

gramheen BHARAT



A monthly Newsletter of the
Ministry of Rural Development
Vol. 8 Issue 60: June 2009

New Team takes charge at Ministry of Rural Development



Dr. C.P. Joshi



Shri Sisir Adhikari



Shri Pradeep Jain



Ms. Agatha Sangma

*Integrated Watershed Management Programme
Creates Sustainable Outcomes...*





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Agenda for a New Deal for Rural India

There has been an unprecedented developmental and welfare initiative in the last five years which brought about a sea change in the lives of the people in our over six hundred thousand villages. Taken together with guaranteed wage employment, seven million houses for the rural shelterless, enhanced social safety-net for the vulnerable segments, development of critical infrastructure like roads, water and land resources, electricity, improvement in sanitation and healthcare facilities- rural India had more than one reason to cheer for.

A reiteration of the government's commitment to continue with its agenda for rural India was reverberated in the Parliament when HE President Pratibha Patil unfurled her government's road map for governance in the next five years.

The five-year agenda set out by the President while indicating definite urgency to complete the unfinished agenda ; promises to improve upon all that has been achieved by taking them to newer heights and exploring other areas. The President said "My government launched Bharat Nirman (Build India) five years ago as a time-bound business plan for rural infrastructure. The government succeeded in reaching basic infrastructure of roads, electricity and telephone to a large number of villages. It has also achieved most of the targets of rural water supply, rural housing and has increased irrigation potential. The remaining tasks will be completed in the second phase of Bharat Nirman."

Over the last five years the government has been striving for achieving an inclusive society and an inclusive economy. It worked diligently towards translating this vision into policies and programmes.

The various initiatives for the new government covering rural India outlined by the President included: 12 million new houses over the next five years, successful conclusion of water supply programme by 2011, target of 40 per cent telecom penetration by 2014, enhanced target for electricity, irrigation and roads, new food security legislation for 25 kg of food grain per family per month and expansion of the national rural health mission scheme.

As outlined by the President, welfare and development of rural areas will continue to occupy the centre space in the development dynamics of the nation in the coming years. Government also proposes to marshal its resources in a judicious manner and navigate towards its developmental objectives in a time bound manner so that visible outcomes accrue without any delay. The goodwill and commitment to deliver is really sending out the right signals. We are definitely in for a perfect omen for the arrival of rural India in a big way.

Nilam Sawhney
Editor-in-Chief

Meet your Minister

Dr. C.P. Joshi takes charge of Ministry



Dr. Rita Sharma welcoming the new Minister for Rural Development Dr. C.P. Joshi to Krishi Bhavan

The new Minister for Rural Development, Dr. C.P. Joshi assumed charge of his office on 29th May, 2009. The Minister, who also holds additional charge of the Panchayati Raj Ministry, was welcomed at the entrance to Krishi Bhavan by the Secretary, Ms. Rita Sharma with a bouquet of flowers. A huge gathering of photographers, camerapersons and journalists, besides Ministry officials was at hand to witness the assumption of charge. The Minister was accompanied by party workers, who distributed “Moti-chur” laddoos, a traditional

Rajasthani sweet to the press, after he assumed office.

Informally talking to the Press after assuming charge, Dr. Joshi said that he considered the portfolio a challenging assignment. Asked about his priorities, he said that he would like to first study the situation, and understand the Ministry before making any statements. Asked by the press about the reason for carrying the Congress Manifesto along with him when he assumed charge, Dr. Joshi said that the Manifesto would be his Bible in carrying out the implementation of rural

development programmes. Asked about reports that the number of days of paid work under NREGA would be extended, he declined to go into any of the specific proposals at this stage. Asked about reports of attacks in some states on activists who are enquiring into alleged irregularities in the implementation of NREGA, the Minister said that such activists and whistle-blowers would get full protection.

The new Minister was later briefed by the three Secretaries of the Ministry on the various issues.



Meet your Ministers

Dr. C.P. Joshi-Profile



Dr. Chandra Prakash Joshi is a first time Member of the 15th Lok Sabha. The 58 year old leader has been elected from Bhilwara, Rajasthan. A Ph.D. holder in Psychology and M.Sch. Physics from Mohan Lal Sukhadia University, Udaipur, Rajasthan, he also has a Bachelor's Degree in Law to his credit.

Dr. Joshi began his political career as a student leader in the '70s and was first elected as MLA from Nathdwara, Rajasthan in 1980. He has been MLA in the Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha for four terms and has served as a State Cabinet Minister in the Government between 1998 to 2003. He has held various portfolios in the social sector including education, panchayati raj, rural development, public health engineering and planning. One of his major achievements is "Bagheri Naka Pariyojna" which has been instrumental in increasing the availability of drinking water in rural areas. Besides, he has pioneered the introduction of computer education in Rajasthan. Before being inducted into the Union Cabinet of Ministers, Dr. Joshi was President of the Rajasthan Pradesh Congress Committee (RPCC).

A native of village Kunwaria in Rajsamand district of Rajasthan, Dr. Joshi was born on July 29, 1950 to Smt. Sheila Joshi and Shri Bhudev Prasad Joshi. Dr. Hemlata Joshi, his wife, is a professor of Geography. They have a son, Shri Himanshu Joshi.

Dr. Joshi has been known to his colleagues as being erudite, articulate and honest in his actions. He has been described as "A man who always asserts for the need of practicality to achieve the goals rather than to rely upon just public meetings and speeches".

Under his dynamic leadership the Rural Development Ministry is poised to scale new heights with the policies and programmes reaching out to the rural masses.



Shri Sisir Adhikari

Minister of State for Rural Development

Shri Sisir Adhikari of the Trinamool Congress is a first time MP of the Lok Sabha from Kanthi. He was previously an MLA in the West Bengal Assembly.



Shri Pradeep Jain

Minister of State for Rural Development

Shri. Pradeep Jain of the Indian National Congress is a first time MP, elected to the Lok Sabha from Jhansi. He became the City President of the UP Congress in 1996.



Ms. Agatha Sangma

Minister of State for Rural Development

Ms. Agatha Sangma of the Nationalist Congress Party (NCP) has returned for a second term in the Lok Sabha as MP from Tura parliamentary constituency of Meghalaya. She is one of the youngest Parliamentarians.



Watershed Management Programmes

India today has about 18% of the world's population and 15% of livestock population to be supported from only 2% of the world's geographical area and 1.5% of forest and pasture land. It is clear that the productivity of land has to be developed to deal with the disparity. **Dr. C. P. Reddy (Asst. Commissioner, DoLR)** explains the various Watershed Programmes undertaken by the Government to meet the demands.

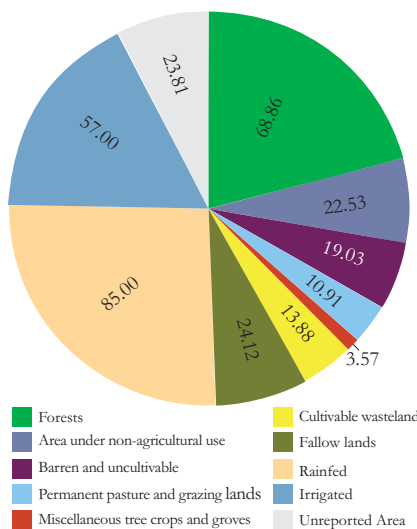
Watershed management is the process of guiding and organizing the use of land and other resources in a watershed to provide desired goods and services without adversely affecting soil and water resources. Management of a watershed thus entails the rational utilization of land and water resources for optimum production but with minimum hazard to natural and human resources, with due recognition of the inter-relationships among land use, soil and water and the linkages between uplands and downstream areas.

Each project under the programme is a micro level effort to achieve this objective by treating the underproductive or unproductive land and taking up allied activities for the benefit of the landless. The programmes adopt a common strategy of multi-resource management involving all stakeholders within the watershed who, together as a group, co-operatively identify the resource issues and concerns of the watershed as well as develop and implement a watershed plan with solutions that are environmentally, socially and economically sustainable.

To accelerate the pace of

Land Use position in India:

Land in million ha.



development of wastelands/ degraded lands the Government had set up the National Wastelands Development Board in 1985 under the Ministry of Environment & Forests. Later a separate Department of Wastelands Development in the Ministry of Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation was created in 1992 and the National Wastelands Development Board was transferred to it. In April 1999, Department of Wastelands Development was renamed as the Department of Land Resources to act as the nodal agency for land resource management. Consequently, all land-based development programmes and

the Land Reforms Division were brought under this Department.

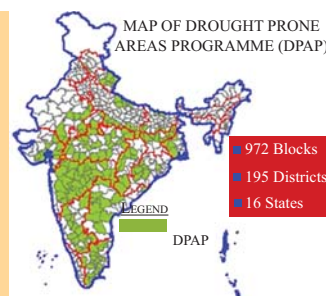
In 1994, a Technical Committee under the Chairmanship of Professor C.H. Hanumantha Rao was appointed to appraise the impact of DPAP / DDP and suggest measures for improvement. The committee recommended a common set of operational guidelines and expenditure norms for the three programmes of Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD). Accordingly, the Guidelines for Watershed Development were framed and brought into force from 1st April 1995. Since then, DPAP, DDP and IWDP are being implemented on watershed basis.

The Watershed Guidelines of 1995 were revised by MoRD in 2001 to make them more focused, transparent and suitable to local requirements. The revised guidelines, 2001 provided for a greater role of Panchayati Raj Institutions, Exit Protocol and provision for availing the credit facility from Financial Institutions to ensure higher value addition to the interventions. The Guidelines for these programmes were further revised with effect from 1.4.2003, and renamed as Hariyali Guidelines.

The three key Watershed Programmes are detailed below:

Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)

The basic objective of the programme is to minimize the adverse impact of drought on the production of crops, livestock and productivity of land, water and human resources thereby ultimately leading to the drought proofing of the affected areas. The objectives are being addressed by taking up development works through watershed approach for land development, water resource development and afforestation/pasture development.

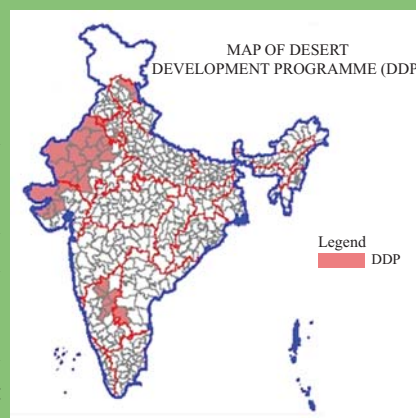




Desert Development Programme (DDP)

The major objectives of the programme are:

- To mitigate the adverse effects of desertification and adverse climatic conditions on crops, human and livestock population and combating desertification.
- To restore ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing natural resources i.e. land, water, vegetative cover and raising land productivity.
- To implement development works through the watershed approach, for land development, water resources development and afforestation/pasture development.

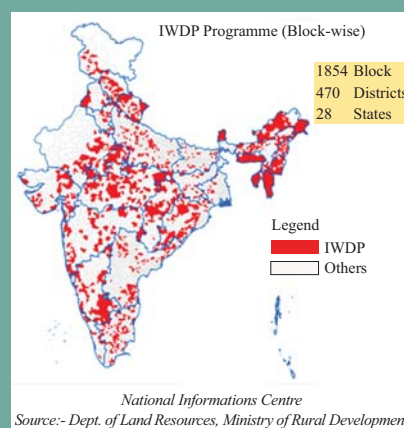


Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)

Wastelands are “degraded lands which can be brought under vegetative cover with reasonable efforts and which are currently under utilized. It is also the land which is deteriorating for lack of appropriate water and soil management or on account of natural causes”. DoLR in collaboration with National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) carried out mapping of wastelands across India, using the one-time IRS data (of the year 2003). The result of this exercise has been brought out as “Wastelands Atlas of India-2005”. As per their latest estimates, the total extent of wastelands in the country stands at 55.27 m.ha. as compared to 63.85 m.ha. (as per Wasteland Atlas 2000).

Objectives

- Developing wastelands/degraded lands on watershed basis, keeping in view the capability of land, site conditions and local needs.
- Promoting the overall economic development and improving the socio-economic condition of the poor and disadvantaged sections inhabiting the programme areas.
- Restoring ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing natural resources, i.e. land, water, vegetative cover.
- Employment generation, poverty alleviation, community empowerment and development of human and other economic resources of the village.



Impact Assessment of Watershed Programmes

A study titled “Comprehensive Assessment of Watershed Programmes in India” had been assigned to International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Hyderabad to critically assess the impact of various Watershed Development Programmes in India.

The study (in 2008) indicated the following:

- (i) Watershed programme has performed well with a mean benefit cost ratio of two which indicates that investment in watershed programme is economically viable and substantially beneficial.
- (ii) The mean internal rate of return of 27.4% indicates that watershed projects are able to meet their initial costs and generate substantial economic benefits and justify the investment as income levels were raised within the target domains.
- (iii) The alleviation of rural poverty and reduction of disparities among the rural households is an important achievement under the watershed programme as the average additional annual employment generation in the watershed area is about 154 person days.
- (iv) The objective of conserving soil and water has also been well achieved as it was noted that on an average, 38 ha. m. additional water storage capacity was created in a 500 ha. watershed as a result of watershed programme. The irrigated area increased by 52% and the cropping intensity increased by 35.5%.

Recent Policy Modifications

Wasteland, Watershed and Dryland developments are key action points of the Government. Planning Commission and National Rainfed Area Authority framed Common Guidelines, 2008 for watershed programmes for all Ministries/Departments based on the Parthasarathy Committee report, other Committee's observations and past experiences. The provisions in the Common Guidelines and the observations of the Parthasarathy Committee have necessitated modifications in the watershed schemes of the DoLR. Accordingly:

DPAP + DDP + IWDP => integrated and consolidated IWMP (Integrated Water Management Programme).

This consolidation is for optimum use of resources, sustainable outcomes and integrated planning. The scheme has been approved by the Government on 26th February 2009. The salient features of IWMP in comparison with existing schemes are as below:

S.N.	Contents	Existing provisions (Hariyali 2003)	Proposed provisions under IWMP
1	Programmes	Three programmes IWDP, DPAP, DDP	Single Programme IWMP
2	Project Area	One micro-watershed (500 ha average size)	A cluster of micro-watersheds (1000 ha to 5000 ha)
3	Selection of watershed irrigation area	Project area did not exclude assured	Assured irrigation area excluded from project area
4	Cost per ha.	Rs. 6,000	Rs. 12,000 for plains and Rs.15,000 for difficult and hilly areas.
5	Central Share and State Share	75 : 25 for DPAP and DDP 92:8 for IWDP	90 : 10 for IWMP
6	Project Period	5 years	4 to 7 years
7	Number of Installments	5 (15%, 30%, 30%, 15%, 10%)	3 (20%, 50%, 30%)
8	Fund Allocation	Training & Community Mobilization 5% Administration 10% Works 85%	Institution & Capacity building 5% Mon. & Eval. 2% Admn. 10% Works & Entry Point Activities 78% Consolidation 5%
9	Institutional Support	Weak institutional arrangements	Dedicated institutional structures at Central, State, District, Project and Village level
11	Planning	No separate component	1% for DPR Preparation with scientific inputs
12	Monitoring & Evaluation	No separate component Mid-term & final evaluation	2% of project cost. Evaluation after every phase of the project will be done and release of installment is based on the satisfactory report of the evaluation.
13	Sustainability	Weak mechanism with Watershed Development Fund (WDF) as a tool	Consolidation Phase with WDF and livelihood component as a tool
14.	Livelihood	Not included	Included as a component



Strengthening Grassroots

Guidelines for Setting up of Rural Haats

On one of her many forays to the interiors of rural India, Smt. V.R.Sharma (Director, SGSY) visited the Bakshi-ka-Talab block of Lucknow, UP. On the basis of her report and further deliberations in the Ministry, the guidelines for Rural Haats have been formulated under SGSY.

Till date most rural products are marketed through temporarily set-up rural haats. Provision of permanent marketing centres in villages will help the rural artisans and producers to promote the marketing of their wares; it will meet the daily needs of the villagers along with boosting the socio-economic development of the area.



Sundry items at rural haats

The rural haats are being set up at various levels under the SGSY to fulfill the following objectives:

- Creation of better marketing facilities.
- Enabling the rural poor to sell their products throughout the year.
- One-stop shopping platform to the wholesalers, retailers/consumers.
- Ensure stable market and remunerative prices
- Sensitizing SHGs to the demand patterns of the market.
- Strengthen the forward and backward linkages.
- Promotion of hygienic conditions in & around the rural market.
- Promotion of growth centers/convergence of rural activities around Rural Haats.

Earlier, the village haats constructed under DASP (Diversified Agricultural Support Project),

with World Bank support in 1998, had some basic facilities and infrastructure. These included open raised and covered platforms, toilets, drinking water facilities, drains, garbage pits and others. Under the recent Guidelines, sustainable and lasting support is being given to the Rural Haats to make them more permanent.

In March, Rs.95 crores was released for setting up of 3 Village Haats in each district. Funds have been released for 3 village haats in 549 DRDAs. This translates into setting up of 1647 Village Haats on a pilot basis.

Details of the Village Haat project:

(a) Location

Village haats may be constructed at the existing place of marketing in the village i.e. places where weekly haats already exist. The land for the proposed Village Haat must be owned by the Gram Panchayat/Government and must not be held on private lands.

(b) Basic Structure /Facilities for the Village Haats

The following facilities which may be provided at the village haats :

a. Open raised platforms



Open raised platform



Strengthening Grassroots

- b. Covered platforms
- c. Toilets (separate facilities for women and men)
- d. Drinking water facility through installation of India Mark II handpumps.
- e. Drains
- f. Brick soling in the moving space.
- g. Garbage pits/corner.
- h. Office block.
- i. Warehouse for storage (small)
- j. Boundary wall /fence
- k. Parking space
- l. Drinking water facilities for animals

The efforts should be made to design the Haat based on local architecture to promote tourism.

(c) Funding Pattern



Covered areas at the Haat

Funds released of upto Rs.15.00 lakhs which will be shared between Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25, (90:10 for North Eastern States). The estimates for the infrastructure of Village Haat may be prepared by a competent person viz. Rural Engineering Department/PWD or any other authorized Government department or registered civil engineers/architects.

(d) Maintenance and Management

A Rural Haat Management Committee may be constituted for management and maintenance of village haats which may comprise the Gram Pradhan, representatives of Gram Panchayat, representatives of Self Help Groups/leader of village federation and Gram Panchayat Officer/ Gram Development Officer, which would be a sub-committee of the Gram Panchayat.

Haats should generate sufficient resources to meet the recurring expenses through levy of user fee, etc. Gram Panchayat will pass a resolution to maintain the haats through levying suitable charges/fees.

The collection and allotment of stalls will be the responsibility of the Management Committee which will maintain the village Haats from the rental income and other fees/funds collected from the village haats.

The expansion of village haats may be considered from surplus funds. Permanent shops and other facilities for the village haats may be planned from these funds.

(e) Allotment of Stalls

About 70% space may be allotted to SGSY beneficiaries and 30% space may be given to others who will pay suitable charges/fees. Self Help Groups of SGSY will not be charged any rent or nominal rent in comparison to others for using space in village haats. The allotment should not be permanent in nature to allow for new entrants.

The space can be rotated between different Swarozgaris for a fixed number of days in each year. They should also not be allowed to avail the facility for a period exceeding the total number of days prescribed for this purpose.

(f) Monitoring

Department of Rural Development of the State Government will primarily be responsible for monitoring the progress of such haats periodically. The concerned DRDA will collect information on sale of product, functioning of these haats and furnish the report to State Government and State Government to the Ministry every month in Monthly Progress Report (MPR) and on MIS, when it becomes operational.

Similar project details have been formulated to create haats at District Headquarters and at the State capitals. The Ministry of Rural Development hopes that these permanent marketing centres will bridge the inadequacies in capacities, market intelligence and negotiation skills and promote socio-economic development.



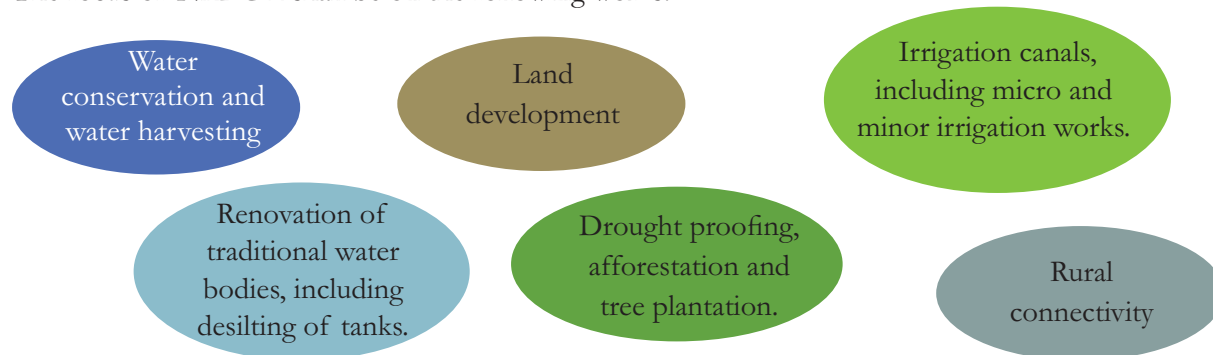
Feature

Every month we focus on a significant aspect of the Ministry of Rural Development's flagship programme, NREGA. We have already featured articles on 'Job Cards', 'Social Audits', 'Muster Roll', 'Financial Inclusion', 'Phases of Implementation and ICT'. In this issue, we tell you about the works in NREGA.

Works under NREGA

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) aims at enhancing the livelihood security of the people in rural areas by guaranteeing one hundred days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household, whose members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The Act facilitates creation of durable assets and strengthening of the livelihood resource base of the rural poor. The works prescribed in the Act address causes of chronic poverty like low productivity of land, vulnerability to disasters such as droughts and floods, inadequate rural connectivity, declining forest cover and availability of water.

The focus of NREGA shall be on the following works:



Plantation is one of the focus areas of NREGA

applied preferably at the Gram Panchayat, Block and District levels.

The **Gram Panchayat** is the single most important agency for executing works as the act mandates earmarking a minimum of 50 percent of the works in terms of costs to be executed by the Gram Panchayat.

Before starting a work, the Gram Panchayat shall inform the Programme Officer, so that the Programme officer may issue the **Muster Rolls**.

All works should be executed by the workers who have **job cards** and who have demanded work. This is necessary to avoid contractors.

No person below the **age of 18** shall be permitted to work under NREGA projects.

The list of permissible works represents the initial thrust areas. In some circumstances, locations or seasons, it may be difficult to guarantee employment within the initial list of permissible works. In such circumstances **new categories** of work may be added to the list on the basis of consultations between the State Governments and the Central Government.

The **ratio of wage costs** to material costs should be no less than the minimum norm of 60:40 stipulated in the Act should be



Quality Management Systems for Rural Roads

Shri Prabha Kant Katare, the Director (Projects) Chief Quality Controller of the National Rural Roads Development Agency, discusses the Quality Management System for the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) of the Ministry of Rural Development.

Good rural road network has a significant bearing on the socio-economic growth of rural areas; as an effective poverty alleviation strategy, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched in the year 2000. Huge lengths of rural roads are being constructed under this mega-national programme. Adequate and innovative quality management systems instituted in this programme deserve to be discussed. The Total Quality Management (TQM) concept in the context of rural roads suggests that quality has to be seen as the basic policy starting from the conception till the operation and management of rural road assets.

The objective of PMGSY is to provide good all-weather roads and the policy guidelines state that “the roads constructed under the programme are expected to be of very high standard, requiring no major repairs for at least five years after completion of construction”. To ensure quality, the programme has adopted a management policy which includes the following:

- (a) **Decentralized Planning:** The District Rural Roads Plans (DRRPs) have been developed for all the districts of the country and Core Network has been drawn out of the DRRP to provide for at least a single connectivity to every target habitation. The planning exercise has been carried out with full involvement of the three-tier Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- (b) **Standards and Specifications:** Large scale revision of Rural Roads Manual, IRC SP: 20 were carried out by IRC to include specifications for low volume/rural roads. Later a dedicated Book of Specifications for Rural Roads was developed by IRC. A Standard Data Book to enable the States to prepare Schedules of Rates based on specifications has also been developed by IRC. These publications enabled the executing agencies to implement the programme with confidence on technical parameters.
- (c) **Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) and Scrutiny:** A proper survey and adequate investigations are insisted upon for every road under the programme. Detailed Project Report (DPR) is a pre-requisite for project clearance. Independent scrutiny of the project proposals to ensure the adequacy of designing and project preparation is carried out by 50 prominent institutions of Engineering and Technology in the country, identified as State Technical Agencies.
- (d) **Institutional Arrangements and HRD:** Ministry of Rural Development is the nodal Ministry for the programme at Central level and National Rural Roads Development Agency has been constituted to provide technical and managerial support. At the State level, nodal departments have been identified for management and State Rural Roads Development Agencies have been constituted to implement the programme. District-level Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) have been set up for implementing the programme. Reputed technical institutions have been identified as Principal Technical Agencies and State Technical Agencies to provide support to the programme in matters of project scrutiny, training and R&D. Central Roads Research Institute, Indian Roads Congress and other premier institutions also provide support on matters relating to standards, technology and other relevant aspects.
The programme has adequate provisions for providing large scale training to not only managers and engineers involved in programme implementation but also for the field level functionaries like skilled workmen, roller drivers and machine operators, etc.
- (e) **Procurement Process:** A Standard Bidding Document based on best national and international practices has been developed for procurement of works under the PMGSY. All the works under the programme are tendered on the basis of the Standard Bidding Document. This process has enabled the executing agencies in taking up works from qualified contractors with adequate capacity and has helped in ensuring quality by deployment of appropriate machinery, technical manpower and testing laboratories.
- (f) **Three Tier Quality Mechanism:** A three-tier quality mechanism has been operationalised to ensure quality of road works during construction. The first tier prescribes quality control, the quality standards are enforced through in-house mechanism by establishing field laboratories and carrying out mandatory tests. The NRRDA has developed Quality Assurance Handbook to help the field staff in ensuring proper field and laboratory testing. Quality Control Registers have been prescribed to ensure systematic recording of test results under this tier.

The independent monitoring of quality at the State level has been prescribed under the second tier,

Continued on page 13



Guidelines and Technical Manuals for NLRMP

*The National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) was formulated for the modernization of the Land records system in the country. The ultimate goal of the NLRMP is to usher in a conclusive titling system with title guarantee, to replace the current presumptive title system in the country. **Sbri C.S.Mann of the Dept. of Land Resources** elaborates on guidelines and technical manuals for improved implementation of the programme.*

NLRMP is a complex technology driven programme. Accordingly, detailed Guidelines and Technical Manuals have been prepared for better implementation of the programme. The Technical Manuals have been prepared after obtaining inputs from the leading technical agencies such as National Informatics Centre (NIC), Survey of India (SoI), National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Forest Survey of India, Department of Information Technology (DIT), Department of Space, Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), National Soil and Land Use Survey, etc. Inputs have also been taken from the field experiences of States who have done commendable work in specific areas of the programme. These Guidelines and Technical Manuals were issued by the Department on 18th May, 2009.

These Guidelines comprise three parts –

Part-A The Guidelines, Part-B The Technical Manuals and Part-C, The MIS. Part A & B have been prepared and have been issued. Part C is being finalized and will be issued separately.

Part –A- The Guidelines

These contain the details of the various components of the NLRMP as follows:

I. Computerization of land records

- a. Data entry/re-entry/data conversion of all textual records including mutation records and other land attributes data
- b. Digitization of cadastral maps
- c. Integration of textual and spatial data
- d. Tehsil, sub-division/district Computer centers
- e. State-level data centres
- f. Inter-connectivity among revenue offices

II. Survey/resurvey and updating of the survey & settlement records (including ground control network and ground truthing) using the following modern technology options:

- a. Pure ground method using total station (TS) and differential global positioning system (DGPS)
- b. Hybrid methodology using aerial photography and ground truthing by TS and DGPS

- c. High Resolution Satellite Imagery (HRSI) and ground truthing by TS and DGPS.

III. Computerization of Registration

- a. Computerization of the sub-registrar's offices (SROs)
- b. Data entry of valuation details
- c. Data entry of legacy encumbrance data
- d. Scanning & preservation of old documents
- e. Connectivity of SROs with revenue offices

IV. Modern record rooms/land records management centres at tehsil/taluk/circle/block level

V. Training & capacity building

- a. Training, workshops, etc.
- b. Strengthening of the Survey and Revenue training institutes

VI. Core GIS

VII. Legal changes

VIII. Programme management



Innovations & Improvements

Part-B - The Technical Manuals

These have been divided into the following chapters which describe each of the respective processes in detail.

Chapter-1 – Digitization of Cadastral Maps and Integration with RoR Data:

Model-I (Based on the system followed in West Bengal) and Model-II (Based on the inputs from the ISRO/NRSC, involving use of High-Resolution Satellite Imagery)

Chapter-2 (A) Survey/Re-survey

Model-I (Pure Ground Method using TS and DGPS); Model-II (Hybrid Survey Methodology using Aerial Photography and Ground Truthing using DGPS/TS based on the system followed in Gujarat); Model-III (Survey Methodology using Satellite Imagery and Ground Truthing with

DGPS and TS based on inputs from the ISRO)

(B) Setting up the Ground Control Network

Chapter-3 - Computerization of Registration and Integration with the Land Record Management System (Based on the system followed in Haryana)

Chapter-4 Choice of Software and Standards

Chapter-5 Section-A - Data Security - Information Security requirements and Authentication Mechanism (Revenue Secretary Committee Report) Section-B - Data Security - Evaluating and implementing ISO/IEC 27001 and ISO/IEC 27002 security standards

Chapter-6 Sections-A - Core Technical Advisory Group; Section-B - Addresses of Technical Agencies

The above Guidelines and Technical Manuals will surely go a long way in helping the States/UTs in proper implementation of the NLRMP.

Free Wheeling

Continued from page 11

where-in the States are required to monitor the quality of works by deployment of quality monitors, independent of the executing machinery. The works are required to be inspected at three stages of construction, i.e., formation, pavement construction and finishing or completion stage.

The third tier is envisaged as an independent monitoring mechanism at the Central level. Under this tier, the retired senior engineers termed as National Quality Monitors (NQMs) are engaged for inspections of road works. The basic objective of this tier is to identify systemic issues and bring them to the notice of the executing agency to enable them to take appropriate steps so that the issues are not only addressed for the work inspected but the systemic improvements are also brought in the working of PIUs.

- (g) **Defect liability clubbed with Routine Maintenance:** The contract provides for defect liability for 5 years after construction along with routine maintenance for 5 years by the same contractor.
- (h) **Online Monitoring, Management and Accounting System:** A web based online monitoring, management and accounting system has been developed under the programme with the help of CDAC. The online system and website is being managed and maintained in collaboration with NIC and CDAC.
- (i) **Operations Manual and Programme Monitoring:** All the operations starting from planning to maintenance have been systematically laid down in an 'Operations Manual'. The Operations Manual has helped the implementation agencies in sorting out day to day problems and has proved a ready reference. Monthly monitoring of physical and financial progress is carried out. A well developed quarterly monitoring is also done on the critical parameters like contract management, quality management and financial management. To understand the emerging issues and to ensure effective interaction with the executing agencies and the other partners in programme implementation, regional review meetings are organized at different State headquarters at an interval of about four months.



Release Positions

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Annapurna:

Given below are the state wise, then N-E state wise and UT wise Release and Expenditure Reports for the year 2008-09

Year : 2008-09

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Allocation	Total Release
1	Andhra Pradesh	28989.21	28989.21
2	Bihar	49996.41	49996.41
3	Chhattisgarh	13408.63	13408.63
4	Goa	156.75	156.75
5	Gujarat	2568.67	2568.67
6	Haryana	4127.50	4127.50
7	Himachal Pradesh	1989.31	1989.31
8	J & K	2042.75	2042.75
9	Jharkhand	20983.60	20983.60
10	Karnataka	22850.20	22850.20
11	Kerala	5779.21	5779.21
12	Madhya Pradesh	43592.42	43592.42
13	Maharashtra	31332.25	31332.25
14	Orissa	20802.81	20802.81
15	Punjab	4792.37	4792.37
16	Rajasthan	14316.14	14316.14
17	Tamilnadu	32070.19	32070.19
18	Uttar Pradesh	84300.35	84300.35
19	Uttarakhand	4720.53	4720.53
20	West Bengal	27842.45	27842.45
	Sub Total	416661.75	416661.75
NE States			
21	Arunachal Pradesh	488.02	488.02
22	Assam	17941.11	17941.11
23	Manipur	2051.86	2051.86
24	Meghalaya	1866.47	1866.47
25	Mizoram	602.20	602.20
26	Nagaland	835.15	835.15
27	Sikkim	437.90	437.90
28	Tripura	3339.35	3339.35
	Sub Total	27562.06	27562.06
UTs			
1	A&N Islands	25.00	25.00
2	Chandigarh	181.00	181.00
3	D&N Haveli	61.00	61.00
4	Daman & Diu	13.00	13.00
5	NCT Delhi	5327.00	5327.00
6	Lakshadweep	1.00	1.00
7	Puducherry	168.00	168.00
	Total	5776.00	5776.00
	Total	450000.00	450000.00



Release Positions

Implementation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

Given below are the details of releases made during the Financial Year 2008-09, in the different states for PMGSY

31.03.2009 Rs.in crore

Sl. No.	State	Allocation (CESS)	Allocation (WB/ADB)	Release for Programme	Release for Admn Exp.	Release under ADB assistance	Release under WB assistance	Release during 2008-09	Release out loan of NABARD	Total Release
1	Andhra Pradesh	105.00		221.77			-	221.77	248.83	470.60
2	Arunachal Pradesh	57.00	60.00	49.68	3.49		-	53.17	54.81	107.98
3	Assam	181.00	550.00	329.83	14.80	637.49	-	982.12		982.12
4	Bihar	337.00	350.00	466.03	42.58		-	508.61	556.59	1,065.20
5	Chhattisgarh	240.00	300.00	131.71	12.00	232.41	-	376.12	600.00	976.12
6	Goa	5.00					-	-		-
7	Gujarat	65.00		112.01			-	112.01	117.66	229.67
8	Haryana	30.00		157.02			-	157.02	115.00	272.02
9	Himachal Pradesh	87.00	120.00				33.58	33.58	235.32	268.90
10	Jammu & Kashmir	65.00	250.00	190.66	1.08		-	191.74		191.74
11	Jharkhand	175.00	30.00	100.00	2.00		51.72	153.72	56.95	210.67
12	Karnataka	110.00		165.36	5.83		-	171.19	469.27	640.46
13	Kerala	30.00		17.81	1.73		-	19.54	64.48	84.02
14	Madhya Pradesh	440.00	150.00	548.05	18.00	33.40	-	599.45	1,295.65	1,895.10
15	Maharashtra	145.00		100.00			-	100.00	930.00	1,030.00
16	Manipur	33.00		20.00			-	20.00		20.00
17	Meghalaya	45.00		19.80	0.25		-	20.05	15.90	35.95
18	Mizoram	32.00	30.00	25.00			-	25.00	40.00	65.00
19	Nagaland	30.00		20.00			-	20.00	65.71	85.71
20	Orissa	273.00	700.00	355.28		803.80	-	1,159.08	92.30	1,251.38
21	Punjab	35.00		243.42			-	243.42		243.42
22	Rajasthan	234.00	10.00	777.78			153.54	931.32	840.00	1,771.32
23	Sikkim	30.00					-	-	55.00	55.00
24	Tamil Nadu	90.00					-	-	88.68	88.68
25	Tripura	40.00	-	89.98	20.01		-	109.99	270.00	379.99
26	Uttar Pradesh	375.00	90.00	400.00	15.00		10.96	425.96	1,249.82	1,675.78
27	Uttaranchal	100.00	60.00	76.86	1.77		-	78.63	38.03	116.66
28	West Bengal	226.00	300.00	333.11	12.04	290.33	-	635.48		635.48
	Total (States)	3,615.00	3,000.00	4,951.16	150.58	1,997.43	249.80	7,348.97	7,500.00	14,848.97
	Union Territories (Total UTs)	10.00	-	4.95	-	-	-	4.95	-	4.95
	Total (States + UTs)	3,625.00	3,000.00	4,956.11	150.58	1,997.43	249.80	7,353.92	7,500.00	14,853.92



State to allow NREGS works in farmers' land

BANGALORE: The State government has decided to allow the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) works in lands of big farmers as well.

The government allowed NREGS works in lands owned by farmers of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe last year. From this year onwards big farmers can avail of the benefit of this project.

Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Minister Shobha Karandlaje, in a press conference, said that the government took this decision to make better use of funds released under the NREGS. "Any farmer, no matter how much land he owns, can take up construction of agriculture tanks and other similar works in his land not exceeding 5 acres. The government is hopeful that this measure will help in making use of the NREGS funds to the fullest".

Appointment of JEs

Shortage of staff to measure the work done under the project was one of the hurdles before the government in implementing the project effectively. The minister said as many as 1,700

junior engineers will be appointed on a contract basis only to measure work done by each member. Each junior engineer will measure works taken up in the limits of three gram panchayats.

The government will nominate a literate among those enrolled under NREGS in each workplace as 'mate'. The mate's job is use to take attendance of the workers and prepare muster rolls. This will reduce burden on officers of panchayats to a great extent, the minister said.

Drinking water crisis

Shobha Karandlaje said many villages in North Karnataka and Hyderabad-Karnataka region were facing severe shortage of drinking water. The government had taken measures to supply water in those villages by water tankers. She added there was no shortage of funds to provide drinking water.

Chief Minister Yeddyurappa said he had instructed officers to complete all pending drinking water projects by June 30. As many as 1,800 works were pending across the State.

DH News Service

Deccan Herald, Bangalore
Wednesday, 6th May 2009

सरपंचों को नरेगा की जिम्मेदारी सौंपने की मांग

गुरघरन नई दिल्ली

सरपंचों के लिए पूरे देश में समान अधिकार की मांग की गई है। राष्ट्रपति को मंगलवार को भेजे गए ज्ञापन में अखिल भारतीय सरपंच संघ ने कहा है कि कुछ राज्यों में सरपंचों को नरेगा के कार्यों की जिम्मेदारी दी गई है।

इसे देश के सभी राज्यों में लागू किया जाना चाहिए। संघ की मांग है कि आंध्र प्रदेश, केरल व राजस्थान जैसे राज्यों की तर्ज पर देशभर में सरपंचों के लिए एक समान अधिकार व नियम लागू किए जाने चाहिए। गौरतलब है कि इस समय देश में 2,49,123 ग्राम पंचायतें हैं।

ज्ञापन में सरपंच संघ ने कहा कि सरपंचों को न्याय करने का तो अधिकार सरकार ने दिया, लेकिन उन्हें पर्याप्त सुरक्षा मुहैया नहीं कराई, जिसके चलते सरपंचों को धमकी मिलना आम बात है। यही नहीं, कर्तव्य पालन के कारण

सरपंचों की हत्याओं के मामले भी प्रकाश में आए हैं। संघ के अध्यक्ष अखिलेश बाबा ने 'हिन्दुस्तान' से कहा कि सुरक्षा के अभाव के चलते अनेक जगहों पर अनुसूचित जाति के सरपंच फैसला करने से पहले ही इसलिए भाग खड़ा होता है क्योंकि उसकी सुरक्षा की किसी की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। सरपंच संघ की शिकायत है कि सरपंच के अधिकारों का हनन करने की शिकायत करने पर प्रशासनिक अधिकारी सरपंचों का पक्ष लेने के बजाय कह देते हैं हमें लफड़े में मत डालो।

यह बड़ी विडम्बना है कि पंचायत निकाय के चुनावों में सरपंचों व पंचों को ही वोट देने का अधिकार नहीं है। ग्राम कचहरी के न्याय मित्र व न्याय सचिव के पद कुछ राज्यों में स्थाई व कुछ राज्यों में अनुबंधों पर चल रहे हैं। सरपंच संघ ने इसमें भी एक ही नीति अपनाने की मांग की है।

Navbharat Times, Delhi
Wednesday, 6th May 2009

Curbs on fund leaks needed for NREGS to succeed: Panel

SMITA AGGARWAL

NEW DELHI, MAY 3

IN order to ensure success of the largest social welfare scheme of the UPA government, National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), measures should be taken to address grievances and fund leakages — as reported by the Comptroller and Auditor General — a government panel has noted.

According to the recommendations of Rajya Sabha MP Arjun Sengupta-led National Commission on Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector, NREGS can be strengthened by amending the NREG Act. In its study of the NREGA, the commission identified the necessity to set up mechanisms for redressing grievances at the national level.

A full-time ombudsman may be institutionalised, along with the setting up of district-level resolution cells to arbitrate and monitor the complaints received, and setting up toll-free helplines. The central and state governments should frame rules for activation of penalty provision under the Act, the commission added. In fact, the concept of Lok Adalats on NREGA, which are being experimented with in some location, should be expanded, it said. Greater efficiency can be brought under the scheme if it is dovetailed with existing social development programmes of various ministries.

The panel advocated a shift from the current model where the employment is capped at a single worker per household to an individual. "Employment guarantee should be made applicable for each individual rather than per household," NCEUS recommended.

Commenting on the employment strategy under NREGS, the panel said that the list of assets could be extended to include other developmental works that create assets which contribute to the long development of the village. Recommending expansion of activities under the scheme, the panel said, "NREGA activities should be taken up in class B and C municipalities as that would enhance employment opportunities in semi-urban localities."

The control over community assets and their maintenance responsibility should be vested with workers. In areas where scheduled caste and tribe areas form 50 per cent of the working population, the cap of 100 days of employment should be removed, it said.

The Indian Express, Delhi
Monday, 4th May 2009

