

Main schemes implementing through the Rural Development Department

- 1) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)
- 2) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
- 3) Pradhan Manthri Awaas Yojana-Gramin [PMAY(G)]
- 4) Pradhan Manthri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)- Watershed component [erstwhile IWMP]
- 5) National Rurban Mission (NRuM)
- 6) Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)
- 7) Block Plan
- 8) NABARD RIDF

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin[PMAY-G]

- ❖ Government of India has revamped the IAY scheme as PMAY-G w.e.f April 2016
- ❖ Scheme is implemented through Block Panchayaths in the State.
- ❖ Unit assistance for PMAY (G) houses fixed by GOI is Rs. 1.20 lakh, which is to be shared by Centre & State Govt. in the ratio of 60:40
- ❖ Facilitation for loan of up to Rs.70,000/-to willing beneficiaries
- ❖ Use of SECC-2011 data for identification of beneficiaries
- ❖ web based monitoring system is [http://pmay\(g\).nic.in/](http://pmay(g).nic.in/)

PMAY – features-convergence

- Assistance through convergence:
 - MGNREGA - 90 days of unskilled labour
 - SBM - Rs.12,000/- for construction of toilet through SBM (G) or any other dedicated sources. Construction of a toilet has been made an integral part of the PMAY-G house.
- The beneficiary of PMAY-G should be provided access to safe drinking water.
- Free electricity connection through Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) .
- Ensure that the advantage of the schemes implemented by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy are received by the beneficiaries

Role of E.O(P&M)

E.O(P&M) should focus on the following

- ❑ Completion of Spillover Houses**
- ❑ Emphasis on MIS**
- ❑ Analyze the various report on MIS**

Monitoring

- Monitoring should be done at all levels and with special emphasis on quality and timely completion of construction.
- All data regarding beneficiaries, progress of construction and release of funds, including photographs and inspection reports are to be placed on Awaas Soft and would form the basis for follow up on both the financial and physical progress of the scheme.
- The physical progress in construction would be monitored through the photographs to be uploaded every quarter.

PRADHAN MANTHRI KRISHI SINCHAYI YOJANA



WDC - PMKSY IN KERALA

- **GoI launched IWMP in the year 2009-10**
- **From 2015-16 onwards, IWMP had been transformed as the Watershed Development Component of PMKSY**
- **The aim is to enhance Agricultural Productivity through Irrigation net work and collect Water Resource and Conserve Soil through Watershed Approach.**

Objectives of PMKSY

- To conserve Natural Resources.
- To provide capacity building for grass root level functionaries
- To have holistic development of living beings and to ensure sustainable development in a given watershed area.
- To harvest rain water and recharge the ground water.
- To introduce multi-cropping and diverse agro-based activities.
- To promote sustainable livelihoods

ROLE OF PANCHAYATH RAJ INSTITUTIONS

In Kerala, the programme implementation is fully entrusted with PRIs.

- State level Nodal Agency
 - Chairperson – APC
 - Vice Chairperson – Prl. Secretary, LSGD
 - CEO – Commissioner for Rural Development

District Panchayath

- Dist. Level Coordination Committee
 - Chairperson – Dist. Panchayath President
 - Member Secretary – Dist. Collector
 - Convener – Project Director, PAU

Watershed Cell cum Data Centres (WCDCs) are formed at District level for assisting DLCC

Block Panchayath

- Block Panchayaths are the Project Implementing Agency (PIA)
- Block Level Coordination Committee (BLCC) with Block Panchayath President as Chairperson
- Watershed Development Teams (WDTs) are formed at Block level for assisting PIAs.

Grama Panchayath

- Watershed Committees are formed at micro watershed level - as subcommittees of GP committee.
- GP President as Chairperson and VEO as Secretary
- Field level implementation of the projects is vested with Watershed Committees.
- Grama Panchayath Level Coordination Committee with President as Chairperson and Secretary of GP as Convenor.
- User Groups and SHGs are formed at field level for assisting the WCs.

PROJECTS SANCTIONED - AT A GLANCE

Batch	Year	No of projects	No of micro watersheds	Project area(ha)	Project cost(Rs in Crore)
II	2010-11	26	221	141859	203.97
III	2011-12	15	115	82315	106.86
IV	2012-13	20	127	96396	129.26
V	2013-14	10	61	51083	69.26
VI	2014-15	12	92	51333	72.27
Total		83	616	422987	581.6

Role of E.O(P&M)

E.O(P&M) should focus on the following

- Monitoring the MIS**
- Updating the physical and financial progress of each projects and furnish the report regularly**

Analytical Points/Reports required

Check dam constructed
Percolation tank
Farm pond
Other Water Harvesting Structures
Old Water Harvesting Structures rennovated
Additional Area brought under irrigation
No. of farmers benefited
Mandays Generated
Mandays Achieved through MGNREGS
Plantation including Horticulture
No. of SHG formed
Livelihood support provided
No of wells recharged
Soil & Moisture Conservation activities undertaken
Drainage line treatment activities undertakes
Production enhancement activities undertaken

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

- NABARD has been operating RIDF since 1995-96 for creation of Rural Infrastructure of various kinds.
- There are 31 eligible activities for availing financial assistance of NABARD which included activities related to agriculture and irrigation, soil conservation, flood protection, social sector project and rural connectivity.
- In the case of rural road projects sanctioned under RIDF 20% of the projects cost will have to be met by the three tier Panchayat and the remaining 80% will be provided by the NABARD on reimbursement basis in accordance with the progress of expenditure incurred on the Project. For social sector project the sharing pattern is 85:15 and for agriculture and allied activities it is 95:05.

Role of E.O(P&M)

- ❖ **Prepare the physical & Financial progress of each works and furnish the Report regularly.**

Name of District :.....

NABARD - RIDF WORKS

[illegible]

NATIONAL RURBAN MISSION

- In a bid to transform rural areas to economically, socially and physically sustainable spaces, Government of India has launched the **Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission (SPMRM)**, now known as **National Rurban Mission(NRuM)** with an outlay of Rs. 5142.08 Crore.
- The mission was officially launched by the Hon: Prime Minister of India on the 21st of February 2016 at Chhattisgarh.

PHASE I

Sl. No.	District	Name of cluster	Total Project Cost (in crore)	Convergence (in crore)	Critical Gap Fund (in crore)
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	Vellanad/ Aryanad	100.00	70.00	30.00
2.	Kottayam	Puthuppally/ Manarcadu	115.00	85.00	30.00
3.	Ernakulam	Puthenvelikar / Kunnukara	149.80	119.80	30.00
4.	Kannur	Mangattidam /Kottayam	118.18	88.18	30.00

PHASE II

Sl. No.	District	Name of cluster	Total Project Cost (in crore)	Convergence (in crore)	Critical Gap Fund (in crore)
1.	Thrissur	Punnayurkulam/ Vadakkekadu	110.2706	80.2706	30.00
2.	Malappuram	Edappal/ Vattamkulam	153.995	123.995	30.00
3.	Alappuzha	Kanjikuzhy/ Mararikulam North	112.858	82.858	30.00
4.	Kannur	Chembilode/ Peralassery	115.2673	85.2673	30.00

PHASE III

Sl. No.	District	Cluster
1.	Kollam	Nedumpana/Thrikovilvattam
2.	Palakkad	Puthucode/Kavasery
3.	Kozhikode	Kadalundy/Olavanna
4.	Malappuram	Thanaloor/Niramaruthoor

Mission Outcomes

- Bridging the rural-urban divide-viz: economic, technological and those related to facilities and services.
- Stimulating local economic development with emphasis on reduction of poverty and unemployment in rural areas.
- Spreading development in the region.
- Attracting investment in rural areas.

SAANSAD ADARSH YOJANA (SAGY)

- Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana is a rural development programme broadly focusing upon the development in the villages. The programme was launched on October 11, 2014.
- A Member of Parliament must identify a village, other than his or her own village or that of the spouse, and turn it into a 'model village' by 2016 and two more villages by 2019. After 2019, the MP will be selected and developed five such Adarsh Grams by 2024 (one per year).



**Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana
(MKSP)**



❖ MKSP is sanctioned in June 2011 by Government of India

❖ This scheme is implemented in Malappuram, Palakkad and Thrissur

❖ The project aims to identify women beneficiaries, give training in mechanised paddy cultivation, organise them into labour groups.