

MAJOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN MEGHALAYA

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WHAT IS RURAL DEVELOPMENT ALL ABOUT?

*“The future of India lies in its villages”*_ Mahatma Gandhi

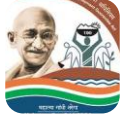
More than 70% of India resides in the rural areas. Hence, the overall development of India means transforming the rural areas.

WHAT ARE ITS AIMS TO *TRANSFORM* OR TO *HELP* IN DEVELOPING THE RURAL AREAS?

Rural Development programmes aim at shaping the lives of the rural households and rural areas in terms of:

- Development of infrastructure_ roads, drinking water, infrastructures, etc.
- Improving the livelihood activities of the people
- Skill upgradation of the youths
- Better irrigation and agriculture facilities
- Employment generation
- Providing housing for deserving households
- Convergence with programmes of other Departments which have similar and common goals to meet.

DIFFERENT RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTED IN THE STATE



MGNREGA_ It is a right based programme and it aims at providing 100 days of guaranteed employment to the rural areas, creation of durable assets and improving the livelihoods of the rural people.



PMAY-G_ "Housing for all" by 2022



National Rural Livelihood

NRLM_ Formation of Self-Help Groups and bank linkages



NSAP_ Provision of financial assistance to Widows, Old age persons, Disabled.



PMGSY_ Providing last mile connectivity



SAGY_ A Village development project wherein specific villages are identified



DDUGKY_ Skilling of unemployed youths and skill upgradation of MGNREGA workers

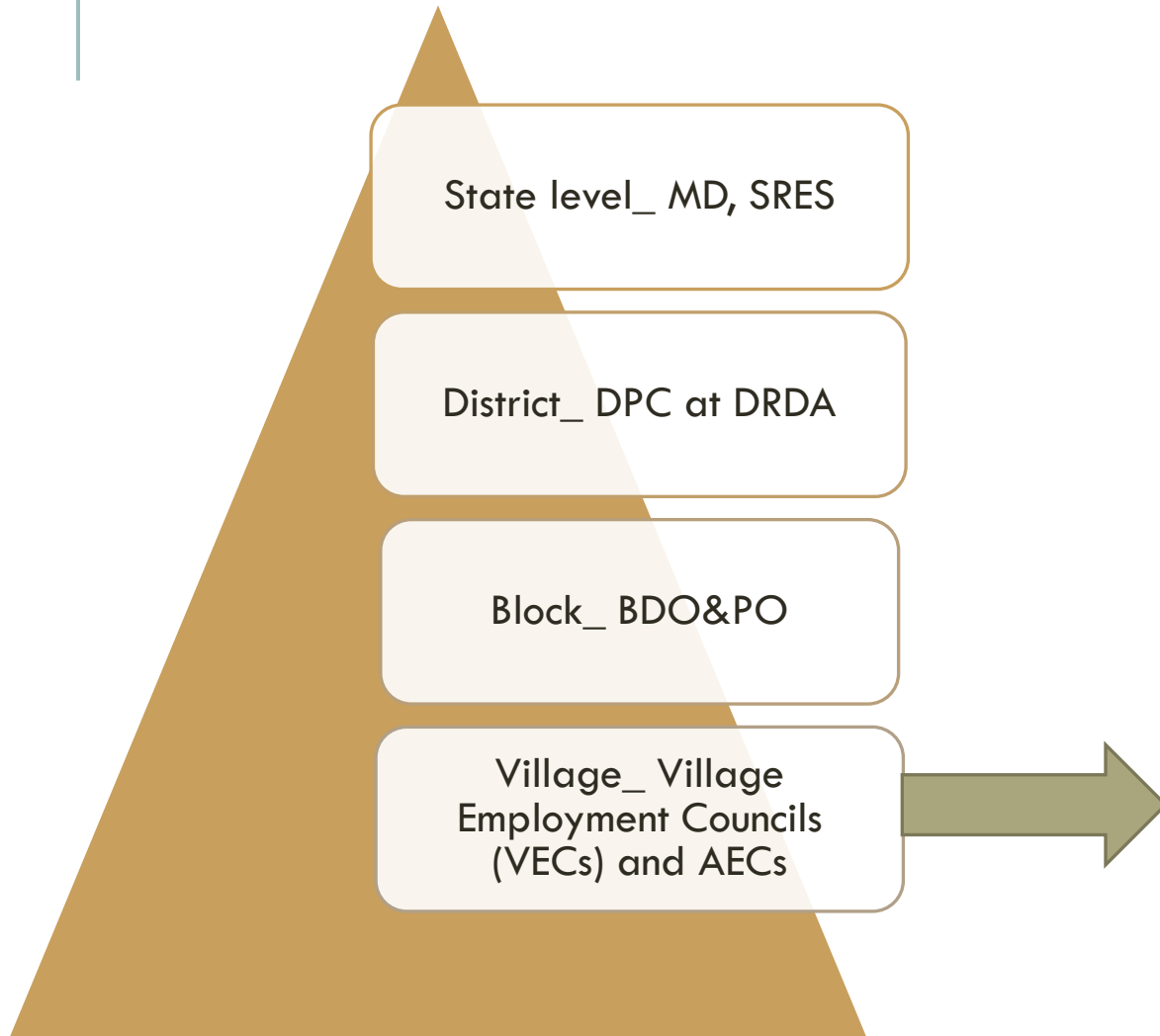


Mission Antyodaya_ Surveys and planning to strengthen rural planning at the village level



RURBAN_ Development of a cluster of villages that preserve and nurture the essence of rural community life

MGNREGA_ IMPLEMENTATION STRUCTURE



- In the absence of Panchayati Raj Institutions(PRIs), the State government has adopted the existing traditional institutions and VEC are constituted at each Village
- VECs are vested with equal responsibilities and duties as the PRIs for the implementation of MGNREGA.
- There are at least 5 functionaries including the Chairperson, the Secretary, the treasurer and 2 mandatory female members.
- All conditions are laid down in the Meghalaya Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, 2006 which was notified for the implementation of the programme in the State.
- Reservation of 50% women functionaries was recently made available under the programme in Meghalaya
- The AEC is responsible for monitoring of works as the Vigilance Monitoring Committee (VMC) for VECs under it.



MGNREGA

Rights & entitlements

Right to a Job Card

Right to demand and receive work **within 15 days**

Right of **Unemployment Allowance**

Right to plan and prepare a **Shelf of Projects**

Right to obtain work **within a radius of 5 Km**

Right to **worksite facilities**, allowances for injury and hospitalization and ex-gratia in case of death or permanently disabled

Right to **notified wage rate** and receive wages within 15 days

Right of **compensation for Delay** in payment of wages

Right to time bound **redress of grievances** and **Social Audit**

Non-negotiables

No contractors are allowed

Only JOB CARD holders can be provided work

Social Audit to be carried periodically

Wage shall be paid to the individual bank accounts for all practical purposes.

As far as practicable, a task funded under the scheme shall be performed by using manual labour and not machines.

The material component shall not exceed 40% at the district level.

All documents shall be mandatorily maintained by the VEC.

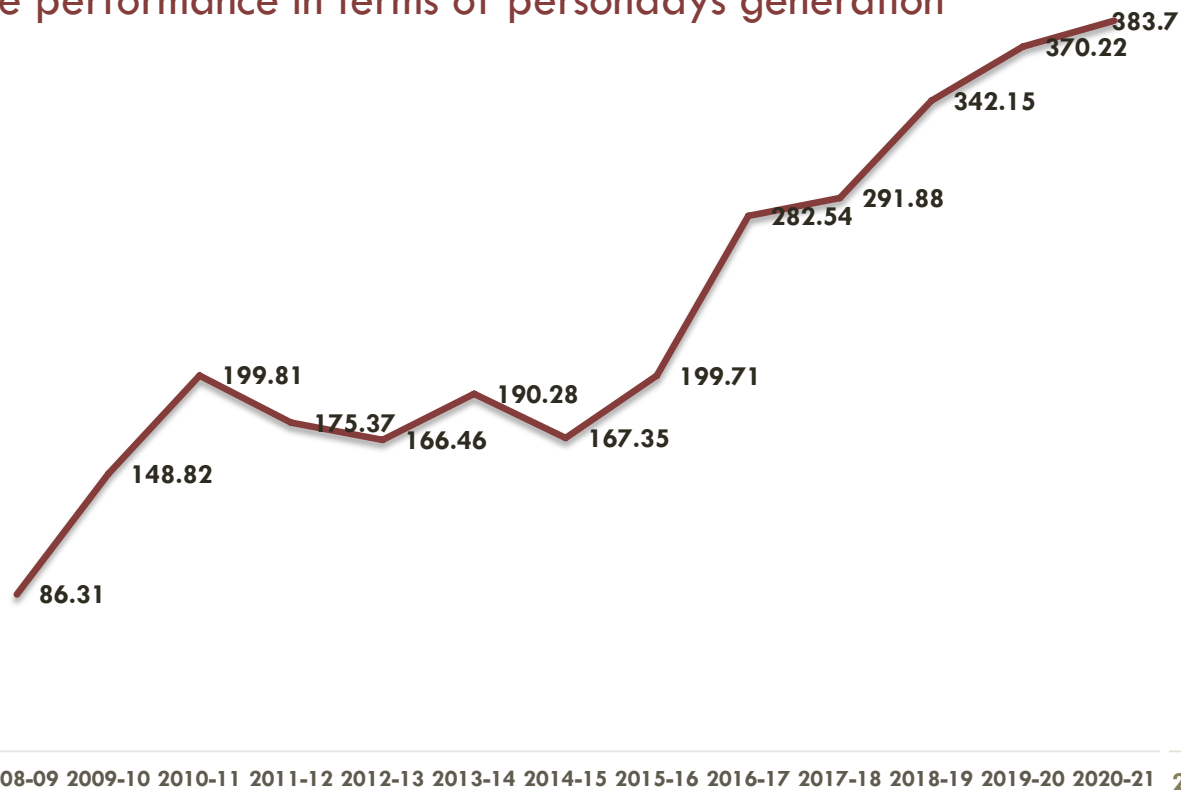
MGNREGA_ GIST ABOUT THE PROGRAMME

- Adult members of households residing in rural areas, who have attained the age of 18 years willing to do unskilled manual work can work under the programme. A total of **12,35,725 persons** have registered under the programme
- There are about **262 permissible activities** under the programme which are related to RURAL infrastructure, Agri-allied and Natural Resource Management works, individual assets of vulnerable households, .
- So far, the State has constructed about **225,933 assets** under different categories such as roads/ footpaths, bridges, check-dams, irrigation canals, livestock sheds, land development for Agri-related activities, Fisheries ponds, plantation in convergence with other departments, playfields, composts, Anganwadi centres, etc.
- Under the Bottom 20 approach alone, about **64,000 livestock sheds** have been benefited by the poorest and deserving households to supplement their livelihood activities.
- With the implementation of DBT and NeFMS, wages are being credited directly to the accounts of beneficiaries, provided they have a bank account seeded in the system.
- The amount of funds flowing to the rural areas of the State is not less than **Rs. 1000 crores** annually making it the LARGEST developmental programme so far.
- With GIS mapping, better quality mappings are expected to come up in the programme.

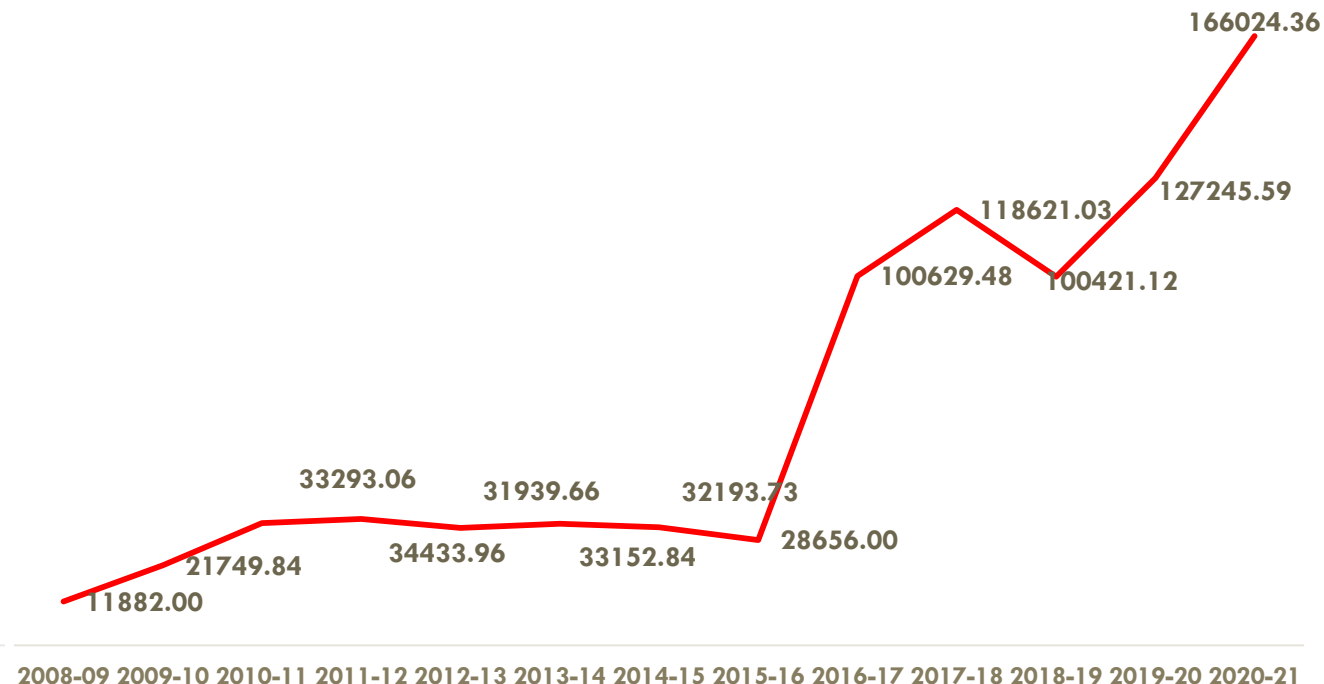
MGNREGA

- MGNREGA was rolled out in 2 pilot districts during the year 2006-07 i.e. SGH and WGH. It was extended to the whole State in 2008-09 covering the erstwhile 7 districts and currently 11 notified districts.
- Initially, the State failed to harness maximum potential of the programme. But with a major shift in the approach, the programme has been on an uphill climb.
- Major **transformative actions**_ Reaching out to the people **directly**, cutting across bureaucratic apparatus, changes in the system including NeFMS for speedy disbursement of wages, etc.

The performance in terms of persondays generation

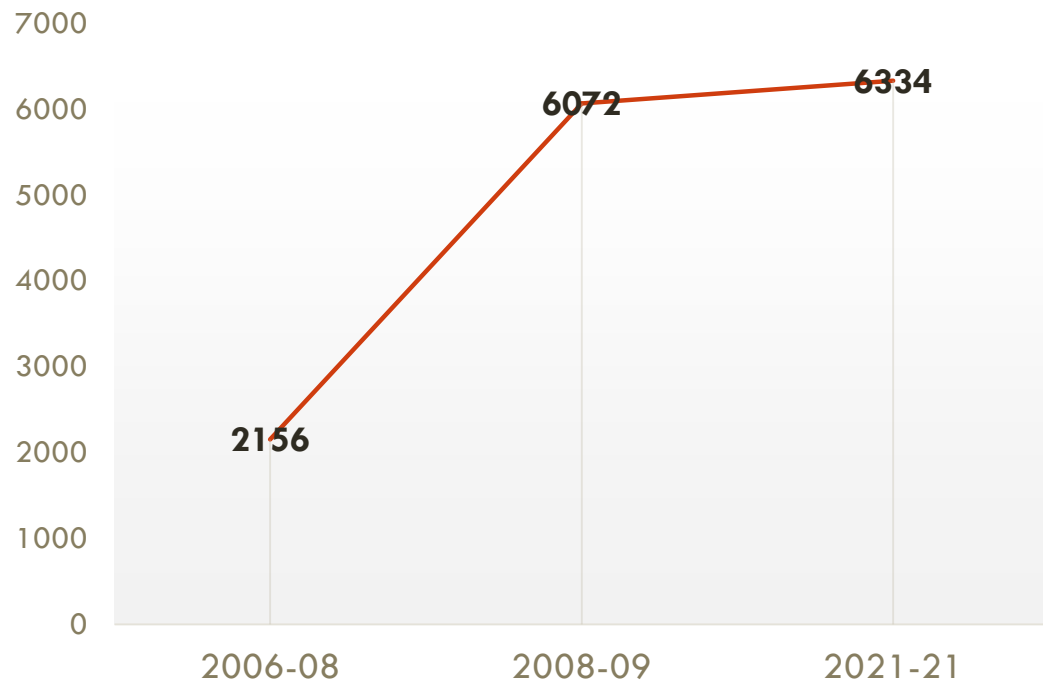


Total funds available (Rs. In lakh)

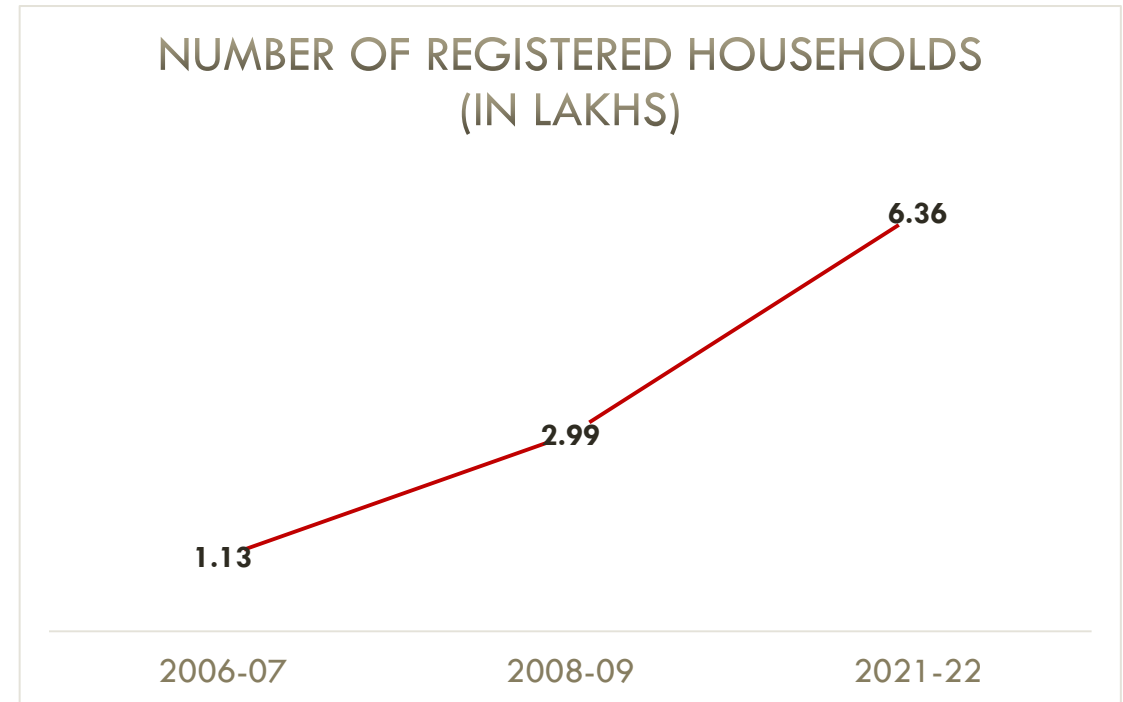


INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF VECs AND BENEFICIARIES

Number of registered VEC The number of registered VECs kept on increasing which shows how far the programmes stretches across the State.



The number of registered households has also been on the uphill climb. Many newly formed households and many adult members who attained 18 years have registered within the programme
During 2006-07, there was no records of total beneficiaries



PMAY-G__ FEATURES UNDER THE PROGRAMME

- The beneficiaries are identified through the **SECC 2011 census**
- The cost per unit is Rs. 130,000/-
- When identified beneficiaries are no longer applicable to avail the scheme, they will be removed from the **Permanent Waiting List** through the RENAMD MODULE or removal of names from the list.
- There are also deserving households whose names did not feature in the SECC 2011 census due to certain reasons, the MoRD has permitted State to conduct a survey and identify such houses to be included into the **Awaas+** list.
- These will again go through the process of scrutiny and verification. Adhaar is MANDATORY for these identified households.

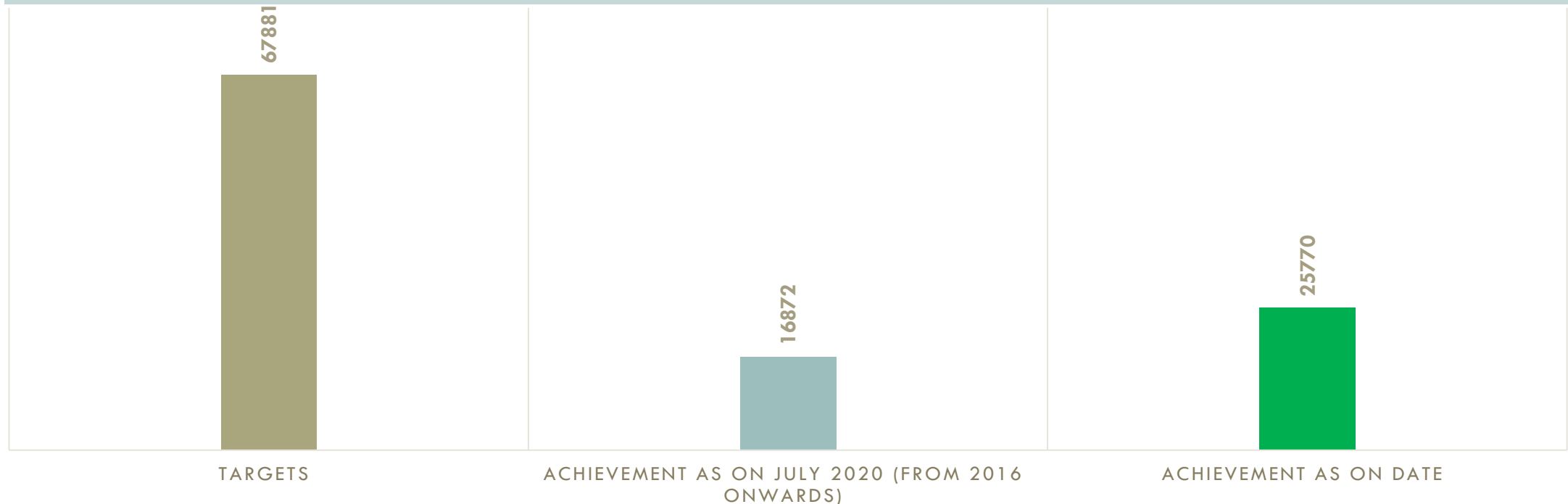
PMAY-G CONVERGENCE WITH OTHER SCHEMES

- Through PMAY-G, an amount of Rs. 1.3 lakhs is made available per unit
- 95 persondays of unskilled wage employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) for construction of their PMAY-G houses.
- They can also avail assistance of construction of toilets from Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM).
- Free electricity connection under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY).
- There is also a loan facility of upto Rs.70,000 at low interest rate from Banks for the beneficiary for construction of the house if she/he desires.
- Free Gas connection under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)
- Water connection through PHE

PMAY-G CONVERGENCE PACKAGE	
Programme	Contribution (Rs.)
PMAY-G	130,000/-
MGNREGA	21,470 (with current rate)
Toilets (Through MGNREGA or SBM)	12,000
Electricity	Free (Normal would cost Rs. 14,000 for 1 KW)
LPG Connection	Free (Normal would cost Rs. 8000/- per connection)
TOTAL	163,470/-
Additional Loan facility	Upto 70,000

PMAY-G

- It was launched in 2016 with the aim of providing “housing for all’ by 2022
- It envisages to provide houses with basic amenities to about 2.95 crores by 2022. of these, the target for Meghalaya is 67,881.
- PMAY-G too, saw a paradigm shift in 2020, with the adoption of the **Problem Driven Iterative Adaptation (PDIA) method** which pulled the performance from a mere 24% to the current stage of more than 40% completion. The PDIA method saw a transformative change and an overall involvement of field functionaries, block officials and State level officials from the VERIFICATION stage till the FINAL stage of geo-tagging of the houses.



STEP BY STEP PDIA PROCEDURE

Stages	Activities/ processes	Time-line	Officials/ Persons responsible	PDIA
STAGE 1	Verification and orientation of beneficiaries.	1 week	BDO, TA, VEC Chairman/ Secretary and Beneficiary	<u>Signing of Social Agreement and Undertaking</u> To: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure involvement of Village Authority in assisting the household including purchases of material 2. Provide a sense of commitment from the beneficiary towards timely and transparent utilization of funds and 3. To fix responsibilities on the TA who is in charge of the Circle/ Village/ beneficiary
	Opening of Bank Account	1 week	Bank Sakhi NRLM/ Gram Sevaks & Sevikas	Submission of KYC as per norm and opening of new accounts if required
	Geo-tagging of BEFORE Stage	1 day	TA	Immediate Geo-tagging upon Sanctioning of funds
STAGE 2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Payment of 1st instalment 2. Construction of house up to PLINTH Area 3. Geo- tagging of Second stage 	35 days	BDOs, TAs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Geo-tagging on the <u>same day or immediate next day</u> of completion of the 35 days. 2. Signing of FTO by the BDO within 3 days

STEP BY STEP PDIA PROCEDURE...

STAGES	Activities/ processes	Time line	Official/ Person responsible	PDIA
STAGE 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Release of 2nd Instalment 2. Construction up to ROOF CAST level 3. Geo-tagging of 3rd Stage 	30 days	BDO, TA/ GS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Signing of FTO by BDO <u>within 3 days</u> of completion of Geo tagging 2. Immediate Geo-Tagging by TA on completion of the work 3. Continuous monitoring and mentoring by GS. 4. Priority for release of 2nd Instalment will be made to those beneficiaries who complete the SECOND STAGE within 35 days
STAGE 4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completion of the house 2. Release of 3rd Instalment 3. Geo-tagging of FINAL Stage 	30 days	BDO, TA, GS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Signing of FTO by BDO <u>within 3 days</u> of completion of Geo tagging 2. Immediate Geo-Tagging by TA on completion of the work 3. Continuous monitoring and mentoring by GS. 4. Priority for release of 3rd Instalment will be made to those beneficiaries who complete the THIRD STAGE within 30 days 5. Tie up with other scheme for gas connection PMUY, plumbing, electricity (DDU-GJY).

NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

- The programme is a centrally sponsored scheme that provides assistance to the Elderly, Widows and Person with Disabilities. It was launched in 1995
- There are three major components under the programme which are of importance to the State

Programmes	Eligibility criteria	Amount (in Rs.)/ month	Remarks	Persons benefiting
Indira Gandhi National Old Age pension (IGNOAPS)	60- 79 years	200	State contributes Rs. 300/- per month	49,597
	80 above	500	State contributes Rs. 50/- per month	
Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)	40	300	State contributes Rs. 200/- per month	7736
Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)	18 years/ disability level should be 80%	300	State contributes Rs. 200/- per month	1471

OBJECTIVES OF RGSA— MEGHALAYA PERSPECTIVE

Develop governance capabilities of AECs to deliver on the SDGs

Enhance capabilities of AECs for inclusive local governance.

Strengthen AECs to function effectively as the basic forum of people's participation within the PRI system.

Strengthen institutions for capacity enhancement of PRIs at various levels.

Members of VHSNC, VO must be a part of the AEC team

Common Service Centres and Economic activity at the AEC Bhawans

Promote e-governance and other technology driven solutions to enable good governance in AECs.

Recognize and incentivize AECs based on performance.

RGSA_ ABOUT THE PROGRAMME

- Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) was launched on 24th April 2018 'National Panchayat Day'. It is a scheme proposed to develop and strengthen the Panchayati Raj System across India in the rural areas.
- The scheme of RGSA aims to strengthen capacities of institutions for rural local governance to become more responsive towards local development needs, prepare participatory plans leveraging technology and efficiently utilise available re-sources for realizing sustainable solutions to local problems linked to SDGs.
- It was extended to Meghalaya, a non-PRI state in 2018-19. AECs and VECs created for the implementation of MGNREGA were adopted for the implementation of RGSA

RGSA__ OBJECTIVES

Objectives of RGSA on a pan India level__

- Develop governance capabilities of PRIs to deliver on the SDGs.
- Enhance capabilities of Panchayats for inclusive local governance with focus on optimum utilization of available resources and convergence with other schemes to address issues of national importance.
- Enhance capabilities of Panchayats to raise their own sources of revenue.
- Strengthen Gram Sabhas to function effectively as the basic forum of people's participation, transparency and accountability within the Panchayat system.
- Promote devolution of powers and responsibilities to Panchayats according to the spirit of the Constitution and PESA Act 1996.
- Develop a network of institutions of excellence to support capacity building and handholding for PRIs.
- Strengthen institutions for capacity enhancement of PRIs at various levels and enable them to achieve adequate quality standards in infrastructure, facilities, human resources and outcome based training.
- Promote e-governance and other technology driven solutions to enable good governance in Panchayats for administrative efficiency and improved service delivery.
- Recognize and incentivize PRIs based on performance

RGSA_ GOALS AND ACTIONS INITIATED, STATE PERSPECTIVE

Goals which are set specific for the State of Meghalaya_

1. Develop governance capabilities of AECs to deliver on the SDGs
2. Enhance capabilities of AECs for inclusive local governance.
3. Strengthen AECs to function effectively as the basic forum of people's participation within the PRI system.
4. Strengthen institutions for capacity enhancement of PRIs at various levels. Members of VHSNC, VO must be a part of the AEC team. Common Service Centres and Economic activity at the AEC Bhawans
5. Promote e-governance and other technology driven solutions to enable good governance in AECs.
6. Recognize and incentivize AECs based on performance.

The major components being implemented in the State are the following:

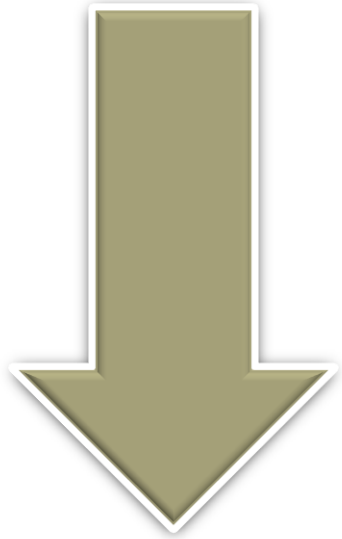
Awareness and orientation_ For all officials at all levels and officials of Line Departments

Training and Capacity building of the AECs/ VECs_ VLDP, PFMS orientation, SDGs related to Rural Development

HR support at all levels_ Placement of officials to assist in the programme implementation.

Infrastructure support to the AECs_ New buildings, repair of old buildings, e-enablement of AECs, etc.

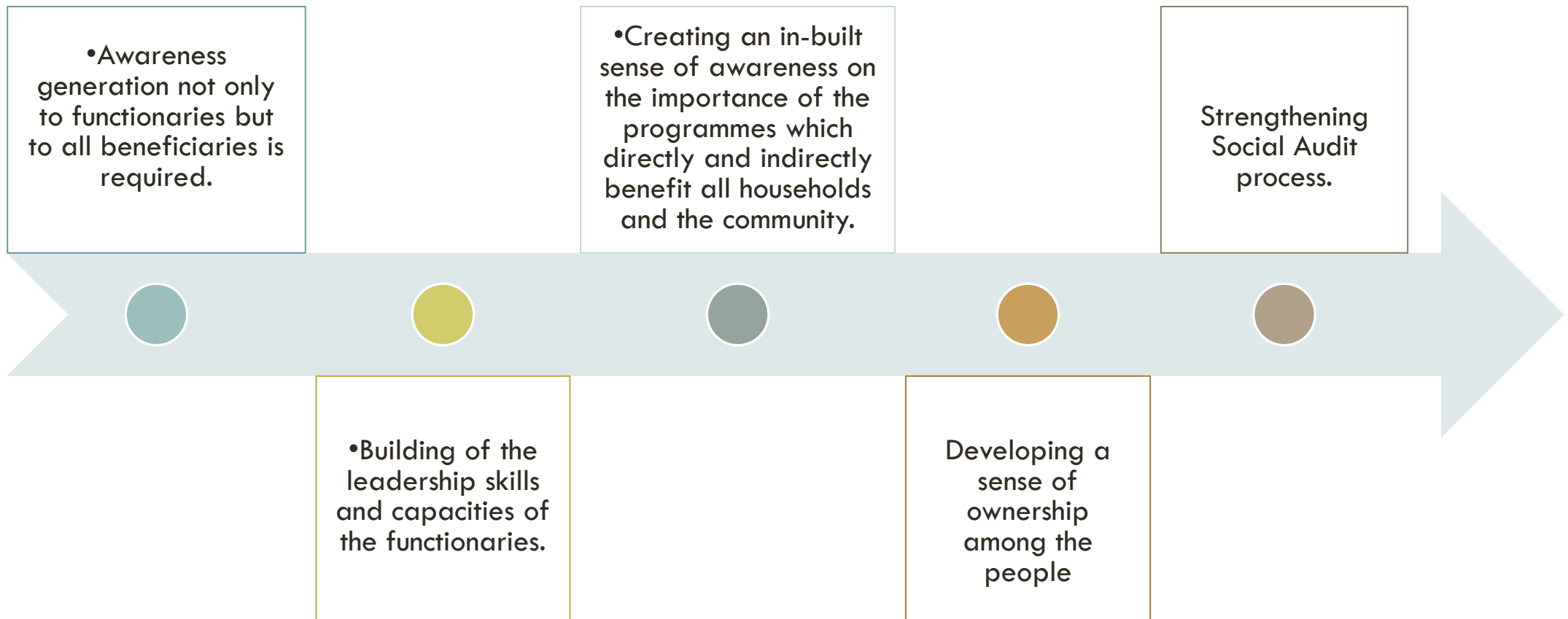
CHALLENGES FACED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES



- Land ownership
- Rural Urban migration
- No proper education
- Marketing linkages for agricultural produces
- Challenges in connectivity due to varied reasons
- No ownership over the various assistance provided
- Superstitious beliefs
- Absence of banking facilities
- Lack of proper monitoring at all stages and levels
- Delay in release of funds
- lack of coordination among various stakeholders and officials
- Low awareness on the need to comply with norms and rules in utilization of funds

WAY FORWARD

AT THE GRASSROOT IMPLEMENTING LEVEL



CUTTING EDGE AND WAY FORWARD_

STATE LEVEL

- Robust system of Monitoring put in place at the State level_ CM's dashboard of monitoring has also been developed
- Bringing governance closer to the people_ visits made by the Hon'ble Minister of the Department, Principal Secretary, Secretaries for direct interaction with the people.
- Reviews of performance under various parameters with districts and blocks at frequent intervals.
- Incentivisation_ Documentation of successes in implementation to boost their morale and to capture the best practices



THANK YOU