865.92	18,281.81	16,598	578	17,176	65,822.19	14,425	307	56,565.797	24,400.19
22	Punjab	3,379.57	269.51	3,649.09	2,913.43	1,173	7	1,180	8,280.03	1,171	7	8,242.140	3,302.77
23	Rajasthan	15,092.76	156.00	15,248.76	12,048.08	17,224	32	17,256	69,600.60	17,166	10	67,189.571	13,068.11
24	Sikkim	2,430.42	3.47	2,433.89	1,591.35	995	69	1,064	4,915.49	773	23	3,986.707	1,572.64
25	Tamil Nadu	5,630.91	588.49	6,219.39	4,690.76	8,538	131	8,669	19,259.95	8,001	83	18,154.992	5,247.66
26	Tripura	5,470.77	35.71	5,506.48	2,781.47	1,412	75	1,487	5,253.62	1,249	41	4,381.723	2,707.55
27	Uttar Pradesh	17,142.44	1,184.84	18,327.28	14,244.42	18,566	13	18,579	58,493.51	18,439	2	56,309.573	16,545.27
28	Uttarakhand	9,298.52	11.14	9,309.66	4,753.88	2,284	218	2,502	19,154.60	1,227	77	12,056.147	4,709.34
29	West Bengal	18,428.43	43.62	18,472.05	10,848.43	7,350	37	7,387	37,287.41	6,023	0	32,478.616	13,414.67
30	Telangana	3,020.93	214.25	3,235.17	2,705.93	3,105	339	3,444	11,868.48	2,878	232	10,575.349	2,976.64
	TOTAL	2,72,462.03	8,830.47	2,81,292.51	1,87,751.92	1,72,443	8,197	1,80,640	7,63,798.09	1,54,259	3,867	6,10,182.10	2,17,205.94
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	36.78	0	36.78	13.84	156	0	156	181.97	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	10	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.94
33	Delhi	5	0	5	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	4.89	0	4.89	4.89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Pondicherry	11.58	0	11.58	5	78	0	78	87.92	77	0	68.53	9.3
	Total U.Ts :	548037.455	17660.9498	562698.405	375558.16	345191	16394	361585	1407971.84	308595	7734	1220432.73	434426.124
	G. Total:	8,17,499.49	26,491.42	8,43,990.91	5,63,310.08	5,17,634	24,591	5,42,225	21,11,769.93	4,62,854	11,601	18,30,614.84	6,51,632.07

Annexure-XIII

Details of proposals cleared during 2018-19 and
2019-20 under PMGSY

(Rs. In crore & length in km)

Sl.No	State	2018 -19				2019 - 20 (Upto 31.12.2019)			
		Value (Rs. in Crores)	No. of road works	No. of Bridges	Length in km	Value (Rs. in Crores)	No. of road works	No. of Bridges	Length in km
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	195.80	86	12	290.38				
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3882.43	268	90	5025.60	491.93	80		550.91
3	Assam	2284.30	492	324	1929.88	1334.16	253	67	1729.61
4	Bihar	851.26	302	238	521.86	1395.83	347	6	2465.38
5	Chhattisgarh	1381.16	714	80	2695.05				
6	Goa								
7	Gujarat	92.60		44					
8	Haryana								
9	Himachal Pradesh	1451.62	366	21	2313.45	964.25	112		1251.16
10	Jammu & Kashmir	3693.50	703	73	4821.31	878.53	139		783.88
11	Jharkhand	394.91	291	40	737.4 1	1037.04	166	6	1652.86
12	Karnataka								
13	Kerala	97.61	35	2	124.04				
14	Madhya Pradesh	640.15	1	239	13.10				
15	Maharashtra								
16	Manipur	971.52	109	27	1720.67	271.667	55		325
17	Meghalaya	1639.56	410	69	2192.40	89.81	22	2	101.20
18	Mizoram	723.30	48		503.70	262.23	6		194.25
19	Nagaland	302.16	19	48	261.08	228.42	13	6	227.60
20	Odisha	2435.53	981	86	4910.11				
21	Punjab								
22	Rajasthan								
23	Sikkim	104.68	34		120.99				
24	Tamil Nadu	821.64	571	36	1288.41				
25	Telangana								
26	Tripura	9.06	4	1	10.70	333.29	42	1	307.23
27	Uttar Pradesh	676.35	124		939.29				
28	Uttarakhand	3665.71	737	120	6209.05	566.45	112		905.83
29	West Bengal	2232.66	294	37	25 27.01	110.38	23		1269.26
30	Andaman	14.78	32		39.11				
	TOTAL	28469.69	6621	1587	39194.60	79194.987	1370	105	11764.17

**Clearance Details - RCPLWE - 2018-19 & 2019-20
(Upto 31.12.2019)**

(Rs. In crore & length in km)

Sl. No.	State	2018 -19				2019-20 (Upto 31.12.2019)			
		Value (Rs. in Crores)	No. of road works	No. of Bridges	Length in km	Value (Rs. in Crores)	No. of road works	No. of Bridges	Length in km
1	Andhra Pradesh	274.03	47	27	277.37	419.97	69	3	648.40
2	Bihar	345.31	13	40	184.93				
3	Chattisgarh					340.96	31	3	503.40
4	Jharkhand	20.21	1	2	15.55	494.01	84	25	598.55
5	Madhya Pradesh					33.77	4	4	29.05
6	Maharashtra								
7	Odisha					92.92	19	2	97.07
8	Telangana					319.69	40	16	253.84
9	Uttar Pradesh					263.72	12	11	287.225
	TOTAL	639.55	61	69	477.85	1965.04	259	64	2417.535

**Outcome Targets and achievement 2019-20
(upto 31.12.2019)**

State	Target Length	Completed Length	Target Habitations	Connected Habitations
Andaman And Nicobar Islands (UT)	36.00	0.00	7	0
Andhra Pradesh	800.00	195.50	45	41
Arunachal Pradesh	3,500.00	236.26	204	3
Assam	5,230.00	954.39	2,740	425
Bihar	4,300.00	341.55	2,095	354
Chhattisgarh	2,500.00	491.20	640	53
Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0	0
Haryana	0.00	0.00	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	3,015.00	788.92	115	67
Jammu And Kashmir	3,000.00	1260.72	467	112
Jharkhand	2,700.00	415.05	798	32
Karnataka	0.00	6.00	0	2
Kerala	266.00	73.21	2	0
Madhya Pradesh	2,400.00	1310.10	250	146
Maharashtra	500.00	37.57	130	2
Manipur	2,000.00	265.62	101	16
Meghalaya	1,000.00	75.31	227	18
Mizoram	600.00	223.57	68	1
Nagaland	400.00	172.10	12	0
Odisha	8,200.00	1441.84	1,098	129
Punjab	50.00	28.98	0	0
Rajasthan	150.00	56.78	0	9
Sikkim	800.00	28.08	35	2
Tamilnadu	1,500.00	590.25	3	0
Tripura	450.00	42.16	87	7
Uttar Pradesh	1,000.00	306.63	0	0
Uttarakhand	2,500.00	931.86	507	61
West Bengal	2,600.00	1032.39	0	19
Telangana	600.00	68.07	90	5
Total	50,097.00	11,373.98	9,721	1,504

Annexure-XV

Details of Funds since inception from various sources

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Year (s)	Release for Programme	Release for Admn. Fund	Release under ADB assistance	Release under WB assistance	Total Release
1	2000-01	2,435	0	-	-	2,435
2	2001-02	2,493	7	-	-	2,500
3	2002-03	2,497	3	-	-	2,500
4	2003-04	2,299	26	-	-	2,325
5	2004-05	2,111	37	93	220	2,461
6	2005-06	3,770	40	193	218	4,221
7	2006-07	4,415	100	1000	750	6,265
8	2007-08	3,834+ 4,500*	66	1,950	650	11,000
9	2008-09	5,380+ 7,500*	151	2,000	250	15,281
10	2009-10	10,390+ 6,500*	140	800	10	17,840
11	2010-11	21,325	185	800	90	22,400
12.	2011-12	10,598	83	1075	627	12,383
13	2012-13	3,272	125	425	575	4,397
14	2013-14	4,553	164	-	643	5,360
15	2014-15	6,475	95	1,182	2,208	9,960
16	2015-16	11,158**	341**	1,550**	2,126**	15,175**
17	2016-17	12,105.05	140.42	1,685.92	2,576.37	16507.74
18	2017-18	13574.20	76.09	1500.00	500.00	15650.29
19	2018-19	11,365.11	195.80	1570.16	1429.84	14,560.91
20.	2019-20 (upto 31.12.19)	5157.2564	34.79	1500.00	1330.25	8022.2992
	Total					

* From NABARD as loan

** Central allocation

Statement showing Financial progress under PMGSY 2000 to 2019
(Upto Dec. 19)

S.No.	State(s)	Exp. dg 2000-04	Exp. dg 04-05	Exp. dg 05-06	Exp. dg 06-07	Exp. dg 07-08	Exp. dg 08-09	Exp. dg 09-10	Exp. dg 10-11	Exp. dg 11-12	Exp. dg 12-13	Exp. dg 13-14	Exp. dg 14-15	Exp. dg 15-16	Exp. dg 16-17	Exp. dg 17-18	Exp. dg 18-19	Exp. dg 19-20
1	Andhra Pradesh *	637.68	117.83	106.79	265.27	381.89	494.47	886.37	473.94	291.75	205.66	152.56	-1,486.37*	443.61	238.68	136.25	257.43	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	107.89	16.10	3.20	64.15	131.76	152.01	247.61	348.85	173.37	310.54	249.36	373.15	312.51	339.59	384.85	1,005.98	243.95
3	Assam	212.93	113.82	255.88	461.66	668.75	1007.05	1412.91	1300.79	1312.18	522.78	699.01	560.94	478.33	309.75	397.26	2,413.64	675.72
4	Bihar (RWD)	170.32	98.71	58.90	30.65	3.94	186.71	778.77	1541.20	2066.77	1431.08	1685.37	2,138.03	2,211.27	3,315.73	1,586.37	1,874.77	2179.00
5	Bihar (NEA)	0.00	8.19	125.77	427.71	576.74	880.83	1095.74	1153.71	780.31	561.13	159.58						967.58
6	Chhattisgarh	309.88	278.07	442.19	652.01	922.50	863.34	805.06	304.16	244.35	281.41	713.58	969.13	778.80	432.92	722.41	1,512.94	842.03
7	Goa	5.00	0.17	0.15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Gujarat	128.17	62.25	79.98	109.51	156.99	255.26	190.46	243.84	150.55	99.54	477.40	636.97	645.07	52.30	52.35	32.72	11.45
9	Haryana	81.31	33.26	48.42	136.52	216.51	313.09	277.16	108.03	60.8	36.53	8.19	376.99	333.93	69.29	28.97	2.28	0.48
10	Himachal Pradesh	163.76	65.33	122.73	288.59	281.98	240.51	220.10	142.67	119.17	55.19	148.13	197.86	292.55	320.29	520.82	690.59	475.68
11	Jammu & Kashmir	36.98	5.78	16.95	35.24	105.09	190.71	359.42	297.4	508.43	499.69	534.01	592.46	305.23	428.30	949.36	1,082.70	1011.83
12	Jharkhand	246.08	95.08	64.78	56.76	63.18	211.47	457.79	538.44	323.23	325.61	539.55	802.22	612.44	889.94	1,257.00	1,211.46	900.02
13	Karnataka	299.35	42.90	57.58	132.52	349.12	550.37	883.97	634.8	256.62	16.63	7.68	440.42	263.72	342.88	50.46	15.85	1.08
14	Kerala	41.57	18.00	15.76	25.19	61.32	84.41	113.77	146.14	58.07	57.30	121.15	175.84	202.16	267.43	206.09	225.16	97.19
15	Madhya Pradesh	884.92	439.51	587.72	1007.69	1358.73	2198.06	2234.83	1409.49	894.17	741.11	1393.07	1,987.47	1,795.12	1,653.45	1,902.02	2,533.07	1323.65
16	Maharashtra	276.47	31.15	178.32	218.75	637.33	929.98	994.6	1012.48	546.05	153.40	383.50	582.01	656.02	681.47	407.20	204.20	126.62
17	Mangalore	65.00	0.00	29.21	13.42	64.28	37.97	145.13	122.34	166.52	92.66	139.67	173.99	297.88	251.68	264.25	286.06	302.55
18	Meghalaya	71.30	10.92	11.18	16.75	15.59	12.64	20.38	36.39	27.68	32.46	37.70	80.05	134.05	179.58	113.55	158.99	143.60
19	Mizoram	71.06	46.68	43.04	37.85	59.47	54.55	66.86	82.24	85.47	41.95	26.60	68.41	52.69	78.24	72.71	138.48	186.98
20	Nagaland	56.22	24.29	20.86	32.63	20.42	87.31	71.61	29.67	12.26	109.83	77.45	47.84	34.17	21.86	18.04	71.66	63.71
21	Odisha	407.25	268.89	377.36	582.81	677.41	1163.01	1895.25	1924.25	1235.78	1188.92	1605.72	1,685.57	1,959.29	1,907.57	2,679.95	3,289.38	1549.92
22	Punjab	86.59	17.02	51.60	79.94	366.95	269.02	322.64	155.34	61.49	238.16	295.61	295.23	245.38	238.11	334.66	227.64	26.71
23	Rajasthan	735.62	450.16	608.27	1228.89	1455.44	1695.54	795.03	686.39	247.63	573.85	718.35	649.17	788.72	792.42	536.53	857.63	262.77
24	Sikkim	32.75	19.17	30.36	43.86	88.81	103.99	80.17	85.53	13.93	86.73	90.57	112.85	141.56	96.59	205.55	222.55	119.00
25	Tamil Nadu	231.69	79.66	52.22	68.09	108.65	127.87	560.2	304.81	211.36	21.13	383.39	710.45	222.92	356.96	528.54	880.98	677.45
26	Tripura	27.70	19.82	18.09	40.82	155.60	315.77	253.74	237.51	230.22	189.79	232.76	360.95	313.00	129.54	135.92	129.22	56.78
27	Uttar Pradesh	728.03	447.02	367.68	709.93	1201.04	2000.07	2914.96	868.54	194.84	98.00	824.25	963.44	1,084.46	1,003.29	1,822.20	959.98	237.55
28	Uttarakhand	87.22	30.16	28.35	67.00	99.73	152.79	172.57	191.74	255.48	32.39	260.64	458.94	446.89	450.97	608.36	698.43	593.55
29	West Bengal	327.19	237.51	295.95	470.06	439.47	583.18	575.82	530.29	417.93	423.28	1130.44	1,442.20	1,243.33	1,055.28	1,253.13	2,058.28	1027.40
30	Telangana*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	1,847.85	247.80	188.94	132.66	321.02	190.34
Total:		6529.93	3077.4	4100.39	7384.2	10618.6	15161.9	18832.9	14910.9	10946.4	8386.7	13095.2	17,144.06	16,542.9	16,093.0	17,307.4	23,363.09	14,292.59
Union Territories																		
31	A & N Islands	0.00	0.26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Daman & Diu	0.00	4.94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Pondicherry	0.00	8.73	0	0	0.57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (UTs)		0.00	13.93	0	0	0.57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total:		6529.93	3091.38	4100.39	7384.27	10619.26	15161.98	18832.92	14910.98	10946.41	8386.75	13095.29	17,144.06	16,542.9	16,093.0	17,307.4	23,363.09	14,292.59

*Due to bifurcation of Telangana from Andhra Pradesh, figure of Andhra Pradesh is (-) negative.

**Funds released PMGSY during 2015-16 to 2017-18, 2018-19 and
2019-20 upto 31.12.2019**

S. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	Andhra Pradesh	379.20	197.59	92.37	200.00	243.14
2	Arunachal Pradesh	375.00	205.92	700.00	1350.00	324.08
3	Assam	347.82	475.76	575.58	2506.58	2029.915
4	Bihar	2781.00	2958.34	1349.31	60.57	
5	Chattisgarh	498.00	449.81	338.96	664.39	786.46
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
7	Gujarat	474.10	31.04	0.00	0	
8	Haryana	304.69	44.01	0.00	0	0.36
9	Himachal Pradesh	268.40	396.61	399.56	677.25	1032.80
10	Jammu & Kashmir	488.00	755.61	1400.00	581.46	342.50
11	Jharkhand	864.99	819.59	1122.26	757.32	0.86
12	Karnataka	140.80	331.95	5.00	0.5625	
13	Kerala	151.00	179.45	169.13	100.772	41.02
14	Madhya Pradesh	1122.00	1979.48	1294.63	913.30	1119.256
15	Maharashtra	553.30	606.00	270.59	6.75	
16	Manipur	299.80	412.19	231.50	293.63	263.85
17	Meghalaya	150.70	211.99	50.04	196.42	195.50
18	Mizoram	50.90	93.36	200.00	51.32	576.06
19	Nagaland	4.00	8.05	8.80	149.63	
20	Odisha	1382.70	1925.67	2147.80	2461.50	
21	Punjab	221.10	275.66	339.15	0	
22	Rajasthan	559.90	559.41	1120.26	0	
23	Sikkim	68.60	138.16	337.00	199.40	4.39
24	Tamil Nadu	205.00	309.58	636.39	589.00	268.39
25	Telangana	273.73	146.03	99.22	99.64	
26	Tripura	274.83	392.27	135.38	73.31	0.98
27	Uttar Pradesh	1110.35	1234.87	866.81	253.54	
28	Uttarakhand	409.19	550.20	702.21	988.23	554.90
29	West Bengal	1427.58	819.18	1058.35	1386.44	237.83
	Total	15186.68	16507.75	15650.29	14,561.00	8022.2992

Annexure-XVIII

**R & D Targets and Achievements
(2019-20 till 31.12.2019)**

Note : All Length in Kms.

Sl. No.	State	Total R&D Target Length	Total Length Completed under R&D upto 31.12.2019
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	7.140	0.000
2	Andhra Pradesh	500.000	67.145
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,200.000	0.000
4	Assam	1,700.000	505.299
5	Bihar	1,800.000	595.004
6	Chhattisgarh	1,500.000	715.676
7	Goa	0.000	0.000
8	Gujarat	0.000	0.000
9	Haryana	0.000	0.000
10	Himachal Pradesh	1,000.000	247.672
11	Jammu And Kashmir	750.000	83.713
12	Jharkhand	1,200.000	281.168
13	Karnataka	0.000	12.000
14	Kerala	198.000	31.213
15	Madhya Pradesh	1,400.000	0.000
16	Maharashtra	135.000	509.258
17	Manipur	550.000	6.500
18	Meghalaya	1,500.000	14.000
19	Mizoram	400.000	90.954
20	Nagaland	400.000	0.000
21	Odisha	3,000.000	61.800
22	Punjab	38.000	15.540
23	Rajasthan	127.000	21.125
24	Sikkim	500.000	46.569
25	Tamilnadu	600.000	203.770
26	Tripura	150.000	15.697
27	Uttar Pradesh	390.000	132.602
28	Uttarakhand	2,000.000	214.724
29	West Bengal	1,600.000	283.789
30	Telangana	500.000	123.058
	Total	23,145.140	4,824.498

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

Financial & Physical

Year : 2019-20 (As on 28-11-2019)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Release (Rs in lakh)					Number of Beneficiaries Covered				
		IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Total Release	IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	19518.24	9107.10	905.24	2246.62	31777.20	662641	245607	24413	10906	943567
2	Bihar	47214.98	10155.78	2135.22	3296.81	62802.79	2996472	547777	120562	35859	3700670
3	Chhattisgarh	5434.89	2543.29	576.02	960.24	9514.44	644429	176601	31245	12801	865076
4	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1705	315	41	225	2286
5	Gujarat	8682.16	1902.85	199.75	311.42	11096.18	580706	97473	10774	10695	699648
6	Haryana	4441.94	1059.54	213.90	414.74	6130.12	258583	57149	11537	4154	331423
7	Himachal Pradesh	3731.70	666.66	31.56	140.90	4570.82	93033	17979	851	684	112547
8	J & K	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	133033	7487	2769	435	143724
9	Jharkhand	6505.38	0.00	446.92	976.00	7928.30	993567	270447	24836	14148	1302998
10	Karnataka	14798.31	8529.77	809.07	1886.13	26023.28	894697	460074	43639	18312	1416722
11	Kerala	6848.80	3879.24	554.99	0.00	11283.03	449158	209236	29935	4358	692687
12	Madhya Pradesh	5457.00	8794.45	1041.87	2314.62	17607.94	1569627	536412	99924	30826	2236789
13	Maharashtra	30700.58	0.00	0.00	2829.40	33529.98	1100183	60548	7654	34987	1203372
14	Odisha	26689.38	19072.29	2241.94	1660.26	49663.87	1418631	526209	82182	24697	2051719
15	Punjab	3286.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	3286.43	118959	16294	5151	2673	143077
16	Rajasthan	12943.16	2966.55	0.00	0.00	15909.71	799636	160008	28137	12347	1000128
17	Tamilnadu	19470.00	9635.05	1015.77	1899.84	32020.66	1237809	519690	57201	18445	1833145
18	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	472978	175530	17448	7794	673750
19	Uttar Pradesh	47588.27	13540.31	1357.37	7526.72	70012.67	4192393	991784	73213	73075	5330465
20	Uttarakhand	4124.69	383.59	52.32	495.22	5055.82	191597	20690	2822	4808	219917
21	West Bengal	31113.76	11474.80	428.99	2219.95	45237.50	1423192	644590	65177	21553	2154512
	Sub Total	298549.67	103711.27	12010.93	29178.87	443450.74	20233029	5741900	739511	343782	27058222
NE States											
22	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5441	286	112	346	6185
23	Assam	24154.60	4232.34	701.40	0.00	29088.34	707927	114141	18916	8524	849508
24	Manipur	1622.07	186.18	37.34	68.91	1914.50	55585	5380	1007	669	62641
29	Meghalaya	324.82	50.64	11.90	0.00	387.36	45935	7223	969	781	54908
26	Mizoram	463.20	35.69	7.42	20.29	526.60	25213	1925	400	197	27735
27	Nagaland	904.47	68.97	17.80	55.11	1046.35	44530	3720	960	535	49745
28	Sikkim	488.95	42.32	17.43	32.55	581.25	16418	1463	451	175	18507
29	Tripura	3844.69	630.10	75.98	101.35	4652.12	120460	16059	1954	984	139457
	Sub Total	31802.80	5246.24	869.27	278.21	38196.52	1021509	150197	24769	12211	1208686
Union Territories											
30	A&N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5924	3	1	86	6014
31	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2373	942	100	80	3495
32	D&N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8058	1388	142	95	9683
33	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	840	470	66	24	1400
34	NCT Delhi	2212.01	569.40	117.19	233.81	2729.25	119403	30712	6321	2270	158706
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	181	92	51	9	333
36	Puducherry	863.88	362.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	17713	9785	1259	283	29040
	Sub Total	3075.89	932.22	117.19	233.81	2729.25	154492	43392	7940	2847	208671
	Grand Total	333428.36	109889.73	12997.39	29690.89	484376.51	21409030	5935489	772220	358840	28475579

State-wise details of no. of projects sanctioned, area covered (m.ha) and central funds (Rs. in crore) released under WDC-PMKSY (JWMP)

S. No.	State	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total		
		No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released						No. of projects	Funds released	Area
1	Andhra Pradesh	62	0.3	13.02	97	0.4	64.28	102	0.4	93	0.2	76.48	56	0.2	107.67	59	0.2	163.28	86.73	120.96	123.35	139.15	116.50	432	1.8	1107.13	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13	0.1	5.45	32	0.1	20.08	41	0.1	22.09	28	0.1	15.97	26	0.1	110.83	16	0.1	18.00	23.12	9.62	19.17	55.71	156	0.5	300.04	
3	Assam	57	0.2	32.53	86	0.4	40.82	83	0.4	37.53	54	0.2	42.97	45	0.2	116.6	47	0.2	6.99	45.00	0.00	65.09	66.55	38.67	372	1.6	492.75
4	Bihar							40	0.2	3	24	0.1	12.18	26	0.1	15.42	33	0.2	21.47	5.00	28.26	19.21	46.77	51.73	123	0.6	203.04
5	Chhattisgarh	41	0.2	13.69	71	0.3	50.38	69	0.3	62.37	27	0.1	0	29	0.2	26	26	0.1	10.00	20.00	34.96	33.45	57.03	22.47	263	1.2	330.35
6	Gujarat	151	0.7	50.23	141	0.7	161.73	138	0.7	160.71	59	0.3	329.24	60	0.3	60	61	0.3	72.34	100.00	115.04	87.51	151.84		610	3.1	1288.64
7	Haryana							47	0.2	11.63	13	0.1	5.23	15	0.1	14.2	13	0.1	26.97	6.91	12.82	10.94	10.00	3.24	88	0.4	101.94
8	Himachal Pradesh	36	0.2	16.51	44	0.2	57.77	30	0.1	48.93	21	0.1	8.02	15	0.1	46.08	17	0.1	20.00	35.40	26.83	24.04		163	0.8	283.58	
9	Jammu & Kashmir							41	0.2	0	43	0.2	38.27	46	0.2	0	29	0.1	51.43		25.59	43.66	71.87		159	0.7	230.82
10	Jharkhand	20	0.1	7.64	22	0.1	24.1	45	0.2	15.7	8	0.2	48.17	27	0.1	29.4	27	0.1	0.00	20.00	17.68	28.83		171	0.9	191.52	
11	Karnataka	119	0.5	81	127	0.5	70.96	116	0.5	127.41	68	0.3	334.55	63	0.3	586.11	78	0.3	125.43	125.00	145.72	175.69	101.07	21.76	571	2.6	1894.70
12	Kerala				26	0.1	11.01	15	0.1	10.81	20	0.1	4.81	10	0.1	0	12	0.1	15.16	20.00	16.62	17.83	13.06	19.30	83	0.4	128.69
13	Madhya Pradesh	116	0.7	43.48	99	0.5	113.25	111	0.6	108.6	37	0.2	128.3	73	0.4	135.57	81	0.5	303.98	150.00	129.44	134.84	162.41	221.38	517	2.9	1361.15
14	Maharashtra	243	1.0	67.77	370	1.6	208.14	215	0.9	378.69	120	0.5	501.6	116	0.5	180.35	122	0.5	197.91	250.00	186.95	279.21	163.33		1186	5.1	2413.95
15	Manipur				27	0.1	10.37	33	0.2	15.33	15	0.1	33.75	13	0.1	30.28	14	0.1	11.10	9.00	11.29	13.84	14.14		102	0.5	149.10
16	Meghalaya	18	0.0	2.43	29	0.1	9.88	14	0.0	12.87	12	0.0	37.43	11	0.0	28.06	12	0.0	37.16	18.00	11.56	8.95	6.69	1.19	96	0.2	174.22
17	Mizoram	16	0.1	5.06	16	0.1	17.14	17	0.1	5.84	15	0.1	16.44	14	0.1	69.18	11	0.1	75.81	8.87	16.06	22.35	23.14	15.17	89	0.4	275.06
18	Nagaland	22	0.1	8.56	19	0.1	26.71	20	0.1	59.42	17	0.1	76.42	20	0.1	74.67	13	0.1	95.09	27.00	60.84	32.08	38.51	137.55	111	0.5	636.85
19	Odisha	65	0.3	21.77	62	0.4	73.47	68	0.4	77.53	39	0.2	89.7	38	0.2	136.91	38	0.2	248.79	67.50	91.99	94.48	102.17	37.54	310	1.7	1041.85
20	Punjab	6	0.0	2.29	13	0.1	3.45	14	0.1	8.44	12	0.0	14.89	14	0.1	15.44	8	0.0	7.95	0.00	7.96	0			67	0.3	60.42
21	Rajasthan	162	0.9	69.92	213	1.3	257.47	229	1.3	318.33	145	0.8	424.53	135	0.7	0	141	0.7	403.08	200.00	199.35	243.59	299.00	119.43	1025	5.8	2534.70
22	Sikkim	3	0.0	1.17	3	0.0	3.88	3	0.0	1.15	2	0.0	8.18			0	4	0.0	6.30	0.00	1.40	0		15	0.1	22.08	
23	Tamil Nadu	50	0.3	16.17	62	0.3	60.16	56	0.3	17.57	32	0.2	227.77	39	0.2	168.55	31	0.2	124.02	75.00	62.36	82.75	90.59		270	1.4	924.94
24	Telangana	48	0.2	17.66	74	0.3	55.52	71	0.3	67.94	46	0.2	48.66	41	0.2	75.58	50	0.2	124.58	70.00		51.14	81.93		330	1.4	590.30
25	Tripura	10	0.0	2.45	10	0.0	8.16	11	0.0	18.17	17	0.0	24.02	8	0.0	47.81	9	0.0	19.04	20.89	27.12	16.66	15.89	10.75	65	0.2	210.96
26	Uttar Pradesh	66	0.4	22.68	183	0.9	132.13	174	0.9	164.46	64	0.3	128.43	67	0.3	88.09	58	0.3	75.39	75.00	58.38	63.93	0.00		612	3.0	808.49
27	Uttarakhand**				39	0.2	15.97	18	0.1	2.34	8	0.0	4.22			0		0.0	49.77	25.68	16.15	9.97	6.98		65	0.3	131.08
28	West Bengal							77	0.3	16.06	42	0.2	40.31	44	0.2	0		0.0	25.85	10.00	24.06	15.48	46.39	92.87	163	0.7	271.02
Grand Total		1324	6.3	501.48	1865	8.8	1496.83	1898	9.1	1865.92	1066	5.0	2720.54	1051	5.0	2162.80	1010	4.8	2284.63	1487.83	1471.72	1691.81	1780.55	965.25	8214	39.1	18429.37

State and Phase-wise Status of WDC-PMKSY projects

(No. of projects)

Sl. No	State	Total projects sanctioned	Uninitiated Projects transferred to State on 08.02.2018	Preparatory phase projects transferred to State on 01.08.2018	Status		
					Work phase	Consolidation phase	Completed / Closed (Administrative reports received)
1	Andhra Pradesh	432	0	59	215	0	158
2	Arunachal Pradesh	156	0	42	101	0	13
3	Assam	372	0	92	137	0	143
4	Bihar	123	0	59	64	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	263	0	55	96	0	112
6	Gujarat	610	61	60	197	0	292
7	Haryana	88	13	0	75	0	0
8	Himachal Pradesh	163	0	32	131	0	0
9	Jammu & Kashmir	159	0	29	130	0	0
10	Jharkhand	171	28	0	101	2	40
11	Karnataka	571	2	140	67	58	304
12	Kerala	83	0	14	11	32	26
13	Madhya Pradesh	517	3	68	224	18	204
14	Maharashtra	1186	6	156	422	4	598
15	Manipur	102	0	41	34	22	5
16	Meghalaya	96	12	23	14	0	47
17	Mizoram	89	0	40	17	0	32
18	Nagaland	111	0	0	50	0	61
19	Odisha	310	0	76	107	0	127
20	Punjab	67	8	26	33	0	0
21	Rajasthan	1025	41	164	317	126	377
22	Sikkim	15	4	5	3	3	0
23	Tamil Nadu	270	0	0	64	94	112
24	Telangana	330	0	54	155	0	121
25	Tripura	65	0	9	25	11	20
26	Uttarakhand	65	0	3	26	16	20
27	Uttar Pradesh	612	125	238	25	0	224
28	West Bengal	163	42	2	119	0	0
Total		8214	345	1487	2960	386	3036

\$ As per the information received from States.

State-wise details of Expenditure on WDC-PMKSY Projects
(2009-10 to 2019-20)

(Rs in crore)

Sl. No	State	Sanctioned (from 2009-10 to 2014-15) ^(a)			Central share released	Expenditure from project funds [#]	Additional expenditure through convergence [*]
		No. of sanctioned projects	Area covered (mha)	Total project cost			
1	Andhra Pradesh	432	1.810	2290	1107.13	1796.27	801.2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	156	0.467	701.48	300.04	297.40	0
3	Assam	372	1.577	1946.11	492.75	540.04	1.19
4	Bihar	123	0.612	841.53	203.04	204.75	73.95
5	Chhattisgarh	263	1.195	1517.87	330.35	543.72	50.84
6	Gujarat	610	3.103	4022.19	1288.64	1696.34	96.82
7	Haryana	88	0.362	437.25	101.94	125.92	5.67
8	Himachal Pradesh	163	0.840	1259.94	283.58	298.86	8.01
9	Jammu & Kashmir	159	0.652	979.73	230.82	237.28	0
10	Jharkhand	171	0.911	1142.7	191.52	225.33	1.89
11	Karnataka	571	2.569	3324.45	1894.70	2551	115.88
12	Kerala	83	0.423	589.54	128.69	164.18	8.47
13	Madhya Pradesh	517	2.937	3568.11	1631.15	2023.43	70.85
14	Maharashtra	1186	5.128	6517.49	2413.95	3068.57	243.52
15	Manipur	102	0.491	735.13	149.10	163.88	0.16
16	Meghalaya	96	0.236	351.99	174.22	190.89	0
17	Mizoram	89	0.373	560.87	275.06	291.31	0.1
18	Nagaland	111	0.476	714.91	636.85	601.68	14.28
19	Odisha	310	1.700	2191.5	1041.85	1330.18	724.07
20	Punjab	67	0.314	377.61	60.42	67.55	0.49
21	Rajasthan	1025	5.764	7892.61	2534.70	3675.70	2178.98
22	Sikkim	15	0.066	98.07	22.08	26.71	0
23	Tamil Nadu	270	1.368	1643.19	924.94	1206.35	0.69
24	Telangana	330	1.399	1742.27	590.30	588.26	91.26
25	Tripura	65	0.213	320.31	210.96	236.60	3.76
26	Uttarakhand	65	0.346	492.88	131.08	135.39	0.11
27	Uttar Pradesh	612	3.045	3583.7	808.49	959.07	0
28	West Bengal	163	0.693	896.16	271.02	289.55	0.01
Total		8214	39.07	50739.58	18429.37	23536.21	4492.2

Note: 1: The programme is not operational in Union Territories except UTs of J&K and Ladakh.

2: There is no sanctioned project in Goa.

③ Sanctioned under the erstwhile Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), which has been amalgamated as the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) with effect from 2015-16.

\$ Includes releases under the erstwhile IWMP

& As per final audited details received from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana after bifurcation of erstwhile Andhra Pradesh.

^ erstwhile Jammu & Kashmir

C.S.: Central share; S.S.: State share

as reported by States as on 31.12.2019;

* as reported by States; Expenditure through convergence upto 2017-18

Note: 1. Expenditure under WDC-PMKSY includes Central Share, State Share, interest & miscellaneous receipt.

2. Status of expenditure reported month during 2019-20 varies

**State wise change matrix of area under wastelands
during 2015-16 vis-a-vis 2008-09 and change in wasteland**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total wastelands		Change in Wastelands
		2008-09	2015-16	
1	Andhra Pradesh	24785.92	23981.74	-804.18
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13738.70	13906.16	167.47
3	Assam	8596.39	9003.08	406.69
4	Bihar	8815.45	7685.39	-1130.07
5	Chhattisgarh	10501.83	10875.37	373.54
6	Delhi	80.50	81.27	0.77
7	Goa	514.55	515.66	1.11
8	Gujarat	21810.55	21740.39	-70.16
9	Haryana	1766.47	1658.96	-107.51
10	Himachal Pradesh	22832.19	22831.91	-0.29
11	Jammu & Kashmir	176080.25	175697.01	-383.24
12	Jharkhand	11774.36	11767.08	-7.28
13	Karnataka	13329.62	13229.68	-99.94
14	Kerala	2500.35	2288.32	-212.03
15	Madhya Pradesh	39934.63	39536.62	-398.00
16	Maharashtra	36167.54	36075.15	-92.39
17	Manipur	5564.90	5651.89	86.98
18	Meghalaya	4076.43	4135.77	59.33
19	Mizoram	4877.55	4300.66	-576.90
20	Nagaland	5105.86	5064.17	-41.69
21	Odisha	17956.54	18422.36	465.82
22	Punjab	741.51	462.37	-279.15
23	Rajasthan	83654.88	78851.33	-4803.56
24	Sikkim	3225.09	3294.79	69.70
25	Tamil Nadu	8228.74	8222.24	-6.50
26	Telangana	13863.42	14241.21	377.79
27	Tripura	931.27	920.52	-10.75
28	Uttarakhand	12711.69	12726.16	14.46
29	Uttar Pradesh	9619.35	8537.06	-1082.29
30	West Bengal	1973.87	1654.99	-318.88
31	Union Territory	309.95	306.23	-3.72
	Total	566070.36	557665.51	-8404.86

Source: Wasteland Atlas of India 2019

**Total Funds released and Districts covered under
DILRMP**

S. No.	State / UT	Total funds released (Rs. in lakh)	Districts covered (No.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	9455.44	13
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1207.42	3
3	Assam	3660.56	27
4	Bihar	7771.42	38
5	Chhattisgarh	3345.57	13
6	Gujarat	14309.75	32
7	Goa	398.55	2
8	Haryana	4144.65	21
9	Himachal Pradesh	4344.45	12
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1495.56	12
11	Jharkhand	4897.55	20
12	Karnataka	2451.20	6
13	Kerala	3298.05	11
14	Ladakh	-	-
15	Madhya Pradesh	14412.50	27
16	Maharashtra	6536.16	34
17	Manipur	168.53	4
18	Meghalaya	623.75	5
19	Mizoram	1837.63	3
20	Nagaland	1547.62	9
21	Odisha	9628.04	30
22	Punjab	2796.26	5
23	Rajasthan	14419.55	33
24	Sikkim	1427.02	4
25	Tamil Nadu	4246.73	32
26	Telangana	8385.21	10
27	Tripura	2983.59	7
28	Uttar Pradesh	4177.49	75
29	Uttarakhand	779.46	13
30	West Bengal	9188.82	19
31	A & N Islands	172.25	1
32	Chandigarh	69.60	0
33	D & NHaveli	65.78	1
34	Delhi	132.07	1
35	Daman & Diu	103.72	2
36	Lakshadweep	216.41	1
37	Puducherry	498.57	2
Total		145196.93	528

**State wise and component wise, physical progress under
DILRMP as on 24-12-2019**

Sl. No.	Component	States/UTs Completed (above 90%)	States/UTs activity ongoing (less than 90%)	States/UTs activity not started.
1.	Computerization of Land Records i.e. Records of Rights (RoR)	Andaman & Nicobar, Andhra Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Delhi, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamilnadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal. (24 States/UTs)	Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Daman & Diu, Kerala, J&K, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Ladakh (11 States/UTs)	Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, (Land is owned by communities. Therefore, land records are not with State government) (2 States/UTs)
2.	Digitization of Cadastral Maps	Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, West Bengal. (20 States/UTs)	Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Telangana, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, (9 States/UTs)	Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Jammu and Kashmir, Lakshadweep, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Ladakh (8 States/UTs)
3.	Integration of Records of Rights (RoR) with Cadastral Maps	Chhattisgarh, Goa, Odisha, Tripura, West Bengal (5 States/UTs)	Andaman & Nicobar, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Gujarat, H.P., Jharkhand, M.P., Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttarakhand, U.P. (18 States / UTs)	Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Delhi, Haryana, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Meghalaya, Puducherry, Punjab, Sikkim, Ladakh (14 States/ UTs)
4.	Computerization of Registration i.e. Sub Registrar Offices (SROs)	Andaman & Nicobar, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, NCT Of Delhi, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Telangana, Tripura, West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh (24 States/UTs)	Chhattisgarh, Daman & Diu, H.P., Manipur, Meghalaya, Tamilnadu, (6 States/ UTs)	Arunachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Nagaland, Mizoram, Ladakh (7 States/ UTs)

Sl. No.	Component	States/UTs Completed (above 90%)	States/UTs activity ongoing (less than 90%)	States/UTs activity not started.
5.	Integration of Registration (SRO) with Land Records (Revenue Offices).	Andhra Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, NCT of Delhi, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Telangana, Tripura, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh (16 States/UTs)	Andaman & Nicobar, Assam, Bihar, H.P., Punjab, Tamilnadu, Uttarakhand, U.P, Chhattisgarh. (9 States/ UTs)	Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, J&K, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram, Puducherry, Ladakh (12 States/ UTs)
6.	Survey / Re - Survey	Gujarat, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Tripura, West Bengal. (5 States/ UTs)	Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana (16 States/ UTs)	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, NCT of Delhi, Puducherry, Punjab, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh (16 States/ UTs)

Annexure-XXVI

Representation of SCs, STs and OBCs
(as on 01.12.2019) :

Groups	Number of Employees				Number of appointments made during the previous calendar year									
					By Direct Recruitment				By Promotion			By Other		
	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	Total	SCs	STs
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)	(ix)	(x)	(xi)	(xii)	(xiii)	(xiv)	(xv)
Group "A"	32	07	05	03	-	-	-	-	01	01	-	10	02	03
Group "B"	24	04	-	01	-	-	-	-	07	-	-	-	-	-
Group "C"	21	07	01	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group "D" (Excluding SafaiKaramcharis)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group "D" (SafaiKaramcharis)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	77	18	06	06	-	-	-	-	08	01	-	10	02	03

*Under the 6th Central pay commission, all Group 'D' posts have been converted into Group 'C' posts

Representation of Persons with Disabilities

Groups	Number of Employees				DIRECT RECRUITMENT						PROMOTION					
					No. of Vacancies reserved			No. of Appointments made			No. of Vacancies reserved			No of Appointments made		
	Total	VH	HH	OH												
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)	(ix)	(x)	(xi)	(xii)	(xiii)	(xiv)	(xv)	(xvi)	(xvii)
Group "A"	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group "B"	24	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group "C"	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Group "D" (Excluding Safaikaramcharis)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Group "D" (Safaikaramcharis)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	77	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Under the 6th Central pay commission, all Group 'D' posts have been converted into Group 'C' posts

NOTE:

- (i) VH stands for Visually Handicapped (persons suffering from blindness or low vision)
- (ii) HH stands for Hearing Handicapped (persons suffering from hearing impairment)
- (iii) OH stands for Orthopedically Handicapped (persons suffering from locomotors disability or cerebral palsy)







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