

## **CHAPTER -15**

### **MANUAL -14**

#### **THE NORMS/STANDARDS SET FOR THE DISCHARGE OF FUNCTIONS**

##### **15.1. GENERAL INFORMATION :-**

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 antipoverty 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.

##### **15.2. BELOW POVERTY LINE POPULATION :-**

Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India conducts a Below Poverty Line Census at the beginning of each Five Year Plan. The objective of the Census is to identify the households living Below Poverty Line who could be assisted under various Anti-Poverty Programmes implemented by the Ministry. As per the instructions of the Ministry of Rural Development, GOI, the DRDA, Pondicherry conducts the BPL survey once in five years to identify the BPL population as per the norms prescribed by the Ministry of Rural Development. The results of the survey are compiled and list of BPL population village-wise and block-wise are prepared. These BPL population are the target groups for implementation of the Rural Development Programmes of DRDA, Pondicherry.

##### **15.2.1 Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)**

###### **a) Target Groups :-**

Below Poverty line families in rural areas constitute the target groups of the SGSY.

###### **b) Special Safeguards :-**

Special safeguards have been provided to vulnerable sections by way of reserving 50% benefits for SCs / STs 40% for women and 3% for disabled persons.

c) Expenditure Pattern

The allocation under SGSY is the corpus fund for SGSY scheme. The fund will be utilised as per the guidelines of the scheme i.e., for Economic Assistance- 40%, Revolving Fund-25%, Infrastructure-20%, Training-10% Marketing 5% .

15.2.2. SAMPOORNA GRAMIN ROZGAR YOJANA (SGRY)

a) Target Groups:

The SGRY will be open to all rural poor who are in need of wage employment and desire to do manual and unskilled work in and around his village / habitat. While providing wage employment, preference shall be given to agricultural wage earners, non-agricultural unskilled wage earners, marginal farmers, women, members of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and parents of child labour withdrawn from hazardous occupations, parents of handicapped children or adult children of handicapped parents who are desirous of working for wage employment.

b) Special safeguards for the weaker sections and women

1. 22.5 % of the annual allocation (inclusive of foodgrains) under SGRY shall be earmarked for individual/group beneficiary schemes of SC/ST families living below the poverty line (BPL)
2. Minimum 50% of the allocation to the village Panchayat (inclusive of foodgrains) shall be earmarked for the creation of need based village infrastructure in SC/ST habitations/wards under SGRY.
3. 15% of the funds can be used for the maintenance of the public assets created under the Wage Employment Programme.
4. 30% of the employment opportunities are reserved for women

C. Wages :-

The wages under the Programme will be paid partly in cash and partly in foodgrains. Minimum wages fixed by Government authorities will be paid both for skilled and unskilled labour. Equal wages will be paid to both men and women workers. Wages will be paid on a fixed day in a week preferably a day before the local market day, in the presence of the Village Pradhan/Sarpanch or Panchas.

In the U.T of Pondicherry, under SGRY, the wages are paid as per the schedule of rates fixed by Public Works Department i.e., Rs.80/- ; Rs.55/- as cash and 5 kg of rice at the rate of Rs. 5/- per kg.

#### 15.2.2.1. Works to be taken up under the SGRY

1. Priority should be given to the works of soil and moisture conservation, minor irrigation, rejuvenation of drinking water resources and augmentation of ground water, traditional water harvesting structures, desiltation of ponds/tanks etc., and such other schemes of individual nature which are necessary for watershed development. Other priority works may be construction of rural link roads, farm roads linking agricultural fields, drainage works and afforestation. Other than these , works that result in creation of durable socio-economic assets such as schools, kitchen sheds for schools, dispensaries, community centres, Panchayat Ghars, development of markets etc.,
2. Works taken up under the Programme should be of a durable nature and should meet technical standards and specifications, if any for the concerned work area. Efforts should be made to use local materials and cost effective and disaster resistant technology developed by various institutions and as applicable to the area. .
3. Infrastructure support for Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)
4. Infrastructure required for supporting agricultural activities in the Village Panchayat area
5. Community infrastructure for education (including kitchen sheds) health and internal as well as link roads (roads linking the village to the main road, even if it falls outside the Panchayat area).
6. Other socio-economic community assets
7. Desiltation, renovation of traditional village tanks/ponds..
8. All works that result in the creation of durable productive community assets can be taken up under the programme as per the felt needs of the area/people of the Village Panchayat.
9. While creating rural infrastructure, emphasis should be given on labour intensive works. Purely material oriented works are not to be taken up. It should be ensured that sustainable and cost effective works are taken up under the Programme.

#### 15.2.2.2. WORKS NOT TO BE TAKEN UP

While there is no ceiling on the cost of works to be taken up their size and cost and nature should be such that they could be completed within a period of one year and in exceptional situations within a maximum period of two years. At the Village Panchayat level, the nature of works should be such that they do not involve high level technical inputs.

The following works shall not be taken up under the programme.

1. Buildings for religious purposes such as temple, mosque, gurudwara, churches etc.,
2. Monuments, Memorials, Statues, Idols, Arch Gate/Welcome Gate
3. Bridges (except culverts, small bridges on local "nalas" small streams)
4. Building for Higher Secondary/Senior Secondary schools
5. Building for colleges
6. Black topping of road

#### 15.2.3. Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) /Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMGY)

##### a) Target Group:

The target groups for houses under the IAY are Below Poverty Line households living in the rural areas belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded labourers and Non- SC/ST BPL rural households, widows and next of-kin to defence personnel/paramilitary forces killed in action residing in rural areas (irrespective of their income criteria), ex-servicemen and retired member of paramilitary forces fulfilling the other conditions.

##### b) Earmarking of funds for SC/ST Beneficiaries

Funds available under the Scheme in a District are earmarked for various categories as under :-

1. Atleast 60 % of the total IAY allocation during a financial year should be utilized for construction /upgradation of dwelling units for SC/ST BPL households.
2. A maximum of 40 % for non-SC/ST BPL rural households
3. 3 % of the above categories for physically and mentally challenged persons.

c). Priority in selection of beneficiaries

Prioritization of beneficiaries is as follows :-

1. Freed bonded labourers
2. SC/ST households
3. SC/ST households who are victims of atrocity
4. SC/ST households, headed by widows and unmarried women
5. SC/ST households affected by flood, natural calamities like earthquake, cyclone and **man made** calamities like riot.
6. Other SC/ST households
7. Families/Widows of personnel from defence services/paramilitary forces, killed in action
8. Non-SC/ST BPL households
9. Physically and mentally challenged persons
10. Ex-servicemen and retired members of the paramilitary forces
11. Displaced persons on account of developmental projects, nomadic semi-nomadic and de-notified tribals, families with physically/mentally challenged members.

The selection of the beneficiaries will be subject to the condition that the households of all the above categories except (iii) are Below Poverty Line. (BPL)

15.2.4. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) :-

a) Main Components of the Scheme :-

1. Start-up activities
2. Information Education, Communication activities
3. Rural Sanitary Marts and Production Centres
4. Construction of individual household latrines
5. Community Sanitary complex
6. School Sanitation
7. Anganwadi Toilets

The various technological options and models are provided to the rural people and they can select the affordable model for construction of individual household latrines. The basic low cost unit models are made available in the rural areas through the production centres and Rural Sanitary Marts.

### b) Special Provisions

For adequate coverage of the weaker sections and disadvantaged sections of the people while selecting the districts, blocks, villages and demand for sanitary latrines, preference should be given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Out of the total incentive earmarked for the construction of household latrines, a minimum of 25 % should be earmarked for the individual households for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Further, reservation for individual toilets to the disabled persons shall be provided at the rate of 3% of the total numbers in the Project. It may also be noted that while constructing toilets in schools and other institutions, the construction should be made in such a way that the facilities can also be used by the disabled students and persons..

#### 15.2.4.1. Norms for Expenditure :

1. Total cost for the start up activities should not exceed 5% of the total project outlay.
2. Total cost of the IEC should not be less than 15% of the project outlay.
3. The total cost for the Rural Sanitary Mart should be less than 5% of the total TSC Project cost
4. The basic low cost unit for the construction of the individual household latrine ranges from Rs. 625/- to Rs. 1000/-. The subsidy has been restricted to the level of Rs. 500/- for the basic low cost unit.
5. The total expenditure on Women Sanitary Complexes and Individual Household Toilets should be 60% of the total project cost.
- 6 More than 10% of the project cost can be utilized for school sanitation and Anganwadi toilet

#### 15.2.5. Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) :-

Member of Parliament are approached by their constituents quite often for small works of capital nature to be done in their constituencies. Hence under this scheme each MP will have the choice to suggest to the Head of the District works to the tune of Rs. 2 crore per year to be taken up in his/her constituency. Elected members of the Rajya Sabha representing the whole of the State as they do may select works for implementation as they may choose.

Each MP will give a choice of works to the concerned Project Director who will get them implemented by following the established procedures. Project Director will identify the agency through which a particular work recommended by the MP should be executed. The works under the scheme will be developmental in nature based on locally felt needs.. The site selected for execution of the work shall not be changed except with the concurrence of the MP himself. 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 works that can be undertaken under MPLADs are as follows:-

#### 15.2.5.1. 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.
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
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.
4. Construction of culverts and bridges on the roads of above description and of open cut or tube wells.
5. Construction of common shelters for the old and handicapped.
6. Desilting of ponds in villages, towns and cities.
7. Construction of public irrigation and public drainage facilities
8. Construction of public libraries and reading rooms
9. Construction of Crèches and Anganwadis
10. Construction of public health care buildings, including family welfare sub – Centres together with ANM residential quarters.
11. Construction of crematoriums and structures on burial/cremation grounds
12. Construction of public toilets and bathrooms
13. Construction of drains and gutters
14. .Construction of footpaths, pathways and footbridges

15. 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.,
16. Electronic Projects:-
17. Computer in education project of High School/College
18. Purchase of Night Soil Disposal System for local bodies.
19. "Works related to animal care/welfare like construction of buildings/shelters, provision of ambulances, medical equipment and development of infrastructure facilities like drinking water, drainage etc.,"

#### 15.2.6. Integrated Rural Energy Programme - (IREP)

The objective of the programme is to prepare and implement area based integrated rural energy programmes through which the optimum mix of all type of energy sources is provided for meeting energy needs for subsistence and production of the particular area. Meeting the minimum requirements through conventional sources is limited due to the increasing demand, spiraling fuel cost and depletion in the availability. It is high time to exploit alternative energy sources which are commercially viable and environment friendly in a big way.

To approach this problem the use of non-conventional energy sources like solar, wind, bio-energy and the devices such as solar water heating system, solar cooker, solar street light and bio-gas plants etc., are popularized. Self-help groups are involved in non-conventional energy programmes, and Green Energy Shops are run by effective groups.

15.2.6.1. Under Integrated Rural Energy Programme, the following norm is adopted for purchase/installation of Energy Conserving Devices:-

Sl. No.	Item	Eligibility	Supplied through/ Installed by
1.	Smokeless Chulha	Public	Block Development Office
2.	Compact Fluorescent Lamp	Public (Per Ration Card two lamps are given at subsidized rates)	Adithya Solar Shop, 247, Thiruvalluvar Salai, Pondicherry-605 005.
3.	Biogas Plant	Public / Government / Private Institutions.	DRDA
4.	Nutan Stove	BPL families	Respective Block Development Offices
5.	Solar Cooker	Public	Adithya Solar Shop, 247, Thiruvalluvar Salai, Pondicherry-605 005.
6.	Solar Water Heating System	Public/Government/ Private/ Commercial Institutions.	DRDA
7.	Solar Lantern	Public	Procured from MNES approved Manufacturer/Dealer and supplied by DRDA.
8.	Solar Street Light	Public Places, Government Institutions & All categories of Non-Commercial Institutions/Organizations	Procured from MNES approved Manufacturer/Dealer and supplied by DRDA.
9.	Solar Home Lighting	Public	Procured from MNES approved Manufacturer/Dealer and supplied by DRDA.
10.	Battery Operated Vehicle	Registered Society, Public/Govt. Organization, Educational Institutions, Hospitals & Tourism.	DRDA.