

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) NAC Review on Jan 25, 2007

Ministry of Rural Development
Krishi Bhawan
New Delhi

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National Overview

Deliverables

Status

**Providing Employment
upon demand**

Employment
demanded
1.50 cr households

Employment
Provided
1.48 cr Households

4834 lakh person days

1/3rd to be women

38%:women

24% of the work force SCs
39 % of the work force STs

Creating durable assets

Works taken up

5.4 Lakhs

Works completed

1.97 lakh

Works in progress

3.43 lakh

•Water conservation Micro irrigation

2.08 lakh

•Drought proofing

0.50 lakh

•Land Development

0.08 lakh

•Flood control

1.21 lakh

•Rural Connectivity:

0.50 lakh

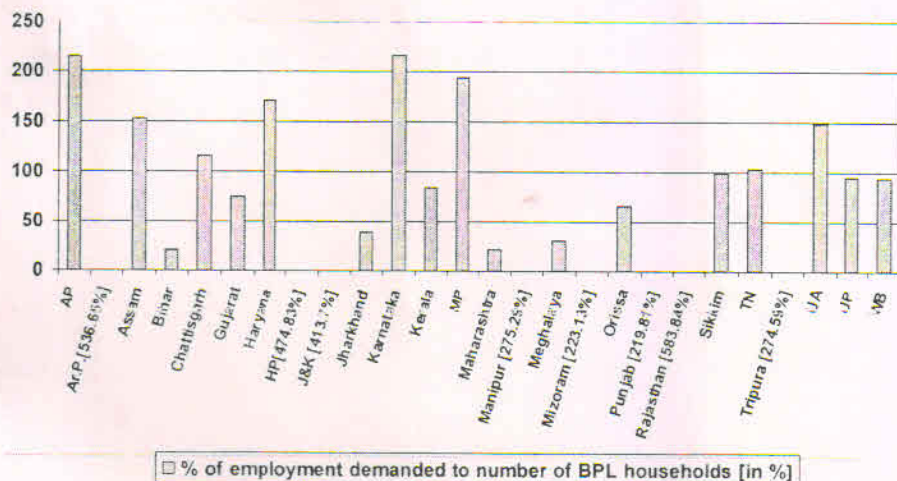
•Irrigation Facility on SC/ST lands :

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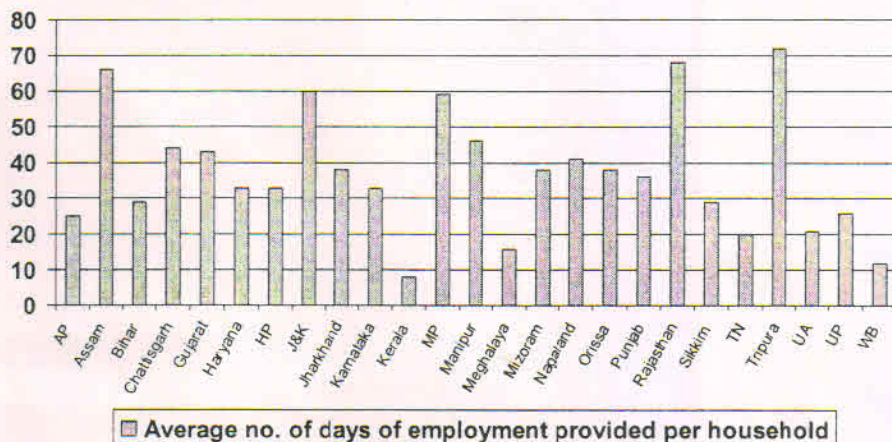
STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF NREGA

S.No.	State	Districts	Rural households	Estimated Rural BPL Families	Job Cards Issued	Households seeking employment	Households provided employment
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	13	6715598	742074	4840688	1598382	1598382
2	ARUNACHAL	1	7878	3154	16926	16926	16926
3	ASSAM	7	817286	327241	743279	500433	446981
4	BIHAR	23	7755942	3435882	2902119	733513	733028
5	CHATTISGARH	11	2023402	749873	1809969	871525	864017
6	GUJARAT	6	1388048	182806	621411	137092	137092
7	HARYANA	2	257304	21279	91497	36283	36283
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2	150715	11967	93342	56823	52632
9	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	3	240978	9567	162196	39579	16079
10	JHARKHAND	20	3395640	1504269	1914800	581689	578343
11	KARNATAKA	5	1282966	222979	762778	480935	464876
12	KERALA	2	616309	57810	182961	48674	37060
13	MADHYA PRADESH	18	3550273	1315731	4317363	2548617	2511573
14	MAHARASHTRA	12	3713013	880727	2467037	191272	191272
15	MANIPUR	1	16149	6466	17880	17800	17880
16	MEGHALAYA	2	101657	40703	39658	12644	12642
17	MIZORAM	2	21661	8673	19388	19352	6462
18	NAGALAND	1	31939	12788	27800	27800	27800
19	ORISSA	19	3836278	1841797	2443163	1220134	1206942
20	PUNJAB	1	221815	14107	37326	31008	30868
21	RAJASTHAN	6	1294087	177808	1506977	1038109	1038109
22	SIKKIM	1	10649	4264	5973	4211	4111
23	TAMIL NADU	6	2067689	424910	1049357	436342	432003
24	TRIPURA	1	57788	23138	72481	63534	63534
25	UTTAR PRADESH	22	7162466	2236122	3731054	2132795	2067150
26	UTTRANCHAL	3	206059	64332	194559	96003	95837
27	WEST BENGAL	10	7064480	2250037	4669353	2116973	1986368
Total		200	54008069	16570504	34741335	15058448	14674250

Percentage of demand for employment against BPL households

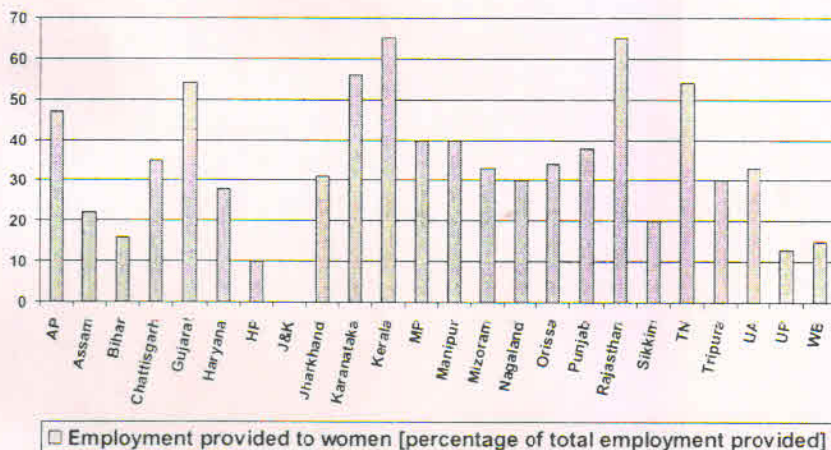


Average days of employment provided to a household



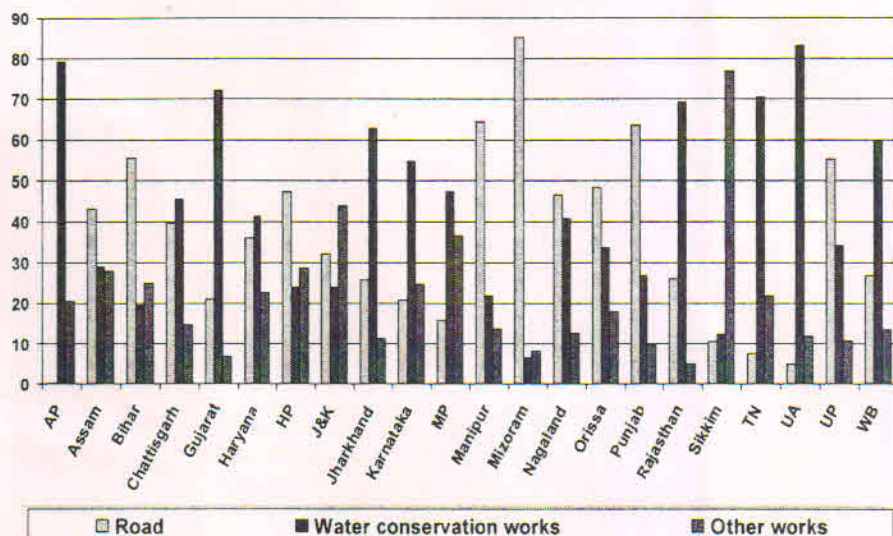
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Employment provided to women



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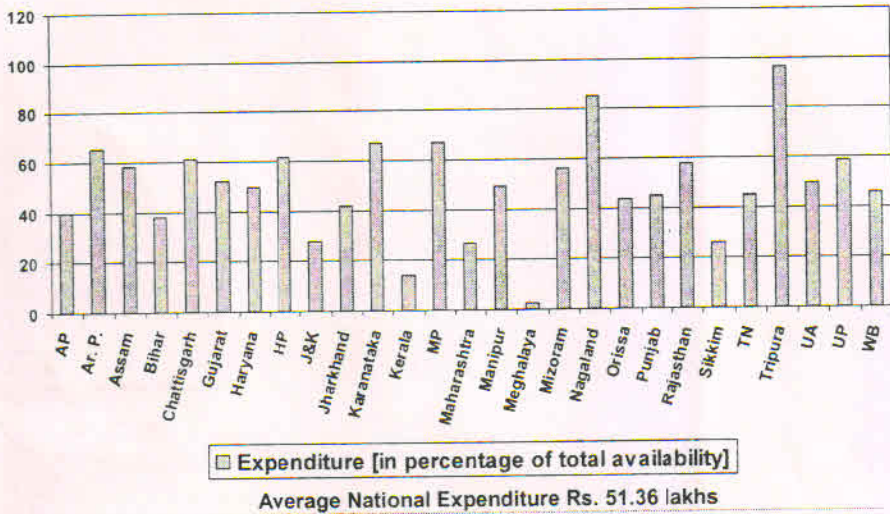
Nature of works taken up



RELEASE & EXPENDITURE UNDER NREGA

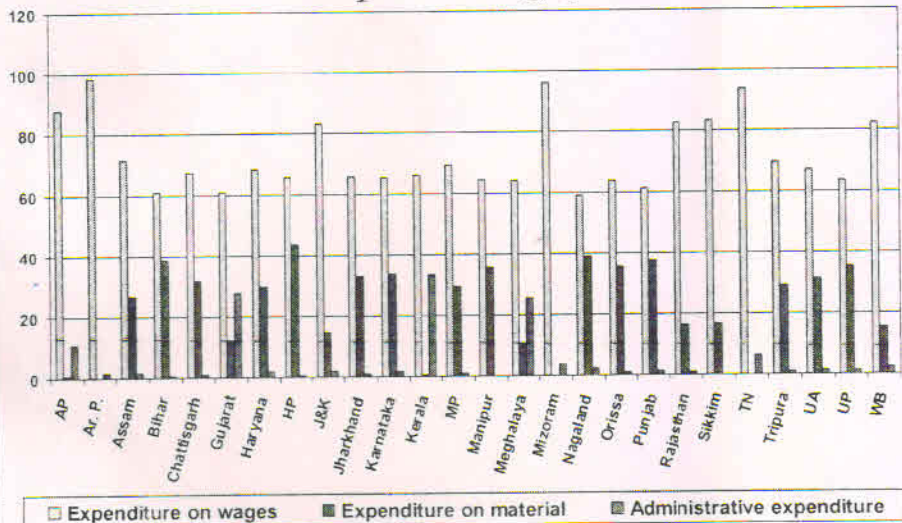
S.No.	State	No. of Districts	Funds released during 2006-07	Total available funds	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	13	86305.90	94818.84	37944.07
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1	272.85	273.25	179.68
3	ASSAM	7	14103.63	55211.77	32130.55
4	BIHAR	23	46081.73	104391.86	39663.98
5	GUJARAT	6	4566.05	9299.49	4844.71
6	HARYANA	2	2220.73	3429.96	1707.28
7	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2	2432.83	3482.70	2153.96
8	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	3	3108.11	3836.68	1062.65
9	KARNATAKA	5	15318.92	22166.68	14908.68
10	KERALA	2	2179.51	3341.56	468.85
11	MADHYA PRADESH	18	172888.71	178437.70	120342.25
12	MAHARASHTRA	12	19235.64	41627.20	11130.38
13	MANIPUR	1	1252.89	1932.92	950.00
14	CHATTISGARH	11	50706.07	56516.75	34615.23
15	MEGHALAYA	2	2064.68	4516.28	121.28
16	MIZORAM	2	783.90	1559.04	876.01
17	NAGALAND	1	430.11	1492.04	1271.37
18	ORISSA	19	81677.83	86638.85	37852.06
19	PUNJAB	1	3079.14	3824.57	1727.12
20	RAJASTHAN	6	75512.22	77417.30	44912.15
21	SIKKIM	1	456.50	456.50	120.30
22	TAMIL NADU	6	9889.21	16055.66	7237.69
23	TRIPURA	1	1706.66	4302.30	4154.01
24	UTTAR PRADESH	22	47698.69	89179.49	52211.76
25	WEST BENGAL	10	27398.70	45867.30	21048.45
26	JHARKHAND	20	41798.40	64901.40	27198.28
27	UTTRANCHAL	3	2676.21	5080.63	2515.71
	Total		715845.82	980058.73	503348.45

Utilisation of funds



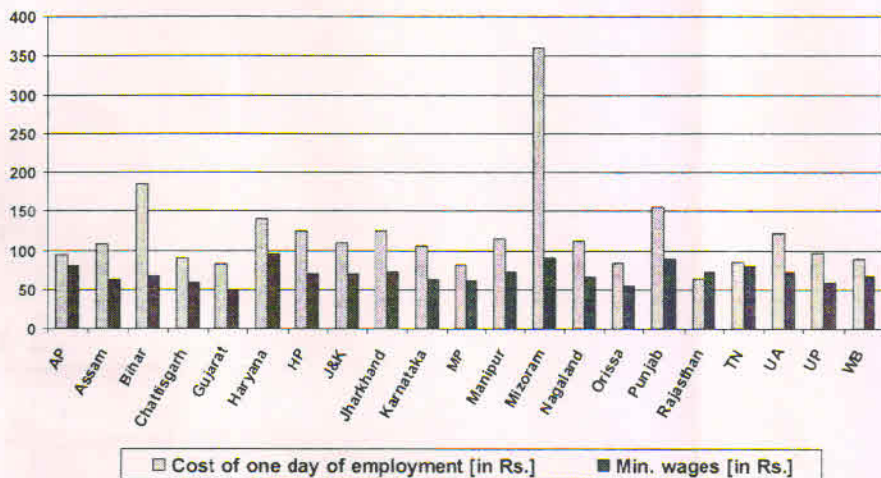
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Components of expenditure [in percentage]



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Cost of one day of employment



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Implementing NREGA

Challenges

Situational

Specific to State/District Context

Historical

Legacy of Wage Employment programmes
&
Transition to NREGA

Structural

Pre-Requisites of a Rights Based Framework

and Solutions

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Challenges Situational

Specific to State/District Context

Late Start due to Elections Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Kerala Tamil Nadu

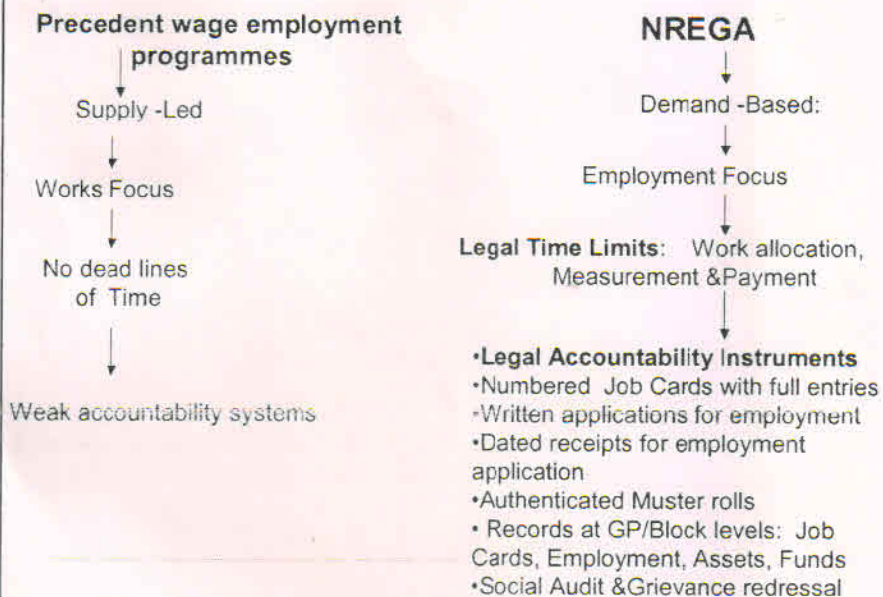
Slow Pick up UP, Bihar,

Precedent Barrier Maharashtra
MEGS

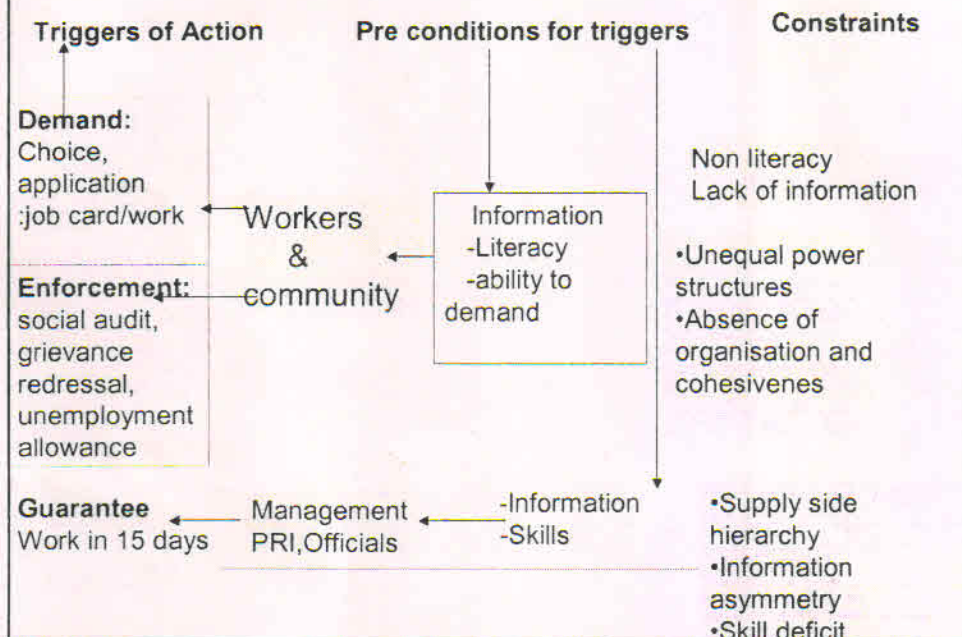
Institutional Limitations Jharkhand, Meghalaya
No PRIs

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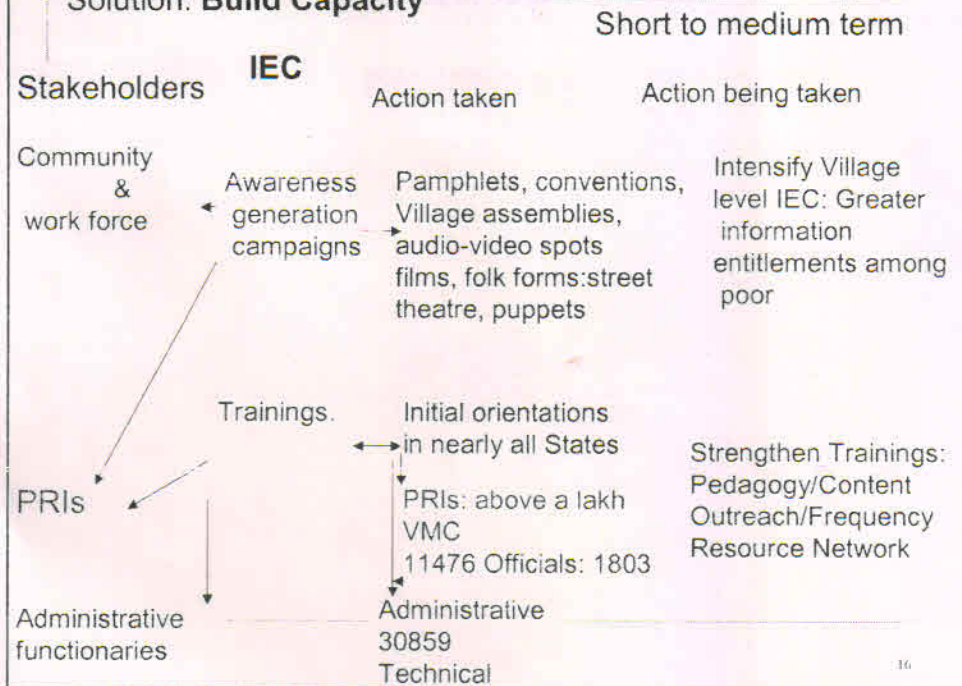
1. Challenges of Transition



2. Challenges of a Rights -based Framework (Structural)



Solution: Build Capacity



Build Capacity**Management**

Short term

Problems**Solution****Current Status**

**Inadequate
Overburdened
Staff**

↓
Delays/irregularities

- Job cards
- Works
- Measurement
- Payment
- Documentation

↑
**Inadequate budget
share: 2%**

↓
No funds for
Training, monitoring, MIS

Add staff**GP:**

One administrative assistant
One technical assistant/ 10 GP

Block

A full time Programme Officer
An accounts, works
and computer assistant

Increase to 6%

- More technical staff
- More training
- Computerised MIS
- Monitoring
- Help Line

**Recruitment
in process.**

Bihar, Jharkhand
need expediting

EFC approved 5%
But EFC
reconsidered now to
4%

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Build Capacity**Management**

Short to medium term

Planning**MIS****Monitoring**

Formulation of
Perspective Plans
and
Labour Budgets

- Guidelines disseminated
- Trainings done
- Prototype Works Manuals devd.

Web-enabled MIS

under operationalisation

- Tracks expenditure to last rupee: Work wise, beneficiary wise
- Places data in public domain
- Local language support

Monthly Progress Reports

100% verification of works:

All 200 districts inspected
by NLMs -137 in
March & July, 2006
Remaining in Feb, 2007

Special district appraisals
Independent studies

Minister/SRD regular
review

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Build Capacity	Accountability	Medium to long term	
Social Audit	Voluntary Public Disclosure	Civil Society Action	
In process: Rajasthan, AP	Signboards	Enlisting civil society Organisations:	
■ Peer learning for other States	Transparency Wall Village level	• Community mobilisation	
■ Hands -on workshop: - in AP.	Web site	• Enforcement of Rights	
- Scheduled for Rajasthan	Reports to Gram Sabha		
■ Resource Support: CSOs			
Muster roll Verification	Reading out of Muster rolls		
Guidelines Shared with States			

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Build Capacity	Empowering Workers	Medium to Long term	
Mainly through Programme Convergence			
Enhancing Security	Literacy	Sustainable livelihood	Organisation
Minimum wages SORR revisions	Link with CE	Nursery development and marketing Khandwa MP	Link with SHG Being planned
Savings Accnts	Raichur (started) Ranchi (planned) Advise all States	Jatropha Plantation Chattisgarh,MP	
Banks Karnataka Post Offices AP ↓ 2% Service charge		Increased land productivity Individual land:	
Insurance Janashri Ranchi, Gumla			
<i>Evidence of reduction in distress migration</i>			

Thanks

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

SGSY

A holistic programme covering all aspects of self employment for rural poor.

OBJECTIVE

To bring the rural BPL families above the poverty line by ensuring appreciable increase in income on a sustainable basis.

SGSY

Key Features/ Processes

- Organizing rural poor into Self-Help Groups (SHGs)
- Capacity building of SHGs
- Selection of Key Activities based on available resources
- Projectised end-to-end cluster based approach
- Infrastructure, technology & marketing support
- Financial Assistance through a mix of Bank credit and Government subsidy
 - Revolving fund (For Grade I Groups)
 - Economic assistance (For Grade II Groups)
- Emphasis on vulnerable sections (50% SC/ST, 40% women, 3% disabled)
- Special Projects (15% of central allocation) - To ground new and alternative models of employment generation for rural poor

SGSY

Financial Assistance to Beneficiaries

Formation of Groups

- Rs. 10,000 per Group is given to facilitators for formation and handholding of Groups upto the economic assistance stage.

Revolving Fund

- Revolving fund linked with the group corpus. Subsidy equal to the group corpus with a min. of Rs. 5,000 and max. of Rs. 10,000 linked with Bank credit, which can be upto four times of the group corpus.
- Second dose of RF subsidy upto a total of Rs.20,000 per SHG can be provided with further credit linkage Credit-cum-Subsidy

Credit-cum-Subsidy for Economic Assistance

- Uniform subsidy at 30% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 7500/- per person. In respect of SC/STs and disabled, however, these will be 50% and Rs. 10,000/- respectively
- Subsidy for SHGs : 50% of the cost of the scheme, or per capita of Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 1.25 lakh, whichever is less.

SGSY- Progress so far

Deliverables	Achievements	
	Since Inception (01.04.99)	During 2006-07 (Sept. 2006)
No. of SHGs formed	24.16 lakh	1.32 lakh
Grade I SHGs	14.64 lakh	1.24 lakh
Grade II SHGs	6.65 lakh	0.52 lakh
Economically Assisted SHGs	3.6 lakh	0.40 lakh
Total Central Release	Rs.6419 crore	Rs. 862 crore
Total Investment	Rs. 16120 crore	Rs.1315 crore
Total Subsidy Disbursed	Rs. 5406 crore	Rs.414 crore
Credit	Rs.10713 crore	Rs.901 crore
Per Capita Investment	Rs.21,833	Rs.24,385
Total Swarozgaris Assisted	74 lakh	5.39 lakh
Number of SC/ST Swarozgaris	33 lakh	2.49 lakh
Number of Women Swarozgaris	36 lakh	3.33 lakh

Difficulties/Challenges under SGSY

- How to increase reach and effectiveness of the programme?
- How to provide viable economic activities on such large scale to BPL families to bring them above poverty line especially in view of the new threats/opportunities of the liberalization, privatization and globalization (LPG)?
- How to create markets for the products of the rural poor?
- How to develop skills of rural poor so that they can be engaged in sustainable employment?
- How to enhance credit flow to the rural poor?
- How to consolidate & strengthen existing SHGs?
- How to empower rural poor through their own institutions?

Recommendations of the Working Group on Poverty Elimination set-up by Planning Commission (chaired by Prof. R. Radhakrishna)

- **Universalisation of SHG Movement**
- **Livelihood and Poverty Alleviation Missions**
- **Demand-Based Skill Development, Marketing and Technology for the Poor.**
- **Cluster of Activities**
- **Special focus on Scheduled castes & Scheduled Tribes – separate sub-missions**
- **Fragile regions – concentration of poverty – separate treatment needed.**
- **Resource Requirement for the 11th plan – More than Rs. 70,000 cr.**

Future Course

New Initiatives suggested

- **Universalisation of social mobilization by taking one member of each rural BPL family into SHG movement**
- **Providing revolving fund to all SHGs**
- **Emphasis on homogeneous groups**
- **Federations of SHGs at village, block, district and national level**
- **Identification of economic activities for self-employment capable of absorption of poor like leather, minor forest products, handloom, handicraft, etc.**
- **Livelihoods through activity groups and scaling up through activity federations**
- **Change from top-down departmental approach to mission approach and setting-up of missions at national, state and district levels supported by livelihood support centres**
- **Marketing of rural products including product development, quality promotion, branding, exploring export markets and emphasis on Public-Private Model**
- **Emphasis on massive flow of credit to poor in multiple doses**

Future Course

Demand Based Skill Development

- Skills have been identified as a cost effective mechanisms and an intangible asset for poor to bring them above poverty line
- Already projects have been undertaken to create about 2 lakh livelihoods through demand-based skill development
- Sectors such as textiles, retail, construction, leather, gems and jewellery, etc have been identified for large scale skill based absorption of rural poor
- All states have been requested to prepare projects based on demand based skill development leading to placements

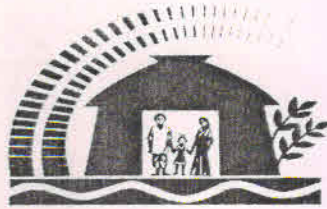
Sustainable Employment to remove poverty

- Unemployment, underemployment or unremunerative employment are the major causes of poverty
- Wage employment in public works does not provide sustainable employment and cannot bring people above poverty line.
- Sustainable employment generation programmes like SGSY need to be given major impetus in future to remove poverty and make the growth inclusive.
- SGSY is the only programme to bring rural poor above the poverty line in a sustainable way

Action Plan

- Preparation of action plan : A retreat being organised for brain storming amongst major stakeholders - States, important NGOs, experts and professionals in the field, etc.
- Subsidy under revolving fund and economic assistance being linked with milestones to make it more effective.
- RUDSETI Model of training institutions promoted by bankers to be expanded to cover each district in the country. These institutes will become nucleus of support for the programme.

Thank You



NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

INDIRA AWAAS YOJANA (IAY)
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Objectives of IAY

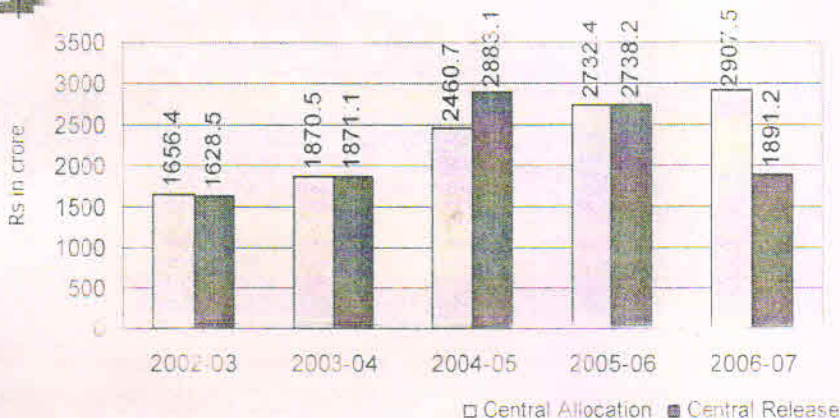
- To contribute towards eliminating rural shelterlessness
- To enable rural BPL families to construct their houses
- To take up sanitary latrines and smokeless chulhas
- To facilitate provision of other basic amenities and infrastructure
- To assist vulnerable sections & achieve gender empowerment

A house for the rural poor provides an essential asset, creates a sense of identity and facilitates quality life

Salient Features of IAY

- Full subsidy scheme shared between Centre and State in 75:25 ratio
- Allocation to State assigns 75:25 weightage to housing shortage and poverty ratio
- Allocation to district assigns 75:25 weightage to housing shortage and SC/ST population
- Unit cost of assistance is Rs. 25000 for plain areas and Rs 27500 for hilly areas
- Upto 20% of IAY can be utilised for upgradation and / or credit-cum-subsidy scheme
- A maximum of Rs. 50 lakh can be availed by districts for natural calamities from 5% IAY funds
- Selection through Gram Sabha and is now expected to be from Permanent IAY Waitlist

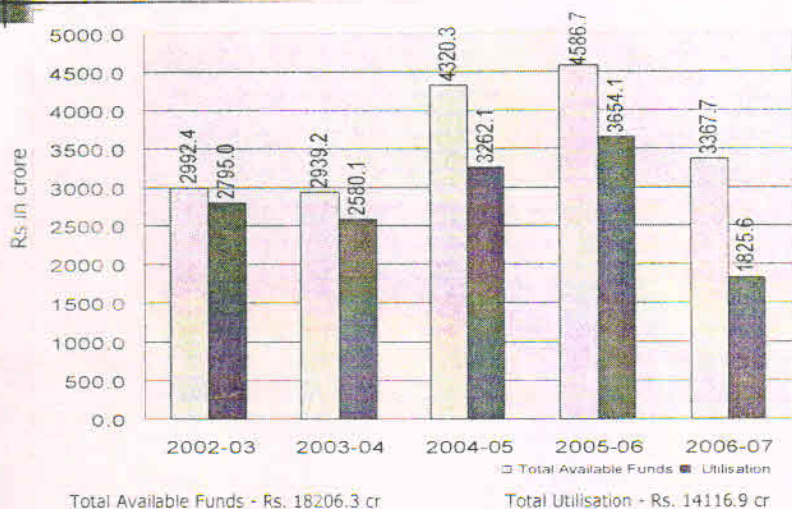
Allocation and Releases - 10th Plan



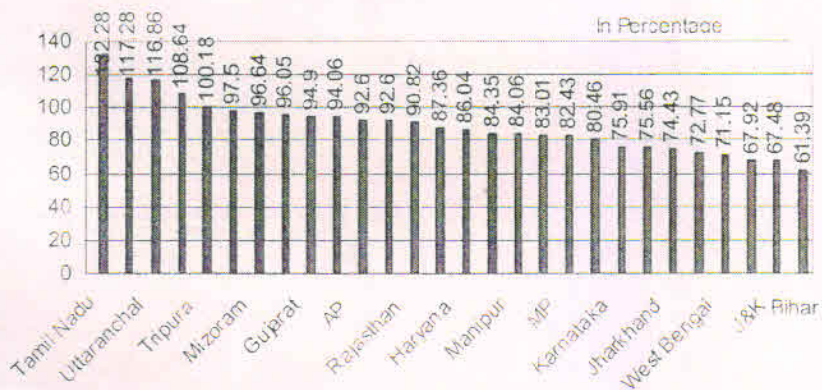
Total Central Allocation - Rs. 11627.5 cr

Total Central Release Rs. 11012.1 cr

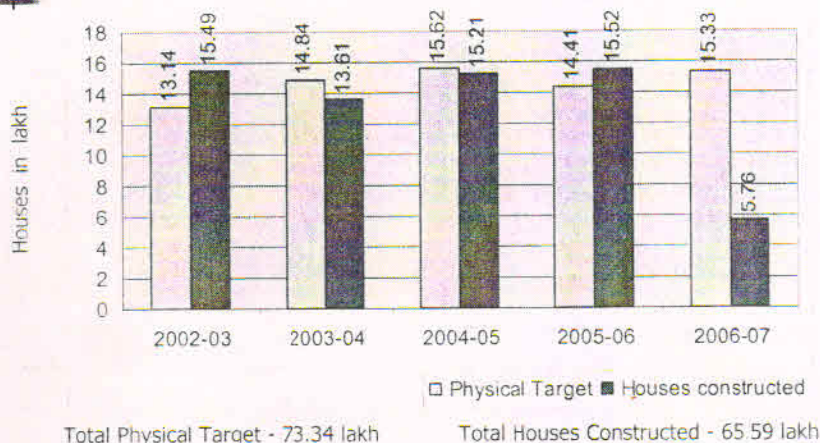
Utilisation of Total Available Funds – 10th Plan



State-wise Financial Performance (05-06)



Physical Performance during 10th Plan



Targeted Coverage during 10th Plan

■ Coverage of SC/STs	61.49 %
■ Coverage of Women	74.16 %
■ Coverage of Physically Handicapped	0.96 %
■ Flow of resources to N.E. States	9.89 %
■ Construction of Sanitary Latrines	51.49 %
■ Construction of Smokeless Chulhas	46.82 %



Outcomes as part of Bharat Nirman

- Bharat Nirman
 - Timeframe is 2005-06 to 2008-09
 - Target is 60 lakh houses
- IAY during 2005-06
 - Target was 14.41 lakh houses
 - Achievement is 15.52 lakh houses
- IAY during 2006-07
 - Target is 15.33 lakh houses
 - Achievement is 5.76 lakh houses
 - Under construction are 10.36 lakh houses



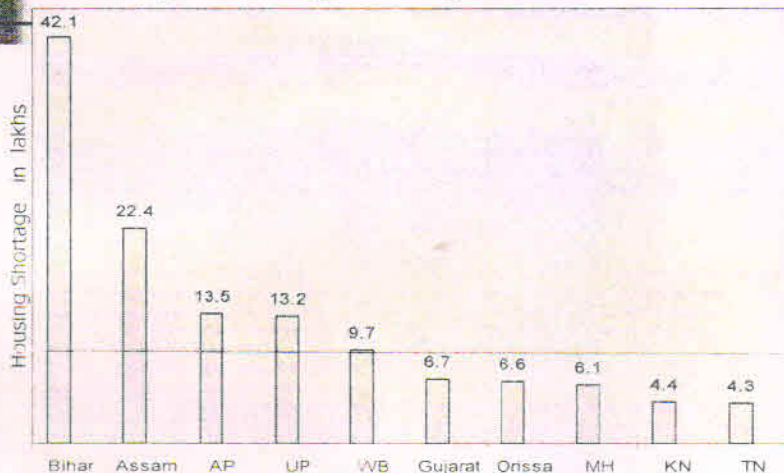
Strengths of IAY – Evaluation Studies

- Basic benefit of shelter provided to significant proportions of socially & economically vulnerable sections
- SC/ST and women beneficiaries adequately covered
- 86% of beneficiaries expressed good satisfaction levels
- Occupancy rate of constructed IAY houses is high
- Other benefits include
 - generation of employment
 - expansion of self-employment opportunities
 - development of a cleaner environment

Challenges for the Scheme

- Demand for housing is much greater than the supply
- Unit level of assistance is inadequate for a pucca house
- Need for greater transparency in selection of beneficiaries
- Those not having a house site are left out of the coverage
- Non-construction of sanitary latrines & smokeless chulhas
- Gaps in delivery mechanism due to shortage of staff and absence of technical support
- Inadequate mechanism for access to appropriate, low cost, environment friendly, disaster resistant technology

Housing Shortage -Magnitude of Problem



Housing shortage as estimated by RGI based on 2001 census is 148.33 lakh

Housing shortage estimated for 2007 with additional factors taken into account will be more than 400 lakh

New Initiatives Proposed

- Canvas of rural housing could be widened since demand is not confined only to the poor
- Fully subsidy scheme like IAY could be expanded both by Centre & States
- Banks could be incentivised to extend financing for rural housing
- Flexible financial products could be introduced through commercial banks
- In particular, interest subsidy based scheme could be introduced
- Livelihood based housing and habitats could be encouraged to improve credit worthiness of the poor
- Self-help groups and micro financing institutions could be encouraged to get involved in extending housing loans

Proposals for the 11th Five Year Plan

▪ Unit Cost

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| ▪ At present | Rs 25,000 (in plain areas) |
| | Rs 27500 (in hilly areas) |
| ▪ Proposed for Revision | Rs 45000 (in plain areas) |
| | Rs 50000 (in hilly areas) |

▪ Outcome (annually)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| ▪ Houses to be constructed | - 42.6 lakh |
| ▪ Houses being constructed | - 15 lakh |
| ▪ Houses proposed to be constructed | - 30 lakh |



» *Thank You* »

SAMPOORNA GRAMEEN ROZGAR YOJANA (SGRY)

Ministry of Rural Development
Government of India

OBJECTIVES

- Primary
 - Additional wage employment
 - Provide food security
- Secondary
 - Create durable community assets
 - Infrastructure development

Strategy

- Implementation entirely through PRIs
- Allocation ratio 20:30:50 to Panchayats
 - District : 20
 - Intermediate : 30
 - Village : 50
- 5% funds for natural calamities
- Special Component for natural disasters
 - food grains for wage employment

Components

- Normal SGRY
 - Wage employment works
 - Wages in cash and food grains@5 Kg
 - Beneficiary schemes
 - District and intermediate Panchayat
 - 22.5% for beneficiary schemes for BPL SCs/STs
 - Specified % for beneficiary schemes for BPL minorities
 - infrastructure in SC/ST habitation
 - 50% allocation of Village Panchayat
- Special Component
 - Food grains for wage employment in calamity affected areas

Funding Pattern

- Cash:- Centre:State in 75:25 ratio
(100% by Centre for UTs)
- Food grains
 - Free of cost by Centre
 - Transport cost by States/UTs
- Special Component-entirely food grains

Coverage

- 588 Districts till 31.3.2006
(Delhi, Chandigarh excluded)
- 388 Districts w.e.f 1.4.2006
(Rest covered under NREGA)
- Scheme subsumes in NREGA in five years

Special Provisions

- Women- efforts for 30% employment
- Equal wages for men and women
- Handicapped- provided as per ability
- Work site facilities:
 - Drinking water
 - Rest sheds
 - creches

Physical & financial performance during the first four years of 10th Plan (Rs. in crore)

Year	Central allocation	Central release	Total available funds*	Amount spent by State/UT	Mandays generated (in crore)
2002-03	3532.53	3684.64	6414.39	5000.01 (77.95%)	74.83
2003-04	4120.25	4121.03	6966.15	5957.74 (85.52%)	85.60
2004-05	4495.25	4496.18	7214.84	6018.12 (84.27%)	84.31
2005-06	5396.50	5497.43	8416.62	7052.21 (83.79%)	82.18
Total	17544.53	17799.28	29012.00	24028.08 (82.82%)	326.92

* Includes Central share+ State share + Opening Balance+ Misc. receipt

Coverage of Weaker Sections during first four years of Tenth Plan (Mandays in crore)

Year	Mandays for SCs	Mandays for STs	Mandays for women	Remarks
2002-03	26.39	15.07	19.54	Mandays for handi- capped & minorities not maintained
2003-04	28.27	20.25	22.76	
2004-05	29.91	16.32	21.51	
2005-06	29.10	16.07	20.98	
Total	113.67	67.71	84.79	

Financial Progress : 2005-06

State which have achieved more than 80% (20 States)	Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh.
States which have achieved between 60% and 80% (6 States & 1 UT)	Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Orissa, West Bengal, Pondicherry
States which have achieved below 60%. (2 States & 4 UTs)	Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, A&N Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu.

Evaluation Studies

- Concurrent evaluation for 2002-2003 through Centre for Management Development, Thiruvanthapuram

FINDINGS:

- 90% respondents satisfied
- 95% report improvement in quality of life
- 78% cases full utilisation of assets
- 94.69% respondents received employment

Evaluation Studies – contd.

- 14.34% works contractors involved
- Average foodgrains as wages per manday
 - 3.10 kg. rice
 - 4.18 kg. wheat
 - in 20 States 5 kg. or more
- Average wage
 - male: Rs.59.66 per day
 - female: Rs.50.12 per day
- 28.81days of employment per person per year
- 74% beneficiaries employed upto 30 days only

Evaluation Studies - Contd...

- Quick Evaluation of beneficiary oriented component conducted through Organisation for Applied Socio Economic Systems, New Delhi in 15 States for 2002-03 and 2004-05.

Findings:

- In 32.82% cases – non-economic assets like dwelling units, sanitary latrines
- In 67.18% cases – economic assets like work sheds, rickshaws, thela, dairy cattle, etc.
- In 89% cases - no increase in income
- In 5% cases – increase in income upto Rs.500 per annum
- Development of common land (instead of individual land of BPL SCs /STs) - in Maharashtra, Gujarat & Orissa.
- Overall unit cost of assets provided - Rs.21,721/-.
- Lowest average value of assets in Chhattisgarh - Rs.2,167/-, highest in Tamil Nadu - Rs.51,139/-.

Areas of Concern

• Relating to foodgrains

- Foodgrains not made available as per requirement.
- 37.30 lakh MTs allocated against 50 lakh MTs in 2005-06.
- 17 lakh MTs allocated against 28 lakh MTs in 2006-07
- Type/kind of foodgrains preferred by wage earners not provided. For example, in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, wheat is preferred but rice provided. In Kerala, demand under SGRY is for raw rice but boiled rice provided.
- In North-Eastern States, Jharkhand and Bihar-supply of foodgrains problem area due to logistical support and management problem of FCI.
- In U.P. almost all the SGRY districts could not lift foodgrains due to non-availability in FCI
- Inadequate budget provision for payment to FCI for foodgrains

Areas of Concern – contd....

- **Others**

- Guidelines lack on procedural aspects such as registration of workers, job cards, etc.
- Being allocation based programme, only limited number of mandays (on an average of 28.81 days) per workers per year generated
- Guidelines do not specify material and wage ratio leading to material intensive works.
- Selection of BPL SC/ST families for assistance under earmarked provision - no objective criteria.

New Initiatives

- Foodgrains allocation per manday reduced from 5 kg. to 3 kg.
- Cash compensation for reduced foodgrains
- Instructions issued for cash payment if foodgrains not available
- Selection of beneficiaries under earmarked provision on BPL list.
- For BPL minorities, provisions earmarked
- Provisions of dwelling units and sanitary latrines deleted to ensure more income generating assets under earmarked provision for BPL SC/ST/Minorities.
- Deficiencies of SGRY guidelines addressed under NREGA.
- To strengthen monitoring system, inspection reports to be attached along with proposal for release.
- People's participation & transparency through Monitoring Committee of villagers.

Areas of Concern – contd....

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11th Plan Indications

- SGRY to subsume into NREGA in 5 years.
- SGRY in 200 districts has subsumed into NREGA in first phase in 2006-07.
- Around 50 districts to subsume in second phase in 2007-08.
- Reduced allocation of foodgrains due to inadequate availability.
- No provision of foodgrains under Special Component of SGRY.

Thank you