

**Name of Office**

**District Rural Development Agency, Rohtak**

जिला ग्रामीण विकास अभिकरण, रोहतक

**Organizational Structure**

**DRDA Staff**

Sr.No	Name of Post	No. of Sanctioned Post	No. of Post Filled up
1.	ADC-Cum-CEO	01	01
2	Project Officer	01	01
3	APO	04	01
4	AO	01	01
5	Supdt.	01	--
6	T.A.	01	--
7	Statistical Assistant	01	--
8	Investigator	02	--
9	Accountant	02	02
10	Jr. Scale Stenographer	01	01
11	Steno Typist	01	01
12	Assistant	02	02
13	Jr. Computer Programmer	01	01
14	Typist cum Clerk	04	02
15	Driver	03	02
16	Computer-cum Data entry operator	01	01
17	Peon	03	01
18	Sweeper	01	01
19	Chowkidar	01	01
20	Gram Sevika	03	03

**TPC Staff**

21	Supervisor	01	01
22	Helper	01	01

**District Urban Development Agency, Rohtak ( DUDA Staff)**

Sr.No	Name of Post	No. of Sanctioned Post	No. of Post Filled up
1.	Chief Executive Officer, DUDA	01	01
2	Assistant Project Officer	01	01
3	Clerk	01	01

**IREP Staff**

Sr.No	Name of Post	No. of Sanctioned Post	No. of Post Filled up
1.	Chief Project Officer, IREP	01	01
2	Project Officer	01	01
3.	Assistant Project Officer	01	01
4	Technical Assistant	01	01
5	Clerk	01	01
6	Steno Typist	01	01
7	Peon	01	01

**Organisational Structure**

- Each District will have its own District Rural Development Agency. 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 DRDA does not have a separate identity, a separate Cell to be created in the Zilla Parishad to maintain separate accounts, so that these are capable of being audited separately.

- The DRDA should emerge as a specialized agency capable of managing the Anti Poverty Programmes of the Ministry on the one hand and to effectively relate these to the overall effort of poverty eradication in the District.
- Actual execution of programmes will be handled outside the DRDAs and the DRDA's role will be to facilitate the implementation of the programmes, to supervise/oversee and monitor the progress, to receive and send the progress reports as well as to account for the funds.
- DRDAs will develop the capacity to build synergies among different agencies involved, for the most effective results.
- If DRDAs are to be entrusted with programmes of other Ministries or those of the State Governments, it would be ensured that these have a definite Anti Poverty focus.
- The Chairman, Zilla Parishad would be the Chairman of the Governing Body of the DRDA. The DRDA shall also have an Executive Committee.
- The Project Director should cause the annual accounts of the DRDA to be prepared not later than 30th June. These shall be duly audited.

**Contact Details.**

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**Brief Description of DRDA:-**

As per Agenda item No.2 of the meeting of the Governing Body of SFDA/MFAL Agencies Rohtak held on 20/01/1981 under the Chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner-cum –Chairman. SFDA/MFAL, it was revealed that as per the decision of the Government to merge SFDA and IRD programme to extend the same to all the 10 Blocks of the District , newly created Agency named District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) came into existence by amendment in the bye laws and Registration Certificate of the Agency. Accordingly it was proposed to adopt all the bye laws of SFDA in the newly created agency,

DRDA which was duly registered on 09/10/1985 in the office of Registrar of Firms of Societies Haryana.

1. If effective programme design is critical to successful implementation of rural development programmes, so is an effective delivery agency. None of the anti- poverty programmes can have impact unless they are implemented with clarity of purpose and a commitment to the task. It is here that the DRDAs play a critical role. The DRDAs are not be implementing agencies, but can be very effective in enhancing the quality of implementation through overseeing the implementation of different programmes and ensuring that necessary linkages are provided. To this extent the DRDA is a supporting and a facilitating organisation and needs to play a very effective role as a catalyst in development process.
2. The District Rural Development Agency is visualised as a specialised and a professional agency capable of managing the anti- poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development on the one hand and to effectively relate these to the overall effort of poverty eradication in the District. In other words, while the DRDA will continue to watch over and ensure effective utilisation of the funds intended for anit-poverty programmes, it will need to develop a far greater understanding of the processes necessary for poverty alleviation/ eradication. It will also need to develop the capacity to build synergies among different agencies involved for the most effective results. It will therefore need to develop distinctive capabilities rather than perform tasks that are legitimately in the domain of the PRIs or the line departments. The role of the DRDA will therefore be distinct from all the other agencies including the Zilla Parishad.
3. DRDAs must themselves be more professional and should be able to interact effectively with various other agencies. They are expected to coordinate with the line departments, the Panchayati Raj Institutions, the banks and other financial institutions, the NGOs as well as the technical institutions, with a view to gathering the support and resources required for poverty reduction effort in the district. It shall be their endeavor and objective to secure inter-sectoral and inter-departmental coordination and cooperation for reducing poverty in the district. It is their ability to coordinate and bring about a convergence of approach among different agencies for poverty alleviation that would set them apart.
4. The DRDAs are expected to coordinate effectively with the Panchayati Raj the institutions. Under no circumstances will they perform the functions of PRIs.
5. The DRDAs are expected to oversee the implementation of different anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development in the district. This is not to be confused with actual implementation, which will be by the Panchayati Raj and other Institutions. The DRDAs will monitor closely the implementation through obtaining of periodic reports as well as frequent field visits. The purpose of the visit should be to facilitate the implementing agencies in improving implementation process, besides ensuring that the quality of implementation of programmes is high. This would include overseeing whether the intended beneficiaries are receiving the benefits under the different programmes.
6. The DRDAs shall keep the Zilla Parishad, the State and the Central Government duly informed of the progress of the implementation of the programmes through periodic reports in the prescribed formats. Special report, as and when called for, shall be provided.
7. It shall be the duty of the DRDAs to oversee and ensure that the benefits specifically earmarked for certain target groups (SC/ST, women and disabled) reach them. They shall take all necessary steps to achieve the prescribed norms.
8. The DRDAs shall take necessary step to improve the awareness regarding rural development and poverty alleviation particularly among the rural poor. This would involve issues of poverty, the opportunities available to the rural poor and generally infusing a sense of confidence in their ability to overcome poverty. It would also involve sensitizing the different functionaries in the district to the different aspects of poverty and poverty alleviation programmes.

9. The DRDAs will strive to promote transparency in the implementation of different anti- poverty programmes. Towards this end, they shall publish periodically, the details of the different programmes and their implementation.
10. Keeping in view, the substantial investment that are being made in poverty alleviation programmes, the DRDAs shall ensure financial discipline in respect of the funds received by them, whether from Central or State Governments. They shall also ensure that the accounts are properly maintained including in respect of the funds allocated to banks or implementing agencies in accordance with the guidelines of different programmes.
11. Thus the role of the DRDA is in terms of planning for effective implementation of anti-poverty programmes; coordinating with other agencies- Governmental, non-Governmental, technical and financial for successful programme implementation; enabling the community and the rural poor to participate in the decision making process, overseeing the implementation to ensure adherence to guidelines, quality, equity and efficiently; reporting to the prescribed authorities on the implementation; and promoting transparency in decision making and implementation.
12. In addition the DRDAs shall coordinate and oversee the conduct of the BPL Census and such other surveys that are required from time to time.
13. The DRDAs shall also carry out/ aid in carrying out action research/ or evaluation studies that are initiated by the Central/ State Governments.
14. The DRDAs should deal only with the anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. If DRDAs are to be entrusted with programmes of other ministries or those of the State Governments, it should be ensured that these have a definite anti-poverty focus. Entrusting of any programme to the DRDAs, other than anti- poverty programmes of the Ministry, be it of any other Ministry of Government of India or the respective State Government will have to be done with the approval of the Secretary, Rural Development of the respective State(s), who should examine such request in consultation with the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, In such cases, it must be ensured that adequate provision is made for requisite staffing needed for proper implementation of the programme.

### **Introduction**

The District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) has traditionally been the principal organ at the District level to oversee the implementation of different anti poverty programmes. The primary objective of DRDA Schemes is to professionalize the DRDAs so that they are able to effectively manage the anti poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development and interact effectively with other agencies.

The Department of Rural Development is implementing a number of programmes in rural areas through the state Governments for poverty reduction, employment generation, rural infrastructure habitant development, provision of basic minimum services etc. The important programmes presently being implemented by the Department are:

1. Panchayati Raj
2. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
3. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

4. Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)
5. Rural Housing (Indira Awaas Yojana)
6. DRDA Administration
7. Training Schemes
8. Promotion of Voluntary Schemes and Social Action Programme, organization of beneficiaries, advancement and dissemination of rural technology through CAPART.
9. Monitoring mechanism.

#### **Details of Schemes**

1. Mahatna Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)
2. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)
3. Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)
4. Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)
5. Integrated Watershed Development Plan (IWDP)
6. Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)
7. Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)
8. Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)

#### **Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)**

This Yojana was started during **1999** by including various Rural Development Schemes. The main objective of this Yojana is to cross BPL families by providing them **financial assistance through banks** as credit and Govt. As subsidy, so that they can take up various economic activities and earn their livelihood and cross the poverty line within **3-4 years**. The main emphasis has been given on group approach and **Self Help Groups (SHGs)** are formed under this Yojana. However, individual beneficiaries have also been assisted in this Yojana. Since inception of this Scheme **1049 SHGs** have been formed up to Feb 2011 out of which **768 SHGs** have been passed **grades I** and **457 SHGs** have passed **grade II**. Out of this **grade II 679 SHGs** have taken economic activities and provided financial assistance by the Banks/ Govt. so far. The **dairy, Sanitary Pad, Surf Making & Rural artisan** are the main activities taken up for setting up their activities.

This Yojana is generally popular in rural areas and people are generally aware of it. Some infrastructures have been developed at Block Level, in the shape of work shed and **training centres** to provide training and facilitate to the swarozgaries in various trades. Gram Panachayat is involved in the work of selection of beneficiaries because household survey was conducted with the involvement of Gram Panchayats and BPL Households are finalised on the basis of this survey. The funds are released to the Banks after sanction of Loan to the SHGs or individual Swarozgaries in the shape of subsidy. Subsidy is released by the banks on backend system, the subsidy amount is kept in reserve fund of Banks & banks sanction full

amount of Loan and disburse accordingly. However banks do not charge any interest on the amount equal to subsidy deposited in the banks. The amount of subsidy is adjusted in the last instalments of Loan by the Bank after completion of lock in period of 3 years, proportionately.

Training is also imparted at block level and District level as basic orientation and some courses have also been started for skill development in the trades i.e. Cutting & Tailoring in each block of District Rohtak.

### **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme( MGNREGA)**

National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGA) has been launched by Govt. of India in **2 Feb. 2006** in the village of Bandapalli, Distt. Anannatpuram, State Anderprades and this Scheme is being implemented in whole Country by the 3 different round. In the **first phase** of the scheme it was implemented in **200** very backward district of the country & in the **second phase** of the scheme in year **2007-08** the scheme was also implemented **130** more district of the country and in the **Third Phase** of the scheme the Govt. of India is implement this scheme whole the **districts** of the country. Currently this scheme knows the name of **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme(MGNREGA)**.

**Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme(MGNREGA)** has been started in the **Rohtak District on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2008** by the Govt. of India. The main objective of the scheme is to generating employment avenues to the family whose adult unskilled members are willing to work physically thereby earning their livelihood. This Scheme is provide at least **100 days employment** to the poor mass that are abiding in rural areas and are willing to work physically on a financial year. There is a legal necessity in this scheme for the panchayat to provide the employment to the willing family with in the 15 days after making the application for employment. Two main aspects in MGNREGA Scheme is as under:-

- **Getting work done through Contractor or Machines is ban under this scheme.**
- **Equal wages to the male & female.**

The works approval, which will be doing under this scheme are done by the Gram Sabha & on the basis of that Gram Sabhas prepare annual Action plan of works & executing work after the approval of the panchayat Samities and the Zila Parishad. Panchayats are also doing the regular monitoring & social audit of the works which is done in his areas.

The following work is to be done under the scheme:-

- 1) **Water harvesting and water conservation works**
- 2) **Drought proofing works**
- 3) **Micro irrigation works**
- 4) **Renovation of traditional water bodies works**
- 5) **Land development works**
- 6) **Flood control and protection works**
- 7) **Rural connectivity works**
- 8) **Construction of Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kender.**

Except these works State Govt. can be done any other works by the permission of the Centre Govt.

**Annual Report of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA) for the financial year 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11.**

**District :Rohtak**

<b>Year</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>Total</b>	
<b>Opening Balance (Rs. in Lacs)</b>	67.80	217.73	101.89	<b>387.42</b>	
<b>Grant Received (Rs. in Lacs)</b>	401.44	91.34	203.27	<b>696.05</b>	
<b>Total Availability of Funds (Rs. in Lacs)</b>	<b>469.24</b>	<b>309.07</b>	<b>305.16</b>	<b>1083.41</b>	
<b>Application Received for Job Cards</b>	8337	9392	11797	<b>29526</b>	
<b>Job Cards Issued</b>	8337	9392	11797	<b>29526</b>	
<b>Demand for Employment</b>	<b>Household</b>	3174	2632	4081	<b>9887</b>
	<b>Individual</b>	5447			
<b>Employment Provided</b>	<b>Household</b>	3174	2632	4081	<b>9887</b>
	<b>Individual</b>	5447			
<b>Works</b>	<b>Completed</b>	130	120	80	<b>330</b>
	<b>In progress</b>	41	22	79	<b>142</b>
<b>Expenditure (Rs. in Lacs)</b>	251.50	276.19	356.17	<b>883.86</b>	

**Indira Awas Yogana ( IAY)**

The main objective of this Yogana is to provide shelters to those who are either houseless or having Katcha houses of BPL families. The selection of beneficiaries is made out of BPL List prepared after household survey by involving village community. Waitlist has been prepared to select the beneficiaries under this Yogana and houses are allotted from "0" score in ascending order. The beneficiaries have completely freedom to construct their houses as per their own choice. Funds are released to the BDPOs alongwith the proposed list

of the beneficiaries by the DRDA and in turn the BDPOs release the amount to the beneficiaries in two instalments. The unit cost of Rs. 45000/- is fixed by the GOI per house and 1<sup>st</sup> instalment of Rs. 25000/- is released by BDPOs to the beneficiaries while 2<sup>nd</sup> instalment of Rs. 20000/- is released, when the house is constructed upto door level.

During the year 2010-11 an amount of Rs. 191.70 lacs have been released to the BDPOs for further distribution amongst the beneficiaries against the Total available fund amounting Rs. 191.748 lacs for construction of 426 houses.

### **Integrated Watershed Development Plan (IWDP)**

The GOI has sanctioned IWDP initially in Sampla & Meham Block in year 2004-05. Later on programme was in existence in all other remaining 3 Blocks i.e. Kalanaur, Rohtak, & Lakhan Majra in year 2005-06. An amount of Rs. 1140.00 lacs has been sanctioned for treatment of 19000 Hact. area in various projects to be treated in 5 years. During last 4 years funds amounting to Rs.828.04 lacs have been received and Rs. 503.06 lacs utilized in treating 8012 Hact. area. Though the proposal for the same has already been sent to the Govt. of India.

As per Hariyali guidelines, the Gram Panchayat has been designated as Watershed Committee and Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat is designated as Chairman of Watershed Committee under IWDP. The Divisional Soil Conservation Officer (DSCO), Deputy Director Agriculture (DDA) and District Horticulture Officer (DHO) are appointed as Project Implementing Agency (PIAs) and his technical staffs is appointed as Watershed Development Team (WDT). The funds are released to the watershed committee by the works. However funds are also released to the PIAs for Community Organisation and Training. The PIAs & WDT provide technical guidance to the watershed committee for preparation of estimates, designing and execution of work etc. The accounts are opened in the name of chairman and funds are being placed at the disposal of Watershed Committee. These watersheds Committee utilize the funds as per execution of works and demand.

### **TOTAL SANITATION CAMPAIGN (TSC)**

Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is the vehicle to reform in the rural sanitation sector. TSC was launched in 1999 by restructuring the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP). This Programme is being implemented in a demand responsive manner where community is in the forefront of implementation.

The Programme gives emphasis on creating awareness through intensive IEC to bring about attitudinal and behavioural changes for relevant hygiene practices. It is no longer merely a hardware programme for a providing assistance for a construction for toilets in BPL households but a facilitating process for a community led campaign for demand generation of sanitation facilities, and meeting the demand so generated though a wide range of technology choice suited to varying requirement of households in difference income categories and hydrological conditions.

### **Introduction**

Individual Health and hygiene is largely dependent on adequate available of drinking water and proper sanitation. There is, therefore, a direct relationship between water, sanitation and health. Consumption of unsafe drinking water, improper disposal of human excreta, improper environmental sanitation and lack in development countries. India is no exception in this. It was in this context, that Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) was launched in 1986 primarily with the objective of improving the quality of life of the rural people and to provide privacy and dignity to women.

The concept of sanitation was earlier limited to a disposal of human excreta by cesspools, open ditches, pit latrines, bucket system etc. Today it connotes a comprehensive concept, which includes liquid and solid waste disposal, food hygiene and personal domestic as well as environmental hygiene. Proper sanitation is important not only from the general health point of view but it has a vital role to play in our individual and social life as well. Good sanitary practices prevent contamination of water and soil and thereby prevent diseases. The concept of sanitation was therefore, expended to include personal hygiene, home sanitation, safe water, garbage disposal, excreta disposal and waste water disposal.

Rural Sanitation Converge in India was only 22% as per 2001 census. In order to improve the sanitation coverage, to reduce the suffering of the rural population, a though the Central Rural Sanitation programme (CRSP) was launched in 1986, but Much headway could not be made owing to the systematic weaknesses of CRSP

CRSP was re-structured in 1999 and in place a demand responsive community led Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) was introduced and the programme is being implemented in a demand responsive manner where community is in the forefront of implementation which emphasizes more on information, Education and communication (IEC).

### **PROJECT IMPLEMENATATION PROGRAMME UNDER TOTAL SANITATION CAMPAIGN**

Total Sanitation Campaign Programme in Rohtak district was initially sanctioned during 2004 carrying the various activities under the programme. In fact TSC was launched in 1999 by restructuring the Central Rural Sanitation (CRSP) which was basically subsidy driven. The restructuring was basically aimed to convert the programme in a demand responsive manner instead of subsidy driven approach.

Therefore, the TSC programme in Rohtak district was launched with main emphasis on creating awareness through intensive IEC to bring about attitude and behavioural change for hygiene practice and its implementation has been done with focus on community led and people centered initiating.

### **OBJECTIVES**

The main objectives of the TSC are:

- Bring about improvement in the general quality of life on the rural areas.
- Accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas.
- Generate felt demand for sanitation facilities through awareness creation and health education

- Cover Schools, Anganwadis in rural areas with sanitation facilities and promote hygiene education and sanitary habits among students.
- Encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies in sanitation.
- Eliminate open defecation to minimize risk of contamination of drinking water sources and food.
- Convert dry latrines to pour flush latrines and eliminate manual scavenging practice wherever in existence in rural areas.

## **STRATEGY**

The strategy is to make the programme community led and people centered. A demand driver approach is to be adopted with increased emphasis on awareness creation and demand generation for sanitary facilities in houses, schools and for cleaner environment. Alternative delivery mechanisms would be adopted to meet the community needs. Subsidy for individual households' latrine units has been replaced by incentive to the poorest of the poor. Rural School Sanitation is a major component and an entry point for wider acceptance of sanitation by the rural people. Latest technology improvisation to meet the customer preferences and location specific intensive IEC campaign panchayati Raj Institutions, Woman Self Help Groups, NGOs, Social workers are also important components of the strategy. The strategy addresses all section of rural population to bring about the relevant behavioral changes for improved sanitation and hygiene practices and meet their sanitary hardware requirements in an affordable and accessible manner by offering a wide range of technological choices.

## **IMPLEMENTATION**

Implementation of TSC programme is on a project mode. The project proposal emanates from a district is scrutinized by the State Government and transmitted to the Government of India (Departmental of Drinking Water Supply Ministry of Rural Development). TSC is implemented in phases with start up activities. The programme is being implemented with a district as unit. TSC project cycle in the Project is expected to take about 4 years or less for implementation.

## **COMPONENTS**

The programme components and activities for TSC implementation are as under:

- a) Start up Activities.
- b) IEC Activities.
- c) Rural Sanitary Marts and production Centers.
- d) Construction of Individual Household Latrines.
- e) Community Sanitary, Sanitary Complexes.
- f) School Sanitation & Hygiene Education.
- g) Anganwadi Toilets.
- h) solid & Liquid Waste Management
- i) Administrative charges.

## **SPECIAL Provisions.**

For adequate coverage of the weaker sections and disadvantaged sections of the society, preference is given to the scheduled castes and household latrines, a minimum of 25% are earmarked for the individual households from scheduled castes and scheduled tributes. Further a 3% reservation of incentive for individual toilets for BPL households are provided to the households with disabled persons.

### **ROLE OF PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS.**

As per the Constitution 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act, 1992, Sanitation is included in the 11<sup>th</sup> Schedule. Accordingly, Gram Panchayats have a pivotal role in the implementation of the TSC. The TSC will be implemented by the Panchayati Raj Institutions. They will carry out the social mobilization for the construction of toilets and also maintain the clean environment by way of safe disposal of wastes. Community Complexes constructed under TSC will be maintained by the Panchayats/Voluntary organization, Charitable trusts. Panchayats will act as custodian of the assets such as the Community Complexes, environmental components, drainage ect. constructed under TSC.

### **ROLE OF NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGOs) / MOTIVATORS.**

NGOs/Motivators have an important role in the implementation of TSC in rural areas. They have to be actively involved in IEC activities. Their services are utilized not only for bringing about awareness among rural people for the need of rural sanitation but also ensuring that they actually make use of the sanitary latrines. The Motivators are engaged to conduct base line surveys to determine key behavior's and perceptions regarding sanitation, hygiene, water use etc. Motivators are engaged among the social workers of the different villages in the blocks having reasonable influence and given the task to make aware the rural population for adoption of the sanitation practices by construction IHHLs in their houses, and keep the village environment clean.

### **ROLE OF INFORMATION, EDUCATION COMMUNICATION (IEC)**

IEC play a vital role in implementation of the Total Sanitation Campaign in different blocks of the district through different activities being carried out viz.

- Installation of hoardings at Block/District level.
- Wall painting and slogan writing in villages and school buildings.
- Distribution of brochures with comprehensive details of TSC
- Block level training of anganwadi workers, ANMs, ASHA workers and field functionaries to motivate rural population.
- Delivery of lectures on TSC on open defecation after prayer in schools.
- Movement of wheel based Swachhtha Rath in rural areas.
- Celebration of swachhtha week at block/district level.
- Implementation of TSC programme at the level of Panchayats
- Orientation programme on TSC at district level inviting school principals, head masters, BD&Pos, PO/ICDS, DEO, DEEOs and other field functionaries like Horticulture, Animal Husbandary, Agriculture, Forestry Ect.
- TSC campaign through local newspaper, Nukad Nataks etc.

## **PROJECT FUNDING**

The details of the activities approved by National Scheme Sanctioned committee for the project is as under :

S.N	Components	No of units	Cost approved.			
			Centre	State	Ben.	Total
1	Cost. of IHHL	20087	180.783	60.261	60.261	301.31
2	Const. of IHHL	2084	6.252	6.252	8.336	20.84
3	School Latrines	114	13.68	6.84	2.28	22.80
4	Anganwadi	17	0.51	0.255	0.085	0.85
5	Community Sanitary complex	79	71.1	23.7	23.7	118.5
6	Alternative delivery machine	0	34.88	8.72	0	43.6
7	Start up activities	0	0.17	0	0	0.17
8	Admn. charges	0	9.552	2,388	0	11.94
9	IEC	0	48.656	12.164	0	60.82
10	Solid Liquid waste management	0	37.2	12.4	12.4	62.00
	Grand Total	0	104.283	132.98	107.06	646.830

## **PHYSICAL PROGRESS**

S.N	Component	Target	Achieved
1	IHHL (APL)	79851	76585
	IHHL (BPL)	22171	21780
2	Sanitary complex	79	74
3	School latrins	158	158

4	Latrine for Balwadi	17	17
5	RSM/PC	5	2

### **INCENTIVE TO BPL FAMILIES**

AT PRESENT AN INCENTIVE OF Rs. 2200.00 is given to beneficiary of BPL category for construction of IHHL at their house. Regular inspection is conducted in different blocks of the district and list of the beneficiaries construction IHHLs is prepared after verification from the BPL list. The incentive is then funds to respective Block Development and Panchayat Officers are released for disbursing among the beneficiaries and utilization certificates obtained. Lists of BPL beneficiaries Sarpanches for release of incentive to the beneficiaries concerned. A.P.L. category beneficiaries are also motivated by way of IEC activities for construction of IHHLs in their respective houses.

### **School Sanitation & Hygiene Education.**

Children are more receptive to new ideas and Schools/Anganwadi are such institutions for changing the behaviour mindset and habits of children from open defecation to the use of lavatory through motivation and education. The experience gained by the teachers shall automatically reach home and influence parents to adopt good sanitary habits. School sanitation, therefore, forms an integral part of every TSC project. Emphasis are given in toilets for Girls in schools. Delivery of lecture after prayer, celebration of swachhtha week, sanitation rallies, slogan writing competition are integral part of the campaign.

### **COMMUNITY SANITARY COMPLEX.**

Community Sanitary Complex is an important components of TSC. These are set up in a place in the village acceptable to women/men/landless families and accessible to them on account of lack of space. The maintenance of such complex is made by the Gram Panchayats.

### **ANGANWADI TOILETS.**

In order to change the behaviour of the children from very early stage in life, Anganwadi are used as platform of behaviour change of the children as well as the mothers attending the anganwadies. Each anganwadi is provided with a baby friendly latrine in those Anganwadis located in private buildings, awnners are asked to construct toilets as per design and charge enhance rent to recover the cost of such construction. However, for new building which are being hired for Anganwadis. it has been made mandatory to hire only those buildings having toilet facilities in the anganwadis.

## INSPECTION

Monitoring through Consultant and the Project Officer of the project is made at regular intervals for effective implementation of the programme to ensure that the latrines are being constructed are not used for any other purpose. To ensure sustainabilities of the sanitation conditions already adopted in the villages.

## NIRMAL GRAM PURASKAR

To add vigour to TSC implementation, GOI have launched an award scheme called Nirmal Gram Puraskar for fully sanitized and open defecation free Gram Panchayats, Blocks and Districts crrying the following criterion.

- a) Gram Panchayats blocks and Districts which achieve 100% sanitation coverage in terms of 100% sanitation coverage of individual house holds, 100% clean environment maintenance.

## INCENTIVE PATTERN

S. No.	Particulars	Gram Panchayat		Block		District	
		Upto 5000	5001 & above	upto 50000	50001 & above	Upto 10 Lakh	Above 10 lakh
1	Population criteria	Upto 5000	5001 & above	upto 50000	50001 & above	Upto 10 Lakh	Above 10 lakh
2	Cash incentive	2.00 Lakh	4.00 Lakh	10 Lakh	20 Lakh	30 Lakh	50 Lakh

## **Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)**

The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), was launched on 01.12.1997, after submind the earlier three schemes for urban poverty alleviation, namely Nehru Rozgar Yozna ,Urban basic service for the poor (UBSP), and prime minister's integrated urban poverty eradication programme. The key objective of the scheme was to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed through the setting up of self employment ventures of provision of wage employment. The Revised Guidelines have come into effect from 1.4.2009. With the following components:

- 1) Urban self employment programme(USEP) are as follows

Maximum allowable unit project cost : Rs. 200,000/-

Maximum allowable subsidy : 25% of the project

cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000/-.

Beneficiary contribution : 5% of the project cost as  
Margin money.

Collaterral : No collateral Required.

**2) Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (Step up)**

This component of SJSRY will focus on providing assistance for skill formation/upgradation of the urban poor to enhance their capacity to undertake self-employment as well as access better salaried employment. The average unit cost allowed for training will not exceed Rs 10,000/- per trainee, including material cost trainee, including material cost trainers' fees ,tool kit cost other miscellaneous to be incurred by the training institution and the monthly stipend , to be paid to the trainee.

**3) Urban Wage Employment Programme**

UWEP will provide opportunities for Wage-Employment, especially for the unskilled and semi-skilled migrants/residents by creation of community assets in low income neighbourhoods with a strong involvement and participation of local communities.

**4) Urban Women Self-help Programme**

For setting up group enterprises, the UWSP group shall be entitled to the subsidy of Rs. 300,000/- or 35% of the cost of project or Rs. 60,000/- per member of the group, whichever is less.

**5) Urban Women Self-help Programme(revolving fund)**

Where the UWSP group sets itself as a self help group(SHG) thrift & credit society to mobilizing saving and credit in addition to other entrepreneurial activities Rs. 25000 as revolving fund at the rate of 2000/- maximum per member

**Integrated Rural Energy Programme(IREP)**

**List of Solar Energy Devices for the year 2010-11**

<b>Sr. Name of Device</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>Beneficiary</b>	<b>Subsidy</b>	<b>Total target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>
<b>No.</b>		<b>Share</b>			
1. <b>Solar lantern</b>	1450-00	800-00	650-00	335	145

**LED Base**

A Solar Lantern having one Solar Panel 3 watt, one battery 4.5 AH and three LED each 1 watt .All the permanent resident of District Rohtak are eligible for purchase this solar lantern on subsidy . One family can purchase only one solar lantern.

<b>Sr. Name of Device</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>Beneficiary</b>	<b>Subsidy</b>	<b>Total target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>
<b>No.</b>		<b>Share</b>			

**2. SPV Home Light LED** 3900-00 1400-00 2500-00 295 209

A SPV Home light LED Base contains one Solar Panel 10 watt, one controller with 7.5 AH Battery and two LED Base Lights which may be fitted in two separate rooms. All families of the district are eligible for purchase this home light on subsidy.

<b>Sr. Name of Device</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>Beneficiary</b>	<b>Subsidy</b>	<b>Total target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>
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<b>No.</b>	<b>Share</b>
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3. <b>SPV Home Light</b>	10630-00	8130-00	2500-00	200	69
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**Model-III**

Home light Model-III having one solar panel 37 watt, one 40 AH Battery , One CFL Based light and one DC table fan. All families of the district are eligible for purchase this Home Light Model-III. One family can purchase only one SPV Home Light Model-III

<b>Sr. Name of Device</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>Beneficiary</b>	<b>Subsidy</b>	<b>Total target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>
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<b>No.</b>	<b>Share</b>
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4. <b>Solar Cooker</b>	2850-00	1350-00	1500-00	20	20
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**( Box Type)**

Solar cooker box type is a slow cooking system. Mirror , Black coating Sheet, set of two simple glasses and four black coated metallic boxes for cooking are the major parts of Box type solar cooker. Four different type dishes may be cooked at same time. One family may purchase one solar cooker. All families are eligible for purchase of Box type solar cooker.

<b>Sr. Name of Device</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>Beneficiary</b>	<b>Subsidy</b>	<b>Total target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>
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<b>No.</b>	<b>Share</b>
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5. <b>Solar Cooker</b>	6000-00	3000-00	3000-00	10	10
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**( Dish Type)**

It is a fast cooking device with compare to Box Type Solar Cooker. Major parts of this Solar cooker are reflectors and Pressure cooker of 5 ltrs capacity. Every one family of the district is eligible for purchase of this Solar Cooker No one family can provides more than one solar cooker.

**Sr. Name of Device Total Cost Beneficiary Subsidy Total target Achievement**

**No.**

**Share**

**6. Kishan Torch 1170-00 600-00 570-00 24 23**

All families of the Khidwali cluster i.e. Khidwali, Sanghi, Katwara, Ghuskani and Jindran villages and Sisar khas cluster i.e. Sisar Khas, Bhani Surjan, Bhaini Maharajpur, Bhaini Bharo & Bhaini Mato villages are eligible for purchase the Kishan torch on subsidy. No one family can purchase more than one kishan torch.

**Subsidy on Installation of Solar Water Heating System in Domestic Sector :**

Following subsidy pattern shall be applicable on Solar Water Heating System

State Financial Assistance	Approx. MNRE Fin. Assistance	Approx. costing	
		100LPD	200 LPD
@ Rs.2500 per sq. m. for FPC and @ Rs.2000/- per sq. m. for ETC Limited to 4 sq.m. or 200 LPD	@ Rs.3300/-per m2 for FPC and @ Rs3000/- per sq. m. for ETC	FPC System Cost-Rs.24000/- Subsidy- State-Rs.5000/- GOI-Rs.6600/- User Share- Rs12400/- ETC System Cost Rs.15000/- Subsidy- State- Rs.3000/- GOI-Rs4500/- Use share-Rs7500/-	FPC System cost Rs.40000/- Subsidy State- Rs10,000/- GOI-Rs13200/- User share-Rs 16800/- ETC System Cost-Rs.28000/- Subsidy State-Rs.6000/- GOI-Rs.9000/- User share-rs13000/-

All Haryana residents and Haryana Govt. Employees living in Chandigarh shall be eligible for the above said financial assistance on installation of Solar Water Heating System on reimbursement basis after verification of the system by the concerned PO/APO

The applicant must installed Solar Water Heating System of his own choice from the BIS approved manufacturer / supplier who are on HAREDA rate contract in case of Flat

Plate Collector based solar water heating system and in case of ETC based Solar Water Heating systems, it must be got installed MNRE approved ETC based system suppliers with 5 years AMC.

**Documents for availing State/ Central subsidy.**

a Application in the prescribed format along with proof of residence i.e. Ration card/ Voter ID/electricity bill etc.

b Invoice by the supplier with 5 years AMC. The cost should be 5 years AMC cost

c BIS/MNRE empanelment of the supplier along with dealership certificate in case of dealer.

d Test report in case of ETC based suppliers.

E the supplier shall guarantee the life of collector for at least 15 years in case of flat plate collector and for at least 10 years in case of evacuated tube base collector.

**GUIDELINES FOR OFF-GRID AND DECENTRALISED SOLAR APPLICATION**

**1. Background:**

The Government has recently launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, which is a major initiative of the Government of India and State Governments to promote ecologically sustainable growth while addressing India's energy security challenge. It will also constitute a major contribution by India to the global effort to meet the challenges of climate change. The immediate aim of the Mission is to focus on setting up an enabling environment for solar technology penetration in the country both at a centralized and decentralized level. The first phase (up to March 2013) will, inter alia, focus on promoting off-grid systems including hybrid systems to meet / supplement power, heating and cooling energy requirements. These systems still require interventions to bring down costs but the key challenge is to provide an enabling framework and support for entrepreneurs to develop markets. In order to create a sustained interest within the investor community, it is proposed to support viable business models. Flexibility is an integral feature of this scheme. The scheme is completely demand driven as it offers a bouquet of incentive instruments from which eligible entities can tailor a package appropriate to their needs

and circumstances within the boundary conditions of the scheme.

**2. Objectives:**

2.1 To promote off-grid applications of solar energy (both SPV and Solar Thermal) for meeting

the targets set in the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission for

Phase-I.

2.2 To create awareness and demonstrate effective and innovative use of Solar systems for individual/ community/ institutional/ industrial applications.

2.3 To encourage innovation in addressing market needs and promoting sustainable business models.

2.4 To provide support to channel partners and potential beneficiaries, within the framework of boundary conditions and in a flexible demand driven mode.

2.5 To create a paradigm shift needed for commoditization of off-grid decentralized solar applications.

### **3. Scope of the Scheme:**

3.1 The scheme would be applicable to all parts of India and would, to begin with, be co-terminus with Phase-I of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission and will, inter alia, focus on promoting off-grid and decentralized systems, including hybrid systems to meet/ supplement lighting, electricity/power, heating and cooling energy requirements. In respect of hybrid systems for which there is a specific scheme (eg. wind solar), provisions thereof would apply. However, in respect of hybrids for which there is no specific scheme (i.e. with other renewable energy components), the scheme for the respective off grid renewable source, would be the basis for calculating the subsidy. Initially, only solar wind-solar hybrid and solar bio energy hybrids would get considered under the scheme but the Project Appraisal Committee could also examine other

feasible hybrid technologies for inclusion in the scheme. 3.2 Various off-grid solar photo voltaic systems / applications up to a maximum capacity of 100 kWp per site and off-grid and decentralized solar thermal applications, to meet / supplement lighting, electricity/power, heating and cooling energy requirements would be eligible for being covered under the Scheme. For mini-grids for rural electrification, applications up to a maximum capacity of 250 kW per site, would be supported.

3.3 Soft loans for projects, including a component for working capital, will be available to SME manufacturers of solar thermal systems and Balance of systems manufacturers for Solar PV (excluding battery manufacturers), in order to promote technology up-gradation, improvement in technology, expansion in production facilities, etc. through refinance facility implemented through IREDA.

### **Central Financial Assistance & Eligibility**

Under this scheme, Ministry shall provide Central finance Assistance for setting up of Solar Power Projects for captive use as per detail given below:-

Sr. No.	Category	Maximum Capacity	GOI subsidy	
			System with Battery Backup	System with without Battery Backup
1	Individual all applications	1 KW	Rs. 90/watt or 30% of project cost whichever is less	Rs. 70/watt or 30% of project cost whichever is less
2	Individual for Irrigation and Community, Drinking Water Application	5 KW	Rs. 90/watt or 30% of project cost whichever is less	Rs. 70/watt or 30% of project cost whichever is less
3	Non-Commercial /Commercial/ Industrial Applications	100 KW	Rs. 90/watt or 30% of project cost whichever is less	Rs. 70/watt or 30% of project cost whichever is less

Besides above, Central Financial Assistance, Soft Loan @5% per annum shall also be provided by Govt. of India through IREDA as re-finance to the Commercial Bank/ Financial Institutions.

### **HOW TO APPLY**

The interested Individual/Institutions/Non-Commercial Organization/ Commercial Organization/ Industries/ System Integrated willing to set up Solar Power Projects for their captive requirement may submit their application in the prescribed format to the Director, HAREDA along with technical proposal having following details.

- Technology to be used
- Specification of System (Modules & BOS)

- Experience of the Supplier
- The PV modules and BOS should have test certificate from authorized testing laboratories/centers.
- The modules used in the plans must be warranted for their output peak watt capacity, which should not be less than 90% at the end of 10 year and 80% at the end of 25 years.
- The BOS system and overall workmanship of the SPV Power Plant must be warranted against any manufacturing/ design installation defect for a minimum period of five year.
- Means of finance i.e. total cost, dept. if any
- In case of loan, detail of financing institute along with sanction letter.
- Shadow free area for project @10sq. m. per KW

The projects to be setup under this programme should be as per the standards/ specifications prescribed by the Ministry for this programme.

The application form duly signed by the Distt. Level Officer i.e. Project Officer, O/o of the Addl. Deputy Commissioner of respective district or system integrator along with required documents, site plan diagram of the proposed site & security deposited be forwarded to the Director, HAREDA for further necessary action.

#### **SECURITY DEPOSITE**

- Applicant has to deposit refundable security deposit @Rs. 2,000 per KW in the form of demand draft in favor of Director, HAREDA payable at Chandigarh along with application. Application without security deposits shall not be considered.
- The security deposit without any interest shall be refunded after commencing of the project in prescribed time frame by the applicant after the sanction.
- The security shall be forfeited in case the applicant does not commission the project in the prescribed time frame after sanction of the project.
- In case the project is not sanctioned by the GOI, the security deposit shall be refunded to the applicant without any interest amount.

#### **COMMISSIONING OF THE PROJECT**

- The proposal received under this scheme shall be recommended to MNRE, GOI after scrutiny for sanction of Central Financial Assistance.
- After receipt of sanction from Govt. of India, the same shall be conveyed to the beneficiary for execution of the project.
- The project has to be commissioned within three month from the date of sanction conveyed to the beneficiary.

- After successful commissioning of the project and verification of the same by the HAREDA representative, the Central Finance Assistance and security deposit shall be released to the beneficiary.

### **Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)**

1.1 Members of Parliament are approached by their Constituents, quite often, for small works of capital nature to be done in their Constituencies. Hence, there was a demand made by MPs that they should be able to recommend works to be done in their Constituencies. Considering these suggestions, the Prime Minister announced in Parliament on 23<sup>rd</sup> December, 1993, the "Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme". Detailed guidelines on the Scheme concept, implementation and monitoring of MPLADS were subsequently issued by the Ministry of Rural Development in February, 1994 who initially handled the Scheme. The guidelines were revised in December, 1994 by this Ministry. Pursuant to these guidelines, the Ministry issued Circulars, from time to time, on matters relating to operational details, based on suggestions received from Members of Parliament and others. Revised Guidelines were issued in February, 1997 and September, 1999. Thereafter, amendments to some provisions of the guidelines were issued from time to time. These guidelines are issued after incorporating amendments.

1.2 Under this scheme, each MP will have the choice to suggest to the Head of the District works to the tune of Rs.1 crore per year, to be taken up in his/her constituency. Elected Members of Rajya Sabha representing the whole of the State as they do, may select works for implementation in one or more district(s) as they may choose. Nominated Members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha may also select works for implementation in one or more districts, anywhere in the country. The allocation per MP per year stands increased to Rs.2 crores from the year 1998-1999.

1.3 MPs can also recommend works outside their constituencies/states for construction of assets that are permissible in the guidelines, for rehabilitation measures in the event of "natural calamity of rare severity" in any part of the country for an amount not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs, for each calamity.

#### **Major Objective:-**

1. Construction of building for Schools, Hostels, Libraries and others buildings of educational institutions.
2. Construction of tubewells and water tanks.
3. Construction of roads including part roads, approach roads, link roads etc.
4. Special forestry, farm forestry, horticulture, pastures, parks and gardens in Government and Community lands or other Surrendered lands.
5. Construction of public toilets and bathrooms.
6. Construction of bus sheds/stops for public transport passengers.
7. Construction of drains and gutters.
8. Construction of footpaths, pathways and footbridges.
9. Construction of veterinary aid centres, artificial insemination centres and breeding centres.

## **FEATURES OF THE SCHEME**

2.1 Each MP will give a choice of works to the concerned Head of the district who will get them implemented by following the established procedures, that is, he may be guided by the procedure laid down by the State Government subject to these Guidelines. In regard to works in urban areas their implementation can be done through Commissioners/Chief Executive Officers of Corporations, Municipalities, etc., or through the Heads of District concerned as per the option of the MPs. Implementation agencies can be either Government or Panchayati Raj institutions or any other reputed non-governmental organisation who may be considered by the District Head as capable of implementing the works satisfactorily. Engagement of private contractors is prohibited, wherever extant Guidelines do not permit such engagement. For purposes of execution of works through Public Works Department (PWD), wings not necessarily exclusively dealing with civil construction, but having competence in civil construction can be engaged-like for example, Public Health Engineering, Rural Housing Departments/wings, Housing Boards, Electricity Boards, Urban Development Authorities etc. The Head of the District shall identify the agency through which a particular work recommended by the MP should be executed.

2.2 The works under the scheme shall be developmental in nature based on locally felt needs. The emphasis is on creation of durable assets. Funds provided under the scheme should not be used for incurring revenue expenditure. The funds can also be used for purposes such as provision of service support facilities. However, they will not include any recurring expenditure like on staff to maintain such facilities.

2.3 It will also be appropriate if the scheme funds are used for partly meeting the cost of a larger work like for example for partly meeting the cost of a micro-hydel work only in case it would result in completion of the works. Where such part costs are met under this para, it should be with reference to clearly identifiable part of the work.

2.4 Sometimes execution of work, by their very nature, may span into more than one year. In such circumstances, funds under the scheme could be made available to the executing agency either in advance or over more than one year, phasing of execution of work being clearly kept in view.

2.5 The site selected for execution of the work by the MP shall not be changed except with the concurrence of the MP himself.

2.6 The funds under MPLADS may be used for creation of durable assets which shall always be available for public use at large. The ownership of such assets created with MPLADS funds would vest in the Government. The sale/transfer/disposal of the assets created out of MPLADS funds shall not be undertaken without the prior approval of the Government. The maintenance and upkeep of assets so created will have to be ensured by the beneficiary organisation and will be subject to periodical audit and inspection by the Government. Beneficiary organisations other than Government must enter into a formal agreement, in advance, with Government to comply with the above conditions before the funds from MPLADS are used for creation of a durable assets permissible as per procedure laid down under the MPLADS guidelines.

2.7 An illustrative list of works that may be taken up under the scheme is presented in Appendix 1. A list of works which shall not be allowed under the scheme is presented in Appendix 2.

2.8 Payment of advances of any type to the contractors/suppliers under any work falling within this scheme is prohibited.

2.9 The Heads of districts should ensure that provision for maintenance and upkeep of the works to be taken up under this Scheme is forthcoming from the concerned local body or the relevant agency, that is, Government-aided institution, registered society etc.

### **ILLUSTRATIVE LIST OF WORKS THAT CAN BE TAKEN UP UNDER MPLADS**

1. Construction of buildings for schools, hostels, libraries and other buildings of educational institutions belonging to Government or local bodies. Such buildings belonging to aided institutions and unaided but recognised institutions can also be constructed provided, however, that the institution be in existence for not less than two years.
2. Construction of tube-wells and water tanks for providing water to the people in villages, towns or cities, or execution of other works, which may help in this respect. Water tankers can also be purchased for providing drinking water.
3. Construction of roads including part roads, approach roads, link roads etc. in villages and towns and cities. Very selectively kutchra roads can also be constructed where the MP concerned and the District Head agree to meet the locally felt need.
4. Construction of culverts/bridges on the roads of above description and of open cut or tube wells.
5. Construction of common shelters for the old or handicapped.
6. Construction of buildings for local bodies for recognised District or State Sports Associations and for cultural and sports activities or for hospitals. Provision of multi-gym facilities in gymnastic centres, sports associations, physical education training institutions etc. is also permissible.
7. Special forestry, farm forestry, horticulture, pastures, parks and gardens in Government and community lands or other surrendered lands.
8. Desilting of ponds in villages, towns and cities.
9. Construction of public irrigation and public drainage facilities.
10. Construction of common gobar gas plants, non-conventional energy systems/devices for community use and related activities.
11. Construction of irrigation embankments, or lift irrigation or water table recharging facilities.
12. Construction of public libraries and reading rooms.
13. Construction of creches and anganwadis.
14. Construction of public health care buildings, including family welfare sub-centres together with the ANM residential quarters. Such buildings belonging to aided institutions also can be constructed.
15. Construction of crematoriums and structures on burial/cremation grounds.
16. Construction of public toilets and bathrooms.
17. Construction of drains and gutters.
18. Construction of footpaths, pathways and footbridges.
19. Provision of civic amenities like electricity, water, pathways, public toilets etc. in slum areas of cities, town and villages and in SC/ST habitations, provision of common work-sheds in slums and for artisans.
20. Construction of residential schools in tribal areas.
21. Construction of bus-sheds/stops for public transport passengers.
22. Construction of veterinary aid centres, artificial insemination centres and breeding centres.
23. Procurement of hospital equipment like X-Ray machines, ambulances for Government Hospitals and setting up of mobile dispensaries in rural areas by Government Panchayati Institutions. Ambulances can be provided to reputed service organisations like Red Cross, Ramakrishna Mission etc.

24. Electronic Projects:

- i) Computer in education project of High school/College
- ii) Information footpath
- iii) Ham Club in high schools
- iv) Citizen band radio
- v) Bibliographic data-base projects.

25. Construction of Level Crossing at unmanned Railway crossing.

26. Purchase of Audio-Visual Aids of educational nature for Government, Government-aided and also unaided but Government recognised educational institutions provided there is proper place and proper provision for safe custody of these aids.
27. Purchase of Night Soil Disposal System for local bodies.
28. Purchase of motor boats for flood and cyclone affected areas.
29. "Works related to animal care/ welfare like construction of buildings / shelters, provision of ambulances, medical equipment and development of infrastructure facilities like provision of drinking water, drainage etc."
30. Purchase of motor boats for flood and cyclone affected areas.
31. "Works related to animal care/ welfare like construction of buildings / shelters, provision of ambulances, medical equipment and development of infrastructure facilities like provision of drinking water, drainage etc."

## स्वर्ण जयंती ग्राम स्वरोजगार योजना

स्वर्ण जयंती ग्राम स्वरोजगार योजना 1999 में ग्रामीण विकास की विभिन्न स्कीमों को मिलाकर की गई थी इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले परिवारों को बैंकों द्वारा उधार व सरकार द्वारा ऋणों में छूट के द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता पहुंचाना है ताकि उनका जीवन स्तर ऊंचा उठ सके और वे अपने जीवन यापन के लिए विभिन्न आर्थिक गतिविधियां करके अपनी आजीविका कमा सकें और गरीबी रेखा से उपर उठ सकें इस योजना में मुख्य जोर सहकारिता और स्वयं सहायता समूह बनाने पर दिया जाता है इस योजना के तहत व्यक्तिगत लाभार्थी को भी सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इस योजना के तहत वर्ष 2011 तक 1049 ग्रुप बनाये गए जिनमें से 768 स्वयं सहायता समूह ग्रेड 1 तथा 457 ग्रुप ग्रेड ८ में पास हो चुके हैं।

ग्रेड II के 679 स्वयं सहायता समूह ने बैंको की वित्तीय सहायता और सरकार द्वारा दी गई सब्सिडी द्वारा अपनी आर्थिक गतिविधियां बना ली है। इस योजना की मुख्य गतिविधियां डेयरी, सैनेटरी पैड, सर्फ मैकिंग एवं ग्रामीण कलाकृतियां बनाना है।

यह योजना ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रसिद्ध हैं और लोग इस योजना के प्रति जागरूक हैं इस योजना के लिए मूल भूत सुविधाओं का विकास खण्ड स्तर पर कार्यशालाएं एवं ट्रेनिंग सेंटर आयोजित करके स्वरोजगारों को विभिन्न-2 ट्रेड के बारे में ट्रेनिंग दे कर किया जाता है इस योजना में लाभार्थियों का चुनाव करने का कार्य ग्राम पंचायत के विचार विमर्श से किया जाता है क्योंकि प्रत्येक परिवारों के सर्वे में ग्राम पंचायत की मुख्य भूमिका है और गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले परिवारों का चुनाव सर्वे के द्वारा किया जाता है। स्वयं सहायता समूह एवं व्यक्तिगत स्वरोजगारियों के लोन बैंक द्वारा पास होने के उपरान्त बैंक द्वारा छूट देकर राशी जारी कर दी जाती है बैंकों द्वारा दी गई सब्सिडी बैंक अपने रिजर्व कोष में रखता है और बैंक लोन की पूरी राशी जारी कर देता है बैंक सब्सिडी की राशी पर कोई ब्याज नहीं लेता। बैंक सब्सिडी की राशी को 3 साल की समय अवधि पूरी हाने पर अंतिम किस्त के अनुसार समान रूप से समायोजित कर लेता है।

खण्ड स्तर तथा जिला स्तर पर स्वयं सहायता समूह एवं स्वरोजगारियों को ट्रेनिंग प्रदान की जाती है और कुछ कलाविकास की ट्रेड जैसे कटिंग एवं टैलरिंग कस प्रशिक्षण कोर्स भी जिला रोहतक के प्रत्येक खण्ड में शुरू की गई हैं।

## महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (मनरेगा)

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना सन 2005 मे भारत के प्रधानमंत्री श्री मनमोहन द्वारा 2 फरवरी 2006 को आन्ध्रप्रदेश के जिला अनन्तपुरम के गांव बन्दलापल्ली में नरेगा का विधिवत उद्घाटन हुआ तथा चरणबद्ध तरीके से कार्यान्वित किया गया । पहले चरण में इसे 200 अत्यंत पिछड़े जिलों में शुरू किया गया। दूसरे चरण वर्ष 2007-08 में इसे 130 और जिलों में लागू किया गया तथा तीसरे चरण में 01 अप्रैल, 2008 से देश के शेष सभी ग्रामीण जिलों में लागू किया गया । वर्तमान में इस योजना को महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (मनरेगा) के नाम से जाना जाता है।

महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (मनरेगा) रोहतक जिले मे 1 अप्रैल 2008 से भारत सरकार द्वारा लागू की गई। इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य ग्रामीण परिवार जिसके वयस्क सदस्य अकुशल शारीरिक श्रम करने के इच्छुक है उन्हें प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष मे 100 दिन के रोजगार की गारंटी है । महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना का लक्ष्य ग्रामीण लोगों की आजीविका, सुरक्षा तथा स्थाई संपदाओं का निर्माण करना है । इच्छुक परिवार को रोजगार की मांग करने पर पंचायत द्वारा आवेदन करने के 15 दिनों के अन्दर रोजगार उपलब्ध करवाया जाना कानूनन जरूरी है ।

- इस योजना में ठेकेदारों तथा मशीनों के उपयोग पर प्रतिबन्ध है ।
- महिला एवं परुषों को समान मजदुरी दी जाती है ।

महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारन्टी योजना (मनरेगा) के तहत करवाये जाने वाले कार्यों का अनुमोदन ग्राम सभा द्वारा किया जाता है जिसके आधार पर ग्राम सभा अपनी कार्य योजना तैयार करती है और पंचायत समिति व जिला परिषद द्वारा अनुमोदन के बाद कार्य करवाती है। प्रत्येक गांव में 50 प्रतिशत कार्य पंचायत द्वारा करवाये जाने आवश्यक है शेष कार्य अन्य विभागों एवं क्रियान्वयन एजेंसियों द्वारा करवाए जा सकते हैं। ग्राम पंचायत क्षेत्र के अन्दर किए जाने वाले कार्यों के क्रियान्वयन की मानिट्रिंग करती है एवं क्षेत्र की समस्त परियोजनाओं का नियमित सामाजिक अंकेक्षण भी ग्राम सभा द्वारा किया जाता है।

वर्तमान में महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारन्टी योजना (मनरेगा) के तहत किए जाने वाले कार्यों में अकुशल मजदूरों को दी जाने वाली मजदूरी की दर 179 ₹ प्रतिदिन है।

महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारन्टी योजना के तहत निम्नलिखित कार्य करवाए जा सकते हैं:-

1. जल संरक्षण तथा जल संग्रहण के कार्य।
  2. जल जलाभाव की जांच करने के कार्य।
  3. सूक्ष्म तथा लघु सिंचाई के साधनों में वृद्धि के कार्य।
  4. पिछड़ा वर्ग भूमि सुधार कार्य।
  5. परंपरागत जल स्रोतों के नवीनीकरण के कार्य।
  6. बाढ़ नियन्त्रण एवं सुरक्षा परियोजनाओं के कार्य।
  7. गांव में सडकों का व्यापक जाल बिछाने का कार्य।
  8. राजीव गांधी सेवा केन्द्रों का निर्माण।
- इसके अलावा राज्य सरकार केन्द्र सरकार की अनुमति से कोई भी अन्य कार्य शुरू कर सकती है।

महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारन्टी योजना (मनरेगा) के अन्तर्गत वित्तिय वर्ष 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट

वर्ष		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	कुल
प्रारम्भिक शेष (₹0 लाखों में)		67.8	217.73	101.89	387.42
प्राप्त ग्रांट (₹0 लाखों में)		401.44	91.34	203.27	696.05
उपलब्ध कोष		469.24	309.07	305.16	1083.41
जाब कार्ड के लिये प्राप्त आवेदन		8337	9392	11797	29526
आबंटित जाब कार्ड		8337	9392	11797	29526
रोजगार की मांग करने वाले	परिवार	3174	2632	4081	9887
	व्यक्ति	5447			5447
रोजगार प्रदान किया गया	परिवार	3174	2632	4081	9887
	व्यक्तिगत	5447			5447
कार्य	पूर्णगत कार्य	130	120	80	330
	प्रगतिगत कार्य	41	22	79	142
कुल खर्च (₹ लाखों में)		251.50	276.19	356.17	883.86

## इन्दिरा आवास योजना

इन्दिरा आवास योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले परिवार जिनके पास रहने के लिए घर नहीं है या फिर कच्चा मकान है उन परिवारों को रहने के लिए घर बना कर देना इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य है इन लाभार्थियों का चुनाव प्रत्येक गांव के प्रत्येक घर का सर्वे करने बाद बी0पी0एल0 सूची बनाकर किया जाता है प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवारों को अपनी पसंद का मकान बनाने की छुट दी जाती है। इस योजना के तहत प्रत्येक खण्ड विकास एवं पंचायत अधिकारी को राशी इन लाभार्थियों की सूची के साथ दी जाती है और फिर प्रत्येक खण्ड विकास एवं पंचायत अधिकारी द्वारा इन लाभार्थियों को दो किस्तों में राशी जारी करता है। भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रत्येक लाभार्थी को मकान बनाने के लिए 45000.00 रु0 देती है पहली किस्त में 25000.00 रु0 खण्ड विकास एवं पंचायत अधिकारी द्वारा लाभार्थी का दिए जाते हैं और दूसरी किस्त 20000.00 रु0 तब दिए जाते हैं जब मकान का निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ हो जाता है।

वर्ष 2010-11 के दौरान भारत सरकार द्वारा भौतिक लक्ष्य 426 लाभार्थियों का जिला रोहतक को प्राप्त हुआ इस वर्ष के दौरान 191.748 लाख रु0 की राशी प्राप्त हो चुकी है। जिसमें से 191.700 लाख रु0 की राशी सम्बन्धित BD&PO's की 45000 रु0 के हिसाब से रिलीज की जा चुकी है।

## समेकित बंजरभूमि विकास परियोजना ( आई0डब्ल्यू0डी0पी0)

भारत सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 2004-05 में आई0डब्ल्यू0डी0पी0 का आरम्भ जिला रोहतक के 2 खण्ड सापला व महम में हुआ। अन्य तीन खण्ड कलानौर, रोहतक एवं लाखनमाजरा में आई0डब्ल्यू0डी0पी0 का आरम्भ 2005-06 में हुआ। भारत सरकार द्वारा 1140.00 लाख रुपये की राशि विभिन्न पंचवर्षीय परियोजना के लिए 19000 हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र के लिए मंजूरी दी गई। पिछले 4 वर्षों में 828.04 लाख रुपये इन परियोजनाओं के लिए प्राप्त हुए हैं और उनमें से 88012 हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र के लिए 503.06 लाख रुपये कर राशि खर्च हो चुकी है। इसके लिए प्रस्ताव सरकार को भेजा जा चुका है।

हरियाली की दिशा निर्देशों के अनुसार, ग्राम पंचायत जलागम समिति के रूप में तथा ग्राम पंचायत का सरपंच वाटरशेड समिति के रूप में नामित किया गया है। सभांगीय मृदा संरक्षण अधिकारी (डी0एस0सी0ओ0), उपनिदेशक कृषि विभाग (डी0डी0ए0) तथा जिला बागवानी अधिकारी (डी0एच0ओ0) को परियोजना को लागू करने वाली एजेन्सी के रूप में तथा उसके तकनीकी कर्मचारी वाटरशेड विकास दल के रूप में नियुक्त किए गए हैं। फण्ड की राशि वाटरशेड समिति को करवाए जाने वाले कार्यों के लिए जारी की जाती है। परियोजना को लागू करने के लिए फण्ड सामुदायिक संगठन और प्रशिक्षण के लिए जारी किया जा रहा है। परियोजना को लागू करने वाली एजेन्सी तथा वाटरशेड विकास दल अनुमान तैयार करने, डिजाइन तथा काम के निष्पादन के लिए वाटरशेड समिति को तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन देते हैं। चैयरमैन के नाम पर खाता खोला जाता है तथा फण्ड की राशि का निपटान वाटरशेड समिति द्वारा किया जाता है। यह वाटरशेड समिति फण्ड का उपयोग कार्यों के मांग तथा कार्यों के निष्पादन पर करती है।

## स्वर्ण जयंती शहरी रोजगार योजना

स्वर्ण जयंती शहरी रोजगार योजना स्कीम को पूर्व में चल रही नेहरु रोजगार योजना शहरी गरीबों के लिए शहरी बुनियादी सेवाएं तथा प्रधानमंत्री एकीकृत शहरी गरीबी उन्मुलन कार्यक्रम नामक तीन स्कीमों को मिलाने के बाद दिनांक 01.12.1997 को प्रारंभ किया गया था। इस स्कीम का मुख्य उद्देश्य स्वरोजगार उधमों की स्थापना अथवा मजदुरी रोजगार की व्यवस्था करके शहरी बेरोजगार अथवा अल्प रोजगारों को लाभप्रद रोजगार मुहैया करवाना था जिसे दिनांक 01.04.2009 से संशोधित दिशा निर्देशानुसार निम्नलिखित घटकों के साथ लागू किया जा रहा है :-

1. शहरी स्वरोजगार कार्यक्रम  
अधिकतम श्रण राशि : 2.00 लाख  
अधिकतम अनुदान राशि : 25: कुल परियोजना लागत अथवा अधिकतम 50,000/-  
लाभार्थी अंशदान : 5: कुल परियोजना लागत कर

कोलेट्रल सिक्योरिटी की आवश्यकता नहीं।

2. शहरी गरीबों को रोजगार वृद्धि हेतु कौशल प्रशिक्षण ;स्टेप-अपद्ध इस घटक के अन्तर्गत शहरी गरीबों एवं बेरोजगारों को रोजगारपरक प्रशिक्षण करवाकर स्वरोजगार के लिए ऋण उपलब्ध करवाया जाता है ।
3. शहरी वैज्ञानिक रोजगार कार्यक्रम इस घटक के अन्तर्गत अर्धकुशल एवं अकुशल बेरोजगारों को स्थानीय बस्ती में ही सामुदायिक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर निर्माण कार्य में लगाकर रोजगार उपलब्ध करवाया जाता है ।
4. शहरी महिला स्वयं सहायता समूह कार्यक्रम शहरी क्षेत्र में महिलाओं के स्वयं सहायता समूह बनाकर लघु एवं अल्प लघु उधम स्थापित करवाए जाते हैं

समूह : कम से कम पांच महिला सदस्य  
 अनुदान राशि : 3.00 लाख अधिकतम अथवा परियोजना लागत का 35: जो भी कम हो ।

5. शहरी महिला स्वयं सहायता समूह ;रिवाल्विंग फण्ड स्वयं सहायता समूह ;श्रिट एण्ड क्रेडिट समितिद्ध के एक वर्ष तक सफलतापूर्वक बचत करने एवं आपसी लेन देन के पश्चात समूह को रु 2000/- प्रति सदस्य अथवा अधिकतम रु 25000/- रिवाल्विंग फण्ड के रूप में दिया जाता है ताकि समूह कोई सुक्ष्म अल्प गतिविधि प्रारंभ कर सके ।

### सम्पूर्ण स्वच्छता अभियान ( टी0एस0सी0)

सम्पूर्ण स्वच्छता अभियान ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में सुधार का वाहन है । सम्पूर्ण स्वास्थ्य अभियान शुरुआत सरकार द्वारा 1999 में केन्द्रीय ग्रामीण स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम के पुनर्गठन द्वारा की गई थी । यह कार्यक्रम मांग संवेदनशील ढंग से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है जहां समुदाय इसके क्रियान्वयन में कुशल है ।

यह कार्यक्रम सुचना, शिक्षा, एवं सहयोग के माध्यम से सही स्वच्छता प्रथाओं के लिये लोगों के व्यवहार एवं दृष्टिकोण में बदलाव लाने पर जोर देता है । यह कार्यक्रम अब केवल गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवन यापन करने वाले लोगों के लिये शौचालय की सुविधा प्रदान करने का साधन कार्यक्रम मात्र नहीं है बल्कि विभिन्न समुदायों के लिये तकनीकी सुविधा के हिसाब से स्वच्छता सुविधाओं की मांग पैदा करना है, क्योंकि विभिन्न समुदायों की आय और जल की आवश्यकता अलग – अलग होती है ।व्यक्तिगत स्वास्थ्य एवं स्वच्छता बड़े पैमाने पर पीने के पानी की उचित उपलब्धता एवं उचित स्वच्छता पर निर्भर करती है । इसलिये पानी स्वास्थ्य एवं स्वच्छता में सीधा संबंध है । विकासशील देशों में असुरक्षित पीने के पानी का उपभोग, मानव मल के निपटान के गलत तरीके एवं खराब वातावरणीय स्वच्छता आम बात है । हमारा देश भी इन सब बातों में अपवाद नहीं है इसलिये इसी संदर्भ में केन्द्रीय ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम 1986 में शुरू किया गया था जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लोगों के जीवन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करना, महिलाओं को गोपनीयता एवं गारिमा प्रदान करना है था ।

स्वच्छता की अवधारणा पहले cesspools, खले ditches, गद्दे शौचालयों एवं बाल्टी प्रणाली आदि से मानव मलमूत्र का निपटान करने के लिए एक सीमित अवधारणा थी । आजकल यह योजना एक विस्तारपूर्ण विचार है जिसमें तरल एवं ठोस अपशिष्ट का निपटान व्यक्तिगत, घरेलू एवं वातावरणीय स्वच्छता भी शामिल है । सही स्वच्छता न केवल सामान्य स्वास्थ्य के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है बल्कि व्यक्तिगत एवं सामाजिक जीवन में भी एक महत्वपूर्ण रोल अदा करती है ।अच्छी स्वच्छता विधियां न केवल पानी एवं मिट्टी के प्रदूषण से बचाती हैं बल्कि इनके प्रदूषण से होने वाली बिमारियों से भी रोकथाम करती हैं । इसलिए स्वच्छता के विचार में व्यक्तिगत स्वच्छता, घरेलू स्वच्छता, पानी की स्वच्छता, उचित कूड़ा-ककट निपटान, उचित मलमूत्र निपटान एवं अपशिष्ट जल का उचित निपटान शामिल किया गया है ।

2001 का जनगणना के अनुसार भारत में ग्रामीण स्वच्छता सिर्फ 22 % थी । इसलिए स्वच्छता के कवरेज को बढ़ाने के लिए और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की आबादी की अस्वच्छता की पीड़ा को कम करने के लिए केन्द्रीय ग्रामीण स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम 1986 में शुरू किया गया । लेकिन केन्द्रीय ग्रामीण स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम कुछ कमियों के कारण इसे ज्यादा सफलता नहीं मिल सकी और केन्द्रीय ग्रामीण स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम को संरचित किया गया और जहां समुदाय कार्यान्वयन में आगे है सम्पूर्ण स्वच्छता अभियान शुरू किया गया । कार्यक्रम को ऐसे क्षेत्रों में जहां के समुदाय इस कार्यक्रम को लागू करने के लिए तैयार है और जानकारी, शिक्षा और संचार पर ज्यादा जोर देते हैं में लागू किया गया ।सम्पूर्ण स्वच्छता अभियान कार्यक्रम रोहतक में एक पहल के तहत विभिन्न गतिविधियों को लेकर शुरू किया गया था परन्तु वास्तव में सम्पूर्ण स्वच्छता अभियान केन्द्रीय ग्रामीण स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम को पुनः गठन करके सन 1999 में शुरू किया गया था जो सब्सिडी पर आधारित था । पुनर्गठन का सामान्य उद्देश्य कार्यक्रम को सब्सिडी आधारित कार्यक्रम से मांग आधारित कार्यक्रम में बदलना था ।

इसलिए सम्पूर्ण स्वच्छता अभियान कार्यक्रम रोहतक में बहुत जोर-शोर से सूचना, शिक्षा और संचार के जरिए जागरूकता पैदा करने और स्वच्छता के बारे में लोगों के नजरिए में व्यवहारिक परिवर्तन लाने के लिए शुरू

किया गया। और कार्यक्रम का क्रियान्वयन समुदाय और लोगों को पहल के तहत केन्द्रित करके किया गया। सम्पूर्ण स्वच्छता अभियान कार्यक्रम के मुख्य उद्देश्य निम्नलिखित हैं:-

- 1- ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जीवन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करना।
2. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्वच्छता के दायरे को बढ़ाना।
3. स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा एवं स्वच्छता के लाभों के बारे में लोगों को जागरूक करके लोगों को स्वच्छता के लिए मांग पैदा करना।
4. स्कूल एवं आंगनवाड़ियों को स्वच्छता सुविधाओं के अर्न्तगत लाना और विद्यालयों में स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा एवं स्वच्छता आदतों को बढ़ाना।
5. स्वास्थ्य में लागत प्रभावी एवं उपयुक्त प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहित करना।

## सांसद स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना

भारत सरकार द्वारा सांसद स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना 23 दिसम्बर 1993 को लागू की गई। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार प्रत्येक सांसद को 2.00 करोड़ रुपये तक के विकास कार्य करवाने का अधिकार देती है। इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक सांसद जिला कलेक्टर अपनी पसंद के हिसाब से अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में प्रतिवर्ष 2.00 करोड़ रुपये तक के कार्य करवाने का सुझाव दे सकता है। राज्य सभा के सदस्य सांसद, जंहा से वे निर्वाचित किये जाते हैं। एक या एक से अधिक जिलों में योजना के तहत विकास कार्य करवाने की सिफारिश कर सकते हैं। इस स्कीम के अर्न्तगत लोक सभा एवं राज्य सभा के मनोनीत सदस्य देश के किसी राज्य के एक या एक से अधिक जिलों का विकास कार्यों के क्रियान्वयन के लिए चुनाव कर सकते हैं। विभाग स्कीम की विचार धारा, क्रियान्वयन एवं देखरेख के लिए समय-समय पर आवश्यक दिशा निर्देश जारी करता है। विभाग योजना को सफलतापूर्वक लागू करने के लिए सभी आवश्यक कदम उठाता है। तथा स्कीम के अर्न्तगत क्रियान्वित किए जाने वाले कार्यों की प्रगति की निगरानी नियमित आधार पर की जाती है। सांसद स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना के तहत निम्नलिखित निर्देश सूची के अनुसार काम किया जाता है:-

1. सरकार या स्थानीय निकाय से सम्बन्धित स्कूल, हास्टल, पुस्तकालयों और शैक्षिक संस्थाओं से सम्बन्धित भवनों का निर्माण करना।
2. ट्यूबवेल और पानी के टैंक को गावों, कस्बों या शहरों में लगाने का कार्य करना।
3. भाग सड़के, लिंक गावों में सड़को का कस्बों और शहरों में निर्माण करना तथा कच्चे रास्तों को पक्का करने का कार्य।
4. गावों, कस्बों और शहरों में तालाबों की गाद निकालने का कार्य।
5. सार्वजनिक सिंचाई और सार्वजनिक जल निकासी की सुविधा का निर्माण।
6. सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालयों और पढ़ने के कमरों का निर्माण।
7. शिशु गृह और आंगनवाड़ियों का निर्माण।
8. सार्वजनिक शौचालयों और बाथरूम का निर्माण।
9. गावों, कस्बों में नालियों का निर्माण तथा सफाई कार्य।
10. चक्रवात प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ के लिए मोटर नौकाओं की खरीद।
11. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक परियोजनाओं जैसे कम्प्यूटर का हाईस्कूल / कालेज की शिक्षा परियोजना में प्रयोग करना।
12. जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में आवासीय विद्यालय का निर्माण।
13. सार्वजनिक परिवहन यात्रियों के लिए बस-शैड/स्टॉप का निर्माण।
14. पशु चिकित्सा सहायता केन्द्र, कृत्रिम गर्भाधान केन्द्रों और प्रजनन केन्द्रों का निर्माण।
15. पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था, जल निकासी, एंबुलेंस कर व्यवस्था, चिकित्सा उपकरण और बुनियादी सुविधाओं का विकास कार्य।
16. सरकार और समुदाय की भूमि या अन्य किसी भूमि पर उद्यान, बागवानी, चराई, पार्क और कृषि कार्य
17. स्थानीय निकायों के लिए मान्यता प्राप्त जिला या राज्य संघों के लिए और सांस्कृतिक और खेल गतिविधियों के लिए या अस्पतालों के लिए भवनों का निर्माण, व्यायाम केन्द्र, खेल संघों शारीरिक शिक्षा प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों आदि में जिम की सुविधा का प्रावधान।

MPR-09

प्राप्त की गई अनुदान राशी .....  
शेष बची अनुदान राशी .....

हस्ताक्षर रिकार्ड लिपिक  
(दिनांक सहित)

क्रमांक

6375

यह फार्म मुफ्त मिलता है।  
**जिला ग्रामीण विकास एजेन्सी, रोहतक**  
**स्वर्ण जयन्ती ग्राम स्वरोजगार योजना के अन्तर्गत**  
**ऋण के लिए आवेदन एवं मूल्यांकन फार्म**

सेवा में,

शाखा प्रबन्धक,

शरीबी की रेखा का क्रमांक सं. ....  
एव वितरण .....

किस उद्देश्य के लिए ऋण चाहिए ..... राशी .....

ऋण लौटाने की प्रस्तावित अवधि ..... ऋण लेने के बाद अनुमानित वार्षिक आय .....

1. प्रार्थी का नाम ..... पिता/पति का नाम .....  
दादा/ससुर का नाम ..... जाति .....
2. निवास स्थान का पूरा पता : गांव ..... ब्लॉक ..... जिला रोहतक ।
3. परिवार के मुखिया का नाम ..... परिवार के सदस्य व्यरक ..... अव्यरक .....  
कुल ..... कुल परिवार की वर्तमान वार्षिक आय : रु. ....
4. क्या आवेदक या उसके परिवार के सदस्य ने पहले किसी स्कीम के अन्तर्गत अनुदान राशि प्राप्त की है-  
कर्जदार का नाम ..... किस्म ..... अनुदान राशि .....
5. मैं/हम घोषण करता हूँ/करती हूँ कि उपर दिए गए विवरण मेरी/हमारी सर्वोत्तम जानकारी तथा विश्वास के अनुसार सत्य तथा सही है। मैं/हम राज्य वसूली अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित वसूली के लिए समस्त प्रक्रिया से सहमत हूँ/हैं। मेरे आवेदन पत्र से सम्बन्धित किसी प्रकार की सूचना आप ले सकते हैं। यह आप द्वारा उचित समझने पर किसी भी एजेन्सी के साथ परिवर्तित की जा सकती है एवं आप या आपका प्रतिनिधि/भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक का अथवा आप द्वारा प्राधिकृत बैंक या किसी अन्य एजेन्सी का कोई प्रतिनिधि किसी भी समय मेरे व्यापारिक/कार्य क्षेत्र व मेरी परिसम्पति, लेखा सम्बन्धित पुस्तकों की जांच कर सकता है। मैं या मेरे परिवार का कोई सदस्य किसी अन्य बैंक/संस्था का ऋण देनदार नहीं है। जिस उद्देश्य के लिए मैंने ऋण लिया है उसी में ऋण का प्रयोग करूंगा/करूंगी।

दिनांक .....

आवेदक के हस्ताक्षर/अंगूठा निशान

6. मैं ..... श्री/श्रीमति ..... सम्बन्ध .....  
आयु ..... वर्ष ..... को नामांकन करता हूँ/करती हूँ जो मेरी मृत्यु के पश्चात  
सामूहिक बीमा का हकदार होगा।

दिनांक .....

आवेदक के हस्ताक्षर/अंगूठा निशान

(क) प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि प्रार्थी द्वारा दी गई सूचना मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार ठीक है तथा वह गांव का स्थाई निवासी है वह स्वतन्त्र परिवार के रूप में रहता है तथा चूल्हा टैक्स देता है। राशन कार्ड अलग है तथा उपरोक्त प्रार्थी को उद्देश्य ..... के लिए ऋण देने हेतु सिफारिश की जाती है।

दिनांक .....

हस्ताक्षर सरपंच/भन्बरदार



## Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

### Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

#### **Q.1 What is the aim of the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)?**

**Answer**

Aim of Indira Awaas Yojana is to provide financial assistance to the houseless rural poor living Below the Poverty Line (BPL) for construction of a house.

#### **Q.2 Who are eligible to get assistance under IAY?**

**Answer**

Houseless BPL rural households of Scheduled Castes, non-Scheduled Castes, Ex-servicemen of the armed & paramilitary forces killed in action, physically & mentally challenged persons, freed bonded labourers & Minorities are eligible to get assistance under Indira Awaas Yojana.

#### **Q.3 Who will provide assistance?**

**Answer**

Funding of IAY is shared between the Centre & State in the ratio of 75:25 respectively.

#### **Q.4 How much of financial assistance is given?**

**Answer**

The financial assistance provided for new construction under IAY is Rs.35, 000/- per unit for the plain areas & Rs.38,500/- for the hilly/difficult areas.

#### **Q.5 How many IAY houses allotted in each year in particular State/District/Gram Panchayats?**

**Answer**

On the basis of allocations made & targets fixed, District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) decides the number of houses to be constructed Panchayat wise permanent IAY waitlists, during a particular financial year.

#### **Q.6 What is the selection procedure?**

**Answer**

Selection of beneficiaries is based on the permanent IAY waitlist prepared from the BPL list 2002.

#### **Q.7 What are the provisions for weaker sections, minorities & persons with disabilities under the IAY?**

**Answer**

The benefits of the Scheme have since been extended to the families of Exservicemen of the armed forces & paramilitary forces killed in action. Besides 3% of the houses are reserved for physically & mentally challenged persons amongst the rural BPL families. Funds are also been earmarked for coverage of minorities.

**Q.8 Are the architectural specification and layout of the rural houses standardized under Indira Awaas Yojana?**

**Answer**

Beneficiary is free to construct IAY house of their own choice. Hence, there is no architectural specification and layout given under IAY.

**Q.9 Will the beneficiaries get any information about construction technology or procurement of raw material?**

**Answer**

Under the Guideline DRDAs are required to friendly/innovative/disaster resistant technologies

**Q.10 Does Indira Awaas Yojana provide only for construction of house or does it provide electricity connections as well?**

**Answer**

Indira Awaas Yojana mainly provides for construction of house on plot measuring 20 sq.area. However, there is provision for dovetailing of the scheme with Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyut Yojana (RGGVY) to provide electricity to IAY beneficiaries.

**Q.11 If so, how are components integrated in to the RH provision?**

**Answer**

The IAY dwelling units are normally built on the plots of the beneficiaries in the main habitation of the village so as to facilitate the development of infrastructure including drinking water and other common facilities.

**Q.12 Is the sanitation and Smokless Chulha integrated into the Rural Housing?**

**Answer**

It is required that the beneficiary will take up sanitary latrine and smokeless chulha as part of the house construction from other schemes.

**Q13 How do women get benefit under IAY?**

**Answer**

Allotment of dwelling units is done in the name of the female member of the beneficiary household. Alternatively, it is allotted in the name of both husband & wife. Only when there is no female member in the family, the house is allotted in the name of male member.

**Q14 Am I eligible for IAY house, if I don't have a plot?**

**Answer**

Yes

**Q 15**

**Is there any provision under IAY to help acquire plots for construction of houses?**

**Answer**

Provision is being made for allotting homestead plots to plotless BPL beneficiaries.

**Q16 Can I get more than one House?**

**Answer**

No.

**FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQ) WITH REPLY PERTAINING TO WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (DDP/IWDP).**

**1. What are the Aims & objectives of Watershed Development Programme?**

**Answer**

The objectives of this programme are to mitigate the adverse effects of drought and desertification and adverse climatic conditions on crops and livestock population and Restore ecological balance of the affected areas to promote the economic development.

**2. In how many districts Watershed Development Programme in Haryana is being implemented ?**

**Answer**

Desert Development Programme based on watershed development approach is being implemented in 7 districts of Bhiwani, Hisar, Fatehabad, Jhajjar, Sirsa, Rewari and Narnaul. Integrated Wasteland Development Programme covers 12 districts viz. Ambala, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Karnal, Kaithal, Jind, Sonipat, Panipat, Mewat, Panchkula, Rohtak & Yamuna Nagar.

**3. How many Watershed Development Projects have been sanctioned under Watershed Development Programme?**

**Answer.**

Under DDP, 1189 Watershed Development Projects and 26 projects under IWDP have been sanctioned since 1995-96 by the Govt. of India.

**4. How such watersheds are maintained?**

**Answer**

The assets created on community lands are being maintained by the concerned Gram Panchayats and similar assets created on the lands of individual farmers are maintained by the Members of groups/ committees from the fund created for each watershed.

**5. Whether scheme of DDP successful in its purpose, if not, what further efforts are being made?**

**Answer**

DDP scheme has been quite successful to achieve its objectives to control desertification in the targeted areas. Mainly, the soil conservation works, minor check dams, plantation, Crop demonstration, field bunding are the key activities under the said programme. Now the GOI have introduced New Common Guidelines- 2008 under Watershed Development Programme and the ongoing area development programme have been merged into new programme called Integrated Watershed Management Programme. The new Watershed Development projects would be implemented as per these new guidelines.

**6. What is the procedure to implement the Integrated Waste land Development Programme?**

**Answer**

The Govt. of India had been sanctioning IWDP projects based in non- DDP districts on the recommendations of district concerned/ State Govt. After sanctioning of project, the concerned DRDA makes necessary institutional arrangements, carry out rural participatory exercise in the identified villages, organize workshops/ training for general awareness etc. The Action Plan is drawn by the concerned Gram Panchayat based on the recommendations of the Gram Sabha. The technical guidance in the preparation of Perspective Plan and also implementation of the project is being extended by the Project Implementing Agency (PIA) nominated by the DRDA.

**7. What is the estimated cost of each watershed development project under DDP?**

**Answer**

The cost of the each watershed development project is Rs. 30.00 lacs calculated @ of Rs. 6000/- per hectare. But under the New Common Guidelines the cost per hectare has been enhanced from Rs. 6000/- to 12000/- per hectare.

**8. What is the duration of Watershed Development Projects?**

**Answer**

The duration prescribed by Govt. of India is 5 years for completion of each project. However under the New Common Guidelines this ranges from 4 to 7 years depending upon nature of activities.

**9. How many Watershed Development projects have been completed?**

**Answer**

250 Watershed Development Projects under DDP and 3 projects under IWDP have been completed.

**FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQ) WITH REPLY PERTAINING TO MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (MPLADS)**

**1. What is the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)?**

**Answer**

The Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLAD) is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme fully funded by the Government of India which entitles a Member of Parliament to recommend works that meet the locally felt community infrastructure and development needs with emphasis on the creation of durable community assets. The annual MPLADS fund entitlement, per MP Constituency is Rs. 2 Crore.

**2. Under MPLADS where can a Member of Parliament recommend works of development nature?**

**Answer**

Lok Sabha Members can recommend works for their respective Constituencies. Rajya Sabha Members can recommend works for implementation in one or more districts as they may choose in the State of their election

**3. Is there time for a Member of Parliament to recommend work every year out of his entitlement?**

**Answer**

Shop. No. 3,4, White House Complex, Civil Road Rohtak-124001 Each MP is required to recommend the works from his annual entitlement, preferably, within 90 days of commencement of the financial year.

**4. Is there any norms fixed to executive work?**

**Answer**

Under the scheme, the departmental authority takes up the works as per the prevailing norms of the concerned department. Pre rate charges and cent age charges are, however, excluded/exempted as it is public benefit concerned with reserving benefit for the Govt. Institute.

**5. What types of works are not covered under MPLADS?**

**Answer**

The following works are prohibited under MPLADS:-

- a) Office and residential buildings belonging to Central and State Governments, their Departments, Government Agencies/Organizations and Public Sector Undertakings.
- b) Office and residential buildings and other works belonging to private, cooperative and commercial organizations.
- c) All works involving commercial establishments/units.
- d) All maintenance works of any type.
- e) All renovation and repair works except heritage and archaeological monuments and buildings with specific permission available from the Archaeological Survey of India.
- f) Grants and loans, contribution to any Central and State/UT Relief Funds.
- g) Assets to be named after any person.
- h) Purchase of all movable items except vehicles, earth movers and equipments meant for hospital, educational, sports, drinking water and sanitation purposes belonging to Central, State, UT and Local Self Governments. (This will be subject to 10% of the Capital Cost of the work for which such items are proposed).
- i) Acquisition of land or any compensation for land acquired.
- j) Reimbursement of any type of completed or partly completed works or items.
- k) Assets for individual/family benefits.
- l) All revenue and recurring expenditure.
- m) Works within the places of religious worship and on land belonging to or owned by religious faith/group.

**6. Who is responsible for the execution of the works recommended by the Member of Parliament under MPLADS?**

**Answer**

The implementing agency of the State is responsible for executing the works recommended by Member of Parliament under MPLADS.

**7. Are the funds, to which an MP is entitled under MPLADS, nonlapsable?**

**Answer**

Funds which have been released by the Government of India to the district authority under MPLADS are non-lapsable and can be utilized in the subsequent year.

**8. Can an MP recommend work for Registered Societies/Trusts under MPLADS?**

**Answer**

Community infrastructure and public utility building works are permissible for registered Societies/Trusts under MPLADS, provided that

- a) The Society/Trust is engaged in the social service/welfare activity and has been in existence for the preceding three years.
- b) The beneficiary Society/Trust shall be a well established, public spirited, nonprofit making entity, enjoying a good reputation in the area. This shall be decided by the District Authority concerned on the basis of relevant factors.
- c) The ownership title of the land on which the work is to be executed has to be with the Society/Trust.
- d) Not more than Rs. 25 lakh can be spent from MPLADS fund for one or more works of a particular Society/Trust.
- e) The recommending MP or any of his/ her family members is not the President/Chairman or Member of the Managing Committee or Trustee of the registered Society/Trust in question.

**FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQ) WITH REPLY PERTAINING under MGNREGA Scheme**

**1. What is the kind of employment that the Act guarantees?**

**Answer**

The Act guarantees unskilled manual employment. It also addresses the special need of physically challenged individuals and women.

**2. What must one do to enlist for employment under the Act?**

**Answer**

Registration of household: The adult members of every household should submit their names, age, sex and address to the Gram Panchayat for registration and this registration will be valid for five years and is open for the whole year. Gram Panchayat will do the verification of details submitted by household for registration.

**3. What will the applicant receive upon registration?**

**Answer**

A Job Card from the Gram Panchayat, this card will have photographs of adult members of registered household, it will be valid for five years and will have a unique registration number.

#### 4. What is a Job Card. Why is it important?

##### Answer

A Job Card is important because it will have the registration number of the household. This card will have details about number of days on which employment provided to adult members of household and wages paid, would also enlist the works in which employment was given to the household etc. A Job Card is a document that gives an applicant an entitlement for employment.

#### 5. Where can one apply for work?

##### Answer

One can apply for work preferable at Gram Panchayat, but in case of no availability of work at the Gram Panchayat level the application could be made to the Programme Officer.

#### 6. Where can one get employment within 15 days of the application or from the day when work is demanded?

##### Answer

Within 15 days of submitting the application, employment will be provided to the individual. If employment is not provided, then the applicant would be entitled to receive unemployment allowance.

#### 7. Who are the authorities responsible for implementation?

##### Answer

- a) Responsibility: Programme officer in consultation with Gram Panchayat will be responsible for implementation of the Scheme.
- b) Execution of works: The Gram Panchayat will execute 50% of the sanctioned work and remaining work can be executed by line departments, NGOs and other appropriate agencies, as may be decided by District Panchayat.

#### 8. What does each one do?

##### Answer

- (i) **Gram Sabha :-** Social Audit, Planning and Selection of works and according priority to works,
- (ii) **Gram Panchayat:** Preparation of Plan for the Gram Panchayat, registration of workers, Providing Job Card to workers, Implementing 50% of the works. Payment of wages, monitoring the performance of Programme in its area.
- (iii) **Programme Officer:** Planning for the Block, Integrate the village wise Plans, Allotment of work, Implementation of Programme and provide employment to the workers, Provide Unemployment Allowance
- (iv) **Intermediate Panchayat:** Preparation of Block Level Plans, Monitoring and supervision of Programme at the Block level.
- (v) **District Programme Coordinator:** Overall Planning, Coordination, Implementation in the District.
- (vi) **District Panchayat:** Planning and Monitoring of Programme in the District

### **9. What are the Guidelines and why are they required?**

#### **Answer**

For the first time a legal entitlement has been provided to the workers to get employment by an Act of Parliament. To transmit an enactment into Schemes and Programmes, State level Schemes are being formulate by each State. Centre has issued guidelines to States, to provide them with basic structure for the preparation of their Schemes. In preparation of Schemes, a high degree of flexibility has been given to the States.

### **10.. What are the activities to be taken before the notification?**

#### **Answer**

- a. A wide and detailed communication campaign to inform and educate the Stakeholders is to be initiated. Gram Sabhas in the NREGA districts are to be held to mobilize the demand for employment and educate about the Programme.
- b. States are to finalise the list of works and prepare shelf of projects, with Technical and Administrative sanction accorded to the works. It is planned do be done in such a manner that the works are available to be taken up in each village/ habitation, specially in deprived areas
- c. Key personnel involved in implementation of the Programme are to be deployed.
- d. Key functionaries, such as functionaries of Panchayati Raj and Officials involved with implementation of the Programme are to oriented for implementation.
- e. Essential documents like stationary for registration, Job card are to be printed.

### **11. What are the activities to be taken up on the day of Notification?**

#### **Answer**

On the day of notification of districts where the Programme is to be implemented, Gram Sabha is to be held in each village and the process of registration workers would commence, but works would not start on this day.

### **12. What activities would be taken up after notification?**

#### **Answer**

After the receipt of application for registration of workers, Gram Panchayat would conduct scrutiny of applications for registration, which would result in provision of Jo Cards to those who would be found fit. After compilation of data and generation of demand for employment, work would be allotted.

### **13. What are the activities to be taken up within six months?**

#### **Answer**

Training is continuing process and would continue along with the implementation of the Programme. Employment would be provided to adults volunteering to do unskilled work, which should result in creation of durable assets. The works should be so selected in the shelf of project which fulfils this requirement. A full proof monitoring and evaluation mechanism would also be prepared.

## **Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) on Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)**

### **1) What is the aim of the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana?**

#### **Answer**

SGSY is a self-employment programme of Ministry of Rural Development that aims at providing assistance to the BPL rural poor for establishing microenterprises through bank credit and government subsidy to acquire an income generating asset.

Self Help Groups (SHGs) are formed through a process of social mobilization, with their training and capacity building, infrastructure build up, technology, credit and marketing enabling them to take decisions on all issues concerning poverty eradication.

### **2) How do I form a Self Help Group, or participate in one such group?**

#### **Answer**

Under SGSY, the individual beneficiaries and members of SHGs are called swarozgaris. Generally a self Help Group (SHG) consist of 10-20 persons. In difficult areas like deserts, hills and areas with scattered and sparse population and disabled persons, this number may be 5-20. Focus on vulnerable groups- SC/STs at least 50% of swarozgaris; Women- 40% minority 15% and disabled 3%. List of BPL households identified through BPL census, duly approved by Gram Sabha forms the basis for identification of families from which the members of Self Help Groups (SHGs) are drawn. DRDAs initiate and sustain the process of social mobilization for formation, development and strengthening of SHGs through facilitators viz. NGOs, CBOs, Banks, Coordinators, Animators and SHPIs.

### **3) How do I identify an activity which can generate income for the group?**

#### **Answer**

Emphasis under SGSY is on the cluster approach. Key activities are identified for each block based on the resources, occupational skills of the people and availability of markets, out of which focus is on 4-5 activities which are identified for training and micro enterprise development in a cluster approach for a larger number of groups. Selection of key activities will be with the approval of the Panchayat Samitis at block level and DRDA / ZP at the district level. As per SGSY Guidelines, the Block level SGSY committee based on consultation process, may identify about 8-10 activities in the order of preference. This list should then be placed before the general body of the Panchayat Samiti (Block Panchayat) for recommendations. The list of selected key activities, along with the recommendations of the Panchayat Samiti should then be forwarded by the BD & PO to the District SGSY committee for consideration. The District SGSY committee should scrutinize the proposals for each key activity separately in consultation with the concerned experts including the line department officials. For each key activity there should be a project report indicating various elements such as training, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing.

### **4) Are there any rules on who can be members of Self-Help Group?**

#### **Answer**

Generally all members of the group should belong to BPL families. However, if necessary, a maximum of 20% and in exceptional cases, where essentially required, upto a maximum of 30% of the members of group may be taken from marginally above the poverty line living

contiguously with BPL families and if they are acceptable to the BPL members of the group. The group shall not consist of more than one member from the same family. A person should not be a member of more than one group.

**5) How much credit will I get?**

**Answer**

Financial assistance to swarozgaris under SGSY comprises of two components viz. loan and subsidy. SGSY is a credit linked scheme and credit is the key element. The major part of investment consists of bank credit from financial institutions comprising commercial banks and regional rural banks. The size of loan for a project depends on the nature of the project. SGSY has no investment ceiling other than the unit cost (i.e. investment requirement) worked out for the project.

**6) Who will give us loans?**

**Answer**

Loans are given by the financial institutions comprising commercial banks, cooperative banks and regional rural banks. The loan amount would be equal to the total project cost including the amount of subsidy admissible to the swarozgaris. Interest rates for SGSY loans will be as notified by RBI/ NABARD from time to time.

**7) How much of subsidy I will get ?**

**Answer**

Subsidy under SGSY will be uniform at 30% of the project cost, subject to a of Rs.7500/-. In respect of SC/STs and disabled persons, however, these will be 50% and Rs. 10000/- respectively. For groups of swarozgaris (SHGs), the subsidy would be at 50% of the project cost subject to per capita subsidy of Rs. 10000/- or Rs. 1.25 lakhs, whichever is less. There will be no monetary limit on subsidy for irrigation projects.

**8) Can I be a member of more than one Self Help Group?**

**Answer**

No.

**9) Will my Self Help Group get any training?**

**Answer**

Yes, SGSY lay emphasis on skill development through well designed training courses. The design, duration of training and the training curriculum which includes exposure visits of SHG members is tailored to meet the needs of the identified activities. 10% of the central allocation has been earmarked for training of SHG members and Training of Trainers (ToT) functionaries during 2008-09.

**10) Will we get any support in marketing and technology of our products?**

**Answer**

SGSY provides for promotion of marketing of goods produced by the SHGs/ Swarozgaris which involves provision of market intelligence, development of markets, consultancy services and institutional arrangements for marketing of the goods including exports.

### **11) What are Special Projects under SGSY?**

#### **Answer**

The Projects which involve different innovative strategies to provide long term sustainable self employment opportunities in terms of organization of the rural poor, provision of support infrastructure, technology, marketing, training etc., or a combination of these to bring specific number of BPL families above poverty line.

Special Projects endeavour to validate alternative models of generating self employment for replication under the normal SGSY.

15% of the funds under SGSY are laid for Special Projects.

### **12) What is SARAS?**

#### **Answer**

SA-RAS is a brand name given by the Ministry to the exhibitions organized in New Delhi and major cities of the country for marketing of the rural products made by rural BPL swarozgaris under SGSY.

### **13) How do I improve the quality of my product?**

#### **Answer**

Under SGSY, each DRDA is given separate funds for improving the marketing support to SHGs for their rural products which includes among other things tie up with reputed institutions for improving the quality of products, branding and packaging. Besides, during the SARAS Fairs, rural swarozgaris are given the opportunity to participate in the workshops conducted by eminent institutes organized by the Ministry in quality improvement of the products, packaging, accounting etc.

### **14) What are the provisions for weaker sections, minorities and person with disabilities under the SGSY?**

#### **Answer**

SC/STs at least 50% of swarozgaris; Women-40% and disabled 3%; Minorities 15%. Subsidy is uniform at 30% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 7500. For SC/STs and Disabled these are 50% and Rs. 10000 respectively. However, as per guidelines, for groups of swarozgaris (SHGs), the subsidy would be at 50% of the project cost subject to per capita subsidy of Rs. 10000/- or Rs. 1.25 lakhs, whichever is less. There will be no monetary limit on subsidy for irrigation projects.

### **15) What are the items on which financial assistance is provided to Swarozgaris under SGSY?**

#### **Answer**

Financial assistance is provided for Training for capacity building of swrozaris, stablishment of Infrastructure, Revolving Fund to SHGs and Subsidy for economic activities.

### **16) How much amount is provided for Infrastructure Development?**

#### **Answer**

For success of any micro enterprise, proper infrastructure is essential which may be required for production, quality testing, storage, design development, value addition, diversification of

products or marketing for which provision of 20% of SGSY allocation of funds for each district has been made under the Scheme.

**17) What is the criteria for release of Revolving Fund to SHGs formed under SGSY?**

**Answer**

There is a system of grading SHGs into Grade-I and Grade-II for assessing the achievements of SHGs towards maturity level as per the norms stipulated under SGSY Guidelines. SHGs that are in existence for about six months and become Grade-I as per the stipulated norms under SGSY Guidelines are eligible for getting Revolving Fund from DRDA and Banks as cash credit facility.

**18) When do the SHGs become eligible for getting Bank Loan and Subsidy?**

**Answer**

SHGs that are in existence for about six months as Grade-I and have demonstrated the potential of a viable groups become Grade-II as per the stipulated norms under SGSY Guidelines are eligible to receive the assistance for Economic Activity in the form of bank loan and subsidy

**19) What is the role of NGOs and CBOs in the implementation of SGSY?**

**Answer**

Play the role of Facilitators in the formation of SHGs. Help in training and capacity building of Facilitators used by DRDAs as well as SHGs.

**20) What are the facilities for marketing of SHG products at District/ State level?**

**Answer**

Ministry organizes SARAS Fairs in major cities of the States for display and sale of the products made by the rural swarozgaris.

**List of Officers responsible for RTI**

DRDA Branch: -		Sh. Ved Parkash Arya, PO
DUDA Branch	: -	Sh. Kartar Singh, APO
IREP Branch	: -	Sh. Rajender Kumar, PO
Planning Branch	: -	Sh. Jai Pal Sharma, PO