

ANNUAL REPORT

2017-18



NSAP



Ministry of Rural Development
Government of India

सत्यमेव जयते

Annual Report 2017-18



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

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Ministry of Rural Development

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

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

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

Continuing with its significant progress in leveraging Information Technology and Space Technology for monitoring execution of projects and schemes, skill development schemes of the Ministry have developed web-based and mobile apps for registering rural youth interested in skill development using the SECC 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 this year so far, 4.63 crore households were provided employment in 163 lakh works and in the process 182 crore person-days of employment were generated. There was very high participation from marginalized groups like SC/ST (39%) & women (54%). 97% of wages of MGNREGS workers have been disbursed directly using e-payment systems into Bank & Post Office Accounts of MGNREGA workers.

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) continued to register significant progress in all components during 2017-18. Intensive activities of the Mission were initiated in 696 new blocks, taking the cumulative footprint to 4,333 blocks. During the FY 2017-18, the Mission has mobilized 64.1 lakh rural poor households into 5.42 lakh Self Help Groups (SHGs) up to November 2017. In addition, 31,164 village organizations (VOs) were promoted. Thus, cumulatively up to November 2017, the Mission has mobilized about 4.57 crore households into 38.7 lakh SHGs. The total number of VOs account for 2.1 lakh, while the number of Cluster Level Federations (CLFs) stood at 17,453. Further, during this financial year, capitalization support of Rs. 901 crore was provided to

the community institutions (up to November 2017). Also, the SHGs had accessed a bank credit of Rs.21,582 crores up to November 2017.

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

A major impetus was provided to the promotion of higher order livelihood interventions during the year. Cumulatively, projects worth Rs. 178.1 crore have been sanctioned. This financial year has seen value chain projects being sanctioned on hill broom, maize, soyabean, mustard and NTFP. In addition, about 32 lakh women farmers are being supported under Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) in this year.

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. Cumulatively, about 10,000 enterprises have been promoted across 17 States out of which nearly 5700 were supported this year.

Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY), an initiative launched in April 2017 aims to provide safe, affordable and community monitored rural transport services to connect remote rural villages. As of November 2017, proposals from 17 States have been approved and 153 vehicles across 7 States have started operating in remote rural areas.

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. During this financial year, about 16,000 women have been identified and deployed as Internal CRPs. Cumulatively, 1.61 lakh community cadre and about 50,000 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.

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

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

The Mission has also 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 1,300 blocks across 25 States.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), launched on 25th December, 2000 for providing connectivity by way of a single all weather road to the eligible unconnected habitations as per core-network with a population of 500 persons in plain areas, and 250 persons & above in respect of special category states like NE, Sikkim, HP, J&K & Uttarakhand, desert areas, tribal & backward districts. The programme also provides for upgradation of the existing 'Through Routes'. Under PMGSY-II, projects for up-gradation of 29,147 kms roads have been sanctioned till January 2018, against total target of 50,000 km of roads. Till 20.01.2018 about 5,27,917 km road length contributed in improved accessibility to facilities like education, health care, markets etc. An android based mobile application called 'Meri Sadak' app was launched for rural people to lodge complaints/feedback related to slow pace, abandoned work, potholes or bad quality of PMGSY roads.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Ministry of Rural Development's placement-linked skill training programme announced on 25th September, 2014, refocuses and re-prioritises NRLM'S skilling component so as to build the capacity of rural poor youth to address the needs of both national and global skill requirements. The scheme is expected to promote 'Make in India' campaign by preparing skilled workforce required for it. DDU-GKY has been aligned with the Common Norms notified by Government. A total of 608 training centers are active in the country. Twelve Champion Employers have committed to assured quality placements with opportunity for career progression. They are M/s Amalgamated Bean Coffee Trading Co. Ltd. (Cafe Coffee Day), Apollo Medskills, Manpower Group Pvt. Ltd., Surya Wires, Team Lease, Quess Corp, Safeduate, NIFT TEA Tirupur, Orion

Edutech, Shahi Exports, MPTA Education and Updater Services. Ministry has also entered into MoU with Government organizations to increase the availability and quality of skill training courses for rural youth. Ministry has streamlined the project appraisal system for sanction of new projects as part of measures for ease of doing business. 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. During the financial year (2017-18), against the target of 2.00 lakh candidates, a total of 1.03 lakh candidates have been trained and 0.65 lakh candidates placed till 31 December 2017.

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

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

Under PMAY-G, 60% of the target allocated to each State / UT should be earmarked for SC/STs subject to availability of eligible beneficiaries. The earmarking only defines the minimum limit that should be achieved

and if State/UTs so desire they may add to target under SC/ST categories to ensure saturation of beneficiaries belonging to vulnerable and disadvantaged groups on a priority basis.

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 957 crores of Central share of CGF, Rs 387 crores as corresponding State share and Rs 88.20 crores of Administrative Funding, released to 29 States and 4 Union Territories over the last two financial years. Till date, of the mandated 300 clusters, 267 clusters have been identified and approved across 29 States and 4 Union Territories. Further, through intense engagements with the States, 151 Integrated Cluster Action Plans (ICAPs), which are the blueprints of investment for each cluster, have been approved for 29 States and one UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli. Rs 15,630 crores of investment has been estimated in the first 151 ICAPs approved under Phase 1 and 2, 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 78% is targeted towards saturation of Basic and Economic Amenities. By March 2019, the Mission targets to meet a total investment realization of nearly Rs 10,000 crores by March 2019, spread across Basic and Economic amenities to emerge with at least 100 of the 300 Rurban clusters, with Thematic Economic Growth points in the sectors of Agri-Services, Tourism and SME that would be Open Defecation Free, Zero Waste, covered with adequate Street Lights using Green technologies, comprising households with Access to Safe Drinking Water and saturated with LPG connections.

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.

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.

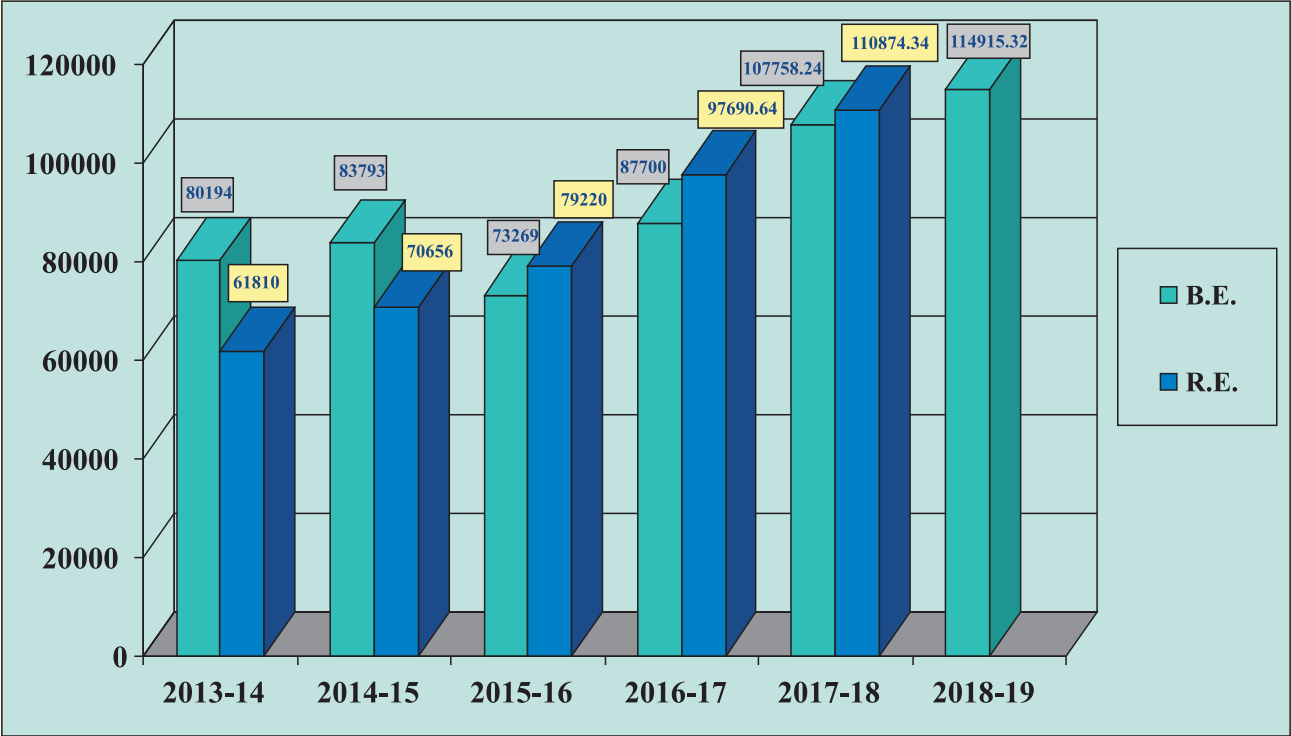
Right from the beginning, India has recognized the need for cooperation among the developing and least developed countries for better appreciation of each others' problems. The mandate of International Cooperation of this department is to foster mutually beneficial partnerships with other countries of 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

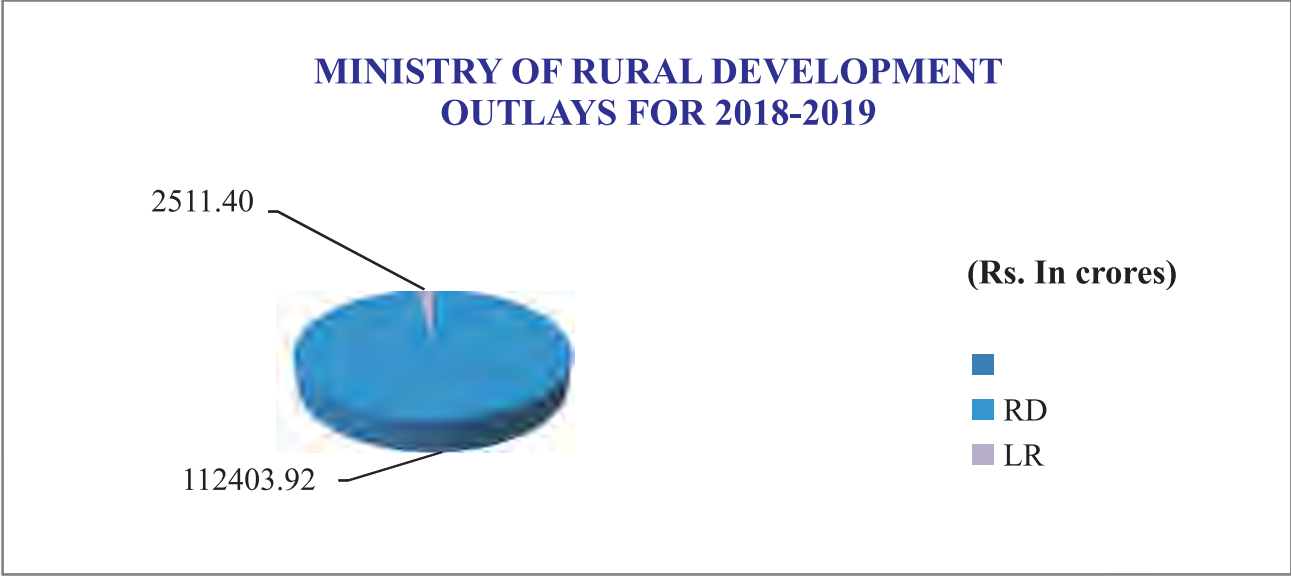
Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and other concerned is a priority of the Ministry. Capacity building is carried out through a network of Training institutes namely National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR) at Hyderabad and its North Eastern Regional Centre (NERC) at Guwahati, 28 State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) and 89 Extension Training Centres (ETCs). During the year 2017-18 (as on 31.12.2017), the NIRD&PR organized 1094 training programmes in which 31,726 trainees participated.

OUTLAYS FOR MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
FOR LAST FIVE YEARS AND 2018-19

(Rs. In crores)



(Rs. In crores)



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. Mission Antyodaya encourages addressing all identified deprivations in time bound manner through intensifying coverage of government schemes to address individual household and community-level deprivations in saturation mode. Therefore interventions such as connectivity, housing, power, sanitation, clean drinking water, agriculture and water conservation, wage employment, skill development, education, primary health, nutrition, formation of women self help groups, access to formal credit institutions, livelihoods including non-farm livelihoods with all relevant departments working together will be enhanced and converged in selected Gram Panchayats/ clusters. Shift from subsistence to market oriented value-addition with adaptation of better production systems and building links and synergies with remunerative markets needs to be prioritized. This is a State-led partnership for rural transformation.

Premised on this commitment, the Framework for Implementation has been drafted and finalized and circulated to the state governments and Union Territories for shaping the state specific strategies. The Framework is

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

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

The key processes under Mission Antyodaya are

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

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

To ensure convergence at sub national level, States have been requested to fast track the interventions at the Mission Antyodaya GPs/Clusters particularly delineating the resource envelop for GPDP under several central and state government schemes. To ensure timely and quality public service delivery, State

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

To facilitate better coordination and convergence with the line departments at the sub national level, 27 Ministries and Departments with their deliverables and the corresponding schemes and programmes have been delineated and a meeting at the Cabinet Secretariat level is proposed.

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

1. Mission Antyodaya requires measuring the progress on important indicators against data through a robust MIS developed for this purpose. The data on this web portal will be uploaded through the designated nodal officers of the States. It will be possible to generate analytical reports for targeted interventions in the GPs/Clusters

2. Third party assessment of Mission Antyodaya with pre defined Terms of References in the selected GPs/Cluster
3. GPs/Clusters under Mission Antyodaya will also be brought under Social Audit exercise
4. Web portal of Mission Antyodaya will be inter linked with DISHA portal at the district level to provide focused intervention and resource convergence in respect of Mission Antyodaya GPs/Clusters.

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 self employment and wage employment opportunities, provides for housing to rural poor, provides social assistance to the old, widows, destitute etc., assists in developing rural

clusters and in the infrastructure sector develops rural roads. Apart from this, Department provides the support services and other quality inputs such as assistance for strengthening of DRDA Administration, Training & Research, Human Resource Development, etc. for the proper implementation of the 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), National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Sansad Aadarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) and Rurban Mission. Moreover, new scheme of Mission Antyodaya has been initiated in 2017-18.

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 as Hon'ble Minister (RD, DWS & PR) w.e.f. 06.07.2016 and continued to function as Minister of Rural Development (RD), Panchayati Raj (PR) and Minister of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DWS) till 02.09.2017 & thereafter Shri Narendra Singh Tomar took over as Hon'ble Minister (RD, PR & Mines) w.e.f. 03.09.2017.

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

2.1 Department of Rural Development

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

Dr. Nagesh Singh, IES: 1982 continued to function as Addl. Secretary (RD) since 05.12.2016(AN) till the date of retirement on attaining the age of superannuation on 31.12.2017.

Shri Anshu Prakash, IAS (UT: 1986) continued to function as AS & FA (RD) since 07.12.2016 (AN). Thereafter, on his premature repatriation to his parent cadre, Shri Anshu Prakash, IAS (UT: 1986) relinquished the charge of the post of AS & FA on 04.12.2017 (FN).

Dr. Sheela Prasad, IES: 1983 assumed the charge of the post of Chief Economic Adviser (RD) w.e.f. 07.03.2017 till her date of retirement on attaining the age of superannuation on 31.10.2017.

Consequent upon his appointment as Chairman, National Council of Technical Education (at Addl. Secretary Level), Dr. Santhosh A. Mathew, IAS (BH: 1985) relinquished the charge of the post of Joint Secretary w.e.f. 23.01.2017 (AN).

Consequent upon his appointment as Addl. Secretary, Cabinet Secretariat, Shri Rajesh Bhushan, IAS (BH: 1987) relinquished the charge of the post of Joint Secretary w.e.f. 04.09.2017(FN).

Shri P.K. Sarangi, IAS (UP:1986), Shri Atal Dulloo, IAS (JK:1989), Smt Aparajita Sarangi, IAS (OR:1994), Shri Prasant Kumar, IFS (MP:1985) and Smt. Alka Upadhyaya, IAS (MP:1990) continue to function as Joint Secretaries in the Department of Rural Development.

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

Consequent upon his transfer/posting to O/o Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries,

(Delhi HQ), M/o MSME, New Delhi, Shri P.K. Mukhopadhyay, ISS (1984) relinquished the charge of the Adviser (Stats) in the Department of Rural Development.

Shri Manoranjan Kumar, IES: 1986 continues to function as Economic Adviser in the Department of Rural Development.

Shri Sudhaker Shukla, IES: 1985 assumed the charge of the post of Economic Adviser (RD) w.e.f. 21.02.2017.

Consequent upon his transfer/posting to Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Smt. Preeti Nath, IES (1995), remained on the rolls of this Department only till 02.05.2017.

Consequent upon her appointment as JS (in-situ) in this Department, Dr. Suparna S. Pachouri, Director in this Department, assumed the charge of the post of JS (in-situ) in this Department w.e.f. 11.08.2017.

Consequent upon her appointment as JS (in-situ) in this Department, Ms. Nita Kejrewal, assumed the charge of the post of JS (in-situ) in this Department w.e.f. 13.12.2017.

Shri Rajesh Bhushan, Joint Secretary continued to function as Chief Vigilance Officer of this Ministry till his relieving from this Ministry. Thereafter, Smt. Alka Upadhyaya, Joint Secretary was assigned the responsibilities of Chief Vigilance Officer of this Ministry.

2.2 Department of Land Resources

Shri Dinesh Singh, IAS (UP: 1982) continued to function as Secretary (LR) w.e.f. 01.09.2016.

Consequent upon his appointment as Officer on Special Duty in the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, Shri K.P. Krishnan, IAS, Special Secretary was relieved from Department of Land Resource w.e.f. 09.01.2017.

Smt. Veena Ish, IAS (AP: 1985) assumed the charge of the post of Addl. Secretary in the Department of Land Resources w.e.f. 08.09.2017.

Consequent upon completion of his Central Deputation Tenure as Joint Secretary in Department of Land Resources, Shri Gopal Krishna Dwivedi, IAS (AP: 1993) was relieved from Department of Land Resources w.e.f. 23.09.2017.

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

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.

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

2.3 Autonomous Bodies under Ministry of Rural Development:

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

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

2.3.1 NIRD & PR, Hyderabad

Since revamping / restructuring of NIRD & PR was under consideration of a Committee, headed by Dr. Y.K. Alagh, Former Agricultural Minister and Former Member Planning Commission, it had been decided not to post any regular Director General in NIRD & PR. 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, continues to function as DG (NIRD & PR).

2.3.2 CAPART, New Delhi

Shri Madan Lal Meena, IAS (WB: 1983), who had assumed the charge of the post of Director General, CAPART w.e.f. 6.5.2015 (FN), continued to function as DG, CAPART till his retirement from Govt. Service w.e.f. 31.03.2017.

Dr. Nagesh Singh, AS (RD) was assigned the additional charge of the post of DG, CAPART w.e.f. 01.04.2017.

Shri Rajesh Bhushan, Joint Secretary continued to function as Chief Vigilance Officer CAPART, till his relieving from this Ministry. Thereafter, with the approval of Hon'ble Minister (RD), Smt. Alka Upadhyaya, Joint Secretary was assigned the responsibilities of Chief Vigilance Officer, CAPART. However, due to non-agreement of CVC, the charge of Chief Vigilance Officer, CAPART was later assigned to Shri Raghvendra Pratap Singh, Director.

2.3.3 NRRDA, New Delhi

Shri Rajesh Bhushan, IAS (BH: 1987), Joint Secretary was given the charge of Rural Connectivity w.e.f. 26.7.2013. He continued to function as ex-officio, Director General, NRRDA, New Delhi since then till his relieving from this Ministry. Thereafter, after assumption of charge of Rural Connectivity Division, Ms. Alka Upadhyaya, JS assumed the ex-officio charge of the post of Director General, NRRDA.

2.3.4 BRLF

The Foundation is constituted as a partnership between Government on the one hand and the private sector philanthropies, private and public sector undertakings (under Corporate Social Responsibility) on the other hand. The Foundation is presently working under the 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 continues 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 and her further posting as JS (in-situ) in this Department.

O&M Activity in the Ministry

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

Emphasis was laid on sound Records Management to ensure optimum utilization of scarce space available and quick retrieval of records. Further, an Annual Action Plan was drawn up for O&M Inspections of Sections, review of periodical reports and returns and consolidation of orders.

Vigilance Desk

Vigilance Desk handles vigilance related work in the Department of Rural Development and co-ordinates for it with Department of Land Resource along with autonomous institutions namely Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology(CAPART), National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR) and

National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA) including matters and reports concerning CVC, DoPT and CBI etc.

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. During the period from 01.04.2017 to 31.12.2017, 3795 online grievances were received on CPGRAMS Portal hosted by Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances. Besides, there were 996 grievances pending as on 01.04.2017. Out of these, a total number of 3849 grievances were disposed off during the period.

REPRESENTATION OF SCs, STs AND OBCs

Groups	Number of Employees				Number of Appointments made during Calendar year(2017)									
	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	81	12	05	05	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Group B	151	32	11	26	00	00	00	00	03	01	00	01	00	00
Group C	133	37	07	22	00	00	00	00	02	01	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	365	81	23	53	00	00	00	00	05	02	00	01	00	00

Representation of the persons with disabilities as on 31.12.2017

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	81	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00		
Group B	151	00	00	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00		
Group C	133	00	01	00	01	01	01	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	365	00	01	03	01	01	01	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. Public cooperation, including all matters relating to voluntary agencies for rural development, Council of Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) and National Fund for Rural Development, other than aspects which fall within the purview of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.
2. Cooperatives relatable to the items in this list.
3. Road works financed in whole or in part by the Central Government in tribal areas of Assam specified in Part I and Part II of the Table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution.
4. All matters relating to cooperation with the Centre for Integrated Rural Development for Asia and Pacific (CIRDAP) and the Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation (AARRO).
5.
 - (a) All matters pertaining to rural employment or unemployment such as working out of strategies and programmes for rural employment including special works, wage or income generation and training related thereto.
 - (b) Implementation of the specific programmes of rural employment evolved from time to time.
 - (c) Micro level planning related to rural employment or unemployment and administrative infrastructure therefor.
6. Integrated rural development including small farmers development agency, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, etc.
7. Rural housing including Rural Housing Policy and all matters germane and incidental thereto under country or rural planning, in so far as it relates to rural areas.
8. All matters relating to rural connectivity including the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.

B. Department of Land Resources

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

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

Organisation Ministry of Rural

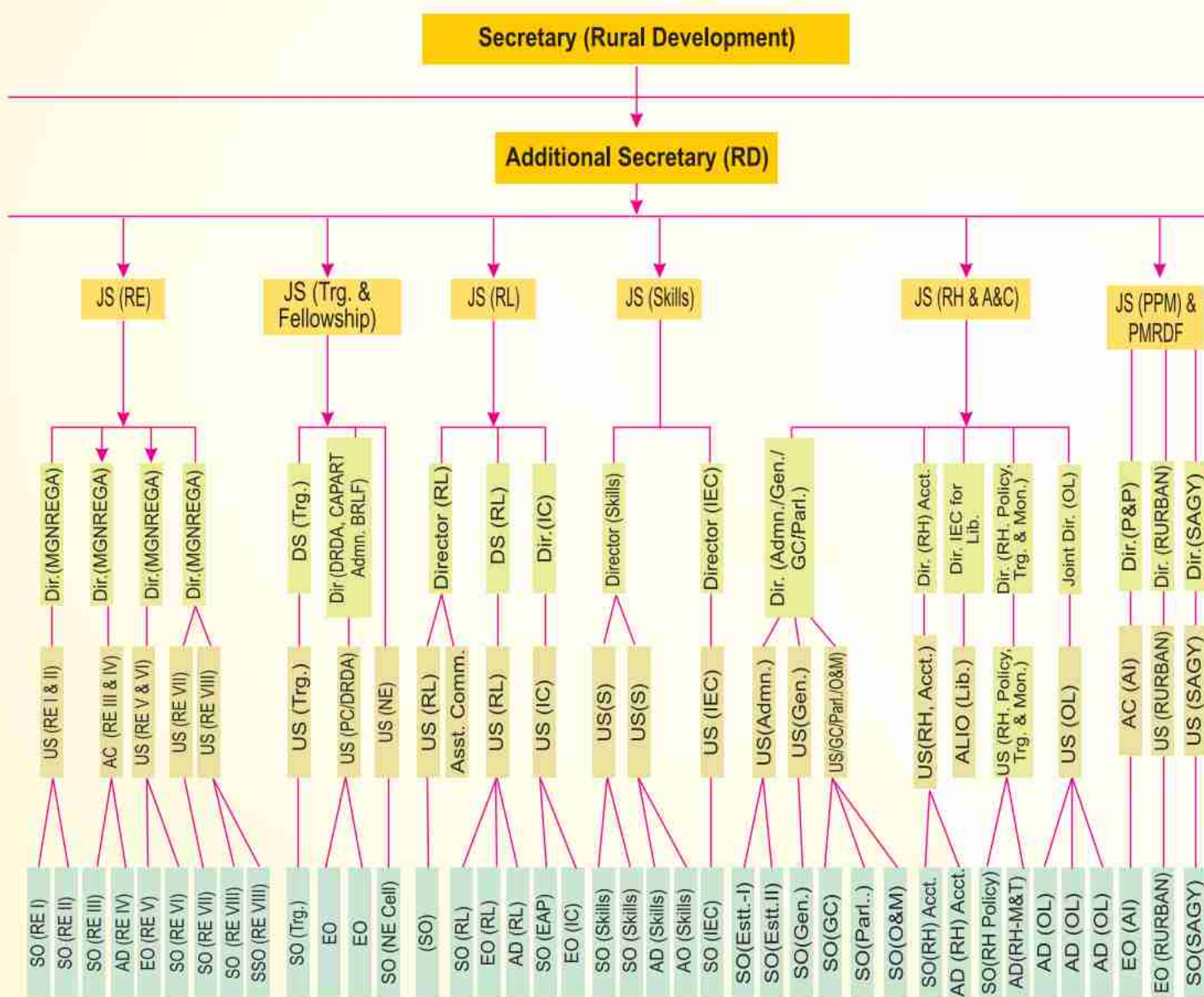
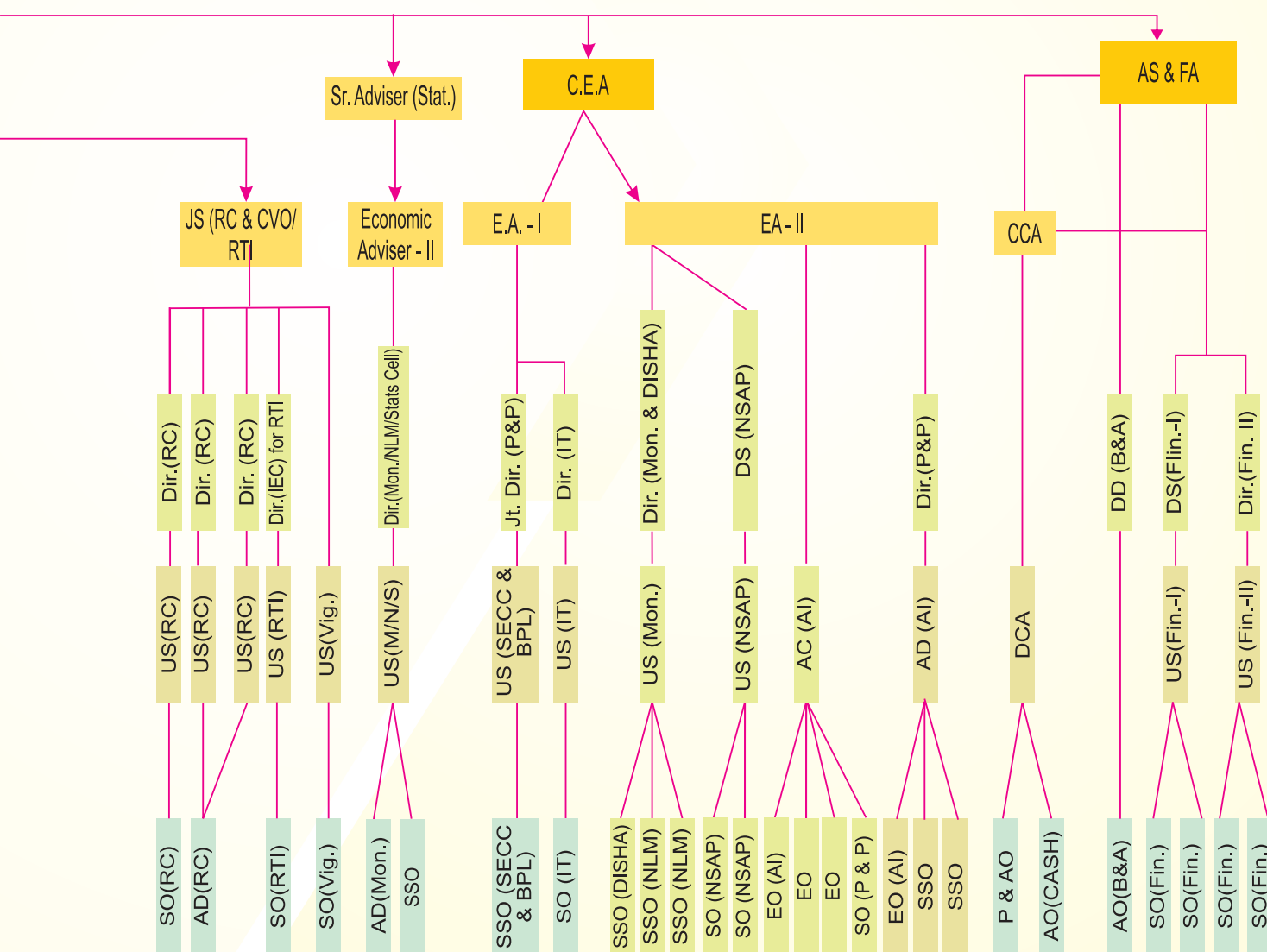
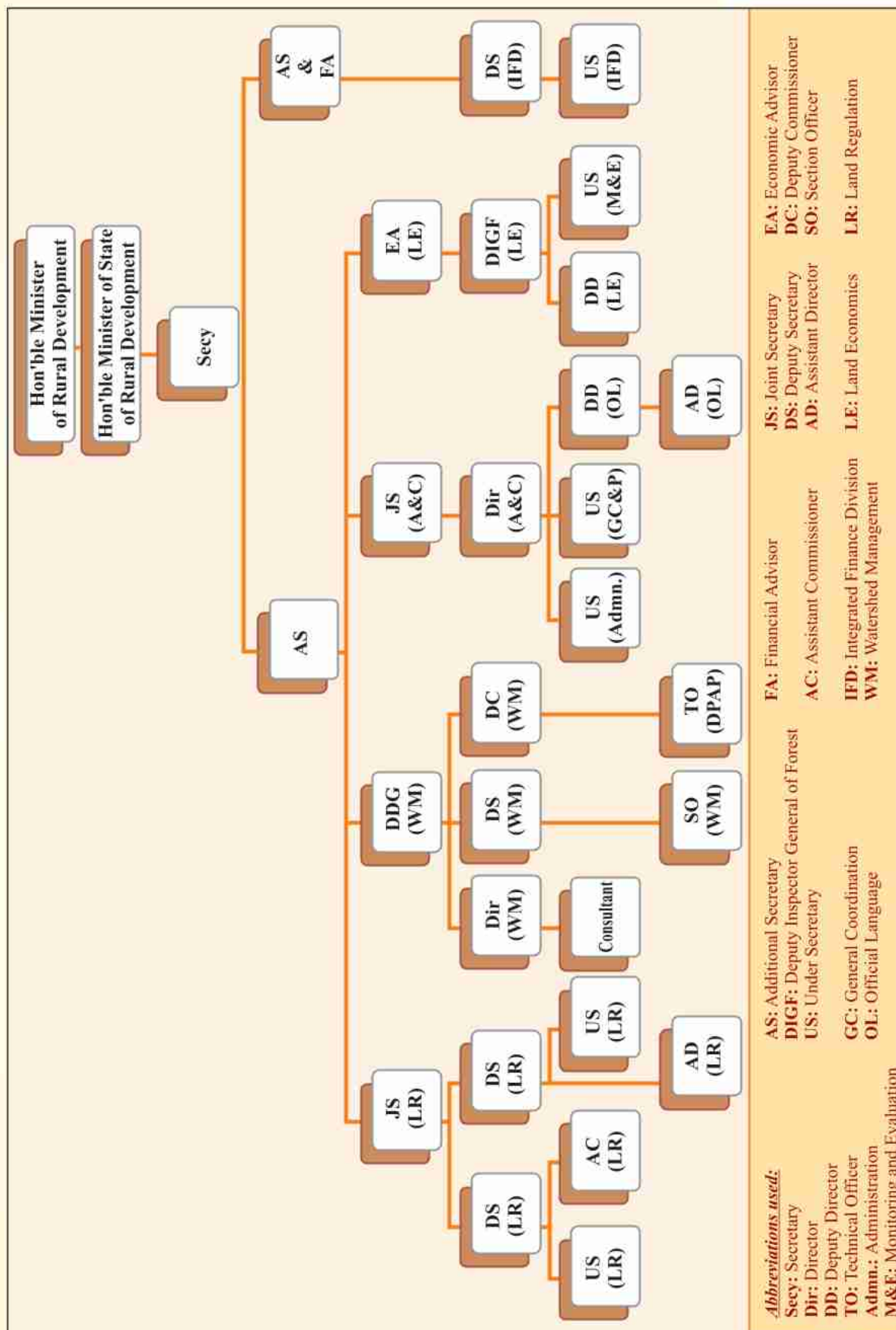


Chart Development



Department of Land Resources

Organisational Chart



Chapter - 2

Rural Employment

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

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

Mandate

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

Objectives

The core objectives of the Scheme are as below:

- Providing not less than one hundred days of unskilled manual work as a guaranteed employment in a financial year to every household in rural areas as per demand, resulting in creation of productive assets of prescribed quality and durability.

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

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

Coverage

The Act was notified in 200 districts in the first phase with effect from February 2nd, 2006 and then extended to an additional 130 districts in the financial year 2007-2008 (113 districts were notified with effect from April 1st 2007, and 17 districts in Uttar Pradesh (UP) were notified with effect from May 15th 2007). The remaining districts have been notified under MGNREGA with effect from April 1, 2008. Thus, the MGNREGA covers the entire country with the exception of districts that have a hundred percent urban population.



*Orange Plantation (Shivnarain)-MGNREGA,
Vill.-Arniya, G.P.-Arniya, Block- Baiora, Distt.-Rajgarh, M.P.*

Performance during the Financial Year 2017-18 (till 17th January 2018)

The outcomes of programme implementation in the financial year 2016-17 (till 17th January 2018) are as follows:

- **Employment Generated:** In 2017-18, 4.59 crore households were provided employment and 179.44 crore person-days of employment has been generated so far.
- **Increasing Outreach to the poor and marginalized:** Self targeting in nature, the programme had high work participation from the marginalized groups like SC/ST (39%), Women (54%)
- **Strengthening Natural Resource Base:** In 2017-18, 60.44 lakh works related to natural resource management costing approximately Rs. 23795.13 Cr (58.27% of the total cost) was taken up.
- **Financial Inclusion of the Poor:** With a view to universalize the system of wage payments through institutional accounts, it has been recommended to all States to disburse wages through Post Offices and Bank Accounts. Around 11.40 crore bank and post office accounts of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers have been reported on MGNREGA soft for disbursement of wages.
- Physical & Financial Outcome for 2016-17 & 2017-18 (till 17th January 2018) are at *Annexure-III & VI*.

Studies

MGNREGA has hugely benefitted from the vast body of research carried out by government and non-government institutions, individuals etc. They have all highlighted the positive changes that the programme has been able to make in the rural landscape, be it reduction in migration or increase in households' capacity to absorb climate shocks and even women empowerment. To further strengthen the domain of research studies for MGNREGA, two tasks were taken up in FY 2016-17. Firstly, each state has been directed to commission research studies on two selected themes within their

scope and articulated priorities. Secondly, NIRD&PR has been assigned the role of nodal agency for the overall coordination and implementation of these identified research projects. So far, 14 States have commissioned 29 research studies. Simultaneously, NIRD& PR has also commissioned 17 studies to as many institutions including IITs and IIMs. There reports are likely to give us further insights and help strengthen the programme.

In a rapid assessment by Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi on NRM component of MGNREGS in 30 districts spread over different agro-climatic zones in 21 states during 2015-16 and 2016-17, it has been found that MGNREGA has helped in crop intensification and diversification and has also led to increase in household income. Among the 1200 surveyed HHs, 85% were BPL Card holders signifying that the programmes is reaching to the poorest. Also, small and marginal farmers constituted 65% of the sampled households and another 25% HHs reported wage labour as their major source of income. The beneficiary households reported several types of benefits being derived from the NRM assets created in NREGA. Increase in irrigation potential was reported as the prime benefit from the creation of community assets. Both individual and community assets beneficiaries experienced increase in ground water table. Similarly, NRM assets have helped small and marginal farmers to improve livelihood opportunities. Beneficiaries of NRM assets reported a productivity growth between 11% for rice to 25% in Oilseeds. The respondents reported that per household income from agriculture and allied activities increased by 15% from Rs. 52,600 before assets were created to Rs. 60,600 after the assets were created.

On the whole, as per the IEG research report, the NRM component of MGNREGA has introduced substantial changes in the MGNREGA operations. There has been greater emphasis on individual assets in recent years, though community assets remain important. Its impact on productivity, income, migration, new activities is noticeable within a short span of 2-3 years. The convergence of different development programmes with MGNREGA has helped in creations of meaningful assets. These assets have

increased agricultural productivity and income of rural households and have been helpful in creating certain non-tangible benefits as well. The quality of assets on individual land is perceived to be better than the assets created on community land and households are paying attention to maintenance of assets created on their own land.

Initiatives taken to strengthen Mahatma Gandhi NREGA

1. GeoMGNREGA – A path breaking initiative for improved planning, effective monitoring and greater transparency with the use space technology for geo-tagging of MGNREGA assets was launched in FY 2016-17. So far (04.01.2018) more than 2.12 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.

Further, attempts are being made to integrate geo spatial data for integrated planning of works to be taken up in next financial years.

2. Mission Water Conservation (MWC): Mission Water Conservation (MWC) framework issued in FY 16-17 strives to leverage the synergies between Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and Command Area Development & Water Management (CAD&WM) programmes, given their common objectives. State level workshops on MWC have been conducted in 22 States. A total of 2264 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 District Irrigation Plan under PMKSY. Out of the total 155 kinds of works identified as permissible under the



Water harvesting Tank in cluster - MGNREGA, Village-Yaongyimsen, Block-Changtongya, Distt -Mockokchong, Nagaland

programme, 100 kinds of works are related to NRM that include 71 water related works. As on 17th January 2018, 4.92 lakh of NRM works have been completed and another 14.29 lakhs NRM works are ongoing in the 2264 blocks belonging to 21 States.

3. The Government's focus on **agriculture and allied activities** to boost the agricultural production has translated into increased expenditure on this sector over the years. There was only 49% of expenditure on such activities in FY 13-14; this increased to about 66% in FY 2016-17 and now upto 70% in the current financial year (FY 2017-18).

4. 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 97% of wage payments are being electronically credited into the worker's bank accounts through DBT. It was a mere 37% during FY 2013-14.

9.8 crore Aadhaar has been seeded in MIS which is 88% of total Active workers (11.12 crores). 6.6 Cr workers have been linked to Aadhaar Based Payment System, so far.

5. 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 or duplicate JCs and for reasons like migration and death. The States/ UTs have taken up this exercise to verify/ update the JCs. So far, around 6.77 Crore active job cards (94.5%) have been updated/ verified.
- b) **Maintenance of Case Records /Work Files:** Proper maintenance of records is one of the critical factors to ensure success in the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. Information on critical inputs, processes, outputs and outcomes have to be meticulously recorded in prescribed formats at the levels of District, Block, GP and other Implementing Agencies. Case Record/ Work File is a physical file maintained for each project/ work under MGNREGA. The relevant documents and records are filed into the Case Record/ Work File in a sequential manner. This enables to review, monitor and audit the implementation of the project/ work during implementation stage and also after its completion.
- c) **Maintenance and updation of 7 Registers:** As a good governance initiative, the Ministry in consultation with the States and field functionaries, has cut down on the plethora of Registers (average 22 Registers in a Gram Panchayat) to 7 Registers. being maintained at every Gram Panchayat (GP) in 2.57 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.

The above good governance 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.

6. **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 24 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 16 States in the country. Similarly, more than 42000 SHG women have been trained as Village resource persons.

7. **Skill Development:** MGNREGA workers are being trained under recent initiatives like Bare Foot Technicians (BFT) to move them up the skilling ladder. More than 6319 BFTs have been trained so far.
8. **Inclusion of landless households from SECC, 2011:** Survey exercise to map the SECC Tin Numbers with MGNREGA Job Cards for all the 5.4 crore vulnerable rural Households (HHs) dependent upon manual casual labour is underway throughout the country. So far, more than 3.9 crore SECC HHs have been surveyed. During the survey, if a household is not already linked to MGNREGA and expresses its willingness to work under the Scheme, it is

provided with MGNREGA job card. So far, 21.85 lakh HHs have shown willingness for inclusion in MGNREGA.

9. **Inter- State Exchange Programme (ISEP):** The Inter- State Exchange Programme (ISEP) that started with visit to Tamil Nadu has been taken forward to enable peer learning. 4 ISEP programmes have been conducted till FY 2016-17. In FY 2017-18, 2 more States of Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal conducted this exercise. In each of the ISEP in FY 2017-18,

participants across the hierarchy from Gram Panchayat to State level were involved which will enable quick peer learning once the officials go back to their respective States.

10. **Additional 50 days of employment:** Provision for upto 50 days of additional employment has been provided over and above 100 days per households in notified drought affected areas of Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Puducherry, Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh as of 17.01.2018 during FY 2017-18.



Fish Pond - MGNREGA Vill.-Zotlang, Block-Champhai, G.P.-Zotlang, Distt.- Champhai, Mizoram



Guava Plantation - (Moolchand Shanker) - MGNREGA, Vill.-Bhutia ,G.P.-Sitapath, Block-Tirla,Distt.-Dhar, M.P.

Chapter - 3

Rural Livelihoods

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

1. Introduction

The National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), is a centrally sponsored programme of the Ministry of Rural Development. It was launched in June 2011, after restructuring Swarnjayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY). The Mission is implemented by the RL Division of the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India (GoI) in partnership with the State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs). The Mission has since been renamed as 'Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana' - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM). The Mission aims to “reduce poverty through promotion of diversified and gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities resulting in appreciable increase in incomes of the rural poor on sustainable basis”. The Mission seeks to adopt a strategy of promoting and strengthening community institutions which are in turn expected to mediate the livelihoods of the rural poor. The Mission seeks to reach out to all rural poor households in a phased manner and impact their livelihoods significantly by 2024-25. More specifically, the mandate of the Mission is to impact 70 to 80 million poor rural households spread across more than 647 districts, 6,559 blocks, 2,38,000 gram panchayat and about 6,40,000 villages across 29 states and 5 Union Territories.

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

2. Key Features of DAY-NRLM

The key features of DAY-NRLM include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Training, Capacity Building and Skill Building: Systematic and multi-pronged approach has been adopted for providing capacity building to SHGs, their federations, government functionaries, bankers,

NGOs and other stakeholders. The capacity building is aimed at providing poor with the knowledge and skills to manage their institutions, link up with markets, manage their existing livelihoods and enhance their credit absorption capacity and credit worthiness. Focus is on developing and engaging community professionals and community resource persons (CRP) in order to provide timely support and bring about reduction in poverty levels.

Revolving Fund: A revolving fund of (Rs.15000) is provided to SHGs (where more than 70% are members from DAY-NRLM target households) as an incentive to inculcate the habit of thrift and accumulate their own funds towards building their corpus to meet credit needs in the long-run and immediate consumption needs in the short-run.

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

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

interest subvention of 3% on prompt repayment of loan, reducing the effective rate of interest to 4%. In Category II districts (remaining districts), all women SHGs meeting DAY-NRLM eligibility norms can avail loans up to Rs. 3 Lakhs per SHG at 7% rate of interest per annum.

Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP): Launched in 2010-11, is a special program for livelihood enhancement under DAY-NRLM. It is a concerted effort to recognize the role of women in agriculture. Investment is made to enhance their capacities, increase their income, and encourage participation in agriculture and allied activities. It also aims at ensuring nutrition for poorest of the poor by securing and strengthening the primary livelihoods basket of poorest households. The primary objective of MKSP is to empower women in agriculture by making systematic investments to enhance their participation and productivity in agriculture based livelihoods.

Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP): SVEP has the objective of helping rural poor to come out of poverty by helping them set up enterprises and provide support till the enterprises stabilize. The programmatic intervention addresses three missing ecosystems – Knowledge, advisory and finance ecosystems. SVEP supports entrepreneurs with business skills, exposure, loans for starting and business support during the first critical six months of the enterprises by using the NRLM SHGs and their federations. This skill is imparted by local people who are trained in business management, monitoring and support using ICT and audio-visual aids. In its first phase of validating the concept, SVEP is expected to support creation and strengthening of about 1.82 lakh village enterprises in 125 Blocks across 24 States in the targeted four years i.e. 2015-19. This is expected to create employment for about 3.78 lakh persons.

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.

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

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

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

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

the potential to reach out to largest number of poor with maximum impact and limited resources are preferred and supported.

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

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

National Rural Livelihoods Project: Government of India has availed a credit of US \$ 500 million from the International Development Association (IDA) for implementing the National Rural Livelihood Project (NRLP), under DAY-NRLM. The project duration of NRLP is from July, 2011 to December 31, 2017. The project has now been extended up to June 2018 without any change in the project outlay to allow more time for absorption of funds and claiming of disbursement. The NRLP is being implemented in 13 high poverty States accounting for about 90 percent of the rural poor in the country. Under this project intensive livelihood investments are being made in the selected blocks of 13 states (Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu). The cumulative release of funds under NRLP (till 30th September, 2017) is Rs. 153.54 crores. NRLP supports the following components:

- Institution and human capacity development at the national, state, district and sub-district level such that support institutional structures for DAY-NRLM implementation are created,
- State livelihood support towards establishment of institutional platforms of the rural poor in the NRLP Blocks for improved access to financial, livelihood and public services,

- Innovation and partnership to identify and partner innovative ideas which address the livelihood needs of the rural poor and help pilot or scale them,
- Project management and monitoring and learning systems.

Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY):

The Government has launched a new sub-scheme under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) named as “Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY)”. The main objectives of AGEY are (i) to provide an alternative source of livelihoods to members of Self Help Groups (SHGs) under DAY-NRLM by facilitating them to operate public transport services in backward rural areas and (ii) to provide safe, affordable and community monitored rural transport services (e-rickshaws, 3 and 4 wheeler motorised transport vehicles) to connect remote villages with key services and amenities (including access to markets, education and health) for the overall economic development of the area by making use of the supports available within the framework of DAY-NRLM. The sub-scheme will be implemented in 250 blocks in the country on a pilot basis for a period of 3 years from 2017-18 to 2019-20. The States have been informed about the number of blocks allocated to them to take up this sub-scheme in the pilot phases. One of the options proposed to be given under the sub-scheme is that the Community Based Organisation (CBO) will provide interest free loan from its own corpus to Self Help Group member for purchase of the vehicle.

4. Implementation Strategy

Given the target, the task of building sustainable community institutions and the resources required, DAY-NRLM has adopted a phased but intensive implementation strategy covering select blocks in each year so as to cover all blocks by 2018-19 and all eligible households by 2024-25. All States and Union Territories which satisfy the conditions for transition from SGSY to NRLM implement the Mission in identified rural blocks. All the 29 States and the 5 Union Territories have transited to NRLM.

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

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

Implementation in the blocks is being done in four ways - a) Resource Blocks with the support from National Resource Organization(s) (NRO) [5-6% blocks in a state]; b) Intensive Blocks implemented with SRLM staff and internal community resource persons and the CRPs generated in resource blocks; c) Partnership Blocks with the support from local community federations and NGO partners; and d) Non-intensive Blocks are the remaining blocks in the state where implementation activities are taken up mainly

through the existing machineries of the government and with the support of community resource persons. Each State is expected to evolve suitable mechanisms for implementation of NRLM in the non-intensive blocks.

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

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

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

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. 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 2017-18

5.1 Transition of States to NRLM and Approval of Annual Action Plans (AAP) for FY 2017-18

5.1.1 NRLM Footprint

DAY-NRLM has reached all States and five Union Territories with rural areas. As of November'17, a total of 4,333 blocks were covered under intensive block strategy and out of which 696 blocks were taken up during FY 2017-18. More than 4.57 crore households stood mobilized into 38.7 lakh SHGs. The SHGs have federated into 2.12 lakh Village Organizations (VOs), which are in turn federated into 17,453 Cluster Level Federations (CLFs). A Revolving Fund (@ Rs.10,000/- to Rs.15,000/- per SHG) to the tune of Rs. 364.8 crores are being provided to 2.92 lakh SHGs during the reporting year. Also, the Mission has provided an amount of Rs. 536.3 crore as Community Investment Fund (CIF) to 1.03 lakh SHGs during FY 2017-18.

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

S. No.	Particulars	Progress Up to Mar '17	Progress During 2017-18 (Up to Nov.'17)	Cumulative Progress (Up to Nov.'17)
1.	States	30	0	30
2.	Union Territories transited	4	1	5
3.	Districts entered	528	55	583
4.	Intensive blocks under implementation	3637	696	4333
5.	Households covered (in lakh)	392.9	64.1	457.0
6.	SHGs promoted (in lakh)	33.3	5.42	38.7
7.	VOs promoted	181304	31164	212468
8.	CLF promoted	15054	2399	17453
9.	SHGs provided RF	776135	292359	1068494
10.	SHGs provided CIF	447696	103075	550771
11.	Amount of RF disbursed (in Rs. lakh)	103087.76	36475.1	139562.86
12.	Amount of CIF disbursed (in Rs. lakh)	205664.63	53629.28	259293.9

**Source: NRLM-MIS*

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

5.2.1 Implementation Architecture

All States and Union Territories have made significant progress in establishing 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. Around 20 states have customized and developed their state HR manuals and sought approvals from the competent authorities. During current financial year, support was provided to Nagaland, Meghalaya, Chhattisgarh and Odisha to develop their HR manuals. The Mission has developed an induction cum immersion training plan and completed training and immersion of all newly recruited staff with the support of NIRDPR and SRLMs.

In order to ensure 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 staff of 8 SRLMs was trained in implementation and rolling out of new PMS system. A HR Audit system was developed and HR Audit was completed in 4 states.

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 FY 2017-18, the following initiatives were taken up for deepening the Mission activities:

Development of Standard Operational Procedures for VOs and CLFs: During the financial year, to standardize practices and establish sound operational systems at VO & CLF level, NRLM has developed VO & CLF Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs) on Governance, structure, products and services, financial management, CBO HR manual, vision building and business plan development. The Mission will undertake training of all staff on the SOPs during the next financial year.

Development of Model CLFs: To provide on-site technical assistance to SRLMs in order to develop VOs and CLFs as sustainable institutions, a special initiative has been launched by NMMU. As part of this special initiative, National Resource Persons were allocated to SRLMs for supporting them in developing 75 Model CLFs across 10 states as demonstration cum training sites. The process has already been initiated in Tripura, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.

RF and CIF Process: A study has been conducted in 5 select states for understanding the processes involved in CIF and RF disbursement and their repayment. The findings of the study will help NRLM to develop/revise the protocols and strategies for effective and optimum utilization of CIF and RF. This will also help the SRLMs to understand the hurdles and capacity building requirements at various levels and take necessary actions for effective utilization.

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 expected to be shared with all SRLMs by January 2018.

Focus on Inclusion: A special effort is being made for mobilizing marginalized households, PVTGs (particularly vulnerable Tribal Groups), 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 HHs as per the Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011. A Social Inclusion Manual has been developed and shared with the SRLMs for this purpose.

Establishment of Resource Cells: To meet the growing capacity building requirements of SHGs and their federations, development and deployment of community cadres in existing and new blocks since 2016-17, the Mission has been encouraging all SRLMs to establish Resource Cells at State/Regional levels. In this regard, to understand the nuances and processes involved in establishing resource centres and to develop common guidelines, NRLM has initiated an internal study on the assessment of the existing Training Centres/Resource Cells in select states with the support of NIRD.

5.2.3 Capacity Building

Development of Training Module on Vision Building, Strategic Planning and Business Development for CLF: Preparing a vision along with strategic and business development plan, would help SHGs and their federations achieve financial self-reliance and sustainability. Considering the importance of vision building, NRLM has developed a training module for supporting SRLMs in vision building for CLFs and its constituent units. In pursuance of this objective, the following activities were taken up during the reporting year.

Capacity Building Architecture

NRLM has adopted a four-tier capacity building architecture and created resource pools at national, state, district and block levels.

To provide technical support to SRLMs, a National Resource pool with about 300 resource persons have been empanelled by NIRD&PR, Hyderabad. This resource pool consists of all major thematic master trainers and specialists who provide need-based capacity building support to SRLMs.

In addition to this, a separate cadre of resource pool is also being created at SMMU, DMMU and BMMU levels for supporting various emerging capacity building needs of the community institutions. Presently, about 50,000 Master Trainers are available with all SRLMs, who have been thoroughly trained on different components of NRLM.

Community Cadre Profile on DAY-NRLM Portal: The Mission has decided to upload profiles of trained community cadres on NRLM portal. These cadres play critical role in the implementation of the programme as well as development of quality community institutions. Accordingly, a web page was created to facilitate profile building. In July 2016 and till October 2017, profiles of 1.59 lakh community cadre from the states have been uploaded in NRLM portal.

5.2.4 National Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (NRLPS)

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

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

The Society has a team of high quality professionals and consultants and is supported by various institutions of excellence. The society uses the services of professionals to provide effective, efficient

and relevant technical assistance to the State thematic units in the areas of Social Mobilisation and Institution Building, Social Inclusion, Financial Inclusion, Farm Livelihoods, Placement-linked Skill Development and Innovative Livelihoods Projects. As part of its technical support, NRLPS–

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

The 5th Meeting of the General Body of the NRLPS was held on 16th October, 2017.

The Ministry of Rural Development has approved a budget allocation of Rs. 8.93 Crore for the Society for the FY 2017-18 against which an amount of **Rs. 8.15 Crore** stood released Nov. 2018.

A statement indicating financial allocation under DAY-NRLM during 2017-18 is given at **Annexure VII**.

A statement indicating financial progress under DAY-NRLM during 2017-18 (up to November 2017) is given at *Annexure VIII*.

A statement indicating financial progress under NRLP during 2017-18 (up to November 2017) is given at *Annexure IX*.

6. Financial Inclusion - Progress

Proactive engagement with Banks: Financial inclusion is a key component of the Mission. The key objective of the component is to make rural women and their households preferred clients of the banking system. To achieve this, the Mission has been engaged with financial regulators and commercial banks at strategic as well as operational level through conduct of several workshops, consultative forums and capacity building programs. During the FY 2017-18, the Mission has organised three main workshops with senior executives of the Banks. A Central Level Coordination committee meeting was organised on 4th July in which two Managing Directors & CEOs of the Banks, 11 Executive Directors and 7 General Managers of the Banks participated. The meeting set the tone for future course of action for promoting SHG- Bank linkage. On the 21st of November, 2017, the Mission organized meetings with the Senior Executives of the Banks on 'Financing SHGs to Finance Enterprises' – emerging opportunities. This workshop also set the agenda for financing Producers Companies/organisations and other enterprises beyond the usual SHG financing mode. The Mission has also involved the RRBs and two such workshops were organized with the Chairmen of the RRBs. It is endeavor of the Mission to credit link more than 20.8 lakh women SHGs under SHG bank linkage programme during this FY 2017-18. Further, 16.3 lakh SHGs were credit linked upto November, 2017 which is about 80% of the annual target. In terms of credit, Banks have disbursed more than Rs 21582.4 Cr to Self Help Groups against their target of about Rs.31000 crores. This constitutes about 70% of the annual target.

CBRM: The MoRD and the SRLMs have been proactive in ensuring prompt repayment by the SHGs Through the Community Based Repayment Mechanism. Further, over 8600 Bank Sakhis have been

positioned with bank branches to facilitate seamless credit linkage of SHGs and to monitor repayment. Community Based Repayment Mechanism (CBRM) has also been institutionalized in many bank branches. Over 13413 bankers have been oriented on the programme and with better repayment track record of Self Help Groups, Banks are now forthcoming more than ever before in credit linking SHGs. Regulators and Policy makers too have recognized SHG Bank linkage as a critical plank for expanding meaningful financial inclusion to the unreached and under-served segments, prompting framing of enabling policies.

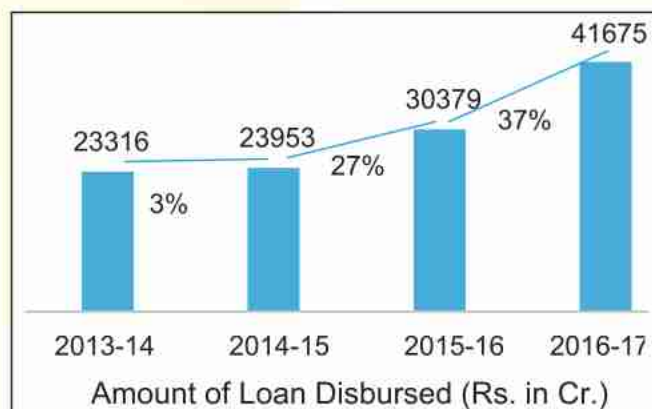
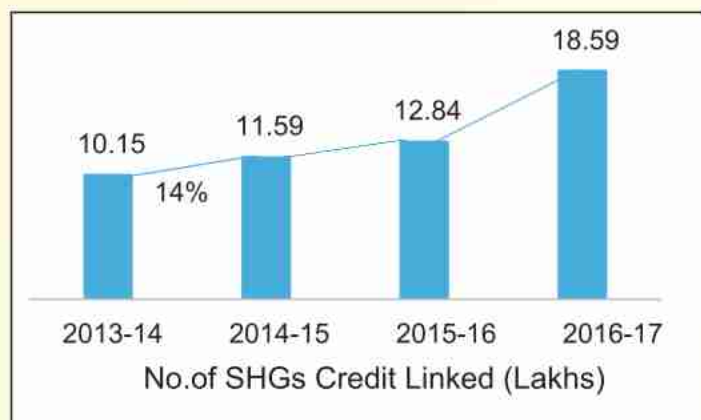
Alternate Credit Delivery Channels: This year the Mission has taken up innovative interventions to integrate alternate delivery channels/ digital technology with the SHG programme to enhance efficiency and effectiveness. The initiative includes positioning of SHG members as Business Correspondent to provide doorstep banking services in rural areas. Over 936 such BC agents have been positioned across 8 states. With the government's push on promoting of less-cash transactions, efforts on familiarizing and training SHG members on cashless modes of transaction has picked up.

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 7 public sector Banks and two RRBs have enabled dual authentications at BC level and other banks are in the process of implementing this. This will not only help the Banks and SHGs but also encourage less cash transactions in the rural areas. The Mission organized a two day workshop at NIRD, Hyderabad wherein 8 states implementing BC model by engaging through SHG members, had participated. In the workshop, various issues confronted by the BC members were discussed and a good number of suggestions emerged which would further help the Mission in taking the BC model forward.

Online Submission of Loan Application: In order to reduce the drudgery involved in submitting

loan application by SHG members, a portal is being developed for online submission of applications. Efforts are also being made to digitize the bank account and aadhar number of all SHG members.

A Snapshot of Performance in SHG Bank Linkage Over Last 4 Years



Challenges: However, the credit linkage programme is not without challenges. Low ratio of credit linkage in some of the high poverty pockets of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and North Eastern states still remains a critical challenge. On 28th November, 2017, the Mission in partnership with DONER had organized a one-day workshop on “Deepening Financial Inclusion in North Eastern Region through SHGs” at IIBM, Guwahati where Bankers, Academicians, SRLMs, NERLP and others discussed the various issues faced by different stakeholders and the ways to make credit available to the SHGs. 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. This might lead to a dip in credit disbursement to SHGs in the short run.

Disbursement of Interest Subvention:

Interest subvention on loans to SHGs is an effective mechanism to make credit available at affordable interest rate and ensure prompt repayment by SHG members. During the year, Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines. An amount of Rs. 297 crore has been reimbursed to banks in Category I Districts towards interest subvention.

6.1 Policy Interventions

Credit Target Planning: Before fixing the targets, the Mission had a meeting at IBA, Mumbai with major Banks and based on certain parameters discussed, the annual targets were decided and accordingly advisory was issued to all states and banks on credit target with implementation and monitoring guidelines. Targets were fixed based on the potential and trend rate of growth of credit as well as the density of the Banks. States were categorized as Category A—advanced states with high level of credit saturation and low potential growth; Category B—high growth potential states and

Category C—states exhibiting moderate growth. Based on the target, states prepared district, block and branch wise targets, which were placed before the SLBC sub-committee for approval. Workshops were conducted at state/district levels with controlling officers of banks, LDMs and DDMs on strategies to be adopted for achieving the credit targets. Dedicated staff have been placed at district level, besides positioning bank sakhis at branch level. The bank sakhis and the Mission staff have been preparing the list of eligible SHGs for linkage and facilitating submission of loan applications and following up pending loan application by uploading them on the portal on a monthly basis. In addition, Community Based Recovery Mechanism (CBRM) has been instituted to ensure regular repayment of loans.

Modification of RBI Circular: The Mission facilitated certain modifications to the RBI Master Circular during the reporting year (Circular RBI/2017-18/10, FIDD.GSSD.CO.BC.No.04/09.01.01/2017-18). The modification incorporates certain changes in SHG credit linkage including registration of SHG

federations. Minimum credit amount has been increased from Rs.50,000 to Rs.1,00,000/-. According to the Master Circular Banks, need not sanction loan to SHGs every year. Instead they can sanction credit limits in one go for Rs. 5 lakhs and drawing power can be fixed each year, based on the available corpus and repayment performance.

Workshop on Strengthening SHG-Bank Linkage: A workshop on strengthening SHG-bank linkage was organized on 9th May, 2017 for Public Sector Banks and select Private Sector Banks. Another workshop for Chairmen of Regional Rural Banks was also organised on 10th May, 2017. The workshop attended by senior officials from Banks, several key stakeholders such as GM (priority sector) and other senior officials from banks, NABARD, RBI, SMDs from SRLMs, the World Bank representative and SHG representatives, develop state specific action points to address issues affecting SHGs credit linkage.

6.1.1 Capacity Building and Implementation Support

- A series of training programmes for staff of Maharashtra, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Odisha, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Assam SRLMs were organized. The training covered all aspects of SHG credit linkage.
- Training of bankers was carried out at two levels. At the level of senior bankers like LDMS and Coordinators, the training provides a broad overview of the DAY-NRLM with emphasis on credit linkage and interest subvention facility. At the second level, a resource pool of trainers comprising LDMS, SPM-FI and DPM-FI was created at the state level for training the Branch Managers. A comprehensive training module has been adopted for training the bankers.

6.1.2 Financial Literacy

- Services of National Academy of RUDSETI (NAR), Bangalore has been used for conducting ToT financial literacy for SRLM staff, RSETI directors, FLC counselors. Training modules

for the master trainers and FL-CRPs were also developed. Training programme has been completed 8 batches of master trainers. Further, 5-6 FL-CRPs per block will be identified and provided training by the master trainers.

6.1.3 Innovation

Building Doorstep Banking Facility through BC: Business Correspondent model (BC) has evolved as a crucial vehicle for providing banking services beyond the brick and mortar bank branches. Under the dedicated fund for Financial Inclusion, 8 SRLMs were sanctioned projects to train and place women SHG members as Business Correspondent Agents (BCA). Known as Bank Mitras, 936 correspondents are currently providing financial services to SHGs and their members. These Bank Mitras deliver doorstep financial services using micro ATMs/ laptops enabled with biometric identification of customers.

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

Establishment of Specialized Institution for Financial Service Delivery: In an effort to replicate the Streenidhi model functioning in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana states, NRLM is taking up initiative to set up similar institutions in the states of Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, West Bengal and Rajasthan to adopt the model. With the support of technical agency, these

states have submitted detailed project report (DPR) for setting-up Sreenidhi model. Based on the DPR additional financial support will be provided to the states.

7. Farm Livelihoods

NRLM is promoting farm livelihoods through three components/sub-schemes viz., (1) Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP), (2) Value chain interventions; and (3) livelihood activities implemented SRLMs as part of their approved Annual Action Plan.

7.1 Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP)

Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) was launched in 2010-11 to empower women in agriculture. MKSP is implemented in a project mode by NGOs and SRLMs. A total of 77 MKSP projects spread over across 19 States are currently being

implemented. The total outlay of the project is Rs.1174.02 Crores covering more than 32.40 lakh Mahila Kisans. Under MKSP, the work is mainly carried out in two domains- sustainable agriculture and NTFP activities along with livestock as the universal intervention in both the domains. The value chain development interventions taken up under NRLM also cover on-going MKSP projects.

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. Up to November 2017, 22,324 Community Resource Persons (CRP) were trained in livelihood activities-. Sustainable agriculture or NTFP or Livestock and deployed through MKSP-PIAs in 19 states. MKSP Annual Action Plans (AAPs) have been approved and implemented by SRLMs along with NGOs/PIAs.

Sl. No.	State	Number of Projects	Districts	Blocks	Villages/ hamlets	Mahila Kisans
1.	Assam	2	7	14	140	14549
2.	AP	14	15	427	9699	1301107
3.	Bihar	2	13	21	836	135012
4.	Chhattisgarh	3	5	8	104	4715
5.	Gujarat	2	3	7	273	22320
6.	Haryana	1	4	4	72	2447
7.	HP	1	1	2	130	2510
8.	Jharkhand	12	27	46	1127	56065
9.	Karnataka	3	5	7	407	19000
10.	Kerala	4	17	197	1432	329760
11.	Maharashtra	2	16	53	1892	65383
12.	MP	5	12	17	702	37857
13.	Odisha	9	19	34	819	38601
14.	Rajasthan	2	7	19	460	26641
15.	Tamil Nadu	1	3	8	123	13800
16.	Telangana	10	10	296	5791	1093120
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1	12	15	230	14181
18.	West Bengal	2	7	13	832	63444
19.	Mizoram	1	0	0	0	0
	Total	77	183	1188	25069	3240512

The Mission has been promoting a sub-sector approach under both sustainable agriculture and NTFP. As part of this approach, producer groups and their federations are being promoted. Up to November 2017, about 86,559 producer groups and 125 producer companies have been promoted in 19 states.

7.2 Greening Rural Development Initiatives

Greening rural initiatives aim at the following five outcomes:

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

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

- Investing in regenerating natural resources: Mahila Kisan are being trained and capacitated to produce their own indigenous varieties of seeds and conserve and use them. Besides the natural resources like vermi-compost farming, NADEP, in situ moisture conservation and biological pests which are regenerative in nature and environment friendly are being promoted. Regeneration of farm produce is also being promoted under NTFP.
- Mobilizing and developing the capacities of community institutions to utilize the natural resources in a sustainable manner: Promotion of producer group and companies is being undertaken one of the priorities and till date 86,559 producer group and 125 Producer companies have been formed. These organizations serve as a platform through which Mahila Kisans are trained in various livelihood activities. Agro-ecological practices that are climate resilient are also being promoted.

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

7.3 Value Chain Development under Special Fund and MKSP

To ensure sustainable livelihoods of the poor, NRLM is actively promoting interventions on sustainable agriculture, non-timber forest produce (NTFP) and livestock. Building market linkages through a value chain development approach is an important strategy being pursued by the Mission. The Mission has brought a strong focus on sub sector approach under its various farm based livelihoods initiatives and has been working steadily to promote value chains on sustainable agriculture and NTFP through formation of Producers' Groups and subsequently organizing the producers' groups into their higher level federations. In addition to producer groups and companies promoted under MKSP, 7 producer companies have been promoted under special fund value chain project.

DAY-NRLM has also created a dedicated fund specifically to promote value chains in agriculture, dairy and NTFP through member owned and member governed producers companies. The details of the projects are provided in Table 3. Three producers' companies have been established in Odisha for mango, ginger, hill broom and cashew and one producers' company for NTFP has been established in MP. NDDDB Dairy Services (NDS) has been taken on board as NSO to support the states in setting up Mahila Milk Producer Companies (MMPC). Three MMPCs have been established in Madhya Pradesh and Bihar with the support from NDS.

Table-3: Details of Value Chain Interventions taken-up under Dedicated Fund

Sl. No.	State	Commodity	No. of Blocks	Target Mahila Kisans	Producers' Companies to be Promoted	Total Budget (Rs. Crores)
1.	Jharkhand	Lac and Tamarind	12	6000	1	10.43
2.		Chilli, Potato	12	15000	1	9.37
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Amla, Bael, Salai Gum	2	4500	1	5.83
4.		Dairy	4	18000	2	23.54
5.	Odisha	Cashew	8	1500	3	28.1
6.		Mango and Ginger	11	11600		
7.		Hill broom	6	3000		
8.	Maharashtra	Agro-horticulture	9	19800	1	14.72
9.		Fishery	11	10800		3.34
10.		Goatery	13	22000		12.3
11.	Bihar	Dairy		36000	1	40.71
12.	Assam	Hill broom, Maize	2	2000	1	3.18
13.	Chhattisgarh	Tamarind, Amchur, Maize	5	5500	1	4.4
	Total			1,55,700	12	155.92

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

Value Chain Support Cell: In order to strengthen the capacities of SRLMs to plan and implement commodity value chain intervention, MoRD has set up a value chain support cell with TechnoServe providing technical support services. Up to November 2017, three proposals (Assam, Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan) have been developed with the support of Value Chain Support Cell. The technical team of TechnoServe is providing support to Jharkhand SRLM. The team is also closely working with UP SRLM for developing value chain proposal around pulses and oilseeds.

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

NRLM is promoting sustainable agriculture,

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

7.5 Capacity Building Architecture

A very strong three-tier capacity building architecture is being created. At the national level, resource persons known as National Resource Persons (NRPs) have been empanelled by NIRD for supporting Farm Livelihood At national level, 49 NRPs have been

empanelled for supporting thematic areas of Sustainable Agriculture, Livestock and NTFP.

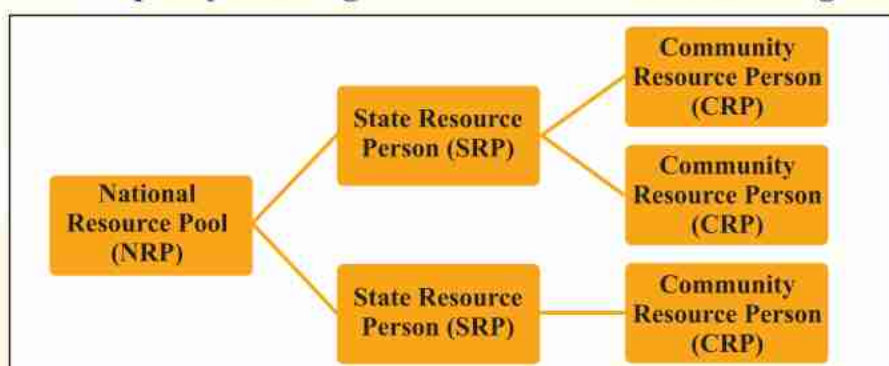
The farm livelihood team with the support of NRPs, finalized the training content, training module and training tools for sustainable agriculture and livestock. The training module consists of 6 day classroom sessions and 2 days Field Sessions. State Resource Pool consist senior members of livelihood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

Up to November 2017, 12 rounds of SRP trainings were completed covering a **total 593 SRPs from 16 states** (294 in Sustainable Agriculture and 299 in livestock from Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Bihar, Maharashtra, Nagaland Rajasthan, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and West Bengal). As part of the training, continuous assessment of SRPs was undertaken to grade and certify them such that they conduct the CRP training. Post SRP training, the SRLMs conducted CRP training using a systematically prepared training tools. The details of state-wise CRPs trained and placed are furnished in the following **Table-4**.

Table-4: Details of CRP Training

S. No.	State	Trained SRPs on SA	No. of CRPs trained on SA	Trained SRPs on Livestock	No. of CRPs trained on Livestock
1.	Odisha	10	91	10	55
2.	MP	12	3544	11	533
3.	Chhattisgarh	29	1737	42	1491
4.	Assam	15	433	20	439
5.	Meghalaya	6	0	7	0
6.	Mizoram	9	24	11	0
7.	Uttar Pradesh	22	350	17	337
8.	Haryana	2	75	3	12
9.	Jharkhand	56	786	46	439
10.	Bihar	29	532	25	1879
11.	Rajasthan	27	2175	34	2159
12.	West Bengal	31	0	23	0
13.	Nagaland	12	0	15	0
14.	Maharashtra	29	220	27	290
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	0	4	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	4	0
	Total	294	9967	299	7634

Diagram -1 Three tier Capacity Building Architecture for Sustainable Agriculture and Livestock



7.6 DAY-NRLM Support Organizations

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

Table-5: DAY-NRLM Support Organizations

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

Recently a 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.

Farm Livelihoods MIS

The Farm Livelihoods MIS (mksp.gov.in) has been developed to capture the livelihoods information from the household level. The MIS has been synchronized with the NRLM MIS to ensure that the base data of the SHG members is maintained, while to eliminating duplication of effort. The Livelihoods MIS has a robust structure and is being adopted by the SRLMs to track the livelihoods interventions and its impact. The mobile application version is under development to enable the SRLMs to collect data over mobile phones or tablets.

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

The Ministry has approved a four-year project for "Sustainable Livelihoods and Adaptation to Climate Change (SLACC)" with support from Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) of Global Environment Facility (GEF), under NRLM. This project aims to improve the

adaptive capacity of the rural poor through enabling adoption of climate change resilient agriculture practices so as to reduce the risks in agriculture based livelihoods of the poor. The SLACC project is being implemented in 200 villages in the states of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. While SLACC's outreach is limited to two states, its successful implementation 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. The project till date has capacitated 6,200 farmers out of the target of 8,000 farmers, who are demonstrating climate resilient agricultural practices. Out of the targeted 800 Village Organization/self-help groups to be trained in adaptation-related technologies, till date 400 VOs have been reached. 100 CBOs have been provided technical and/or financial support for climate adaptation plans, out of a targeted 200 CBOs. 20 staff of state, district officers, extension and rural service providers (target 300) are trained on technical adaptation themes to support scaling-up of the project activities to other parts of the states and in other states. Climate Change Adaptation Planning Toolkit has been developed and roll-out. Besides, several IEC materials, documents on good agricultural practices and a Facebook page (<https://www.facebook.com/slacc.mord.in/>) have been developed and regularly being updated. Collaborations

with premier research institutes at national and regional level are initiated and MoUs are in the process of being signed with SRLMs, to assist the farmers in a sustainable manner. However, despite good progress on the ground, disbursement stand at 25% and are expected to reach only 50% by June 30, 2018.

8. Community Managed Sustainable Agriculture (CMSA) Strategy

8.1 CMSA Expansion

CMSA strategy is a farm livelihood enhancement and vulnerability reduction intervention implemented in resource blocks for the benefit of the poorest of poor households. This strategy aims at increased income, increased food and nutrition security and reduced cost of cultivation for the farmers resulting in livelihood security of the farmers and poverty elimination and is scalable through Community Resource Persons (CRPs).

Table-6 : Details of CMSA Implementation

Nov. 17

S. No.	State	No. of CMSA Districts	No. of CMSA Blocks	No. of CMSA Villages	No. of CMSA Farmers
1.	Chhattisgarh	14	28	1503	112862
2.	Haryana	4	4	72	2950
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	2	18	1691
4.	Jharkhand	10	20	500	15432
5.	Madhya Pradesh	4	4	396	12310
6.	Maharashtra	5	7	270	17777
7.	Rajasthan	8	8	160	11590
8.	West Bengal	4	4	120	14607
Total		51	77	3039	189219

8.2 CMSA Internal CRP Capacity Building

In the reporting year, efforts were made to train identified internal CRPs/Active Farmers with a view to position SRLMs as self-sustaining management units. These CRPs are trained in such a way that they are able to facilitate and guide farmers in adopting sustainable agricultural practices. These trained internal CRPs support external CRPs in overcoming language barrier and reaching to larger number of farmers. On the request of SRLMs, a large no. of capacity building programmes have been also conducted for district and state level staff who are involved in implementation of livelihood activities.

Table-7 : Capacity Building of CRPs : 2016-17 & 2017-18

S. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Maharashtra	115	158
2.	Rajasthan	40	100
3.	Haryana	20	45
4.	Jharkhand	160	200
5.	Chhattisgarh	94	773
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	20	30
7.	Madhya Pradesh	100	311
8.	West Bengal	133	133
	Total	682	1750

9. Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme

Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP), a sub-scheme of the MoRD was launched on 6th May, 2015 and implementation guidelines were issued on 15th June 2015. The objective of SVEP is to help the rural poor come out of poverty by helping them set-up viable enterprises. SVEP's unique proposition is in creating an enterprise eco-system for providing business management skills, need based financing, access to bank credit and day-to-day support for running enterprises. A dedicated cadre of Community Resource Persons – Enterprise Promotion (CRP-EPs) is an integral part of the eco-system and will design to provide continuous nurturing support to the entrepreneurs. SVEP aims to promote 1.8 lakh enterprises in 125 blocks across 24 states and create an employment for 3.78 lakh rural poor over a period of four years.

SVEP processes start with the states submitting Annual Action Plans (AAPs) for approval. The action plans identified the blocks that have a strong presence of SHG network and potential for enterprise development. The next phase starts with the preparation of the Detailed Project Report (DPR) in the identified blocks. As part of the DPR, an analysis of socio-economic factors, infrastructure facilities, strength of Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and a survey of existing

enterprises. are furnished Further, the DPR is expected to bring out the difference between existing goods and services in demand and those provided by pre-existing enterprises. The GAP facilitates assessment of potential for new enterprises. Preparation of DPR takes 90-120 days per block. The existing resources in the community including CRP-EPs and CBO members are involved in the preparation of DPRs.

Once the DPRs are approved, implementation start with the support of CBOs. The Community Based Organizations (CBOs) like the Self-Help Groups(SHGs), Village Organizations(VO), Cluster Level Federations(CLF) and Block Level Federations(BLF) have an important role in the implementation of the programme. SVEP processes ensure that various tiers of CBOs are involved in awareness generation, mobilization, identification of potential entrepreneurs, appraisal of business ideas and proposals, sanctioning of loans, providing support services through system of CRPs, monitoring of enterprises performance, loan repayment etc. An additional mechanism located under SVEP is the Block Resource Centre (BRC). The BRC set-up in the CLF/BLF/VO that acts as a single point solution for providing the community with information, counseling, application processing and documentation support. The BRC has representation from various CBOs and is supported by various sub committees for loan appraisal, monitoring etc.

SVEP implementation requires the support of trained human resources at various levels. The resources under NRLM like State Programme Managers (SPM) and block personnel are leveraged for SVEP implementation. However, an exclusive team comprising block anchors, mentors and Block Programme Managers (BPM) - SVEP at the block level have the responsibility of implementing SVEP. The cadre of CRP-EPs to support the entrepreneurs is also placed at the village level. The personnel need to be trained on various aspects of SVEP as well such that they are able to provide specific skills to the entrepreneurs. The training and capacity building strategy has two broad objectives – develop a common understanding about SVEP in the teams and office bearers of CBOs; and to provide technical inputs in business management as well as programme management skills for BPMs, CRP-EPs etc. Standard training modules for orientation at various levels have been developed, field tested and fine tuned for adoption.

Specific modules for technical skills have also been developed for different levels. The mentors need to be equipped with basic arithmetic skills, soft skills and business management so that they have a sound understanding of various aspects of enterprises promotion. This was essential for mentors to support CRP-EPs. The training modules for mentors is for 50-56 days, comprising classroom training and field assignments. The training is conducted in 3 phases with a break between phases for practice and implementation. The mentors further develop and improvise upon in preparing and customize training content to suit the local requirement. for CRP-EPs considering the local context and requirement. Similarly, an eight-day module covering entrepreneurship, business opportunity identification and enterprise management was developed for block level functionaries.

The cadre of CRP-EPs, usually youth from the community who are literate, fluent in local language, ideally resident of the block, having working

knowledge/aptitude in arithmetic and business understanding etc. are identified, trained and placed in blocks. Training has been imparted on soft skills, basic arithmetic, business management skills etc. CRP-EPs carry out various activities that include SHG's and VO's orientation, entrepreneur triggering meeting, VO sub-committee training, CLF training and BRC subcommittee training etc. The training provided to entrepreneurs include general orientation training, idea generation, soft skills, idea validation plan field activity, business plan preparation, business management, need based performance improvement plan, loan follow up support etc. CRP-EPs are paid, based on the tasks carried out by them in the field.

The other critical component of the eco-system is the National Resource Organisations (NROs) to support SVEP implementation in the States. These organisations have their expertise in the enterprises development. The three organisations viz., Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDII), Kudumbashree and OMPLIS (Orvakkal Mandal Samakhya) are currently supporting the states in SVEP implementation. Besides, there are Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) that support SVEP implementation. Besides placing human resources like mentors and BPMs in the block, these agencies train CRP-EPs, provide handholding support to CRP-EPs in the field and develop systems for monitoring activities of CRP-EPs in the field.

As indicated earlier, SVEP is currently being implemented in 102 blocks across 19 states. Of these, Detailed Project Proposals (DPRs) have been approved of 47 blocks in 17 states. Accordingly, 79,814 enterprises are to be promoted over a period of 4 years. Further, proposals from 55 blocks in 19 states have been approved during FY 2017-18 for implementation. The DPR preparation is in progress in these states and it is expected to be completed by March 2018. During the reporting year, 7,579 enterprises have been formed across the states. Till date, a cadre of 766 CRP-EPs they have also been deployed for supporting the enterprises.

Table- 8 : Status of Implementation of SVEP

Nov. 17

S. No.	State	No of Blocks	DPR Submitted and Enterprises Proposed to be Supported in 4 Years	No. of Enterprises Formed	No. of Blocks where DPR Preparation has been Approved and Work is Ongoing
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	8,701	1,202	4
2.	Bihar	6	11,857	688	6
3.	Chhattisgarh	4	6,292	420	3
4.	Gujarat	3	5,506	0	
5.	Haryana	2	2,986	344	
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	2,256	139	
7.	Jharkhand	6	6,791	241	6
8.	Kerala	2	4,218	385	12
9.	Madhya Pradesh	3	4,563	749	5
10.	Maharashtra	2	4,196	1,269	
11.	Meghalaya				1
12.	Nagaland	2	4,000	538	
13.	Odisha	2	3,172	139	6
14.	Punjab	1	1,585		
15.	Rajasthan	2	3,605	399	
16.	Tamil Nadu				2
17.	Telangana	2	3,632		6
18.	Uttar Pradesh	2	4,082	325	4
19.	West Bengal	2	2,372	741	
	Total	47	79,814	7,579	55

Further, during the current year, efforts are being made to empanel 242 Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) to support SVEP implementation in the states. These PIAs have been identified by EDI. Based on open applications, 804 agencies have applied for empanelment across the country. After an initial scrutiny, around 300 organizations have been identified for further assessments.

The steps to develop MIS for SVEP has been started by engaging the services of EDII. The MIS is being designed to track progress of various aspects SVEP including the details of enterprises started and their financial performance.

10. MIS and M&E

NRLM provides for a comprehensive M&E

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

- Transaction based SHG digital accounting system;
- Evaluation/assessment comprising baseline and follow-up studies, impact assessment studies; and

- Monitoring including process monitoring and documentation of best practices and creation of incentives for best performing community institutions.

10.1 Transaction-Based SHG Digital Accounting System (TBSDAS)

SHG Transaction Module: A significant progress has been made towards the establishment of a comprehensive transaction-based system since the last quarter of FY 2016-17, with the technical support of NIC and an external service provider. An application (both android and web-based) has been designed and developed to capture total transaction details of SHGs. The application was piloted during January '17 in 8 states. As of Nov.'17, 25 states have started implementation of the SHG-transaction module in about 1300 intensive blocks. All states are required to gradually switch over to the transaction-based system during the current year.

The State Missions of Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, and Andhra Pradesh, which have their own transaction-based system are allowed to continue with their systems. However, these states are required to develop appropriate web services to integrate with the national MIS. Rajasthan and Jharkhand have successfully developed the web services for data integration with the national MIS. Once the transaction-based system is implemented in all blocks, the MPR module will be linked to the transaction system and the Mission will be able to generate disaggregated reports for all levels. Thus, one can drill-down up to the SHG level for all types of reports. A few output reports have been developed from the transactional data and can be accessed at (cbotrans.nrlm.gov.in). Efforts are also being made to design and develop transaction-based VO and CLF modules. These modules are ready and will be available for pilot-testing from January 2018.

The modules which are available and are being made use of in the national MIS are:

- **SHG Profile Database Module:** This module facilitates uploading of basic details of all SHGs including Aadhar numbers of SHG-members and the bank account details. As of November, 2017, about 46.14 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.
- **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 21,000 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 1.5 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 16,780 commodities have been identified across 3,000 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 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);
- Community Cadre Profile Module (4); and
- Commodity Module (6)

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

10.2 Evaluation/Assessment studies

Livelihood Assessment Studies: The states of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Karnataka and Haryana have completed their livelihood assessment studies, while Bihar and Rajasthan have adopted their more recent studies conducted under the World Bank projects as substitutes for NRLM livelihood assessment studies. The combined livelihood assessment study for North-Eastern and North-Western states has been submitted.

Support for End-line Evaluation of NRLP: NRLM has issued RfP for undertaking NRLP End-line evaluation. 3ie-Vrutti and the World Bank are supporting the Ministry in the conduct of the study. The household survey for the study will be conducted in 9 states viz., Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, MP, Odisha, Rajasthan, UP and West Bengal. The pre-analysis plan and the survey questionnaires for the study have been finalized (HH, SHG, VO, and Women empowerment). The household survey is expected to commence during the last quarter of FY 2017-18.

10.3 Monitoring and Review

Performance Review of the State Missions:

The Mission conducts quarterly review of the performance of the state Missions. The review is based on the progress of each state in different components. The progress data 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 and implementation and provision of support required to the states.

Thematic Studies: As part of the NRLP end-line evaluation, a few thematic studies are being initiated during FY 2017-18. These studies will be carried out by National Resource Persons or third party agencies. The M&E unit is providing technical support required for these studies. The following qualitative studies are being commissioned:

- Quality and sustainability of community institutions;
- An assessment of social inclusion promoted under NRLM;
- Efficacy of CRP-led model of social mobilization;
- Analysis of loans borrowed by SHG-members;
- Report on financial inclusion;
- Assessment of interest subvention processes;
- A study of BCA model;
- Assessment of value chain interventions;
- Assessment of sectoral investments;
- Study of role of SHG promoting SBM;
- Status report on convergence projects sanctioned under dedicated funds; and
- Assessment the quality of technical assistance provided by the states under NRLM.

Support for Process Monitoring: Third party Process Monitoring enables the State Missions to assess the quality of implementation processes, progress achieved challenges and constraints faced on a continuous basis. M&E unit provided technical support and guidance to the SRLMs to commission independent

and concurrent Process Monitoring and make use of the findings for mid-course corrections and improving Mission performance. The states of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Chhattisgarh were guided to commissioning and utilizing the third party process monitoring studies.

Documentation of Best Practices: The Mission has promoted documentation of best practices and case studies in different thematic areas by SRLMs. The best practices documented by the states are screened and an annual workshop is organized to share the best practices among the SRLMs. A compendium of best practices is also prepared and published by the Ministry. NMMU is in the process of receiving the best practices from the states for FY 2017-18. The workshop is expected to be held in February, 2018.

Scheme of National Awards for Best Performing VOs and SHGs: The Mission has designed a scheme of national awards for best performing SHGs and VOs selected through a rigorous process. The scheme has been approved and instituted by MORD and select SHGs and VOs are awarded with cash prize and citation in a special function organized annually. Each SHG selected for the National Award is given a citation and a cash award of Rs.100,000/-. Each VO selected is given a cash award of Rs.2,00,000/- in addition to the citation. The award function for FY 2017-18 will be organized in February, 2018.

11. Implementation Support Missions (ISMs) to SRLMs

The MoRD has been providing additional support to select states by fielding implementation support Missions. Thus, an Implementation Support Mission (ISM) visited UPSRLM during July-August 2016. The support Mission review the performance of UPSRLM and identified critical gaps that needed immediate interventions. During FY 2017-18, a similar support Mission comprising several thematic experts was sent to Karnataka SRLM. The support Mission, based on a rigorous review of the performance of KSRLM made several key recommendations.

12. Workshops Conducted During FY 2017-18

Roll-out Workshop on Transaction-based SHG Accounting System (TBSDAS): A two-day workshop was organized during 23rd-24th May, 2017 to facilitate the roll-out of Transaction based SHG digital accounting system. The workshop participants comprised State Project Managers of MIS and IB and CB. The workshop deliberated on the protocols of TBSDAS roll-out and came up with state specific roll-out plans. The workshop also finalized plans for deployment of community resources for collecting transactional data as well as plans for procuring hand-held devices.

IB-CB Review Workshop: A three-day IB-CB review workshop was organized during 3-5 August, 2017 at Konark, Odisha. The purpose of the workshop is to review the performance of the SRLMs on key IB-CB indicators and guide them in meeting their annual targets. During this meeting, MIS indicators for grading of VOs were also developed. Similar workshops were held separately for the North Eastern and the North Western states during 7-9 August and 17-18 August at Guwahati and Chandigarh, respectively.

HR Meet: A two-day workshop was organized with SPM- HR of SRLMs at New Delhi on 10-11 August, 2017 to review the HR Practices adopted by the states. The workshop recommended for quick adoption of all provisions of model HR manual by all SRLMs. The workshop also facilitated a discussion on community evaluation of the block professional team, using the Chhattisgarh model.

Workshop on NRLP Impact Evaluation: A two-day workshop was held on 6 and 7th September, 2017 at Delhi to discuss the design of the NRLP end-line evaluation study. The workshop was facilitated by the experts from the World Bank, Stanford University and was attended by the SPM-M&E/ MIS of the NRLP states along with the MoRD officials. The inputs received from the State Missions were contributing to the design of the study.

Consultation on National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP): A one-day consultation meeting was organized on 8th November, 2017 at Delhi in order to seek inputs of the design of NRETP. Representatives from 13 NRLP states participated in this consultation. The opportunity was utilized for having detailed discussions on the design of NRETP, keeping in view the performance of the NRLP states.

Workshop on 'Financing SHGs-to-Financing Opportunities': A one day workshop was organized at Delhi on 21 November, 2017 on the theme 'Financing SHGs-to-Financing Opportunities'. The participants included FI professionals from the state Missions, officials of the RBI and leading Banks. The objective of the workshop was to identify new and emerging opportunities for financing SHG enterprises. Wide ranging discussions were held on the current opportunities and challenges in financing the enterprises. In this context, the performance of the State Missions in terms of SHG bank linkage was also reviewed.

Workshop on deepening Financial Inclusion in the North Eastern Region: A one-day workshop was organized with the North Eastern SRLMs (including Assam) on 28 November, 2017 at Indian Institute of Bank Management (IIBM), Guwahati. The officials of the leading bank participated in the workshop that deliberated on ways and means of deepening financial inclusion in the North Eastern states. The inputs received from the bankers provided strategic directions for promoting financial inclusion in the North Eastern states.

Annual National Write-Shop 2018: The sixth Annual National Write-Shop is scheduled to be conducted during 17-20 January, 2018 at NIRD, Hyderabad. This workshop provides unique opportunity and space for all State Missions to come together as a team, collectively reflect, take stock, deliberate on emerging directions and challenges and fine tune and finalize the required guidelines and protocols for augmenting the implementations of the DAY-NRLM in the coming years. Besides this, the guidelines, template for preparation of Annual Action Plan 2018-19 will be discussed. The expected participants include

SMDs/CEOs, COOs/Additional CEOs, State Mission Managers/Managers from all key themes such as HR, IB-CB, SI-SD, Financial Inclusion, M&E/MIS, Livelihoods, and Finance from States and Union Territories.

13. Social Inclusion and Social Development

Gender and Social Development: NRLM believes that gender mainstreaming shall inform all its components and strategies. 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. In this regard, operational strategies and protocols for gender mainstreaming were developed during the current financial year. SRLMs were required to adopt these strategies and take up gender initiatives at the field level. A Gender manual and training modules were developed during the reporting year and the same have been published by NIRD and PR.

Capacity Building of SMMUs: During FY 2017-18 a three-day training programme was conducted for staff of 16 SRLMs on gender concepts, integration of gender in NRLM, institutional mechanisms and gender planning. The training is intended to enable SMMUs to integrate gender into all aspects of NRLM, promote gender issues at SHG and federation levels and achieve goals of social development.

14. Capacity Building Architecture

National Resource Persons: A four-tier capacity building architecture has been recommended for gender as well. At the apex level, 5 National Resource Persons provide continuous technical and handholding support to the states for mainstreaming gender. The NRPs will facilitate development of gender action plans and their operationalization. The SMMUs in turn take the gender agenda to the DMMUs and BMMUs through gender SRPs, DRPs, BRPs and CRPs. The gender CRPs work with the SHGs and VOs and promote Social Action Committees (SACs). The SACs are in turn expected to identify and resolve gender issues through the community institutions and the Mission units.

State, District and Block Resource Persons:

All SMMUs have selected State Resource persons. With support of NIRD, NRLM has trained 92 SRPs on Gender concepts, integration of gender in NRLM, institutional mechanisms for gender and preparation of gender action plan and its integration in vulnerability reduction plan. This was followed by training of District Resource persons, Block Resource Persons and community resource persons on the same themes in 11 states. Around 1,127 participants were trained in the states.

Preparation of Gender Operational Strategy and Initiation of Gender Pilots: Gender Operational strategy was developed which encompasses the strategy, the key action areas, the institutional mechanisms and the outcome indicators. Four states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Nagaland have come forward with their operational strategies. The strategy outlines the approach, the methodology, mission preparedness and policy, institutional mechanisms, key action points and outcome indicators. The gender operational strategy is the guiding document for integration of gender within NRLM. In order to roll-out the operational strategies, field visit and state orientation workshops were held in Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Nagaland for SMMU, DMMU and BMMU staff.

Food, Nutrition, Health and WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) (FNHW): DAY-NRLM considers Food, Nutrition, Health and WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene) (FNHW) interventions as universal and promote them upfront, to ensure a reduction in expenditure on medical care; increase in economic productivity and to improve the quality of life of rural women and their families. Hence, the Mission has initiated necessary and appropriate health and nutrition interventions amongst women's self-help groups and their federations. These interventions primarily focus on demand generation for services and converge with the activities of the National Health Mission, the Integrated Child Development Services and the Swachh Bharat Mission. There is also a component of behaviour change around the issues of maternal and young child feeding, and hygiene. During this financial year (2017-18), an advisory on Dashasutri

was issued to all States, according to which, every meeting of a Self-Help Group and its Federations, issues relating to health and nutrition are to be discussed. A Master Circular on FNHW was also issued to all States, outlining the interventions and suggested modes of implementation.

Earlier, health and nutrition interventions were limited to the States of Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. But now, these have spread to 12 States, namely, Assam, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Odisha and West Bengal; to a total of more than 600 Blocks across all these States. While the overwhelming focus is on Mother and Child Health and Nutrition, States like Tamil Nadu and Kerala are also focusing on the health and nutrition needs of the elderly and the disabled, as also work on non-communicable diseases.

For supporting the interventions, a pool of 23 National Resource Persons and 50 State Resource Persons have been developed. Moreover, necessary Capacity Building Modules for Staff and Community have also been developed.

On a small but growing scale, business solutions to health are also being promoted by encouraging the cultivation of vegetables on a commercial scale (all States), setting-up units for feminine hygiene products (Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal), and manufacture and sale of nutritious mixes (Kerala, Odisha, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Bihar). The Swachh Bharat Mission has opened up a number of opportunities for women: in addition to social mobilization for construction and use of toilets where women's SHGs are contributing in all States, they are also contributing as masons constructing toilets (in Jharkhand, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh), as entrepreneurs manufacturing and selling hygiene products and running rural sanitary marts, especially in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh.

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

manage maternal nutrition over a period of three years. During the year, a baseline study was completed and field level implementation commenced in all the project villages, where Poshan Micro Plans were developed and acted upon by Poshan Sakhis.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): Thus far, significant work has been initiated by Women's Groups in the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh to promote the usage of toilets.

A special project was launched during the year to promote Solid Waste Management in 638 villages of 6 States – Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The Tamil Nadu State Model was studied, since there women's SHGs are leading the work in 12,000 villages; however, local adaptations have been made. All the projects are in local partnership with Swachh Bharat Mission and MGNREGS.

To study and document models on how to converge with the National Health Mission, the ICDS and the Swachh Bharat Mission, a special convergence project was rolled out in 37 districts and 51 blocks of 9 states.

Strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions and Convergence: DAY-NRLM actively promotes partnership and convergence between PRIs and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) so that each

may leverage the strengths of the other. During 2017-18, DAY-NRLM has taken up the following activities to mainstream convergence in general and Panchayat-SHG convergence in particular. Promoting convergence through building capacities of community institutions/CBOs to effectively coordinate with PRIs, Block and district level line departments for accessing public services and social security benefits and schemes have been taken up.

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

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

The details of special projects are as follows.

Table-9: Coverage of the Special Convergence Project

S. No.	Type	Number
1.	No of States where special convergence project implemented	9
2.	No of District	37
3.	No of Block	51
4.	No of Gram Panchayats	1548
5.	No of Village	6440
6.	No of Households	963,268
7.	Total Budget (Rs. in Cr)	64.16

Table-10: Details of Convergent Projects

S. No.	State	Focus
1.	Bihar	Convergence with SBM
2.	Chhattisgarh	Convergence for entitlements of Widowed, Deserted and Single Women
3.	Jharkhand	Convergence with MGNREGS, NSAP, SBM, Health and ICDS
4.	Karnataka	Convergence with MGNREGS, NSAP, SBM, Health and ICDS
5.	Maharashtra	Convergence with MGNREGS, NSAP, SBM, Health and ICDS
6.	Rajasthan	Convergence with MGNREGS, SBM, Health and ICDS
7.	Tamil Nadu	Convergence with various Line Departments for realization of entitlements by the poor and disabled
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Convergence with Departments of Animal Husbandry, Agriculture Handicrafts, Health and Women & Child Development
9.	West Bengal	Convergence with Project <i>Sundarini</i> of Government of West Bengal

PRI-CBO Convergence – Towards Gram Panchayat Poverty Reduction Plan

DAY-NRLM works towards strengthening community institutions to engage closely with Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) for creating Poverty-Free Gram Panchayats. The convergence strategy includes building capacities of SHG leaders and for promoting convergence, and building capacity of elected representatives of Panchayats.

Table-11: Status of PRI-CBO Convergence Project

S. No.	Type	Number
1.	No of States where PRI-CBO Convergence projects undertaking	8
2.	No of Districts	34
3.	No of Blocks	67
4.	No of Gram Panchayats	598
5.	No of VOs/Wards	1,108
6.	Active LRG members developed and involved	1,494
7.	No. of internal mentors trained and involved	221
8.	No. of SHGs involved	12,497

DAY-NRLM has undertaken pilot projects on PRI-CBO convergence in 598 GPs of 67 blocks across the states (Karnataka, Maharashtra, Odisha, Jharkhand, Assam, Tripura, Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan). About 1,500 Local Resource Group (LRG) members have been trained and placed. In addition, 221 LRG members have been identified as internal mentors for scaling-up the work to other blocks.

Capacitating elected representatives from Panchayats and Self-Help Groups (SHGs) as well as

creating platforms for convergence of both these institutions is the prime strategy adopted in the pilots. Kudumbashree, Kerala, which is a National Resource Organisation (NRO) under NRLM, provides support to the SRLMs in implementing the pilots and for building their capabilities to implement the intervention on scale across the states. Dedicated social capital and various participatory tools and methods have been developed and used for facilitating convergence. These include:

- Trained pool of human resources, the Local

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

LRG trainers are identified and nurtured to design and conduct training programmes. 1,410 local resource group (LRG) members including 219 potential mentor LRGs are ready for taking up these initiatives in other blocks. The effort is on in creating select “Convergence Community Professionals” through a dedicated field and class-room based capacity building programme.

- **Participatory Assessment of Entitlements (PAE), Entitlement Access Plan (EAP) and Gram Panchayat Poverty Reduction Plan (GPPRP)**, Different participatory exercises conducted at the SHG level, with consolidation at the village/GP levels, to identify gaps in access to entitlements of poor families and generate awareness about the entitlements and make poverty reduction plan at GP level in addition to link it with GP Development Plan.
- **Swachhata Pakwada**, was one of the major event in the year where both Gram Panchayats and SHG federations came together and worked for the cleanliness and hygiene in the villages. As part of the Swachhata Pakwada, across the nation, SHG members actively participated in the Gram Sabha and undertook baseline data collection for Mission Antyodaya.

15. Procurement

During FY 2017-18, the Ministry organized a consultation with a cross-section of SHG women drawn from 29 states and the Union Territory of Puducherry to facilitate sharing of experiences and cross-learning. The consultation involving 3,500 active women livelihood practitioners focused on “Transforming Lives Through Livelihoods Thrust and Strategy for Poverty Free Gram Panchayats”. With a view to providing a national level platform for exhibition-cum-sale of products made by women SHG members from across the country, MORD organized “AajeevikaMela” during 14-23 April 2017 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. As part of the Mela, around 500 stalls were set up for exhibition cum sale of products. Women exhibitors from 29 states and one UT had participated in the Mela with a wide variety of products. An agency was hired to provide necessary logistic support for organizing the *Mela*.

As part of the Mission, the Ministry is implementing National Rural Livelihoods Project (NRLP), a World Bank funded component. The NRLP is scheduled to be closed on 30th June, 2018. As part of the financing agreement, this Ministry is required to undertake various studies and submit Project Completion Report (PCR) to the World Bank. In this regard, the Ministry is in the process of hiring various agencies viz., (i) an agency for conducting a Multi-State Impact Evaluation Survey; and (ii) Evaluation of Mahila Kishan Sashatikaran Pariyojna (MKSP). Further, the Ministry is also in the process of hiring an agency for conducting a mid-term evaluation of Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP).

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

16. Support to North-East SRLMs

Under special package NE SRLMs (except Assam) received higher budget approvals during FY 2017-18 (Rs.401.3 Crores), which enabled them expansion to new blocks, using the services of internal CRPs. The higher allocations have facilitated formation and strengthening of Primary Level Federations, creation of master trainers and community cadres, preparatory activities for initiating livelihoods promotion, CIF disbursal, partnerships with NROs, NSO, MKSP PIAs and other technical support agencies for livelihoods, convergence support etc.

As of 30th November 2017, 15,332 SHGs with a membership of 12,70,076 women across 13,342 villages across 189 blocks in all 8 states were promoting Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh.

State-wise Central allocation and release of the grant-in-aid component of NRLM and interest subvention (Category-II) as on 30.11.2017 to the North Eastern states are presented in the table below.

Table-12 : Financial Performance of DAY-NRLM in NE: 2017-18

Rs. in Lakh; As on Nov. '17

S. No.	Name of State	Central Allocation	Central Release	Total Fund Available	Total Expenditure	% of Utilization of Available Fund
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	920.00	460.00	513.85	21.79	4.24
2.	Assam	9885.00	9496.27	14963.50	6151.45	41.11
3.	Manipur	920.00	460.00	574.37	79.06	13.76
4.	Meghalaya	1380.00	3500.80	3557.91	916.71	25.77
5.	Mizoram	1840.00	920.00	1234.07	1619.83	131.26
6.	Nagaland	2760.00	1380.00	1702.20	215.25	12.65
7.	Sikkim	690.00	619.36	763.30	735.75	96.39
8.	Tripura	3105.00	1552.50	2458.91	149.67	6.09
	Total	21500.00	18388.93	25768.10	9889.50	38.38

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 38.38% available funds were utilized up to November, 2017.

Table-13: Physical Performance of NRLM: 2017-18

As on Nov.'17

S. No.	State	Total No. of SHGs Under NRLM Fold in Intensive Blocks	No. of SHGs Provided RF	Amount of RF Provided to SHGs (Rs. in Lakhs)	Total No. of SHGs Provided CIF/VRF	Amount of CIF/VRF Provided to SHGs (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	457	120	18	0	0
2.	Assam	21804	10724	1366.25	3009	1500.55
3.	Manipur	390	148	22.2	0	0
4.	Meghalaya	747	634	94	56	56.665
5.	Mizoram	967	367	53	430	269.534
6.	Nagaland	275	0	0	0	0
7.	Sikkim	244	201	30.15	746	359.605
8.	Tripura	1081	1167	144.1	432	421.686
	Total	25965	13361	1727.7	4673	2608.04

Key Activities During 2017-18

Dedicated Support Structure: All NE SRLMs have dedicated teams at state, district and block levels. Additionally, new positions are being created and filled for strengthening activities in the areas of livelihoods and financial inclusion at the district and block 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 NRO followed by state level capacity building programmes. In the FY 2017-18, the newly recruited staff of Sikkim at state and block levels have also undergone the initial induction training. Continuous capacity building programmes have been conducted through NIRD, Guwahati and NRPs on various themes including VO strengthening, VRP preparation, livelihoods orientation, BRT development, cadre training on different thematic areas. The pool of NRPs has been augmented to meet their requirements of NE states.

NRLM, through NIRD, has further expanded the empanelled pool of National Resource Persons to include different thematic experts with relevant experience in livelihoods and financial inclusion. These NRPs are now made available to NE-SRLMs for period ranging up to 100 days in a year.

NE resource cell of NIRD has catered to capacity building needs of the SRLMs and has conducted regional level workshops, exposure visits of bankers and village representatives, induction and thematic trainings for state and district staff on financial inclusion, livelihoods, MIS, financial management. 2 batches of Community cadre from different SRLMs in the region were also trained on financial inclusion.

Expansion in New Blocks: The 4 states of Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Tripura which have implemented the Resource Block Strategy for at least 2 years with external CRP support have continued to expand into new intensive blocks. These intensive blocks have been supported by the internal CRPs generated in the resource blocks. Their progress is as follows:

- Nagaland has entered into 11 additional blocks this year through the internal CRPs developed in resource blocks. Up to November, 2017, 20 intensive blocks have been taken up using the services of internal CRPs from 9 resource blocks;
- Mizoram has 7 new blocks supported by internal CRPs;
- Tripura and Meghalaya have planned to enter into 6 and 13 new blocks respectively, by last quarter of this financial year through their ICRPs from resource blocks;



- In addition, Sikkim has also taken up 7 new resource blocks this year with the support of NRO Kudumbshree; and
- Arunachal Pradesh SRLM is also planning to entered 8 new resource blocks (Phase-2 of RB strategy) next year as per the State Phasing Plan through ECRP with support from BRLPS, OMPLIS and SERP-Andhra Pradesh.

Primary Level Federations: 6,189 VOs have been promoted in the 8 NE states up to November, 2017. These are being nurtured to become strong, vibrant self-sustainable community based institutions. VO strengthening modules on concept seeding, leadership, fund management, MCP appraisal, SHG monitoring etc., are developed as per VO road map with NRP support and rolled out by most NE states. Internal CRPs and community service providers are also housed in these PLFs. Preparation of Vulnerability Reduction Plans have also begun in some of the matured VOs in Tripura.

Special Initiatives in 2017-18

Institution Building and Capacity Building Initiatives

Development of Model CLFs: Onsite technical support is being provided to Tripura SRLM for development of model CLFs with support of NMMU

and NRPs. These CLFs will be developed as training-cum-demonstration site in NER.

A thematic review workshop for all NE states was conducted in August 2017. The purpose of the review was to identify areas for improvement and development of appropriate strategies for mid-course corrections. Gender orientation workshop was organized in Nagaland (as pilot state in NER) for SMMU, DMMU and BMMU staff to facilitate roll out the state specific gender operational strategy.

Financial Inclusion Initiatives: NRPs with expertise in FI have been deputed through NIRD 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. A regional level senior bankers' meet was also organized on 28th November at Guwahati to discuss the challenges of the NER and for seeking support of Banks in SHG credit linkage. Additional Secretary-MoRD, Joint Secretary-RL, CEOs of SRLMs and NMMU attended the meeting. As of now, a total of 55187 SHGs under NRLM in NER fold have accessed bank credit to the tune of Rs.1551.7 lakh.

PRI-CBO Convergence Initiatives: Assam has forged partnership with NRO Kudumbshree for undertaking a pilot project on CBO convergence. In December 2016, Tripura also signed a MoU with NRO



for piloting the PRI-CBO convergence model in 2 of its resource blocks. The VOs and local resource groups are being trained to prepare entitlement access plans for inclusion in the GPDs. Manipur SRLM has also initiated a similar partnership with NRO.

Farm Livelihoods Initiatives

Farm livelihoods review and planning workshop was organised by MoRD at NIRD, Guwahati during 14-16 June, 2017 with primary focus on review of preparatory steps taken, scoping study and progress of farm livelihoods interventions undertaken and to plan for roll-out of farm livelihood interventions. NMMU livelihoods team, National Resource Persons pool and resource organisations attended the workshop and provided the technical advice to the SRLM livelihoods team.

Interventions under MKSP (Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana): Under MKSP, 4 projects are being implemented in Assam (2), Meghalaya (1) and Mizoram (1) for farm livelihoods interventions. The interventions in the broad area of sustainable agriculture and livestock management practices cover 35,500 mahila kisan households in 20 blocks of 17 districts. A total of Rs.30.56 Crore has been sanctioned for these projects. Out of these projects, one is being implemented by NEDC in Assam (North East Development Consortium) and others are being implemented by SRLMs. The project aims to create well trained community cadres such as 622 Krishi Sakhi, 217 Pasu Sakhi and 40 Value Chain CRPs, make farm equipment available for mahila kisans at village level through establishing. The plan is to make farm equipment 342 Custom Hiring Centres.

Table-14 : MKSP Projects in North Eastern States

S. No.	State	Coverage of District (No.)	Coverage of Blocks (No.)	Coverage of Households	Key interventions
1.	Assam	13	14	28,500	Sustainable Agriculture interventions, Value chain development
2.	Meghalaya	3	4	4,000	Sustainable Agriculture interventions
3.	Mizoram	2	4	5,000	Sustainable Agriculture interventions
	Total	18	22	37,500	

Interventions under Special Fund Value Chain Project: One value chain development project is being implemented by Assam SRLM. Cost of this project is Rs. 3.18 Crores. Value chain development interventions for Hill Broom and Maize, covering 2,000 households in 2 blocks (Rongkhang & Lumbajong) of Karbi Aanglong district are being implemented. The project would be promoting 40 value chain CRPs, 40 Producers' Groups at village level and one Producers Company at district level.

Creation of Comprehensive Capacity Building Architecture: Under capacity building initiative, 108 State Resource Persons (SRPs) – 47 in sustainable agriculture and 61 in livestock have been developed in six states (Assam, Arunachal Pradesh,

Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland). These SRPs were trained by the National Resource Person through 8 days training modules and graded by NIRD, Hyderabad. A total of 498 Krishi Sakhi (Agriculture CRP) and 478 Pasu Sakhi (Livestock CRP) promoted by SRLMs have been trained by the enlisted SRPs.

Interventions under Livelihoods AAP in Tripura and Nagaland: Tripura SRLM has begun its livelihoods interventions with the support of its existing staff and NRPs. A pool of community cadre of 72 Pashu Sakhis and Krishi Sakhis is being developed. Under farm livelihoods, the TRLM has taken up pilot interventions in its 6 resource blocks supporting more than 1,500 households families which includes organic SRI paddy, kitchen garden, vegetable cultivation, goatery, mushroom and piggyery.

Nagaland began livelihoods preparatory activities with orientation and training of new livelihoods staff, and development of strategy with the support of NSO-PRADAN. Opening of VLO store for marketing of local produce of SHGs, organising sale-days in towns, commodity fairs, promotion of piggery in convergence with NREGS and NGO-NEIDA were other initiatives undertaken by the SRLM during the current year.

Non-Farm Livelihoods

SVEP is being implemented in the states of Nagaland and Meghalaya. In case of Nagaland, SVEP is being implemented in two blocks with a target to set-up 4,000 enterprises over the project period of 4 years. As of November, 2017, 425 enterprises have been supported. Another SVEP proposal covering one block of Meghalaya was accorded approved in July 2017.

Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY), a sub-scheme under Mission seeks to provide safe, affordable and community monitored transport services to interior rural areas. Nine project proposals have been approved from 5 states viz., Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Sikkim. Of these, 3 proposals of Assam, Mizoram and Meghalaya have been operationalised with 20 vehicles.

Assam is implementing the Million souls programme in collaboration with IIT Bombay and MNRE for distributing solar lamps at subsidised rates to school children in 18 blocks. It is proposed to provide 5.32 lakh lamps connected through 18 Assembly and Distribution centers operated by trained women. The SHG members are involved in the awareness generation, assembly of components, distribution and repair, and maintenance of solar study lamps. The programme is currently being implemented in 2 blocks where A&D centres are functional and have assembled 7,000 lamps of which 6,090 have been distributed to the children.

17. Special Project in Jammu and Kashmir

UMEED, the Jammu & Kashmir State Rural Livelihoods Mission (JKSRLM), was launched as a special project in the state of Jammu and Kashmir to reduce poverty by building strong grassroots

institutions of the poor, engage them into gainful livelihoods interventions and ensure appreciable improvement in their income on a sustainable basis. UMEED aims to cover 2/3rds of the rural households in the State of Jammu & Kashmir under NRLM over a period of five years from 2013-14. Phased implementation approach has been adopted to cover all the 143 blocks and 4,098 Gram Panchayats in 5 years. 900,000 women would be organized into savings and credit based SHGs and their federations in 5 years. Estimated outlay for UMEED is Rs.755 Crores. Out of this 90% of funding will be from the Government of India.

Up to November, 2017, Umeed Mission is implemented in 51 blocks covering 22 districts. The Mission has mobilized 1.97 lakh rural women into about 21,200 Self Help Groups. The Mission is in the process of promoting and nurturing Village Organizations and Cluster Level Federations. As of now, the Mission has formed 2007 Village Organizations and 124 Cluster Level Federations. A unique feature of this programme is the role played by Community Resource Persons (CRPs), women activists, book keepers in taking the program forward. The strategies adopted by JKSRML have emerged as practices worth emulating in other states.

The J & K Mission has provided Revolving Fund support to around 17,000 SHGs to the tune of Rs. 2525.79 Lakh and Community Investment Fund support to around 14,100 SHGs amounting to Rs. 5237.20 lakh. It is worth noting that the Mission has facilitated the SHG women to access Bank credit amounting to Rs. 116.26 crore benefiting around 14,500 SHGs (including repeat dose of credit).

In order to promote livelihoods opportunities of the poor, Umeed has been promoting setting-up of Automated Milk Collection Centers (AMC) in collaboration with JKMPCL. Under this initiative, Umeed has set up around 206 AMCs benefiting around 6,800 SHG women got access to assured market and getting competitive rate for the milk produced by the women. This initiative has also provided employment opportunities for around 325 SHG women as AMC operators and AMC technicians on the payrolls of JKMPCL.

As per the Special Project approved by the Government of India, J & K Mission is supposed to enter all the 143 block and mobilize 2/3 of rural population. However, due to 2014 floods and unrest in the Kasmir valley, the Mission was not able to Expand into all the 143 blocks. Hence, the Govt of J & K has requested expansion of the Special Package till FY 2023-24 and the proposal is under consideration of the Ministry.

Details of the SHG Bank Linkage Progress for the FY 2017-18 State Wise Report is given in *Annexure X*, Interest Subvention in Category-I Districts Year Wise Report is given in *Annexure XI* and Disbursal of Interest Subvention to SHGs - Category -II Districts is given in *Annexure XII*.

Chapter - 4

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

DDU-GKY is a critical component of the National Skill Development Policy with a unique focus on the rural poor youth. It has evolved out of a need to diversify incomes of the rural poor and to cater to the occupational aspirations of rural youth. The skilling courses are undertaken by Project Implementing Agency (PIA) in a PPP mode. It requires every PIA to assure placements 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, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh, where the funding ratio is 90:10. In Jammu & Kashmir, the projects are funded 100% by Central Government.

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

DDU-GKY is critical to the national skill agenda and to the nearly 70% of the 430 million young people in the country in the age group of 15-35 years (Census 2011) who live in rural areas. DDU-GKY has a great potential in transforming the nation's demographic surplus to the much needed "demographic dividend" through building the productive capabilities of the rural youth.

Since April 1999, the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) has been implementing skills and placement initiatives, starting with the Special Projects under 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% trained candidates

with at least minimum wages. The focus shifted to increase retention and career progression than merely training of candidates.

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

The skilling program for rural youth has now been refocused and re prioritized to build the capacity of rural poor youth to address the needs of domestic and global skill requirements.

Mission

To reduce poverty by enabling the poor households to access gainful skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis.

Guiding Principles

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

Values

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

Key Features of DDU-GKY

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

- o RSBY household,
- o Antyodaya Anna Yojana card household,
- o BPL PDS card households,
- o NRLM-SHG household
- o House-holds covered under auto inclusion parameters of SECC 2011.

- Social inclusion of candidates through mandatory coverage of socially disadvantaged groups, i.e for SC/ST - 50%, Minorities - 15%, and Women 33%)
- Regional inclusion of candidates is enabled through:
 - A special sub-scheme for the youth of Jammu & Kashmir called Himayat
 - A special initiative for the rural youth of poor families in 27 most-affected Left-wing Extremist (LWE) districts across nine States called Roshni.
- Minimum Salary of Rs. 6000 per month or minimum wages of the State, whichever is higher (after a three month training course).
- Post-placement support to candidates.



DDU-GKY Trainees using Tablets during their theory class

- Offer incentives to training partners and candidates for achievement of outcomes in job retention (12 months), career progression (salary of Rs.15000 in the first year).
 - In allocation of skills projects, primacy given to Training Partners who can train and support overseas placement and captive placements.
 - Promotes PM's "Make in India" Campaign through Industry Internships supported through joint partnerships between industry and DDU-GKY.
- 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.

Roshini was launched by Ministry of Rural Development on 10th June 2013 in a bid to further reach out to rural youth in the country's 27 most critical Left-Wing-Extremism-affected districts in 9 States. It will support a minimum of 50,000 youths in these vulnerable districts.

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

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.

DDU-GKY and National Scope

DDU-GKY is pan-India programme, currently being implemented across 28 States. As on 31st December 2017, DDU-GKY has over 607 Training Centres in 686 projects, partnering with over 325 Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) conducting training across 39 sectors and over 398 job-roles. It makes rural candidates job-ready through holistic training, and who in turn help in meeting Government's dual objectives of economic growth and poverty alleviation while simultaneously driving industrial growth, not just nationally but on a global level.

DDU-GKY ensures 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.



DDU-GKY Trainee logging into Aadhar enabled biometric attendance system

Currently, 28 States have achieved status of Action Plan States (APS) as they have the capacity to implement the DDU-GKY targets for the state independently, based on the approval of their Action Plans by MoRD. States which do not have status of Action Plan States are termed as Year Programme (YP) States. Ministry is actively pursuing with State of Goa to commence DDU-GKY projects.

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

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

- (i) All Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) are required to register themselves online at DDU-GKY website (<http://ddugky.gov.in>).
- (ii) All registered PIAs may then apply for a skilling project through an online application form (with in-built validations) available in the 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) Applications for DDU-GKY projects are appraised in a three stage appraisal process as follows:

Stage	To be undertaken by
Initial Screening	(i) MoRD or its designated Project Appraisal Agency (in case of projects in YP States) (ii) State Rural Livelihoods Mission (SRLMs)/State Skills Missions (SSMs) or its designated Project Appraisal Agency (in case of projects in AP States)
Qualitative Appraisal	(i) MoRD or its designated Project Appraisal Agency (in case of projects in YP States) (ii) SRLMs/SSM's or its designated Project Appraisal Agency (in case of projects in AP States)
Approval of project	(i) Empowered Committee for NRLM in MoRD (in case of projects in YP States) (ii) Project Approval Committee (in case of projects in AP States)

- (iv) The Project applications are specifically appraised by SRLMs/SSMs or its designated Project Appraisal Agency on the following criteria:
 - (a) Organization strength – will include parameters like organization skilling experience, experience of promoters & management team, robustness of internal organizational policies, quality of trainers, etc.
 - (b) Training & Placement track record – will include the applicant PIA's or consortium partner's past performance in both Government & private projects (if any), candidate feedback, employer feedback, tie-ups with employer, etc.
 - (c) Sector Experience -Past experience in conducting the training of the proposed sector/trade, alignment of course curriculum, etc.
 - (d) Experience in the Proposed State – Past experience in conducting the training in proposed state including mobilization strategies, tie-ups with Employer for proposed project, mapping with skill-

- gap assessment for the state & trades proposed
- (e) Training infrastructure – assessing the existing infrastructure if any, roll-out plan for proposed project, etc
 - (f) Financials – verifying the documents attached with the application form on financial strength of the organization.
- (v) 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.
- (vi) 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.
- (vii) Subsequent to commencement, the project is concurrently monitored by the Q-Team of PIA, State Skills Mission, and the CTSA. Based on performance further funds are released or recovered, as the case maybe till project closure.

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

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

Programmatic Funding

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

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

PIAs and DDU-GKY Project Implementation

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

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

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

PIA Assessment Criteria

Priority:

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

Mandatory:

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

DDU-GKY provides funding support for placement linked skilling projects ranging from Rs. 37,439 per person to over Rs. 2.47 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 : Indicative project grant for skilling and placement under DDU-GKY

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 (subject to revision by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship from time to time)				
A	Category I @ Rs. 40.40 per hour	23,270.40	46,540.80	69,811.20	93,081.60
B	Category II @ Rs. 34.65 per hour	19,958.40	39,916.80	59,875.20	79,833.60
C	Category III @ Rs. 28.80 per hour	16,588.80	33,177.60	49,766.40	66,355.20
2	Special Area allowances @ additional 10% of S. No. 1, in case training centre is located in Special Area as. Special Areas is defined as: (i) North- Eastern states (Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, (ii) Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand (iii) Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep Islands (iv) Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE) as identified by M/o Home Affairs for Integrated Action Plan				
A	Category I @ Rs. 40.40 per hour	2,327.04	4,654.08	6,981.12	9,308.16
B	Category II @ Rs. 34.65 per hour	1,995.84	3,991.68	5,987.52	7,983.36
C	Category III @ Rs. 28.80 per hour	1,658.88	3,317.76	4,976.64	6,635.52

Sl. No.	Item	3 months (576 hr)	6 months (1152 hr)	9 month (1728 hr)	12 month (2304 hr)
3	Uniform (1 set for trainings less than or equal to 6 months and 2 sets for more months)	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000
4	Post Placement Support (provided to Candidates through PIAs)				
A	Within District of Domicile (Rs 1000 per month for 2 months)	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
B	Within State of Domicile (Rs 1000 per month for 3 months)	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
C	Outside State of Domicile (Rs 1000 per month for 6 months)	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
5	Boarding & Lodging cost for Residential Courses (Definition of X,Y, Z cities as per schedule III to Common Norms notification by MSDE dated 15.7.2016 and as modified from time-to-time)				
A	X category cities @ Rs.300 per day	27,000	54,000	81,000	108,000
B	Y category cities @ Rs.250 per day	22,500	45,000	67,500	90,000
C	Z category cities @ Rs.200 per day	18,000	36,000	54,000	72,000
D	Other places (includes all Rural areas) @ Rs.175 per day	15,750	31,500	47,250	63,000
6	Food and Transport cost per candidate for Non Residential Courses	9,000	18,000	27,000	36,000
7	One-time Travel Cost upto a maximum Rs.4500 per candidate or as per actual, whichever is lower.	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
8	Additional incentives to PIA				
A	Retention support (for every candidate employed continuously for 365 days with a break of maximum 60 days)	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
B	Career Progression (for every candidate who gets Rs 15,000 per month and holds the job for 3 months within 1 year of training)	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
C	Counselling support including medical check-up for candidates placed in Foreign countries (per candidate)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
9	Incentive for placement				
A	for placements between 70%- 85%	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
B	for placements above 85%	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
10	Assessment & Certification	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
11	Mobile tracking	600	600	600	600
Summary of DDU-GKY Funding Components					
For Residential	(i) Minimum Cost per candidate (1c+3+4a+5d+ 10+11)	37,439	69,778	103,116	135,455
	(ii) Maximum Cost per candidate including additional incentives to PIA (1a+2a+3+4c+5a+7+8a+8b+8c+9b+10+11)	89,197	141,795	195,392	247,990
For Non-Residential	(iii) Minimum Cost per candidate (1c+3+4a+6+ 10+11)	30,689	56,278	82,866	108,455
	(iv) Maximum Cost per candidate including additional incentives to PIA (1a+2a+3+4c+6+7+8a+8b+8c+9b+10+11)	81,197	115,795	151,392	185,990
Minimum Remuneration for Placements					
1	Minimum Remuneration per candidate per month within India	6,000	8,000	12,000	15,000
2	Minimum Remuneration per candidate per month abroad	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000

Minimum Remuneration for Placements (in Rs)						
S.no	Items	3 months (576 hr)	6 months (1152 hr)	9 month (1728 hr)	12 month (2304 hr)	Industry Internship (in Rs)
1	Minimum Remuneration per candidate per month within India (in Rs)	6000 or minimum wages, whichever is higher	8000	12000	15000	10,000
2	Minimum Remuneration per candidate per month abroad (in Rs)	25000	25000	25000	25000	

Grant-in-Aid for industry internships (in Rs)		
S.no	Items	Total
1	Boarding & Lodging cost (Rs 9000 per month for a period of one year)	1,08,000
2	One-time Travel Cost	5000

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

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

Training, Quality Assurance & Certification of the Beneficiary

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

The training content is currently required to be aligned with National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF). National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) or Sector Skill Council (SSC) Standards or Non-NCVT/SSC standards notified by MoRD, compliant with NSQF can be used.

Initiatives taken to achieve quality in Training courses include:

- Skilling curriculum aligned to Sector Skill

Councils and MES of DGT, focused to impart skills that are aligned to industry needs.

- Pioneering in delivering dedicated courses for imparting soft skills, English and foundation in IT.
- Emphasis on standards-led infrastructure in terms of Training Centre, Computer Labs, e-learning and Residential facilities.
- Provision of a tablet for every learner.
- Sets aspirational norms for skills in the society and amongst stakeholders.
- Mandatory certification of Trainers on domain and platform skills.
- Training of Trainers (ToTs).

Assessment and Certification

DDU-GKY mandates independent third party certification of every trainee to assess the skill,

knowledge and attitude of each trainee. Such third party certification shall be undertaken by the PIAs only through those agencies empanelled by NCVT or Sector Skill Councils or recognised agencies for NSQF courses notified by MoRD.

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 5,000 candidates in first two years, and allows four levels of career progression in two years.

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

Industry Internships

DDU-GKY looks at the Industry Internship

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

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

Key Performance Highlights

So far, from the year 2004-05 till 31st December 2017:

- (i) A total of 16.65 lakh candidates have been trained and a total of 12.18 lakh candidates have been given placement.



DDU-GKY Trainees in Sewing Machine Operate (SMO) domain hub in Lohardaga, Jharkhand

Ministry of Rural Development

- (ii) In North Eastern States a total of 55,472 candidates have been trained and a total of 40,754 candidates have been placed.
- (iii) In Jammu & Kashmir (under Himayat Program which commenced in 2011), a total of 74,189 candidates have been trained and 56,730 candidates are placed.

- (iv) In LWE areas (under Roshni initiative which started in 2013), a total of 17,399 candidates are trained and 12,685 candidates are placed.

Category-wise details of candidates are given below:

Break up of categories:

Category	Trained	Placed
Women	583979	408966
SC	514397	342298
ST	247837	168266
Minorities	166310	95824

Key Achievements of DDU-GKY in FY 2017-18 in DDU-GKY are given below:

- Against an annual target of training of 2 lakh candidates during the Financial Year 2017-18, a total of 1,03,405 candidates have been trained and a total of 64,967 candidates have been placed in regular jobs till 31st December 2017.
- A total of Rs.553.11 Cr. has been released for implementation of projects under DDU-GKY till 31st December 2017.
- Gazette Notification issued for incorporating /facilitating Aadhar details for all candidates in DDU-GKY project
- Project appraisal process has been streamlined and simplified with reduced documentation
- NIC, MoRD has developed a MPR system, and it has commenced on 1st May, 2017.
- Public Financial Management System (PFMS) has been implemented in DDU-GKY for financial monitoring. A total of 28 States have been registered on PFMS.
- Ministry has selected 12 new Champion Employers and entered into an MoU with them for high quality training and placements

Rural Self-Employment Training Institutes (RSETI)

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

As on 31st December 2017, a total of 586 RSETIs are functioning across the Country by 31 Banks. Each RSETI is headed by a Director on deputation from Sponsor Bank having rural banking exposure with a flair for training. The RSETI has one or two Faculty Members and support staff. The Director / Faculty Members are exposed to intensive Trainers' Training Programme (TTP) organized by NAR and are enabled to discharge their functions effectively.

Eligibility of candidates for training under RSETI

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

Training Programmes organized under RSETI

RSETIs are mandated to offer training in 56 NSQF aligned courses for skill development as well as 5 Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) courses classified under four major areas viz. agriculture, processing, product manufacture and general entrepreneurship development programme. RSETI courses are aligned with Common Norms for Skill Development schemes as notified by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

At present, post training hand-holding support is provided to the RSETI trained candidates for a period of two years after completion of the training. Further, an Alumni Association has been established by the past RSETI trainees under the name of ASARE (Association of Successful Alumni of RUDSETI Trained Entrepreneurs). ASARE provides continuous guidance and support to the trained entrepreneurs for their development. It also instils confidence and provide a

forum for resolving common problems faced by RSETI trainees, besides enhancing the competencies of members through education and training.

Funding support to RSETIs

Sponsor Banks administering RSETIs are provided a grant support of Rs. 1.00 crore for construction of RSETI building, besides reimbursing cost of training of rural poor youth by MoRD. State Governments provide land free of cost to Lead Banks to set up RSETI infrastructure in the District. 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.

Achievement

Total number of training programmes organized and candidates trained from 2011-12 till current Financial Year 2017-18 (up to 31.12.2017) is as below:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of candidates to be trained (Targets)	Training Achievement	
			No. of Programmes organized	No. of candidates trained
1	2011-12	0	0	3,38,861
2	2012-13	2,10,300	11,263	3,37,290
3	2013-14	2,92,050	12,186	3,40,148
4	2014-15	3,52,950	14,156	3,92,206
5	2015-16	3,75,000	15,911	4,36,385
6	2016-17	3,99,973	16,249	4,45,106
7	2017-18 (up to 31.12.2017)	3,97,688	10,860	2,81,194

Total number of candidates settled after RSETI training since 2011-12 till 31.12.2017 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	
25,71,190	6,81,049	8,33,005	1,78,735	16,92,789

Chapter - 5

Rural Connectivity

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

1. History and Evolution of Scheme:

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

As India launched the era of planned development in 1951, it had around 400,000 km of serviceable road network. Accessibility to villages was poor as only about 20 percent had all-weather road links. Over the years for development of roads, the long-term 20-year plans viz Nagpur Plan (1943-61), Bombay Plan (1961-81), Lucknow Plan (1981-2001), Road Development Plan Vision: 2021 formulated by Chief Engineers in-charge of roads under the aegis of the Indian Roads Congress have served as sound reference framework for the Central and State Governments to formulate their successive Five Year Plans. A major thrust to the development of rural roads was accorded at the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan in 1974, when it was made a part of the Minimum Needs Programme. In 1996, this was merged with the Basic Minimum Services (BMS) programmes. The works of village roads were also taken up under several employment generation and poverty alleviation programmes of the Central and State Governments. Though various programmes were launched, there was largely a misconception that Rural Roads being the lowest category of roads need no elaborate design and engineering. It was on this presumption that several

thousand kilometers of such roads, without proper design and engineering, were constructed in the past, under various plans and programmes including employment generation and famine relief schemes. As a result, rural roads had poor geometrics, inadequate compaction of embankment and inadequate drainage. Consequently, these roads did not last long.

Notwithstanding the efforts made, over the years, at the State and Central levels, through different programmes, around 40 percent villages were still not connected by All-weather roads at the turn of Century. Even where Connectivity were provided, the Roads constructed were of such quality that these were not All-weather roads. At National level, the Government's resolve to provide total Rural Connectivity to bigger habitations was indicated in the Address of the President of India to the Joint Sitting of Parliament on 25th October 1999, when a programme of construction of All-weather roads in the rural areas was announced. Subsequently, the Prime Minister outlined the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, with a specific target of connecting villages through good All-weather roads.

Given the fact that rural roads serve an 'access' function rather than a 'mobility' function, the scope for engineering intervention to ensure a cost-effective solution was all the greater. It was realized that Rural Roads require proper design, and the same engineering attention as for any other higher order roads. As designed speed and level of service expected are low on rural roads, the design standards had to be in harmony with such expectations. As geometric standards, particularly gradients, are difficult to change later, these were required to be selected carefully with the future needs in view. The initial cost was an important consideration. Many roads particularly Through Routes were expected to carry fairly substantial traffic in future but it was preferred to optimize costs by stage

construction in tune with traffic growth. A design period of 10 years was considered adequate, with renewal to be planned based on road condition. In order to create durable and permanent assets, an adequate provision for drainage and protection works was considered. The quality control during construction and maintenance of assets was accorded prime attention as a policy. Keeping all these factors under consideration, the PMGSY scheme was formulated by Ministry of Rural Development and launched on 25th December, 2000.

2. Mission and Key Features of PMGSY

2.1 Mission of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana:

Government of India, as a part of its broad poverty reduction strategy, launched the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) on 25th December, 2000 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to assist the States, though Rural Roads are in the State List under the Constitution. The primary objective of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is to provide single connectivity by way of an All-Weather road (with necessary culverts and cross-drainage structures, which is operable throughout the year), to the eligible unconnected habitations as per Core-Network with a population of 500 persons (as per 2001 Census) and above in plain areas. In respect of 'Special Category States' (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the Desert areas, the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and 88 Selected Tribal and Backward districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission, the objective is to connect eligible unconnected habitations as per Core-Network with a population of 250 persons and above (Census 2001). The programme envisages single all-weather connectivity. In critical LWE affected blocks (as identified by MHA), additional relaxation has been given to connect habitations with population 100 persons also.

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

2.2 Key Features of PMGSY

- (a) **Decentralized Planning:** The Programme draws upon the model of decentralized network planning for rural roads. The District Rural Roads Plans (DRRPs) have been developed for all the districts of the country and Core Network has been drawn out of the DRRP to provide for at least a single connectivity to each target habitation under PMGSY. For prioritization of the annual project proposals, the Comprehensive New Connectivity Priority List (CNCPL) and Comprehensive Upgradation Priority List (CUPL) are used. The CNCPL and CUPL have been developed from the Core Network data. This planning exercise has been carried out with full involvement of the three tier Panchayati Raj Institutions, as well as Members of Legislative Assemblies and Parliament.
- (b) **Standards and Specifications:** A Manual on Geometric Standards, Design, Construction and Maintenance of Rural Roads was published by the Indian Roads Congress at the special intervention of Ministry of Rural Development as Rural Roads Manual IRC SP: 20. Subsequently, IRC has prepared and published the following codes, which help in design of low volume rural roads:
 - (i) Guidelines for the Design and Construction of Cement Concrete Pavement for Rural Roads (IRC: SP:62-2014),
 - (ii) Guidelines for the Use of Interlocking concrete block pavement (IRC: SP:63-2004),
 - (iii) Guidelines for Construction of Roller Compacted Concrete Pavements (IRC: SP:68-2005),
 - (iv) Guidelines for the Design of Flexible Pavements for Low Volume Rural Roads (IRC: SP: 72-2015), and
 - (v) Manual for Design construction & maintenance of Gravel Roads (IRC: SP:77-2008).

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

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

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



- (d) **Institutional Arrangements:** Ministry of Rural Development is the nodal Ministry for implementation of the Programme at Central level. National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) has been constituted to provide technical and managerial support for implementation of the programme at the central level. The State Governments have identified State Nodal Departments and State Rural Roads Development Agencies (SRRDAs) have been constituted for the programme implementation at the State level. Depending upon the work load, Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) are constituted for each district by the States.
- (e) **Procurement Process:** Based on best National and International practices, a Standard Bidding Document (SBD) has been developed for procurement of works under the PMGSY. All the works under the Programme are being procured and managed on the basis of provisions of the SBD. To ensure transparency and harness various advantages of electronic tendering, entire bidding for procurement of works under the programme is being carried out only through e-procurement. A Procurement and Contract Management Manual for PMGSY is also being developed with the support of Indian Roads Congress (IRC). Revision of Specifications for Rural Roads and Standard Data-book for Analysis of Rates has also been accomplished by IRC.
- (f) **Quality Assurance:** Quality is the essence of this programme, as such, a three tier Quality Management Mechanism has been institutionalised under PMGSY.
- (g) **Maintenance:** With a view to ensure sustainability of road assets created under the programme, each contract under the Programme provides for defect liability of 5 years along with paid routine maintenance after completion of the work by the same contractor.
- (h) **Online Monitoring, Management and Accounting System:** In view of full transparency in various aspects of programme

implementation, a web based Online Monitoring, Management and Accounting System (OMMAS) has been developed for the Programme.

- (i) **Operations Manual and Programme Monitoring:** All the operations under the programme have been systematically laid down in the "Operations Manual" which was published in the year 2005. This manual provides for details of all the processes encompassing Institutional Structures, Planning, Design, Project Preparation, Procurement, Quality, Technical Agencies, Monitoring, Management of Maintenance, Road Safety, Implementation Responsibility etc. In addition to regular monthly monitoring on the aspects of physical and financial progress, Regional Review Meetings are organised, wherein aspects relating to Planning,

Project Preparation and Scrutiny, Procurement and Contract Management are discussed in details. The aspects of quality receive the topmost priority for monitoring and separate session are organised to discuss these issues. The meetings of Empowered Committee chaired by the Secretary (RD) are also utilized as a forum for detailed review of the programme implementation in various States. The Minister (RD) reviews the programme at regular intervals encompassing planning, progress of implementation, quality, maintenance, funds availability etc.

3. Targets and Achievements:

3.1 The targets of the Programme and present progress as on 31st Dec, 2017 are given below in **Table-1:**

Table-1:

Table-1 Overall Physical Targets and Achievements of PMGSY (up to Dec. 2017)			
New connectivity to eligible Unconnected habitations			
Total eligible habitations as in year 2000	Nos. of Habitations for which Projects sanctioned	Nos. of eligible habitations connected	Balance yet to be connected out of total eligible
1,78,184	1,64,547 (92%)	1,30,974 (73% of eligible)	47,769 (27% of eligible)
	Length sanctioned - 4,11,617kms	Length completed- 3,38,024 km (82.12%)	
Upgradation of Rural Roads under PMGSY-I (length in km)			
Total Target length	Length sanctioned	Length completed	Balance yet to be completed
2,24,906	1,99,755 (88.81%)	1,75,903 (78.21%)	49,003 (21.79%)
Upgradation of Rural Roads under PMGSY-II (length in km)			
Total Target length (12 th FYP, 2012-17)	Length sanctioned	Length completed	Balance yet to be completed out of target
50,000	29,148	12,984	37,016 (74.03%)
Total length completed- 5,26,980 km, Total length sanctioned- 6,40,728 km			
Financial Progress (Rs. In Crore)			
Value of project proposals cleared (net)	Funds released (only Programme Fund)	Expenditure	
2,32,379 (Central Share) 7,794 (State Share)	1,59,013.16	1,72,159.70*	

* Including utilization of interest accrued and State shares

Cumulative State-wise physical and financial progress under the Programme including World Bank and ADB assisted projects has been given in *Annexure 'XIII'* (up to Dec, 2017). Year-wise Work Sanctioned (in Rs. Crore), length completed and Expenditure by the States under the Programme has been given in *Annexure 'XIV'*, *Annexure 'XV'* and *Annexure 'XVI'* respectively (upto Dec, 2017).

3.2 During the year 2015-16, Project Proposals for over Rs. 1,448 crore sent by States have been cleared by the Ministry. The State-wise details of proposals cleared during year 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (upto 10.1.2017) are given at *Annexure-XVII*.

4. Availability of funds since inception:

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

Table - 2:

Rs. In crore

S. No.	Year (s)	Release for 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	12,105.04	140.40	1,685.92	2,576.36	16507.74
18	2017-18 (Till 12 th Jan. 2018)	9,155.15	50.53	1,442.75	500.00	11,340.60
	Total	1,36,765	1,754	14,197	11,443	1,64,352

*From NABARD as loan

** Central allocation

5. Funds Requirement:

Total cost of sanctioned projects, including the projects for upgradation of roads under PMGSY I&II, is Rs.1,80,603crore (Central share). Net funds required during 12th FYP (at 2010-11 prices) for completing the works sanctioned and yet to be sanctioned has been projected to NITI Aayog. Accordingly, an allocation of Rs. 1,05,000 crore has been made for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) period.

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

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

6. Outcome Targets and Achievements-

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

Table - 3:

Year	Target		Achievement	
	No. of Habitations to be connected	Length of road works to be completed (in Km.)	No. of Habitations connected	Length of road works completed (in Km.)
2005-06	7,895	17,454	8,202	22,891
2006-07	9,435	27,250	10,801	30,710
2007-08	12,100	39,500	11,336	41,231
2008-09	18,100	64,440	14,475	52,405
2009-10	13,000	55,000	7,877	60,117
2010-11	4,000	34,090	7,584	45,109
2011-12	4,000	30,566	6,537	30,995
2012-13	4,000	30,000	6,864	24,161
2013-14	3,500	27,000	6,560	25,316
2014-15	4,688	21,775	10,799	36,337
2015-16	10,177	33,649	7,658	36,449
2016-17	15,000	48,812	11,691	47,447
2017-18 (Upto Dec. 17)	16,600	57,000	6,342	24,673

State wise details of outcome targets and achievements during the year 2017-18 upto Dec, 2017 have been given in *Annexure- XVIII*.

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

7.1 PMGSY was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the objective to provide single all-weather

road connectivity to all eligible unconnected rural habitations. At the end of financial year 2013-14, the outstanding value of sanctioned works under PMGSY was Rs. 65,094 crore against annual average budget provision of about Rs. 8,520 crore in recent years. In order to meet outstanding liabilities due to the additional approvals given in the preceding years, no new proposal could be considered and sanctioned during 2014-15. Even with release of Rs. 9,960 crore as Central allocation to the States during 2014-15, the outstanding liabilities though reduced but remained at high level of Rs. 50,468 crore. This amount of carry over liabilities was a constraint on sanction of new works even during the first two quarters of 2015-16.

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

7.3 In order to accelerate the implementation and time bound completion of the Scheme in the States, the Central Government has provided substantial enhancement of allocation for PMGSY, during the year 2017-18 annual allocation is Rs 19000 crore. This enhanced level of allocation will also be proposed for the year 2018-19.

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

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

7.6 Statement of Release of funds to the States under PMGSY in 2017-18 (as on 08.01.2018) are as per *Annexure-XIX*.

8. Resources of Funds in addition to Budgetary Support

8.1 Assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB)

ADB has been providing the assistance to PMGSY program in the States of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal for Rural Roads Sector-I, Rural Roads Sector-II Projects, Rural Connectivity Investment Program and Second Rural Connectivity Investment Program through Loan of USD 400 Million for Rural Roads Sector I Project, USD 750 Million for Rural Roads Sector II Investment Program, USD 800 Million for Rural Connectivity Investment Program and USD 500 Million for Second Rural Connectivity Investment Program.

Rural Roads Sector-I Investment Program (RRSIP) and Rural Roads Sector-II Investment Program has already been completed.

(i) Rural Roads Sector-I Project

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

(ii) Rural Roads Sector II Investment Program

Project 1 (Loan No. 2248-IND): ADB had approved the loan of USD 180 million under Multi

Tranche Financing Facility (MFF) to finance the sub projects in the State of Assam, Odisha and West Bengal. The total length of 2,507 km connecting 1,497 habitations was constructed under this project. The project was successfully completed in June, 2009. Project completion report has been submitted to ADB as per the requirement of the loan agreement.

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

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

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

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

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

(iii) Rural Connectivity Investment Program (RCIP):

Multitranchise Financing Facility (MFF) for USD 800 Million has been signed on 17th May 2012 by ADB, DEA, MoRD and States. ADB financial support for the Investment Program shall be extended through Multitranchise Financing Facility. Program will construct or upgrade to all weather standards about 9,000 km rural roads connecting 4,200 habitations in the States of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal. Program will also focus on improvement of the Institutional Arrangements, Business Processes and Associated Capacity Building especially in relation to design, operation, safeguards, financial, road safety and assets management matter.

Financing Plan of the Investment Program is given below:-

Sl.no	Source	Amount
1	Asian Development Bank	USD 800 M
2	India and States	USD 404.44 M
	Total	USD 1204.44 M

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

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

Financing	Tranche 1 (in USD M)	Tranche 2 (in USD M)	Tranche 3 (in USD M)
ADB	252	275	273
Government	89	81.56	233.88
Total	341	356.56	506.88

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

- Construction of field offices (including laboratories and other facilities required to perform functions for the pilot Rural Road Network Management Units (RRNMUs) and providing all necessary equipment, system and tools for the rural road network management. One RRNMU facility in each State will be constructed in the second year and 25 RRNMU by the fourth year of the investment Programme for all the 5 states.
- Construction and equipping of 5 Rural Connectivity Training and research Centres (RCTRCs) in each State.
- Rolling out systematic and large-scale training and targeted rural roads research programmes by the established RCTRCs and with assistance of related consultancy services.
- The Architectural Drawings of the buildings of RRNMU and RCTRC have been finalised by the States of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal. Cost estimate has been prepared by the respective States. Sanctions for the construction of buildings of RRNMU and RCTRC have been issued by MoRD. The construction of buildings for RRNMU and RCTRC shall be completed by 31st March 2018.

Loan no. 2881-IND (Tranche 1)

Loan for Tranche-I under Rural Connectivity Investment Programme for 252.00 Million USD has been signed on 2nd April 2013 and is effective from 5th June 2013. This loan will provide connectivity to all

habitations with population of at least 500 persons (250 or more) in hilly or desert area. Sub projects will cover about 3461 KM in total (compromising about 342 KM in Assam 1008 in Chhattisgarh, 1187 KM in Madhya Pradesh, 757 KM in Odisha and 167 KM in West Bengal). The procurement of the sub project is in completion stage in these States. 55 packages of Tranche 3 have been shifted to Tranche 1 for 355KM and extension has been granted for 2 years from ADB. The project will be completed by 31st December 2017. Request for extension of Loan for another six months i.e. up to 30th June 2018 has been sent to Asian Development Bank for consideration and approval. The disbursements have been made for USD 212.71 Million out of USD 239.00 Million (after surrendering USD 13 million) till December 2017 i.e. 89% of the loan amount.

Loan No. 3065-IND (Tranche 2)

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

The disbursements have been made for USD 199 Million out of USD 250.00 Million (after surrendering USD 25 million) till December 2017 i.e. 79.6% of the loan amount. Extension has been granted by DEA up to September 2018.

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

Loan No. 3306-IND (Tranche 3)

The Loan for USD 273.00 Million containing the component of Rural Connectivity and Institutional development was signed on 6th November 2015 and is effective from 29th December 2015. This comprises construction of rural roads that are part of the PMGSY to provide connectivity to all habitations of population of 500 persons (250 or more in hilly or desert areas, or scheduled tribe areas) or more with all-weather roads. Subprojects covering about 6127.66 km in total (486.984 km in Assam, 1055.94 km in Chhattisgarh, 1381.36 km in Madhya Pradesh, 2565.81 km in Odisha, and 637.574 km in West Bengal). Closing date of loan is 30th June 2018. Request for extension of Loan up to December 2019 has been sent to Asian Development Bank for consideration and approval.

The disbursements have been made for USD 170.15 Million out of USD 273.00 Million, till December 2017 i.e. 62.32% of the loan amount

(iv) Second Rural Connectivity Investment Program

Loan amount of not exceeding million USD Dollar 500,000,000 has been approved by Asian Development Bank on 14th December 2017, for Second Rural Connectivity Investment Program; First tranche of the investment program will deliver.

Rural Road Investment Program: The Tranche-I include total of 6302 K.M of rural roads to be constructed to all weather standard of PMGSY (976.99 K.M in Assam, 1571.28 K.M in Odisha 597.38 in West Bengal, 1001.08 in Chhattisgarh and 2156.16 K.M in Madhya Pradesh). Innovative approach will be implemented in 15% of total K.M of road in each state.

Institutional Strengthening of PMGSY: Training will be conducted and managed by RCTRC for 2000 PMGSY Engineers including PIU RRNMU staff, PRI staff consultant and contractor.

Operation and maintenance of PMGSY: Technical support will be provided to roll out road safety audit and road maintenance by RRNMU.

Investment Program

Base Cost	Cost USD
Rural Road Improvement	1120.49
Institutional Strengthening	6.38
Rural Road Sustainability enhancement	1.00
Contingencies	59.01
Financing Charges	38.38
Total	1225.26

Financing Plan of Tranche-I and tranche-II Second Rural Connectivity Investment Program is as below: -

Source	Amount of tranche-I	Amount of tranche-II
ADB	250.00	250.00
Government	415.30	309.94
Total	665.32	669.04

The first tranche of the MFF is estimated to cost \$665.32 million, with ADB financing of \$250 million. The scope of the first tranche includes civil works, consulting services, and project management. ADB will finance the civil works related to rural roads construction, whereas the government will finance utility shifting, social mitigation, consulting services and project management. The loan will use a sector lending modality; have a 25 year term, including a grace period of 5 year.

State of Madhya Pradesh has awarded the work of 126.63 million USD and the state of Odisha has awarded the work of 52.60 million USD. States of Assam, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal has also started the procurement of the sub project.

Technical Assistance:

Asian Development Bank has approved the technical assistance of an amount not exceeding USD Dollar 500,000, on 14th December 2017, for enhancing this sustainability and innovation in rural road development.

- (a) Enhancing Sustainability
- (b) Enhancing resilience
- (c) Promoting Innovation

An International consultant firm will be engaged by Asian Development Bank to perform the task to support SSRDA in achieving output of the investment program. It will consist of pavement Engineer, environment expert, GIS expert and road maintenance expert.

Publications:

Rural Road safety manual was released on 19th June 2017.

8.2 World Bank Assisted Projects: -

(i) Loan under Rural Roads Project-I (RRP-I)

The World Bank had assisted construction and upgradation of road works under the scheme in four states with loan of \$399.5 million (RRP-I). The details are as below in **Table-4:-**

Table - 4:

World Bank Assisted Projects	
States	Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh
Appraisal Process Start date	April' 2002
Negotiation date	August' 2004
Date of Loan Agreement	October'2004
Closing Date	31 st March, 2012
Loan Amount	US\$ 399.5 m (Rs. 1,760 crore)
Target upto March 2012 as per (PAD)*	US\$ 399.5 m
Amount Disbursed	US\$ 399.5 m
Loan Terms	10 yr. Moratorium + 35-year repayment. Interest rate 0% for \$ 300m, 1.53% for \$ 100m.
* P-D - Project Appraisal Document	
World Bank reimburses @ 90% expenditure incurred on works and 80% of the expenditure incurred on consultancies.	

Details of Progress of World Bank assisted projects is as under in **Table-5:-**

Table - 5:

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

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

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

RRP-II has been negotiated with the World Bank. This Programme is based on sector-wise approach. Project is scheduled for completion by end April, 2018. The Project has two components:

- Programme Financing-US \$1,375 million.
- 8 States –Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are covered.
- Total 7,631 habitations to be covered, 22,520 km length to be built.
- Institutional Strengthening – US \$ 25 million.

The loan of US \$ 1.4 billion from the World Bank was signed on 14th January, 2011 and is effective from 18th February 2011. Brief description of the Project including GoI share is given below in **Table-6:**

Table - 6:

Sl No.	State	Revised Allocation US \$ million	Projects sanctioned under RRP-II		Length Completed (in km)
			Value (Rs. in crore)	Length (in Km.)	
1.	Himachal Pradesh	112	763	2,249	1726
2.	Jharkhand	223	1,911	3954	2952
3.	Meghalaya	100	804	1,114	392
4.	Punjab	136	1,147	2,295	2294
5.	Rajasthan	358	3,220	11,485	10524
6.	Uttar Pradesh	247	1,917	4,709	4486
7.	Uttarakhand	167	1,002	2,166	1937
8.	Bihar	244	1,655	2,292	1901
Total		1,587	12,419	30,264	26212

8.3 NABARD Loan

NRRDA took a loan amount of Rs. 18,500 crore from the special RIDF Window of NABARD, upto March 2010 for releases of funds to the states for implementation of PMGSY programme. A tripartite Agreement was signed for this purpose on 27th Sept 2007 between Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) and National Bank of Agriculture and Development (NABARD).

The entire amount of loan along with interest payment has already been repaid by the NRRDA.

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

- (i) At the start of XII Five Year Plan, many States had substantially completed new connectivity and upgradation under PMGSY and many other States are likely to be in the same position within a year or two.
- (ii) Keeping in view the asset value of the road network, it is increasingly essential to ensure that assets already created are systematically maintained and yield services as originally envisaged before undertaking commitments for creating more assets. Hence, a programme, called PMGSY-II, was conceived on sharing basis to consolidate existing rural road network by upgradation, renewal and maintenance of the vast network already created. A Note for launching of PMGSY- II for up-gradation of existing Rural Roads Network as part of the sustainable Poverty Reduction Strategy was approved by the Cabinet on 1st May 2013.
- (iii) PMGSY-II has been launched to consolidate the existing rural road network. It would cover upgradation of existing selected rural roads based on a criterion to make the road-network vibrant. The selection of routes would be with the objective of identification of rural growth centres and other critical rural hubs, rural places of importance (connectivity to other growth poles, market, rural hub, tourist places etc.). Development of Rural Hubs & Growth Centres

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

- (iv) PMGSY-II has been launched for upgradation of eligible Through Routes/Link routes in following categories: -
 - (a) Eligible Through Routes/Link Routes under PMGSY-I but not yet sanctioned. Such roads will be upgraded from existing carriageway width upto 5.5-meter carriageway width depending upon traffic volume and growth potential;
 - (b) Freshly identified Through Routes/Link Routes in revised District Rural Roads Plans (DRRPs), to be upgraded from existing carriageway width upto 5.5 meters carriageway width depending upon traffic volume and growth center potential; and
 - (c) Roads constructed/upgraded under PMGSY-I, experiencing comparatively higher volumes of traffic justifying upgradation from existing carriageway width upto 5.5 meters carriageway width, covered in the Core Network;
- (v) It is proposed to cover during the 12th five-year plan period, overall 50,000 km road length by upgradation to consolidate the rural road Network under the PMGSY-II programme at an estimated cost of Rs. 33,030 crore (at 2012-13 prices), including administrative and

management cost of Rs. 530 crore. As per the initial mandate, the cost was to be shared between the Centre and States/UTs on 75:25 for the Plain Areas and 90:10 basis for the Special Areas. However, as per changed funding pattern under PMGSY, the fund sharing between the Centre and States/UTs is 60:40 for the Plain Areas except for 8 North Eastern and 3 Himalayan States for which it will be 90:10.

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

Table -7:

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

The Ministry has cleared the projects of 18,364 kms for upgradation of roads (36.73% of target) under PMGSY-II during 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 & 2017-18 (upto 31st Dec. 2017)

Clearance of projects under PMGSY-II

Sr.No.	State Name	No. of road works Cleared	No. of Bridges Works Cleared	Length of road works cleared (in km)	Total Value cleared (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	172	2	1,319.223	669.95
2	Chhattisgarh	179	0	2,238.766	1,422.49
3	Gujarat	109	0	1,180.310	677.01
4	Haryana	88	18	1,042.239	918.65
5	Karnataka	314	11	2,241.178	1,031.35
6	Kerala	150	0	583.313	471.04
7	Madhya Pradesh	172	25	2,156.212	1,404.67
8	Maharashtra	385	108	2,618.906	1,456.70
9	Punjab	123	7	1,342.820	856.95
10	Rajasthan	389	6	3,356.063	1,413.40
11	Tamil Nadu	769	25	2,658.577	1,203.05
12	Uttar Pradesh	947	2	7,461.638	4,373.97
13	Telangana	115	17	948.375	543.48
	TOTAL	3,912	221	29,147.620	16,442.72

10. Specific Challenges in Implementation of Programme

10.1 Specific problems for implementing PMGSY in North-Eastern States in view of difficult terrain and difficult working conditions.

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

- (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.

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

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

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

All habitations, whether in Schedule V areas or not, having a population of 100 persons and above (in 2001 Census) will be eligible for coverage under PMGSY. In addition, some more measures taken are sanctioning cost of bridges upto 100 metre length, relaxation in bid capacity of bidders, provision of Insurance premium in DPRs for plant & machinery, reducing minimum tender package size to Rs. 50 lakhs, increase in completion period to 24 months, assistance in clearance under forest related provisions, inclusion of

Left-out habitations in original Core Network, sanctioning 90% of the additional cost of Cement Concrete road in critical areas, construction in two stages, engaging State/Central PSU/Forest Department, permitting construction of pre-fabricated bridges etc.

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

10.2.2 Special Dispensation accorded to 35 most affected LWE Districts by Ministry of Environment and Forest:

General approval under Section 2 of Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 for diversion of forest land up to 5 hectares for creation of critical public infrastructure projects, including Rural Roads and quarrying, in 82 LWE districts has been accorded and orders have been issued.

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

At the time of preparation of Core Network in the districts affected by Left Wing Extremism, proper survey could not be carried out due to law and order problems or inaccessibility of terrain. Therefore, some habitations were left out from inclusion in the Core Network, hence, depriving these habitations of connectivity. At the time of preparation of Core Network, the assessment of surface condition of the already existing roads could not be properly carried out in such areas and some of the habitations have been shown as connected though the surface condition of these roads is not in conformity with the specifications of PMGSY. The concerned States had requested for

considering these roads under New Connectivity/ Upgradation. The issue was also placed in the 14th meeting of the Empowered Group of Officers held on 2nd December 2011, Chaired by Member Secretary, Planning Commission which accorded in-principle approval. Thus taking into consideration that inclusion of such left out/wrongly shown as connected habitations for providing connectivity would help in inclusive growth of these remote areas, Cabinet approved the following on 17th May, 2012:

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

10.3 Road Connectivity Project in LWE Affected Areas:

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

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

Under the project, construction/upgradation of 5,411.81 km road and 126 bridges/Cross Drainage works will be taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,724.53 crore in the above district. The fund sharing pattern of LWE road project will be same as that of PMGSY i.e. in the ratio of 60:40 between the centre and states. The likely duration of implementation of the project is four years from 2016-17 to 2019-20.

Till 12th January, 2018, project proposals amounting Rs. 2808.39 crore have been sanctioned and against which an amount of Rs.188.895 crore have already been released under RCPLWEA head.

11. Maintenance Management of Rural Roads

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

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

11.2 Dedicated Maintenance Funds and their Management:

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

11.3 Planning of maintenance works

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

11.4 Maintenance Management System and Maintenance Policy:

11.4.1 State Policy on Maintenance of Rural Roads

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

The policy and guidance note would be helpful for the road agencies of the States to have a clear understanding about expectations for rural road maintenance and intentions of States to sustain the created network of rural roads. So far 23 States (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal) have published their Maintenance policy. Remaining states are expected to notify such policy by March 2018.

11.4.2 Aarambh-mobile app

Under the World Bank assisted PMGSY Rural Roads Project-II (RRP-II), one of the focus areas is adoption of innovative and simplified methods of maintenance of rural roads. In this endeavour of MoRD/NRRDA, ILO has developed an Android based mobile application "Aarambh". This application assists GIS based mapping for making road inventories, road

condition surveys, and producing cost estimates and other relevant data for preparation and monitoring of annual road maintenance plans. Further, it would greatly enhance the service delivery of the state level institutions in preparation of Annual Maintenance Plan and implementing Performance Based Maintenance Contracts and Community Based Maintenance Contracts.

11.4.3 Performance based Maintenance Contracts and Community based Maintenance Contracts

PMGSY has created a substantial rural infrastructure asset in the country with massive investment. Regular and timely maintenance of this vast road network is of critical importance in order to sustain the benefits of the investments made. Hence, it is imperative to have in place an institutionalized and sustained maintenance system. Effective utilization of the available maintenance fund would require innovative ways of maintenance of these rural roads, which would mean adoption of simplified maintenance contracting models viz Performance based Maintenance Contract (PBMC) and Community based Maintenance Contracts. These innovative Maintenance contracting were piloted in Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand in Phase-I. With the success of this initiative, these pilots were scaled-up to estimated 1085 km in 16 States as part of Phase-II. Of these 16 states, pilots have started in most of the States. International Labour Organization (ILO) has been technically supporting pilots in all these states.

12. Quality Management Mechanism under PMGSY:

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

Ensuring the quality of road works is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments who are implementing the programme. NRRDA has issued

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

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

12.2 Under the second tier, independent monitoring of quality at the State level has been prescribed under the control of SRRDA. The SRRDA headquarters is required to monitor the quality of works by deploying quality monitors, independent of the implementing units and upload the abstract of quality grading along with photographs in OMMAS. These quality monitors could check the establishment of field laboratories also. As per guidelines, it is to be endeavoured that each road work is inspected by the State Quality Monitors at three different stages. The first two inspections of every work should be carried out during the execution of work spaced at least three months apart and the last inspection should be carried out on the completion of every work, as soon as possible but preferably within 4 months of completion of the work. During the year 2017-18 (upto 31st December 2017), a total no. of 29,057 inspections have been conducted by SQMs against the yearly target of 35,217 which is 82.51% of the total target.

12.3 Third-tier - Independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs)

The third tier of the quality mechanism is an independent monitoring system at the central level. Under this tier, retired senior engineers termed as National Quality Monitors (NQMs) are engaged for inspections of road works. The works for inspection are selected at random. The basic objective of this tier is to identify generic issues in quality assurance mechanism of the State. Also these provide on-site guidance to field staff for better understanding of specifications and good construction practices. During the year 2017-18 (upto 31st December 2017), a total number of 6,532 inspections have been conducted by NQMs against the yearly target of 8,500 set by Niti Aayog which is 76.84% of the total target.

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



During the period 2017-18 (31st December 2017) a total no. of 6,532 inspections were conducted by NQMs. Out of these, ATRs were required for 879 road works graded as Unsatisfactory (U) and Satisfactory Requiring Improvement (SRI). The States, after completion of rectification work, sent ATRs in respect of 189 road works which have been accepted by NRRDA, 99 ATRs are under scrutiny and the balance 591 ATRs are pending with the States for rectification.

12.5 (i) Training Programme for NQMs:

Orientation for the newly empanelled National Quality Monitors (NQMs)

The Selection Committee, constituted for empanelment of new NQMs, during its meeting held on 10th November, 2016 recommended 13 candidates for empanelment as NQMs.

Total 25 candidates (including 3 recommended by the earlier Selection Committee held on 18th March, 2016 and 9 marginal graded NQMs during PEC (dated 29-31 August 2016 and 27-28th March 2017) were invited for an Orientation /Training programme held at Indian Academy of Highway Engineer (IAHE) during 6-8 July 2017. The programme, inaugurated by JS (RC) and DG, NRRDA covered important topics like Programme Guidelines, Rural Road Specifications, Soil stabilization and use of New Technology, Quality Testing Process, Quality Assurance Handbook (QAHB) and use of Mobile Application. On 8th July 2017, last day of the programme, a field visit was arranged for the participants in district Ghaziabad. During the practical demo, some test relating to sieve analysis of WBM, in situ field density (sand replacement method) and volumetric analysis were conducted on the spot.

Next orientation/short training programme for the newly empanelled NQMs has been scheduled in January 2018 at NRRDA (Please refer para 30 for details).

12.5 (ii) Training Programme for SQMs

To guide and improve the process of inspection as per the Specification and as per the Quality Assurance handbook, NRRDA has arranged SQM Training in different States in the year 2017-18. Already in 24 States, NRRDA has conducted the Training programme. Training programmes in the remaining States also will be arranged shortly.

13. Conferences, Workshops and Seminars attended by officers:

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

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

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

Executive Seminar on Performance Based contract

A four-member delegation headed by Director (PII), NRRDA and consisting of Chief Engineers of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Odisha attended a 7-day Executive Seminar on Performance Based Contract from 5th to 11th March, 2017 organised by International Road federation (IRF) in Amsterdam, Netherlands. The seminar is a good platform for understanding the concept and methodology of PBMC being adopted in other countries and for NRRDA to implement the same in India. Several states have already started piloting the concept.

Senior Road Executive Programme

The Senior Road Executive Programme 2017 was conducted by School of Civil Engineering, University of Birmingham. A four-member delegation headed by Deputy Secretary, MoRD and other state officials attended the course on Road Maintenance Management from 26th June to 28th June, 2017. A three-member delegation headed by Secretary, (RWD), Bihar and other state officials attended the course on Road Safety from 29th June to 1st July 2017.

During September 11th to 15th, 2017, a six-member team headed by Director (PIII), NRRDA and

other state officials attended the Rural Roads Development Course conducted by the school of Civil Engineering, University of Birmingham, UK.

14. National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) :-

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

- (i) Designs & Specifications and Cost norms
- (ii) Technical Agencies
- (iii) District Rural Roads Plans and Core Network
- (iv) Scrutiny of Project Proposals
- (v) Quality Monitoring
- (vi) Monitoring of progress, including online monitoring
- (vii) R&D
- (viii) Human Resource Development
- (ix) Communication etc.

15. Executing Machinery:-

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

- (i) A State Rural Roads Development Agency (SRRDA) or similar body with distinct legal status, to receive PMGSY funds and act as nodal point for rural road sector policy and management.
- (ii) Executional arrangements overseen at State Level by officers of the SRRDA including State Quality Coordinator (SQC), Financial

Controller, Empowered Officer, IT Nodal Officer etc.

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

16. Training

For Capacity Building for Personnel implementing PMGSY, various training programs have been organized by NRRDA at National Level Institutions like IAHE, Noida, CRRI, New Delhi, NIRD&PR, Hyderabad, ESCI Hyderabad, ASCI, Hyderabad and also at NITs and other state level institutions. During the financial year 2017-18, 4613 officers involved in PMGSY have been provided training and the details are given in *Annexure-XX*.

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

In order to effectively monitor the entire Programme and bring about greater efficiency, accountability and transparency in implementation, a modern web based on-line Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS) has been set up for the PMGSY. The main Application Software Modules

include Rural Road Plan & Core Network, Proposals, Tendering & Contracting, Execution (Physical and Financial Progress), Quality Monitoring, Funds Flow and Receipt & Payment Accounts (work accounts). The web site is www.omms.nic.in. e-Payment and e-Procurement are the new dimensions being integrated to it. PMGSY-II has been launched in the year 2013-14 and accordingly requisite modules for data entry of proposals, have been developed and uploaded on OMMAS. A road list in pdf format, generated from OMMAS, is now attached with all clearance letters being issued by the Ministry. A new version of OMMAS 2.0 using dot net technology has also been launched.

18. Citizen information boards

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

19. Inspection of PMGSY works by public representatives

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

20. Citizen Monitoring Project of PMGSY Roads

World Bank assisted Rural Roads Project-II has a sub-component on "citizen monitoring of rural roads construction under PMGSY". This sub-component involves enhancing the capacity of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and community based organizations to involve them in the monitoring and audit of rural roads construction and their quality.

Accordingly, Public Affairs Centre (PAC), a reputed Bangalore based NGO which has experience of development on citizen monitoring mechanism for urban areas, was approached. In response PAC sent a

project "Citizen Monitoring of Rural Roads under PMGSY" in three States viz., Jharkhand, Meghalaya and Rajasthan. Under this Project, PAC facilitated monitoring of rural roads under PMGSY in three States with the help of its State level partner organizations viz., Karuna Trust, MBJK and CUTS respectively. The goal of the intervention was to improve quality of roads by instituting citizens' checks during implementation of PMGSY scheme by training/capacity building of citizen volunteers with the help of citizen friendly toolkit. With the toolkits and training, the volunteers surveyed 70 roads in 3 states and produced data on various qualitative and quantitative aspects of the roads. The analysis of the data threw comprehensive light on the condition of roads in both the ongoing and completed stage from citizen perspective. The analytical report provided a basis for NRRDA/concerned SRRDAs to take corrective actions and maintain the assets created under PMGSY.

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

Salient features of phase-II: Project Objectives:

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

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

21. Impact Studies under PMGSY

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

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

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

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

A study was conducted with an objective to conduct limited period survey to ascertain the impact of PMGSY on Gender issues and to provide suggestions on how can PMGSY Programme designs can be further

amended to incorporate social concerns. For this study, 5 Panchayats belonging to two Districts i.e. Jhunjhunu and Churu of Rajasthan were chosen. While Jhunjhunu has semi desert characteristics, Churu falls within the desert region of Rajasthan.

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

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

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

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

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

- l) Lower increase in number of schools after the construction of roads.
- m) Lower frequency of police patrolling/visits.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The study was conducted by The Energy and Resource Institute (TERI), New Delhi and data was collected in two states – Assam and Uttarakhand. A total of eight rural road stretches were studied, of which four projects were under construction at the time of study

and four projects had been completed at least five years prior and were under maintenance.

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

Recommendations of the study

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

22. North Eastern States

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

2. The details of habitations connected, road length completed and expenditure made during the last two years 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 (Upto Dec. 17)	279	2036.35	708.85

23. Research and Development:

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

- (i) Identification of Roads and Technologies to be used in consultation with State Technical Agencies (STAs).
- (ii) Performance Evaluation Roads constructed using New Technologies atleast for a period of 18 months, thorough third party.
- (iii) Training of officers of States and also of State Technical Agencies for use of various new technologies, through Central Roads Research Institute Delhi and other Principal Technical Agencies (PTAs).
- (iv) Capacity building of Second and Third Tier quality management systems.
- (v) Mapping of Locally available materials on GIS platform.
- (vi) Necessary modifications in the bidding documents
- (vii) Preparation of Manuals and Handouts for new Technologies.
- (viii) System of Awards for users of New Technologies

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

- (i) States are encouraged to submit Technology Demonstration Projects along with regular proposals. Projects received from States are scrutinized and submitted to Empowered Committee for Technical demonstration.
- (ii) States are requested to adopt soil stabilization techniques where CBR is below 3 and STAs ensure that appropriate soil stabilization techniques have been proposed.
- (iii) Letters have been circulated to all the States to take up Pilot Projects using any of the materials/ technologies accredited by IRC, in their annual proposals.
- (iv) Letters have been circulated to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Tamil Nadu to take up Rural Road Projects with Coir Geo Textiles covering a length of about 50 Km in each State either under New Connectivity or Upgradation.
- (v) Letters have been circulated to all the States to take up Rural Road Projects, for about 100 Km on pilot basis, using Cold Mix Technology in the construction of surface layer of Rural Roads under PMGSY, if so allowed in the State.
- (vi) With a view to achieve optimal use of non-conventional materials and cost-effective environment friendly "Green Technologies" in the construction of PMGSY roads, the Ministry has fixed States specific targets for use of waste plastic and cold-mix technologies in construction of PMGSY roads. A total 10,082 Km target has been set to be constructed under R&D. The progress till January, 2017 is

1570.00 Km of waste plastic roads and 1230.00 KM of Cold Mix roads. The State-wise details of proposed additional targets for New Technology are at *Annexure-XXI*.

- (vii) To create awareness and to encourage field engineers and contractors to adopt these technologies, two training films have been made and are being disseminated among the States. Similarly, four numbers of “Do It Yourself” booklets on implementing these technologies in the field have also been prepared and have been distributed to the States.

24. Use of Space Technology and GIS in PMGSY

24.1 Mapping of Marginal Materials on GIS platform

A project for mapping of locally available construction materials including waste materials, on GIS platform has been entrusted to Central Roads Research Institute, New Delhi. The project is funded by NRRDA and has been started on Pilot basis initially in two districts of Bihar and two districts of Madhya Pradesh, with the support of concerned State Governments. The duration of the project for these four districts was six months which got completed in October 2014.

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

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

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

The Ministry has initiated the process for universalization of the project across the States. 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 initially for two years.

24.3 Web GIS under PMGSY

The Ministry of Rural Development entered into an MoU, through the National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA), with the Centre for Development of Advance Computing (CDAC), Pune on 27.10.2015 for the implementation of web based GIS on PMGSY at a total cost of Rs.2.95 crore. The Ministry of Rural Development has also provided guidance and financial support for the states for the digitisation work by sanctioning Rs.9.68 crore to 25 states.

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

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

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

The GIS of the 10 states of Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Odisha, Sikkim, Telangana and Uttarakhand was soft launched on 15.12.2017 by the Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development, Panchayati Raj and Mines. The GIS of the remaining states will be launched in stages during 2018.

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

25.1 SEVOTTAM implementation:

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

25.2 “Meri Sadak” App for grievance redressal:

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

At present the Meri Sadak App is available not only in English and Hindi only but 10 other regional languages too. As per direction of PMO, Ministry has launched Meri Sadak App in 10 regional Languages. The languages are Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam, Oriya,

Kannada, Gujarati, Punjabi, Bengali, Assamese and Marathi.

26. Gender and SC/ST budgeting under PMGSY

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

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

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

28. Tree plantation along completed PMGSY roads:

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

issued. The States have been requested to take follow up action for plantation of trees on the flanks of PMGSY roads in consultation with Gram Panchayat/Zilla Panchayat and MGNREGA officers.

29. Quality Assurance Hand Book for Rural Roads:

Vol-I and Vol-II of Quality Assurance Hand Book for Rural Roads were published in 2007. First Revision of Quality Assurance Hand Book for Rural Roads, Vol-I and Vol-II with all required updation have been prepared by NRRDA. Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development launched the Handbooks in the month of July in 2017-18.

30. Selection Committee Meeting & Performance Evaluation Committee (PEC) Meeting for NQMs:

PEC has been organized during 18-20th September 2017. Total 42 nos. NQMs have been evaluated. Decision has been taken by the competent authority to de-empanel 8 NQMs.

Selection Committee Meeting for empanelment of new NQM was conducted on 13th November 2017. 36 nos. of candidates applied for NQM. Out of them 22 NQMs are selected. Among them recommendation of 10 candidates received by NRRDA and recommendation of 12 candidates have been sought from the concerned States. Short Training of these 10 candidates was conducted on 12th January 2018 at NRRDA, Seminar Hall. Elaborate training will be arranged at IAHE, Noida after receiving the remaining recommendations.

Chapter - 6

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)

I. Introduction

Housing is universally recognized as a basic human need. Reducing rural housing shortage and improving the quality of housing, especially for the poor, is an important component of the poverty alleviation strategy of the Government. In order to realize the 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 those in the rural areas devoid of proper shelter.

II. Historical Background

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

PMAY-G aims at realising the vision of ‘Housing for All’ by 2022 through a robust delivery and

monitoring mechanism and improved scheme architecture. The mandate of PMAY-G entails construction of 1 crore houses in rural India by 2018-19 and to cover the entire rural population by 2022 leaving no rural household without a pucca house.

III. Aims and Objectives

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

IV. Salient features of PMAY-G

- (i) The main features of scheme of PMAY-G are as follows:
 - a. Providing assistance for construction of 1.00 crore houses in rural areas over the period of 3 years from 2016-17 to 2018-19.
 - b. Unit assistance of Rs. 1.20 lakh in plains and Rs.1.30 lakh in hilly states, difficult areas and Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts.
 - c. In addition to above, the beneficiary gets 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 areas, difficult areas and IAP districts under MGNREGS through convergence
 - d. If the beneficiary so chooses, he/she will be

- facilitated to avail loan of upto Rs.70,000/- for construction of house
 - e. Unit (house) size of the house to be a minimum of 25 sq.mt including a dedicated space for hygienic cooking
 - f. Identification & selection of beneficiaries based on housing deprivation parameters as per Socio-Economic and caste Census (SECC) 2011 data through Gram Sabha verification
- (ii) The cost of PMAY-G is shared between Central and State Governments in the ratio 60:40 in plain areas, and 90:10 for North-Eastern and 3 Himalayan States (Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand). Govt. of India would provide the full cost in respect of Union Territories (UTs)
- (iii) Upto 4% of the funds released under PMAY-G can be utilized for administering the scheme. Sensitizing beneficiaries, cost of supervision and monitoring of scheme implementation, cost of setting up and operating PMU, cost towards Training and certification of Masons etc are some of the eligible items of expenditure under administrative expenses.
- (iv) PMAY-G focus on saturation approach - States are advised to follow saturation approach using the Gram Panchayat, Block or District as a unit. Priority shall be given to SAGY Gram Panchayats, Rurban clusters, Open Defecation Free Gram Panchayats and Gram Panchayat with strong social capital through DAY- NRLM Self Help Groups of women and Gram Panchayats with Kala Zar villages.
- (v) From the annual budgetary grant for PMAY-G, 95% of funds would be released to States/UTs for construction of new houses under PMAY-G. This will also include 4% allocation towards administrative expenses. 5% of the budgetary grant would be retained at central level as reserve fund for special projects. For Special Project, the States submit proposals in respect of the following:-
- a. Natural Hazards as categorized in the extant National Disaster management Plan of National Disaster Management Authority- flood, earthquake, fire etc
 - b. Law and order problems
 - c. Settlement of families affected due to/ benefitted by
 - International border issue
 - The scheduled tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forests Rights) Act, 2006
 - Occupational diseases like silicosis, asbestos, people affected by overuse of pesticides
 - d. Settlement of surrendered militants and their families
 - e. New technology demonstration-especially with focus on affordable and green technologies and using locally available materials
- (vi) At the National Level, 60% of the target is earmarked for SC/STs. To maintain this, 60% of the target allocated to each State / UT, should be earmarked for SC/ST subject to availability of eligible PMAY (G) beneficiaries as per SECC 2011 as verified by the Gram Sabha. Within earmarked targets the proportion of SC/ST is to be decided from time to time by the respective States/UTs. Under PMAY-G, as far as possible, 15% of the total fund would be earmarked for Minorities at the National Level for households to be covered as per SECC 2011 as verified by Gram Sabha. The allocation of targets for Minorities among the States/UTs will be on the basis of the proportionate rural population of Minorities in the respective State/UT as per Census 2011 data. The States, to the extent possible, should ensure that atleast 3% of beneficiaries are from among persons with disabilities.

V. Key initiatives under 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) **Transparency Measures for Selection and Verification of beneficiaries**

- a. **Identification of beneficiaries using data from Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011** Identification and selection of beneficiaries is strictly based on housing deprivation and other social deprivation parameters provided in the SECC conducted in the year 2011 by the Ministry of Rural Development. The use of objectively verifiable norms to identify eligible beneficiaries has increased transparency and minimized scope for discretion in selection.
- b. **Open display of GP wise list of eligible beneficiaries**— Using the SECC Data, separate priority lists are generated for SC, ST, Others and Minorities, for each Gram Panchayat / Village or lowest unit of local self-government. These lists are publicized at the Gram Panchayats so that those who are entitled to receive benefit under PMAY-G, are all aware.
- c. **Verification of Lists by Gram Sabha** – For the verification of the priority list, a Gram Sabha / Village Sabha or the lowest unit of

local self-government is convened to perform the necessary due diligence, decide the ranking, delete ineligible households, and record proper justification for the same.

- d. **Constitution of Appellate Committee to Handle Complaints**— The State/UT Government are required to constitute a three-member Appellate Committee at the District level to consider complaints against deletion or change in ranking and resolve the same within a fixed period of time.
- e. **Timely Resolution of Grievances by Appellate Committee** – The Appellate Committee will consider the complaints and resolve the same within a fixed period of time.
- f. **Uploading and Publication of Permanent Wait list on AwaasSoft**— After disposal of all the cases of a Gram Panchayat, by the Appellate Committee, the Gram Panchayat wise final Permanent Waitlist for each category with a distinct rank for each household, is openly published on the AwaasSoft portal. These lists are publicized at the Gram Panchayats so that those who are entitled to receive benefit under PMAY-G, and the public in general, are all aware of the prospective beneficiaries. Wall paintings, newspaper publishing, and

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना ग्रामीण
ग्राम पं.- गोरन **वि.सं. - डकोर**
 त्वीकृत आवासों की सूची वर्ष-17-18

क्र.सं.	नामों का नाम	पिता/पति का नाम	वर्ग	रैंकिंग	स.वि. अधिकारी
1	सुनी देवी	सुनी देवी	SC	2108830	स.वि. अधिकारी
2	सुनी देवी	सुनी देवी	SC	431812	स.वि. अधिकारी
3	सुनी देवी	सुनी देवी	SC	101777	स.वि. अधिकारी
4	सुनी देवी	सुनी देवी	SC	377441	स.वि. अधिकारी
5	सुनी देवी	सुनी देवी	SC	254571	स.वि. अधिकारी
6	सुनी देवी	सुनी देवी	SC	544571	स.वि. अधिकारी

नोट- नामांकी से अगर कोई आवास अलटन में पड़े तो निम्न नामों में सम्पर्क करें / प्रियोजना अधिकारी - 05118 252347

PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA-GRAMIN 2016-17, 2017-18
VILL. PADKULA, BLOCK. MADHOGARH, DIST- JALUN, U.P.

CATEGORY - OTHER					CATEGORY - SC				
क्र.सं.	नामों का नाम	पिता/पति का नाम	वर्ग	रैंकिंग	क्र.सं.	नामों का नाम	पिता/पति का नाम	वर्ग	रैंकिंग
1	सुनी देवी	सुनी देवी	SC	2108830	1	सुनी देवी	सुनी देवी	SC	2108830
2	सुनी देवी	सुनी देवी	SC	431812	2	सुनी देवी	सुनी देवी	SC	431812
3	सुनी देवी	सुनी देवी	SC	101777	3	सुनी देवी	सुनी देवी	SC	101777
4	सुनी देवी	सुनी देवी	SC	377441	4	सुनी देवी	सुनी देवी	SC	377441
5	सुनी देवी	सुनी देवी	SC	254571	5	सुनी देवी	सुनी देवी	SC	254571
6	सुनी देवी	सुनी देवी	SC	544571	6	सुनी देवी	सुनी देवी	SC	544571

सूचना अधिकारी - 2654454888, प्रियोजना अधिकारी - 1454444443, सूचना अधिकारी - 2654454888

Pic. 1: Wall paintings of Annual select lists in Gram Panchayat of Uttar Pradesh

availability of PWL at public buildings are some of the ways in which States publicise the selected beneficiaries (*refer pic. 1*).

(ii) Digital Initiative of PMAY-G

A comprehensive suite of space technologies, web and mobile measures have been adopted to meet the Government of India's Digital India vision.

- a. **E-Governance and M-Governance measures**—IT enabled MIS (AwaasSoft), mobile based application (AwaasApp), and space technology are being well utilized in the scheme monitoring at every stage of house construction. Transfer of assistance to beneficiaries is done through electronic Fund Transfer Order (FTOs), and no other form of financial transaction is allowed. Interaction between AwaasSoft and Public Finance Management System (PFMS) platform is being monitored through dashboards developed for real time fund tracking. The end to end execution of the scheme from the selection of beneficiaries, disbursement of assistance to beneficiaries, verification of progress in construction, etc. is conducted through workflow enabled transaction based MIS – AwaasSoft. This enables easier monitoring of different aspects of implementation of the scheme. Capturing of geo-referenced photographs and uploading of the same on AwaasSoft using mobile based application “AwaasApp” has been made mandatory under PMAY-G for monitoring the progress of construction of the house.

- b. **Function of AwaasSoft:** It is a web based transactional electronic delivery platform for the following—

- Physical progress in the construction of house is monitored through the photographs at every stage of construction as decided by the State/UTs Government. All the photographs uploaded are geo tagged and time stamped.
- Budgetary expenditure of the PMAY-G allotted to different State/UTs and the

expenditure incurred there in by them is easily tracked.

- For overall development of all the section of people, AwaasSoft tracks the social progress report based on the house allotted in the name of Male /Female and different category like General, SC,ST, OBC
- Real time convergence through a web link has been developed with NREGASOFT to allow creation of NREGA work against each PMAY-G house sanctioned. This will ensure that the beneficiary is able to claim his or her entitlement of 90/95 days of paid unskilled labour for construction of PMAY-G house

- c. **Function of AwaasApp:** The Ministry has launched an android based mobile application- ‘AwaasApp’ in April, 2016 to facilitate inspection of houses under PMAY-G. The application empowers officials and citizens to capture and upload geo-tagged, time referenced photographs of houses at various stages of construction thereby reducing time lags in verification of progress and release of next instalment. Further, the geo coordinates of the assets can be viewed on Bhuvan (*Developed by ISRO, a software application which allows users to explore a 2D/3D representation of the surface of the Earth.*).

- It also enables creation of an inventory of geo tagged houses constructed using funds available under the scheme. Offline module of the application has also been launched for capturing geo tagged photographs of the houses where there is no network connectivity
- Uploading of geo tagged photographs of beneficiaries in front of their existing dwellings using AwaasApp, has been made mandatory for sanctioning houses under PMAY-G. This has helped in ensuring that resources are targeted to genuine beneficiaries who lack basic housing amenities by allowing verification of current housing status.

- d. **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. An indicative list of transactions for which SMS has been provided is listed below-

Beneficiary registration- SMS in regional language to Beneficiary

e-Sanction of House - SMS in regional language to Beneficiary

e-Payment of each installment - SMS in regional language to Beneficiary

OTP for Password change - SMS in English to concerned user

Beneficiary login in AwaasApp - SMS in regional language to Beneficiary

Change in Bank account details - SMS in regional language to Account holder

SMS to users on successful logging of request in Helpdesk software and on its resolution.

Daily summary of e-payment and e-sanction to State Nodal Officer

Daily summary alerts for e-payment/PFMS processing to PMAY-G project in-charge of NIC

- e. **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT):** Under PMAY-G the assistance to the beneficiaries is transferred electronically through AwaasSoft PFMS platform. To ensure that the fund is transferred to the targeted beneficiary, a two stage mechanism is devised to make process smoother and transparent

Beneficiary account details are validated by the nodal bank

Status of verification is sent to AwaasSoft through PFMS

A fund transfer order (FTO) generated by the state executive is sent to PFMS via AwaasSoft

Acknowledgment of verified FTO sent to AwaasSoft by PFMS

Fund amount is electronically credited into the beneficiary account

(iii) Monitoring of the scheme:

Monitoring under PMAY-G is conceived to be multi-level and multi – agency. Along with AwaasSoft and AwaasApp, monitoring shall be done at the level of Government of India, State/UT Governments with special emphasis on quality and timely completion of house construction.

- a. **National level Monitors and Area Officers** of the Ministry would visit PMAY-G houses during the field visits, to the extent possible to assess the progress, procedure followed for selection of beneficiaries etc. The DISHA Committee at the district level, headed by a Hon'ble Member of Parliament, will also monitor progress and implementation of PMAY-G.
- b. **Programme Managements Units (PMUs):** Framework for Implementation of PMAY-G provides that States / UTs set up dedicated Programme Managements Units (PMUs) at different levels viz., State, District, Block and Panchayat Level 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.
- c. **Community based participatory monitoring system:** Framework for Implementation of PMAY-G provides for a community based participatory monitoring system utilizing the services of the SHG network under NRLM, NGOs and Civil Service Organisations (CSOs) for participatory monitoring of the progress and quality of the construction of the houses.
- d. **Social audit:** As per the scheme guidelines, Social Audit is to be conducted in every Gram

panchayat at least once in a year, involving a mandatory review of all Aspects. The basic objective of Social Audit is to ensure achievement of public accountability in PMAY-G implementation.

- e. **Fund management:** Along with DBT, for funds, there is a dedicated single bank account at State/UT level -Under PMAY-G, all funds are kept in a dedicated single bank account at the State/UT level which is the State Nodal Bank Account. All payments pertaining to PMAY-G are being made electronically through Fund Transfer Order (FTO) directly from the State Nodal Bank Account. This has not only ensured smooth flow of funds but also helped in ensuring adequate availability of funds. This also ensured that there is no parking of funds as there are no bank accounts (except for administrative expenses) for the scheme below the State level.

(iv) 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.

Example of performance based incentive in Chhattisgarh and Odisha

Chhattisgarh has introduced the concept of Awaas Mitra for assisting the beneficiaries in constructing the house. In the state, 4000 Awaas Mitras have been selected and each Awaas Mitra has been allotted 100 house. These Awaas Mitras are paid a sum of Rs. 1000 on completion of a house within the prescribed time. Similarly, in Odisha the beneficiaries are provided incentive in cash to complete their house in short duration of time.

- b. Prime Minister's Award for Excellence in Public Administration:** In order to acknowledge, recognize and reward the extraordinary and innovative work done by districts/organizations of the Central and State/UT governments, Prime Minister's Awards for Excellence in Public Administration are given every year to the districts/organizations for excellence in implementation of identified priority programs. PMAY (Gramin) is one of the program identified for giving these awards on Civil Services Day 2018 to PMAY implementing districts who have shown good performance. This would instill competition among the districts and thereby result in achieving the targets set for them.
- c. Performance based incentive:** To motivate and expedite the process of construction of quality houses, the States/UTs are incentivizing the beneficiaries and Field functionaries for better performance. Many States such as Odisha, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal have introduced mechanism to give incentives to good performing beneficiaries.

(v) Convergence of schemes

The objective of PMAY-G is to provide the beneficiaries with a Pucca House with all the basic amenities. To achieve this, convergence of existing schemes of both Centre and States has been proposed with PMAY-G. Convergence of PMAY-G with GoI schemes is a step towards solving the multi-faceted problem of poverty in a holistic manner. The schemes

sought to be converged with PMAY-G for providing basic amenities are:-

- a. **Swachh Bharat Mission (G), MGNREGA or any other dedicated financing source:** Construction of a toilet has been made an integral part of the PMAY-G house. The house would be treated as complete only after the toilet has been constructed.
- b. **MGNREGA:** 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.
- c. **Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY):** In order to provide access to clean and more efficient cooking fuel, the beneficiaries of PMAY-G are provided with LPG connections through convergence with PMUY implemented by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.
- d. **National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP):** This is to provide the PMAY-G beneficiary the access to safe drinking water under the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
- e. **Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)/ Saubhagya:** Convergence with DDU-GJY or Saubhagya Scheme of Ministry of Power is also envisaged to provide electricity connections in the newly constructed houses of PMAY-G beneficiaries
- f. **Renewable Energy:** Benefits of Solar Lanterns, Solar Home Lighting Systems, Solar Street

Few states like Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh have set an example for convergence. Rajasthan was able to successfully build houses under PMAY-G that have a toilet, electric connection, gas connection, LED lights, solar light and benefit under food security. Chhattisgarh state has implemented a concept of 'colony' where a minimum 30-35 houses in a chunk of land is provided by government to landless beneficiaries of the Gram panchayat. These colonies will be provided with all facilities i.e. water, electricity, kitchen garden, Anganwadi, access to health facility and more.

(Refer Pic. 2 & 3)

Lighting, National Bio-Mass Cook stove Programme through convergence with scheme of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Sources is also being sought.



Pic. 2: Convergence in Nagaur Distt. Rajasthan



Pic. 3: Implementation of 'Colony Model' in Chhattisgarh

VI. Rural Mason Training

One of the major initiatives of MoRD in the direction of improving the quality of 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 under NSQF. 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. Identifying the gap of trained masons, a rural mason training

programme has been initiated under the scheme with the following features:

- States/UT have been encouraged to Start Rural Mason training programme in all districts. A set of Rural Mason guidelines under PMAY-G have been issued to the states by MoRD (refer pic. 4)
- Rural Mason Qualification Pack (QP) has been developed and training of masons on this QP is mandatory under the training programme of PMAY-G scheme. The Rural Mason Qualification Pack of National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) Level 4 was developed in collaboration with CSDCI and approved.
- 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.
- House construction sites for the rural mason training may be 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.
- Number of trained masons has increased manifold in the current year, and State/UTs are being encouraged to undertake more Mason training programmes under PMAY-G. A portion of Administrative funds under PMAY-G is proposed to be utilized for the rural mason training programme.
- Qualification packs (QPs) of Level 1&2, as per the NSQF, are also under development.



Pic. 4: Trainees under going Mason training programme

VII. House Design Typologies

MoRD with the support of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi undertook the process of developing housing typologies for clearly identifiable housing zone in 18 States based on the following criteria-

climatic
conditions

hazard
vulnerability

locally available
material

social/cultural
preferences

The States are viz; Tripura, Maharashtra, Odisha, Meghalaya, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Manipur, West Bengal, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Mizoram. The Ministry has compiled the identified house design typologies in to a compendium titled 'Pahal' which comprises of 62 house design typologies in identified 40 zones of 10 States which can be accessed at <http://pmayg.nic.in/netiay/Pahal.pdf>

- As a next step on the same line 'Volume-2' of the 'Pahal' comprising of 106 design typologies in 15 States has also been compiled by the MoRD. Both the volumes of 'Pahal' 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.
- The 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.



Pic. 5: Construction of houses under PMAY-G as per identified house design typologies

Ministry of Rural Development

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

VIII. Rural Housing Knowledge Network

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

aid rural housing practitioners in building durable and quality houses in addition to expanding the range of choices available to the PMAY-G beneficiaries.

IX. Information, Education and Communication

Several IEC activities are being undertaken to sensitize the scheme related information to the stakeholders and beneficiaries.

- a. With a view to commemorate the launch of PMAY-G which aims to provide housing for all by 2022, it has been decided to celebrate 20th November every year as "Awaas Diwas". This year the States celebrated Awaas Diwas in Villages and Gram Panchayats (*refer pic. 6*).
- b. Documentation of best practices and success stories is done regularly. Also, campaigns for promoting and disseminating success stories of PMAY-G would be done by production of documentaries based on success stories.



Pic. 6: Awaas Diwas Celebration in GPs of Kerala and Madhya Pradesh

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) was given special thrust during the Gram Samriddhi Swachhta Pakhwada. Some of the activities undertaken during 1st-15th October 2017 are:



X. Achievements

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

- i. By March, 2018 = 51 lakh
 - ii. By March, 2019 = 100 lakh
- a) Against an allocation of Rs. 24859.76 crore for the scheme (including 5% set aside for Special Projects) of Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin for the year 2017-18, Ministry has released an amount of Rs. 20878.51 crore. Funds to the tune of Rs. 43458.59 crore (Figures reported by States/UTs on AwaasSoft includes the funds sanctioned in the previous year) have been utilized by the States.
 - b) A total of 16.13 lakh PMAY-G houses have been completed cumulatively in years 2016-17 and 2017-18, while 21.76 lakh houses have been sanctioned in year 2017-18 so far.
 - c) 2.61 crore beneficiaries have been identified based on SECC-2011 data as eligible to receive assistance under PMAY-G after due verification by Gram Sabha and review by Appellate Authority
 - d) The target fixed for the year 2017-18 is 32.30 lakh houses have been communicated to all the States.
 - e) District and Block wise targets have been fixed by 34 State/UT Governments
 - f) Towards closure of Indira Awaas Yojana – So far 72.74 lakh incomplete Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) of were completed.
 - g) The progress under PMAY-G for 2016-17 and 2017-18 is as follows :
 - i. Registration on AwaasSoft = 76.82 lakh households which is 80.50% of the target given to the State/UTs
 - ii. Geo-tagging = 66.02 lakh houses (85.94% of the target)
 - iii. Sanction of houses to beneficiaries = 60.55 lakh (79.17% of the target)
 - iv. Release of 1st instalment = 56.32 lakh (78.82% of the target)

v. Release of 2nd instalment = 39.78 lakh (51.78% of the target)

vi. Houses completed = 16,13,172 houses.

Enclosed Annexure –

Annexure XXII: Cumulative State Wise Physical Progress Report 2016-17 & 2017-18

Annexure XXIII-XXIV: State/UT Wise Physical and Financial Progress for year

Annexure XXV: Category Wise House Completions 2017-18

Annexure XXVI: Physically and mentally challenged House Completions: 2017-18

Annexure XXVII-XXVIII: North Eastern Physical and Financial Progress

XI. Caring for Differently-abled

The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, provides for social security for persons with disabilities. Keeping this in view State should ensure that at least 3% of beneficiaries are from among persons with disabilities. Accordingly, under PMAY-G while deciding the inter-se priority among the beneficiaries who are to be provided assistance, households with any disabled member and no able bodied adult member have been accorded additional deprivation score so that such households are given priority while allotting the houses. During 2017-18, a total of 4557 houses have been completed for the physically and mentally disabled.

Old, infirm, minor or PWD beneficiaries identified by State/UTs who are not in a position to construct his/her own house would be supported for construction house under rural mason training programme of PMAY-G.

XII. Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

At the National Level, 60% of the target is earmarked for SC/STs. To maintain this, 60% of the target allocated to each State / UT, should be earmarked for SC/ST subject to availability of eligible PMAY (G) beneficiaries as per SECC 2011 as verified by the Gram

Sabha. Within earmarked targets the proportion of SC/ST is to be decided from time to time by the respective States/UTs. Under PMAY-G. During the current financial year, out of the total 21.76 lakh houses sanctioned, 6,02,719 were sanctioned for SCs and 5,78,380 sanctioned for STs.

XIII. Women Empowerment

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. Also household with female heads between age of 16 to 59 are given priority in PWL under compulsory inclusion.

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.

XIV. Performance in North Eastern Region

From the financial year 2000-2001 onwards, a separate non-lapsable provision working out to 10% of the total budget of Rural Housing is being earmarked for North-Eastern States. In the seven North Eastern States and Sikkim, the cost of unit assistance is shared in the ratio of 90:10 between the Centre and the States.

In the financial year 2017-18, the North Eastern Region was given a physical target of construction of 49,074 houses. An amount of Rs. 510.86 Cr has been released to the North Eastern States.

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



Pic. 7: Completed houses with beneficiary in Tripura

To provide beneficiaries with a bouquet 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 18 States including Manipur, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, 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 Ministry is working towards facilitating willing beneficiaries to avail a loan of upto Rs 70,000 from financial institutions.

XV. Rural Housing Interest Subsidy Scheme (RHISS)

Since the objective of the Government is to provide housing for all by 2022, it is pertinent to ensure that adequate resources are made available to such rural households for construction of house who are not covered under PMAY-G. In this direction, Ministry of

Rural Development has come up with Rural Housing Interest Subsidy Scheme (RHISS) to provide cheap and easy access to institutional loan to the households living in rural areas and not covered under PMAY-G for construction / modification of their dwelling unit. The government under RHISS scheme shall provide interest subsidy of 3 percent for a loan component of upto INR 2.00 lakh. The tenor of the loan can be maximum upto 20 years.

National Housing Bank (NHB) has been identified as Central Nodal Agency (CNA) to channelize this subsidy to beneficiaries through 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.

Chapter - 7

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

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

The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is a social assistance programme for poor BPL households – for the aged, widows, disable and also include provision for one time assistance in the case of death of the primary bread winner in a BPL family. Scheme under NSAP were under State Plan from 2002-03 to 2013-14. Allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme of NSAP was under the budget heads of Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Home Affairs till

2013-14. Funds were released in a combined manner for all the schemes under NSAP to the State and UTs by Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Home Affairs respectively from their budget heads. There is no provision of a state share. This is done to ensure that all the beneficiaries are provided with a uniform minimum assistance. States may contribute from their own resources to enhance the assistance. At present, NSAP comprises of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and Annapurna. The details of the eligibility and assistance provided is as follows:-

- **Indira Gandhi National Old age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS):** Pension /assistance of Rs. 200/- per month is provided to BPL person on fulfilling the eligibility criteria in the age group of 60-79 years and Rs. 500/- per month to those who are of the age of 80 years or above. As



NSAP Beneficiary Group

per the latest report,(upto December, 2017), 178 lakh beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme.

- **Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme(IGNWPS)-** was introduced in 2009. Under this scheme, pension /assistance of Rs. 300/- per month is provided to widows belonging to BPL households in the age group of 40-79 years . After attaining the age of 80 years, the beneficiary is shifted to IGNOAPS for getting pension /assistance of Rs. 500/- per month. As per the latest report (upto December, 2017) , 46 lakh beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme.
- **Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)-** Scheme was introduced in 2009. Under this scheme an assistance /pension of Rs. 300/- per month is provided to persons with severe or multiple disabilities belonging to BPL households in the age group of 18-79 years. After attaining the age of 80 years, the beneficiary is shifted to IGNOAPS for getting pension /assistance of Rs. 500/- per month. As per the latest report (upto December, 2017) , 7 lakh beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme.
- **National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS):** Under the scheme, one time assistance of Rs. 20,000/- is provided to the bereaved BPL family in the case of death of primary breadwinner in the age group of 18-59 years. As per the latest report (upto December, 2017) , 2.72 lakh beneficiaries have been benefited under the scheme.
- **Annapurna:** Under Annapurna scheme, 10 Kgs. of food grains per month is provided free of cost to the beneficiaries who are though eligible but remain uncovered under the erstwhile National Old Age Pension Scheme.

Implementation:

From 2002-03 to 2013-14, schemes under NSAP were under State Plan. Funds for these schemes were allocated by Planning Commission and funds were released as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) by the

Ministry of Finance to States and by Ministry of Home Affairs to UTs in a combined manner for all the schemes together under NSAP. The recommendations were made by Ministry of Rural Development based on laid down principles. From the year 2014-15, **NSAP has been converted into a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) and funds are being released by the Ministry of Rural Development to States /UTs scheme-wise.**

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

During 2016-17, an amount of Rs 9500.00 crore was allocated out of which Rs. 8851.14 crore were released. During the year 2017-18, an amount of Rs. 8744.57 Crore (R.E) has been allocated out of which Rs. 6111.60 crore has been released upto December, 2017. The schemes of NSAP are implemented by the State Governments and Union Territories. States have been advised to follow a transparent and participatory process in identification of beneficiaries.

Since the scheme is meant for both the rural as well as urban BPL persons, the active involvement of Gram Panchayats and Municipalities is recommended. States have also been instructed to conduct social audit, at least once a year, to verify and update their list of beneficiaries. The Gram Sabhas in rural area and Ward Committees in Municipalities should be designated for this purpose. State/UTs have also advised to utilize upto 3% of funds released for administrative expenses.

The suggested modes of disbursement of pensions are Bank Accounts, Post Office Accounts, Money Order and Cash. The guiding 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. Cash disbursement should be done in a transparent manner, and to be adopted if other modes are not implementable.

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

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

Data base of all of the beneficiaries has been digitized on NSAP-MIS. Information can be accessed at NSAP website [http:// www.nsap.nic.in](http://www.nsap.nic.in). State Informatics Officers (SIOs) and Nodal Departments have been directed to effectively use NSAP-MIS and porting the data over NSAP-MIS, if using their own MIS. States have also been requested to use NSAP software to generate pension payment order and disbursement. States that have their own software have to develop interface software to port implementation details into NSAP Website. It has also been advised to States/UTs for integration of NSAP-MIS with CPSMS has been done for payment of pension directly to the bank accounts of the beneficiaries based on Aadhaar and NEFT/RTGS.

In July 2013, DBT was launched in 121 pilot districts of the country covering 26 States / UTs. The DBT has been extended to 300 districts of the country w.e.f. November, 2014. The bank accounts of beneficiaries are being brought under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) so that the pension is directly transferred to the account of beneficiaries by the disbursing office. As per NSAP-MIS, 235 lakh beneficiaries are having bank/post office accounts and 174 lakh beneficiaries having Aadhaar numbers. Aadhaar of 102 lakh beneficiaries have been linked with Bank/Post office accounts of beneficiaries.

DBT Progress

States of Gujarat, Assam, Meghalaya and Lakshadweep are using 100% DBT for payment of benefit under the NSAP Schemes. In addition, State of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have been reported to be following their own MIS for being DBT compliant. Other States may like to report the action plan for being DBT compliant in the near future.

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

At present National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) comprises of five schemes namely Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and Annapurna.

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

NSAP under NE States is implemented by the Rural Development Department in the State of Assam and Meghalaya and in the rest of the States by Social Welfare Department. An amount of Rs.950.00 crore have been allocated to NE States (10% of total allocation) for the year 2017-18, however, an amount of Rs. 57.09 crore (As on date) have been released to NE States on the basis of requirement submitted to the Ministry.

The number of beneficiaries reported (upto December 2017) under IGNOAPS in the North Eastern States is 120340, IGNWPS is 7900, IGNDPS is 2639, NFBS is 351.

Physical and Financial Progress

The number of beneficiaries and expenditure reported for 2017-18(upto December, 2017) by State/UTs is given in *Annexure-XXIX* and *XXX* respectively.

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 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.

Ministry of Rural Development

- 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

- **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 Rural Development
- Another one Headed by Secretary, Department of Rural Development
- State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) headed by Chief Secretary of the concerned State
- District Level Committee: Collector/District Magistrate is the Nodal Officer

Availability of Resources for Development: -

There is no provision of dedicated funds for development under the Scheme. It is primarily about unleashing the power of people who are expected to inculcate pride in village, encourage societal change/behavioural changes, take collective responsibility and initiate People projects. The development of the identified Gram Panchayat is intended through convergence and implementation of existing Government Schemes and Programmes without allocating additional funds. With this aim, relevant Ministries / Departments of the Central Government have been requested to make suitable changes, wherever appropriate, in the guidelines of their respective Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes / Programmes to enable priority to be given to the Gram Panchayats selected under SAGY. So far, 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.

Web portal with interactive features

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

Mission Antyodaya

The convergence approach of development under SAGY receives further articulation under Mission Antyodaya. Around 780 SAGY Gram Panchayats have been taken up by State Governments as a part of Mission Antyodaya for significant improvement in sustainable livelihoods of poor households. All these Panchayats have been ranked for intervention to remove development gaps through a partnership of Central, State and Local Governments. It is envisaged that all these selected SAGY Gram Panchayats will have much better indicators on parameters ranging from physical infrastructure to human development and economic activities by March, 2019.

Achievements

1. Identification of Gram Panchayats

The Hon'ble MPs adopted 703 Gram Panchayats across the country under Phase-I of SAGY. Further, 443 Gram Panchayats have been taken up under the Phase-II and 116 Gram Panchayats under Phase-III for development under SAGY as on 1st January 2018.

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

858 GPs and works are under progress. In order to keep track of the progress of projects listed in the VDP, a Tracking Template has been developed and the progress is monitored online. As on 1st January, 2018, 19951 projects have been completed and 6462 projects are in progress in these Gram Panchayats.

3. Performance Progress Report

Performance Progress Reports were prepared in respect of 671 Gram Panchayats identified under Phase-I of the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana which had uploaded Village Development Plans on the SAGY website. The reports highlighting the progress of development works in the Gram Panchayats were shared with the respective Members of Parliament who adopted the Gram Panchayats.



Figure 1 - Shopping Complex constructed under SAGY in Thiruvakkarai GP, Villupuram District, Tamil Nadu



Figure 2 - Children learnt self defence in Jorandajharia GP of Jashpur District, Chhattisgarh

4. National Overview

A National Overview of SAGY was published in the month of April-2017 describing SAGY at a Glance highlighting the progress of 925 Gram Panchayat from 489 districts from 36 States/UTs, the approach adopted in SAGY Gram Panchayats, initiatives by the Ministry, implementation status and achievements in the Gram Panchayats. The booklet was shared with Hon'ble Members of Parliament.

5. Panchayat Darpan

The Ministry has developed a 35 point impact monitoring tool to gauge the impact of SAGY in the GPs. Progress is measured through outcome indicators broadly covering basic amenities, education, health, sanitation, livelihood, women empowerment, financial inclusion, food security, social security and e-governance. The impact is measured on quarterly (22 indicators), half yearly (7 indicators) and yearly basis (6

indicators). So far 541 GPs have updated data on SAGY portal.

6. Impact of SAGY

After the adoption under SAGY, the Gram Panchayats have recorded remarkable progress with regard to a range of parameters such as immunisation of children, strengthening of PDS, enrollment in social security schemes, electrification and piped drinking

water supply, among others. As per data updated on website, 187 Gram Panchayats achieved Open Defecation Free status after their adoption under SAGY. The Hon'ble MPs have been able to ensure immunisation 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.

Chapter - 9

Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)

The **Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission** or the **National Rurban Mission (NRuM)** was launched by the 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.

Progress of the Mission at the National Level

- The Mission has progressed at a fast pace since the launch in 2016, with Rs. 957.60 crores of Central Share of CGF, Rs. 387 crores as corresponding State share and Rs 88.20 crores of Administrative Funding, released to 29 States and 4 Union Territories over the last two financial years.
- Till date, of the mandated 300 clusters, 267 clusters have been identified and approved across the country. Further, through intense engagements with the States, 167 Integrated Cluster Action Plans (ICAPs), which are the blue prints of investment for each cluster, have been approved for 29 States and one UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

- Rs 17,176.63 crores of investment has been estimated in the first 167 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 78% 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.
- The works in the clusters in the areas identified are ongoing and nearly Rs 1500 crores of expenditure has been incurred on the ground till date. In this, the State of Chhattisgarh is leading with the largest expenditure incurred on the ground in the Rurban clusters, followed by Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

Works ongoing in Rurban clusters



Tamil Nadu

Works ongoing in Rurban clusters



Nagaland



Chhattisgarh



Himachal Pradesh



Jharkhand



Kerala

By March 2019, the total cumulative Central share of CGF released to the States would touch Rs 2400 crores and along with the mandated corresponding State share of Rs 1400 crores, the total CGF released to the clusters would touch nearly Rs 3800 crores. This would target to meet a total investment realization of nearly Rs 10,000 crores by March 2019, spread across Basic and Economic amenities to emerge with at-least 100 of the

300 Rurban clusters, with Thematic Economic Growth points in the sectors of Agri-Services, Tourism and SME that would be Open Defecation Free, Zero Waste, covered with adequate Street Lights using Green technologies, comprising households with Access to Safe Drinking Water and saturated with LPG connections.

Chapter - 10

District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) Administration

The DRDA has traditionally been a principal organ at the District level to oversee the implementation of different anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. Since inception, the administrative costs of the DRDAs were met by way of setting apart a certain percentage of the allocation for each programme. However, over the years, the number of programmes increased and some of the programmes provided for administrative costs of the DRDAs others did not. Keeping in view the need for an effective agency at the District level to co-ordinate the anti-poverty programmes, a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening the DRDAs was introduced w.e.f 1st April, 1999. 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 coordinate effectively with the line departments, the Panchayati Raj Institution, the banks and other financial institutions, the NGOs as well as the technical institutions with a view to gathering support and resources required for poverty reduction effort in the district.

Organisational Structure

- Each district will have its own DRDA. The DRDA would be headed by a project Director, who should be of the rank of an Additional District Magistrate. In respect of such States where DRDAs have been merged into Zila Parishads and do not have a separate identity, a cell will be created in the Zila Parishad to maintain separate account so that these are capable of being audited separately.

- Role of DRDA will be to facilitate the implementation of the programmes, to supervise/oversee and monitor the progress, to receive and send progress reports and maintaining accounts of funds received for various rural development programmes.
- DRDAs also need to develop synergies among different agencies for the most effective results.
- The DRDAs are expected to deal only with the anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. If DRDAs are entrusted with programmes of other ministries or those of the State Governments, it should be ensured that these have a definite anti-poverty focus.
- The Chairman Zila Parishad would be the Chairman of the Governing Body of the DRDA. The DRDA shall also have an Executive Committee.

Staffing Pattern

The Staffing structure of the DRDA includes positions for planning for poverty alleviation project formulation, social organization and capacity building, gender concerns; engineering supervision and quality control, project monitoring, accounting and audit functions as well as evaluation and impact studies.

Each DRDA should have the following wings:

- i. Self-employment Wing;
- ii. Women's Wing;
- iii. Wage Employment Wing;
- iv. Watershed Wing;
- v. Engineering Wing;
- vi. Accounts Wing;
- vii. Monitoring and Evaluation Wing; and
- viii. General Administration Wing.

Personnel Policy

- The DRDA should not have any permanent staff and should not resort to direct recruitment.
- Employees should be taken on deputation for specific periods or engaged on contract basis to ensure better choice of staff and flexibility in staffing pattern
- The posts of Project Directors, Project Officers, APO and all technical posts should be manned by officer with proven capability and motivation selected in an objective manner by Selection Committees.

In the selection of Project Directors and APOs emphasis should be on selecting officers of young age. Indicatively, the PDs and APOs should not be more than 40-45 years of age and in any case not more than 50 years of age

Administrative Cost:

Category A districts (< 6 blocks)	Rs. 46 lakhs
Category B districts (6-10 blocks)	Rs. 57 lakhs
Category C districts (11-15 blocks)	Rs. 65 lakhs
Category D districts (>15 blocks)	Rs. 67 lakhs

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

Funding pattern

Funding under this scheme was earlier shared between the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25 (90:10 in the case of North Eastern States). From the year 2015-16 funding pattern has been changed to 60:40 (90:10 in the case of North Eastern States, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand). In the case of UTs, the Centre provides entire (100%) funds under the scheme.

Achievement

Being staffing scheme, no physical targets are fixed. During 2017-18, there is a provision of Rs. 300.00 crore under DRDA Administration Scheme, out of which an amount of Rs. 131.74 crore has been released (till 31.12.2017).

Chapter - 11

Rural Development Activities in Special Areas

North Eastern Region

The North Eastern Region (NER) comprising eight States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura, depend to a large extent on central funding for their development. They are Special Category States and their development plans are financed by the Centre on the basis of 90% grant and 10% loan and they are also allowed to use 20% of the Central Plan assistance for non-plan expenditure as own resources as the level of development is significantly below the national average. The Government has taken several initiatives to accelerate the development process in the North Eastern States which also includes earmarking of 10% of the Budget (Gross Budgetary Support – GBS) of the Central Ministries/Departments and creation of Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR). Implementation of rural development programmes in the NE Region focuses on bringing about an enabling environment for human development initiatives and

sustainable development through community empowerment.

The following are summaries of the performance of major rural development programmes implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development in the NE Region.

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

Performance in North-Eastern Region

During the year 2017-18 (till 17th January 2018), a total amount of Rs. 3522 crores was released to the North-Eastern States as Central share under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. The actual expenditure in the North-Eastern States up to January 2018 is Rs. 3663.88 crores against the total available fund of Rs. 4548.28 crore. State-wise details may be seen at **Table 1:**

Table 1: Fund utilization by North Eastern States (Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total Available Fund	Funds Utilized
1	Arunachal Pradesh	24546.68	17749.49
2	Assam	147361.93	116569.57
3	Tripura	44695.33	39994.35
4	Manipur	13910.97	10426.78
5	Meghalaya	113278.71	92241.59
6	Mizoram	17865.44	16881.63
7	Nagaland	82625.69	64284.74
8	Sikkim	10543.86	8240.54
	Total	454828.61	366388.69

A total number of 34.81 lakh households have been provided employment in N.E. States up to 17th January 2018 and 1006.17 lakh person days have been generated by the North-Eastern States. The State-wise details may be seen at **Table 2:**

Table : Person day generation during FY 2017-18 in North Eastern States (In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Person days generated
1	Arunachal Pradesh	17.75
2	Assam	373.18
3	Tripura	155.39
4	Manipur	32.53
5	Meghalaya	189.76
6	Mizoram	98.18
7	Nagaland	119.69
8	Sikkim	19.66
	Total	1006.17

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

Support to North – East SRLMs

1. Support to North-East SRLMs

Under special package NE SRLMs (except Assam) received higher budget approvals during FY 2017-18 (Rs.401.3 Crores), which enabled them expansion to new blocks, using the services of internal CRPs. The higher allocations have facilitated formation and strengthening of Primary Level Federations, creation of master trainers and community cadres, preparatory activities for initiating livelihoods

promotion, CIF disbursal, partnerships with NROs, NSO, MKSP PIAs and other technical support agencies for livelihoods, convergence support etc.

As of 30th November 2017, 15,332 SHGs with a membership of 12,70,076 women across 13,342 villages across 189 blocks in all 8 states were promoting Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh.

State-wise Central allocation and release of the grant-in-aid component of NRLM and interest subvention (Category-II) as on 30.11.2017 to the North Eastern states are presented in the table below.

Table : Financial Performance of DAY-NRLM in NE: 2017-18

Rs. in Lakh; As on Nov. '17

S. No.	Name of State	Central Allocation	Central Release	Total Fund Available	Total Expenditure	% of Utilization of Available Fund
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	920.00	460.00	513.85	21.79	4.24
2.	Assam	9885.00	9496.27	14963.50	6151.45	41.11
3.	Manipur	920.00	460.00	574.37	79.06	13.76
4.	Meghalaya	1380.00	3500.80	3557.91	916.71	25.77
5.	Mizoram	1840.00	920.00	1234.07	1619.83	131.26
6.	Nagaland	2760.00	1380.00	1702.20	215.25	12.65
7.	Sikkim	690.00	619.36	763.30	735.75	96.39
8.	Tripura	3105.00	1552.50	2458.91	149.67	6.09
	Total	21500.00	18388.93	25768.10	9889.50	38.38

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 38.38% available funds were utilized up to November, 2017.

Table : Physical Performance of NRLM: 2017-18

As on Nov.'17

S. No.	State	Total No. of SHGs Under NRLM Fold in Intensive Blocks	No. of SHGs Provided RF	Amount of RF Provided to SHGs (Rs. in Lakhs)	Total No. of SHGs Provided CIF/VRF	Amount of CIF/VRF Provided to SHGs (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	457	120	18	0	0
2.	Assam	21804	10724	1366.25	3009	1500.55
3.	Manipur	390	148	22.2	0	0
4.	Meghalaya	747	634	94	56	56.665
5.	Mizoram	967	367	53	430	269.534
6.	Nagaland	275	0	0	0	0
7.	Sikkim	244	201	30.15	746	359.605
8.	Tripura	1081	1167	144.1	432	421.686
	Total	25965	13361	1727.7	4673	2608.04

Key Activities During 2017-18

Dedicated Support Structure:

All NE SRLMs have dedicated teams at state, district and block levels. Additionally, new positions are being created and filled for strengthening activities in the areas of livelihoods and financial inclusion at the district and block 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 NRO followed by state level capacity building programmes. In the FY 2017-18, the newly recruited staff of Sikkim at state and block levels have also undergone the initial induction training. Continuous capacity building programmes have been conducted through NIRD, Guwahati and NRPs on various themes including VO strengthening, VRP preparation, livelihoods orientation, BRT development, cadre training on different thematic areas. The pool of

NRPs has been augmented to meet their requirements of NE states.

NRLM, through NIRD, has further expanded the empanelled pool of National Resource Persons to include different thematic experts with relevant experience in livelihoods and financial inclusion. These NRPs are now made available to NE-SRLMs for period ranging up to 100 days in a year.

NE resource cell of NIRD has catered to capacity building needs of the SRLMs and has conducted regional level workshops, exposure visits of bankers and village representatives, induction and thematic trainings for state and district staff on financial inclusion, livelihoods, MIS, financial management. 2 batches of Community cadre from different SRLMs in the region were also trained on financial inclusion.

Expansion in New Blocks:

The 4 states of Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Tripura which have implemented the Resource Block Strategy for at least 2 years with external CRP support have continued to expand into new intensive

blocks. These intensive blocks have been supported by the internal CRPs generated in the resource blocks. Their progress is as follows:

- **Nagaland** has entered into 11 additional blocks this year through the internal CRPs developed in resource blocks. Up to November, 2017, 20 intensive blocks have been taken up using the services of internal CRPs from 9 resource blocks;
- **Mizoram** has 7 new blocks supported by internal CRPs;
- **Tripura** and Meghalaya have planned to enter into 6 and 13 new blocks respectively, by last quarter of this financial year through their ICRPs from resource blocks;
- **In addition, Sikkim** has also taken up 7 new resource blocks this year with the support of NRO Kudumbshree; and
- **Arunachal Pradesh** SRLM is also planning to enter 8 new resource blocks (Phase-2 of RB strategy) next year as per the State Phasing Plan through ECRP with support from BRLPS, OMPLIS and SERP-Andhra Pradesh.

Primary Level Federations: 6,189 VOs have been promoted in the 8 NE states up to November, 2017. These are being nurtured to become strong, vibrant self-sustainable community based institutions. VO strengthening modules on concept seeding, leadership, fund management, MCP appraisal, SHG monitoring etc., are developed as per VO road map with NRP support and rolled out by most NE states. Internal CRPs and community service providers are also housed in these PLFs. Preparation of Vulnerability Reduction Plans have also begun in some of the matured VOs in Tripura.

Special Initiatives in 2017-18

Institution Building and Capacity Building Initiatives

Development of Model CLFs: Onsite technical support is being provided to Tripura SRLM for development of model CLFs with support of NMMU and NRPs. These CLFs will be developed as training-cum-demonstration site in NER.

A thematic review workshop for all NE states was conducted in August 2017. The purpose of the review was to identify areas for improvement and development of appropriate strategies for mid-course corrections. Gender orientation workshop was organized in Nagaland (as pilot state in NER) for SMMU, DMMU and BMMU staff to facilitate roll out the state specific gender operational strategy.

Financial Inclusion Initiatives: NRPs with expertise in FI have been deputed through NIRD 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. A regional level senior bankers' meet was also organized on 28th November at Guwahati to discuss the challenges of the NER and for seeking support of Banks in SHG credit linkage. Additional Secretary-MoRD, Joint Secretary -RL, CEOs of SRLMs and NMMU attended the meeting. As of now, a total of 55187 SHGs under NRLM in NER fold have accessed bank credit to the tune of Rs.1551.7 lakh.

PRI-CBO Convergence Initiatives: Assam has forged partnership with NRO Kudumbshree for undertaking a pilot project on CBO convergence. In December 2016, Tripura also signed a MoU with NRO for piloting the PRI-CBO convergence model in 2 of its resource blocks. The VOs and local resource groups are being trained to prepare entitlement access plans for inclusion in the GPDs. Manipur SRLM has also initiated a similar partnership with NRO.

Farm Livelihoods Initiatives

Farm livelihoods review and planning workshop was organised by MoRD at NIRD, Guwahati during 14-16 June, 2017 with primary focus on review of preparatory steps taken, scoping study and progress of farm livelihoods interventions undertaken and to plan for roll-out of farm livelihood interventions. NMMU livelihoods team, National Resource Persons pool and resource organisations attended the workshop and provided the technical advise to the SRLM livelihoods team.

Interventions under MKSP (Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana): Under MKSP, 4 projects

are being implemented in Assam (2), Meghalaya (1) and Mizoram (1) for farm livelihoods interventions. The interventions in the broad area of sustainable agriculture and livestock management practices cover 35,500 mahila kisan households in 20 blocks of 17 districts. A total of Rs.30.56 Crore has been sanctioned for these projects. Out of these projects, one is being implemented by NEDC in Assam (North East

Development Consortium) and others are being implemented by SRLMs. The project aims to create well trained community cadres such as 622 Krishi Sakhi, 217 Pasu Sakhi and 40 Value Chain CRPs, make farm equipment available for mahila kisans at village level through establishing. The plan is to make farm equipment 342 Custom Hiring Centres.

Table : MKSP Projects in North Eastern States

S. No.	State	Coverage of District (No.)	Coverage of Blocks (No.)	Coverage of Households	Key interventions
1.	Assam	13	14	28,500	Sustainable Agriculture interventions, Value chain development
2.	Meghalaya	3	4	4,000	Sustainable Agriculture interventions
3.	Mizoram	2	4	5,000	Sustainable Agriculture interventions
	Total	18	22	37,500	

Interventions under Special Fund Value Chain Project: One value chain development project is being implemented by Assam SRLM. Cost of this project is Rs. 3.18 Crores. Value chain development interventions for Hill Broom and Maize, covering 2,000 households in 2 blocks (Rongkhang & Lumbajong) of Karbi Aanglong district are being implemented. The project would be promoting 40 value chain CRPs, 40 Producers' Groups at village level and one Producers Company at district level.

Creation of Comprehensive Capacity Building Architecture: Under capacity building initiative, 108 State Resource Persons (SRPs) – 47 in sustainable agriculture and 61 in livestock have been developed in six states (Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland). These SRPs were trained by the National Resource Person through 8 days training modules and graded by NIRD, Hyderabad. A total of 498 Krishi Sakhi (Agriculture CRP) and 478 Pasu Sakhi (Livestock CRP) promoted by SRLMs have been trained by the enlisted SRPs.

Interventions under Livelihoods AAP in Tripura and Nagaland: Tripura SRLM has begun its livelihoods interventions with the support of its existing staff and NRPs. A pool of community cadre of 72 Pashu

Sakhis and Krishi Sakhis is being developed. Under farm livelihoods, the TRLM has taken up pilot interventions in its 6 resource blocks supporting more than 1,500 households families which includes organic SRI paddy, kitchen garden, vegetable cultivation, goatery, mushroom and piggery.

Nagaland began livelihoods preparatory activities with orientation and training of new livelihoods staff, and development of strategy with the support of NSO-PRADAN. Opening of VLO store for marketing of local produce of SHGs, organising sale-days in towns, commodity fairs, promotion of piggery in convergence with NREGS and NGO-NEIDA were other initiatives undertaken by the SRLM during the current year.

Non-Farm Livelihoods

SVEP is being implemented in the states of Nagaland and Meghalaya . In case of Nagaland, SVEP is being implemented in two blocks with a target to set-up 4,000 enterprises over the project period of 4 years. As of November, 2017, 425 enterprises have been supported. Another SVEP proposal covering one block of Meghalaya was accorded approved in July 2017.

Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY), a sub-scheme under Mission seeks to provide safe, affordable and community monitored transport services to interior rural areas. Nine project proposals have been approved from 5 states viz., Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Sikkim. Of these, 3 proposals of Assam, Mizoram and Meghalaya have been operationalised with 20 vehicles.

Assam is implementing the Million souls programme in collaboration with IIT Bombay and MNRE for distributing solar lamps at subsidised rates to school children in 18 blocks. It is proposed to provide 5.32 lakh lamps connected through 18 Assembly and Distribution centers operated by trained women. The SHG members are involved in the awareness generation, assembly of components, distribution and repair, and maintenance of solar study lamps. The programme is currently being implemented in 2 blocks where A&D centres are functional and have assembled 7,000 lamps of which 6,090 have been distributed to the children.

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G)

Performance in North Eastern Region

From the financial year 2000-2001 onwards, a separate non-lapsable provision working out to 10% of the total budget of Rural Housing is being earmarked for



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

In the financial year 2017-18, the North Eastern Region was given a physical target of construction of 49,074 houses. An amount of Rs. 510.86Cr has been released to the North Eastern States. Compilation of the SECC data is under process in the North Eastern Region and therefore the sanctioning of houses for the current financial year is yet to take place.

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

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



To provide beneficiaries with a menu of cost effective and locally appropriate designs, the Ministry in collaboration with UNDP and IIT, Delhi has developed a zone wise catalogue of house design typologies incorporating disaster resilient features and locally available material for 10 States including Manipur and Himachal Pradesh. The per unit cost of

these design typologies range from Rs.1.08 lakh to Rs.1.71 lakh and Rs.1.79 lakh to Rs.1.97 lakh in Himachal Pradesh and Manipur respectively. To bridge the gap between unit cost and assistance provided under the scheme, the Ministry is working towards facilitating willing beneficiaries to avail a loan of upto Rs 70,000 from financial institutions.

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G)
Financial Progress Report North Eastern States 2017-18:

#	States	Opening Balance	Allocation of Funds (Including admin expenses)			Fund Releases			Total Available funds *	Utilization of Funds	Percentage utilization
			Central	State	Total	Central	State	Total			
1	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	2661.142	295.682	2956.824	1210.97	0	1210.97	1210.97	0	0
2	ASSAM	110852.794	48816.799	5424.089	54240.888	25985.68	0	25985.68	136838.474	114994.23	84.04
3	MANIPUR	7423.473	0	0	0	588.13	0	588.13	8011.603	4974.48	62.09
4	MEGHALAYA	8287.915	4520.412	502.268	5022.68	4273.762	253.643	4527.405	12815.32	6639.23	51.81
5	MIZORAM	2530.584	2182.939	242.549	2425.488	644.25	0	644.25	3174.834	1452.1	45.74
6	NAGALAND	4738.957	0	0	0	832.99	0	832.99	5571.947	0	0.00
7	SIKKIM	1565.285	0	0	0	0	50	50	1615.285	624.1	38.64
8	TRIPURA	14300.899	1531.951	170.217	1702.168	17550.48	1604.857	19155.337	33456.236	19863.54	59.37
	Total	149699.907	59713.243	6634.805	66348.048	51086.262	1908.5	52994.762	202694.669	148547.68	73.29

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G)
Physical Progress Report North Eastern States 2017-18:

S.No	State	MoRD Target	Target fixed by States	Beneficiaries Registered	GEO Tagged Out Of Registered	Sanctions Out of GEO Tagged	Sanctions with verified amounts	1st Instalment paid	2nd Instalment paid	3rd Instalment paid	4th Instalment paid	Completed and Inspected
1	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2187	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	ASSAM	40119	40119	17567	13052	9913	9603	7554	748	3	0	0
3	MANIPUR	0	0	422	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	MEGHALAYA	3715	0	15	8	10	9	0	0	0	0	0
5	MIZORAM	1794	1794	285	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	TRIPURA	1259	1245	858	775	954	894	548	17	0	0	0
	Total	49074	43158	19147	13999	10883	10506	8102	765	3	0	0

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

North Eastern States-Special Considerations.

This Ministry has taken a number of initiatives under PMGSY to take into account special concerns of the North Eastern States. In the blocks bordering international boundary in the hill States, a special dispensation has been made that all habitation within a path distance of 10 km in the blocks bordering international boundary in the Hill States (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs) may be treated as a cluster for this purpose. A special dispensation has been given to Arunachal Pradesh for extending the facility to International border districts. The Ministry has further

approved a proposal allowing 100% funding under PMGSY for construction of Long Span Bridges (LSBs) upto 100mtr in respect of 'Special Category States' including NE States at par with LWE districts. In order to improve the execution capacity in the State of Tripura, Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) namely Hindustan steelworks Construction Ltd (HSCL) and National Buildings Construction Corporation (NBCC) Ltd. have been engaged under a tripartite agreement with the Agency concerned, the State Government of Tripura and the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.

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

Period	Habitation Connected	Length constructed(Km)	Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)
2016-17	364	5490.87	1244.89
2017-18 (up to December, 2017)	279	2036.36	708.49

3. The details of Annual Allocation and Fund released during last two years are given below:

(Rs. in Crores)

Period	Annual Allocation	Funds Released
2016-17	Rs. 2218.69	Rs. 1937.69
2017-18 (up to 18.1.2018)	Rs. 1490*	Rs. 1490

*Revised Allocation

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) in North Eastern States

At present National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) comprises of five schemes namely Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and Annapurna.

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) was under State Plan till 2013-14 and funds were released as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) by the Ministry of Finance in a combined manner for all

the schemes under NSAP on the recommendation of the Ministry of Rural Development. From the year 2014-15, NSAP has been converted into a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) and funds are now released by the Department of Rural Development to States/UTs scheme wise. Universal coverage has been envisaged under NSAP and the funds allocated to NE States are based on the number of estimated beneficiaries under the Schemes.

NSAP under NE States is implemented by the Rural Development Department in the State of Assam and Meghalaya and in the rest of the States by Social Welfare Department. An amount of Rs.950.00 crore have been allocated to NE States (10% of total

allocation) for the year 2017-18, however, an amount of Rs. 57.09 crore (As on date) have been released to NE States on the basis of requirement submitted to the Ministry.

The number of beneficiaries reported (upto December 2017) under IGNOAPS in the North Eastern States is 120340, IGNWPS is 7900, IGNDPS is 2639, NFBS is 351.

Physical and Financial Progress

The number of beneficiaries and expenditure reported for 2017-18 (upto December, 2017) by State/UTs is given in below tables respectively.

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

Year : 2017-2018

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of beneficiaries Reported				
		IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Total
NE States						
1	Arunachal Pradesh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
2	Assam	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
3	Manipur	56045	0	1007	334	57386
4	Meghalaya	47877	6925	969	17	55788
5	Mizoram	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
6	Nagaland	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
7	Sikkim	16418	975	663	NR	18056
8	Tripura	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Sub Total	120340	7900	2639	351	131230

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

Year : 2017-2018 (As on 31-12-2017)

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Release					Expenditure reported				
		IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Total Release	IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Total
NE States											
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Manipur	1684.48	0	0	18.66	1703.14	842.24	0	18.67	68.81	929.72
4.	Meghalaya	570.9	111.33	14.08	16.8	713.11	205.32	43.74	3.82	3.4	256.28
5.	Mizoram	441.66	35.69	7.42	20.29	505.06	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Sikkim	438.09	36.15	24.58	27.71	526.53	34.67	2.92	1.99	0	39.58
8.	Tripura	1856.09	263.62	39.75	101.36	2260.82	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub Total	4991.22	446.79	85.83	184.82	5708.66	1082.23	46.66	24.48	72.21	1225.58

District Rural Development Agency:

Under the Scheme of DRDA Administration, administrative cost of DRDAs is shared by Centre and NE States/J&K on 90:10 basis. Being staffing scheme no physical targets are set. A statement of release of funds to North Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir (till 31.12.2017) is given in the Table below:

State wise release under DRDA Administration Scheme during 2017-18 (till 31.12.2017)

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl No.	States/UTs	Total Released
	North Eastern States	
1	Arunachal Pradesh	414.30
2	Assam	819.77
3	Meghalaya	265.20
4	Manipur	157.91
5	Nagaland	220.63
6	Mizoram	202.48
7	Sikkim	0.00
8	Tripura	113.34
	Total	2193.63
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	213.47

Training and Capacity Building:

North Eastern Regional Centre, Guwahati

The North Eastern Regional Centre of NIRD&PR 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 2017-18, a total of 82 Training Programmes were organized (62 Training Programmes at NERC and 20 Off-campus programmes in eight SIRDs and other venues of the NE Region) as on 31-12-2017, with 2,420 participants. As a part of orientation training programme for Probationers of Indian Economic Service (IES -2016 Batch), a training programme on Potential of North East was organized at NERC which was attended by 15 probationers.

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

In North East:

The Ministry of Rural Development is undertaking a placement linked skill development

programme Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY). A total of 55,472 candidates have been trained and a total of 40,754 candidates have been placed in North Eastern states since 2004 till 31st December 2017. Further, the Ministry of Rural Development has approved 48 skill development projects are operational in 3 states covering 87,166 candidates (post CNN) with total cost of Rs. 433.12 crores (post CNN).

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

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):

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

Physical & Financial Progress:- During the year 2017-18 (till January 2018) the physical and financial progress in LWE districts as compared to remaining districts of the country is as under:

S.No	Indicators	LWE districts
Physical (in lakh)		
1	Households provided employment	98.97
2	Persondays generated	4056.79
3	Women Participation	2063.99 (50.87%)
4	SC participation	751.95 (18.53%)
5	ST participation	875.16 (21.57%)
6	Average person days generated per HHs	37.28
7	100days of employment provided to HHs	4.25 (4.25%)
Financial (Rs. in crore)		
8	Expenditure on wages	7295.74
9	Expenditure on Material	3533.40

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):

Physical & Financial Progress in respect of LWE affected areas:

There are 35 worst affected LWE Districts in which 31139 habitations are targeted to be connected under PMGSY. Against this target, 20389 habitations have been sanctioned so far and 15629 habitations (51% of eligible habitation and 77% of cleared habitations) and have been connected as reported by the States. Out of 13260 road works cleared by the Ministry for the construction of 4947.36 km of road length in 35 worst

affected LWE Districts, States have reported to have completed 9654 road works covering 35965.27 km of road length. Out of total cleared value of projects amounting to Rs. 2086948.52 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 1375263.44 lakhs have been incurred as expenditure in LWE Districts up to December, 2017.

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

Intervention in LWE areas:

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

out to rural youth` in the country's 27 most critical Left-Wing-Extremism-affected districts. It will support a minimum of 50,000 youths in these vulnerable districts. Key features of the Roshni initiative are as under:

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

Performance Highlights-Roshni

A total number of 25 projects is being implemented covering 42,483 beneficiaries (post CNN) with total project cost of Rs. 239.44 crores (post CNN). LWE areas (under Roshni initiative which started in 2013), a total of 17,399 candidates are trained and 12685 candidates are placed (as on 31st Dec., 2017).

Interventions in Jammu & Kashmir:

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):

Brief Note on Jammu & Kashmir

MGNREGA is being implemented in all the 22 districts of Jammu & Kashmir. During the year 2017-18 (January 2017) a total amount of Rs. 993.77 crore has been released to Jammu & Kashmir as Central Share under MGNREGA. The actual expenditure in Jammu & Kashmir upto January 2018 is Rs. 826.43 crore against total available funds of Rs. 1185.67 crore. A total number of 4.36 lakh households have been provided employment generating 193.19 lakh persondays in the state.

National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM):

1. Special Project in Jammu and Kashmir

UMEED, the Jammu & Kashmir State Rural Livelihoods Mission (JKSRLM), was launched as a special project in the state of Jammu and Kashmir to reduce poverty by building strong grassroots institutions of the poor, engage them into gainful livelihoods interventions and ensure appreciable improvement in their income on a sustainable basis. UMEED aims to cover 2/3rds of the rural households in the State of Jammu & Kashmir under NRLM over a period of five years from 2013-14. Phased implementation approach has been adopted to cover all the 143 blocks and 4,098 Gram Panchayats in 5 years. 900,000 women would be organized into savings and credit based SHGs and their federations in 5 years. Estimated outlay for UMEED is Rs.755 Crores. Out of this 90 % of funding will be from the Government of India.

Up to November, 2017, Umeed Mission is implemented in 51 blocks covering 22 districts. The Mission has mobilized 1.97 lakh rural women into about 21,200 Self Help Groups. The Mission is in the process of promoting and nurturing Village Organizations and Cluster Level Federations. As of now, the Mission has formed 2007 Village Organizations and 124 Cluster Level Federations. A unique feature of this programme is the role played by Community Resource Persons (CRPs), women activists, book keepers in taking the program forward. The strategies adopted by JKSRLM have emerged as practices worth emulating in other states.

The J & K Mission has provided Revolving Fund support to around 17,000 SHGs to the tune of Rs. 2525.79 Lakh and Community Investment Fund support to around 14,100 SHGs amounting to Rs. 5237.20 lakh. It is worth noting that the Mission has facilitated the SHG women to access Bank credit amounting to Rs. 116.26 crore benefiting around 14,500 SHGs (including repeat dose of credit).

In order to promote livelihoods opportunities of the poor, Umeed has been promoting setting-up of Automated Milk Collection Centers (AMC) in collaboration with JKMPCL. Under this initiative, Umeed has set up around 206 AMCs benefiting around 6,800 SHG women got access to assured market and getting competitive rate for the milk produced by the women. This initiative has also provided employment opportunities for around 325 SHG women as AMC operators and AMC technicians on the payrolls of JKMPCL.

As per the Special Project approved by the Government of India, J & K Mission is supposed to enter all the 143 block and mobilize 2/3 of rural population. However, due to 2014 floods and unrest in the Kashmir valley, the Mission was not able to Expand into all the 143 blocks. Hence, the Govt of J & K has requested expansion of the Special Package till FY 2023-24 and the proposal is under consideration of the Ministry.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

Information in Respect of State of Jammu & Kashmir

Physical & Financial Performance:

- (a) **Physical Progress:** Since inception out of total sanctioned 2,527 road works covering 13,671.707 km of length, the State has completed 1,484 road works covering 8,017.820 km of length (58.65%) up to December, 2017.
- (b) **Financial progress:** Out of total cleared value of amounting to Rs. 8,122.23 crore (including State Share of Rs.13.63 cr.), an amount of Rs. 4,374.52 crore and authorization to utilize interest accrual (Rs. 100.30 crore) since

inception of PMGSY on programme and administrative funds has been released. An amount of Rs. 3,940.98 crore has been utilized by the State up to December, 2017.

PMGSY-II

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

Special Intervention for the State of Jammu & Kashmir

The Cabinet approved an amount of Rs. 710 crore (at 2014-15 prices) (in two tranches) on 8th July, 2014 as a special one-time dispensation for the cost of land acquisition covering compensatory afforestation, forest land, trees, private land and structures for completion of PMGSY programme as per the original approved core network. Amount of Rs 223 crore, Rs 124 crore and Rs. 363 Crore has been released to J&K.

Rural Skills: Intervention in Jammu & Kashmir:

Ministry of Rural Development is undertaking scheme for skill empowerment and employment of J&K youths called Himayat. Himayat was launched in Srinagar on 21st August 2011 for giving training and placement to one lakh youth in Jammu & Kashmir over a period of 5 years. The scheme is a 100% centrally funded scheme. The Scheme is available to youth from both BPL as well as non-BPL categories and youth from urban as well as rural areas. Himayat is available to youths from border areas of Jammu & Kashmir also.

An additional target of skilling one lakh youth under Himayat in the next 5 years has been approved under the Prime Minister's Development package for reconstruction of J&K. An additional budgetary allocation of Rs.250 crore has been approved as part of Prime Minister's Development package for reconstruction of J&K.

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

- (a) The Scheme includes youth from both BPL as

well as non-BPL categories and youth from urban as well as rural areas. In general, the target youth are to be in the age group of 18-35 years of age, except for a few special groups.

- (b) This is a 100% centrally funded scheme.
- (c) The scheme mandates at least 70% of placement of total sanctioned target candidates.
- (d) Scheme provides for skilling and placement programs ranging from 3, 6 and 9 months.

Operational Highlights

The youth are selected at Gram Panchayat level based on aptitude tests. Initial entry-level training will be given for 3 months and thereafter placements will be done. Responsibility for training and placements is with the Project Implementing Agency. The Agency is to ensure at least 70% of placement for at least three months, and they are paid @ Rs. 16,800/- per person on the basis of successful placement. Each youth will be tracked for a one year period after placement. Recently, MoRD has enhanced the post placement support available to youth undergoing 3 months training to overcome dislocational issues to Rs. 12000 (@Rs. 2000 pm for 6 month) from the existing support of Rs. 2000 @ Rs. 1000 pm for 2 month) for youth who undergo 3 month training under HIMAYAT. The Ministry also enhanced Boarding & Lodging assistance for the residential candidates from Rs. 50 to Rs. 166.60 per day per beneficiary and allowed one time transport allowance from candidate's residence to residential training centre and back upto a maximum of Rs 4,500 per candidate subject to actual claim by the candidate under residential training. For youth who get training for longer duration i.e., 6 months or 9 months will be placed with a higher start up salary of Rs. 8000 and Rs. 12000 per month, respectively, on completion training.

Performance Highlights- Himayat

As of now, 9 PIAs are working under the Himayat Programme, viz. IL&FS, CAP Foundation, ZAINABIA EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY, CIPET, Surya Wires, Manpower, Apollo Mediskill, Orion and Teamlease. In Jammu & Kashmir (under Himayat Program which commenced in 2011), a total of 74,189

candidates have been trained and 56,730 candidates are placed (as on 31st Dec, 2017).

Targeted Measures for Special Areas

While the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act (1992) provides a broad legal – constitutional framework for establishing Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in rural areas, the implementation of the Act in its true spirit has varied across States. This has resulted in almost similar institutional structure, but with differential institutional capacities at the local level. This also explains to a certain extent the variations in development outcomes particularly in the areas where these institutions have been assigned key role in the delivery of public goods and services. While the objectives and operational guidelines of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) are the same, the outcomes of their implementation have been different.

The eight special category States of North Eastern Region have been given special emphasis in all MoRD schemes. The initiative of the Central Government to stipulate earmarking of 10% of the budget (gross budgetary support) of the Central Ministries/Departments and creation of non-lapsable central pool of resources has yielded dividends in the recent years. During the year 2017-18 (till 17.01.2018), a total amount of Rs. 3522 crore was released to the North Eastern States as Central share under MGNREGA whereas under DAY-NRLM, Under special package NE SRLMs (except Assam) received higher budget approvals during FY 2017-18 (Rs. 401.3 Crores), which enabled them expansion to new blocks, using the services of internal CRPs. Under NSAP universal coverage was envisaged and the funds allocated to any State were based on the number of estimated beneficiaries.

During the year 2017-18 (up to 17.01.2018), a total number of 34.81 lakh households have been provided employment and 1006.17 lakh personday have been generated under MGNREGA in the North Eastern States. 98.97 lakh households have been provided employment and 4056.79 lakh persondays have been generated and the expenditure incurred on wages is Rs. 7295.74 lakh and expenditure on material

is Rs. 3533.40 lakh in the Left wing Extremist(LWE) districts. Several relaxations have been allowed in the provisions of the scheme for effective implementation of scheme in Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts. A total number of 279 habitations were connected and a total of 2036.36 Km road length was constructed in 2017-18 under PMGSY.

Under special interventions for the State of Jammu & Kashmir, during the year 2017-18 (till January, 2018), a total amount of Rs. 993.77 crore has been released to the State as Central Share under

MGNREGA, a total number of 4.36 lakh households have been provided employment and 193.19 lakh persondays have been generated. Out of total sanctioned 2527 road works covering 13,671.707 kms of length, J&K has completed 1484 road works covering 8,017.820 km of length(58.65%) upto December, 2017.

Chapter - 12

Empowerment of Women

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

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

MGNREGA guidelines have made the following provisions to encourage women participation:

- Women (especially single women) and older persons should be given preference to work on worksites nearer to their residence.
- Equal wages for men and women.
- If more than five children under the age of six years are present, child care facilities should also be provided at the worksite.
- In a number of States, the worksite supervision (as detailed above) has been assigned to women SHGs. This facilitates increasing women participation in MGNREGA and at the same time, supports SHGs financially.
- In the recruitment process of MGNREGA functionaries, the reservation policy of the State for contractual employment should be followed. The MGNREGS staff should be adequately represented by women, SCs, STs, disabled etc.
- For helping the Gram Rozgar Sahayak in managing worksite facilities including taking attendance of the workers, a mate should be appointed for each work. Preference in appointment of mates should be given to women workers or differently abled persons who are adequately trained for performing the duties expected from 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.

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

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

During the year 2017-18 (till January, 2018), total employment of 179.44 crore person days were reported to have been generated. The employment generated for women were reported as 96.77 crore person days which is 53.93% of total employment generated under this programme.

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

DAY-NRLM aims to mobilize women from poor households and help them come together into SHGs, facilitate discussion of issues of poverty and deprivation, undertake saving and inter-lending regularly, access bank credit and technical support to improve livelihoods and quality of life.

Mobilization of rural poor women into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations is DAY-NRLM's key strategy for addressing rural poverty.

SHGs are homogenous groups of 5-20 women that function on the principles of mutual cooperation and collective action. These SHGs are federated at the village/Gram panchayat, cluster and block levels. The institutions provide services (savings, credit, technical assistance for livelihood promotion) to their members that help them strengthen and sustain their livelihoods.

The Mission envisages that as the SHGs and their federations mature, a strong demand system for efficient and quality public services would be created, including demand 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 livelihoods opportunities and enable them to gradually come out of poverty.

Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP)- Engendering Agriculture

MKSP 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 carried out by the women. MKSP also seeks to reduce drudgery for women farmers. It recognizes the centrality of women in agriculture and therefore aims to provide direct and indirect support to enable them 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 is also focusing on value chain development interventions for establishing market linkages, which could help MKSP farmers. A total of 71 MKSP projects spread over 119 districts across 18 States are currently being implemented. A total outlay of Rs.1,157 Crores has been approved for the MKSP projects that target more than

30 lakh Mahila Kisans.

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

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

Skill training projects under DDU-GKY require a mandatory coverage of 33% women candidates.

3. 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.

Gender Budget Cell (GBC) has been constituted in each Ministry to ensure that public resources are

allocated in an equitable way to tackle gender imbalances and promote gender equality by identifying the pressing gender needs or concerns. In March, 2013 Department of Rural Development has constituted the GBC.

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

4. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)

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

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. Ownership of the PMAY-G house ensures social status and economic stability for women.

Households under the 'compulsory inclusion' in PMAY-G will not be ranked lower than other households within the priority group while preparing permanent wait list (PWL) of beneficiaries. The criterion includes female headed households with no adult male members between the age 16 to 59.

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. 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.

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).

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.

Chapter - 13

Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

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

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

Since inception of the programme the participation for SCs and STs have been 25% and 21% respectively. The reports of physical achievements during 2017-18 (up to January 2018) reveal that out of total employment generation of 179.44 crore person days, employment generated for SCs accounted for 39.71 Cr persondays or 22.13 %. For the STs this figure stood at 30.23 crore persondays or 16.85%. Thus, 38.98% of the total person days of employment generated in the year were for the SC/ST households. Moreover, MGNREGA also has provisions for works related to irrigation facility, horticulture plantation and land development facilities on land owned by SC/ST households.

Evidences from several independent research studies have assessed the outreach of MGNREGA to vulnerable sections of the society. Das (2014) using data from a field survey of 556 households in Cooch Behar district of West Bengal concludes that MGNREGA is well targeted towards SCs and STs engaged as agricultural labour and those with BPL cards. In Andhra Pradesh, a saturation approach has been adopted. In other words, the lands of marginalized communities including SCs and STs are taken up on priority. An integrated development approach is followed wherein the lands are not only cleared and levelled but also made commercially viable through convergence with the horticulture department, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural development (NABARD) and schemes of the tribal welfare department.

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

The Ministry of Rural Development has been earmarking funds for Scheduled Caste Special Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) under DAY-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 1: DAY-NRLM Scheme

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Total	SCSP	TSP
2013-14 (R.E)	2600.00	438.22	317.33
2014-15 (B.E)	4000.00	599.26	434.24
2015-16 (B.E)	2505.00	327.54	237.19
2016-17 (B.E.)	3000.00	320.76	231.73
2017-18(BE)	4500.00	848.29	613.41

DAY-NRLM stipulates that at least 50% of the women beneficiaries shall be members of the SCs/STs. The State Missions have been advised to prioritize Integrated Action Plan (IAP) Districts (which also have high ST population) for DAY-NRLM intensive activities. A Social Management Framework (SMF) for DAY-NRLM has been prepared and disclosed. The SMF focuses on social inclusion, social accountability and social safeguards particularly focusing on marginalized and vulnerable social groups including the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and the Scheduled Tribes (STs) and the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). Every State has been directed to prepare a social inclusion plan to guide their efforts to mobilize vulnerable groups including the SCs and the STs into SHGs and promote their financial and economic inclusion to ensure better livelihoods. The details regarding inclusion and capitalization of SC & ST SHGs are as follows:

Table No. 2: Inclusion and capitalization of SC & ST SHGs

Nov 2017

1.	No. of SC-SHGs formed	632447	128141
2.	No. of SC-SHGs received RF	158994	59661
3.	Amount of RF provided to SC-SHGs (In lakh)	22210.04	7639.09
4.	No. of SC-SHGs received CIF	97494	20951
5.	Amount of CIF provided to SC- SHGs (In lakh)	44057.55	11265.13
6.	No. of ST-SHGs formed	412521	77900
7.	No. of ST-SHGs received RF	193091	30134
8.	Amount of RF provided to ST-SHGs (In lakh)	23930.75	3929.87
9.	No. of ST-SHGs received CIF	86897	11307
10.	Amount of CIF provided to ST- SHGs (In lakh)	51306.49	6571.58

The model Community Operation Manual (COM) of NRLM require the states to commence social mobilization work within a hamlet dominated by SC/ST and other vulnerable households. This strategy has successfully provided an edge to these communities in acquiring leadership roles and play a critical role in the functioning of community institutions. DAY-NRLM also gives priority to the SC and the ST SHGs in the provision of Revolving Fund and Community Investment Fund. Further, the Community Support Funds (VRF, CIF & Livelihood Fund) could be increased by 50% for SC/ST, and 100% for PVTGs and STs living in difficult/ remote areas as approved in the AAPs of the states.

Attappady Comprehensive Tribal and PVTG Development Project (Pilot)

In the backdrop of the high rate of infant mortality among tribal communities in Kerala, the Ministry of Rural Development approved Attappady Comprehensive Tribal and PVTG development project.

The project was approved in 2014-2015 with an overall allocation of Rs52.12 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

- The project has succeeded in forming 663 SHGs which are federated into 120 Village Organisations and further federated into four panchayat level federations including Kurumba panchayat samithi and one block level federation.
- Funds have been disbursed to the various institutions like SHGs, VOs(Oorusamithis),

Panchayat Level Federations (panchayat samithis) and a Block Level Federation. A total of Rs 9.03 crore has been disbursed to the institutions. Funds provided to Community Institutions include Revolving Fund, Start-up Fund of Rs 1.15 lakhs, and Rs. 1,45,99,000 as VRF, Rs. 5,01,10,257 as CIF to the Panchayat Samithis and Rs. 68,50,000 as livelihood funds.

- 175 Community kitchens are being managed by NHGs and VOs catering to a population of 15049 in convergence with the Social Welfare Department and Tribal Welfare Department. Community kitchens had been initiated to address malnourishment among children.
- Community kitchen is being transformed as Nutritional education centre and modules have been prepared on food, nutrition, 1000 daycare, organic farming, pesticides, junk food, hygiene and menstrual hygiene, local recipes, etc.
- Bridge school aims at integrating children who were dropped out into mainstream schools. Of the 203 children admitted in the bridge school, 71 children were mainstreamed to schools. Bridge course focusses on food, nutrition, WASH and enhancing the quality of education in 120 hamlets.
- MKSP project is being implemented and producer groups have been formed in all hamlets. Producer groups have been formed of women engaged in agriculture, cattle-rearing and NTFP. Agali panchayat samithi manages the goat village. Pudhur panchayat samithi engaged in the collection, sorting and marketing of NTFP and has agreement with Oushadi, Vaidyaratnam and Kottakal pharmaceuticals. Sholayur panchayat samithi manages mill and processes ragi, chana, pepper and coffee and other minor millets and it is branded as Malliswara products and sold in various forums. Ethnic café has been opened in district headquarters to sell the produce.

Orders have 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 works.

- Under social development, Nyaysamithis have been formed which will conduct hearings on all Thursdays at the ward level to look into domestic violence, trafficking, abuse and violation of rights, children dropping out from schools. The fourth Thursday is devoted to a convergence meeting of the Nyaysamithi where all issues related to food, nutrition, access to health services, education, housing, water are discussed with respective stakeholders.

The learning from Attappady project motivated the Government of Kerala to announce special projects for faster inclusion and development of Tribal and Scheduled Caste communities throughout Kerala. The communities include: Paniya, kuruma, Vettukuruma, PVTG communities of Kattunayaka and Cholanayaka in Tirunelli, Wayanad, Paniya communities of Aralam in Kannur and Paniya, Arnadan, Kattunayakan and Cholanayakan communities of Nilambur, Malapuram. Community Resource Persons from Attappady were deployed in Tirunelli for social mobilisation and 103 SHGs have been formed. The community cadres of Attappady are undertaking the upscaling tasks and are engaged in capacity building of community.

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

Specific provisions under the scheme have been made for inclusion of SC and ST communities. 'Roshni' was launched by Ministry of Rural Development on 10th June 2013 in a bid to further reach out to rural youths in the country's 27 most critical Left-Wing-Extremism-affected districts. It will support a minimum of 50,000 youths in these vulnerable districts. The scheme will be oriented towards addressing the infrastructure, education and health deficiencies in these areas, and leveraging the availability of natural resources and traditional skills and knowledge.

3. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)

Housing for all has been proclaimed as a national priority for the Government of India. To

achieve this objective, the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) (erstwhile Indira Awaas Yojana) is being implemented from the current financial year (2016-17) with an enhanced quantum of assistance and reformed implementation structures and processes so as to provide a safe and secure house to all by 2022.

At the national level, 60% of the funds are earmarked for SCs and STs with the proportion between SCs and STs being fixed by the Ministry of Rural Development and reflected in the targets. Under the scheme, there was no separate allocation made for the SCs/STs up to 2010-11. From the year 2011-12 funds are earmarked for Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe Sub Plan. During the current financial year, out of the total 21.76 lakh houses sanctioned, 602719 were sanctioned for SCs and 578380 sanctioned for STs.

4. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a Centrally Sponsored Schemes with the objective to

provide all-weather road connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations including scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Minorities habitations, existing in the Core Network in rural areas of the country. PMGSY is an area development programme and the unit of programme is a habitation. PMGSY is not an individual beneficiary oriented scheme and target of the programme is to connect the eligible habitations with roads constructed under it catering to the access needs of the entire population of the target habitation. Therefore, no separate allocation of funds is made for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes under PMGSY. The Government has also launched PMGSY-II which envisages consolidation of the existing Rural Road Network to improve its overall efficiency as a provider of transportation services for people, goods and services. It also focusses to cover upgradation of existing selected rural roads (Through Routes and Major Rural Links) based on their economic potential and their role in facilitating the growth of rural market center and rural hubs.

Chapter - 14

Caring for the Differently Abled

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

MGNREGA is a demand driven scheme therefore, separate earmarking of employment/resources have not been provided for differently abled.

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

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

- a) Special schedule of rates for PWDs.

- b) Identification of suitable works for PWDs.
- c) Organization of PWDs in groups.

As per the MIS till 17th January, 2018 a total of 4.28 Lakh disabled have been provided employment in the current Financial Year.

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 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 NRLM network. The details regarding inclusion and capitalization of PWDs SHGs are as follows:

Table No. 3 : Inclusion and Capitalization of PWDs SHGs

Nov. 2017

S. No.	Particulars	Total	FY 2017-18
1.	No. of PWD-SHG formed	49983	5108
2.	No. of PWD-SHG received RF	7720	2448
3.	Amount of RF provided to PWD-SHG (InRs lakh)	1075.8	357.9
4.	No. of PWD-SHG received CIF	2858	1563
5.	Amount of CIF provided to PWD- SHGs (In Rslakh)	1677	1058

Inclusive development of people with disabilities (PWDs) is one of the critical components of DAY-NRLM. This entails implementation of interventions, that focus on community-integration of PwDs and their families. Under DAY-NRLM, priority is given to the promotion of exclusive SHGs of differently abled persons and their care givers. The initial social mobilization process lays great stress on including members of differently abled households in the SHG fold. The organization of PWDs into groups has led to increased awareness and accessing of entitlements and rights. NRLM also seeks to provide financial support in the form of Revolving Fund and Community Investment Fund to these SHGs on a priority basis. 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.

2.1 Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

As per DDU-GKY guidelines, States have been mandated to ensure that at least 3% of beneficiaries in the skill training courses being implemented in the State are from among persons with disabilities (PwD). Moreover, a Framework for DDU-GKY PwD projects has also been developed to cater to the specific needs of PwDs.

3. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)

The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, provides for social security for persons with disabilities. Accordingly, under PMAY-G while deciding the inter-se priority among the beneficiaries who are to be provided assistance, households with any disabled member and no able bodied adult member have been accorded additional deprivation score so that such households are given priority while allotting the houses. Keeping this in view State should ensure that at least 3% of beneficiaries are from among persons with disabilities. During 2017-18, a total of 4557 houses have been completed for the physically and mentally disabled.

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.

4. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)

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

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

Consequent upon the lowering of age under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), the upper age limit under IGNDPS has been lowered from 64 years to 59 years. With effect from 1.10.2012, the amount of pension under IGNDPS has been increased to Rs. 300/- per month and upper age limit has been increased to 79 years. After attaining the age of 80 years, the beneficiary would be shifted to IGNOAPS for getting pension of Rs. 500/-. As per latest report, up to December, 2017, 8 lakh beneficiaries have been covered under the Scheme.

Chapter - 15

Welfare of Minorities

1. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)

Under PMAY-G, as far as possible, 15% of the total fund would be earmarked for Minorities at the National Level for households to be covered as per SECC 2011 as validated by Gram Sabha. The allocation of targets for Minorities among the States/UTs will be on the basis of the proportionate rural population of Minorities in the respective State/UT as per Census 2011 data.

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

DAY-NRLM has the mandate to ensure adequate coverage of women from the minority groups. The Mission is required to ensure that 15% of the total women members mobilized and supported are from the minority communities. Accordingly, state-wise targets for coverage of minority members have been communicated to the states by DAY-NRLM Division. The details regarding inclusion and capitalization of Minority- SHGs are as follows:

S. No.	Particular	Total	FY 2017-18
1.	No. of Minority -SHGs formed	274262	69750
2.	No. of Minority-SHG received RF	86526	27546
3.	Amount of RF provided to Minority-SHG (InRs lakh)	11623.4	3476
4.	No. of Minority-SHG received CIF	41664	11552
5.	Amount of CIF provided to Minority- SHGs (In Rslakh)	15742	4323.6

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

DDU-GKY provides for setting apart 15% funds allocation at national level for skilling of beneficiaries from among minority groups.

Himayat – Special Initiative in Jammu & Kashmir

Himayat is a special scheme for skilling under DDU-GKY, aimed at training and placement of

1,00,000 youth from J&K in organised sectors over a five year period (2011-12 to 2016-17). 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 programme.

Chapter - 16

Autonomous Bodies under the Ministry

National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR)

National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR), an autonomous organisation under the Union Ministry of Rural Development, is a premier national centre of excellence in Rural Development and Panchayati Raj. Originally established as Central Institute of Study and Research in Community Development in 1958 at Mussoorie, it was renamed as National Institute of Community Development and was shifted to its Hyderabad Campus in 1965. Subsequently it was renamed as National Institute of Rural Development in 1978 and recognizing the need for more focus on strengthening Panchayati Raj system and capacity building of PRI functionaries, the name of the Institute has been changed as National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR) in the year 2013. The Institute is located in the serene rural surroundings of Rajendranagar about 15 km away from the historic city of Hyderabad.

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

National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA):-

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

- (i) Designs & Specifications and Cost norms
- (ii) Technical Agencies

- (iii) District Rural Roads Plans and Core Network
- (iv) Scrutiny of Project Proposals
- (v) Quality Monitoring
- (vi) Monitoring of progress, including online monitoring
- (vii) R&D
- (viii) Human Resource Development
- (ix) Communication etc.

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

Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) is an autonomous body working under the aegis of the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. The Hon'ble Minister, Rural Development is the President of CAPART.

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

Restructuring of CAPART

The cabinet in its meeting of 3rd September, 2013 had taken a decision regarding winding of

CAPART within a period of two years. A proposal for reconsideration of this decision and the continuation of CAPART in a new restructured role is under active consideration of the Ministry.

Schemes of CAPART and current activities:

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

1. The Prime Minister's Rural Development Fellows Scheme (PMRDF)

The Prime Minister's Rural Development Fellows Scheme, an initiative of the Ministry of Rural Development, in collaboration with State Governments, was launched in September 2011. The Fellowship was launched with the twin objective of engaging young professionals to work with the District Collectors in improving the development programs as well as to raise a cadre of development facilitators, who will be available as a ready resource for rural development activities over a long term. During the two year duration of the fellowship (extendable to one more year), PMRD Fellows work closely with the District Collectors of backward and remote districts in improving programme delivery and interface with marginalized sections. In year 2012, 156 fellows were selected in first batch and placed in 78 Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts of 9 States of the country. During the selection of second batch, 15% of the fellowships were reserved for candidates from Scheduled Caste category and 15% of the seats were reserved for Scheduled Tribes category. The Ministry proposes to have provision of 3% reservation for persons with disabilities for next batches. Based on positive feedback from the States, the scheme was extended to 111 districts in 18 States of the country (10 IAP States, 7 North Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir) and 160 fellows in second batch were selected and placed in these districts in year 2014. Currently it covers IAP and backward districts in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam,

Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Telangana, Tripura and West Bengal. Fellows from first batch and second batch have completed their fellowship wherein the second batch completed the fellowship in FY 2017-18.

2. Financial expenditure of the overall scheme is given as below:

Sl.	Financial Year	Expenditure (in Rs. crore)
1	2014-15	30.00
2	2015-16	29.96
3	2016-17	6.81
4	2017-18	NIL

3. Based on the experience of the two batches of PMRD Fellows, the Ministry of Rural Development is working on modifications in the scheme before launch of the next batch.

(ii) Marketing Activities

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

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

CAPART is also looking the management of SARAS Gallery at Rajiv Gandhi Bhawan, Baba Kharag Singh Marg, New Delhi for display and sale of products made by SHGs.

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

CAPART has sanctioned a project for fellowship programme to M.Tech(Tech.&Dev.) students of IIT, Bombay -Centre for Technology Alternatives for Rural Areas (CTARA) from September 2013. It is a pilot project launched with a view to bring new knowledge and resources to national programme

for improving efficiency and outcome. The project is aimed to formalize the research problems and to open them for systematic study. The project will be helpful to illustrate a mechanism for collaboration between Regional Research Institutes and Training Institutes at national and state level. It will bring about correction in the role models for young engineers and applied social scientists.

CAPART is looking after the project implementation and coordinating the work related to the programme with MoRD and IIT Mumbai, being the knowledge partner. Altogether three batches of Fellows were selected under the programme, from July 2014 onwards:

Batch	Period	Sanctioned amount	Released
Batch-I(5 Fellows)	July 2014-June 2016	73,80,000	70,35,000
Batch-II (5 Fellows)	September 2015 – June 2017	58,67,933	44,29,424
Batch-III(5 Fellows)	August 2016-June 2018	65,27,280	22,07,280

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	12	04	02	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Group-B	32	09	03	06	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Group-C	30	04	02	02	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Group- D (Excluding Safai Karamcharis)	25	04	03	02	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Group- D (Safai Karamcharis)	02	02	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	101	23	10	11	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Representation of Persons with Disabilities

Group	Number of Employees				DIRCET RECRUITMENT								PROMOTION							
					No. of Vacancies Reserved			No. of Appointments Made					No. of Vacancies Reserved			No. of Appointments Made				
	Total	VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
Group-A	12	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		
Group-B	32	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		
Group-C	30	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		
Group-D	27	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		
Total	101	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil	04	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	Nil	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		

Note:

- (i) VH stands for Visually Handicapped (Persons suffering from blindness or low vision)
- (ii) HH stands for Hearing Handicapped (Persons suffering from hearing impairment)
- (iii) OH stands for Orthopaedically Handicapped (Persons suffering from locomotor disability or cerebral palsy)

National Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (NRLPS)

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

The General Body of the Society is chaired by the Minister of Rural Development and includes representatives of key Government Departments and Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) at the Central and the State levels. NRLPS provides an opportunity for formally involving State Governments in decision-making, by nominating them to the General Body of the

Society. The Executive Committee of the Society is chaired by the Joint Secretary (Rural Livelihoods), Ministry of Rural Development, who also serves as Chief Executive Officer of NRLPS in an ex-officio capacity, thus maintaining an organic link with the Ministry.

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

- support the SRLMs in developing plans for implementation – State Perspective and

Implementation Plan(SPIP) and Annual Action Plans (AAP), appraising and supporting in implementing them;

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

The 5th Meeting of the General Body of the NRLPS was held on 16th October, 2017.

The Ministry of Rural Development has approved a budget of Rs. 8.93 Crore for the Society for the year 2017-18 against which an amount of Rs. 8.15 crore has been released.

Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF)

The Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India has promoted Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF) as an independent registered society for charitable purposes, to work towards facilitating civil society action in collaboration with Government. BRLF's mission is to facilitate and upscale the proven interventions of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in partnership with Government for transforming livelihoods and lives of rural

households, with an emphasis on women, particularly in the Central Indian Tribal Region.

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

Envisaged Benefits:

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

Constitution of BRLF and Governance:

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

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

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

Operational Area of BRLF:

Even though BRLF has an India wide, mandate, the initial focus of the organization is on the Central Indian Tribal Region, centered on blocks, having a significant tribal population (not less than 20% in Adivasi population in around 1077 blocks (as per 2011 census) across 173 districts in the states of Odisha, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Gujarat.

The rationale for BRLF 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 carefully selected partners in the above states. All BRLF projects include work on flagship government programmes:-

- Pradhan Mantri Swatchh Bharat Mission
- Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
- Prime Minister's Soil Health Card Scheme
- Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Jivan Jyoti Bima Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
- Non Pesticide Management (NPM) Agriculture
- Participatory Groundwater Management
- A special initiative is being designed and launched for the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Beema Yojana

Sources of Finance for BRLF:

The Government of India will grant BRLF Rs. 500 crore in two tranches to build its corpus fund. The first tranche of Rs. 200 crore has been provided and the second tranche of Rs. 300 crore will be provided after two years of BRLF's formation subject to fulfillment of certain conditions. No other budgetary commitment will be there. While BRLF will not make any expenditure from the corpus itself; income from this corpus will be one source of revenue for BRLF. In addition, BRLF is mobilizing resources through corpus contribution, periodic grants, co-financing, arrangements etc. from private philanthropies, public/private sector undertakings.

Work Done/Progress made so far:

A. Field Implementation through Grant Support

34 Civil Society Organisations are being supported currently by BRLF. Over 5 years they are targeted to benefit 700,000 families, a vast majority of which are tribal. The total grant sanction by BRLF is Rs. 68.64 crore.

So far, 3.65 lakh households in 5057 villages in 68 districts have been reached. Of these, more than 2.91 lakh households are tribal. More than 2.91 lakh women have been reached.

- So far 24128 SHGs have been formed with 273458 members. They have saved Rs.25 crores and availed bank credit of Rs. 39.5 crores
- 348847 community members have been trained by BRLF partners. 280014 of these are women.
- 207483 households are part of the improved agriculture program with nearly 75,000 practising SRI on 13,411 hectares of land.
- 56915 households are involved in livestock promotion including, dairy, fishery, poultry and goatery.
- 6588 water harvesting structures have been created benefiting 54854 families.

B. Partnership with State Governments

- Partnership with West Bengal MGNREGA Commission for work in Darjeeling, Alipurduar, Jalpaiguri
- 450 springsheds are being treated. Construction of physical structures and treatment would be done through MGNREGA at approximate cost of Rs.27 crores. BRLF investing Rs.65 lakhs on capacity building of Dhara Sewaks on hydrogeology, and aquifer mapping support in preparation of DPR, field support during execution and Coordination with MGNREGA cell
- Talks are on with state government to extend the concept to 6 districts, 54 blocks in western part of the state for water and land conservation measures to be carried out over approximately 7.5 lakh hectares.

C. Initiative with Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes

- Grant sanctioned to Seva Vardhini for project on Ensuring Empowerment of Community & Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities for De-Notified & Nomadic Tribes of Maharashtra
- Plan to work with 500 families of Wadar, Sikalgari & Kathar tribes over three years
- Water harvesting, irrigation, SGHs, technological innovations to reduce drudgery of work, farmer producer companies/ cooperatives, capacity building
- Total cost Rs. 91.6 lakhs for 3 years

D. Capacity Building:

BRLF developed a multi-centre, multi-topic curriculum to build capacities of rural professionals in our focus areas. The course is called the Certificate Programme on Rural Livelihoods (CPRL)

This curriculum covers many dimensions of rural livelihoods. The course is meant for rural professionals (belonging to the region, preferably STs) who work for NGOs, government or PRIs. These personnel would emerge as Community Resource Persons building the capacities of other rural functionaries and improving the quality of implementation of flagship programmes.

The 1st batch of the 6-month (191 day) CPRL course was rolled out on 15th Nov 2016 in collaboration with the IIHMR University Jaipur. The certificate will be jointly awarded by the IIHMR University and BRLF.

E. Financials :

Total income for the financial year 2016-17 was Rs. 19.79 crore of which Rs. 33,31,514 came from grants and Rs. 19.46 crore was from interest income. Expenses amounted to Rs. 19.16 crore. Of this, program expenses amounted to Rs. 17.23 crore and remaining amount was expended on establishment/ other administrative expenses etc. including Rs. 62.9 lakhs of excess of income over expenditure carried over to the next year.

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 endeavour.

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.

Restructuring of NIRD&PR - Formation of Schools and Deployment of faculty

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.

In its continuous effort to develop professionals for rural development, the Institute started one-year residential Post Graduate Diploma in Rural Development Management (PGDRDM) in 2008. The aim of the programme is to develop a committed and competent cadre of Young Rural Development Management Professionals in the country and eventually to create a large pool of professional

programme delivery managers who will be vital to the success of rural development programmes. The students for this course also include international candidates representing CIRDAP and AARDO member countries. In view of rapid changes in communication and technology and increasing need for massive trained human resources in rural development, NIRD&PR has established a Distance Education Cell (DEC) in 2010 and conducts two one-year PG diploma programmes in Distance Mode namely, Sustainable Rural Development (PGD-SRD) and Tribal Development Management (PGD-TDM).

The Centre on Geo-informatics Applications in Rural Development (CGARD) was established in NIRD&PR to design specific customized training programmes in Geo-informatics Technology Applications in areas related to planning, monitoring, modeling, and decision support systems on Watershed, MGNREGS, Agriculture Development, Environmental Assessment, Conservation practices, Resources Planning, Infrastructure Development, Village Planning etc. As an endeavor to strengthen Indian partnership with Africa, Government of India had approved establishment of C-GARD Centres in five countries of Africa viz. Kenya, Algeria, Niger, Equatorial Guinea and Madagascar in a phased manner and action is being taken in pursuance of the same.

The Institute has a Rural Technology Park (RTP) for showcasing and transferring various 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 NIRD&PR premises. RTP does the necessary enablement to serve as a training-cum-production facility for the respective technologies. 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. RTP organises a number of exposure cum training

programmes, workshops, for rural youth and women on various rural technologies.

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. NIRD&PR is one of the national level coordinating agencies for appraisal and monitoring of the projects. It is envisioned to play a central role in providing co-funding and implementation support to DDU-GKY in the States and the Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) which implement the programme through skill training and placement projects. The DDU GKY Cell conducted 141 programmes and trained 4205 participants during this period.

A Resource Cell for NRLM was established at NIRD&PR with a view to facilitating capacity building and research activities for promotion of rural livelihoods. In order to create awareness and exposure among officials at district, block and sub-block level, the cell organised workshops, seminars and sessions on concept, objectives, strategies, framework and operationalisation of NRLM at NIRD&PR and State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) and other institutions in different States. As on 31.12.2017, the NRLM Cell conducted 107 programmes and trained 4148 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. NIRD&PR is given the responsibility of processing the proposals from various sponsoring banks for release of the funds provided by MoRD for building infrastructure.

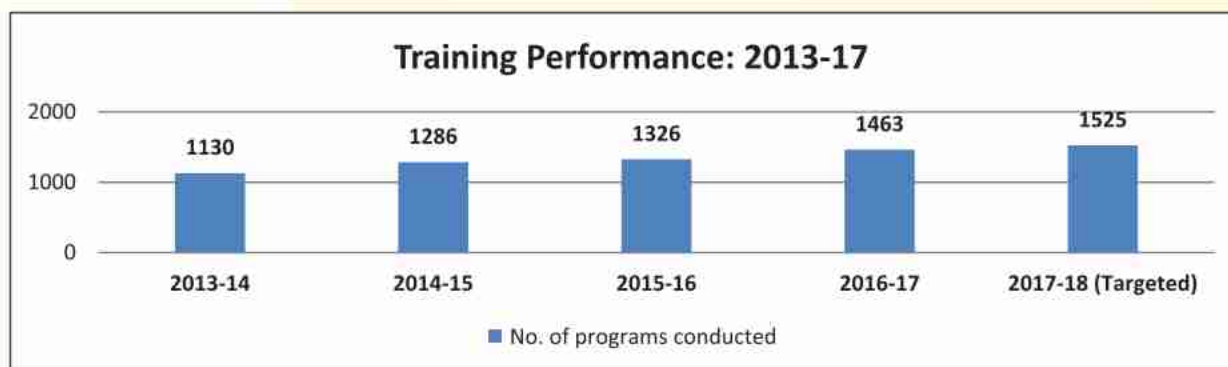
The details of activities of the institute during the year are given below:

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 2012-2017 is as below.



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

During the year 2017-18, as on 31.12.17, the Institute organized 1093 training programmes. These include Training Programmes, Workshops and Seminars at NIRD&PR, Hyderabad and NERC, Guwahati. A total of 31,726 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 652 regional and networking programmes at SIRDPRs for capacity building of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj functionaries. Besides, NIRD&PR has organized 14 International Training Programmes.

1.1 Themes of training programmes

Panchayati Raj

- Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)
- Strengthening PRIs for effective Service Delivery in Fifth Schedule Areas

- Orientation & Assessment of State level Master Resource Persons
- Strengthening of Rural Livelihoods through PRIs
- Convergence Approaches of RD Programmes under GPDP
- Financial Management of PRIs
- Panchayats and Sustainable Development Goals

Rural Employment

- Convergence of MGNREGS Works for Strengthening Rural Livelihoods
- Strategies for Improving Migration Conditions among Rural Labour
- Skill Development for Rural Youth

Rural Livelihoods

- Strategies for Development of Rural Livelihoods
- Participatory Tools and Techniques for Rural Livelihoods Development
- Management of Natural Resources for Sustainable Rural Livelihoods under NRLM
- Gender Mainstreaming in NRLM

Application of Technology

- Geo Spatial Technology Applications for

- Planning and Management of PMKSY & RD Projects
- ICT Applications for Management of RD Programs
- ICT Applications and e-Governance
- Geo tagging and use of Space Technology in PMGSY Roads
- in Spatial Decision Support System in Rural Development

Rural Infrastructure

- Solid & Liquid Waste Management in Rural Areas
- Behaviour Change Communication for Rural Sanitation

Gender

- Gender Budgeting in Rural Development
- Gender Responsive Governance
- Improving Nutritional Status of Women and Children

Natural Resource Management

- Drought Management Strategies in Rainfed Eco-system
- Promotion of Integrated Farming for Sustainable Livelihoods of Small and Marginal Farmers
- Agro-forestry and Climate Resilience
- Management of Farmer Producers Organisations
- Water Resources Management for Sustainable Development
- Water Use Efficiency and Equity through Participatory Irrigation Management.

Others

- Preparedness and Implementation of Disaster Mitigation Strategies
- Training Methods and Skills
- Results Based Management of RD Programmes

- Public Private Partnership for Entrepreneurship Development
- Third Party Monitoring Tools for Service Delivery Governance
- Development of Transgender People
- Rural Credit
- Social Audit in Rural Development Programmes
- Effective Implementation and Convergence of RD Programmes
- Orientation Programmes on Mission Antyodaya and Gram Samrudhi

1.2 Workshops and Seminars

- Rural Labour: Issues and Concerns
- Lending to Priority Sector
- Farming Systems for Nutrition: A pathway for addressing malnutrition in India
- Rural Migration: Trends and Measures for Safeguarding Workers Rights
- Developing Module for Sensitization on Transgender People
- Farming System for Nutrition

1.3 International Programmes

ITEC and SCAAP fellowship Programmes of MEA, GoI

- Empowerment of Women for Rural Development
- Corporate Social Responsibility in Community Development
- Planning and Management of Rural Housing and Habitat Projects
- Geoinformatics Applications in Rural Development
- Community Based Disaster Management : Mainstreaming and Risk Reduction Strategies
- Community Driven Rural Development
- Planning and Management of Drinking Water and Sanitation Projects

- Natural Resource Management for Sustainable Rural Livelihoods
- Good Governance for Management of Rural Development Programmes
- Geoinformatics Applications in Disaster Management
- Planning and Management of Rural Development Programmes
- Sustainable Agricultural Strategies for Rural Development

NIRD&PR-CIRDAP-MoRD Collaborative Training Programmes

- Geo-spatial information Management in Rural Development

NIRD&PR-CICTAB Collaborative Training Programmes

- Cooperatives and Rural Development

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 184 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, decentralised 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 are in progress. In addition to the action research studies, 29 Village Adoption studies have also been taken up.

2.2 Collaborative Studies

The collaborative studies are those studies taken up in collaboration with other reputed institutions as well as State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) & Extension Training Centres (ETCs). As part of NIRD&PR'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 NIRD&PR faculty. In addition, keeping in view of the importance of area specific research, NIRD&PR also encourages institutions with relevant expertise to undertake specific studies through mutual collaboration.

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. The revised guidelines on Strengthening and Establishment of SIRDs/ETCs have been issued on 07/08/2017, effective from 01/04/2017. At present, there are 29 SIRDs, one in each State. 100% Central assistance is provided by the Ministry of Rural

Development to the Institutions for non-recurring expenditure while recurring expenditure is shared equally between the Central and State Governments. In the case of North-Eastern States and three hilly areas (Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh), the recurring cost is shared in the ratio of 80:20 between Centre and States. Besides, under recurring expenditure, 100% funding support is provided for seven core faculty members of the SIRDPRs.

3.2 Extension Training Centres (ETCs)

The Extension Training Centres (ETCs) function under the State Governments at Regional level to impart training to the rural development functionaries and elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions at village level. At present, there are 90 ETCs in the country. Consequent upon increase in the number of developmental functionaries and the need for providing training to elected members of Panchayati Raj Institutions, the ETCs have acquired an added importance. Central assistance is provided @ 100% for nonrecurring and up to a maximum of Rs.20 lakh per ETC per annum for recurring expenditure to enable them to cope with the increased training load of RD functionaries and PRI members.

4. Major activities during the year 2017-18

4.1 Rural Innovators Startup Conclave (RISC)

To encourage the innovators and startups and to create a platform for them, NIRD&PR organised 'Rural Innovators Startup Conclave' (RISC-2017) on 23 and 24 of March 2017. It is first of its kind for the rural startups organised in memory of late Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam who championed the cause of technology innovations in rural development. This initiative for accelerating startup culture in the country has created a great momentum after flagship programmes such as 'Make in India', 'Startup India' and 'Skill India'.

Participants included Rural Innovators, Startup Technologists, Enablers, SRLMs, S&T Institutions,

National NGOs, Corporate organisations with a mandate to support social enterprises. Over 100 innovators across the country participated and had their innovations on display.

The event was inaugurated by Shri Y. S. Chowdary, Honourable Union Minister of State for Science and Technology and Earth Sciences. In the presence of the Honorable Minister, MoU was signed between NIRD&PR and AUTODESK for establishment of Design Centre at RTP which will facilitate innovators to get trained and develop a virtual design for their innovations/ technology prototypes and products.

Outcomes

- The conclave served as an opportunity for innovators to put up their innovations on display, create partnerships for taking such innovations from idea to pilot, to scale at field level and convert that idea into viable business models, which on a large scale, benefit the innovator as well as the rural society and rural economy.
- Facilitated interface amongst the Innovators / Technologists / Entrepreneurs; Appropriate Ministries, Departments of the Government; Private Foundations and CSR initiatives that support innovative technologies in various ways; Banks that can offer financial support; companies that can commercialise and upscale small scale ventures; and marketers who can reach out to the clientele and so on.
- NIRD&PR will be engaging a large number of volunteer service providers for design improvement of these products and integrate these innovations, products and designs in the rural ecosystem. NIRD&PR will source – cloud source or crowd source - in order to fine-tune these innovations.

RISC will be an annual feature at NIRD&PR handholding and mentoring innovators and connecting the startups with funding agencies.



4.2 FRUGAL Innovations

With a view to encouraging innovations in affordable and sustainable products which can serve the needs of rural poor, NIRD&PR organised a workshop on "Frugal Innovations" in association with Indian National Academy of Engineering (INAE) and Vijnana Bharati during 7th and 8th July 2017 at Hyderabad. The Programme was inaugurated by Shri. M Venkaiah Naidu, Hon'ble Union Minister for Urban Development. Shri. K Vishweshwar Reddy, Hon'ble Member of Parliament was the guest of honour. Over 200 participants attended the workshop which included innovators, business mentors, technocrats, members of INAE and students.

The two day workshop helped in creating an inclusive platform for exchange of ideas and connecting innovators with experts for potential mentoring support. It also helped in identifying potential areas which can be considered as a follow-up and in developing a framework for providing linkages with financial institutions, effective marketing strategies, and assistance for launching products through e-commerce platform.

4.3 Mission Antyodaya

As a follow-up to the discussion on Mission Antyodaya Gram Samridhi Evam

and Swachhata Pakhwada held at MoRD on 6th September, 2017, a one day orientation program on Mission Antyodaya, Gram Samridhi Evam and Swachhata Pakhwada was organized by NIRD&PR in collaboration with MoRD and NIC on 9th September, 2017. The program was attended by 84 officials from 26 states, 3 Union Territories and NIRD&PR faculties. The main objective of the program was to capacitate selected government officials as National Level Resource Persons for training other state and district level officials. The participants were familiarized with processes and procedures on data collection and monitoring. Besides the participants were familiarized with Apps on the special initiatives and to develop action plans for follow-up work in the selected villages. NIRD&PR was envisaged to facilitate follow-up in a cascading mode. Twenty Six states have completed the training programmes and initiated the data collection process with co-operation from State Rural Livelihood Mission and Dept. of Rural Development of concern state government.

4.4 Clean & Green Initiatives at NIRD&PR campus

NIRD&PR believes that waste can be converted into wealth through composting, bio-methanation or



recycling, etc. A kitchen waste operated biogas plant (capacity: 15 Cum Ballon) designed for taking 100 kgs of kitchen waste daily, along with 100 – 120 litres of waste water from kitchen was established in the campus. This plant has a capacity to produce 7.5 kg gas per day. The campus residents segregate the waste and pass it on to a daily waste collection arrangement. NIRD&PR is setting itself as a model for institutions to become clean and green. For this purpose NIRD&PR implements a green protocol of no use and throw water bottles, cups, carry bags etc. VIPs visiting NIRD&PR are requested to plant a tree sapling.

4.5 Swachhata Pakhwada

NIRD&PR conducted Swachhata Pakhwada celebrations – 2017 in its campus at Hyderabad, and in its adopted villages. At the campus, Swachhata Pakhwada was flagged off by DG on 2nd October by taking New India Pledge by all the faculty and staff, which was followed by release of books, and stickers on 'Quit Dirt' – in English and Hindi. As part of the programme, campus cleaning and removal of parthenium plants in the campus and e-waste collection from residential areas were carried out. A new project on training master trainers in Community Approaches to Sanitation (CAS) in association with UNICEF, Hyderabad was launched at NIRD&PR. Fifteen potential trainers identified through a rigorous process underwent their first training in CAS at NIRD&PR. They shall be available as empanelled trainers for state governments of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka to develop field level CAS practitioners.

4.6 Rural Technology and Crafts Mela

NIRD&PR celebrates foundation day celebrations every year from 9-30 November every year. Organizing the Rural Technology and Crafts Mela is part of the foundation day celebrations and is an annual feature with different themes every year. Primarily the Mela is conducted to showcase promotion/sale of products, demonstration of technologies, increased scope for market linkage and exchange of knowledge of all

rural technologies and innovations which are developed by different organizations/individuals that are useful to the people at one place, and to create awareness and linkages between both the consumers and entrepreneurs/technologists.

Continuing the said tradition, the 15th Rural Technology and Crafts Mela was organized from November 30 – December 04, 2017 with the theme “Skilling and Entrepreneurship: A Way Forward for Rural Transformation”.

Around 230 stalls have been put up for the display, demonstration and sale by the exhibitors. The technologies that are being displayed were Solar, Bamboo, Organic, Agriculture, Leather, Sanitation, Handlooms, Ayurvedic products, Millets, Jute, Silk, Artificial Jewellery, Wooden Cutlery, Paper Pencil, Kashmiri Shawls, decorative items, Banana Fiber, Handi Crafts, Clay items, Embroidery works, Wooden Crafts, Dry Ornamental Flowers etc. from 15 states of the country.

As part of Mela, a Panel discussion on Skilling & Entrepreneurship – A Way Forward for Rural Transformation and Education – Rural Transformation was organized.



RTP Mela inauguration

5. North Eastern Regional Centre, Guwahati

The North Eastern Regional Centre of NIRD&PR 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 2017-18, a total of 82 Training Programmes were organized (62 Training Programmes at NERC and 20 Off-campus programmes in eight SIRDs and other venues of the NE Region) as on 31-12-2017, with 2,420 participants. As a part of orientation training programme for Probationers of Indian Economic Service (IES-2016 Batch), a training programme on Potential of North East was organized at NERC which was attended by 15 probationers.



NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT & PANCHAYATI RAJ (NIRD&PR)

ANNUAL STATEMENT SHOWING THE REPRESENTATION OF SCs, STs and OBCs AS ON 31.12.2017 AND NUMBER OF APPOINTMENTS MADE AS ON 31.12.2017 IN NIRD&PR UNDER MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Groups	Number of Employees				No. of Appointments made during the Calendar Year i.e., as on 31.12.2017									
					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'	68	10	4	14	29	4	1	6	--	--	--	2	--	1
Group 'B'	31	4	1	5	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Group 'C' (including re-classified Group C)	199	52	11	58	2	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	298	66	16	77	32	4	1	7	--	--	--	2	--	1

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT & PANCHAYATI RAJ (NIRD&PR)

ANNUAL STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND MINORITIES AS ON 31.12.2017 NIRD&PR UNDER MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Groups	Number of Employees				DIRECT RECRUITMENT								PROMOTION								No. of minorities in position
					No. of Vacancies reserved			No. of appointments made					No. of Vacancies reserved			No. of appointments made					
	Total	VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			
Group 'A'	68	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2		
Group 'B'	31	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2		
Group 'C' (including re-classified Group C)	199	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25		
TOTAL	298	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29		

Chapter - 18

Information, Education and Communication

The Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Division in the Ministry is responsible for planning and executing of IEC activities to create and sustain awareness about the programmes of the Ministry amongst the beneficiaries and target groups in rural areas. The Ministry has been progressively strengthening its IEC activities to disseminate information through most of the available modes of communication across all media platforms.

For meeting expenditure on IEC activities, the IEC Division utilizes budgetary allocations provided under 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 by the IEC Division for undertaking IEC activities in respect of all the programmes of Department in a holistic manner.

IEC activities of Ministry of Rural Development have been steadily scaled up, as detailed below:

1. Campaign to create awareness about Rural Development Programmes is undertaken over Radio and Television. The objective is to disseminate information among the target groups regarding their entitlements and the processes under different schemes of the Ministry. Presently, All India Radio and Doordarshan platforms are mostly used for the purpose. However in view of the increasing rural penetration of Cable & Satellite Channels, FM channels and Digital Cinema, these are also being used in addition to AIR & DD. Apart from the above, various innovative media such as messages on Railway Reservation tickets, messages on access/entry cards at various religious places such as Shirdi, Tirupati and Vaishno Devi, messages on Railway catering items, audio-visual messages through LCD &

LED screens at Railway Stations and audio messages through announcement systems at State Govt. Bus Depots are also used for an effective outreach.

2. Dissemination of information on various schemes of the Ministry is also done through publication of different type of printed materials like Guidelines, Manuals, Booklets, FAQs, Pocket Books, Gram Vikas and Annual Report etc. These are brought out in Hindi, English and regional languages for distribution up to Gram Panchayat level.
3. At regular intervals, press advertisements on various themes/new initiatives relating to Rural Development are issued on all India basis in Hindi, English and regional language newspapers. In order to sensitize media persons about issues and factors relating to Rural Development, the IEC Division of the Ministry organizes Press Conferences/Media Workshops etc. at regular intervals at the regional and national levels through Press Information Bureau and also facilitates visit of selected journalists to rural areas to give them first-hand experience of the developmental work being carried out by the Government.
4. The Ministry is also bringing 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.
5. To supplement the intervention through Radio, Television and Print Media, various outdoor publicity modes like hoardings and display of messages on the exterior of State Road Transport buses are also being used.
6. Use of social media platforms like Facebook (www.facebook.com/Indiaruraldev) and

Twitter and e-book on the website of the Ministry are also an important medium of dissemination of information on the activities of the Ministry.

In view of the increase in rates of broadcast & telecast fees and rates of print and outdoor publicity, and also in view of the need to scale up IEC activities, higher allocation of funds may be needed for IEC activities of the 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. The Library has a fine collection of almost 31594 books.

During the year December, 2017, Library has enriched its collection of books by more than 396 titles on various subjects. The books are purchased by Library on the recommendation of Library Committee and on the request of senior officers as well. The books in Hindi Language are procured in terms with Official Language policy. The main subjects covered are Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Water Resources, Land Reforms, History, Economics, Politics, Education, Art, Culture and General reading books. The library also provides good Hindi and English magazines for member readers in the Department.

Main objects of the library are:

- The Library serves as a “Resource and Service Centre” of national and internationally acclaimed published literature on Rural Development, Water Resources, Land Reforms for the Ministry and research scholars from all over the country
- To promote usage of resources among users, by collecting, storing and disseminating information and by offering manual/ computerized services to the users
- To offer technical guidance to the Officers/Staff on collecting, storing, sharing and disseminating information
- To establish/ facilitate the establishment of referral and /or research centre and maintain a central computerized union catalogue of books, reports and non-book materials of the library
- To facilitate and promote delivery of documents manually or mechanically
- To develop specialized bibliographic database of books, and non-book materials
- To possess and maintain electronic and mechanical equipment for speedy communication of information and delivery of electronic mail
- To coordinate with other government libraries for exchange of information and documents

A computer database system provides access to all material available in the Library. The Library also offers spacious, comfortable study facilities to the readers.

Chapter - 19

Official Language

The Hindi Division of the Department of Rural Development has the nodal responsibility for effective implementation of the Official Language Policy of the Government of India, the Official Language Act and Rules made there-under. The work related to implementation of Official Language policy and translation of important documents of the department has been performed by the Hindi Section.

Since the post of Joint Director (OL) in the Department is vacant the work of Hindi Section is being supervised by Under Secretary (OL) who is assisted by two Assistant Directors, three Senior Translators and two Junior Translators. Presently, in addition to one post of Joint Director (OL), one post of Assistant Director, one post of Senior Translator and one post of Junior Translator are lying vacant.

Concerted efforts have been made at all levels to increase the progressive use of Hindi in the Department as well as its attached/subordinate offices/autonomous bodies during the period under report. All the provisions/sections including section 3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963, which is the main regulatory Act guiding Official Language Policy of the Government of India, have been complied with.

To enable the employees to overcome their hesitation in doing work in Hindi and to impart the practical knowledge to them about the Official

Language Policy and related subjects, Hindi Workshops are organized from time to time. 'The Hindi Noting and Drafting Scheme' prescribed by the nodal Ministry – Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Official Language, was implemented in the Department to promote writing notes/drafts in Hindi. The Officers/employees participated in the scheme enthusiastically and successful officials were awarded cash prizes. The 'Hindi Pakhwada' was also organized in the Ministry from 1st September to 14th September, 2017 in which five Hindi competitions were organised.

At the executive level, a Departmental Official Language Implementation Committee exists for the implementation of Official Language policy under the Chairmanship of a Joint Secretary comprising the officers of the level of Under Secretary/Section Officers as the members. The Committee meets in every quarter to review the position regarding implementation of Official Language policy and necessary instructions are issued to overcome shortcomings and to increase progressive use of Hindi in official work. Hindi Salahkar Samiti has been reconstituted under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development.

National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj was inspected by Assistant Director (OL) in April, 2017 to review the progress of Hindi.

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



A high level delegation led by President of UN Women's Executive Board met with Shri Amarjeet Sinha, Secretary (RD)

Ministry of Rural Development

comprising 33 members from Africa and Asia. India is a key founder member and contributed significantly in the conceptualization and formation of AARDO. The Headquarters of AARDO is located in New Delhi. This Ministry is the nodal Ministry for all matters relating to AARDO. It has six (6) regional offices located at (i) Seoul for the Far East (ii) Amman for the Middle East (iii) Accra for the Western Africa (iv) Cairo for the North Eastern Africa, (v) Lusaka for the Southern Africa and (vi) Islamabad, Pakistan for South Asia. India contributes the highest annual membership contribution to AARDO amounting to US\$ 141,100.

Human Resource Development (HRD) is one of the main activities of AARDO. Under HRD, a number of programmes are organized by AARDO on regular basis which include training programmes, workshops/ seminars, deputation of experts, study visits, research studies, field training etc. relating to agriculture and rural development. During the year, AARDO conducted a number of such programmes in different member countries on various subjects. India offers 70 slots annually for the member countries for training in various Indian Institutes under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) sponsored by the Ministry of External Affairs.

Since the year 2009, India is providing Additional Contribution of US\$ 600,000 to AARDO for each triennium w.e.f 2009-2011 to expand its scale and scope of the Capacity Building Programmes of AARDO for the benefit of Member Countries under which capacity building programmes for AARDO member countries are organized every year during the triennium at various Institutions of Excellence in India such as National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR), institutions governed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Indian Institute of Management (IIM) and others. The Post Graduate Diploma in Rural Development Management Course at NIRD&PR under this scheme is for one year. The MoU for the triennium 2015-2017 was signed by Shri Atal Dulloo, Joint Secretary (IC) on behalf of Govt. of India and H.E. Eng. Wassfi Hassan El-Sreihin, Secretary General (AARDO) on behalf of AARDO on 30th November 2016 at New Delhi.

- On the request of AARDO, this Ministry had arranged study visit of a three member senior level delegation headed by Dr. Nasser Jaghoub,



Meeting of Secretary, Ministry of Social Welfare, Govt. of Bangladesh with Dr. Nagesh Singh, Additional Secretary (Rural Development)

Director General, Palestinian Agricultural Disaster Risk Reduction & Insurance Fund (PADRRIF), Ministry of Agriculture, State of Palestine on "Agricultural Insurance and Risk Management" to India organized by AARDO w.e.f. 12th-18th November, 2017.

- AARDO had facilitated a visit of fourteen (14) member delegation (7 from States Govt. and 7 from Ministry of Rural Development) to participate in the AARDO-KOICA Joint Fellowship Programme on "Sustainable Agricultural and Rural Development (SARD)" Seongnam & Suwon, Republic of Korea during 26th November–09th December, 2017.
- AARDO had facilitated in consultation with MRRD, Govt. of Malaysia study visit programmes for two delegations of the Ministry, on "Poverty Alleviation and Rural Development / Transformation" in Malaysia in May, 2017.

(b) **The Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia & the Pacific (CIRDAP):**

CIRDAP, a Regional Organization, with its Headquarters at Dhaka, Bangladesh was established in 1979. The Centre is broadly mandated to facilitate the provision of services that will influence policy formulation and programme action towards rural development in its member countries. At present, CIRDAP has a total strength of fifteen (15) member countries from Asia and the Pacific. The Sub-Regional Office of CIRDAP for South-East Asia (SOCSEA) was

established in Jakarta, Indonesia in 1997. The CIRDAP has also established its Sub-Regional Office in West Asia in Tehran, Iran and India's annual contribution to CIRDAP is US \$ 94,147.

India is one of the key founder members of CIRDAP. India takes the significant lead in providing capacity building programmes to CMCs. The Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India has been sponsoring 4 fully funded CIRDAP-NIRD collaborative training programmes on various fields including ICT over the last few years at its Institutes of Excellence or in the Link Institutions of CIRDAP Member Countries (CMCs). With a view to taking CIRDAP to the new frontiers and substantially expand the activities, the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India has provided five fully funded slots of one year Post Graduate Diploma Programme in Rural Development Management (PGDRDM) at NIRD&PR, Hyderabad for skill development and capacity building of CMCs. Four (04) candidates from CIRDAP member countries are undergoing fully funded one year Post Graduate Diploma in Rural Development Management (PGDRDM) course at NIRD&PR, Hyderabad.

Keeping in line with India's policy of cooperation, India has provided financial and technical support to CIRDAP for establishing a Virtual Learning Centre (VLC) and a Centre on Geo-Applications in rural Development (CGARD) at the newly established ICT Centre at the CIRDAP's Headquarters, Dhaka, Bangladesh at a cost of Rs. 2.03 crores. Centre on Geo-Applications in rural Development (CGARD) has been established at CIRDAP Headquarter, Dhaka.

The Centre on Geo-informatics Application for Rural Development has the potential to play a great role in spreading the benefits of ICT applications and its proper uses to our member countries. The Centre will provide technical support and cooperation to CIRDAP Member countries in designing, planning and monitoring of various programmes viz. management, natural resource management, drinking water, rural roads etc. by offering assistance in preparation of Spatial Action plans including development alternatives/scenarios and spatial decision support system for rural applications in the rural development initiatives. CIRDAP CGARD will also help to implement

participatory GIS at the micro-level exposure, and skill development to share best and innovative GIS processes, methodologies and practices for extensive use in the development sector.

A tripartite Agreement between Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India, the 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 was signed on 31.08.2017 by Shri Amarjeet Sinha, Secretary (RD) on behalf of the Government of India, Mr. Tevita G. Boseiwaqa Taginanulau, Director General, CIRDAP on behalf of CIRDAP and Dr. W.R. Reddy, DG, NIRD&PR on behalf of NIRD&PR in Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.

CIRDAP Centre in NIRD&PR premises would give NIRD&PR an advantage of having firsthand knowledge of networking with organizations specialized in rural development programmes which in turn would help in building a repository of institutional knowledge for NIRD&PR. This Centre will also help NIRD&PR to enhance its status in the region, through linkages with other Ministries/Institutes in the CIRDAP Member Countries (CMCs). The Agreement will promote understanding of best rural development practices in the CIRDAP member countries and will help better poverty alleviation measures in rural areas leading to Equity and inclusiveness.

(c) Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)



A four member delegation led by Mr. Perin Saint Ange, Associate Vice President, Programme Management Department, (IFAD), Rome met with Secretary (RD)

BIST-EC or Bangladesh - India, Sri Lanka - Thailand Economic Co-operation was established on 6th June, 1997 in Bangkok. The objective of the sub-regional grouping was to promote economic co-operation. Myanmar joined the grouping in December, 1997. The name was then changed to BIMSTCEC or Bangladesh -India- Myanmar - Sri Lanka - Thailand Economic Co-operation. Bhutan and Nepal joined the grouping in February, 2004. The name of the grouping was changed at the First Summit that was held in Thailand in July, 2004 to BIMSTEC.

First Expert Group Meeting on Poverty Alleviation held in Kathmandu, Nepal on 1st November, 2017 was attended by Shri. Anant Prakash Pandey, Director, MoRD and Shri Dharmvir Jha, Director, MoRD. The Ministry of Rural Development offered to host the 2nd Expert Group Meeting on Poverty Alleviation in India in 2018.

A two member Indian delegation headed by Shri Atal Dulloo, Joint Secretary (IC) Ministry of Rural Development attended the Third BIMSTEC Ministerial Meeting on Poverty Alleviation and the Third BIMSTEC Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM) held on 19-20 December, 2017 in Colombo, Sri Lanka.

(2) Bilateral Co-operation:

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Co-operation in the field of Rural Development:

During the recent past, India had signed Seven (7) MoUs with Afghanistan, Malawi, Lesotho, Burundi, Mozambique, Mauritius and 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.

(3) India Africa-Forum Summit-III (IAFS-III):

In order to add a new vigour to the India-Africa relationship and to further strengthen the bond of friendship, during the India Africa Forum Summit-II (IAFS-II) held at Addis Abba in May, 2011, the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India had announced a grant of US \$ 700 million and lines of credit of over US \$ 5 billion for various projects in Africa.

The Rural Technology Parks (RTPs) are being established in Zimbabwe, Malawi

and Cote'd'Ivoire. Centre on Geo-informatics Application in Rural Development (CGARD) are being established in Algeria, Niger and Madagascar.

(4) Visit of Foreign Delegations:

From 1st April, 2017 to 1st January, 2018, this Ministry organized meetings/discussions with the following visiting foreign dignitaries:-

- i. A FAO Evaluation team members Ms. Yuen Ching Ho, Evaluation Manager, Office of Evaluation, FAO Hqs and Mr. S.V. Divvaakar, Trade Expert and Evaluation Specialist met with Shri Atal Dulloo, Joint Secretary (NRLM) on 6th April, 2017 (Thursday) at 03:00 P.M. in the Chamber of JS (NRLM), Hotel Samrat, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
- ii. An 11 member high level delegation led by President of UN Women's Executive Board (EB) met with Shri Amarjeet Sinha, Secretary (Rural Development) on 25th April, 2017 at 12.00 noon in "Unnati", Committee Room, Room No. 51, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.
- iii. A nine-member delegation (professional/ Officials) led by Secretary from Ministry of Social Welfare, Govt. of Bangladesh met with Dr. Nagesh Singh, Additional Secretary (RD) on 21st June, 2017 at 11.00 A.M. in "Unnati", Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.
- v. An Indonesian delegation led by Prof. Dr. Zudan Arif Fakrulloh, Director General of Population and Civil Registration, Ministry of Home Affairs, Republic of Indonesia met with



Signing of agreement between MoRD, Govt. of India, NIRD&PR and CIRDAP for establishment of CIRDAP centre at NIRD&PR, Hyderabad



H.E. Mr. J. Goburdhun, GOSK, High Commissioner of the Republic of Mauritius met with Secretary (RD)

- Secretary (RD) on 19th July, 2017 at 5.00 P.M. in “Unnati”, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.
- v. Bilateral meeting of four member delegation led by Mr. Perin Saint Ange, Associate Vice President, Programme Management Department, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Rome met with Secretary (Rural Development) on 30th August, 2017 at 10.00 A.M. in the Chamber of Secretary (RD), Room No.- 199-D, Ministry of Rural Development, Krishi Bhawan.
 - vi. An Agreement was signed between Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India & the 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 on 31st August, 2017 at 5.30 P.M. in the Chamber of Secretary (RD), Room No.- 199-D, Ministry of Rural Development, Krishi Bhawan.
 - vii. A World Bank Team Lead for National Rural Livelihoods Project (NRLP) led by Mr. Parmesh Shah, Lead RD Specialist met with Secretary (RD) on 07th September, 2017 at 14:30 P.M. in the Chamber of Secretary (RD), Room No.- 199-D, Ministry of Rural Development, Krishi Bhawan.
 - viii. H.E. Mr. J. Goburdhun, GOSK, High Commissioner of the Republic of Mauritius and Dr. Manoj Nardeosingh, Assistant Secretary General of AARDO met with Secretary (RD) on 08th September, 2017 at 17:00 P.M. in the Chamber of Secretary (RD), Room No.- 199-D, Ministry of Rural Development, Krishi Bhawan.
 - ix. An 11 member delegation from Ministry of Public Works, South Africa after field visit at NIRD&PR, Hyderabad met with Secretary (RD) on 22nd September, 2017 at 3.00 P.M. in “Unnati”, Krishi Bhawan.
 - x. A three member senior level delegation from Palestinian Agricultural Disaster Risk Reduction & Insurance Fund (PADRRIF), Ministry of Agriculture, State of Palestine met with Secretary (Rural Development) on 14th November, 2017 at 04.30 P.M. in “Unnati”, Committee Room, M/o Rural Development, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.
 - xi. A delegation from Republic of Israel met with Additional Secretary (RD), M/o Rural Development on 07th December, 2017 at 11.00 A.M. in the Chamber of AS (RD), Krishi Bhawan.
 - xii. Mr. Gilbert Hounbo, President, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) met with Secretary (Rural Development) on 07th December, 2017 at 3.00 P.M. in the Chamber of Secretary (RD), Room No. 199-D, Ministry of Rural Development, Krishi Bhawan.
 - xiii. Ms. Panudda Boonpala, Director, International Labour Organization (ILO) met with Secretary (RD), Ministry of Rural Development on 19th December, 2017 at 04.00 P.M. in the Chamber of Secretary (RD), Room No. 199-D, 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 Governments and corrective actions are also taken at Ministry level by issuing guidelines and advisories. During the year 2017 till December, One Hundred Internal Audits (**Scheme based Audits:** 46 no. **Concurrence Audits:** 54 no.) 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. Further, Ministry is in the process of developing a three week Certificate Course on Internal Audit of RD schemes. Certificate Course will be conducted by NIRD & PR with academic and technical support of Office of Controller General of Accounts and INGAF, Ministry of Finance. Under this course, it is targeted to train 5000 officials who will be available to conduct internal audit at the request of State Government or Program Divisions. Ministry has also constituted **an Expert Advisory Group** to advice on strengthening of internal audit. The Group is in the process of finalizing its report. Group has been entrusted with the responsibility of advising the Ministry to take steps regarding developing risk based internal audit manual and set up a Centre for internal audit in Rural Development to handle capacity building in internal audit at Ministry level as well as State Government level. This Centre will also be a nodal centre for conducting research and development in internal controls, internal audit evaluation, etc. in the field of rural development.

Chapter - 22

Implementing E-Governance

To maximize the outcome of Government expenditure on rural development, the Department has completely revamped the governance framework of rural development programmes. The new governance framework includes use of information technology, Direct Benefit Transfer, space technology and use of SECC data for identification of beneficiaries. Space Technology is used for geo tagging of the community/ individual assets created under rural development schemes with date and time stamping and their coordinates (longitude/ latitude). The new governance framework links Aadhaar, Jandhan bank account and Mobile in such a manner that the benefits reach directly to the poor in their account. This has brought remarkable improvement in the implementation of rural development programmes. This framework has ensured more out-come per rupee and has resulted in faster completion of works.

With the emphasis of the Government on e-Governance solutions to increase productivity, improve quality and efficacy of program implementation and to promote transparency and accountability, various initiatives have been undertaken under different programs of the Ministry. The IT strategy of the Department has been prepared keeping rural citizens as central to its implementation plan.

Current Status of Information Technology Portfolio

The Ministry with the support of the National Informatics Centre (NIC) has designed, developed and deployed various electronic solutions for its flagship programs viz, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Program (MGNREGA), the National Social Assistance Program (NSAP), the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana –Gramin (PMAY-G), the Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) and the Denndayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission and District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DISHA). Solution for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has been developed by Centre for Development of Advance Computing (CDAC).

A snapshot of the IT solutions that support the implementation and monitoring of rural development programmes and ensures accountability is detailed below:

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

Key Details	MGNREGA	PMAY-G	PMGSY	NSAP	DAY-NRLM
Key Modules	Worker Management	Target setting	Master Data	Beneficiary Registration and Management.	SHG and its Members Registration.
	Labor Budget	Beneficiary identification	Core Network (Rural Road Plan)		
	Funds Flow	Consolidation of beneficiary list and proposal submission	Proposal	Sanction of new Cases	Offline application for blocks for SHG
	Works Management.		Tendering	Transfer of Cases	Registration and SHG monthly Report card entry
	HR management	Sanctioning and NREGA convergence	Execution	Periodic Verification of Pensioners	Web service for porting data from states having own MIS
	Grievance Management	Account freezing and verification by Banks	Online Fund Processing	Funds Flow	
	Social audit	Instalment wise Order sheet generation	Quality Monitoring	Pension Disbursement	Funds disbursement to CBOs (Community Based Organizations) through process management
	Public Data Portal	FTO generation and digital signing for ePayment	Receipts and Payments	Discontinue and Reinstate	
	Convergence PFMS –		Maintenance	Reports	Reports
	Integration BFT IPPE2	Inspection for reporting of Physical Progress and completion of house		PFMS Integration under DBT	Data entry module for Household survey, as part of Base Line Survey.
	GeoMGNREGA				
	Project LIFE			UIDAI Integration online/offline Aadhaar authentication	Convergence with Mission Antyodaya
	Natural Resource Management (NRM)	Convergence with other schemes		IPPE2	SMS alerts on bank loan repayment to SHG members (in local language)

Key Details	MGNREGA	PMAY-G	PMGSY	NSAP	DAY-NRLM
				State Pension Scheme enabled with limitations Web services for porting data from States having own MIS	
Website	www.nrega.nic.in	www.pmay.nic.in , www.awaassoft.nic.in , www.rhfms.nic.in	www.pmgsy.nic.in , omms.nic.in	www.nsap.nic.in	www.nrlm.gov.in

In addition to IT solutions above, mobile applications and web based applications have been developed in collaboration with NIC team of the Department to empower the rural citizens of India.

New mobile / web based applications

Gram Samvaad Mobile App for Empowerment through Information Dissemination:

It is a citizen-centric mobile app, created to serve and empower the rural citizens to the level that they could access almost all information related to schemes for rural development. These information empower them to question the claims of local governments regarding implementation of programmes. It is a window into the details of various Rural Development programs at Gram Panchayat level. This app helps in information dissemination, ensuring transparency and accountability at all levels. For each of the seven programs of the Ministry (viz. MGNREGA, DAY-NRLM, NSAP, NRuM, PMAY-G, PMGSY and DDU-GKY), the citizen can view information on the funds granted from the government for their Gram Panchayat, the amount utilized and the projects for which the fund was used. It is even helpful for the administrators and elected representatives, as it gives them the quick view of the programs' progress, as and when needed. This makes the decision making and monitoring quick and effective. The app can make use of mobile phone's GPS to fetch the current coordinates and provides information of that location. It even has the

ability to work in offline mode, in case of no internet connectivity. Information provided in this app are in multilingual form, regional languages are being included in a phased manner. App can be downloaded from Google Play Store and Apple App Store.

“Janmanrega” - Citizen-centric Mobile App for MGNREGS:

Janmanrega, a citizen-centric Mobile Application (CCMA), was launched by the Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development on 19th of June 2017. This has been developed in collaboration with NIC and National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC, Hyderabad). Janmanrega is an instrument for information flow to and from ground-level, which connects citizens with the system. An initiative towards good governance, Janmanrega is an interface to improve quality of public services. The Beta Version of this Android application is now available at Ministry's MGNREGA website that helps in locating more than 2 Crore MGNREGS assets already geotagged within ISRO-Bhuvan Map providing interface along with their attributes and two photographs using an Android mobile phone. Citizens may also provide feedback about assets that have been created under the programme. The Janmanrega App further enhances the application of Geo MGNREGA.

My SHG App and Transaction Based MIS for Rural Livelihood:

Transaction-based MIS has been developed by NIC-DRD for all community institutions of DAY-

NRLM. SHG-transaction based application has three variants, tablet application (Android based) (My SHG App), online web-based application; and offline desktop-based application. It has a provision for capturing the transactions of SHG (Attendance, Saving, Lending, Loaning, Repayment, Payment to Members, Micro Credit Plan, Online Loan Application, Sync Data to Central Server) in each meeting and is an indispensable tool for SHG/VO/CLF's financial inclusion through ICT enabled services. It has been facilitated with Location Masters Standardization with the use of LGD codes and seeding of Aadhaar data (with consent).

NSAP-PPS for Social Assistance:

“NSAP-PPS” (Pension Processing System) is a web-enabled, platform independent software with anytime anywhere availability of data, based on Open Source technology. It provides local language support, using Unicode compliant fonts, simple to use, and accessible using all browsers. As database of all the beneficiaries under various schemes of NSAP is digitized to enhance the transparency and accountability in the implementation, NSAP-PPS ensures that amount of pension payable to each beneficiary is credited directly into the account either in a Post Office or in a scheduled commercial bank. The DBT platform, combined with the biometric-based Unique ID programme Aadhaar eliminates the 'duplicates', and 'ghosts' in the program. The programme is fully integrated with Public Financial Management System (PFMS).

Meri Sadak and Aarambh App for Rural Road Infrastructure:

“Meri Sadak” is a mobile app to enable users to give their feedback with photographs regarding pace of works, quality of works etc. of PMGSY roads to the concerned Departments, followed with interim response from State Quality Coordinators.

“Aarambh mobile App” is used for capturing Road Inventory & Road condition data for Rural Roads. It is a smart phone based application using 'ANDROID' Platform which also makes use of GPS technology. With the advantages of reduced chaining, data recording and

data processing, this application can prove to be useful in simplifying preparation of Road Inventory and carrying out Road Condition Survey.

Kaushal Panjee

Kaushal Panjee web based application (<http://kaushalpanjee.nic.in>) and android based mobile application was launched by Hon'ble Minister Rural Development & Panchayati Raj on 24th September 2017. It is citizen centric end-to-end solution to aid mobilization of candidates for RSETIs and DDU-GKY. It facilitates mobilization of candidates through Self Help Group members, Gram Panchayat Functionaries, Block Officials, CSCs and directly by the candidate. RSETIs and DDU-GKY partners can access the Kaushal Panjee to connect with the mobilized rural youths. Kaushal Panjee is connected to the Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC 2011) data which helps the States plan and target their mobilizations based on socio-economic profile of households in their State.

Swachh Gram

It is a web based application (<http://swachhgram.nic.in>) built for capturing activities performed during Swachhata Pakhwada held during (1st -15th October 2017). “SwachhGram”, a citizen centric, Adroid based Mobile App for Swachhata Pakhwada. It involved a total of 38,680 Nodal Officers Registered across all states (State+ district+ block+ GP) with 24*7 support to 2,62,000 Gram panchayats. A total of 5,50,839 contents were uploaded including images ,videos and testimonials on SwachhGram across the country.

District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DISHA Monitoring Portal)

District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DISHA) is constituted under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Member of Parliament with a view to fulfil 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.

IT Initiative in 'DISHA'

The DISHA Dashboard aims at creating a data-driven governance solution for elected representatives for planning, monitoring and evaluating multiple parameters of various schemes under DISHA. This Dashboard has been designed for Members of Parliament (MPs), as Chairperson of DISHA Committees, to be the primary users. Following are the two important components of DISHA Project

- a) DISHA Dashboard (<https://dishadashboard.nic.in>): It envisages to create a one stop dashboard for 41 schemes of 20 Ministries/Departments with various views Revenue (District/Block), Constituencies (PC/AC/GP), Clusters (Mission Antyodaya) and 115 Backward Districts. The DISHA application will be a single source of relevant information to

DISHA Stakeholders, eventually covering all the 41 identified programmes and schemes of the participating Ministries and Departments.

- b) Meeting Management Software (<http://disha.gov.in>). The meeting management software which has been piloted in 3 districts for the purpose of DISHA Meetings, has been planned to be integrated with DISHA Dashboard in-order to enable DISHA committee to plan, setup, and record and monitor the proceedings of the meetings.

Dashboard Development & Scheme Integration Status

As on 2nd January 2018, 7 schemes of 4 Ministries have been integrated with the DISHA Dashboard. Three more schemes are at advanced stage of integration with DISHA Dashboard.

Name of Ministry	Name of Scheme	DISHA Integration Status
Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD)	MGNREGA	Completed
	NRLM	Completed
	PMGSY	In-Progress
	NSAP	Completed
	PMAY-G	Completed
Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	SBM-G	Completed
Ministry of Power	DDUGJY - Gramin Jyoti Yojana	Completed
MoHFW	National Health Mission - NHM	In-Progress
MHRD	Mid-Day Meal Scheme	In-Progress
Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gases	Pradhan Mantri Ujwala Yojana-PMUY	Completed

Meeting Management Software

The Meeting Management Software has been piloted in 3 Districts (Sikar – Rajasthan, Jyotiba Phule Nagar – Uttar Pradesh, Faridabad – Haryana) and training on it has been provided.

Features of DISHA Dashboard

DISHA Dashboard has the following features:

1. Access

The DISHA Dashboard will allow viewing of the data coming in from various schemes dynamically, which gets updated periodically.

2. Users

The DISHA Dashboard will have multiple users as per their respective areas of jurisdiction. To illustrate, MPs and MLAs will be able to look at the data at the Parliamentary Constituency (PC) and Assembly Constituency (AC) levels in their areas of jurisdiction. MPs would be able to drill down to the PC level and MLAs will be able to drill down to the AC level and up to a village or Gram Panchayat level.

3. Periodicity of Data

The DISHA Dashboard will show historic data (wherever possible). The data will be updated as the MIS gets updated.

4. Granularity

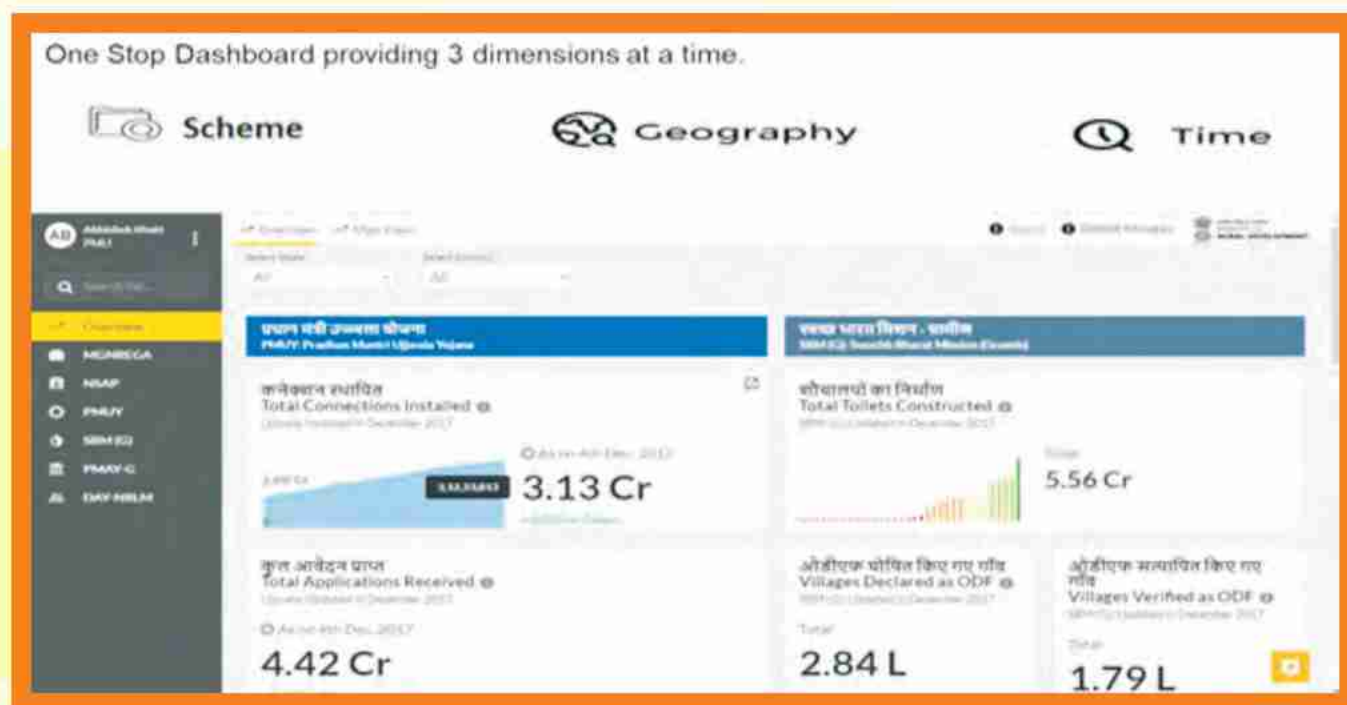
The dashboard will have the following drill down flow to show the most granular data for a scheme, subject to availability:

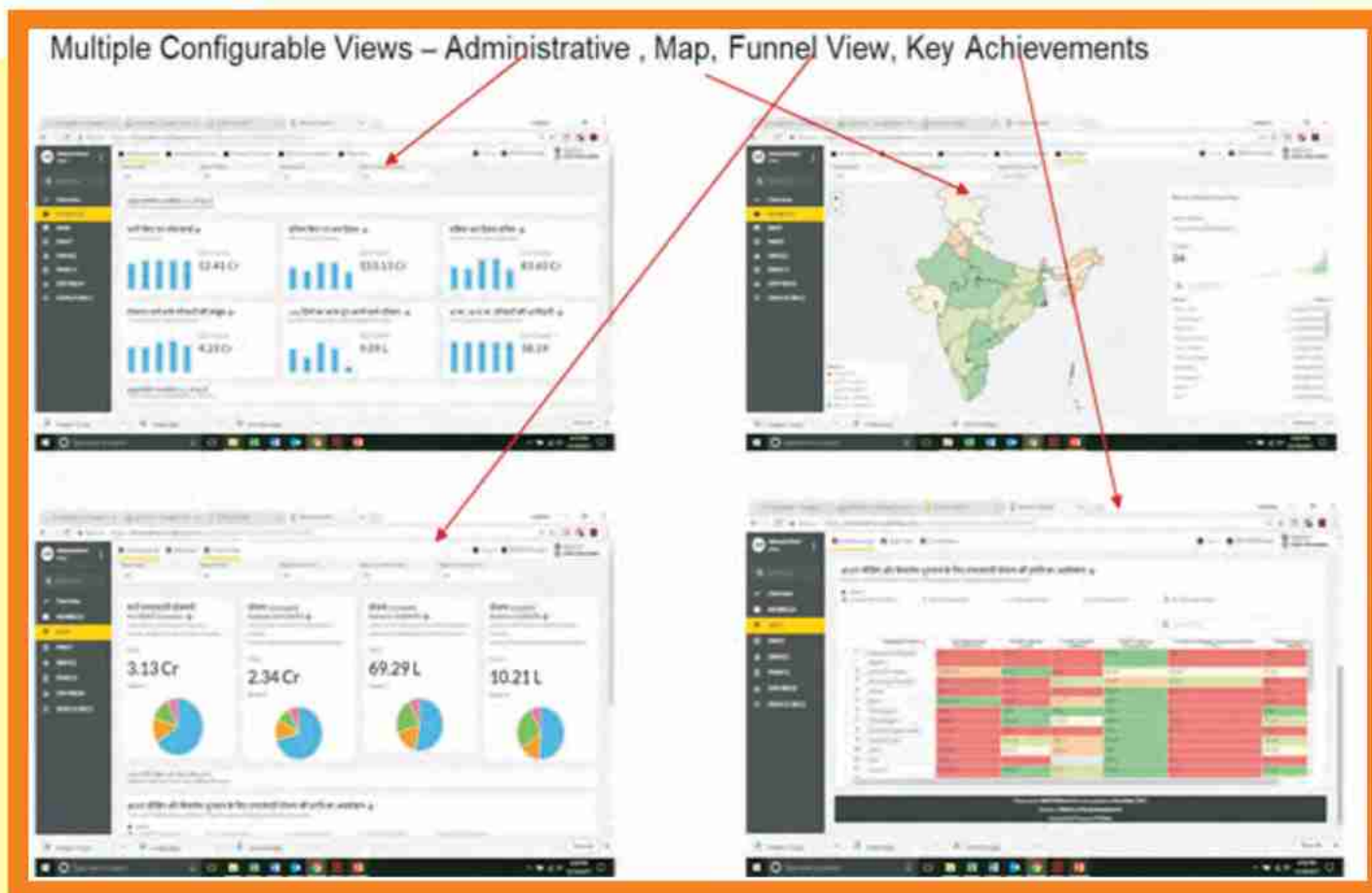
- Administrative Boundaries (District → Sub-district → GP → Village)
- Electoral Boundaries (Parliamentary Constituency → Assembly Constituency → Gram Panchayat/Village)

Presently data granularity is at the district level. Work is in progress for data granularity at the PC/AC levels.

5. Views

Users such as MPs and MLAs will be able to see information on pre-set indicators. The indicators can be viewed as a set of widgets or on a map to be compared over time and regions.





Way Forward

1. Integrating all the 41 schemes with DISHA Dashboard by October 2018.
2. Integration of Meeting Management Software with DISHA Dashboard
3. Hand holding and training of DISHA stakeholders in leveraging DISHA IT Platform for DISHA quarterly meetings

Training Information Access

For strengthening the capacity building and training on Rural Development programs by various training institutions viz. NIRD, SIRDs and ETCs, a portal <http://ruraldiksha.nic.in> has been developed. The portal provides details of workshop/conference and colloquium held on rural Development Schemes. SMS service facility, Discussion Forum for registered stakeholders, success stories of motivation videos are also available on this portal.

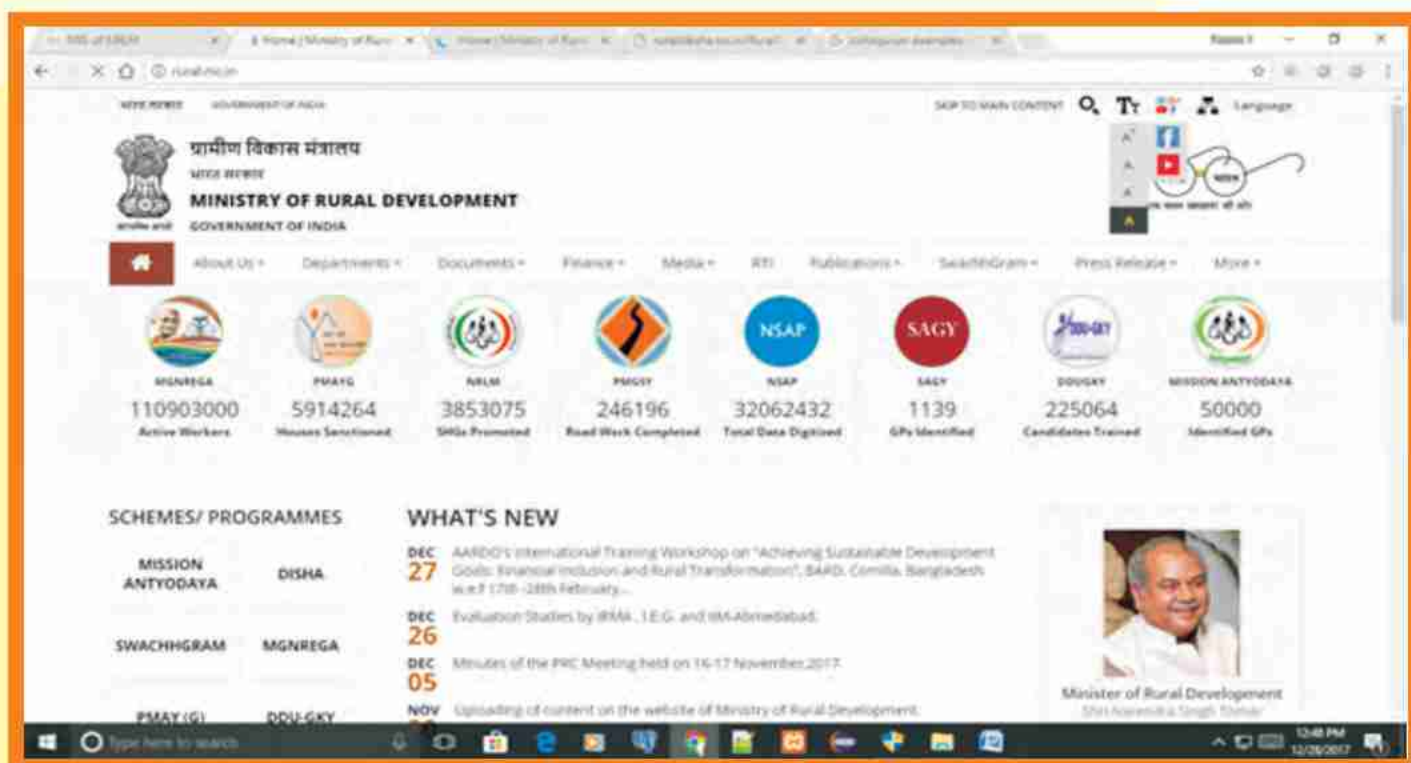
Web Portal of MoRD

The Ministry has established a single web access point for around 150 websites of rural domain through its internet portal <http://rural.nic.in>. The portal serves as a one-stop shop for information on all programs of the Ministry, including information on program guidelines, program performance and programmatic information for key stakeholders. Content Management Framework (CMF) version of this portal has been made and GIGW compliant certificate has been issued by STQC.

LGD Codes In MoRD E-governance Application's Database:

With increased emphasis on Digital India Programme, more and more Government schemes/programmes and processes are coming under the ambit of eGovernance initiative. Despite plethora of e-governance activities, the full benefit of these efforts

Ministry of Rural Development



is not being realized due to lack of standardization of codes and data across eGovernance applications. Because of the lack of standardization, many eGovernance applications are unable to exchange data; also, it is becoming increasingly difficult to collate information being collected by different systems. Though Census 2011 codes are being used in many eGovernance applications, there is no consistent mechanism adopted by different systems for generating codes for the new locations that have been created after the release of Census 2011 codes. Local Government Directory (LGD), maintained by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, captures Revenue/land region entities and local government bodies. LGD assigns a unique code to each of these entities. DBT Mission of Cabinet Secretariat had recommended using LGD for maintaining location codes.

#	Program Division	Mapping of LGD Codes in Programme Database				
		State	District	Block	Panchayat	Village
1	NREGASoft	✓	✓	✓ (35 Pending)	95.32% Mapped Rest In progress	80.19% Mapped
2	Saanjhi	✓	✓	✓ (27 Pending)	98.55 % Mapped Rest In progress	98.35 % Mapped
3	PMAYG	✓	✓	✓(153 Pending)	91.08 % Mapped Rest In progress	95.11 % Mapped
4	NSAP- Rural	✓	✓	✓ (1462 Pending)	77 % Mapped Rest In progress	Village Mapping in progress
	NSAP- Urban	✓	✓		95 % Municipalities Mapped Rest In progress	Wards Mapping In progress
5	NRLM	✓	✓	✓(259 Pending)	76.58 % Mapped Rest In progress	63.15 % Mapped

Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)

Aadhaar based Direct Benefit transfer (DBT) is a major governance reform initiative of the Government to ensure targeted delivery of benefits and services, ensuring greater transparency and accountability in public service delivery through effective use of technology. At present seven (7) DBT Applicable schemes of Department of Rural Development viz. Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Grameen) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) and Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY) have been on-boarded on the DBT Bharat Portal (www.dbtbharat.gov.in).

Aadhaar seeding of beneficiary database has resulted in better targeting and authentication of beneficiaries and has helped weed out ghost and fake beneficiaries. The percentage of Aadhaar seeding under different DBT on-boarded schemes is as under:

S. No.	Scheme Name	Aadhaar Seeded Percentage (%) (As on December 2017)
1.	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)	40
2.	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)	43
3.	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)	37
4.	Mahatma Gandhi NREGA (MGNREGA)	87
5.	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Grameen (PMAY –G)	43
6.	Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaunshalya Yojana (DDUGKY)	68.61
7.	Deendayal Antyodya Yojana – National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM)	59.17

Smart India Hackathon-2017

The Ministry participated in the “Smart India Hackathon 2017”, a 36-hour non-stop software writing/coding competition organized by Ministry of Human Resource Development along with AICTE on 1st – 2nd April, 2017. This was basically an initiative to develop innovative sustainable solutions to eliminate challenges encountered by individual Departments in existing Application systems. The competition in respect of MoRD was held in the Rajadhani Institute of Engineering and Technology (RIET), Thiruvananthapuram (Trivandrum), Kerala.

For working on the 25 problems statements posed by MoRD, a total of 47 teams were shortlisted. The solutions provided by top



Winners of Smart India Hackathon 2017 – Felicitation by Hon'ble MRD

five teams are being considered for implementation in the Department's schemes. Students from the top five teams were also felicitated during the Annual Award Ceremony of the Department held on 19th June, 2017 in Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

Initiatives taken for improving IT structure within the Ministry

1. Application Program Interfaces (APIs) have been deployed for data sharing.
2. **Expert Group on Information Technology and Cyber Security:**

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. The group is mandated with guiding and advising the Ministry for improvement in IT systems and strategizing security audit issues. Two meetings (on



The First meeting of Expert Group on Information Technology and Cyber Security held on 30th May, 2017 in Unnati Conference Hall, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi

30th May, 2017 and 12th September, 2017) of the group have been held. The Ministry is working on the suggestions/ inputs provided by the group for improving its IT Infrastructure.

Also, a sub-committee on Cyber Security under the guidance of Expert Group on Information Technology and Cyber Security has been constituted under Chairmanship of Shri Kiran Karnik. Other members of the sub-committee are Dr. Gulshan Rai, National Cyber Security Coordinator; Dr. Neeta Verma, Director General- NIC and Prof. Partha Pratim Chakrabarti, Director, IIT Kharagpur. The sub-committee will review the Cyber Security related challenges/threats for entire IT architecture of MoRD programs. The first meeting of the sub-committee has been held on 2nd November, 2017.

Integrated NIC-DRD IT infrastructure/ manpower project-

For strengthening the IT infrastructure of the Department of Rural Development (DoRD), a project consisting of manpower/hardware/ software requirements is being implemented in association with NIC-DRD and NICS. The



Second meeting of the Expert Group on Information Technology and Cyber Security held on 12th September, 2017 in Unnati Conference Hall, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi

duration of the project is for two years i.e 2017-19. The project deliverables include expansion of IT infrastructure in terms of hardware (servers and licenses procurement), technical manpower hiring and training requirements, security audit of various software and electronic platform that the Department is currently using for administering the schemes run by it. The main aim of the project is leveraging and optimizing the available resources for brining efficiency in IT infrastructure of the Department.

E-office Implementation

The Department of Rural Development has implemented electronic file management system (e-FMS) by using e-Office application of NIC. Department is currently transacting over 80% of official business electronically through e-File module of the e-Office.

National Award for E-governance 2016-17

For Incremental innovations in existing projects, NREGASoft of the Ministry has been awarded National Award for e-Governance 2016-17.

NREGASoft is one of the finest examples of IT initiatives in rural development. 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. It provides a single window platform for all the stakeholders under MGNREGA, be it beneficiaries, field functionaries, officials or common citizen. This platform has not only strengthened the transparency and accountability under this flagship scheme but has also addressed the hitherto neglected areas like record keeping and data management.



Future Plans—opportunities for Continuous Improvement

- All Program Divisions would be using space technology for better monitoring and transparency.
- “SECURE” a cost estimation module developed by State NIC Unit of Kerala would be integrated with “NREGASoft”
- More citizen centric mobile applications would be deployed
- It is targeted to achieve maximum coverage under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)

Conclusion

The Ministry would provide leadership and resources to ensure that IT is woven as a strategic tool for implementation of its mandate through its key programs. The e-Governance program would be prepared to provide increasing value to the planned

activities of the Ministry. The future plans for e-governance are planned to provide leadership and support for:

- Improving service levels to citizens
- Better access to information
- Leveraging IT initiatives in the form of cloud computing, mobile technologies
- Interoperability of data across programs for integrated information on effectiveness of programs
- Shared solutions to modernize legacy systems and avoid duplication of resources
- Ongoing Transition activities
- Building of adequate IT resources in the form of infrastructure and human capacity

Chapter - 23

Monitoring and Evaluation

MoRD has a very strong evaluation and monitoring mechanism in place for credible feedback on regular basis. It has several verticals and the important ones inter alia include (a) evaluation studies by reputed institutes, (b) Common Review Mission, (c) monitoring by National Level Monitors, (d) visits by area officers designated to review the progress of various MoRD programmes in various states. In addition, DISHA platform has been created for review the progress of the 41 scheme across 20 ministries under aegis of DISHA committees formed under the Chairmanship of Member of Parliament. Details are provided in the succeeding paragraphs: .

(i) Evaluation studies

During 2017-18, three major evaluation studies were launched for conducting research studies on specific issues concerning the key schemes of MoRD. The Institute of Economic Growth was awarded the study on the topic *"Rapid Assessment of Natural Resource Management under MGNREGA and its impact on Sustainable Livelihoods"*. Major objective of carrying out this study as stated by the institute is to examine the conditions under which NRM related works have had a substantial effect from the perspective of sustainability of livelihood and to look at the design and implementation of NRM.

Another study has been awarded to IIM Bengaluru which would be carrying out a study on the topic *"Data Analytics and Big Data Approach to find Insight in Socio-Economic and Caste Census"*. The objective of the research study is to find insight from the SECC 2011 data with advanced data visualization and data analytics methods.

The third study has been awarded to NIPFP to evaluate the *"Impact of Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) on Income and Employment"*. In this study, major focus was to estimate the impact of PMAY-G in generating additional employment and income

since the scheme is revamped (i.e., 2016-17). In the preliminary report, an attempt has been made to understand the extent of houses sanctioned and constructed and its impact on two major macro parameters namely employment and output. Looking at the preliminary findings, it emerges that together the amount spent in the last two years (2016-17 and 2017-18), the estimated changes in the macro-economic parameters suggest that expenditure in PMAY-G in 2016-17 and 2017-18 is expected to push up the gross output, employment, and GVA by 0.21 percent, 0.59 percent and 0.18 percent respectively.

(II) National Level Monitoring (NLM)

National Level Monitoring (NLM) agencies during the Regular Monitoring visits during 2017-18 Phase-I covered 268 Districts across the country. They have reported on various aspects of implementation of Rural Development schemes in these Districts. NLM agencies during their visits also interacted with officials at various levels, PRI functionaries and beneficiaries of various programmes of the Ministry. Field inspections, verification of records and assets were also undertaken by the agencies. NLM agencies have been deputed for Phase-II visits in 342 Districts, reports of these districts will be received by 31st March, 2018.

During the Regular Monitoring 2017-18 Phase-I visit, NLM agencies were also instructed to observe and report on the activities taken up and overall organization of **Gram Samridhi Evam Swachchhta Pakhwada (1-15 October, 2017)** during this period in the villages visited by them. Findings of NLM agencies have been compiled and report has been disseminated to all the Programme Divisions.

During the year 2017-18, 17 more Independent Institutions (Research Organizations, Reputed NGOs & Consultancy Organizations) have been empanelled as NLMs. An orientation programme for the key resource persons of these agencies was also organized by the Ministry.

(III) Area Officers Scheme

Ministry of Rural Development introduced an Area Officers Scheme w.e.f. 1.1.1994 as an important monitoring mechanism for implementation of major programmes of the Ministry. The scheme was framed with a clear objective of directly monitoring the programmes of the Ministry with special reference to quality of assets created, adherence to implementation schedule, flow of funds, proper utilization of funds and achievements of physical and financial targets etc. through field visits. The visit would facilitate improvements in the efficiency and efficacy of implementation of the programmes of the Ministry, through closed hand-holding with stake holders.

Officers of the level of Joint Secretaries of Department of Rural Development have been designated as the Principal Area Officers (PAO) for different states. The Area Officer scheme requires the senior officers of the Ministry to visit various States, hold review meetings and also experience the implementation of schemes at the field level. An inter-divisional team of officers of visit the field. During the visit, the teams meet the beneficiaries and people's representatives (Including PRIs) and interact with them for getting feedback about the quality and other aspects of the programmes. They meet the district officials responsible for the programme before and after the visit. The findings/observations of the Area Officers are discussed in the Ministry to explore the possibilities of mid-course modifications in the programme guidelines and also policy level changes.

(IV) District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committees (Disha)

“DISHA is a crucial step towards good governance through which we will be able to monitor everything centrally. It will enable us to effectively monitor every village of the country.”

Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi

Introduction: A large number of significant and ambitious programmes are being implemented for improvement of infrastructure and for improving human development and the well being of people.

District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (Disha) has been formed by the Ministry in June, 2016 superseding the District Vigilance and Monitoring Committee. District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DISHA) 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 41 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: The Chairperson of the DISHA should be a Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) elected from the district and the District Collector / District Magistrate/ Deputy Commissioner should be the Member Secretary. The other members include all MPs (LS) and One MP (Rajya Sabha) representing the State and exercising option to be associated with the district level Committee, All Members of the State Legislative Assembly elected from the district, One representative of the State Government / UT Administration, All Mayors / at least the Chairpersons of Municipalities including one woman and five elected heads of Gram Panchayat including two women, Chairperson of the Zilla Panchayat, Head of the Autonomous District Council in districts having Schedule VI Areas, All

Chairpersons of Intermediate Panchayats in the district, Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Panchayat, Project Director, DRDA/Poverty Alleviation Unit, One Member from a reputed NGO, to be nominated by the Chairperson and the other Members of Parliament in the Committee, One representative each of SC, ST and Women to be nominated by the Chairperson and the other Members of Parliament in the Committee, Lead Bank officer of the district, Senior Superintendent/ Superintendent of the Postal Department and District level nodal functionaries of all Programmes that will be under the purview of Disha.

Number of Meetings: Meetings of the Disha are required to be convened at-least once in every Quarter. It has been suggested that the meeting may be arranged on any day during third week of April, July, October and February with the permission of Chairperson. The Ministry has been vigorously pursuing with the State Governments and district administrations to convene Meetings as per guidelines particularly in view of the responsibility of the Member Secretary to convene the Meetings. The number of Meetings of DISHA reported to the Ministry is at Annexure-I.

Initiatives taken to address the frame work issues: Formation of Disha Committee in Urban District-The DISHA committee was constituted replacing erstwhile District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (DLVMC) which were not operational fully in urban districts. However, the list of Schemes to be monitored by District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DISHA) includes Schemes implemented in both rural and urban areas. DISHA Guidelines suggests that there is no distinction between Urban and Rural in terms of constitution of Committees irrespective of the fact whether district is predominantly is of rural or urban character. Accordingly, Disha Committees have been formed in urban districts of Delhi, Mumbai, Chandigarh, Chennai and Kolkata.

IT initiative in DISHA: 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 application was launched by the Prime Minister on 11th October as a single source of information in respect of schemes run by various Ministries. The information for different geographies up-to Gram Panchayat level is captured by way of 92 indicators and it can be accessed through 20 views, presented in 7 sections. Eventually it will cover all the 41 identified Programs/Schemes of the participating Ministries/Department. The DISHA Dashboard aims at creating a data-driven governance solution for elected representatives for planning, monitoring and evaluating multiple parameters of various schemes under DISHA. Following are the two important components of DISHA Platform:

- a) **DISHA Dashboard:** It envisages to create a one stop dashboard for 41 schemes of 20 ministries/ departments with various views Revenue (District/Block), Constituencies (PC/AC/GP) cluster (Mission Antyodaya) and 115 Backward District. The DISHA application will be a single source of relevant information to DISHA Stakeholders, eventually covering all the 41 identified programmes and schemes of the participating Ministries and Departments.
- b) **Meeting Management Software.** The meeting management software which has been piloted in 3 districts for the purpose of DISHA Meetings, is planned to be integrated with DISHA Dashboard in-order to enable DISHA committee to plan, setup, and record and monitor the proceedings of the meetings.

Key Activities on DISHA Platform:

(i) **Dashboard Development & Scheme Integration Status**

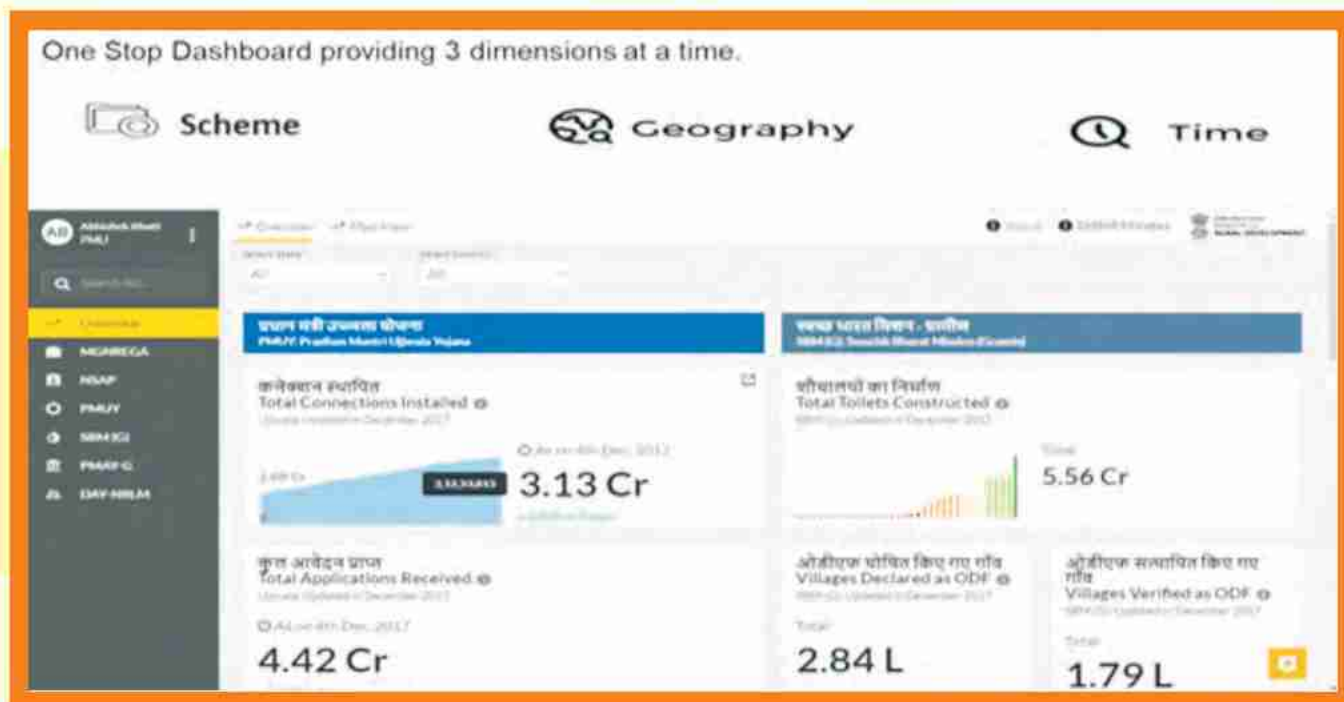
As on 2nd January 2018, 7 schemes of 4 Ministries have been integrated with the DISHA Dashboard. Three more schemes are at advanced stage of integration with DISHA Dashboard. Given below are the details

Name of Ministry	Name of Scheme	DISHA Integration Status
Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD)	MGNREGA	Completed
	NRLM	Completed
	PMGSY	In-Progress
	NSAP	Completed
	PMAY-G	Completed
Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	SBM-G	Completed
Ministry of Power	DDUGJY - Gramin Jyoti Yojana	Completed
MoHFW	National Health Mission - NHM	In-Progress
MHRD	Mid-Day Meal Scheme	In-Progress
Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gases	Pradhan Mantri Ujwala Yojana - PMUY	Completed

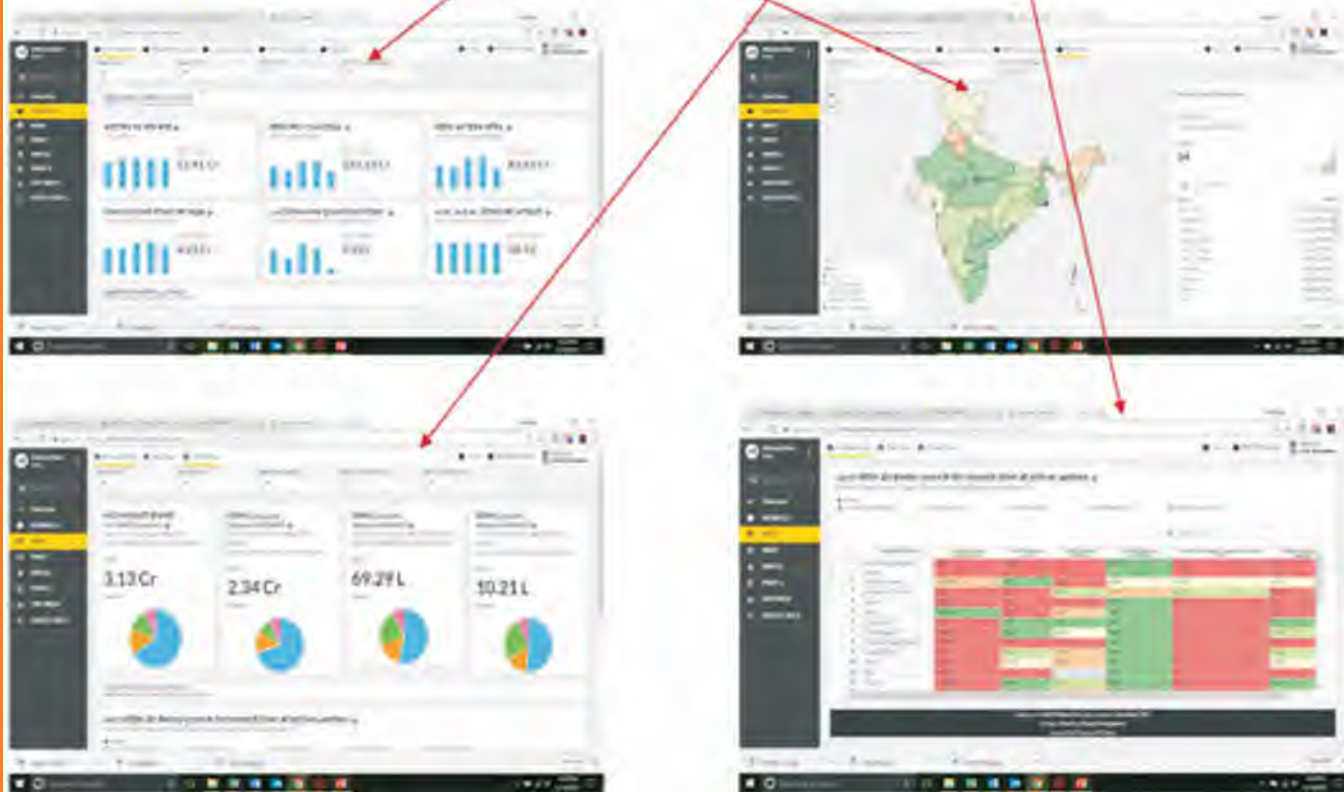
(ii) Meeting Management Software

The Meeting Management Software has been piloted in 3 Districts (Sikar – Rajasthan, Jyotiba Phule Nagar – Uttar Pradesh, Faridabad – Haryana) and training on it has been provided.

Disha when fully developed will provide users such as MPs and MLAs information on pre-set indicators in real time basis. The indicators can be viewed as a set of widgets or on a map to be compared over time and regions in respect of different views including views related to parliamentary and legislative constituencies.



Multiple Configurable Views – Administrative , Map, Funnel View, Key Achievements



Disha Meetings held and Minutes uploaded thereon in 2017-18

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of DISHA District	No of Meetings held	No. of Minutes Uploaded on website	No of Meetings held	No. of Minutes Uploaded on website	No of Meetings held	No. of Minutes Uploaded on website
			1st Quarter		2nd Quarter		3rd Quarter	
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	16	2	2	1	1	2	1
3	Assam	27	11	8	7	3	2	1
4	Bihar	38	6	5	3	3	4	2
5	Chhattisgarh	27	15	15	19	16	12	9
6	Chandigarh	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Delhi	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Goa	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	Gujarat	33	15	14	10	9	3	2
10	Haryana	21	9	8	10	8	6	3
11	Himachal Pradesh	12	5	5	1	1	-	-
12	Jammu & Kashmir	21	1	1	2	1	-	-
13	Jharkhand	24	16	10	8	7	3	2
14	Karnataka	30	12	11	10	7	4	2
15	Kerala	14	10	10	7	6	11	6
16	Madhya Pradesh	51	12	12	14	13	7	6
17	Maharashtra	36	11	7	16	6	7	-
18	Manipur	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Meghalaya	7	5	5	4	1	-	-
20	Mizoram	8	8	8	3	3	5	3
21	Nagaland	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Odisha	30	11	10	5	4	2	2
23	Punjab	22	6	4	3	2	3	1
24	Rajasthan	33	19	19	11	11	11	6
25	Sikkim	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Telangana	31	4	4	2	1	3	3
27	Tamil Nadu	32	-	-	-	-	1	1
28	Tripura	8	4	2	1	0	1	-
29	Uttarakhand	13	11	9	8	8	9	5
30	Uttar Pradesh	75	43	39	13	12	5	3
31	West Bengal	20	1	1	-	-	-	-
32	Andaman & Nicobar	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Daman & Diu	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Lakshadweep	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Puducherry	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	689	239	211	160	125	103	60

Chapter - 24

Poverty Studies

BPL Census and Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC)-2011:

The estimation of poverty in the country used to be done by the erstwhile Planning Commission on the basis of a large sample survey of Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). The poverty estimates are regularly carried out at intervals of 5 years. While the estimation of poverty is done by the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Rural Development conducts the Below Poverty Line (BPL) Census with the objective of identifying the BPL households in the rural areas who could be assisted under various programmes of the Ministry. The Ministry of Rural Development provides financial and technical assistance to the States and UTs to conduct the BPL Census. The BPL Census is generally conducted in the beginning of the Five Year Plan for which detailed guidelines are issued by the Ministry.

2. Brief History of BPL Census

It was only in the 8th Plan (1992-1997), for the first time, a detailed procedure was prescribed to identify the BPL families in the rural areas. The need for a systematic survey of BPL families was felt because of the feedback received through the concurrent evaluation of programmes such as Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), which had shown that a significant part of the benefits of the programme had gone to ineligible categories. So it was decided to adopt a systematic approach for conducting the BPL survey. Detailed guidelines were issued making the annual income of the family the primary criterion to decide the poverty status of the rural household.

BPL Survey/Census for the 9th Plan (1997-2002) was conducted in 1997. In order to prevent a situation of ineligible households getting the benefits of the programmes of this Ministry, an exclusion criterion was also incorporated in the guidelines. The special

feature of the guidelines of BPL Census 1997 was use of multiple criteria for classification of BPL families which included qualitative parameters like household occupation, housing condition, number of earners, asset position (land operated/owned) livestock and consumer durables used, etc. Household expenditure was made the criterion to classify the household as BPL. If the total expenditure of the household was higher than the poverty line, the household was to be excluded from the BPL List.

The next BPL Census was conducted in 2002 using the methodology of score based ranking of rural households for which 13 socio-economic parameters were used based on the recommendation of an Expert Group constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development under the chairmanship of Late Dr. P.L.Sanjeeva Reddy former Secretary, Department of Rural Development, Government of India. These are size of land holding, type of houses, clothing, food security, sanitation, ownership of consumer durables, literacy status, household labour force, means of livelihood, status of children, type of indebtedness, migration and preference of assistance. One of the important features of the guidelines issued for BPL census 2002 was to put the ceiling on the number of BPL households to be identified in conformity with the poverty estimates of Planning Commission. States were given the option of deciding the total number of BPL households equal to the Poverty Estimates of 1999-2000 or the Adjusted Share computed by the Planning Commission, whichever is higher. In addition, the States were also given the flexibility of adding another 10% to account for the transient poor.

3. Socio Economic Caste Census 2011

For conducting the BPL Census for the 11th Five Year Plan, the Ministry, on 12th August, 2008, constituted an Expert Group, under the chairmanship of Dr. N.C. Saxena, former Secretary, and Department of

Rural Development to advise it on the suitable methodology. The Expert Group submitted its report on 21st August 2009. The Expert Group recommended the methodology for identification of Below Poverty Line families, which includes criteria for automatic exclusion of a rural household from the BPL list, automatic inclusion in the BPL list and grading of the households on a scale of one to ten. The Expert Group had also recommended the methodology for conducting the Census and appropriate appeal mechanisms.

The Ministry then held consultations on the issue of finalization of methodology with organizations in the related field including Planning Commission, Registrar General of India, National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), State Governments, experts and civil society organizations. It was suggested for pre-testing the methodology with alternative options. Accordingly, MORD conducted, during 2010, a Pilot Survey to field test alternative methodologies and to arrive at the optimum methodology for conducting forthcoming BPL Census. This Pilot was conducted in two stages.

- (a) **Stage I:** Household Survey was conducted through Questionnaire Method in 254 villages across the rural areas of the country.
- (b) **Stage II:** Participatory Socio-Economic Study (PSES) was conducted based on Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) technique. PSES was conducted in the same 254 villages where household survey had been conducted. The results of the PRA were used for corroborating the findings of the survey.

Thereafter, the Socio Economic and Caste Census was launched on 29th June 2011 in the country which is being carried out by the respective State/Union Territory Government with the financial and technical support of the Government of India. Socio Economic and Caste Census consist of Census in Rural areas and Urban areas in connection with identification of BPL households and Caste Census throughout the country.

4. Process for conducting SECC 2011

- **Preparatory stage:** The questionnaire was polished based on pilot testing in 254 villages. All the Master Trainers were trained who in turn

trained the Enumerators, Supervisor and other fielded functionaries. Tablet PCs, Data Entry Operators, application software and technical co-operation was provided to the States/UTs. Ministry of Rural Development, as the nodal Ministry, made available funds and technical supports, to all stakeholders.

- **Enumeration:** The SECC 2011 was based on self-declaration model of the respondents. The enumerator visited each household along with the Data Entry Operator (DEO) and get the details entered into the Tablet Personal Computer (TPC). However, where enumerators find that the response was prima facie incorrect, they recorded their observations separately in the space provided in the enumeration form. Only socio economic data was collected at the field level and no household was identified as BPL or non-BPL. The enumeration process was followed by the supervision process.
- **Supervision:** The supervisor was entrusted to ensure that all households are enumerated and data verified including discrepancies note. The supervisor also did random checking of households. The supervisor was assisted by the Data Entry Operator. Enumeration and Supervision was conducted in about 25 lakh Enumeration Blocks (EBs), both in rural and urban areas.
- **Verification & Correction:** To ensure the quality of the data with respect to a specific set of parameters, Verification and Correction Module was introduced. Verification Officers will have to physically verify the mandated fields namely the Primitive Tribal Groups/Legally Released Bonded Labourers/Manual Scavengers in the rural areas and for the urban areas the four types of major sources of income from rag picking, begging, domestic jobs and street vendors. Invalidate caste entries were also validated through verification process.
- **Publication of draft:** On completion of the verification process, on a date decided by the District Collector, a draft list of information are published and displayed in various places

namely Panchayat Office, prominent place in Panchayat, Block Development Office, etc. SECC Draft List to be published in the local language contains basic summary information on the individuals and households were also displayed in the public domain for undergoing the Claims and Objections procedures. The Draft List contains information (except caste and religion) on every households gathered during the enumeration phase.

- **Claims and Objections:** For the purpose of settling Claims and Objections a district was considered as a Unit. The States/UTs appointed Panchayat Level Officer (PLO) to facilitate inspection of the information published in the Draft List by the public and accept claims and objections. The States/UTs may also appoint one or more officers at the block level for disposing of the claims/objections. Person not satisfied with the decision at the block level have the right to appeal at the District level.
- **Finalization of Census:** After finalization of the household data through the claims & Objection process, it will be utilized for generating various types of reports on social economic status of households. However, the eligibility and entitlement of rural households in the country for different central government programs and schemes will be determined after the SECC 2011 survey had been analyzed.

5. Positive Features of SECC 2011

- **Objective indicators:** The socio-economic indicators of the households are objective in nature so that it can be classified as 'exclusion', 'inclusion' and 'deprivation' status indicators. These indicators are also objectively verifiable.
- **Transparent enumerating:** The enumeration process was transparent as the households are visited not only by the State/UT appointed enumerators and supervisors, but also in presence of prominent persons of the village. The data collected are put to public scrutiny in the claims and objections stage.
- **Supervisory Checks, validation:** Thereafter,

the Supervisor mandatorily visited households against which enumerators have recorded observations and verified the veracity of the information and also monitored and randomly checked the filled up questionnaires on a sample basis. The Supervisor also ensures that all households are enumerated and data verified, including discrepancies noted. Whenever the correctness and authenticity of data collected is doubtful such households are brought under the purview of the Supervisor.

- **Use of IT:** For the first time in the history of Census in the country, the entire data was collected by a hand held device call the Tablet PC. The data entered into Tablet PC reduces chances of data entry errors and falsification of information. The data once saved cannot be retrieved by the enumerator, ensuring that no manipulation is possible. Household dated collected in TPCs are stored and machine verified at Data Charge centers in local servers. After that, data are transferred by internet to the central server managed by the National Informatics Center (NIC) at Delhi. This saves time and help in data analysis.
- **Involvement of local government:** The Central and the State Governments conducted socio-economic Census with the cooperation and support of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Panchayats are expected to help the enumerators and other personnel who are engaged in collecting socio-economic data from rural households. Zila Panchayat at district level, Panchayat Samiti at Block level and Gram Panchayat at village level, Ward Members and members of the Gram Sabha have an important role to play in ensuring correct information. The socio-economic data so collected were then placed before the Gram Sabha for its verification and approval.

6. Exclusion, Inclusion and Deprivation criteria under SECC 2011:

The Exclusion, Inclusion and Deprivation criteria approved by Cabinet under SECC 2011 are as follows:

Exclusion criteria:

- (i) Households owning Motorized Two/Three/Four Wheelers/Fishing boats (which require registration);
- (ii) Households owning mechanized Three/Four wheeler agricultural equipments such as tractors, harvesters etc;
- (iii) Households having Kisan Credit Card with the credit limit of Rs.50,000 and above;
- (iv) Households with any member as Government Employee: gazette and non-gazette employees of Central Government, State government, Public Sector Undertakings, Government-aided autonomous bodies and local bodies. This will exclude incentive and other honorarium based workers;
- (iv) Households with non-agricultural enterprises registered with the Government;
- (vi) Households with any member in the family earning more than Rs. 10,000 per month;
- (vii) Households paying income tax;
- (viii) Households paying professional tax;
- (ix) Households with three or more rooms with all rooms having pucca walls and pucca roof;
- (x) Households owning a Refrigerator;
- (xi) Households owning landline phone;
- (xii) Households owning 2.5 acres or more of irrigated land with at least one irrigation equipment such as diesel/electric operated bore well/tube well;
- (xiii) Households owning 5 acres or more of irrigated land for two or more crop seasons;
- (xiv) Households owning 7.5 acres or more of land with at least one irrigation equipment such as diesel/electric operated bore well / tube well;

Automatic inclusion criteria:

- (i) Households without shelter;
- (ii) Destitute/living on alms;
- (iii) Manual scavengers;
- (iv) Primitive Tribal Groups;
- (v) Legally released bonded labourers;

Deprivation indicator criteria:

- (i) Households with only one room with kucha walls and kucha roof;
- (ii) Households with no adult member between age 16 and 59;
- (iii) Female headed households with no adult male member between age 16 and 59;
- (iv) Households with disabled member and no able bodied adult member;
- (v) SC/ST households;
- (vi) Households with no literate adult above 25 years;
- (vii) Landless households deriving a major part of their income from manual casual labour.

7. Current status of SECC 2011:

The process of the Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) has been concluded by the Ministry of Rural Development in March, 2016. The finding of the census of rural area is in public domain (www.secc.gov.in). SECC data captures respondent based disclosures on socio economic status of 17.97 crore rural households which has allowed automatic exclusion of 07.07 crore (39.36 %) of households as not poor on the basis of 13 parameters, automatic inclusion of 0.16 crore (0.91 %) households as poorest of the poor on the basis of 5 parameters and grading of deprivation of 8.72 crore (48.54%) of rural households on the basis of seven criteria. The Ministry of Rural Development is using the SECC data in its programmes. SECC – 2011 allows state to generate programme specific priority list for targeting beneficiaries.

The SECC data is being used for identification of beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G). Under DAY – NRLM, SECC data are being used to undertake planning for poverty free Panchayats and involves PRI and Self Helps Groups. DDU-GKY uses SECC data to identify rural youths for skilling and placement under the scheme. Under Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs), reimbursement of training costs is made in respect of all such candidates who face at least one deprivation as per SECC criteria.

Chapter - 25

Right to Information

Ministry of Rural Development is a public authority under the provision of the RTI Act 2005. In order to comply with the provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005, the Ministry has taken necessary action.

In order to fulfill the obligations and provisions under section 4(1)(a)(b) of the Right to Information Act, 2005, subject matters dealt by various Divisions of the Ministry have been uploaded, in the format as devised by Central Information Commission (CIC), on the website of the Ministry (www.rural.nic.in). The information is being kept in 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 CAPIOs is 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 a 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 Applications	Offline RTI Appeals	Online Applications	Online RTI Appeal	CIC Notice
618	36	3419	243	12

Website of the Ministry is updated regularly and efforts are being made to post the latest facts and figures by categorizing them in different & easy-to-understand heads like salient features of the programme, physical and financial progress, new initiatives, success stories, best practices etc., in order to provide maximum information to the public without resorting to the provisions of the Act and to enable access to information in a user friendly manner.

Chapter - 26

Strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)

Introduction

Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have a constitutional role in local economic development, poverty reduction and social justice. Mutually beneficial working relationship and formal platforms for consultations, between PRIs and institutions of the poor, need to be facilitated in the interest of deepening democracy and empowering the poor. The PRIs have been playing an important role in planning, implementation and monitoring of the programmes of the Department of Rural Development in the Ministry of Rural Development. The programme wise role of the Panchayats have been given below:

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

The PRIs have been entrusted important roles in planning, implementation and monitoring of the programmes of the Department of Rural Development. Different rural development programmes have initiated various steps towards bringing about greater participatory development in rural areas through PRIs. As per the MGNREG Act, Panchayats are the Principal authorities to implement various provisions of it which is evident from the fact that the maximum works have been undertaken by the Panchayats and maximum funds have also flowed to them. During 2017-18, 151.22 lakh (93%) works have been carried out by the Gram Panchayats. Moreover, almost 91.26 % of the total expenditure has been incurred by the Gram Panchayats.

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

A: DAY-NRLM and Panchayati Raj Institutions:

Gram Panchayats enjoy constitutional status, while SHGs promoted under are informal organizations of the poor. But, both Gram Panchayats and SHG networks aim at inclusive socio-economic development of the villages. Achievement of this objective requires a close partnership between the GPs and the SHG networks of the poor. While the functional role of GPs is clearly mandated under the Constitution, the potential role of SHG networks in improving the functioning and performance of GPs remains to be clearly articulated. Following are the potential functional areas of GPs in which the SHG networks could play a significant role.

Functions of Gram Panchayats

Under Article 243 (G) of the Constitution, states have wide latitude to determine and devolve powers and functions to Gram Panchayats. Though there is no uniformity in the devolution of subject functions, funds and functionaries to the Gram Panchayats across the states, certain common trends could be observed. The Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) observed that the powers exercised, and functions being discharged by the Gram Panchayats fall under the following categories viz.,

- (i) *democratic, administrative and representative functions;*
- (ii) *endowed powers and functions; and*
- (iii) *devolved and entrusted/agency functions.*

The first category relates to the functioning of Gram Panchayats as democratic institutions. The endowed functions constitute the core functions that Gram Panchayats ought to perform. These include water supply, sanitation, roads, street lights and community assets. The devolved and entrusted functions include all those subjects transferred to the Gram Panchayats by the state government including several centrally sponsored schemes.

Potential Role of SHG Networks in Improving GP Functioning

The SHGs and their federations promoted under NRLM could play an important role in improving the functioning and performance of the Gram Panchayats in respect of the three functional areas. SHG networks can influence Gram Panchayat functioning both from the demand and supply sides. From the demand side, SHGs can catalyze and galvanize the demand for good governance, accountability and delivery of a whole range of services. On the supply side, the services of SHGs can be effectively used as agencies/instrumentalities to deliver different services. An

attempt is made in the following to identify the potential activities in respect of which SHG networks could be involved to improve the functioning and performance of GPs.

Democratic, Administrative and Representative Functions

The Gram Panchayats are democratic units with a Constitutional mandate. As such, they are expected to adhere to democratic norms of governance. The SHG networks can play an important role in ensuring that the Gram Panchayats function as per the democratic norms stipulated and subject themselves to the standards of accountability and transparency.

Table 5: Potential Role of SHGs in Democratic Governance of GPs

S. No.	Key Area	Potential Role of SHG Network
1.	Conduct of Gram Sabha as per Norms	▪ Demand conduct of <i>Gram Sabha</i> as per norms ▪ Publicize date and time of <i>Gram Sabha</i> ▪ Mobilize people in general and women in particular for the <i>Gram Sabha</i> ▪ Promote awareness of the issues to be raised/discussed ▪ Raise issues affecting the poor and demand action ▪ Facilitate documentation of <i>Gram Sabha</i> decisions
2.	Conduct of GP Meetings and Decision Making	▪ Be aware of the agenda/demand inclusion of priority items affecting the poor for discussion ▪ Ensure recording of decisions ▪ Facilitate dissemination of decisions ▪ Follow- up decisions taken ▪ Facilitate resolution of disputes among individuals / groups ▪ Participate in all functional committees of Gram Panchayat as well as sub-committees ▪ Undertake monitoring of GP programmes
3.	Collection of Taxes, Oversight on Receipts and Utilization of Funds and Planning	▪ Promote awareness about taxes levied and facilitate their timely payment including house tax ▪ Demand information on funds received under different heads including FFC grant and expenditure incurred ▪ Facilitate public display of tax receipts, grants received and expenditure incurred as well as list of beneficiaries of all schemes ▪ Participate in preparation of GPDP, converging funds from different sources ▪ Undertake preparation of GP poverty reduction plan with the participation of the poor

Endowed Powers and Functions

The endowed powers and functions of Gram Panchayat relate to the heart of their existence as local

self-governments. These are in the nature of specific activities that GPs are expected to perform. The role that SHG networks can play in supporting the GPs to discharge their core functions are as follows.

Table 6: Potential Role of SHGs in Promoting Discharge of Endowed Functions by GPs

S. No.	Key Area	Potential Role of SHG Networks
1.	Water Supply	- Support for identification and development of water sources and storage of water - Maintenance and repair of pump houses, OHTs, GLRs, hand pumps, ponds, wells <i>etc.</i>, through SHG/water and sanitation committees - Maintaining cleanliness around water sources through committees - Rationing/regulating of water supply to different wards and locations - Collection of water charges, where necessary
2.	Hygiene, Sanitation, Solid Waste Management and Drainage	- Promotion of awareness on household toilets - Support for identification and training of women masons - Construction of household, school and anganwadi toilets through women SHGs (as contractors) - Promotion of use of toilets by all - Maintaining school, <i>anganwadi</i> and community toilets through SHG committees - Running of sanitary marts through SHG committees/ VOs - Collection of organic and inorganic waste through committees and their disposal - Support for construction and maintenance of drains - Support for immunization and public health awareness campaigns and prevention of epidemics
3.	Roads (<i>Intra and Inter-Habitation Roads including PMGSY</i>)	- Support for identification and prioritization of intra and inter-habitation roads for construction - Cleaning and maintenance of roads through committees in different wards - Support for acquisition of land for roads - Removal of obstruction on public roads - Levy and collection of tolls and taxes - Organizing voluntary labour for development of roads - Maintenance of river banks/ tank bunds - Naming of roads
4.	Street Lights	- Repairs and maintenance of lighting for public streets - Collection of fee for street lights - Promotion of solar lights
5.	Management of Community Assets (<i>Parks, Monuments, Burial and Cremation Grounds, Water Ways etc.,</i>)	- Maintenance of parks through SHG committees - Support for maintenance of burial and cremation grounds - Maintenance of water ways and other main sub-communication through SHG committees - Maintenance of common facilities such as community halls, open air theaters etc

Devolved and Entrusted/Agency Functions

Pursuant to the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution of India, States have enacted Panchayati Raj Legislations transferring certain functions to the Gram Panchayats. However, there is no uniformity across the states in terms of the functions transferred as

well as the funds and functionaries. As the powers and authority of Gram Panchayats vary widely across the states, the potential role that the SHG networks could play in respect of entrusted/agency functions would also be different. However, the potential role that SHGs can play in most common subject functions devolved is briefly summarized in following table.

Table 7 : Potential Role of SHGs in Devolved/Entrusted Functions of GPs

S. No.	Key Area	Potential Role of SHG Networks
1.	Primary, Adult and Non-Formal Education	- Support for construction and maintenance of school toilets, including toilets for girls - Running of mid-day meals through SHG networks - Participating in school management committees - Monitoring teacher attendance - Mobilizing children for school enrolment - Support for mainstreaming dropout children - Enrolling women for adult education/ skill-training
2.	Health Centers/ Rural Dispensaries and Anganwadi centers/ Veterinary Care	- Promote health committees in the village - Support for maintaining <i>Anganwadi</i> centers - Mobilizing eligible children and mothers for <i>Anganwadi</i> centers - Maintenance of Anganwadi kitchen - Monitoring functioning of <i>Anganwadi</i> - Support preventive health campaigns and organization of curative health camps - Support organization of veterinary camps - Support provision of ANC and PNC services - Support mobilization of pregnant women for institutional deliveries
3.	Minor Irrigation	- Manage and maintain minor tanks and fish ponds - Regulate water supply - Collect water cess
4.	Social Forestry and Village Plantation	Support development and maintenance of village plantation
5.	Rural Housing	- Identify eligible families for PMAY-Rural - Support construction through women masons and other workers
6.	Women and Child Development	- Identify women in distress and provide relief and rehabilitation support - Run short-stay homes through SHG networks
7.	Poverty Alleviation, Employment Generation and General Welfare including Centrally Sponsored Programmes	- Identify eligible households / beneficiaries for all poverty alleviation programmes including MGNREGS, social security pensions <i>etc.</i>, - Participate in the preparation of MGNREGA labour budget and IPPE-II - Mobilize eligible women through PIP/ social assessment for mobilization into SHGs - Undertake collective livelihoods/ micro-enterprises - Support rehabilitation for displaced persons and physically challenged persons - Support / run common facility centers
8.	Support of Khadi and Village Industries	Run collective village and khadi enterprises
9.	Birth and Death Registration/ Issue of Certificates	Facilitate registration of Births and Deaths, marriages and issue certificate.
10.	Rural Markets	Organize / run/ regulate rural markets / shandies
11.	Waste Land Development and Management of Commons	Manage common properties through SHG-networks
12.	Others	- Maintenance of libraries/reading rooms/ common computer facility (internet center) - Organization of cultural activities, sports and games for women, children and youth - Maintenance of records

Symbiotic Relationship

The extent of participation of SHG networks in the functioning of Gram Panchayats and its impact would depend on the specific context of the state. While this partnership would be 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. It would help the SHGs to get directly benefited through several programmes such as MGNREGA, PMAY, SBA, NSA, EFC grant and state schemes. The GPs on the other hand, could benefit from the inclusive participation of the people which would enhance their legitimacy and status. The GPs could effectively utilize the SHG networks to strengthen Gram Sabha, besides improving the quality and outreach of their service delivery. Therefore, this partnership should nurture on the basis of clear recognition of the relative strengths of both GPs and SHG networks. The partnership between panchayats and SHGs should be based on clear principles as outlined in the Note on “Guidelines on Partnership between Gram Panchayats and SHG Networks of NRLM”. The SRLMs, state governments would do well to promote this symbiotic relationship for the ultimate benefit of the citizen subjects.

B. DAY-NRLM and Convergence Projects

1. PRI – CBO Convergence Pilot Projects

The Ministry has supported the State Missions to take up pilot projects on PRI-CBO convergence with the following objectives:

- empower the poor to know, demand and access rights and entitlements;
- include poor and vulnerable sections in local development process; and
- make Gram Panchayats responsive and accountable by making them inclusive, and increase participation in the gram sabha and working of Panchayat.

The convergence strategy includes equipping SHG members and leaders for convergence with PRIs and building their capacities for this purpose. The State Rural Livelihoods Mission of Kerala (Kudumbashree) has been designated as the National Resource Organization to provide support to other SRLMs on PRI-CBO convergence. The details of the pilot are summarized in **Table -8** below.

Table 8 : Coverage and reach of the Project

State	Districts	Blocks	GPs	VOs/ Wards	Active LRG Members	No. of Internal Mentors	No. of SHG
Assam	3	6	87	226	209	30	2765
Jharkhand	10	36	179	204	221	59	1655
Karnataka	2	4	40	186	173	Ongoing	1433
Maharashtra	3	3	58	91	170	107	1220
Odisha	7	7	44	79	109	25	800
Rajasthan	3	4	67	186	354	Ongoing	2370
Tripura	1	2	52	33	130	Ongoing	523
Chhattisgarh	5	5	71	103	128	Ongoing	1731
Total	34	67	598	1108	1494	221	12497

PRI - CBO convergence pilot projects cover 598 Gram Panchayats in 67 blocks of eight states (Assam, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tripura and Chhattisgarh). Out of 598 GPs, work has been completed in 180 GPs where 9,755 SHGs completed the status of participatory assessment of entitlements (PAEs); 937 village organizations prepared entitlement action plans (EAPs); and 180 GPs prepared

GP poverty reduction plans (GPPRs). In the remaining 424 GPs work is under progress. This includes ongoing work in 270 new GPs of Assam, Jharkhand and Odisha with the support of 114 internal mentors trained by Kudumbasree-NRO. Further, mentors from Kudumbasree support 1,494 Local Resource Group (LRG) members who are expected to undertake the scale-up of activities.

1. Convergence Special Fund Projects

The Mission aims to reach out to all poor households in the country and link them to sustainable livelihood opportunities by ensuring access to different resources. With this objectives, NRLM has put in place a dedicated implementation structure at state, district and block levels to support community institution building. The community institutions are expected to provide multiple services to their members including access to credit, public services and entitlements. The ability of the poor to access public services and redeem their rights and entitlements primarily depends on the quality of community institutions build. Thus, the special projects aim at promoting convergence through building capacities of community institutions/CBOs to effectively coordinate with PRIs, block and district level line departments to access public services and other benefits provided through centrally sponsored and state sector schemes. In addition, the special projects also seek to enable the access of the rural poor to services provided under Swachh Bharat, National Health Mission, National ICDS Mission and others. Thus, DAY-NRLM uses convergence as a strategy to optimize the access of SHG members to all public services and entitlements.

Convergence Reach: Fact Sheet

NRLM has initiated convergence interventions in 2,146 GPs of 120 blocks in 71 districts, targeting one million households. The objective is to enable these households to redeem their rights and entitlements as well as public services including benefits provided under MGNREGS, NHM, ICDS, SBM and SSA & NSA. To maximize convergence benefits the following 9 projects with an outlay of Rs. 64.16 Crore are being implemented.



Mobilization rally on GP Poverty Reduction Plan, Garnala GP, Rishabhdev block, Rajasthan



Gram Sabha in Katonigaon GP, Barhampur Block, Nagaon District, Assam

Table 9: Coverage Under Special Convergence Projects

S. No.	State	District	Block	GP	Village	HH	Approved Allocation (Rs. in Cr)
1.	Tamil Nadu	4	6	166	174	64,484	5.97
2.	Karnataka	4	4	146	673	257,084	5.58
3.	Maharashtra	6	9	722	-	260,000	13.26
4.	Rajasthan	3	3	-	3169	44,336	4.01
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	5	382	683	64,399	6.66
6.	Jharkhand	4	7	-	825	109,000	7.92
7.	Uttar Pradesh	6	6	-	400	250,00	8.51
8.	Bihar	4	7	88	-	133,147	6.72
9.	West Bengal	1	4	34	516	176,116	6.72
	Total	37	51	1548	6440	963,268	64.16

In each state, however, the focus of convergence is different as summarized in the following Table-10.

Table- 10: Key schemes and projects under Convergence

S. No.	State	Focus
1.	Bihar	Convergence with SBM
2.	Chhattisgarh	Convergence for entitlements of Widowed, Deserted and Single Women
3.	Jharkhand	Convergence with MGNREGS, NSAP, SBM, Health and ICDS
4.	Karnataka	Convergence with MGNREGS, NSAP, SBM, Health and ICDS
5.	Maharashtra	Convergence with MGNREGS, NSAP, SBM, Health and ICDS
6.	Rajasthan	Convergence with MGNREGS, SBM, Health and ICDS
7.	Tamil Nadu	Convergence with various Line Departments for realization of entitlements by the poor and disabled
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Convergence with Departments of Animal Husbandry, Agriculture Handicrafts, Health and Women & Child Development
9.	West Bengal	Convergence with Project <i>Sundarini</i> of Government of West Bengal

To equip SRLMs for implementing these projects, a national workshop on convergence was conducted at Guwahati from 12th to 15th July 2016 with the support of Kudumbashree NRO, NIRD, Guwahati and ASRLMS.

Services of 20 NRPs are being used by the 9 states to promote convergence. The NRPs provide capacity building inputs to the state Mission officials and other resource persons, who in turn the spearhead convergence efforts.

2.1. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya

Yojana (DDU-GKY) recognizes that every Gram Panchayat (GP) has a key role in the successful implementation of a skill development programme, especially to enhance the reach of the programme to the poorest households within its jurisdiction. Further, DDU-GKY adopts a village saturation approach for skilling, which requires GPs to generate awareness about the skill development 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.

3. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

As per Para 4.1 of PMGSY Guidelines, the priorities of elected representatives including Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assemblies are expected to be duly taken into account and give full consideration while finalizing District Rural Roads Plan (DRRP) and Core Network. The PMGSY Guidelines stipulate that a copy of the Comprehensive New Connectivity Priority List (CNCPL)/ Comprehensive Upgradation Priority List (CUPL) are to be sent to the concerned Member of Parliament (MP) by the Programme Implementing Units (PIUs) seeking their suggestions for the annual proposals and the MPs are given atleast 15 days time to submit their suggestions. Para 6.5 and 6.9 of the Programme Guidelines stipulate that the proposal of Hon'ble Members of Parliament are required to be given full consideration in the District Panchayat during the finalization of annual proposals under PMGSY. In this regard, Members of Lok Sabha are to be consulted in respect of their Parliamentary Constituencies and Members of Parliament from Rajya Sabha are to be consulted in respect of the district of the State they represent, for which they have been nominated as co-Chairman of the District Vigilance and Monitoring Committee of the Ministry of Rural Development.

2. As per PMGSY guidelines, a simple, non-formal transect walk shall be organized by the Assistant Engineer at the time of preparation of DPRs. The Panchayat Pradhan, local patwari, the Junior Engineer, Women Paanchayati Raj Institution members and representatives of Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) also participate in the transect walk to determine the most suitable alignment, sort out the issues of land availability and to moderate any adverse social and environmental impact, eliciting necessary community participation in the programme. After transect walk, the minutes are placed before the Grama Sabha for its approval.

3. 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.

4. 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.



Gram Sabha at BadaKolakote Panchayat, Guma block, Gajapati district

Ministry of Rural Development

- While sending new project proposals for consideration, digital photographs of the recent foundation laying ceremony or the inauguration of a road by the concerned Hon'ble MP should invariably be enclosed. In case, the Hon'ble Member of Parliament could not attend any foundation laying or inauguration function, copies of the letters inviting him for foundation

or inauguration ceremony should also be appended with the new DPRs.

5. Further, the Ministry has recently amended the PMGSY guidelines to accord priority to the roads leading to the Gram Panchayats identified by the Members of Parliament under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY).



Gram Sabha in Katonigaon GP, Barhampur Block, Nagaon District, Assam



VO level Consolidation of PAE data by VO of Akhihara GP, Narharpur Block, Kanker District, Chhattisgarh.

Chapter - 27

Greening Rural Development

1. Introduction

1.1 The rationale for greening rural development emerges from the strategy of sustainable growth. Poverty alleviation and economic growth can be sustained only if natural resources are utilized/ managed on a sustainable basis. Greening rural development can help in maintaining the critical ecosystem services, strengthen livelihood base and climate resilience of the rural poor.

1.2 Green outcomes from rural development schemes can help increase climate resilience of production systems, livelihoods and habitats: Rural Development schemes can help in mitigate the impact of meteorological droughts by conserving soil moisture, slowing down water runoff and increasing water storage in surface reservoirs as well as aquifers. It can also improve vegetative cover in common lands, making more fodder and fuelwood available during droughts. Resilience in the face of floods can be provided by improving drainage.

2. Effect of Greening of RD programmes

2.1 Green outcomes will help making public expenditure more effective: MGNREGS with its focus on Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) can help in water conservation and water management on large scale. Further, MGNREGS in convergence with PMKSY and IWMP can help bridge the gap between irrigation potential created and irrigation potential utilized, for small and micro-irrigation projects. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, can utilize substantial quantities of waste materials such as fly ash, Steel Slag, Waste Plastic etc and also locally available construction materials leading to reduced consumption of natural materials, reduced environmental pollution and energy consumption. Under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin, green results include efficient use of resources, including water, energy and construction

material. Further, PMAY- G can encourage greater use of renewable and locally available construction material, and reduced use of water and energy.

2.2 The major schemes mentioned above can potentially make a significant contribution to sustaining natural resources and ecosystem services. Accordingly, environment friendly technologies are being adopted by the various schemes.

3. MGNREGA:

3.1 The schedule I of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005, which lists the permissible work under the Act, gives overwhelming importance to the works for water harvesting and recharging ground water. These are:

PUBLIC WORKS RELATING TO NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

- (i) Water conservation and water harvesting structures to augment and improve groundwater like underground dykes, earthen dams, stop dams, check dams with special focus on recharging ground water including drinking water sources;
- (ii) Watershed management works such as contour trenches, terracing, contour bunds, boulder checks, gabion structures and spring shed development resulting in a comprehensive treatment of a watershed;
- (iii) Micro and minor irrigation works and creation, renovation and maintenance of irrigation canals and drains;
- (iv) Renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of irrigation tanks and other water bodies;
- (v) Afforestation, tree plantation and horticulture in common and forest lands, road margins, canal bunds, tank foreshores and coastal belts

duly providing right to usufruct to the households covered in Paragraph 5;

- (vi) Land development works in common land.

INDIVIDUAL ASSETS FOR VULNERABLE SECTIONS (ONLY FOR HOUSEHOLDS IN PARAGRAPH 5 OF SCHEDULE I OF THE MGNREGA ACT 2005)

- i. Improving productivity of lands of households specified in Paragraph 5 through land development and by providing suitable infrastructure for irrigation including dug wells, farm ponds and other water harvesting structures;
- ii. Improving livelihoods through horticulture, sericulture plantation, other kinds of plantation and farm forestry;

- iii. Development of fallow or waste lands of households defined in paragraph 5 to bring it under cultivation.

High Priority for Water Conservation and Water harvesting works

3.2. As per section 16 of the MGNREG Act, the works to be taken up under the Act are to be decided by the Gram Panchayat based on the recommendations of the Gram Sabha. An analysis of the expenditure on various works taken up since the inception of the Act, shows that almost 2/3rd of the expenditure so far made under MGNREGA is directly related to improving the ground water table. The different water conservation and water harvesting related works taken up in FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 are given below:

Works	Expenditure (in Rs. cr) FY 2016-17	Expenditure (in Rs. cr) FY 2017-18**
Water Conservation and Water Harvesting	8794.02	5900.09
Renovation of traditional water bodies	6398.75	5480.32
Drought Proofing	3187.60	2965.29
Flood Control and Protection	2355.68	2165.49
Micro Irrigation Works	3131.69	2903.00
Works on Individuals Land (Category IV)	8933.15	10459.55
Land Development	4824.61	3683.60
Total	37625.48 (67%)	33557.34 (68%)

*Figures in bracket represent percentage expenditure of total expenditure

**Figures of FY 2017-18 based on data uploaded till 20.01.2018

3.3. In a recent study conducted by Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi on NRM component of MGNREGS taken up during 2015-16 and 2016-17 in 30 districts spread over different agro-climatic zones in 21 states, it has been found that MGNREGA has helped in crop intensification and diversification and has also led to increase in household income. The 1200 beneficiary households reported several types of benefits being derived from the NRM assets created under MGNREGA. Increase in irrigation potential was reported as the prime benefit from the creation of community assets. Both individual and community assets beneficiaries experienced increase in ground water table. Similarly, NRM assets have helped small

and marginal farmers to improve livelihood opportunities. Beneficiaries of NRM assets reported a productivity growth between 11% for rice to 25% in Oilseeds. The respondents reported that per household income from agriculture and allied activities increased by 15% from Rs. 52,600 before assets were created to Rs. 60,600 after the assets were created.

3.4. The following steps have been taken to strengthen the greening mechanism in the MGNREGA works:

- (a) In the FY 2017-18, works like Farm ponds, NADEP Compost/Vermi compost tanks, remained among the key focus area works. In

FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 (till 20th January 2018) 6.06 lakhs and 3.94 lakhs farm ponds have been completed respectively. During the same periods 4.67 lakhs and 1.76 lakhs Vermi / NADEP units were completed respectively.

- (b) Ministry has issued guidelines for Mission Water Conservation (MWC), where thrust has been given on Planning and Monitoring Framework for Natural Resource Management (NRM) related works under MGNREGA, which is being taken up in convergence with Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) and Integrated Watershed Programme (IWMP). The Ministry of Rural Development in consultation and agreement with the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation and the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare has developed an actionable Framework to ensure that MGNREGA funds are used in accordance with the best practices in the sector.

Natural Resource Management works are being planned and implemented in convergence with partners like National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), ISRO and National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). Community based participatory planning is expected to provide an integrated solution to NRM works under MGNREGA. Capacities of the technical wing of MGNREGS is also being developed on using GIS and Remote Sensing (RS) technologies for INRM planning under SAKSHAM initiative.

Ministry of Water Resources has identified 2264 water stressed blocks (groundwater stressed and most irrigation deprived). In these locations, the DPC/Collectors will lead a convergent planning to ensure that the Natural Resource Management component of Labour Budget of MGNREGS is essentially made part of the District Irrigation Plan (DIP). Emphasis is on 65% of expenditure under MGNREGS need to be incurred on NRM works in the above mentioned water stressed or MWC Blocks in FY 2017-18.

- (c) Afforestation, tree plantation and horticulture works can be taken up under Mahatma Gandhi

NREGA on Forest lands, Waste lands, Public and community lands, pasture lands, along riversides, canals and embankments, along PMGSY roads and other roads and on private lands (block plantation or on bunds of agricultural fields). In addition, belt vegetation for protecting soil erosion and coastal shelter belt for protection from waves can also be taken up as per requirements. Mode of plantation can be linear or block depending on the site requirements. Plantation works have been taken up on large scale. In FY 2017-18, till 20 January 2018, 3.21 lakh plantation works have been completed on public and individual land and another 17.55 lakh works are ongoing.

- (d) It has been laid down that at least 60% of the expenditure at the District level shall be towards work that directly benefits agriculture and allied activities.

4. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

4.1 In order to promote cost-effective, environment friendly, fast construction technologies and non-conventional materials in the construction of rural roads, the Ministry has empowered the States to use non conventional materials, including jute and coir Geo-textiles in road pavements where drainage is an issue, as well as where soil properties can be improved with Geo-Textiles/Geo-Synthetics. Ministry has also issued advisory for using materials and technologies accredited by Indian Road Congress (IRC), where in at least 15% length of the annual proposal of a State, must be proposed using new technologies and non conventional materials. This mandatory provision is implemented and monitored by the Empowered Committee (EC) headed by Secretary (RD), Government of India. The States have been encouraged to enter into MoU with Technology Providers / State Technical Agencies (STAs) for technical support in the use of such technologies. Indian Roads Congress has already issued guidelines on use of Waste Plastic in construction of bituminous layers of roads. Use of Waste plastic in construction of roads is most efficient method of disposing waste plastic which is otherwise

non-degradable and creates environmental pollution. Most of the states have started using waste plastic in construction / periodic maintenance of rural roads. Until January 2018, a total of 3,911 km of such roads have been constructed using new technologies, including 923 km using Cold Mix technology and 2118 km using Waste Plastic.

Central Road Research Institute (CRR) in collaboration with National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) had completed a pilot project to comprehensively map availability of local, marginal and waste materials like Fly ash, Steel slag, marble slurry etc. It is expected that the use of these green technologies and marginal materials would not only prevent environment pollution but would also expand working season in construction of rural roads and would substantially reduce the life cycle cost of such roads. CRR has already submitted report of pilot projects for four districts namely Gwalior and Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh and Darbhanga and Bhagalpur in Bihar. This standard template would now be used by all the states to map local marginal materials. Another research project on use of Cement Stabilized pavements in construction of rural roads is ongoing.

4.3 Tree Plantation along completed PMGSY roads: Action Plan for road side tree plantation under MGNREGA has been prepared by the Ministry. This road side tree plantation will not only create productive assets but will also check the deterioration of roads and will continue to strengthen ecological balance and reduce global warming. To start with, it is proposed to go for road side tree plantation on the roads constructed under PMGSY in a systematic and planned way under MGNREGA scheme. Accordingly, an action Plan for road-side plantation in convergence with MGNREGA is being implemented. IRC guidelines for plantation on rural roads have also been issued. States have been requested to ensure follow up action for plantation of trees on the flanks of PMGSY roads in consultation with Gram Panchayat/Zilla Panchayat and MGNREGA officers.

4.4 Rain water conservation initiative: Provision of Bridge-cum-Bandhara: The Ministry has permitted the design the Bridges on PMGSY roads, in such a manner so as to serve as Bridge-cum-Bandhara for conserving the rain water.

5. Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana - NRLM

DAY-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) has been sensitive to the issues of climate change right from its inception and has suitably integrated the same in the Mission design and implementation. NRLM has been instrumental in rolling out green livelihood interventions aimed at providing sustained incomes to poor households and at the same time conserving the natural eco-system. Under farm livelihood initiatives, the work mainly carried out in three major domains - sustainable agriculture, non-timber forest produce (NTFP) related activities and livestock practices. NRLM is promoting green livelihoods through activities approved under Annual Action Plans; farm livelihood activities through Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) and value chain intervention with market linkage initiatives. Farm livelihood initiatives entirely focus on green outcomes. This program has not only promoted efficient use of natural resources (land and water) and resilience to climate change in agriculture but is also instrumental in creating green jobs by building a cadre of para-professionals and Community Resource Persons (CRPs) who are actively engaged in promoting such sustainable farming practice. The farm livelihoods have a wide canvass in terms of geographical spread, varied agro-ecology, resources, and socio-economic conditions and therefore called for careful stocktaking to design the training content. The training content is decided in a participatory mode taking into account present livelihoods pattern, challenges faced, experience in implementing the livelihood activities, environmental changes etc. Three themes of agriculture, livestock and NTFP by and large account for livelihoods of 90% of rural families. Theme wise guiding principles and specific interventions are as follows.

Parameter	Agriculture	Livestock	NTFP
Guiding principle	Promote Sustainable Agriculture in tune with Agro-Ecological Practices (AEP)	Deliver low cost primary veterinary care to small and marginal farmers	Restore forest and natural habitat through sustainable harvesting practices
Interventions	Agro-ecology concepts, rudimentary knowledge on climate, soil, seeds, cropping, agronomy, disease and pest management.	Knowledge on breeds and breeding, feed and fodder, housing, vet care, ethno-veterinary practices.	Sustainable harvesting practices, post-harvest processing (ex. Cleaning, drying, packing), market linkage.

Sustainable Agriculture

The overall strategy endeavours to increase the access of *Mahila Kisans* to a basket of activities, which will dilute the risk associated with any one livelihoods activity, keeping intact the bio-diversity and promoting climate change resilient agriculture. Emphasis has been put on the following activities to achieve the desired outcomes:

- Low cost sustainable practices such as Non-chemical Pest Management (NPM) and Integrated Nutrient Management;
- Soil and water conservation and ground water recharging;
- Resilience to climate change – Integrated Natural Farming;
- Mitigation of risk of exposure to hazardous farm practices;
- Diversified poly crop model, multi-layer farming etc;
- Inter cropping;
- Year around crop planning;
- Suitability of technology to the local agro-ecology;
- Promotion of indigenous variety of seeds;
- Use of indigenous knowledge;
- Reduction in Green house gas emission; and
- Reduction of water pollution affected by chemical pesticide usage.

Agro-Ecological Approach for Sustainable Agriculture

A wide range of agro-ecological practices are

being promoted to make agriculture sustainable. These practices are aimed at improving soil health - *increase soil microbial activities, increase water holding capacity, prevent seed borne disease, early establishment of healthy seedlings, control of weeds, pest and disease.*

The overall strategy is to use the local materials (bio-mass: both plant and animal origin) available in farming households and villages, minimize dependence on external agri-inputs and reduce cultivation cost as an immediate gain. For the long run the strategy seeks to address multiple issues viz., **production** - diversified food basket (minor millets, millets, cereals, pulses, oilseeds, vegetables and fruits); **social**- create rural employment, reduced health risk for farm workers and pesticide free food for consumer; **and environment**-ground water recharge, and improve water and air quality.

The activities selected are intended to influence farmers behavior. The specific activities are:

- Improving Soil Health:** Improve the organic carbon content, through addition of well decomposed biomass. It provides suitable medium for harboring microorganisms that facilitate nutrient uptake. The end result, soil is transformed into a living medium- **The living Soil.**

Specific Interventions: 1) NADEP, 2) Vermin Compost, 3) Ghana Jeeva-mrut 4) Green manuring 5) Azola in rice cultivation, 6) Tank silt application.
- Seeds:** Quality seeds is an important input that determines crop yield. The small and marginal farmers are constrained to replace seed every

year. Therefore, whatever seeds they use are sorted through winnowing and brine solution and purified using cow urine and cow dung (Beejamrut) which have fungicidal properties and help control seed borne diseases.

Specific Interventions: 1. Physical inspection for uniformity in colour, size and shape, 2. Brine solution treatment 3. Germination test 4. Treatment in Beejamrut and 5. Seed production preservation

- c) **Production-nurturing young and healthy seedlings for optimization of plant population:** Monsoon centric agriculture most often disrupts timely farm operations all through the cropping season, especially in the early stages of crop cultivation - sowing, nursery and transplantation. These disruptions have been studied and are being referred to as climate change induced phenomena, now being widely appreciated as the greatest threat to agriculture based economy. Several easy to adopt practices have been promoted to take care of the above situation.

Specific Interventions: 1. Direct seeded rice 2. Nursery- split type, raised bed nursery, poly house/shade net 3. Provision of temporary water harvesting structure - **Jalkund, mobile pumping** 4. Trauma less-transplantation in Line and spacing 5. Minimize competition for resource during vegetative growth.

- d) **Weed control:** Timely weed control make nutrients available to field crops and contribute to the final yield.

Specific interventions: 1. Mulching 2. Weeding

- e) **Disease and pest control:** Farmers in last three decades have been exposed to a wide range of industrial inputs (insecticides and pesticides) to control pests and diseases. Continuous use of these inputs has disturbed the agri-ecology of the villages and more specifically farming. The pesticides no doubt control disease and pests but at the same time eliminate beneficial organisms that take care of the Mother Nature. Beneficial

microorganism that farmers do not recognize easily, but earthworms, spiders are higher order organisms, long recognized as farmer's friends but have been drastically reduced/eliminated due to continuous exposure or overuse of industrial inputs. Besides, these harmful chemicals get into the food chain and become the root cause of many ailments in human beings as well as animals. The overall strategy is to understand the nature dynamics and popularize practices that control and bring back balance between the harmful and harmless organisms (insects and pests).

Specific practices: 1. summer plough 2. 5% Neem Seed Kernal Extract 3. Neemastram, 4. Agniastrm, 5. Brahmastram 6. Panchgavya

Healthy soil - Healthy crops - Safe food - Healthy society

Under capacity building support initiative, 294 SRPs (State Resource Persons) have been developed on Sustainable Agriculture who have in turn trained 9967 Krishi Sakhis in 16 states.

NTFP

Under NTFP practices, the emphasis has been laid on the following activities that aim at the promotion of bio-diversity and climate change resilience:

- Ensure a better control of the institutions of the poor women NTFP collectors over the NTFP value chain in a sustainable manner;
- Plantation work has been carried under NTFP component of MKSP (e.g. tasar host trees plantation etc.) as well as in convergence with MGNREGA;
- NRLM is promoting value chain activities on medicinal plants particularly in forest fringes areas;
- Promoting regeneration of NTFP species to improve the bio diversity and enhanced productivity;
- Use of locally adopted community centric technologies; and

- Build the capacity of the community in modern harvesting and post harvesting techniques to increase their income.

6. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin

- (i) The concept of Greening is built into the scheme of Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G). The following provisions relating to protection of environment have been incorporated into the Framework for Implementation of PMAY-G:-
 - Development of house designs that are durable, environment friendly, suited to local geo-climatic, cultural conditions, cost saving through appropriate technologies and the use of locally available materials and are disaster resilient.
 - It should be ensured that the beneficiary while, constructing the house, may include the following features in the house design:-
 - o adequate space for pursuing livelihood activities;
 - o rain water harvesting system
 - o a verandah
 - In order to provide access to clean and more efficient cooking fuel, the beneficiaries of PMAY-G, are being provided LPG connections through convergence with Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana (PMUY) of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. In order to facilitate this, Ministry of Rural Development has been sharing data of the beneficiaries whose houses are under construction / completed under PMAY-G with Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas on real time basis so that LPG connection is provided to these beneficiaries.
 - In order to promote clean energy, the Ministry has taken up the matter of providing solar energy to the beneficiaries of PMAY-G through convergence with the schemes implemented by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Sources (MNRES). The Framework for Implementation of PMAY-G also provides that States / UTs should ensure that the beneficiaries

of the PMAY-G get benefits of the schemes implemented by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Sources (MNRES) including for Solar Lanterns, Solar Home Lighting Systems, Solar Street-lighting Systems, the benefits from National Bio-Mass Cook stoves Programme (NBCP) for cleaner cooking energy solutions for the beneficiary family and bio gas unit under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme.

- Ministry of Rural Development, in order to ensure a cleaner and healthy environment for the households of PMAY-G, has taken up the matter with Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation for management of solid and liquid waste generated by the households through convergence with Swachh Bharat Mission (G). The Framework for Implementation of PMAY-G also provides that the State / UT Government should ensure solid and liquid waste management through convergence with Swachh Bharat Mission (G).
- (ii) 5% of the annual budgetary grant of PMAY-G is kept as reserve at Central level to fund Special Projects. Projects relating to New technology demonstration – especially with focus on affordable and green technologies and using locally available materials may be taken up under Special Projects. The State / UT Governments can submit a proposal in this regard to the Ministry of Rural Development.
 - (iii) Other Initiatives towards greening in Rural Housing

a. House Design Typologies

Department of Rural Development, with a view to identify house designs that are durable, environment friendly, suited to local geo-climatic, and disaster resilient 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. Each state has been divided into different

housing zones which have been identified on the basis of local materials and technologies, vulnerability to disasters / hazards, livelihood aspects linked to housing designs and existing community skills. The housing zones identified in a State also took into consideration the prevailing socio-cultural practices. Different house designs that are suitable for different housing zones have been identified in respect of 15 States.

All the identified house design typologies have been structurally validated and have been catalogued state-wise in a book titled “Pahal”. Two volumes of the book have been published viz., Vol. I and Vol. II, each containing the housing zones and house design typologies. Pahal – I comprises of 10 housing zones and 62 house design typologies and Pahal – II comprises of 62 housing zones and 106 house design typologies.

The house designs so identified which are environment friendly are being disseminated among the beneficiaries of PMAY-G for adoption of the same for construction of their house.

b. 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 environment friendly, 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 homeowners, masons, panchayats, district and state governments, NGOs, corporate bodies and academia to understand ground issues in different geo-climatic zones of the country. State-wise house design typologies /technologies are being documented to create a repository which would aid rural housing practitioners in building durable, environment friendly and quality houses in addition to expanding the range of choices available to the PMAY-G beneficiaries.

Department of Land Resources

Chapter - 28

Introduction

Introduction

The **four Divisions in Department of Land Resources (DoLR)** fundamentally discharge the following responsibilities:

one: **Watershed Management Division** looks after watershed development projects, etc.

two: **Land Regulation Division** looks after land records' modernization, land acquisition, registration, State Amendment Bills relating to 'land acquisition' (Concurrent List), State Bills relating to 'land' (State List), State issues relating to 'land administration', etc.

three: **Land Economics Division** looks after issues of land reforms, land use, land leasing, contract farming, land titling, State issues relating to 'land economics', etc.

four: **Administration and Coordination Division** undertakes administration and coordination duties, performs multifarious miscellaneous functions, provides the support services, etc.

The **Integrated Finance Division** of Ministry of Rural Development undertakes the duties of internal finance, and acts as the watchdog of financial propriety and discipline.

Chapter - 29

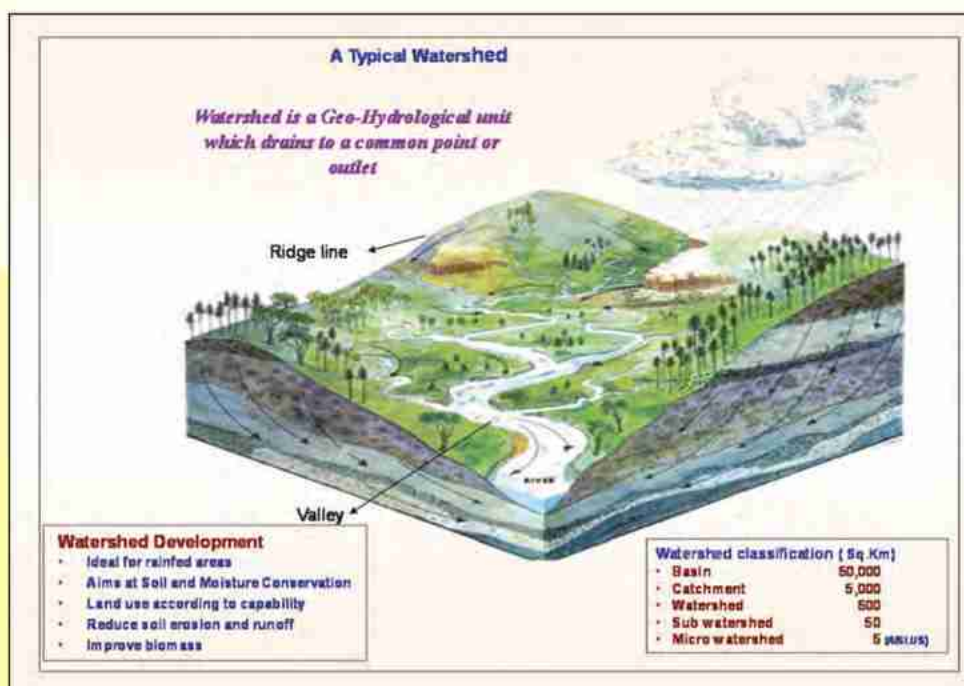
Watershed Management Programme

Overview

Land and water are two of the most important natural resources. Population pressures and demands on land and water and the increasing degradation of these resources are affecting the stability and resilience of our ecosystem and environment. The expansion of human settlements & infrastructure and intensification of agriculture & allied activities and their expansion into marginal areas & fragile ecosystems, emphasize the need for integrated planning and management of land and water resources.

Out of about 329 million ha geographical area of the country, about 141.43 million ha is the net sown area. Of this, about 68.10 million ha (48.15%) is irrigated and the remaining about 73.33 million ha (51.85%) is rainfed*. In order to address concerns of land degradation and wastelands and enhance productivity in rainfed areas, the Department of Land Resources has been implementing area development programmes on watershed-basis.

[*Source: Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2016; Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare]



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.

Watershed development activities also contribute towards mitigation and adaptation to global

warming. [Forests and water bodies are natural sinks for greenhouse gases.]

2. Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC- PMKSY) (Erstwhile IWMP)

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) was launched in 2015-16 by amalgamating ongoing Schemes of three Ministries viz. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) and PMKSY (WR) of the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR); 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 28 States (except Goa) during the period 2009-10 to 2014-15 covering an area of about 39.07 million hectare, principally for development of rainfed portions of net cultivated area and culturable wastelands. The activities undertaken inter alia include ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rainwater harvesting, nursery raising, afforestation, horticulture, pasture development, livelihoods for assetless persons, etc. In 2015-16, the IWMP was amalgamated as the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY). No further watershed development projects have been sanctioned from 2015-16 onwards. At present, the principal emphasis is on qualitative and timely implementation and completion of the ongoing watershed development projects.

3. Main features of IWMP / WDC- PMKSY

- (i) 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 Consolidation and Completion of works.

- (ii) The cost norm is Rs. 15,000/- per ha for hilly & difficult areas, Rs. 12,000/- per ha for other areas and upto Rs. 15,000 per ha for watershed projects in Integrated Action Plan (IAP) Districts. The funding pattern under the scheme was in the ratio of 90:10 between the Centre and States upto 31.03.2015. From 2015-16, the funding pattern between the Centre and States is 60:40, with the funding pattern in the North Eastern Region States and the Hilly States of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand continuing to be 90:10. The projects under the programme consist of a cluster of micro-watersheds of about 5000 ha in rainfed / degraded areas having no assured irrigation. Dedicated institutions are provided at Centre, State and District levels for implementation of the programme.

(iii) Institutional set up for implementation

- (a) **Ministry Level:** The Department of Land Resources has an institutional mechanism in the form of a multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary Steering Committee for effective and professional management of watershed projects. It is chaired by 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, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Skill Development and

Entrepreneurship, Department of Rural Development, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Department of Agricultural Research & Education, Central Ground Water Board, NABARD, IGNOU, technical experts from different scientific institutions such as International Crop Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Central Research Institute for Dry land Agriculture (CRIDA), National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), National Institute for Agriculture Extension Management (MANAGE), Voluntary Organizations 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 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) Different Components under Watershed Programme

Various components have been allocated a percentage of the total per hectare cost of the project.

Table 1: Components under Watershed Programme

Component	Provision (% of total project cost)
- Administrative costs	9.0
- Monitoring	0.9
- Evaluation	0.9
Preparatory phase, including:	
- Entry point activities	3.6
- Institution and capacity building	4.5
- Detailed Project Report (DPR)	0.9
Watershed Works Phase:	
- Watershed development works	50.4
- Livelihood activities for the asset less persons	8.1
- Production system and micro enterprises	9.0
Consolidation phase	2.7
Flexi-Funds	10.0
Total	100

4. Status so far

(i) 8214 watershed development projects were sanctioned during 2009-10 to 2014-15 in 28 States (except Goa) involving an area of about 39.07 million ha. Since inception of the scheme, an amount of Rs. 15238.18 crore has been released to the States as Central share. State-wise details of projects sanctioned, area covered and Central share released during 2009-10 to 2017-18 (as on 31.12.2017) are given at *Annexure XXXI*.

(ii) The SLNAs for overseeing the implementation of the programme have been notified in all the 29 States (including Goa). A total assistance of Rs.212.39 crores has been released under Institutional Support to 29 States for establishment /engagement of personnel at the State & District levels from 2009-10 to 2017-18. State-wise and year-wise details of central funds provided under Institutional Support from 2009-10 to 2017-18 (as on 31.12.2017) is given at *Annexure XXXII*.

Qualitative and timely execution of the projects

Under the WDC-PMKSY no further watershed development project has been sanctioned from 2015-16 onwards. At present the principal emphasis is on qualitative and timely implementation and completion of the ongoing watershed development projects.

(iii) For qualitative and timely execution of the projects within the available budgetary resources, the States were requested for:

one: optimal utilization of available budgetary support (of both central and state shares).

two: convergence with both central and state schemes (that fit into the schematic design of the projects).

three: prioritization of (a) projects (*inter se*) and (b) project activities (within each project).

(iv) For qualitative planning, the States were requested that:

one: the planning may be professionally undertaken.

two: agencies having the essential qualifications and capabilities for preparing Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of the requisite standards and quality alone may be selected.

three: DPRs may also be placed in the public domain.

(v) To imbibe accountability in implementation, the States were requested to inquire into each complaint of irregularity and / or corruption or financial malfeasance in a time-bound manner and to take the necessary action as appropriate in any or all of the following three domains:

one: departmental action on the errant officers / officials.

two: civil action for recovery of the government monies irregularly spent.

three: criminal action in case of criminal culpability.

Monitoring

(vi) A geo-spatial portal SRISHTI is being implemented from the year 2015 with the assistance of National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) for monitoring. It has been extended to all States (except Goa) in 2016. 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. 8.21 lakh photographs have been uploaded by the States on the portal as on 03.01.2018. Since December 2016, 5.39 lakh photographs (65.65 %) have been uploaded by the States on the portal. *Annexure XXXIII* gives further details. Shortcomings as evidenced are appropriately taken up on a continuing basis by the project implementers.

Implementation of digital payment

- (vii) Public Financial Management System (PFMS) is being implemented w.e.f 2015-16. 26 out of 28 States have adopted the PFMS platform (Andhra Pradesh and Telangana use Electronic Fund Management System (EFMS) as adopted by the two State Governments).

Chairmen of SLNAs of all States (except Goa) 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.

Financial Progress

- (viii) The year-wise budgetary allocation and funds released for the last three years are given in **Table 2** below:

Table 2: Budgetary allocation and funds released during the last three years

(Rs in crore)

Year	RE	Funds released	% of RE released
2015-16	1530.00	1527.39	99.83
2016-17	1495.00	1494.92	99.99
2017-18	1700.00	1248.64*	73.45

* as on 31.12.2017

It may be seen that there is near cent per cent release.

- (ix) It is significant that as on 31-03-2017 (since 2009-10) compared to the expenditure of Rs 16,857.94 crore from project funds (Central and State share and miscellaneous interest etc.), Rs 3115.83 crore (18.48 %) has been additionally sourced by converging implementation of pertinent Central and State schemes in the watershed projects areas.

During the first quarter of 2017-18 compared to the expenditure of Rs 549.96 crore from project funds (Central and State share and miscellaneous interest etc.), Rs 813.45 crore (147.91 %) has been additionally sourced by converging implementation of pertinent

Central and State schemes in the watershed projects areas.

- (x) 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 etc.) and additional expenditure through convergence [from 2009-10 to 2017-18] are given at **Annexure XXXIII A & B**.

Physical Progress:

- (xi) As per information received from the States, the progress on major activities undertaken is given in **Table 4**:

Table 4: Major activities undertaken under WDC-PMKSY

Indicators / Parameters	2015-16	2016-17*	2017-18 [#]	Total
No. of Water Harvesting Structures	1,05,237	1,55,045	97,631	3,57,913
Additional Area brought under Irrigation (ha)	2,46,805	3,06,900	1,37,388	6,91,093
No. of Farmers Benefited	5,07,949	5,19,482	2,33,556	12,60,987

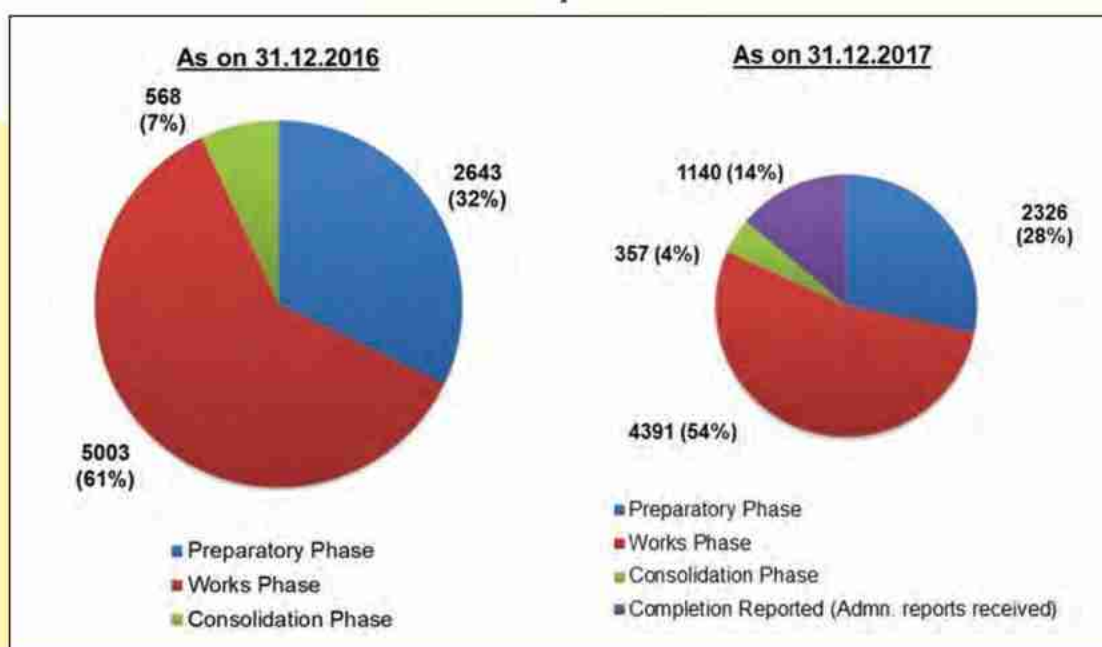
*provisional as on 31.03.2017 as per information received from States

[#]provisional as on 31.08.2017 as per information received from States

- (xii) 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.

1140 projects in 13 States have been reported to be completed after 1st April 2017 (upto 31.12.2017). State-wise status of completion of WDC-PMKSY projects is given in *Annexure XXXIV*.

Status of Implementation



- (xiii) 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 (except Goa) have been accordingly requested.

5. World Bank Assisted Neeranchal National Watershed Management Project (WB – NWMP)

Neeranchal National Watershed Management Project (Neeranchal), sanctioned in 2015-16, is meant to provide support to WDC - PMKSY through technical assistance to improve incremental conservation outcomes and agricultural yields for communities in selected sites, and adoption of more effective processes and technologies in participating states.

The project is being implemented with focused effort on 18 selected districts in 9 States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, and Telangana. The experiences gained and innovations developed will feed into the implementation of the WDC-PMKSY in all the 28 States (except Goa) of the country where watershed development projects are under implementation. The Neeranchal project will also strengthen key National and State institutions that currently implement WDC - PMKSY including the Department of Land Resources at the National level, the State Level Nodal Agencies and field staff for watershed development at the State / ground level. National level partner agencies and various State level institutions will also benefit from improved coordination of research and more effective approaches for technology transfer to communities and farmers.

The total outlay of the project is Rs 2142.3 crore (\$ 357 million) out of which 50% amount will be provided as long term loan by the World Bank.

During 2016-17, against the RE of Rs 55 crore, an amount of Rs. 21.96

crore was released for implementation of the project. RE for 2017 - 18 is Rs 22 crore out of which Rs. 16.50 crore is for the States. The releases in 2017-18 as on 31.12.2017 are Rs 4.01 crore.

For (a) synergy, (b) coordination, (c) information flow between WDC-PMKSY and Neeranchal, and having regard to the (limited) availability of officers, the same set of officers have been assigned the responsibilities of WDC-PMKSY and Neeranchal. The Project Director of Neeranchal and the Divisional Head In-charge (Joint Secretary level) of WDC-PMKSY are one and the same officer. Official / Institutional Support to Project Implementation Unit (PIU) of Neeranchal has been systematized.

National Institute of Hydrology (NIH) has been engaged as an Implementing Partner through Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) entered on 10th November 2016 for providing a Decision Support System for Hydrology to the States and developing the capacity of ground level staff for its implementation. Rs. 1.70 crore has been released to NIH so far.

Forest Research Institute (FRI) has been engaged as Capacity Building Support Agency (CBSA) through an MoU entered on 27th December 2017 for providing training and capacity building in the States (where the actual implementation takes place). Rs. 0.20 crore has been released to FRI so far.



Signing of MOU by the Director (WM) DoLR and Director FRI at Dehradun on 27.12.2017

NIH [for hydrology (which is one critical fundamental for watershed development)] and FRI [(for training and capacity building (which is another critical fundament for watershed development))] are both qualitative professional government organizations.

One advantage of having such government organizations is that they will become the natural repositories of information and knowledge gathered under the Neeranchal Project, and the same would sustain and be available for productive use of watershed

development implementers as well as students and researchers in this field. Both the government organizations and the implementers and students and researchers of the country will continue to benefit even after completion of the Project.

The Department has initiated discussions with Indian Council for Agriculture Research (ICAR) and National Institute for Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD & PR) to examine taking technical inputs from them under the Project.

Some activities undertaken under WDC-PMKSY in the States



Checkdam-III, PMKSY-III Batch, 2016-17, Alaghatta, Hosadurga Taluk, Chitradurga Dist. Latitude: 13° 41' 08", Longitude: 76° 14' 21"



Continuous Contour Trench (CCT) and Deep CCT IWMP-3 (2010-11) Project, Gram panchayat - Akhodiya khed Block-Rajsamand, Distt.-Rajsamand, Rajasthan, Latitude-25.114869, Longitude-74.06376



Nalabund-II, PMKSY-III Batch, 2016-17, Ballalasamudra Kaval, Hosadurga Taluk, Chitradurga Dist. Latitude: 13° 42' 72", Longitude: 76° 15' 95"



Chapter - 30

Land Regulation and Land Economics

Land Regulation Division

'Land' in our country is an important and sensitive subject. 'Land Administration' has a very wide and diverse canvas. A distinction has to be made between the rural areas (largely the Panchayats as given in Part IX of the Constitution) and the urban areas (largely the Municipalities as given in Part IX A of the Constitution). The overall position of Land in the rural areas and the urban areas is distinctively different from each other (with some overlaps), and also differs in different parts in the country.

In general in the **rural areas** the system of the fundamental three records of (i) Record of Rights; (ii) Field Book; and (iii) Cadastral Map is fairly well-spread across the country. Of these, the essential record of the landholders' rights are the Record of Rights [textual] and the Cadastral Map [spatial]. Landholders are ordinarily and generally in possession and enjoyment of their lands as per their rights textually recorded in the Record of Rights and spatially depicted in the Cadastral Maps.

Land Administration is the backbone of District Administration. It supports Law & Order and Public Order, Development and General Administration.

As per Entry 18 and Entry 45 in List II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, 'land' and its management is a State subject (it may but be noted that as per Entry 42 of List III, 'land acquisition' is a Concurrent subject). Certain provisions relating to 'land' are contained in the Constitution itself. Each State has its own State-specific revenue laws to deal with 'land' and matters related thereto.

'Land' and its (sound) administration is a matter that is intrinsically associated with the very way of life and livelihood of more or less every person in our nation. The need to provide robust revenue administration, with the due diligence towards both

administrative functions and judicial/quasi-judicial functions, cannot be over-emphasized. Not only is strong and efficient revenue administration important per se, it also provides support to maintenance of law & order and public order and facilitates and promotes development and welfare projects and programmes.

Updated and error-free land records, and easy access to information thereto, are fundamental requirements, and particularly when seen in the light of incidence of land-related disputes in the country.

The Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP)

The National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP), approved in 2008 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, has since been revamped as the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) as a Central Sector Scheme with cent per cent Central funding with effect from 01st April 2016.

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

The following are the existing **components** of the programme:

- (i) Computerization of land records; (ii) Survey/ resurvey and updating of the survey & settlement records (including ground control network and ground truthing); (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.

These components in effect translate into cogent **activities**, *inter alia* as:

- (i) computerization of record of rights; (ii) digitization of cadastral maps; (iii) integration of record of rights (textual) and cadastral maps (spatial); (iv) survey / re-survey; (v) modern record rooms; (vi) data centres at tehsil, sub-division, district and state level; (vii) connectivity between revenue offices; (viii) computerization of registration; connectivity between sub-registrar offices and tehsils; and (ix) integration of registration and land records.

Department of Land Resources took a policy decision to ordinarily carry out record or survey / re-survey operations from DILRMP funds only where the record of rights or field book or map are not available or have been destroyed / damaged / outdated etc. and not to have unnecessary surveys / re-surveys when the land records are available as per the normal (so that the common agricultural landholders in the country are not unnecessarily put to protracted judicial / quasi-judicial interface with tehsils / revenue offices, and the available resources are optimally used in other critical areas).

To remove ambiguity in the field, it was unequivocally clarified to all States/UTs that DILRMP is meant for both rural and urban areas and that the computerisation/digitisation of land records in urban areas i.e. in areas defined as metropolitan area, municipal area or municipality in Article 243 P may be undertaken *mutatis mutandis* to the computerisation / digitisation in rural areas. [Confining DILRMP to rural areas alone in some areas of the country was appropriately resolved.]

The ambit is now **proposed** to be further expanded to:

- (i) depict information on revenue court cases
(so that the position of revenue litigation is readily discernible as an integral part of the land record database).

- (ii) depict information of circle rate
(so that one standardized valuation is readily discernible as an integral part of the land record database).
- (iii) integrate Aadhaar number with the land record database if the Aadhaar number of the landholder is available (while strictly adhering to statutory requirements and judicial pronouncements).

As a next step it is also envisaged to link the land record database with banks

(so that, on the one hand, information on mortgage, loan / credit / encumbrances with banks becomes available on the land record database, and, on the other hand, farmer welfare schemes implemented through banks are facilitated).

The Department is accordingly endeavouring to develop an **integrated land information management system** under the aegis of the **Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme**, which will provide online single-window at-a-glance access to all available, relevant information to give a fair comprehensive position of any plot of land in question to the landowner, concerned officers/agencies and interested persons/entrepreneurs, etc.

This will *inter alia*:

- (i) improve real-time information on land,
- (ii) optimize use of land resources,
- (iii) benefit both landowners & prospectors,
- (iv) assist in policy & planning,
- (v) reduce land disputes,
- (vi) check fraudulent/*benami* transactions.

National Workshop

A National Workshop on (i) Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) and (ii) issues related to (a) the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and (b) the Registration Act, 1908 was held under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development on 14th July 2017.

There was general consensus on this Department's endeavour and emphasis to create an Integrated Land Information Management System under the aegis of the DILRMP.

It was also understood in perspective that the States/UTs could carry out the activities deemed appropriate and necessary from State funds, (a) to supplement the efforts being enabled through the DILRMP and (b) to add State-specific needs as they may deem appropriate and relevant.

National Workshop organised by DoLR on 14.07.2017 at New Delhi



Shri Narendra Singh Tomar, Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development; Shri Ram Kripal Yadav, Hon'ble Minister of State for Rural Development; Additional Chief Secretary, Himachal Pradesh; Secretary, DoLR; and Chairman, Board of Revenue, Uttar Pradesh

All encompassing Pilot Project in UT of Chandigarh

The UT of Chandigarh is computerizing record of rights and digitizing cadastral maps in both rural and urban areas; integrating the textual data (record of rights) with the spatial data (cadastral maps); establishing connectivity between revenue offices and

registration offices; integrating the processes of registration with land records; endeavouring that publication / notice for mutation is immediate and automatic on receipt of information of registration; integrating Aadhaar number with the land records database; attempting to include information on circle rate and revenue court cases in the land records database; and striving to put in place a system to ensure real-time updation on continuous basis of the land records database.

A suggestion emerged in the National Workshop that this comprehensive project, with both existing and proposed new activities, for both rural and urban areas, presented by the UT of Chandigarh, could serve *mutatis mutandis* as one (not the only) demonstrative replicable

model in other States / UTs, with suitable technical, administrative, legal etc. changes as appropriate and relevant in the concerned States / UTs.

Computerization and Coding in State of Uttar Pradesh

The State of Uttar Pradesh has *inter alia* computerized all records of rights and made them available on the 'BhuLekh' portal developed for the purpose.

All revenue courts across the State have also been computerized and the status of cases pending in any revenue court can be viewed online at 'Revenue Court Case Management System (RCCMS)' portal by the litigants and advocates. They also get information about the status of cases through sms.

The State 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 (including in detecting / preventing *benami* / fraudulent transactions) and policy making. Identification of suitable lands for development purposes (like any infrastructure project), community facilities, afforestation etc. can be done very easily by raising a query and running it through the 'BhuLekh' software.

16 digit unique codes have been assigned to village border pillars using the census codes of the adjacent revenue villages and the plot number of the plot on whose border the pillar is located.

It was suggested in the National Workshop that the unique codes adopted by the State of Uttar Pradesh in respect of land plots and boundary pillars wherein 16 digit unique identity numbers have been given for each plot / pillar could be adopted *mutatis mutandis* by the other States / UTs.

Capacity Building

The DILRMP is a technology driven programme involving application of diverse sets of technologies for the four major components of (a) computerization of land records including digitization of maps and integration of textual and spatial data, (b) survey/re-survey using modern technology such as Total Stations (TSs), Global Positioning System (GPS), Aerial Photography, High Resolutions Satellite Imagery (HRSI), etc., (c) computerisation of the registration system and (d) inter-connectivity between the registration and land records maintenance system as well as inter-connectivity amongst the revenue offices. Training and capacity building activities, therefore, become very important for effective and efficient implementation of the programme, and the same are being taken up on priority under the programme.

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

Present Status

Financial: So far, from 2008-09 till 2017-18 (uptil December 2017), an amount of Rs. 1393.51 crore has been released to the States / UTs as Central assistance.

Physical: So far, one or more component has been sanctioned in 457 districts out of the 683 odd districts reflected by the States / UTs on the Central MIS Portal.

The State / UT-wise position is given in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Total Funds released and Districts covered

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	988.56	12
11	Jharkhand	3757.55	20
12	Karnataka	2451.20	6
13	Kerala	2807.24	11
14	Madhya Pradesh	14412.50	27
15	Maharashtra	6536.16	34
16	Manipur	168.53	4
17	Meghalaya	623.75	5
18	Mizoram	1837.63	3
19	Nagaland	1547.62	9
20	Odisha	9628.04	30
21	Punjab	2796.26	5
22	Rajasthan	12919.55	11
23	Sikkim	1018.93	4
24	Tamil Nadu	3211.73	32
25	Telangana	8385.21	10
26	Tripura	2983.59	7
27	Uttar Pradesh	1852.49	26
28	Uttarakhand	772.17	13
29	West Bengal	9188.82	19
30	A & N Islands	72.25	1
31	Chandigarh	69.60	0
32	D & N Haveli	65.78	1
33	Delhi	132.07	1
34	Daman & Diu	103.72	2
35	Lakshadweep	216.41	1
36	Puducherry	344.57	2
37	Misc.	1821.87	-
Total		139351.59	457

The implementation of this programme is a complex, sensitive and voluminous work, involving cumbersome and time-consuming processes. Gestation period of completion of the various activities / components of this programme is relatively longer as compared to other schemes. Substantial progress has

now been achieved in the basic requirements of inter alia computerization of Record of Rights (RoRs), computerization of Registration, connectivity between Sub-Registrar Offices and Tehsils, integration of Registration and Land Records, etc.

The present status in respect of the fundamentals is as below:

Computerization of Record of Rights (RoRs):

Completed (95% and above)	On-going	Not Started
A&N Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal (15 States/UTs)	Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Daman & Diu, Goa, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Manipur, Puducherry, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand (16 States/UTs)	Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, NCT of Delhi (not reported by the State / UT on the Central MIS Portal). (5 States/UTs)

Computerization of Sub-Registrar Offices (SROs):

Completed (95% and above)	On-going	Not Started
Andaman & Nicobar, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, NCT of Delhi, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Telangana, Tripura, West Bengal (17 States/UTs)	Chhattisgarh, Daman & Diu, Goa, Haryana, Meghalaya, Odisha, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh (11 States/UTs)	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland (not reported by the State / UT on the Central MIS Portal) (8 States/UTs.)

Connectivity between Sub-Registrar Offices (SROs) and Tehsils:

Completed (95% and above)	On-going	Not Started
Andhra Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, NCT of Delhi, Telangana and Tripura (11 States/UTs)	A&N Islands, Bihar, Daman & Diu, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal (10 States/UTs)	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry and Uttarakhand (not reported by the State / UT on the Central MIS Portal) (18 States/UTs)

MIS Portal

A Central online MIS Portal has been created in order to track physical and financial progress under the programme. (The data is fed by the States / UTs and by the Department of Land Resources in respect of their respective responsibilities and actions.)

A dashboard has been created with the assistance of NIC to reflect the updated physical and financial progress of the various components on real time basis (the position is dynamic, and changes from minute to minute).

Screenshot of Dashboard as on 17th January 2018 at 05:30:13 PM



Acts administered by the Department

The Department administers two Acts:

The Registration Act, 1908 (Concurrent List) –
An Act to consolidate the enactments relating to the
Registration of Documents.

Consent-based Aadhaar authentication

As a step for prevention / identification of *benami* / fraudulent transactions and *per se* for simplifying and quickening the registration process, all States / UTs were requested to promote the use of

consent-based Aadhaar authentication for Registration under the provisions of the Registration Act, 1908.

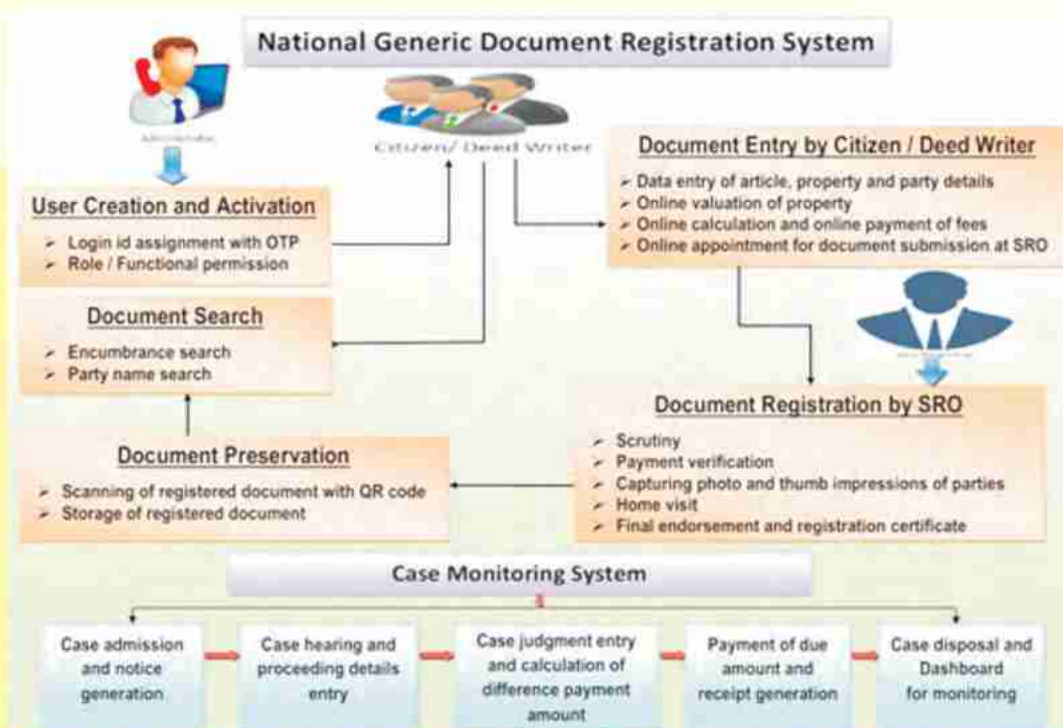
National Generic Document Registration System (NGDRS)

Deeming it to be the need of the time for the country in the arena of registration of documents and deeds, and to aptly address the diversity prevailing across the States on account of languages, processes, formulae and formats, the Department has developed and field tested a National Generic Document Registration System (NGDRS) through NIC / NICS

under the broad aegis of 'computerization of registration' component of the DILRMP to include requirements of all the States. Till December 2017, three pilot States (Rajasthan, Punjab and Maharashtra) have successfully moved towards this software. The Department is endeavouring to facilitate all States towards this generic customizable software. It is envisaged that about three or four more States would

move towards this software in January 2018. Though the advantages of a generic customizable software for all States are albeit self-evident, it may be succinctly said that country-wide uniformity in computerized registration will enable 'anywhere access' to data and information (including consolidated country-wise reports etc.) to both enforcement and regulatory agencies as well as the common man.

NGDRS



Launching of NGDRS in Dausa District of Rajasthan on 13-14th April 2017



Joint Secretary, DoLR; District Collector, Dausa; IGRs of Rajasthan, Punjab, Odisha, Maharashtra and Jharkhand

Launching of NGDRS at Moga District of Punjab



Additional Chief Secretary, Punjab; IGR, Punjab

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Concurrent List) – An Act to ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-government and Gram Sabhas established under the Constitution, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialisation, development of essential infrastructure facilities and urbanization with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families and provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition and make adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement and for ensuring that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

To resolve the ambiguity which was creating administrative and financial disorder in the field, the position in respect of the applicability of the multiplying factor provided in the First Schedule to the Right to Fair

Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013 was unequivocally clarified in consultation with Ministry of Law & Justice to all (a) Chief Secretaries / Administrators and (b) Secretaries of the Central Ministries dealing with the 13 enactments listed in the Fourth Schedule to the Act 2013.

Land Economics Division

Land Use Planning and Management Project

An Implementation Agreement for Land Use Planning and Management Project was signed between DoLR and the Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH in October 2015 with focus on four key activities viz. :

- one:* development of land use policies,
- two:* development of spatial land use planning norms (instruments/tools/framework and guiding documents),
- three:* Human Capacity Development (HCD) and
- four:* organizational and institutional development

in two pilot States viz. : (a) Odisha and (b) Tamil Nadu.

This project does not envisage any National Land Use Policy etc., and nor does it envisage direct interventions in the arena of 'Land' at the Union level. (The project implementers and all concerned clearly understand and note that 'Land' and its management fall in the jurisdiction of the States.) The role of Department of Land Resources is to facilitate and assist the States as appropriate.

Administrative arrangements and initial grounding of the Project have been qualitatively undertaken. Ganjam district in Odisha and Coimbatore region in Tamil Nadu have been selected by the States for the pilot demonstration projects. Notes of Co-

operation with the Government of Odisha and Government of Tamil Nadu have been signed by GIZ. State-level Steering Committees have been constituted in both States, and the process for formation of working groups is underway. The baseline survey work has been initiated in the State of Odisha. For Human Capacity Development the process for identification of nodal government training institutes and of resources / experts from academia and administration etc. has been initiated in consultation with the States Governments. This would ensure that the States have their own expertise in training and capacity building even after the Project is over, that is, in other words, the information and knowledge gathered under the Project would be available and would sustain with the States in State-owned training institutions.

Chapter - 31

Administrative Matters and Other Initiatives

Due diligence to prevent violation of The Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial And Other Subsidies, Benefits And Services) Act, 2016 and The Information Technology Act, 2000

All (a) Secretaries in-charge of Revenue Departments and Inspectors General of Registration and (b) Chairmen of State Level Nodal Agencies were requested to ensure the due diligence to prevent violation of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial And Other Subsidies, Benefits And Services) Act, 2016 and the Information Technology Act, 2000.

Promotion of Digital Transactions

All (a) Secretaries in-charge of Revenue Departments and (b) Inspectors General of Registration and all (c) State Level Nodal Agencies (SLNAs) implementing WDC-PMKSY were requested to promote digital transactions. The progress was regularly reviewed at the central level.

Swachhhta

All States / UTs were requested for taking up Swachhhta on a continuing basis in (i) all Revenue and Registration Offices and (ii) all Watershed Development Projects. In specific reference to the *Swachhhta Pakhwada* from 1st to 15th October 2017, requests were made for ensuring *Swachhhta* activities in an intensive and focussed manner on a large and substantial scale so that there is significant and sustainable impact. The action taken is regularly monitored at the central level.



Swachhhta Campaign in IGR Office, Jalandhar, Punjab



Swachhhta Campaign in the Office of Director (Land Records), Aizawl, Mizoram

Cleaning of Cattle trough premises by the Watershed Committee in Nagarur Village, Aspari Mandal, Kurnool District under Swachhta Hi Sewa (SHS) Programme



Cleanliness Drive at Government High School, Phugi Village, Phek, Nagaland



Chedema village, Kohima, Nagaland



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.

Progressive Use of Hindi

Efforts were made to promote the use of Hindi in this Department and ensure implementation of the provisions of the Official Language Act, 1963 and Rules framed thereunder as well as other instructions issued by the Department of Official Language on the subject from time to time. The Annual Programme for 2017-18 outlining the targets set by the Department of Official Language for the year was circulated among the officers/staff to exhort them to increase the use of Official Language in their

official work. An Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC) constituted under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (A&C) to monitor the progressive use of Hindi has been holding its meetings regularly to promote the use of Hindi in official correspondence.

The Department celebrated Hindi Diwas on 14th September 2017 and organised Hindi fortnight from 15th to 29th September 2017. During the Hindi fortnight, competitions were held on five subjects, namely 1. Noting and Drafting in Hindi, 2. Essay Writing in Hindi, 3. Knowledge of General Hindi, 4. Hindi Dictation and 5. Hindi Dictation for Hindi and non-Hindi speaking employees.

With a view to encourage officials for the progressive use of Hindi language in their routine Noting and Drafting in the Department, a Departmental Incentive Scheme has been initiated to maximize the use of Hindi in Noting and Drafting. A Hindi workshop was also organized on 27 September 2017 wherein participants were briefed in respect of "Official Language of the Union, Hindi and its implementation" and practical problems in Hindi Noting and Drafting. Training on Hindi typing software "Microsoft Indic Language Input Tool" was also imparted to the officials to enable them to work in Hindi on computers. The requisite software was installed on computers.

Important documents such as notifications, press releases, Parliament questions and policy notes, etc. are also made available in Hindi.

ANNEXURES

Ministry of Rural Development

Outlays for 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19

(Rs. In crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Outlays 2016-2017		Outlays 2017-2018		Outlays 2018-2019
		B.E.	R.E.	B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Department of Rural Development	86000.00	96000.00	105447.88	109042.45	112403.92
2	Department of Land Resources	1700.00	1690.64	2310.36	1831.89	2511.40
	Total :	87700.00	97690.64	107758.24	110874.34	114915.32

Department of Rural Development

Outlays for 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19

(Rs. In crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Outlays 2016-2017		Outlays 2017-2018		Outlays 2018-2019
		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	38500.00	47499.00	48000.00	55000.00	55000.00
2	National Rural Livelihood Mission- Aajeevika	3000.00	3000.00	4500.00	4350.00	5750.00
3	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Grameen	15000.00	16000.00	23000.00	23000.00	21000.00
4	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	19000.00	19000.00	19000.00	16900.00	19000.00
5	Grants to National Institute of Rural Development	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	75.00
6	Assistance to C.A.P.A.R.T.	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	24.00
7	Management support to RD Programmes and strengthening district planning process	255.00	255.00	250.00	250.00	254.40
8	SECC Survey	375.00	375.00	80.18	80.18	75.70
9	National Social Assistance Programme	9500.00	9500.00	9500.00	8744.57	9975.00
10	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission	300.00	300.00	1000.00	600.00	1200.00
11	Grameen Vikas Bhawan	0.00	1.00	5.25	5.25	5.25
12	Non Scheme(Sectt.)	0.00	0.00	42.45	42.45	44.57
	Total (Plan) (RD)	86000.00	96000.00	105447.88	109042.45	112403.92

Department of Land Resources

Outlays for 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19

(Rs. In crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Outlays 2016-2017		Outlays 2017-2018		Outlays 2018-2019
		B.E.	R.E.	B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana(PMLSY)	1550.00	1550.00	2150.47	1722.00	2251.00
2	Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme (DILRMP)	150.00	140.64	150.00	100.00	250.00
3	Non Plan/Non Scheme	0.00	0.00	9.89	9.89	10.40
	Total - Land Resources	1700.00	1690.64	2310.36	1831.89	2511.40

Employment generated during FY 2016-17*

(figures in lakhs)

S.No	State	HHs issued jobcards	HHs Provided Employment	No. of Persondays generated					HHs Completed 100 Days
				SCs	STs	Others	Total	Women	
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	85.497	39.801	459.813	228.578	1369.698	2058.088	1196.213	5.826
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2.144	2.029	0.066	76.323	8.991	85.379	29.116	0
3	ASSAM	42.854	15.716	21.924	92.902	352.204	467.031	170.246	0.114
4	BIHAR	142.29	23.096	198.255	14.877	651.089	864.221	378.319	0.145
5	CHHATTISGARH	36.407	21.321	79.804	340.639	465.5	885.943	436.865	1.729
6	GOA	0.329	0.068	0.035	0.444	0.784	1.263	0.982	0
7	GUJARAT	33.692	7.161	20.289	101.033	149.742	271.064	123.236	0.082
8	HARYANA	8.403	2.811	42.478	0.008	42.438	84.924	38.741	0.025
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	11.858	5.288	65.577	18.859	152.176	236.612	146.222	0.111
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	11.68	6.245	18.061	56.464	243.519	318.044	85.349	0.352
11	JHARKHAND	40.59	17.425	85.203	229.344	392.912	707.459	252.718	0.372
12	KARNATAKA	52.477	18.183	146.711	84.395	683.011	914.118	431.57	1.965
13	KERALA	32.098	14.574	116.064	27.98	540.577	684.621	623.569	1.132
14	MADHYA PRADESH	64.109	28.021	182.296	401.945	546.16	1130.401	466.904	1.41
15	MAHARASHTRA	81.627	14.334	62.542	143.551	502.904	708.997	318.103	1.678
16	MANIPUR	5.432	5.157	3.496	50.388	65.15	119.033	49.684	0
17	MEGHALAYA	5.109	4.146	2.097	264.598	15.915	282.611	125.134	0.865
18	MIZORAM	1.904	1.892	0.031	167.131	1.068	168.23	59.316	0.565
19	NAGALAND	4.287	4.184	2.053	278.876	9.778	290.707	86.276	0.002
20	ODISHA	63.863	20.345	124.723	293.376	356.937	775.036	308.57	0.358
21	PUNJAB	12.774	5.364	119.296	0.026	38.413	157.736	94.595	0.035
22	RAJASTHAN	96.028	46.346	537.594	579.354	1479.81	2596.757	1740.595	4.273
23	SIKKIM	0.795	0.681	1.926	17.599	26.593	46.118	22.081	0.084
24	TAMIL NADU	78.965	62.615	1136.729	44.427	2818.268	3999.424	3426.792	13.207
25	TELANGANA	65.293	25.559	244.787	197.336	639.034	1081.157	646.527	1.753
26	TRIPURA	6.038	5.773	76.427	212.01	172.394	460.83	226.02	1.164
27	UTTAR PRADESH	149.006	50.137	516.107	14.993	1045.572	1576.673	523.403	0.415
28	UTTARAKHAND	10.473	5.447	42.069	10.385	184.462	236.916	127.873	0.256
29	WEST BENGAL	126.232	58.249	717.342	201.51	1436.761	2355.613	1094.18	1.996
30	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	0.358	0.12	0	0.243	3.876	4.119	2.292	0.005
31	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	0.035	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	LAKSHADWEEP	0.081	0	0	0.001	0	0.001	0	0
34	PUDUCHERRY	0.683	0.31	1.948	0.004	3.422	5.374	4.61	0
Total		1273.411	512.398	5025.743	4149.599	14399.158	23574.5	13236.101	39.919

*Figures as per MIS on 17.01.18

Financial Statement (FY 2016-17)*

(Amount in Lacs)

S No.	State	Actual Expenditure			Total Actual Exp
		Unskilled Wage	Material	Admin	
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	264114.9	156497.92	36101.4	456714.22
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	9226.01	5128.58	732.08	15570.45
3	ASSAM	125550.64	16229.53	8333.38	150113.56
4	BIHAR	143180.69	62561.91	13467.88	219268.35
5	CHHATTISGARH	200860.03	63852.99	10558.28	275285.41
6	GOA	293.77	73.37	30.34	400.05
7	GUJARAT	47357.29	22985.5	3868.34	74213.55
8	HARYANA	23046.43	8509.06	912.52	32471.39
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	42045.55	12364.16	1909.08	56324.64
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	40728.54	37815.71	5734.93	84279.19
11	JHARKHAND	118443.92	57220.05	8300.13	184170.02
12	KARNATAKA	215587.65	105833.07	9497.34	330964.04
13	KERALA	214068.79	16626.99	11582.35	242282.58
14	MADHYA PRADESH	218841.89	113804.43	32074.89	364817.72
15	MAHARASHTRA	133626.68	63340	11955.32	209492.04
16	MANIPUR	23333.49	11912.53	1738.56	36984.9
17	MEGHALAYA	51202.18	25739.94	2457.23	79399.35
18	MIZORAM	12544.29	1445.38	961.2	14983.11
19	NAGALAND	42995.71	16281.56	2595.45	61872.72
20	ODISHA	141110.97	65243.5	7246.48	213614.9
21	PUNJAB	44051.15	7151.83	1949.61	53384.6
22	RAJASTHAN	337782.33	149457.81	28287.93	515553.02
23	SIKKIM	8302.22	4815.87	653.96	13779.1
24	TAMIL NADU	445037.75	101424.17	20930.73	567778.11
25	TELANGANA	149905.59	86012.36	21601.34	257519.29
26	TRIPURA	75598.6	38360.74	6069.31	120033.49
27	UTTAR PRADESH	332038.6	75672.44	17775.3	425486.34
28	UTTARAKHAND	50893	18129.83	2969.64	72030.73
29	WEST BENGAL	565880.14	139629.49	19107.24	724624.4
30	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	88.39	21.82	155.29	265.5
31	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	0	0	0	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0
33	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	20.13	20.13
34	PUDUCHERRY	942.99	51.51	106.01	1100.51
	Total	4078680.18	1484194.05	289683.67	5854797.41

*Figures as per MIS on 17.01.18

Employment generated during FY 2017-18*

(figures in lakhs)

S.No	State	HHs issued jobcards	HHs Provided Employment	No. of Persondays generated					HHs Completed 100 Days
				SCs	STs	Others	Total	Women	
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	86.089	37.242	388.198	176.156	1162.775	1727.129	1021.382	2.683
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2.112	0.932	0.013	15.258	2.483	17.753	6.091	0
3	ASSAM	42.336	14.281	15.868	57.417	299.895	373.18	144.295	0.061
4	BIHAR	142.574	19.935	138.599	10.24	509.107	657.946	302.344	0.081
5	CHHATTISGARH	35.646	19.955	82.59	283.862	438.05	804.502	397.663	1.355
6	GOA	0.33	0.064	0.039	0.283	0.572	0.894	0.705	0
7	GUJARAT	34.38	7.165	16.162	107.86	131.179	255.202	108.53	0.054
8	HARYANA	8.623	2.395	32.577	0.009	35.678	68.264	33.018	0.02
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	11.927	4.344	44.461	13.706	100.209	158.376	97.225	0.058
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	11.038	4.363	8.937	32.239	152.022	193.199	53.362	0.119
11	JHARKHAND	38.79	12.731	52.404	135.144	287.896	475.444	176.787	0.3
12	KARNATAKA	53.778	16.662	113.725	65.591	510.663	689.979	324.966	0.177
13	KERALA	32.963	11.395	54.149	16.724	271.76	342.633	308.803	0.147
14	MADHYA PRADESH	62.737	32.244	224.395	419.318	686.482	1330.195	501.729	0.316
15	MAHARASHTRA	82.316	14.209	57.077	109.466	405.228	571.771	255.488	1.111
16	MANIPUR	5.394	4.309	0.788	17.238	14.513	32.539	13.838	0
17	MEGHALAYA	5.217	3.777	0.769	181.665	7.33	189.765	87.416	0.346
18	MIZORAM	1.899	1.895	0.017	97.55	0.614	98.181	33.067	0
19	NAGALAND	4.268	3.923	1.002	114.029	4.659	119.69	34.988	0
20	ODISHA	61.839	18.796	108.47	234.081	299.506	642.057	267.612	0.216
21	PUNJAB	14.078	6.033	137.733	0.048	41.898	179.679	113.64	0.046
22	RAJASTHAN	95.15	40.636	379.476	413.335	1036.436	1829.247	1184.183	0.418
23	SIKKIM	0.795	0.553	0.782	7.068	11.818	19.667	9.429	0.008
24	TAMIL NADU	78.366	56.774	633.885	22.886	1481.541	2138.312	1830.726	1.216
25	TELANGANA	67.565	24.409	230.123	184.999	608.165	1023.287	623.783	1.345
26	TRIPURA	6.062	5.146	21.543	82.783	51.065	155.391	73.381	0.023
27	UTTAR PRADESH	149.154	41.573	427.885	11.809	840.031	1279.724	443.3	0.149
28	UTTARAKHAND	10.181	4.254	27.195	7.005	118.244	152.444	81.501	0.086
29	WEST BENGAL	114.71	49.597	769.559	206.064	1434.895	2410.519	1142.219	2.535
30	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	0.35	0.051	0	0.09	1.05	1.14	0.675	0
31	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	0.035	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	LAKSHADWEEP	0.08	0.001	0	0.029	0	0.029	0.005	0
34	PUDUCHERRY	0.624	0.322	2.01	0.009	3.773	5.791	4.972	0
	Total	1261.406	459.966	3970.431	3023.961	10949.537	17943.929	9677.123	12.87

*Figures as per MIS on 17.01.18

Financial Statement (FY 2017-18)*

(Amount in Lacs)

S No.	State	Actual Expenditure			Total Actual Exp
		Unskilled Wage	Material	Admin	
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	294576.28	203425.17	26025.54	524026.99
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	11339.78	5875.76	447.62	17749.49
3	ASSAM	73839.53	41999.5	727.3	116569.57
4	BIHAR	154596.37	71851.16	8411.33	234988.62
5	CHHATTISGARH	137457.92	104382.86	8147.09	249987.87
6	GOA	188.53	32.16	4.6	225.73
7	GUJARAT	46863.73	21809.21	2670.24	71368.25
8	HARYANA	19734.67	2695.29	766.05	23196.95
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	30540.84	9675.72	1075.46	41310.92
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	47259.85	31000.05	4383.9	82643.8
11	JHARKHAND	80678.75	38052.86	4666.62	123471.22
12	KARNATAKA	164797.17	76747.98	6154.6	247786.13
13	KERALA	90474.46	8700.35	3703.6	102889.1
14	MADHYA PRADESH	226185.77	117522.55	9076.46	352948.32
15	MAHARASHTRA	110913.17	41022.77	9232.93	162475
16	MANIPUR	6492.22	3312.66	621.9	10426.78
17	MEGHALAYA	56302.97	33741.84	2196.78	92241.59
18	MIZORAM	13987.74	1825.65	1068.24	16881.63
19	NAGALAND	38843.7	25028.15	412.89	64284.74
20	ODISHA	128049.03	48763.11	6746.33	183607.68
21	PUNJAB	42732.92	8404.76	1522.73	52675.34
22	RAJASTHAN	263930.77	143120.14	13279.96	420368.03
23	SIKKIM	5399.79	2403.19	436.7	8240.54
24	TAMIL NADU	494822.07	60407.22	16968.75	572328.37
25	TELANGANA	150295.42	28491.86	14816.31	193603.59
26	TRIPURA	27052.98	8912.93	4025.77	39994.35
27	UTTAR PRADESH	235422.38	83309.61	14709.94	333441.93
28	UTTARAKHAND	29994.93	16299.99	1687.87	47999.15
29	WEST BENGAL	476507.83	151346.1	14367.38	642435.12
30	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	57.31	6.72	63.57	127.6
31	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	0	0	0	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0
33	LAKSHADWEEP	5.76	0.95	0.58	7.29
34	PUDUCHERRY	1047.59	72.63	40.26	1160.48
	Total	3460392.2	1390240.9	178459.3	5031462.17

*Figures as per MIS on 17.01.18

State-wise Allocation under NRLM: 2017-18

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Allocation		
		Central Share	State Share	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	6214.57	4143.05	10357.62
2	Telangana	4438.98	2959.32	7398.30
3	Bihar	25343.75	16895.83	42239.58
4	Chattisgarh	5629.01	3752.67	9381.68
5	Goa	300.00	200.00	500.00
6	Gujarat	4010.2	2673.47	6683.67
7	Haryana	2359.27	1572.85	3932.12
8	Himachal Pradesh	993.58	110.4	1103.98
9	Jammu & Kashmir	1227.80	136.42	1364.22
10	Jharkhand	9556.09	6370.73	15926.82
11	Karnataka	8044.95	5363.3	13408.25
12	Kerala	3609.74	2406.49	6016.23
13	Madhya Pradesh	12058.92	8039.28	20098.20
14	Maharashtra	15902.89	10601.93	26504.82
15	Odisha	12185.48	8123.65	20309.13
16	Punjab	1146.58	764.39	1910.97
17	Rajasthan	6108.79	4072.53	10181.32
18	Tamil Nadu	9420.09	6280.06	15700.15
19	Uttar Pradesh	36486.54	24324.36	60810.90
20	Uttarakhand	1921.04	213.45	2134.49
21	West Bengal	13541.73	9027.82	22569.55
22	A&N Islands	100.00		100.00
23	Daman & Diu	100.00		100.00
24	D & N Haveli	100.00		100.00
25	Lakshadweep	100.00		100.00
25	Pondicherry	400.00		400.00
Total (Non NE)		181300.00	118032.00	299332.00

North Eastern States

1	Arunachal Pradesh	920.00	102.22	1022.22
2	Assam	9885.00	1098.33	10983.33
3	Manipur	920.00	102.22	1022.22
4	Meghalaya	1380.00	153.33	1533.33
5	Mizoram	1840.00	204.44	2044.44
6	Nagaland	2760.00	306.67	3066.67
7	Sikkim	690.00	76.67	766.67
8	Tripura	3105.00	345.00	3450.00
Total (NE)		21500.00	2388.88	23888.88
Grand Total		202800.00	120420.88	323220.88

Financial Progress under NRLM : 2017-18 (Upto 30th Sept'17)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	OB (01.04.17)	Central Release	Total Funds Available	Utilisation	% of Expenditure Against Total Available Funds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	-1162.76	6214.57	5447.09	5208.11	95.61
2	Bihar	-3744.44	25343.75	23211.27	26735.00	115.18
3	Chhattisgarh	941.38	5629.01	8734.25	3482.31	39.87
4	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Gujarat	237.87	3005.10	3242.98	2649.23	81.69
5	Haryana	258.40	1179.64	2227.33	231.86	10.41
6	Himachal Pradesh	648.98	496.79	1145.77	17.70	1.54
7	J&K	929.66	6590.53	7520.19	2537.53	33.74
8	Jharkhand	2125.81	8907.35	11266.72	4092.96	36.33
9	Karnataka	647.29	4022.48	4679.04	3554.46	75.97
10	Kerala	741.50	3199.20	3940.70	2371.13	60.17
11	Madhya Pradesh	4559.70	6029.46	14608.80	867.80	5.94
12	Maharashtra	1852.73	7951.45	12454.67	5365.98	43.08
13	Odisha	9660.26	12001.65	21661.91	8436.33	38.95
14	Punjab	92.88	573.29	859.93	172.92	20.11
15	Rajasthan	528.70	6055.84	8620.80	4040.12	46.86
16	Tamil Nadu	-1551.89	9197.79	7645.90	5666.52	74.11
17	Telengana	1139.67	2219.49	3359.16	208.68	6.21
18	Uttar Pradesh	15312.00	18243.27	33555.27	17150.00	51.11
19	Uttarakhand	23.98	1921.04	1947.64	806.59	41.41
20	West Bengal	632.53	13393.46	18539.90	10358.69	55.87
21	A & N Islands	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00
22	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00
23	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Lakshdweep	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00
25	Puducherry	0.00	200.00	200.00	0.00	0.00
26	Arunachal Pradesh	53.85	460.00	513.85	21.79	4.24
27	Assam	1202.23	9496.27	14963.50	6151.45	41.11
28	Manipur	114.37	460.00	574.37	79.06	13.76
29	Meghalaya	32.83	3500.80	3557.91	916.71	25.77
30	Mizoram	306.95	920.00	1234.07	1619.83	131.26
31	Nagaland	321.79	1380.00	1702.20	215.25	12.65
32	Sikkim	143.94	619.36	763.30	735.75	96.39
33	Tripura	733.91	1552.5	2458.91019	149.66914	6.09
	Grand total	36,784.12	160914.09	220787.4203	113843.41	51.56

Financial Progress under NRLP: 2017-18 (Upto 30th Sept'17)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No	State	OB (01.04.2017)	Central Release	Total Funds Available	Utilization	% of Expenditure Against TAF
1	Assam	345.47	946.38	1291.85	801.43	62.04
2	Bihar	-1079.89	2507.34	1427.45	2804.00	196.43
3	Chhattisgarh	3116.13	932.30	4048.43	2517.86	62.19
4	Gujarat	1522.97	528.11	2051.08	716.55	34.94
5	Jharkhand	4349.92	2090.79	6440.71	2583.63	40.11
6	Karnataka	965.56	582.44	1548.00	504.48	32.59
7	Madhya Pradesh	1432.33	2064.73	3497.06	7973.16	228.00
8	Maharashtra	1823.95	1336.50	3160.45	4538.49	143.60
9	Odisha	6185.37	1018.35	7203.72	5000.38	69.41
10	Rajasthan	1595.44	709.85	2305.29	1280.30	55.54
11	Tamil Nadu	-1551.89	764.13	-787.76	820.30	-104.13
12	Uttar Pradesh	5628.00	1752.06	7380.06	1866.00	25.28
13	West Bengal	621.29	1067.03	1688.32	2258.25	133.76
	Grand Total	24954.65	16300.01	41254.66	33664.83	81.60

National Rural Livelihoods Mission

SHG Bank Linkage Progress for the FY 2017-18 (Report up to Dec.'17)

State-wise Report

Amount in Cr.

Sl.No	State	Target		Achievement		% of Achievement	
		No.of SHGs	Amount Disbursed	No.of SHGs	Amount Disbursed	No.of SHGs	Amount Disbursed
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	504313	10518.38	282019	6116.03	56%	58%
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	286	2.61	31	0.06	11%	2%
3	ASSAM	31641	152.84	12411	105.43	39%	69%
4	BIHAR	132474	1569.41	257513	1959.56	194%	125%
5	CHATTISGARH	25147	316.04	17445	116.61	69%	37%
6	GOA	1307	11.67	363	8.61	28%	74%
7	GUJARAT	32948	240.43	21637	157.75	66%	66%
8	HARYANA	4044	46.59	3879	35.70	96%	77%
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3602	34.45	3038	28.72	84%	83%
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	2995	38.09	3948	34.42	132%	90%
11	JHARKHAND	16857	171.24	26843	161.48	159%	94%
12	KARNATAKA	281320	3701.61	374364	4492.79	133%	121%
13	KERALA	60356	1125.03	57809	1631.72	96%	145%
14	MADHYA PRADESH	49481	549.88	29060	262.58	59%	48%
15	MAHARASHTRA	89191	917.04	52001	789.75	58%	86%
16	MANIPUR	371	3.71	99	0.45	27%	12%
17	MEGHALAYA	1106	11.23	22	0.16	2%	1%
18	MIZORAM	699	6.90	138	0.41	20%	6%
19	NAGALAND	832	8.37	66	0.63	8%	8%
20	ODISHA	64835	928.97	89373	860.50	138%	93%
21	PUNJAB	1920	17.47	3102	84.67	162%	485%
22	RAJASTHAN	31619	286.37	2756	11.49	9%	4%
23	SIKKIM	747	7.47	263	2.23	35%	30%
24	TAMIL NADU	137173	3284.97	93431	2806.22	68%	85%
25	TELANGANA	319465	4288.04	112490	2395.01	35%	56%
26	TRIPURA	2901	18.27	370	1.91	13%	10%
27	UTTAR PRADESH	23834	276.45	16721	84.23	70%	30%
28	UTTARAKHAND	5726	30.88	1413	6.52	25%	21%
29	WEST BENGAL	233157	2327.41	271474	2452.64	116%	105%
	Sub Total	2060347	30891.83	1734079	24608.28	84%	80%
	Grand Total (Including UTs)	2065191	30964.88	1802676	25349.53	87%	82%

Interest Subvention in Category-1 Districts Year wise Report

(Amount in Lacs)

Sl No	State Name	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		No. of A/cts	I.S Amount*	No. of A/cts	I.S Amount*	No. of A/cts	I.S Amount*	No. of A/cts	I.S Amount*
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	712271	30994.70	279809	35300.44	176660	14859.41	262346	30965.33
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	43	1.10	95	3.99	74	2.98	64	2.66
3	ASSAM	991	27.57	1630	38.33	2488	49.63	3971	50.97
4	BIHAR	7442	198.96	9372	273.25	11727	391.80	37550	712.68
5	CHHATISGARH	1363	95.73	2394	217.36	3411	105.67	7849	452.48
6	GOA	463	28.03	659	40.60	591	36.30	656	41.15
7	GUJARAT	1912	66.40	1938	75.28	1410	29.82	3308	138.31
8	HARYANA	66	42.26	270	31.97	434	8.18	916	69.88
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	665	42.83	838	44.02	1026	47.86	1637	74.82
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1238	25.33	2132	31.98	2996	50.08	2777	53.70
11	JHARKHAND	2232	59.06	2961	104.42	3851	100.10	8787	110.58
12	KARNATAKA	24005	1855.77	93845	3167.29	107859	4308.30	162130	6776.15
13	KERALA	6728	328.74	15132	506.28	22249	2135.20	26473	1772.98
14	MADHYA PRADESH	1299	25.25	3240	52.13	4491	163.78	6553	140.38
15	MAHARASHTRA	5804	245.39	6167	237.16	7644	260.70	13124	391.00
16	MANIPUR	25	0.31	0	0.00	0	0.00	32	1.14
17	MEGHALAYA					0	0.00	239	2.21
18	MIZORAM	11	0.72	8	0.47	5	0.33	4	0.22
19	NAGALAND	21	0.39	19	0.48	11	0.33	26	0.82
20	ODISHA	33646	960.16	28371	2500.94	27679	1253.66	34084	1529.96
21	PUDUCHERRY					0	0.00	2048	82.87
22	PUNJAB	80	2.84	68	1.95	46	1.44	165	4.78
23	RAJASTHAN	1711	67.94	1354	73.41	922	69.16	3584	69.56
24	SIKKIM	18	0.93	67	1.87	104	3.12	132	2.38
25	TAMIL NADU	25617	2038.86	26619	2111.66	26788	2284.95	58255	3384.65
26	TELANGANA					135860	13382.84	147313	19106.35
27	TRIPURA	218	5.06	247	4.65	240	4.07	171	2.42
28	UTTAR PRADESH	688	43.53	802	27.55	970	27.25	1768	43.29
29	UTTARAKHAND	96	2.45	122	5.86	130	2.09	216	2.28
30	WEST BENGAL	15167	984.08	22670	1432.68	28638	831.50	55787	4232.98
TOTAL		843820	38144.38	500829	46286.02	568304	40410.58	841967	65944.75

* Claims received from banks till Dec. 2017.

DAY - NRLM

Disbursal of Interest Subvention to SHGs - Category II Districts

		Category - II districts (From 2013-14 to 2016-17)	
Sl. No	State Name	No. of Accounts	I.S. Amount (in Lakhs)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	592355	17803.00
2	ASSAM	1788	37.99
3	BIHAR	4077	93.37
4	CHHATISGARH	5055	81.82
5	GUJARAT	583	126.82
6	HARYANA	55	0.87
7	HIMACHAL PRADESH	609	43.77
8	JHARKHAND	444	5.82
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	500	53.25
10	KARNATAKA	342403	4437.69
11	KERALA	51234	985.64
12	MADHYA PRADESH	5153	67.37
13	MAHARASHTRA	3245	698.73
14	ODISHA	113436	1412.24
15	TAMIL NADU	111910	2585.00
16	TELANGANA	337421	10709.00
17	UTTAR PRADESH	181	25.93
18	UTTARAKHAND		5.26
19	WEST BENGAL	40309	418.12
	Total	1610758	39591.69

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

Statement showing Physical & Financial progress under PMGSY - I and PMGSY - II (including RCPLWEA)

State : All States Agency : All Agencies Year : 2017 Month : DEC Collaboration : All Collaborations Note : Rs. In Crore, Length in Km.

: Expenditure from Receipts and Payments Module based on Monthly Closing.

Sl. No.	State Name	Value of proposals cleared (MoRD Share)	Value of proposals cleared (State Share)	Total Value cleared	Amount Released	No. of road works Cleared	No. of Bridges Works Cleared	No. of works Cleared	Length of road works cleared	No. of road works completed	No. of Bridge works completed	Total no. of road and bridge works completed	Length of road works completed	% Completed Road Works	Remarks	
															MoRD Share	State Share
1	Andhra Pradesh	4,104.46	309.22	4,413.68	3,063.37	4,590	255	4,845	15,172.456	4,366	131	4,497	13,848.825	95.00	91.28	3,439.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5,237.69	2.66	5,240.35	3,042.15	1,003	127	1,130	8,200.877	774	0	774	6,031.967	77.00	73.55	2,859.96
3	Assam	15,375.95	696.62	16,072.57	9,577.35	7,987	1,058	9,045	25,428.863	4,944	205	5,149	16,645.658	61.00	65.46	9,605.89
4	Bihar	29,310.29	612.66	29,922.96	20,316.01	17,428	792	18,220	55,050.074	13,701	240	13,941	44,885.759	78.00	81.54	21,273.65
5	Chhattisgarh	10,827.24	565.83	11,393.07	7,198.67	7,351	290	7,641	34,816.276	6,489	87	6,576	27,405.775	88.00	78.72	8,230.76
6	Goa	16.44	0.00	16.44	10.00	90	0	90	382.740	70	0	70	155.330	77.00	85.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	3,365.74	168.00	3,533.75	2,953.08	4,528	45	4,573	12,720.624	4,503	31	4,534	12,531.578	99.00	98.51	3,482.01
8	Haryana	2,164.50	300.45	2,464.95	1,890.70	514	18	532	5,614.340	513	18	531	5,572.349	99.00	99.25	2,193.50
9	Himachal Pradesh	5,430.74	30.90	5,461.65	2,842.81	3,015	80	3,095	17,773.901	2,211	29	2,240	13,312.865	73.00	74.90	2,919.88
10	Jammu and Kashmir	8,108.61	13.63	8,122.23	4,374.52	2,420	107	2,527	13,671.707	1,432	52	1,484	8,017.820	59.00	58.65	3,940.98
11	Jharkhand	8,635.88	262.79	8,898.67	4,893.26	6,139	451	6,590	23,327.210	4,422	213	4,635	17,253.594	72.00	73.96	5,964.20
12	Karnataka	4,137.84	232.67	4,370.51	3,632.45	3,591	47	3,638	18,600.545	3,585	45	3,630	18,541.148	99.00	99.68	4,743.95
13	Kerala	1,803.05	113.79	1,916.84	1,312.03	1,501	1	1,502	3,798.256	1,247	0	1,247	2,973.489	83.00	78.29	1,514.37
14	Madhya Pradesh	23,554.30	992.21	24,546.50	16,812.58	18,813	520	19,333	77,478.378	16,909	176	17,085	68,820.258	89.00	88.83	19,910.34
15	Maharashtra	7,894.99	375.31	8,270.30	7,021.80	5,941	750	6,691	27,206.679	5,744	685	6,429	25,747.480	96.00	94.64	7,801.28
16	Manipur	4,109.79	2.38	4,112.17	1,816.19	1,750	115	1,865	9,631.710	1,258	34	1,292	5,867.685	71.00	60.92	1,687.61
17	Meghalaya	1,303.16	4.78	1,307.94	1,094.90	746	41	787	2,483.905	496	6	502	1,620.231	66.00	65.23	718.71
18	Mizoram	1,526.42	0.00	1,526.42	1,006.77	273	0	273	3,507.852	196	0	196	2,665.417	71.00	75.98	878.05
19	Nagaland	902.39	0.00	902.39	634.31	324	0	324	3,893.370	286	0	286	3,483.370	88.00	89.47	658.75
20	Odisha	24,376.84	778.52	25,155.36	15,113.79	15,458	461	15,919	60,045.973	11,221	201	11,422	43,176.580	72.00	71.91	18,628.21
21	Punjab	3,379.57	269.51	3,649.09	2,913.43	1,173	7	1,180	8,280.032	1,088	2	1,090	7,813.390	92.00	94.36	2,803.36
22	Rajasthan	15,122.97	154.88	15,277.85	12,041.40	17,297	32	17,329	69,738.096	16,642	0	16,642	63,459.701	96.00	91.00	11,816.78
23	Sikkim	2,326.62	3.47	2,330.09	1,295.73	961	70	1,031	4,794.500	683	13	696	3,411.613	71.00	71.16	1,155.94
24	Tamil Nadu	4,891.16	554.00	5,445.16	3,592.26	7,934	96	8,030	17,932.727	6,954	57	7,011	14,699.552	87.00	81.97	3,564.59
25	Tripura	3,148.28	35.91	3,184.18	2,708.16	1,370	82	1,452	4,944.265	1,165	32	1,197	4,002.034	85.00	80.94	2,528.11
26	Uttar Pradesh	16,951.17	1,092.71	18,043.88	13,846.38	19,031	3	19,034	58,278.184	17,903	2	17,905	52,213.674	94.00	89.59	14,564.96
27	Uttarakhand	5,068.72	8.78	5,077.50	3,026.77	1,435	98	1,533	12,039.721	939	68	1,007	8,541.743	65.00	70.95	3,105.63
28	West Bengal	16,331.81	0.00	16,331.81	8,735.36	7,113	0	7,113	34,995.088	4,632	0	4,632	24,173.656	65.00	69.08	9,745.27
29	Telangana	2,871.95	212.17	3,084.12	2,197.61	2,957	305	3,262	10,850.130	2,737	131	2,868	10,039.288	92.00	92.53	2,409.71
TOTAL		232,278.56	7,793.86	240,072.43	158,963.84	162,733.00	5,851.00	168,584.00	640,458.48	137,110.00	2,458.00	139,568.00	526,911.83	2,360.00	2,347.33	172,145.46
30	A & N Islands	32.39	0	32.39	10.59	18	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	36.78	0	36.78	13.84	156	0	156	181.97	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0
32	Daman & Diu	10	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	4.94
33	Delhi	5	0	5	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0
34	Lakshadweep	4.89	0	4.89	4.89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0
35	Pondicherry	11.58	0	11.58	5	78	0	78	87.92	77	0	77	68.53	99%	78%	9.3
Total U.T.s :		100.64	0	100.64	49.32	253	0	253	269.89	77	0	77	68.53	30%	25%	14.24
G. Total:		232,379.20	7,793.86	240,173.07	159,013.16	162,986	5,851	168,837	640,728.37	137,187	2,458	139,645	526,980.36	83%	82%	172,159.70

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

Yearwise sanction of works to the States

Annexure-XIV

Amount in Rs. Crore

State	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Upto 09.01.2018)	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Andhra Pradesh+Telangana	251.96	420.5		239.28	356.95	320.79	556.99	1177.81	579.16		415.67		850.400009	1408.05		205.65	532.68	7315.890009	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	40.95	86.51		199.72	244.46	930.59	1359.65	3102.15	2471.87		461.22		610.799986	880.48	201.45	1488.56		5255.789986	
3	Assam	75	154.92										820.5	582.17			551.91	5356.24	15949.18	
4	Bihar	149.9		302.98			934.56	1479.4	3324.38	10748.46		944.58	2439.11	8162.94			2590.82	1338.59	32415.72	
5	Chhattisgarh	117.93	225.13		476.26	412.59	1041.92	1101.26	1978.06	1111.8		500.76	1011.36	861.46			1454.78	1422.5	11715.81	
6	Goa	5	3.64			1.08													9.72	
7	Gujarat	44.38	127.66		86.43	48.76	121.84	220.32	234.88	389.09	127.14	53.71	345.379988	1682.89			50.81		3533.289988	
8	Haryana	20.57	65		48.04	40.22	85.25	199.64	446.82	344.17	235.5			939.49			39.16		2463.86	
9	Himachal Pradesh	60	128.69		318.13	128.51	131.98	962.55	307.41	44.41	241.52	230.46		285.75	246.89		1709.54	782.2345	5578.0745	
10	Jammu & Kashmir	20.09	56.63		91.27	144.41			523.4	1249.01	1461.95		1774.51999	223			2842.32	955.63	9342.229988	
11	Jharkhand	123.92	230.26		165.07	113.78			499.49	973.13	878.43	201.93	712.92	1353.41		33.69	2209.88	163.28	9485.7	
12	Karnataka	105.64	231.76		117.88	99.86	200.58	353.84	656.01	1393.12		33.96	60	1119.37					4372.02	
13	Kerala	19.9	56.48		20.54	50.58	46.56		294.21	486.74				692.57		3.04	274.2	196.85	2141.67	
14	Madhya Pradesh	188.84	563.78		592.56	835.99	1115.88	3152.13	3357.85	2586.37	875.66	48.75	952.88	3573.63	1185.85		2402.77	1842.81	25091.32	
15	Maharashtra	130.54	241.9		144.84	129.92		1092.45	1472.97	268.36	188.97	1717.98		1077.86999	1567.1	359.1		109.41	8501.409995	
16	Manipur	40	80.71					152.33		368.24		231.68		254.250003	577.75	630.57		1780.98	4116.510003	
17	Meghalaya	34.95	80.72				30.05	39.62		128.54		94.81		715.6				200.13	1324.42	
18	Mizoram	23.12	46.53		48.8	92.79	121.99	193.67		181.37				284.57			553.54	337.31	1883.69	
19	Nagaland	19.75	47.76		21.44	37.51	70.2	126.26		54.04		355.77						169.66	902.39	
20	Odisha	170.88	350		440.93	398.72	884.51	1093.65	2698.01	3918.23		309	2474.1	2445.72003	2453.62		5255.86	2093.95	24987.18003	
21	Punjab	26.44	70.85		34.27	78.67	82.41	486.85	344.21		402.65	235.36	658.52	247.16	92.31	867.86			3627.56	
22	Rajasthan	139.73	315.53		971.27	299.36	677.36	1821.45	3205.25	804.97	665.08	885.82	1033	1306.36			1611.92	1584.52	15321.62	
23	Sikkim	13.16	37.81		35.3	63.1		149	211.92	254.56		206.04		112.11	136.99		490.69	621.94	2332.62	
24	Tamil Nadu	151.43	114.24		160.89	112.65		170.84		1324.63			1130.09992		359.88		758.44	1244.35	5527.449922	
26	Tripura	24.75	42.95				38.48	518.42	696.99	223.16		347.67		1104.85			111.39	63.51	3172.17	
27	Uttar Pradesh	324.22	504.05		972.38	938.78	1904.43	2436.03	2821.78		105.37	216.99	370.14	1134.54			3140.9	123.88	18141.20994	
28	Uttarakhand	60.33	135.6		54.15	102.87	200.57		235.01		419.21	339.04	70.65	1106.61			989.96	1076.49	5261.847109	
29	West Bengal	140.04	305.49		599.28	311.9	979.93		1119.96	1210.22	717.41	612.34	3483.18994	1345.26	328.58		2359.8	3063.44	16576.83994	
Total	2523.42	4725.1	302.98	5838.73	5149.68	10123.94	17875.32	28708.57	31678.65	6720.46	3976.22	9048.01	27013.9369	31332.96	2355.77	3307.36	30532.94	25033.1445	246247.1914	
UTs																		11.69	11.69	
Grand Total																		25044.8345	246258.8814	

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

Year-wise Achievement by the States - (Length in KM) Progress upto Dec, 2017

#	States	Length completed upto Mar'04	Length completed dg 04-05	Length completed dg 05-06	Length completed dg 06-07	Length completed dg 07-08	Length completed dg 08-09	Length completed dg 09-10	Length completed dg 10-11	Length completed dg 11-12	Length completed dg 12-13	Length completed dg 13-14	Length completed dg 14-15	Length completed dg 15-16	Length Completed dg 16-17	Length Completed dg 17-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Andhra Pradesh	6,618	203	1,404	2,195	1,587	1,885	3,092	2,121	932	400	192	595	850	734	120
2	Arunachal Pradesh	730	209	136	272	272	317	623	367	419	394	489	547	513	1361	691
3	Assam	620	183	478	1,547	1,141	1,985	2,096	2,057	2,131	1,456	958	870	478	930	404
4	Bihar	457	249	895	1,079	1,665	2,532	2,843	2,515	7,540	6,342	3,164	3,632	3,730	6602	2297
5	Chhattisgarh	1,763	914	2,005	2,989	2,719	2,427	4,020	1,571	1,054	1,024	1,292	2,648	1,859	1020	509
6	Goa	157	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
7	Gujarat	1,287	422	653	586	830	1,262	1,511	606	431	180	896	1,892	1,671	212	28
8	Haryana	631	155	322	374	670	970	785	389	188	69	3	633	319	63	38
9	Himachal Pradesh	1,041	276	1,362	1,503	1,555	1,360	1,506	662	761	-	134	485	755	1429	1341
10	Jammu & Kashmir	32	34	25	47	141	470	662	474	1,000	1,411	892	935	488	1785	1033
11	Jharkhand	779	932	519	309	277	215	1,531	1,599	1,123	1,237	1,031	1,750	1,346	3120	2245
12	Karnataka	3,645	474	802	366	1,427	2,099	3,020	1,849	1,859	386	211	628	831	897	45
13	Kerala	153	147	47	77	101	240	264	246	214	109	192	346	364	314	153
14	Madhya Pradesh	5,295	1,786	2,962	3,788	5,231	7,894	10,398	9,163	2,927	2,754	3,006	5,181	4,453	5082	3262
15	Maharashtra	2,093	830	323	1,599	2,942	4,139	3,112	3,718	2,592	650	449	500	892	2001	287
16	Manipur	-	395	283	200	266	79	880	487	375	424	533	300	544	1486	341
17	Meghalaya	533	54	75	38	52	31	98	83	45	23	24	45	193	369	76
18	Mizoram	415	379	174	147	207	195	203	252	131	93	77	49	137	298	43
19	Nagaland	390	829	356	10	398	299	274	86	25	94	293	215	129	395	62
20	Odisha	2,056	1,036	1,494	2,070	1,836	2,641	3,838	4,942	3,167	2,401	3,063	3,843	3,780	5797	3363
21	Punjab	591	113	97	441	1,036	752	710	623	72	326	730	737	545	587	723
22	Rajasthan	6,826	3,502	4,015	6,217	9,888	10,350	4,350	3,019	451	2,140	2,290	3,233	2,421	3,113	2119
23	Sikkim	1,089	206	192	204	142	309	99	86	75	48	99	121	344	247	230
24	Tamil Nadu	2,181	367	501	519	748	610	1,940	2,229	814	42	748	1,965	318	883	1059
25	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	515	409	218
26	Tripura	346	88	4	176	60	361	520	432	352	242	291	239	352	406	189
27	Uttar Pradesh	10,155	916	2,453	2,656	3,552	6,461	9,527	3,594	523	270	1,110	2,000	5,032	3095	1816
28	Uttarakhand	302	108	93	106	842	646	764	552	640	474	405	715	1,191	1989	888
29	West Bengal	1,327	658	1,220	1,198	1,574	1,877	1,452	1,385	1,155	1,172	2,741	2,233	2,398	2826	1093
Grand Total		51,511	15,464	22,891	30,710	41,161	52,405	60,117	45,109	30,995	24,161	25,316	36,337	36,449	47,447	24,673
Union Territories																
30	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (UTs)		0	0	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand total		51,511	15,464	22,891	30,710	41,230	52,405	60,117	45,109	30,995	24,161	25,316	36,337	36,449	47,447	24,673

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
Year-wise Expenditure by States under PMGSY since inception

#	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 (upto Dec. 2017)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Andhra Pradesh	638	118	107	265	382	494	886	474	292	206	153	330	412	215	108
2	Arunachal Pradesh	108	16	3	64	132	152	248	349	173	311	249	363	391	339	3
3	Assam	213	114	256	462	609	1,007	1,413	1,301	1,312	523	699	538	475	274	159
4	Bihar	170	107	185	458	581	1,068	1,875	2,695	2,847	1,992	1,845	2,259	1,777	2,830	944
5	Chhattisgarh	310	278	442	652	933	863	805	304	244	281	714	925	760	314	281
6	Goa	5	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
7	Gujarat	128	62	80	110	157	255	190	244	151	100	477	686	794	40	43
8	Haryana	81	33	48	137	217	313	277	108	61	37	8	384	292	58	25
9	Himachal Pradesh	164	65	123	289	282	241	220	143	119	55	148	215	316	213	247
10	Jammu & Kashmir	37	6	17	35	105	191	359	297	508	460	534	423	258	0	478
11	Jharkhand	246	95	65	57	63	211	458	538	323	326	540	785	552	653	749
12	Karnataka	299	43	58	133	349	550	884	635	257	17	8	411	279	292	40
13	Kerala	42	18	16	25	61	84	114	146	58	57	121	191	160	224	126
14	Madhya Pradesh	885	440	588	1,008	1,359	2,198	2,235	1,409	894	741	1,393	1,667	1,798	1,394	1,349
15	Maharashtra	276	31	178	219	637	930	995	1,012	546	153	384	540	623	579	313
16	Manipur	65	-	29	13	64	38	145	122	167	93	140	174	285	236	176
17	Meghalaya	71	11	11	17	16	13	20	36	28	32	38	83	119	154	98
18	Mizoram	71	47	44	38	59	55	67	82	85	42	27	72	44	74	51
19	Nagaland	56	24	21	33	20	87	72	30	12	110	77	50	30	2	9
20	Odisha	407	269	377	583	677	1,163	1,895	1,924	1,236	1,189	1,606	1,666	1,858	1,302	1,666
21	Punjab	87	17	52	80	367	269	323	155	61	238	296	285	237	225	90
22	Rajasthan	736	450	608	1,229	1,455	1,696	795	686	248	574	718	650	776	575	406
23	Sikkim	33	19	30	44	89	104	80	86	14	87	91	95	121	81	130
24	Tamil Nadu	232	80	52	68	109	128	560	305	211	21	383	581	98	294	438
25	Telangana													281	164	77
26	Tripura	28	20	18	41	156	316	254	238	230	190	233	323	250	85	83
27	Uttar Pradesh	728	447	368	710	1,201	2,000	2,915	869	195	98	824	1,002	1,083	901	1,039
28	Uttarakhand	87	30	29	67	100	153	173	192	255	32	261	425	455	315	298
29	West Bengal	327	238	296	470	439	583	576	530	418	423	1,130	1,414	1,260	754	629
Total:		6,530	3,077	4,100	7,304	10,619	15,162	18,833	14,911	10,946	8,387	13,095	16,538	15,785	12,586	10,055
Union Territories																
30	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Pondicherry	0	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (UTs)		0	14	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total:		6,530	3,091	4,101	7,305	10,621	15,162	18,833	14,911	10,947	8,387	13,095	16,538	15,785	12,586	10,055

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

Details of proposals cleared during 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (value including State Share)

Sl.No	State	2012-13				2013-14				2014-15				2015-16				2016-17				2017-18 (as on 10.01.2018)			
		Value(Rs. in Crores)	No. of road works	No. of Bridges	Length in km	Value (Rs. in Crores)	No. of road works	No. of Bridges	Length in km	Value (Rs. in Crores)	No. of road works	No. of Bridges	Length in km	Value (Rs. in Crores)	No. of road works	No. of Bridges	Length in km	Value (Rs. in Crores)	No. of road works	No. of Bridges	Length in km	Value (Rs. in Crores)	No. of road works	No. of Bridges	Length in km
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Andhra Pradesh	850.40009	420	34	1537.56995	1408.05	454	19	2742.708									355.69	109	96					
2	Arunachal Pradesh	610.799866	78	14	901.560013	880.48	49	64	942.82	201.45	13	9	215.06					1488.56	119	36	1772.6				
3	Assam	820.500008	293	257	688.944977	582.17	404	58	1068.949									551.91	269	18	854.46			727	7058.6
4	Bihar-RWD	2439.11002	1350	96	3846.12012	8162.94	5163	256	11440.03									2590.82	1857	199	3822.72			220	1167
5	Chhattisgarh	1011.36005	734		2378.35999	861.46	452	118	1464.94									1454.78	447	163	2570.05				
6	Goa																								
7	Gujarat	345.379888	409		775.110002	1682.89	1028	9	2921.29									50.81	11	33	26.51				
8	Haryana					939.49	85	18	1010.56									39.16	5	0	52.91				
9	Himachal Pradesh					285.75	141	3	800.37	246.89	77	23	547.99					1709.54	477	43	3013.14				
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1774.51999	603	55	3494.75002	223												2847.32	513	29	3519.94			58	1208.83
11	Jharkhand	1826.51001	1064	174	3537.298	1353.41	729	91	2573.303									2209.88	1332	116	4246.76			91	312.62
12	Karnataka	60	41		154.679996	1119.37	343	50	2338.47																
13	Kerala					692.57	415		1011.709																
14	Madhya Pradesh	3973.62762	2705		9373.10999	1185.85	691	112	1941.26									274.2	84	0	319.95			66	263.37
15	Maharashtra	1077.86999	158	659	800.010014	1567.1	414	84	2726.17	2402.77	1681	83	4391.24					1842.81	875	173	2846.17			61	2730.81
16	Manipur	254.250003	46	44	425.419998	577.75	194	6	1380.98	359.1	76	53	520.75											4	160.42
17	Meghalaya					715.6	272	35	1833.85	630.57	202	6	1329.84											59	2599.03
18	Mizoram					284.57	29		414.92															5	267.6
19	Nagaland																								
20	Odisha	2445.72003	1334		5189.37994	2453.62	1131	157	3924.67																
21	Punjab	658.520996	182		1354.70001	247.16	46		455.74	92.31	48	0	173.46					1611.92	1467	0	4392.69			32	3356.06
22	Rajasthan	1033.00002	1256		3564.17001	1306.36	1435		4332.27									490.69	120	5	636.02			100	605.3
23	Sikkim					112.11	40		177.49	136.99	26	20	136.6					758.44	573	22	1366.8			769	2658.58
24	Tamil Nadu	1130.06992	1298	45	3095.77002					359.88	404	6	963.81					205.65	37	117	69.37			133	10
25	Telangana																							2	76.89
26	Tripura					1104.85	338	37	1412.44									111.39	23	16	104.4			20	2
27	Uttar Pradesh	3147.71994	1845	1	8230.11531	1134.54	252		1913.33									3140.9	680	1	5409.41			22	182.21
28	Uttarakhand	471.357109	118	8	1139.78002	1106.61	248	27	2296.78									989.96	182	7	1664			219	1776.24
29	West Bengal	3483.18994	1425		6143.95985	1345.26	597		2566.6	328.58	76	0	637.574					2358.8	767	0	4259.75			1457	5764.55
30	Andaman																							28	42.89
TOTAL		27013.9556	15359	1387	56630.8082	31331.96	14950	1144	53642.149	2355.77	922	117	4555.084	3307.36	1805	110	5798.3	36532.94	12302	1131	51613.73	25044.83	8982	1379	39973.55

**Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
Outcome Targets & Achievement 2017-18**

S.No	State	Length (Km)		No. of Habitations		Total Expenditure as per OMMAS (Rs. in Crore)
		Target for 2017-18	Length completed upto Dec. 17	Target for 2017-18	Habitations connected upto Dec.17	
1	Andhra Pradesh	500	120.31	100	18	107.79
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1200	691.42	50	6	2.62
3	Assam	2000	404.17	650	171	159.32
4	Bihar	7000	2297.04	3,800	1,672	944.33
5	Chhattisgarh	2000	508.56	750	132	281.12
6	Goa	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
7	Gujarat	50	28.44	10	6	43.25
8	Haryana	50	38.49	0	0	25.47
9	Himachal Pradesh	1700	1341.18	220	45	247.37
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1800	1032.57	400	113	478.09
11	Jharkhand	5000	2245.16	1,850	935	748.58
12	Karnataka	66	44.93	0	0	40.21
13	Kerala	534	153.09	25	1	126.06
14	Madhya Pradesh	6200	3261.56	2,800	1356	1348.86
15	Maharashtra	1400	286.62	60	11	312.58
16	Manipur	1000	340.61	85	57	175.78
17	Meghalaya	450	75.57	60	21	97.55
18	Mizoram	500	43.34	55	0	50.71
19	Nagaland	50	62.00	0	0	8.99
20	Odisha	7000	3362.88	2,800	695	1666.33
21	Punjab	950	723.22	0	0	89.61
22	Rajasthan	3800	2118.55	900	618	405.60
23	Sikkim	400	230.13	35	1	130.40
24	Tamil Nadu	1500	1058.95	25	0	437.75
25	Tripura	650	189.12	100	23	83.48
26	Uttar Pradesh	5200	1816.10	380	33	1039.32
27	Uttarakhand	2000	887.85	380	84	297.62
28	West Bengal	3500	1093.14	1,000	337	629.20
29	Telangana	500	217.97	65	7	77.31
Total:		57,000	24672.94	16,600	6342	10055.3

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

Statement of Release of funds to the States under PMGSY in 2017-18 (as on 08.01.2018)

Sl.No	State	Allocation	Release for Programme	Release for Agency fee/Admn	Release under ADB assistance	Release under WB assistance	Total Release	Balance funds to be released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	200.00	77.63900	1.981000			79.6200000	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	700.00	342.62500	5.828900			348.4539000	
3	Assam	437.00	542.22980	3.026000	30.320200		575.5760000	
4	Bihar (RWD)	2728.0000	1317.15500				1317.1550000	
	CPWD						0.0000000	
	IRCON						0.0000000	
	NBCC						0.0000000	
	NHPC		12.63000				12.6300000	
	NPCC		6.56098	1.402100			7.9630800	
5	Chhattisgarh	727.00	323.77350	4.776500	105.9350000		434.4850000	
6	Goa	0.00					0.0000000	
7	Gujarat	38.00					0.0000000	
8	Haryana	52.00					0.0000000	
9	Himachal Pradesh	365.00	200.00000			44.635000	244.6350000	
10	J&K	1400.00	319.37500				319.3750000	
11	Jharkhand	1109.0000	253.00000			290.0350000	543.0350000	
	IRCON			0.5855000			0.5855000	
12	Karnataka	152.00		1.5167800			1.5167800	
13	Kerala	172.00	168.13000	1.0000000			169.1300000	
14	Madhya Pradesh	1733.00	330.95925	0.6907500	700.0000000		1031.6500000	
15	Maharashtra	317.00	155.33000				155.3300000	
16	Manipur	292.00	142.71500	3.2850000			146.0000000	
17	Meghalaya	189.00	11.69075	0.8762500		33.1150000	45.6820000	
18	Mizoram	200.00	195.50000	1.7314000			197.2314000	
19	Nagaland	18.00	8.79750				8.7975000	
20	Odisha	1559.00	920.57500	11.1150000	606.4950000		1538.1850000	
21	Punjab	326.00	318.73000				318.7300000	
22	Rajasthan	902.00	750.99500	6.6883000		132.2150000	889.8983000	
23	Sikkim	237.00	231.66750	5.3325000			237.0000000	
24	Tamil Nadu	400.00	589.25000	1.8198500			591.0698500	
25	Telangana	203.00	99.21625				99.2162500	
26	Tripura	277.00	135.38375				135.3837500	
27	Uttar Pradesh	1769.00	904.74350	1.9965000			906.7400000	
28	Uttarakhand	497.00	486.31000				486.3100000	
29	West Bengal	1000.00	489.62500	9.6150000			499.2400000	
30	Incentives	949.49						
	Total (States)	18948.49	9334.60678	63.2673300	1442.7502000	500.0000000	11340.6243100	7607.8656900
31	LWE Affcted Areas	1.00						
32	Union Territories	10.00						
33	NRRDA (WB assisted projects)	5.00						
34	NRRDA ADB assisted projects	1.00						
35	NRRDA(GIA)	27.00						
36	NRRDA (Salaries)	7.00						
39	Domestic Travel Expenses	0.30					0.1250578	
40	Other charges	0.01						
41	GIA Genl Ccapacity Bldg & Tech Assets	0.20						
	Grand total	19000.00					11340.7493678	

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
Training conducted and PMGSY officers trained during 2017-18

Sl No.	Programme	No. of Officers trained in programme 2017-18 (Upto December,2017)	Status
1	Indain Academy of Highway Engineers, Noida (Training Programme on 13 approved subjects conducted from April To December 2017)	999	Training programmes are ongoing
2	National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Hyderabad (Training programme on 6 subjects conducted from April-Decemebrr 2017)	1417	Training programmes are ongoing
3	Training for skill development of SRRDAs by State Technical Agencies on 17 approved subjects funded under the TA component of WB RRP II project.	2197	Training programmes are ongoing
Total		4613	

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
Outcome target, Achievements and Proposed Add. Targets for New Technology,
2016-17 and 2017-18

Sl.No	State	Total R & D Target Length for 2016-17	Completed in 2016-17	Total Target Length for 2017-18	R&D Length to be completed from Sanctioned works*	Total R & D Target Length for 2017-18*	Completed in 2017-18 (till 10th January 2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	128	24.25	800	30	18	19.10
2	Arunachal Pradesh	360	84.31	900	707	425	46.70
3	Assam	817	133.40	1300	721	433	104.09
4	Bihar	970	104.54	7000	1828	1097	36.27
5	Chhattisgarh	644	31.31	2000	330	198	40.01
6	Goa	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
7	Gujarat	131	62.38	100	55	33	50.07
8	Haryana	25	61.36	50	68	41	73.53
9	Himachal Pradesh	268	14.76	1400	747	448	47.65
10	Jammu & Kashmir	213	0.00	1800	271	163	6.00
11	Jharkhand	565	98.79	4300	752	451	253.60
12	Karnataka	277	253.05	120	53	32	12.65
13	Kerala	201	29.54	400	277	166	26.22
14	Madhya Pradesh	1393	796.15	6800	1317	790	906.59
15	Maharashtra	476	489.79	1600	324	195	60.88
16	Manipur	267	74.87	900	148	88	40.09
17	Meghalaya	1010	169.47	450	756	100**	81.30
18	Mizoram	243	109.71	450	254	152	38.95
19	Nagaland	25	0.00	50	0	0	0.00
20	Odisha	1186	562.13	7000	2628	1575	285.46
21	Punjab	358	51.71	1000	360	216	216.86
22	Rajasthan	1123	184.55	3500	860	516	761.54
23	Sikkim	170	88.93	200	407	100**	24.22
24	Tamil Nadu	453	341.25	1500	461	276	259.01
25	Telangana	232	4.10	700	63	38	8.96
26	Tripura	150	47.52	550	169	102	0.00
27	Uttar Pradesh	617	188.28	5200	2748	1649	165.46
28	Uttarakhand	362	88.03	1800	202	121	18.28
29	West Bengal	1176	5.50	3500	1098	659	283.02
	Total	13840	4099.68	55370	17634	10082	3866.51

*The R&D Length target for the year 2017-18 has been considered as 60% of the already sanctioned balance length of R&D.

**These R&D target lengths are much lower than 60% of the already sanctioned balance length of R&D, considering the overall target of length for these States.

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G)
Cumulative State Wise Physical Progress Report 2016-17 & 2017-18

SNo	State Name	MoRD Target	Target fixed by States	Registered	GEO Tagged Out Of Registered	Sanctions Out of GEO Tagged	Sanctions with verified Accounts	1st Instalment	2nd Instalment	3rd Instalment	4th Instalment	Completed
1	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	11221	9034	576	184	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	ASSAM	259814	259779	209155	179923	162729	159627	151238	94868	17200	0	5439
3	BIHAR	1176617	1176617	563826	517921	474878	454305	398468	64797	4955	0	2083
4	CHHATTISGARH	688235	688235	505368	468466	438941	436743	431529	315818	178087	0	217603
5	GOA	761	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	GUJARAT	204703	204703	207618	191062	174143	166367	155161	40855	11043	2560	5903
7	HARYANA	38442	32002	20009	18318	16255	16029	15538	8928	2069	0	2812
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	7385	7385	6622	5737	5270	5184	4424	2099	941	0	1721
9	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	38772	38772	15107	12992	11989	11363	9655	958	49	0	8
10	JHARKHAND	528791	381440	403839	366141	346476	338500	303975	219052	176055	121806	98087
11	KERALA	42431	42431	30257	16934	15426	15345	14691	9757	4942	0	5436
12	MADHYA PRADESH	1349084	1345564	850831	817709	767438	763157	760962	728178	651460	208007	517843
13	MAHARASHTRA	449820	381356	892718	414724	328992	319517	281063	155634	49899	252	62014
14	MANIPUR	9740	9740	14052	12852	9722	9609	9577	896	3	0	0
15	MEGHALAYA	20745	17030	16968	16065	15767	14757	12625	118	0	0	0
16	MIZORAM	6600	6580	2444	1991	1827	1802	1777	1313	264	59	81
17	NAGALAND	8481	8481	71	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	ODISHA	992558	736600	805011	764331	727816	717417	688596	434842	308494	173039	217690
19	PUNJAB	31084	31084	34519	25995	4812	4643	3036	458	0	0	3
20	RAJASTHAN	617091	483778	621793	517289	468355	462724	454853	314702	138521	0	126902
21	SIKKIM	1957	1095	1107	1096	1095	1070	991	703	328	45	52
22	TAMIL NADU	306552	306552	273110	206407	178596	173395	157998	48657	26347	2572	3754
23	TRIPURA	24989	24975	27710	25000	24436	24248	23385	15880	3735	0	544
24	UTTAR PRADESH	971852	971852	1008090	966622	887687	881610	878344	801343	126648	0	14103
25	UTTARAKHAND	15776	10861	12383	10682	7883	7800	7719	4975	582	0	1178
26	WEST BENGAL	1397474	1397474	995615	891485	840110	831232	797572	669159	480367	212299	305020
27	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	1105	1105	5630	5627	1070	1060	0	0	0	0	0
29	DAMAN & DIU	81	21	14	14	14	14	0	0	0	0	0
30	LAKSHADWEEP	57	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	ANDHRA PRADESH	123112	120943	47291	43218	43050	0	24673	11798	6416	2683	6945
33	KARNATAKA	145349	145349	110300	103073	100463	0	44588	32231	21623	12950	17951
34	TELANGANA	70674	48812	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	9541825	8889650	7682052	6601918	6055247	5817518	5632438	3978019	2210028	736272	1613172

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) State Wise Physical Progress Report 2017-18

#	State	MoRD Target	Target fixed by States	Beneficiaries Registered	GEO Tagged Out Of Registered	Sanctions Out of GEO Tagged	Sanctions with verified Accounts	1st Instalment paid	2nd Instalment paid	3rd Instalment paid	4th Instalment paid	Completed and Inspected
1	ARUNACHAL RADESH	2187	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	ASSAM	40119	40119	17567	13052	9913	9603	7554	748	3	0	0
3	BIHAR	538959	538959	89155	60485	35144	30013	7057	0	0	0	0
4	CHHATTISGARH	206372	206372	213906	193601	205385	204221	201550	124111	42445	0	58896
5	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	GUJARAT	91108	91108	75109	68223	69895	66078	59578	10773	1678	204	823
7	HARYANA	12886	12886	6976	5806	5532	5393	4998	1321	74	0	111
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2511	2511	1553	973	661	630	0	0	0	0	0
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	21752	21752	1888	894	573	543	296	79	8	0	1
10	JHARKHAND	159052	159052	161585	134218	124057	117295	83198	11930	3067	758	332
11	KERALA	9872	9872	4296	1636	2425	2376	2034	371	49	0	63
12	MADHYA PRADESH	389532	389532	43076	38944	322877	320473	317942	304038	268055	107654	207547
13	MAHARASHTRA	150934	150934	567851	148470	106668	99695	65624	5292	923	149	175
14	MANIPUR	0	0	422	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	MEGHALAYA	3715	0	15	8	10	9	0	0	0	0	0
16	MIZORAM	1794	1794	285	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	ODISHA	340498	340498	401970	365752	333959	324698	297799	99057	39218	7632	15517
19	PUNJAB	6615	6615	213	148	39	34	7	0	0	0	0
20	RAJASTHAN	223629	223629	176065	148695	218137	213738	205636	87056	12331	0	9629
21	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	TAMIL NADU	130214	130214	45163	13683	7800	7024	719	35	2	0	0
23	TRIPURA	1259	1245	858	775	954	894	548	17	0	0	0
24	UTTAR PRADESH	396594	396594	393616	365385	315472	312476	310115	269312	16714	0	1811
25	UTTARAKHAND	4915	0	1905	1035	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
26	WEST BENGAL	374629	374629	453051	424183	374548	370304	368463	259843	118092	23124	49745
27	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	262	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	801	801	5330	5328	778	773	0	0	0	0	0
29	DAMAN & DIU	27	21	14	14	14	14	0	0	0	0	0
30	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	ANDHRA PRADESH	48058	48058	2677	294	287	0	1	1	1	0	1
33	KARNATAKA	52284	52284	50090	43737	41138	0	5553	2608	1102	485	1192
34	TELANGANA	19715										
Total		3230293	3199479	2714654	2035483	2176276	2086288	1938672	1176592	503762	140006	345843

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G)
State Wise Financial Progress Report 2017-18

#	States	Opening Balance	Allocation of Funds (Including admin expenses)			Fund Releases			Total Available funds *	Utilization of Funds		Percentage utilization
			Central	State	Total	Central	State	Total		Total	Total	
1	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	2661.142	295.682	2956.824	1210.97	0	1210.97	1210.97	0	0	0
2	ASSAM	110852.794	48816.799	5424.089	54240.888	25985.68	0	25985.68	136838.474	114994.23	84.04	84.04
3	BIHAR	304383	403572.499	269048.333	672620.832	60257.06	0	60257.06	364640.06	231378.15	63.45	63.45
4	CHHATTISGARH	124167.61	158566.7	105711.133	264277.833	179611.85	111684.844	291296.694	415464.304	342901.06	82.53	82.53
5	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
6	GUJARAT	59849.89	68221.67	45481.114	113702.784	10734.42	7156.27	17890.69	77740.58	70312.5	90.45	90.45
7	HARYANA	14272.069	9649.037	6432.691	16081.728	2153.84	3092.75	5246.59	19518.659	11352.27	58.16	58.16
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1914.142	3055.385	339.487	3394.872	3560.185	163.47	3723.655	5637.797	2684.11	47.61	47.61
9	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	31725.757	26467.834	2940.87	29408.704	4982.112	0	4982.112	36707.869	5173.8	14.09	14.09
10	JHARKHAND	91231.348	124547.278	83031.518	207578.796	100356.215	74156.246	174512.461	265743.809	227115.595	85.46	85.46
11	KERALA	50038.726	7392.154	4928.102	12320.256	2140.78	0	2140.78	52179.506	7974	15.28	15.28
12	MADHYA PRADESH	96707.411	296389.4	197592.933	493982.333	471801.41	218029	689830.41	786537.821	710198.7	90.29	90.29
13	MAHARASHTRA	115139.008	113019.379	75346.253	188365.632	31164.15	49474.593	80638.743	195777.751	148323.4	75.76	75.76
14	MANIPUR	7423.473	0	0	0	588.13	0	588.13	8011.603	4974.48	62.09	62.09
15	MEGHALAYA	8287.915	4520.412	502.268	5022.68	4273.762	253.643	4527.405	12815.32	6639.23	51.81	51.81
16	MIZORAM	2330.584	2182.939	242.549	2425.488	644.25	0	644.25	3174.834	1452.1	45.74	45.74
17	NAGALAND	4738.957	0	0	0	832.99	0	832.99	5571.947	0	0.00	0.00
18	ODISHA	105979.329	269164.02	179442.68	448606.7	176709.85	106912.187	283622.037	389601.366	421383.45	108.16	108.16
19	PUNJAB	11038.938	4953.312	3302.208	8255.52	1602.06	0	1602.06	12640.998	1240.56	9.81	9.81
20	RAJASTHAN	54335.516	167453.395	111635.597	279088.992	189566.23	114928.897	304495.127	358830.643	322754.94	89.95	89.95
21	SIKKIM	1565.285	0	0	0	0	50	50	1615.285	624.1	38.64	38.64
22	TAMIL NADU	94121.452	97504.243	65002.829	162507.072	20355.317	0	20355.317	114476.769	62206.748	54.34	54.34
23	TRIPURA	14300.899	1531.951	170.217	1702.168	17550.48	1604.857	19155.337	33456.236	19863.54	59.37	59.37
24	UTTAR PRADESH	261941.18	298544.56	199029.707	497574.267	407039.55	204156.972	611196.522	873137.702	919557.65	105.32	105.32
25	UTTARAKHAND	6165.356	5980.572	664.508	6645.08	1381.4	325.326	1706.726	7872.082	4202.8	53.39	53.39
26	WEST BENGAL	126373.968	280522.195	187014.797	467536.992	320800.018	225321.768	546121.786	672495.754	659838.3	98.12	98.12
27	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	0	326.976	0	326.976	33.07	0	33.07	33.07	0	0.00	0.00
28	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	0	999.648	0	999.648	48.05	0	48.05	48.05	0	0.00	0.00
29	DAMAN & DIU	0	33.696	0	33.696	8.74	0	8.74	8.74	0	0.00	0.00
30	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	68.19	0	68.19	68.19	0	N/A	N/A
31	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
32	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	35985.83	23990.554	59976.384	7092.26	4728.17	11820.43	11820.43	12887.135	109.02	109.02
33	KARNATAKA	-34526.181	39150.259	26100.173	65250.432	40482.625	6330.57	46813.195	12287.014	35826.157	291.58	291.58
34	TELANGANA	0	14762.592	9841.728	24604.32	4815.53	0	4815.53	4815.53	0	N/A	N/A
Total		1664558.426	2485975.877	1603512.02	4089487.897	2087851.174	1128369.56	3216220.737	4880779.163	4345859.005	89.04	89.04

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G)
State Wise Houses Completed for Physically and Mentally Challenged 2017-18

State	Physically or Mentally
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0
ASSAM	17
BIHAR	19
CHHATTISGARH	582
GOA	0
GUJARAT	12
HARYANA	5
HIMACHAL PRADESH	2
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	0
JHARKHAND	25
KERALA	80
MADHYA PRADESH	2243
MAHARASHTRA	116
MANIPUR	0
MEGHALAYA	0
MIZORAM	0
NAGALAND	0
ODISHA	434
PUNJAB	0
RAJASTHAN	238
SIKKIM	0
TAMIL NADU	9
TRIPURA	0
UTTAR PRADESH	11
UTTARAKHAND	2
WEST BENGAL	280
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	0
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	0
DAMAN & DIU	0
LAKSHADWEEP	0
PUDUCHERRY	0
ANDHRA PRADESH	7
KARNATAKA	475
TELANGANA	0
Total	4557

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G)
Physical Progress Report North Eastern States 2017-18

S.No	State	MoRD Target	Target fixed by States	Beneficiaries Registered	GEO Tagged Out Of Registered	Sanctions Out of GEO Tagged	Sanctions with verified Accounts	1st Instalment paid	2nd Instalment paid	3rd Instalment paid	4th Instalment paid	Completed and Inspected
1	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2187	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	ASSAM	40119	40119	17567	13052	9913	9603	7554	748	3	0	0
3	MANIPUR	0	0	422	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	MEGHALAYA	3715	0	15	8	10	9	0	0	0	0	0
5	MIZORAM	1794	1794	285	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	TRIPURA	1259	1245	858	775	954	894	548	17	0	0	0
	Total	49074	43158	19147	13999	10883	10506	8102	765	3	0	0

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G)
Financial Progress Report North Eastern States 2017-18

#	States	Opening Balance	Allocation of Funds (Including admin expenses)			Fund Releases			Total Available funds *	Utilization of Funds	Percentage utilization
			Central	State	Total	Central	State	Total			
1	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	2661.142	295.682	2956.824	1210.97	0	1210.97	1210.97	0	0
2	ASSAM	110852.794	48816.799	5424.089	54240.888	25985.68	0	25985.68	136838.474	114994.23	84.04
3	MANIPUR	7423.473	0	0	0	588.13	0	588.13	8011.603	4974.48	62.09
4	MEGHALAYA	8287.915	4520.412	502.268	5022.68	4273.762	253.643	4527.405	12815.32	6639.23	51.81
5	MIZORAM	2530.584	2182.939	242.549	2425.488	644.25	0	644.25	3174.834	1452.1	45.74
6	NAGALAND	4738.957	0	0	0	832.99	0	832.99	5571.947	0	0.00
7	SIKKIM	1565.285	0	0	0	0	50	50	1615.285	624.1	38.64
8	TRIPURA	14300.899	1531.951	170.217	1702.168	17550.48	1604.857	19155.337	33456.236	19863.54	59.37
	Total	149699.907	59713.243	6634.805	66348.048	51086.262	1908.5	52994.762	202694.669	148547.68	73.29

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

Year : 2017-2018 (As on 31-12-2017)

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Release					Expenditure reported				
		IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Total Release	IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	18405.46	9107.11	905.23	2246.64	30664.44	9202.73	4553.58	1123.32	748.88	15628.51
2	Bihar	39940.31	6780.52	0	3693.48	50414.31	40152.67	8139.23	3235.68	3350	54877.58
3	Chhattisgarh	8553.3	2400.43	594.86	602.47	12151.06	7526.94	2439.3	589.49	741.1	11296.83
4	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Gujarat	7218.17	0	0	0	7218.17	3432.17	0	53.06	25.6	3510.83
6	Haryana	3545.26	1059.54	213.89	427.86	5246.55	2868.33	857.23	173.05	300.12	4198.73
7	Himachal Pradesh	5209.29	999.99	12.77	211.35	6433.4	2150.41	362.08	21.64	103.6	2637.73
8	J & K	4243.22	248.71	85.42	89.17	4666.52	1916.25	118.36	43.12	38.2	2115.93
9	Jharkhand	7770.88	1219.75	0	0	8990.63	6342.29	2640.51	202.53	109	9294.33
10	Karnataka	29254.46	17255.66	1615.54	3772.28	51897.94	14628	8628	810.03	1521.27	25587.3
11	Kerala	12882.75	7758.48	1109.98	0	21751.21	0	0	0	0	0
12	Madhya Pradesh	10653.35	9945.08	1144.59	2635.44	24378.46	27809	18563	2801.56	3346	52519.56
13	Maharashtra	29385.87	0	0	0	29385.87	0	0	0	0	0
14	Odisha	40842.24	19253.04	2973.44	5087.58	68156.3	20396.43	9251.17	1433.61	2727.8	34369.65
15	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Rajasthan	22313.69	596.68	0	737.03	23647.4	7508.8	1644.33	275.19	0	9428.32
17	Tamilnadu	18007.66	10180.02	1147.81	0	29335.49	3071.27	1564.19	168.9	1056.01	5860.37
18	Telangana	6576.98	3254.32	323.49	802.78	10957.57	1096.16	434.78	53.91	401.39	2070.27
19	Uttar Pradesh	115673.9	18387.68	2791.37	15053.46	151906.4	63507	7768.93	1005.58	4658.6	76940.11
20	Uttarakhand	6344.39	0	24.96	224.81	6594.16	1986.37	117	22.47	0	2125.84
21	West Bengal	35263.27	16640.17	1595.76	4439.91	57939.11	10736	5701	545	599.81	17581.81
	Sub Total	422084.5	125087.2	14539.11	40024.26	601735	224330.8	72782.69	12558.14	19727.38	330043.7
NE States											
22	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Manipur	1684.48	0	0	18.66	1703.14	842.24	0	18.67	68.81	929.72
29	Meghalaya	570.9	111.33	14.08	16.8	713.11	205.32	43.74	3.82	3.4	256.28
26	Mizoram	441.66	35.69	7.42	20.29	505.06	0	0	0	0	0
27	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Sikkim	438.09	36.15	24.58	27.71	526.53	34.67	2.92	1.99	0	39.58
29	Tripura	1856.09	263.62	39.75	101.36	2260.82	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub Total	4991.22	446.79	85.83	184.82	5708.66	1082.23	46.66	24.48	72.21	1225.58
Union Territories											
30	A&N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	NCT Delhi	1704.12	674.13	117.19	233.81	2729.25	1102.96	436.33	75.85	84.4	1699.54
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Others					986.88					
	Sub Total	1704.12	674.13	117.19	233.81	2729.25	1102.96	436.33	75.85	84.4	1699.54
	GRAND TOTAL	428779.8	126208.1	14742.13	40442.89	611159.8	226516	73265.68	12658.47	19883.99	332968.8

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

Year : 2017-2018

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of beneficiaries Reported				
		IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	662641	245607	24413	909	933570
2	Bihar	2996472	461687	93650	16750	3568559
3	Chhattisgarh	644429	160494	32085	3706	850135
4	Goa	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
5	Gujarat	499386	NR	8379	128	507893
6	Haryana	193653	57149	11537	1500	263839
7	Himachal Pradesh	94120	17979	929	518	113546
8	J & K	NR	NR	NR	435	435
9	Jharkhand	892977	258596	17207	545	1169325
10	Karnataka	892302	465363	43569	7545	1408779
11	Kerala	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
12	Madhya Pradesh	1569627	536412	99924	16728	2222691
13	Maharashtra	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
14	Odisha	1418164	489404	79645	13639	2065652
15	Punjab	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
16	Rajasthan	726204	131127	19160	0	876491
17	Tamilnadu	1272829	521398	56303	5280	1855810
18	Telangana	473575	140705	17448	46	670620
19	Uttar Pradesh	3586840	431607	137682	23293	4179422
20	Uttarakhand	214235	10949	2026	750	227960
21	West Bengal	1381782	644590	66415	7723	2100510
	Sub Total	17519236	4573067	710372	99495	23015237
NE States						
22	Arunachal Pradesh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
23	Assam	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
24	Manipur	56045	0	1007	334	57386
29	Meghalaya	47877	6925	969	17	55788
26	Mizoram	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
27	Nagaland	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
28	Sikkim	16418	975	663	NR	18056
29	Tripura	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Sub Total	120340	7900	2639	351	131230
Union Territories						
30	A&N Islands	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
32	D&N Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
33	Daman & Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
34	NCT Delhi	119403	36361	6321	422	162507
35	Lakshadweep	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
36	Puducherry	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Sub Total	119403	36361	6321	422	162507
	GRAND TOTAL	17758979	4617328	719332	100268	23308974

Status of Projects under Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (Erstwhile Integrated Watershed Management Programme)

Details of no. of projects, area (m.ha) sanctioned and central funds (Rs. in crore) released from 2009-10 to 2017-18

S. No.	State	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18 \$			Total		
		No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released	No. of projects	Area	Funds released
1	Andhra Pradesh	62	0.3	13.02	97	0.4	64.28	102	0.4	93	56	0.2	76.48	56	0.2	107.67	59	0.2	163.28	86.73	120.96	74.01	432	1.8	759.43						
	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	0.00	156	0.5	215.54						
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	26.80	372	1.6	349.24						
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	123	0.6	104.54						
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	263	1.2	250.85						
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	610	3.1	1136.80						
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	88	0.4	88.70						
	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	163	0.8	259.54						
	Jammu & Kashmir							41	0.2	0	43	0.2	38.27	46	0.2	0	29	0.1	51.43			2.91	159	0.7	118.20						
10	Jharkhand	20	0.1	7.64	22	0.1	24.1	45	0.2	15.7	30	0.2	48.17	27	0.1	29.4	27	0.1	0.00	20.00	17.68	0.00	171	0.9	162.69						
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	94.56	571	2.6	1690.74						
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	11.53	83	0.4	89.94						
	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	517	2.9	1247.46						
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	1186	5.1	2250.62						
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	102	0.5	134.96						
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	8.96	96	0.2	166.35						
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	10.00	89	0.4	224.40						
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	111	0.5	460.79						
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	62.92	310	1.7	870.58						
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	0.00	67	0.3	52.46						
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	157.47	1025	5.8	2030.15						
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	0.00	15	0.1	20.68						
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	270	1.4	834.35						
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	330	1.4	511.08						
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	9.99	65	0.2	177.65						
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	0.00	612	3.0	744.56						
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	0.00	65	0.3	114.13						
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	163	0.7	131.76						
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	1246.43	8214	39.1	15238.18						

\$ As on 31.12.2017

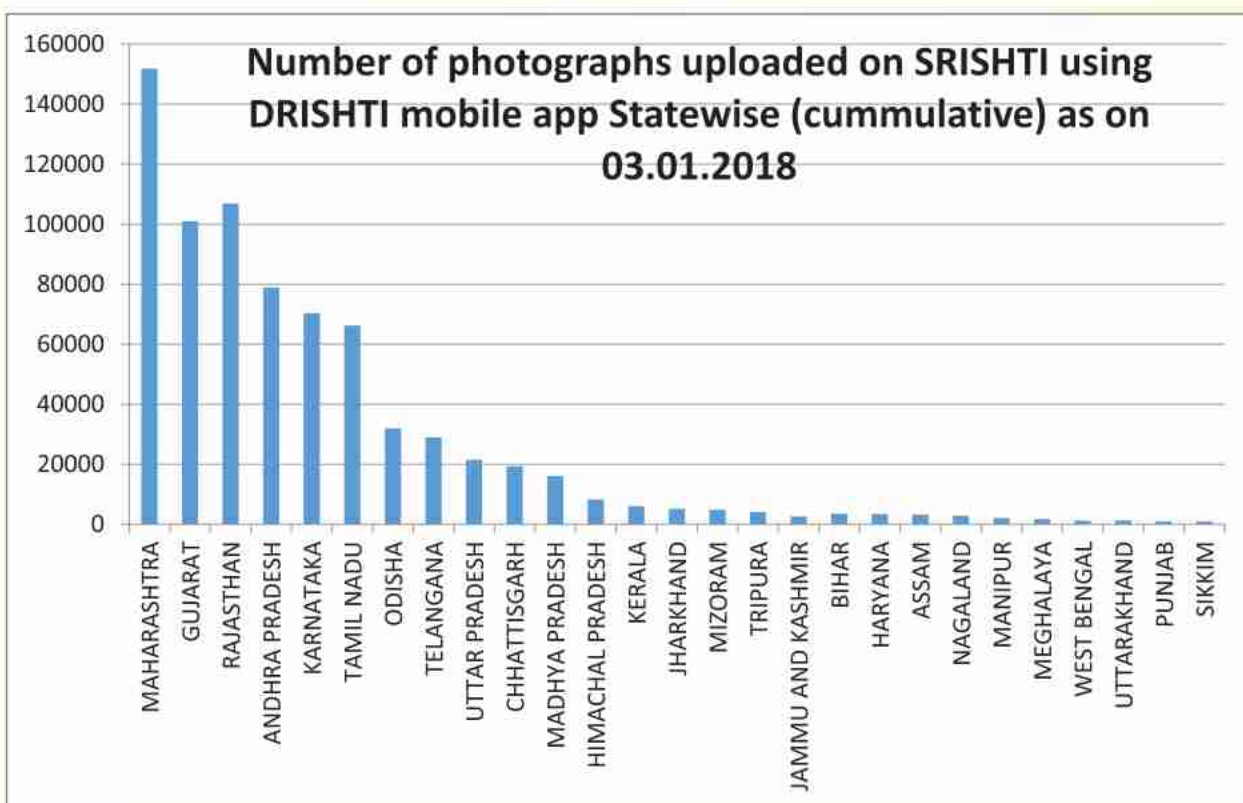
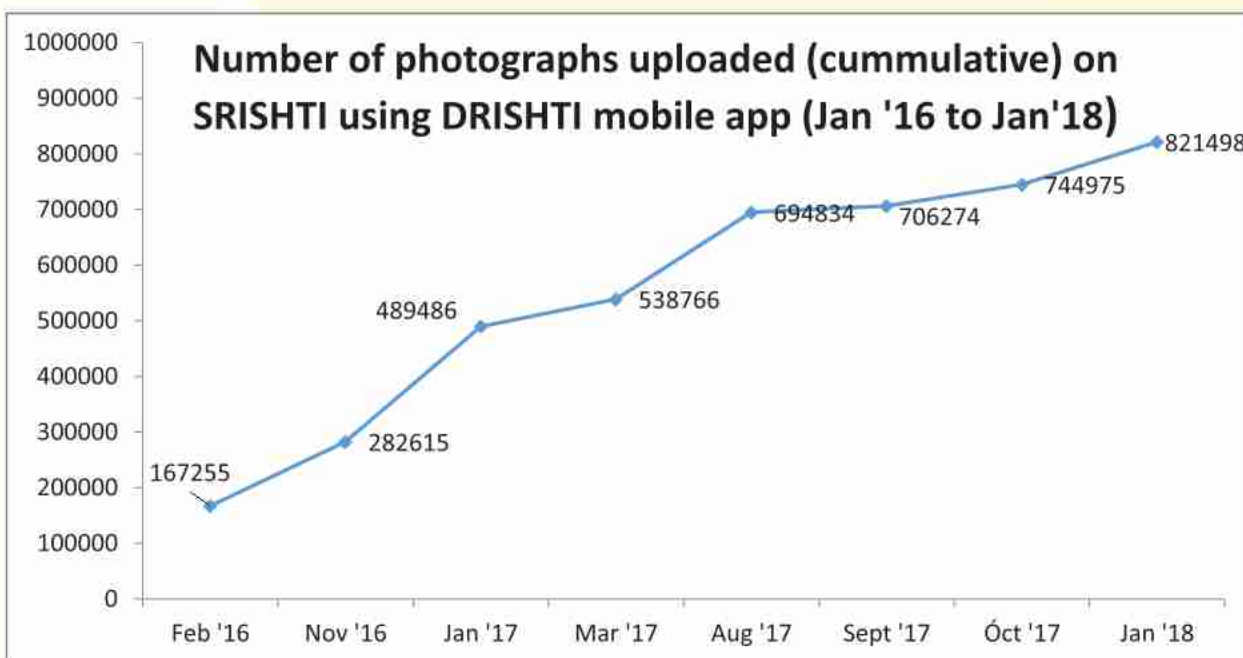
Note: No Project sanctioned in Goa & UTs: No new projects sanctioned from 2015-16 onwards.

**Institutional Support under Watershed Development Component of
Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
(Erstwhile Integrated Watershed Management Programme)
Funds released during 2009-10 to 2017-18***

(Rs. in crore)

S.No	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	3.44				2.99		1.15		7.58
2	Bihar		0.74		0.86		1.33		0.24	3.17
3	Chhattisgarh	2.63			2.39	1.13	3.43	1.06	2.11	12.75
4	Goa#								0.56	0.56
5	Gujarat	3.87		3.20	1.85	2.77				11.69
6	Haryana		0.85			1.76			1.28	3.89
7	Himachal Pradesh	2.20		0.47	0.08	2.28	1.54		3.39	9.96
8	Jammu and Kashmir	2.29				1.76				4.05
9	Jharkhand	2.18		2.62		2.23	0.56	2.93		10.52
10	Karnataka	3.87			3.30		1.95			9.12
11	Kerala	0.76				1.56		0.80		3.12
12	Madhya Pradesh	4.41				6.58		0.95	2.89	14.83
13	Maharashtra	4.62		4.71	4.15					13.48
14	Odisha	3.14			3.28		3.61	2.86		12.89
15	Punjab	1.04		0.54	0.74	1.15		1.39	0.28	5.14
16	Rajasthan	4.52			1.22	0.72	0.78			7.24
17	Tamil Nadu	3.66		0.76	1.30	2.47			2.29	10.48
18	Telangana							0.98		0.98
19	Uttar Pradesh	5.27	1.61			6.43	5.96	1.18		20.45
20	Uttarakhand	1.68			0.51	1.36	1.09	0.99	0.79	6.42
21	West Bengal			2.15		0.20	1.54	0.74	1.72	6.35
	North Eastern States									
21	Arunachal Pradesh	1.54			0.49					2.03
22	Assam	3.71				1.52		1.70		6.93
23	Manipur		0.90	1.47	0.31			0.67		3.35
24	Meghalaya	1.31			0.49	0.41	0.52	1.04		3.77
25	Mizoram	1.30			0.33	0.87	1.15			3.65
26	Nagaland	1.65	1.30	1.26	1.75	1.49	1.72	2.04		11.21
27	Sikkim	1.14			0.62					1.76
28	Tripura	1.14			1.24		0.87	0.51		3.76
	Total	61.37	5.40	17.18	24.91	39.68	26.05	20.99	15.55	211.13

*Note: No funds under Institutional support has been released during 2017-18 (as on 31.12.2017) except Rs.1.26 crore to Madhya Pradesh released to meet the pending liability as on 31.03.2017.



State-wise details of convergence under WDC-PMKSY (2009-10 to 2016-17)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No	State	Sanctioned (from 2009-10 to 2014-15) [@]			Central share released ^{\$}	Expenditure from project funds (C.S. + S.S.+ Misc receipts)	Additional expenditure through convergence in projects areas
		No. of sanctioned projects	Area covered (mha)	Total project cost			
1	Andhra Pradesh	432	1.810	2290	725.42	1230.84	599.20
2	Arunachal Pradesh	156	0.467	701.48	215.54	217.72	0.00
3	Assam	372	1.577	1946.11	322.44	354.62	0.00
4	Bihar	123	0.612	841.53	85.33	108.10	22.02
5	Chhattisgarh	263	1.195	1517.87	217.40	351.84	41.76
6	Gujarat	610	3.103	4022.19	1049.29	1280.24	45.60
7	Haryana	88	0.362	437.25	77.76	66.80	5.67
8	Himachal Pradesh	163	0.840	1259.94	232.71	228.94	6.98
9	Jammu & Kashmir	159	0.652	979.73	115.29	131.02	0.00
10	Jharkhand	171	0.911	1142.7	162.69	175.48	0.41
11	Karnataka	571	2.569	3324.45	1596.18	1981.73	72.69
12	Kerala	83	0.423	589.54	78.41	107.58	2.88
13	Madhya Pradesh	517	2.937	3568.11	1112.62	1425.39	70.85
14	Maharashtra	1186	5.128	6517.49	1971.41	2458.85	121.76
15	Manipur	102	0.491	735.13	121.12	126.26	0.10
16	Meghalaya	96	0.236	351.99	157.38	165.31	NR
17	Mizoram	89	0.373	560.87	214.40	238.66	NR
18	Nagaland	111	0.476	714.91	428.71	452.55	10.74
19	Odisha	310	1.700	2191.5	807.66	967.12	575.77
20	Punjab	67	0.314	377.61	52.46	56.66	0.49
21	Rajasthan	1025	5.764	7892.61	1872.68	2290.20	1472.25
22	Sikkim	15	0.066	98.07	20.68	17.48	0.00
23	Tamil Nadu	270	1.368	1643.19	751.60	905.66	0.69
24	Telangana	330	1.399	1742.27	459.94	270.27	62.10
25	Tripura	65	0.213	320.31	167.66	167.87	3.76
26	Uttarakhand	65	0.346	492.88	114.13	111.30	0.11
27	Uttar Pradesh	612	3.045	3583.7	744.56	839.48	NR
28	West Bengal	163	0.693	896.16	116.28	129.97	0.00
Total		8214	39.07	50739.58	13991.75	16857.94	3115.83

[@] 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

NR: Not Reported; C.S.: Central share; S.S.: State share

Note 1: The programme is not operational in Union Territories.

2: There is no sanctioned project in Goa.

**State-wise details of convergence under WDC-PMKSY
(01.04 .2017 to 31.07.2017)**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No	State	Central share released [§]	Expenditure from project funds (C.S + S.S+ Misc receipts) *	Additional expenditure through convergence in projects areas
1	Andhra Pradesh	74.01	0.28	95.53
2	Arunachal Pradesh		19.12	0.00
3	Assam	26.80	10.86	0.00
4	Bihar	19.21	4.81	8.02
5	Chhattisgarh	33.45	12.65	9.08
6	Gujarat	87.51	43.88	14.04
7	Haryana	10.94	5.73	1.05
8	Himachal Pradesh	26.83	6.81	1.03
9	Jammu & Kashmir	2.91	18.55	0.00
10	Jharkhand		1.08	0.07
11	Karnataka	94.56	27.79	21.76
12	Kerala	11.53	8.99	1.11
13	Madhya Pradesh	134.84	7.56	0.00
14	Maharashtra	279.21	89.91	0.00
15	Manipur	13.84	1.35	0.00
16	Meghalaya	8.95	3.67	NR
17	Mizoram	10.00	0.09	NR
18	Nagaland	32.08	20.33	1.00
19	Odisha	62.92	32.44	39.82
20	Punjab		3.09	0.00
21	Rajasthan	157.47	142.86	612.68
22	Sikkim		0.07	0.00
23	Tamil Nadu	82.75	38.96	1.25
24	Telangana	51.14	13.72	7.01
25	Tripura	9.99	4.65	0.00
26	Uttarakhand		0.66	0.00
27	Uttar Pradesh		17.20	NR
28	West Bengal	15.48	12.85	0.00
	Total	1246.43	549.96	813.45
	Professional Support	2.21		

§ as on 31.12.2017

* as on 30.06.2017

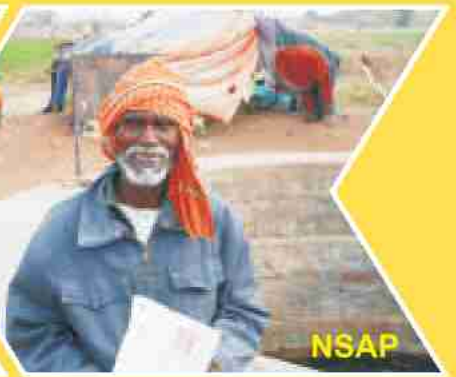
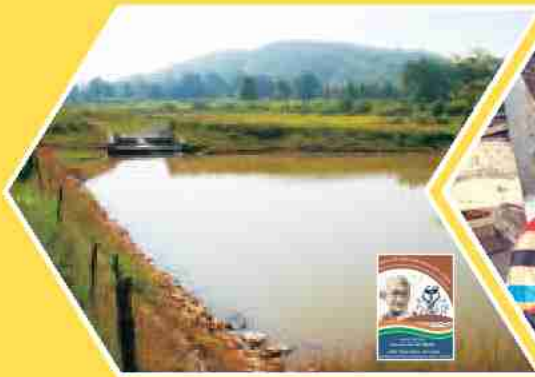
State-wise status of completion of WDC-PMKSY projects

(No. of projects)

Sl.No	State	Total projects sanctioned	Status as on 31.12.2017			
			Preparatory phase	Work phase	Consolidation phase	Completion reported (Administrative reports received)*
1	Andhra Pradesh	432	59	311	0	62
2	Arunachal Pradesh	156	42	101	13	0
3	Assam	372	146	226	0	0
4	Bihar	123	59	64	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	263	82	181	0	0
6	Gujarat	610	61	398	17	134
7	Haryana	88	28	60	0	0
8	Himachal Pradesh	163	32	131	0	0
9	Jammu & Kashmir	159	34	125	0	0
10	Jharkhand	171	54	97	14	6
11	Karnataka	571	141	285	0	145
12	Kerala	83	42	41	0	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	517	166	227	9	115
14	Maharashtra	1186	177	636	134	239
15	Manipur	102	27	75	0	0
16	Meghalaya	96	35	14	21	26
17	Mizoram	89	40	33	0	16
18	Nagaland	111	13	57	0	41
19	Odisha	310	76	169	0	65
20	Punjab	67	34	33	0	0
21	Rajasthan	1025	381	419	44	181
22	Sikkim	15	12	3	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	270	31	139	0	100
24	Telangana	330	93	222	15	0
25	Tripura	65	9	42	4	10
26	Uttarakhand	65	3	62	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	612	363	163	86	0
28	West Bengal	163	86	77	0	0
Total		8214	2326	4391	357	1140

\$ as on 31.12.2017

* as on 30.06.2017



**Ministry of Rural Development
Government of India**