INDRA AWAS YOJNA

**PREFACE**

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), a flagship scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development has since inception been providing assistance to BPL families who are either houseless or having inadequate housing facilities for constructing a safe and durable shelter.

**The Constitution of India places rural housing in the domain of State Governments and the Panchayati Raj Institutions.** The house is recognised not merely as a shelter and a dwelling place but also an asset which supports livelihood, symbolises social position and is also a cultural expression.

**TARGET GROUP**

Indira Awaas Yojana is designed to enable Below Poverty Line (BPL) households identified by the community through Gram Sabhas , to build their houses or get house sites with financial and technical assistance from the Government.

**COMPONENTS OF THE SCHEME:**

1. Assistance for construction of a new house: A new house would mean a house constructed with a minimum built up area of at least 20 sq. meters excluding the toilet. IAY house should be able to withstand normal wear and tear due to usage and natural forces including climatic conditions, with reasonable maintenance, for at least 30 years. It should have roof of permanent material and its walls should be capable of withstanding local climatic conditions.

Every house should include a toilet, soak pit and compost pit. Smokeless chulhas should also be included, which however can be dispensed with wherever households have an LPG /biogas connection. Roof water harvesting system as appropriate locally should also be set up. Every household should be actively encouraged to construct a bathroom.

If States provide additional assistance, minimum built up area can be enhanced

1. Up-gradation of kutcha or dilapidated houses: Up-gradation means improvement of a kutcha/dilapidated house to a standard similar to a new house.

A kutcha house is one in which walls and/or roof is made of material, such as un-burnt bricks, bamboos, mud, grass, reeds, thatch, loosely packed stones, etc which are not durable due to inappropriate application of techniques and are not able to withstand normal wear and tear.

A dilapidated house means a pucca house rendered unserviceable.

1. Provision of house sites: Assistance as per Schedule would be provided for the purpose of providing house site. For the house sites component, the District Collector should identify public lands available in the habitations and allot them to the eligible landless.
2. Special projects: Five percent of IAY allocation would be retained at the Central level as reserve fund. Special Projects for utilizing the reserve fund can be posed by the States/UTs for the purposes like Rehabilitation of BPL families affected by natural calamities, Rehabilitation of BPL families affected by violence and law and order problems. ,Settlement of freed bonded labourers and liberated manual scavengers,Settlement of particularly vulnerable tribal group, etc.

**FUNDING PATTERN**

The cost of the scheme except the component for provision of house sites would be shared between Government of India and State Governments in the ratio 75:25. In the case of North Eastern States the ratio is 90:10. The cost of providing house sites would be shared 50:50 between Government of India and State Governments. Government of India would provide the full cost in respect of Union Territories (UTs).

**AGENCY FOR IMPLEMENTATION**

At the district level the implementation should be entrusted to Zilla Parishad. At the local level, the Village Panchayat would implement the programme.

**CONSTRUCTION**

The construction should be carried out by the beneficiary himself/herself. No contractor should be involved in the construction of houses under IAY. If any case of construction through contractors comes to notice, the Ministry of Rural Development will have the right to recover the releases made to the State for those IAY houses.

**Construction timeline**:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **STAGE** | **LEVEL** | **TIME LIMIT** |
| Stage 1 | Construction upto lintel level | Nine months from date of release of first instalment |
| Stage 2 | Completion | Nine months from date of release of second instalment |

**DETAILS OF ADMISSIBLE EXPENDITURE UNDER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sr. No.** | **ITEM** | **UNIT COST** | **CENTRAL AND STATE SHARES** |
| **1.** | Construction of new house   1. Plain areas 2. Hilly States and difficult areas & IAP districts | Rs 70,000/-  Rs 75,000/- | 90:10 for NE States and Sikkim  100:00 for UTs 75:25 in other cases |
| **2.** | Up-gradation of dilapidated kutcha house | Rs. 15,000 |  |
| **3.** | House sites for eligible landless | Rs. 20,000 | 100:00 for UTs  50:50 in other cases |
| **4.** | Administrative Expense | 4% of funds released |  |

[**http://iay.nic.in/netiay/IAY%20revised%20guidelines%20july%202013.pdf**](http://iay.nic.in/netiay/IAY%20revised%20guidelines%20july%202013.pdf)

PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA

**INTRODUCTION http://omms.nic.in/ReferenceDocs/PMGSY\_Guidelines.pdf**

The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana 1 (PMGSY) is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Government had launched the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana on 25th December, 2000 to provide all-weather access to eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 250 persons and above, located at a distance of at least 500 metre or more (1.5 km of path distance in case of Hills) from an All-weather road or a connected Habitation.

The primary objective of the PMGSY is to provide Connectivity, by way of an All-weather Road (with necessary culverts and cross-drainage structures, which is operable throughout the year), to the eligible unconnected Habitations in the rural areas with a population of 500 persons and above in Plain areas.

The PMGSY shall cover only the rural areas. The Rural Roads constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana will be in accordance with the provisions of Ministry of Rural Development’s 5 Specification for Rural Roads.

**FUNDING**

Once the Core Network is prepared and pavement condition survey conducted, it is possible to estimate the length of roads for New Connectivity as well as Up-gradation for every District. States may, each year, distribute the State’s Allocation among the Districts giving at least 80% on the basis of road length required for providing connectivity to Unconnected Habitations and upto 20% on the basis of road length requiring Up-gradation under the PMGSY.

The District-wise allocation of funds would also be communicated to the NRRDA and STAs every year by the State Government.

**NOTEWORTHY FEATURES OF THE PMGSY**  
  
The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) has been entrusted with the task of organising the programme. Some of the noteworthy features of the programme are:

* Full Central funding, with 50% of the cess on High Speed Diesel being earmarked for this programme.
* Preparation of Master Plans and Core Network for Rural Roads for all the Districts and Blocks, identifying the unconnected habitations and proposing the most cost-effective routes for the purpose.
* Design and Specifications as contained in the Rural Roads Manual (RRM, IRC SP:20), published by the Indian Roads Congress (IRC).
* Appointment of a dedicated State Level Agency in all States with overall responsibility for rural road planning, programme execution and management.
* Appointment of programme implementing agencies, by all States, typically Public Works Departments (PWDs) or Rural Engineering Organisations (REOs).
* Independent State Technical Agencies (STA) commissioned by MoRD to vet designs and estimates.
* Use of competitive tendering by the implementing agencies of all works on the basis of a Standard Bidding Document (SBD).
* Execution of the works within a period of 9-12 months.
* A Defects Liability and maintenance period of 5 years specified in the Contracts for the roads constructed under the programme, with funds for maintenance being provided by the States.
* A central on-line web-based financial and project monitoring system.
* A 3-tier Quality Management System.
* Operational management at Central level by the National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA).

**PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES**

1. **New Connectivity**

The primary objective of the PMGSY is to provide connectivity in such a way that:

* habitations with a population of 1000 persons and above are covered in the Ist Stage.
* all habitations with a population of 500 persons and above are covered in the next stage.

It must be ensured that the provision of New Connectivity (i.e. connecting unconnected habitations) should be given precedence over up-gradation works.

1. **Up-gradation**

Up-gradation of existing rural roads is not central to the programme. District-wise allocation is to be done on considerations of equity, but in such a way that new connectivity still gets priority by keeping a ceiling of 20 percent at the State level for Up-gradation works.

Up-gradation shall cover the following types of works:

* Improving surface drainage and constructing all missing cross-drainage works to make the road all-weather.
* Improving the road pavement to standards required for the traffic, subject to a condition survey.
* Improving road geometrics to prescribed standards and improving road safety.

**STATE LEVEL INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES**

1. **STATE LEVEL AGENCIES**
   * State Government would identify a suitable agencyhaving a presence in all the districts and having established competence in executing time-bound road construction work. These agencies shall be designated as **Executing Agencies.** These could be the Public Works Department/Rural Engineering Services/Rural Engineering Organisation/Rural Works Department/ Zilla Parishads/ Panchayati Raj Institutions, which have been in existence for some time and have the necessary experience, expertise and manpower.
   * Each State Government shall nominate a Department as the **Nodal Department.** The Nodal Department shall have overall responsibility for the implementation of PMGSY in the State. All communication between the MoRD and the State Government would be with and through the Nodal Department/State level Agency.
   * The Nodal Department will set up a State level autonomous Agency, to be called the State Rural Roads Development Agency (SRRDA). This Agency shall receive the funds from MoRD for the PMGSY programme.

The General Body of the Agency may include professionals and retired senior officials / academicians with long association with the road sector, in order to pool experiences and help develop a comprehensive approach. The Executive Committee of the Agency may include the stakeholders at the operational (Directorate) level to enable informed decision making and implementation.

* The functions of the Agency in relation to PMGSY would include:

1. Rural Road Planning and Sectoral Coordination.
2. Management of Funds.
3. Preparation and submission of annual proposals.
4. Works Management.
5. Contract Management.
6. Financial Management.
7. Quality Management.
8. Maintenance Management.
9. **PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION UNIT (PIU)**

The Programme Implementation Units (PIU) are the basic units for project planning, execution and accounting. The PIU would be directly responsible for contracting implementation and Quality Management of PMGSY works.

1. **STATE LEVEL STANDING COMMITTEE**

A **State Level Standing Committee (SLSC)** set up preferably under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary will be responsible for close and effective monitoring of the programme and to oversee the timely and proper execution of works.

T he Committee shall also review quarterly, the following:

* Progress of ongoing works.
* Quality Control (2nd tier at State level).
* Capacity enhancement and training of executing agency.
* Computerized online project and accounts management.
* Budgeting of maintenance funds.
* Land width availability for roads; and Forests and environmental clearance.
* Provision of public transport on PMGSY roads created.
* Road safety issues.
* Convergence with rural development and poverty alleviation programmes etc.
* Issues impinging on rural road sectoral policy.

<http://omms.nic.in/ReferenceDocs/PMGSY_Guidelines.pdf>

<http://pmgsy.nic.in/op3.html>

THE NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT 2005 (NREGA)

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

**OBJECTIVE OF THE ACT**

The objective of the Act is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

**SALIENT FEATURES OF THE ACT**

1. Adult members of a rural household, willing to do unskilled manual work, may apply for registration in writing or orally to the local Gram Panchayat
2. The Gram Panchayat after due verification will issue a Job Card. The Job Card will bear the photograph of all adult members of the household willing to work under NREGA and is free of cost.
3. The Job Card should be issued within 15 days of application.
4. A Job Card holder may submit a written application for employment to the Gram Panchayat, stating the time and duration for which work is sought. The minimum days of employment have to be at least fourteen.
5. The Gram Panchayat will issue a dated receipt of the written application for employment, against which the guarantee of providing employment within 15 days operates.
6. Employment will be given within 15 days of application for work, if it is not then daily unemployment allowance as per the Act, has to be paid liability of payment of unemployment allowance is of the States.
7. Work should ordinarily be provided within 5 km radius of the village. In case work is provided beyond 5 km, extra wages of 10% are payable to meet additional transportation and living expenses.
8. Wages are to be paid according to the Minimum Wages Act 1948 for agricultural labourers in the State, unless the Centre notifies a wage rate which will not be less than Rs. 60/ per day. Equal wages will be provided to both men and women.
9. At least 50% of works will be allotted to Gram Panchayats for execution.
10. Permissible works predominantly include water and soil conservation, afforestation and land development works.
11. A 60:40 wage and material ratio has to be maintained. No contractors and machinery is allowed.
12. The Central Government bears the 100 percent wage cost of unskilled manual labour and 75 percent of the material cost including the wages of skilled and semi skilled workers.
13. Social Audit has to be done by the Gram Sabha

**PARADIGM SHIFT FROM WAGE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMMES**

NREGA marks a paradigm shift from all precedent wage employment programmes. The significant aspects of this paradigm shift are captured below :

* + 1. NREGA provides a statutory guarantee of wage employment.
    2. It provides a rights-based framework for wage employment. Employment is dependent upon the worker exercising the choice to apply for registration, obtain a Job Card, and seek employment for the time and duration that the worker wants
    3. There is a 15 day time limit for fulfilling the legal guarantee of providing employment.
    4. The legal mandate of providing employment in a time bound manner is underpinned by the provision of Unemployment Allowance.
    5. Unlike the earlier wage employment programmes that were allocation based. NREGA is demand driven.

**STAKEHOLDERS**

The key stakeholders and their roles and responsibilities for effective implementation of NREGS are as follows:

* 1. **VILLAGE LEVEL**
* WAGE SEEKERS: The wage seekers are the primary stake holders of the Act. Their exercise of choice to demand employment is the trigger of key processes. The rights of the wage seekers are:

1. Application for registration
2. Obtaining a Job Card
3. Application for work
4. Choice of time and duration of the work applied for
5. Provision of work within fifteen days of application
6. Provision of crèche, drinking water, first aid facilities on work site
7. The right to check their Muster Rolls and to get information regarding their employment entered in their Job Cards
8. Payment of wages within fifteen days of work done
9. The right to get unemployment allowance in case employment is not provided within fifteen days of submitting the application or from the date when work is sought

* GRAM SABHA (GS): The Gram Sabha has been given the following rights and responsibilities under the Act

1. It will recommend works to be taken up under NREGS
2. It will conduct social audits on implementation of the Scheme
3. In addition, it is suggested that the Gram Sabha be used extensively as a forum for sharing information about the Scheme.

* GRAM PANCHAYAT (GP): The Gram Panchayat is the pivotal body for implementation at the village level. Where Part Nine of the Constitution does not apply, local councils/ authorities as mandated by the State concerned will be invested with corresponding responsibilities. The Gram Panchayat is responsible for the following activities:

1. Planning of works
2. Receiving applications for registration
3. Verifying registration applications
4. Registering households
5. Issuing Job Cards
6. Receiving applications for employment STAKEHOLDERS 8 THE NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT, 2005
7. Issuing dated receipts
8. Allotting employment within fifteen days of application
9. Executing works
10. Maintaining records
11. Convening the Gram Sabha for social audit
12. Monitoring the implementation of the Scheme at the village level.
    1. **BLOCK LEVEL**

* INTERMEDIATE PANCHAYAT (IP): The Intermediate Panchayat will be responsible for the consolidation of the GP plans at the Block level into a Block Plan and for monitoring and supervision
* Programme Officer (PO): The Programme Officer essentially acts as a coordinator for NREGS at the Block level. The chief responsibility of the Programme Officer is to ensure that anyone who applies for work gets employment within 15 days. A Programme Officer’s other important functions are:

1. Scrutinizing the annual development plan proposed by the GPs
2. Including the proposals of the Intermediate Panchayat
3. Consolidating all proposals into the block plan and submitting it to the Intermediate Panchayat
4. Matching employment opportunities with the demand for work at the Block level;
5. Monitoring and supervising implementation
6. Disposal of complaints vii) Ensuring that social audits are conducted by the Gram Sabhas and following up on them
7. Payment of unemployment allowance in case employment is not provided on time.

The Programme Officer is accountable to the District Programme Coordinator.

* 1. **DISTRICT LEVEL**
* DISTRICT PANCHAYATS: District Panchayats will be responsible for finalizing the District Plans and the Labour Budget and for monitoring and supervising the Employment Guarantee Scheme in the District.
* DISTRICT PROGRAMME COORDINATOR (DPC): The State Government will designate a District Programme Coordinator, who can be either the Chief Executive Officer of the District Panchayat, or the District Collector, or any other District-level officer of appropriate rank. The overall responsibility for ensuring that the Scheme is implemented according to the Act belongs to the District Programme Coordinator (DPC) at the District level. A District Programme Coordinator will be responsible for:
  + 1. Information dissemination
    2. Training
    3. Consolidating block plans into a district plan
    4. Ensuring administrative and technical approvals to the shelf of projects has been accorded on time
    5. Release and utilization of funds
    6. Ensuring hundred percent monitoring of works, Muster Roll Verifications
    7. Submission of Monthly Progress Reports.

1. **STATE LEVEL**

* STATE EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE COUNCIL (SEGC): A State Employment Guarantee Council (or ‘State Council’) is to be set up by every State Government under Section 12 of NREGA. The SEGC shall advise the State Government on the implementation of the Scheme, and evaluate and monitor it. Other roles of the State Council include deciding on the ‘preferred works’ to be implemented under NREGS, and recommending the proposals of works to be submitted to the Central Government under Schedule I Section 1 (ix) of the Act.

The State Council will prepare an Annual Report on the implementation of the NREGS in the State to be presented to the State Legislature.

* The State Government will be responsible for:

a) Wide communication of the Scheme

b) Setting up the SEGC STAKEHOLDERS 10 THE NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT, 2005

c) Establishing a State Employment Guarantee Fund

d) Ensuring that full time dedicated personnel are in place for implementing NREGA, specially the Gram Panchayat assistant (Gram Rozgar Sahayak) and the Programme Officer, and the technical staff

e) Ensuring that the State share of the NREGS budget is released on time

f) Delegation of financial and administrative powers to the District Programme Coordinator and the Programme Officer, as is deemed necessary for the effective implementation of the Scheme

g) Training

h) Establishing a network of professional agencies for technical support and for quality-control measures

i) Regular review, monitoring and evaluation of NREGS processes and outcomes.

j) Ensuring accountability and transparency in the Scheme at all levels 2.5

1. **CENTRAL LEVEL**

* Central Employment Guarantee Council (CEGC): A Central Employment Guarantee Council (or ‘Central Council’) has been set up under the chairmanship of the Minister of Rural development. The Central Council is responsible for advising the Central Government on NREGA-related matters, and for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Act. It will prepare Annual Reports on the implementation of NREGA for submission to Parliament.
* Ministry of Rural Development (MORD): The Ministry of Rural Development is the nodal Ministry for the implementation of NREGA. It is responsible for ensuring timely and adequate resource support to the States and to the Central Council. It has to undertake regular review,monitoring and evaluation of processes and outcomes. It is responsible for maintaining and operating the MIS to capture and track data on critical aspects of implementation, and assess the utilization of resources through a set of performance indicators. MORD will support innovations that help in improving processes towards the achievement of the objectives of the Act. It will support the use of Information Technology (IT) to increase the efficiency and transparency of the processes as well as improve interface with the public. It will also ensure that the implementation of NREGA at all levels is sought to be made transparent and accountable to the public.

[**http://nrega.nic.in/Nrega\_guidelinesEng.pdf**](http://nrega.nic.in/Nrega_guidelinesEng.pdf)

**Whole document is nice**

ARWSP GUIDELINES

**http://megphed.gov.in/knowledge/standards/ARWSPguidelines.pdf**