

Study on Convergence Implementation of
MGNREGA Category B Works Through CBOs Under
RGAVP

By

Sharmishtha Yadav

*Dissertation submitted for the partial fulfillment of the
MBA Rural Management*

Academic year, 2017-2019



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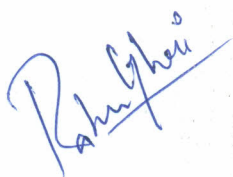
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TO WHOMSOEVER MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that **Sharmistha Yadav**, student of MBA Rural Management from The IIHMR University, Jaipur has undergone dissertation training at **Rajasthan Grameen ajeevika Vikas parishad, Jaipur** from **25th February** to **3rd May**.

The Candidate has successfully carried out the study on **“convergence implementation of MGNREGS Category B Works through CBOs under RGAVP”** assigned to her during Dissertation training and her approach to the study has been sincere, scientific and analytical. The Internship is in fulfillment of the course requirements.

I wish him all success in all her future endeavors.



Prof. Rahul Ghai
Dean in charge
SDS, IIHMR University



Prof. Rahul Ghai
Associate Professor and Guide
SDS, IIHMR University

CERTIFICATE BY SCHOLAR

This is to certify that the dissertation **“Study on convergence implementation of MGNREGS Category B work through CBO’s under RGAVP** submitted by Sharmistha yadav Enrolment No – **IIHMR – U/03/2017-19/0028** under the supervision of **Professor and Dean Rahul Ghai** for award of MBA in Rural Management of the University carried out during the period from **25th February 2019 to 03rd May 2019** embodies my original work and has not formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma associate ship. Fellowship, titles in this or any other institute or other similar institution of higher learning.



Signature

Acknowledgement

The success and outcome of this report required a lot of guidance and assistance from many people I am extremely privileged to have got this all along the completion of my report.

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List of abbreviations

RGAVP	: Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Parishad
NRLM	: National Rural Livelihoods Mission
RRLP	: Rajasthan Rural Livelihoods Project
MGNREGS	: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
CLF	: Cluster Level Federation
PIA	: Project Implementing Agency
SHG	: Self Help Group
GP	: Gram Panchayat
CTA	: Consultant Technical Assistant
CPM	: Cluster program manager
CFT	: Cluster facilitation Team

Executive summary

Convergence as a concept aims to bring together interventions with different objectives keeping in mind the overall upliftment of beneficiaries. The commonality of purpose and natural synergy between both the schemes NRLM and MGNREGA as the latter seeks to provide employment to unskilled labour and the previous one mobilizes such households with overall objective of alleviation of poverty was identified with rural poor households as the pivot.

The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India (GoI), has two important programs to address the challenges of poverty in rural India – Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and National Rural livelihood Mission (NRLM). MGNREGA concentrates on generation of employment while ensuring development of sustainable assets while NRLM works on creating institutions of women to give the poor a platform to voice their opinions and work on their own development. MGNREGA and NRLM share commonality of purpose since both are working towards improvement of livelihoods of the poor while ensuring that they themselves are the drivers of change. MoRD, GoI, in 2013, launched a project for convergence of MGNREGA and NRLM. The objective of this project was to ensure building of better-quality community and individual assets with active participation of communities. Cluster Facilitation Teams (CFTs), were put in place to carry forward this project. The CFTs comprise of people with knowledge and experience on Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM), civil engineering, social mobilization and rural livelihoods at clusters of Gram Panchayats to support and facilitate in planning and implementation of MGNREGA. In Rajasthan, the CFT project was launched in October 2015 in 15 resource blocks. The Government of Rajasthan has given specific focus to creation of individual assets under MGNREGA and one of the mandates of the CFT project in Rajasthan has been to facilitate increased demand under Category B (individual) works. A special scheme under MGNREGA, Apna Khet Apna Kaam, has also been launched by the state government in 2011 to substantiate the effort of creation of individual assets.

Chapter 1: Introduction

The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India (GoI), has two important programs to address the challenges of poverty in rural India – Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and National Rural livelihood Mission (NRLM). MGNREGA concentrates on generation of employment while ensuring development of sustainable assets while NRLM works on creating institutions of women to give the poor a platform to voice their opinions and work on their own development. MGNREGA and NRLM share commonality of purpose since both are working towards improvement of livelihoods of the poor while ensuring that they themselves are the drivers of change. MoRD, GoI, in 2013, launched a project for convergence of MGNREGA and NRLM. The objective of this project was to ensure building of better-quality community and individual assets with active participation of communities. Cluster Facilitation Teams (CFTs), were put in place to carry forward this project. The CFTs comprise of people with knowledge and experience on Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM), civil engineering, social mobilization and rural livelihoods at clusters of Gram Panchayats to support and facilitate in planning and implementation of MGNREGA. In Rajasthan, the CFT project was launched in October 2015 in 15 resource blocks. The Government of Rajasthan has given specific focus to creation of individual assets under MGNREGA and one of the mandates of the CFT project in Rajasthan has been to facilitate increased demand under Category B (individual) works. A special scheme under MGNREGA, *Apna Khet Apna Kaam*, has also been launched by the state government in 2011 to substantiate the effort of creation of individual assets.

National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) was launched by the MoRD, GoI in June 2011. Aided in part through investment support by the World Bank, the Mission aims at creating efficient and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor enabling them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial services. NRLM is a mission to organize the poor families in the country through women. The core belief of NRLM is that the poor have innate capabilities and a strong desire to come out of poverty. This intrinsic capability of the poor is unleashed only when they are organized into institutions which are truly owned by them and provided enough capacity building and handholding support. A sensitive support structure from national level to sub- district level is required to induce such a social mobilization process. A strong institutional architecture owned by the poor, enables them to: access institutional credit for various purposes, pursue livelihoods based on their resources, skills and preferences, access other services and entitlements, both from the public and private sector. NRLM works towards creating robust institutional platforms of the rural poor, especially women, in the form of Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Village Organizations (VOs) and their Cluster Level Federations (CLFs), to improve their access to financial services, and thereby build their sustainable livelihoods. The strength of NRLM has been its ability to energize the communities and involve them in building sustainable livelihoods, largely based on land.

The MoRD, GOI launched a project for convergence of MGNREGA and NRLM in 2013. The objective of the project was to synergize the two flagship programs to ensure building of better-quality assets under MGNREGA.

The convergence was mandated to cover the following components

- Creation of Awareness and Demand Generation.
- Identification and planning for works that converge with the livelihood plans.
- Worksite Execution and Measurement.
- Advance Payment of Wages to NREGA workers through funds devolved to Community Based Organization's (CBO's).
- Provision of capacity building and training for all stakeholders involved including Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)

About Rajeevika

Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (Rajeevika) is an autonomous society established in October 2010 by the Government of Rajasthan under the administrative control of Department of Rural development. The society is registered under Society Registration Act, 1956 and mandated to implement all rural livelihoods programs associated with SHG based institutional architecture.

The Project

Rajeevika is the nodal agency of the Government of Rajasthan to implement all livelihood projects for the state as well the projects sponsored by the Central Government. Rajeevika is implementing the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), a flagship programme of the Government of India. Apart from NRLM, Rajeevika has also been implementing the Rajasthan Rural Livelihoods Project (RRLP) supported by the World Bank. The Government of Rajasthan has implemented the project during the period 2011 to 2018, in 60 blocks in 17 districts with the financial assistance from World Bank. The mission of the project was to enhance the economic opportunities and empowerment of rural poor with focus on women and marginalized groups of Rajasthan. The broad objectives of the project were as under:

- Promote community institutions – women Self-Help Groups (SHGs), federations, producer organizations
- Financial inclusion through project support and bank linkages
- Provide livelihood support through promotion of small and micro enterprises in the areas of farm and non-farm sectors for income enhancement of the poor
- Develop skills of rural youth.
- Converge with other government programs including various department for leveraging impact.

In RGAVP, the convergence aims not only various government schemes reach the targeted poor families but also to build their capacity to avail entitlements. It is one of the most promising mediums of bringing in positive multi-dimensional changes in the lives of the most deprived.

Along with the SHG support the benefit from different government schemes will give pace to the effort of bringing poor out from the poverty. Under convergence, RGAVP carried out humble effort in benefiting the SHG HH with multi government scheme. Along with MGNREGA, SHG members are made aware of various government schemes like Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojna, Swachh Bharat Mission and National Social Assistance Programme

Convergence with MGNREGA

RGAVP aims to converge with various other government programmes with an objective to reach the benefits to the targeted rural poor families. Convergence as a concept aims to bring together interventions with different objectives keeping in mind the overall upliftment of beneficiaries. The commonality of purpose and natural synergy between both the schemes NRLM and MGNREGA as the latter seeks to provide employment to unskilled labour and the previous one mobilizes such households with overall objective of alleviation of poverty was identified with rural poor households as the pivot. In Convergence women are made aware of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act and made access to assets indicated in category B and CLFs are made as PIA of MGNREGS to execute the works for benefit of SHG households. Owing to the MGNREGA Category B intervention, there are several positive impacts seen on agriculture such as livelihood diversification, increased cropping intensity and multi-cropping/dual cropping, which have improved the livelihood security of beneficiary households. This ensures serving the objective of livelihood mission project towards livelihood enhancement and poverty alleviation. Several studies provide evidence that MGNREGA works on land development and water related assets bring clear benefits to famers/beneficiaries. On 26th august, 2016, RGAVP CLFs got the approval from Govt. of Rajasthan to work as a programme implementing agency (PIA) to execute Category-B Work (Individual beneficiary work) under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA with the target to benefit 1 lakh SHG members. Further, under CMs budget announcement, benefiting 40,000 SHG Members from cat-B work given priority and accordingly steps were taken, to execute the work under this intervention. Further, EC approved for the implementation of project and subsequent to this, MGNREGA carders and staff incorporated in CLFs action plan (2018-19).

Implementing Agency for category B work under the MGNREGA. RGAVP provided all the support to CLF so it can play the role of PIA and ease out the reach of SHG members to category B work of MGNREGA. This model of RGAVP in Rajasthan was towards enhancing productivity of existing livelihoods of SHG HH by creation of livelihood assets through CLF as programme implementation agencies (PIAs). RRLP took up the pilot of designating the federation of women-owned community institutions (called the Cluster Level Federation or the CLF) as the implementing agency for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). The reason for putting the focus on this convergent action by RGAVP-members can carry out the work in their own field farm under Category B work and get the support of Rs. 3.00 Lakh for labour and material etc expenditure. The women of the village carry out the labour work in each other's farm. Also, when HH goes for the category B work, it is assumed with the work carried under category B work in their own farm and asset created under this work will come out from poverty. Considering the huge impact on the life of poor household SHG.

Chapter 2: Literature review

MGNREGA provides employment to those who demand it and it aims at enhancing livelihood security by providing 100 days of guaranteed wage employment. This act also mandates 33% participation for women. It's a time bound employment act and wage payment within 15 days. 90% of cost for employment is borne by central government and payment of unemployment allowance by the state government.

Convergence of schemes/programmes are done to vitalize rural economy especially BPL, SC/ST, women and marginalized groups. The convergence of different schemes/ programmes like national agriculture development programme, watershed programme, national horticulture mission with NREGA will enable better planning and effective investment in rural areas. This convergence will bring coordination between different government programmes/schemes.

Many states have come forward and took the convergence plan seriously like:

- Andhra-Pradesh has initiated convergence between NREGA and horticulture scheme.
- Chhattisgarh has undertaken convergence initiative for optimizing irrigation capacity of all major medium and minor projects through construction of field channels, correction of system deficiencies and drains.
- Government of Kerala has developed convergence plan with a focus on natural resource management and eco-restoration.
- Gujarat government-initiated convergence between water resources department, environment and forest department and agriculture department with NREGA. Activities like rainwater harvesting, group irrigation wells, vermicompost had done.

Category B works for creation of individual assets for vulnerable section includes improving productivity of land and water harvesting structures, improving livelihood through horticulture, Seri-culture, plantation and farm forestry, development of wasteland to bring it into cultivation, creating infrastructure for promotion of livestock such as poultry shelter, goat shelter, piggery shelter and fodder troughs for cattle.

Apna khet Apna Kaam work has been done in 16 districts of Rajasthan under category B work. As the name (my farm my work) suggests gives HH the opportunity to work on their own land to build assets that can then be used for generating income and providing them a sustainable source of livelihoods. The advantage of the schemes is dual fold one it helps in building productive and durable assets.

Under convergence-MGNREGA every job card holder can avail 3 lakhs under individual category works. The process starts from awareness generation about the scheme and its benefits to the household. Gram panchayat officials and CFT should assist the households in the filling the form. Once a work is sanctioned the HH is to be given information and CFT shall ensure technical support to them to ensure that the correct work with proper measurements is carried out. The payment for labour component must be made in every 15 days while any material component is paid after completion of work and submission of bills.

Varsha and Singh (2008) As per their study and its evaluation in Rajasthan. They examined that after MGNREGA's intervention, the migration certainly decreased but not completely stopped. MGNREGA helped community in enhancing the purchasing power of family, offer better road connectivity to villages, helping in declining debt (marginally), increased agricultural production and thereby farm income .

Aiyar and Samji (2009) proclaimed for an arrangement where civil society agencies handover the responsibility of increasing awareness level of labors, self-respect and enhancement of labors confidence and more importantly the ability to engage with the officials (which may give less space for corruption) and maintain transparency and accountability in MGNREGS .

Singh (2010) – He stated that NREGS is not only an important step towards the accomplishment of the right work but also vital progress towards creating durable socio-economic infrastructure in rural areas. This scheme should be effectively linked to agricultural development and climate change. The work guarantees to serve the objectives like generating productive assets, protecting the environment, empowering rural women, reducing rural-urban migration and fostering social equity .

Dinesh Kumar (2012) states that MGNREGS is a vibrant scheme which helps the rural poor for their quiet social transformation and reduces their duration of hibernation. It has gradually raised the livelihood of the beneficiaries. It has changed their lifestyle towards the strengthening of consumption capacity of the villagers through fixing the minimum guarantee wages. It is found that there is no wage disparity (in terms of gender, age, and physical fitness), the proper disbursement of wage and genuine treatment at workplace are the major pulling factors for motivating and expediting community involvement towards the scheme.

According to him MGNREGA is involving peaceful revolution and it facilitates evolutionary social change in vast rural areas of India. It has supported by constitutional guarantee to provide employment to beneficiaries. It is a significant move to the socio-economic uplift-ment of socially under privileged and economically vulnerable masses in rural areas .

Chapter 3: Study Methodology

Background of the Study

To analysis the impact of convergence filed on the work of “Apna Kheth Apna Kam Cat-B work” for the consignment of RGAVP as CLF –PIA model. To map an overall impact about the project the study was done in Udaipur district, during the study two resource blocks- Kherwara and Rishabdev block was taken as a consideration to understand the impact on Cat- B work. As study move on there was two FGD taken in two blocks namely in Rishabdev and Kherwara consisting about 40 SHG women beneficiaries 20 from each block to discuss the impact of the project.

Scope of study

The study attempts to understand the comparison of GP-PIA and CLF-PIA model. The purpose of the present study is to understand the process adopted for getting works sanctioned and completed, the efficiency of these services, the challenges faced and sustainability of these services and service providers. Impact on assets creation and household income due to services extended under MGNREGA category B work.

Objective of study:

1. To study the impact created by CLF- PIA on beneficiaries of category B works.
2. To understand the procedure of CLF-PIA model

Research questions:

- Inferring the difference between GP-PIA and CLF-PIA model of MGNREGA?
- What are the assets created by beneficiaries under Apna khet Apna Kaam through CLF-PIA model?
- What were the roles and responsibilities of staff members for successfully implementing the project?

Methodology:

Desk reviews and compilation of secondary information A secondary study was conducted to compile and analyze the available information / data on the initiative – the strategy adopted, the inputs provided, the processes followed and the output/outcomes, number of beneficiaries.

Field study: To understand the impact of the projects various method and tools were used to collect the data, in this study mainly personal interview were conducted with respondent, beneficiaries– to understand the overall view of the projects through sample of questions.

Case study taken in the form of- success story

Timeline The study was conducted during the period February 25th to May 3rd

Chapter 4: Study findings

Implementation Approach:

MGNREGS convergence initiatives for SHG members are carried through the following approaches:

A. Deploying resources at the CLF level

- **Technical support:** Each CLF hires a Consultant Technical Assistant (CTA), who prepares technical estimates of the work in beneficiary households and measures labor and material on completion of work
- **Community professional support**
Each CLF-PIA has deployed
 - (i) **Yojna Sakhis:** One Yojna Sakhi is deployed for each Gram Panchayat. She is responsible for preparing applications for category-B works based on which the CTA readies the technical estimate
 - (ii) **Data Entry Sakhis:** One Data Entry Sakhi is deployed per cluster. She is responsible for entering data
 - (iii) **Accountant to facilitate smooth implementation:** One Accountant is deployed per cluster to prepare and fill muster roll and calculate the wages and material cost as per the measurement provided by the Engineer

B. Capacity Building (Role of PIA)

- CTA: Training provided at the State level by MGNREGS trainer
- Yojna Sakhi: 3 days of training by DRT at block / district followed by a 7-day field immersion.
- Data Entry Sakhi: Training provided at State level by SRT and MGNREGS data entry department.
- Accountant: Training provided at State level by SRT and MGNREGS accounts department.

C. Community Monitoring

- CPM and CM (from the community) monitor the working of the cadres and ensure timely submission of form 6 which is generated before muster roll release
- Also monitor the status of works (started vs completed)
- DM (Convergence and Skills) monitors CTAs

D. Women Mates

- SHG women were identified and trained to work as mates on MGNREGS work sites

Stakeholder Responsibilities

MGNREGA

Role of MGNREGA cell in Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad is to provide financial and administrative sanction based on the technical estimates provided by the CLF-PIA through the CTA. Further after starting the works processing and releasing the payment of wages to the labour engaged and payment of material.

RGAVP

In RGAVP, the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder are clearly defined, and strict action is taken against those found guilty:

- The DPMs and CPMs are responsible for the project implementation. They can also be penalized in cases of negligence as per Article 25 of the MGNREG Act.
- In order to ensure project completion in time the project team reviews once in every month at district and at state level.
- CLF-PIA work is closely monitored by DPMU, where all CTAs, CPMs, BPMs and CLF manager participate in the meetings; this ensures the quality of work and promising achievement in every month.
- Coordination of the whole intervention and coordination with the MGNREGA cell at state level, with Panchayat Samiti (BDO), Zila Parishad (CEO & XEN-MGNREGA) and the CLF.

CLF:

(A). CLF Members & Office bearers:

- The community representatives are entrusted the responsibility of approving and monitoring the work:
- The office bearers of community federations play an important role in ensuring timely issuance of muster rolls, work completion, and payments.
- The entire process is discussed regularly in CLF meetings.
- The members of Social Action Committee, along with Yojana Sakhi visit work sites on regular basis and report irregularities found to the CLF for necessary action on defaulters.

B). CLF STAFF

There are four type of Staff deployed at every CLF-PIA. These include Consultant Technical Assistant (CTA), Yojana Sakhi, Data Entry Sakhi (DES) and NREGA-Accountant.

Accountants and Yojna Sakhis are selected from community by CLFs as per their respective policies. CTAs are hired by RGAVP from open market to provide consultancy services to CLFs. The CTAs were initially hired for a period of one year and later. Yojana Sakhi are deployed by CLF and trained by RGAVP. They assist SHG members in preparing the application with required documentation. DES assists CTA in preparation of technical estimate; follow up with Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad; communicating the financial sanction to the community; data entry and necessary approvals; and payment of wages and expenses among other processes. The filling of application forms is done by either Yojana Sakhi or CRP or direct by beneficiaries. In Gram Panchayat the applications are submitted directly by beneficiary who deposits the

application form in the Gram Panchayat. The CLF working as PIA have been supported with above human resources by RGAVP.

Roles and responsibilities:

The detailed roles and responsibilities of the staff deployed by CLF-PIA are as under:

- 1. Filling up application forms with required documents:** The Yojna Sakhis deployed at the gram panchayat level assists to SHG member households with application process along with mandatory documents such as: photocopy of beneficiary's Aadhar Card, Job Card, Bank Passbook, Nazarinaksha and Jamabandi of beneficiary's land (where she wants Category-B work to be executed) along with a photograph of the land (with beneficiary and livestock, in case of cattle shed).
- 2. Preparation of technical estimate:** The Engineer (CTA) engaged by the CLF is responsible for preparing technical estimate for the work of each SHG household. The Engineer ensures that the work follows the standards set as per the norms of MGNREGA.
- 3. Follow up with Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad:** The file along with the technical estimate reaches to the District Collector / District Magistrate in the Zila Parishad through the Block Development Officer (BDO) in the Panchayat Samiti. Following the technical and administrative sanction, financial sanction is granted by the Collector. The information of sanction reaches CLF through the BDO as well as RGAVP staff.
- 4. Communicating the financial sanction to the community:** Yojna Sakhi and the Data Entry Sakhi communicate the news of financial sanction to the beneficiaries within two days of receiving the same. The names of the beneficiaries will be posted outside the CLF office and simultaneously the Yojna Sakhis convey the same in respective villages.
- 5. Formation of labour groups and demand submission:** The beneficiary household's forms labour group with the help of Yojna Sakhi and members from her own SHG. The beneficiary's household submits demand i.e., form-6 to the CLF. It is mandatory to complete as many days in own field. Other persons/ job card holders can also be engaged in the field. This is to comply with formalities for issuing muster roll.
- 6. Data entry and approval by Programme Officer (PO), MGNREGS for issuing muster roll:** The Data Entry Sakhi employed by the CLF feeds details of demand on the same day on NREGA portal. This further helps in creation and issuance of muster rolls.
- 7. Printing of muster roll and seeking necessary approval:** On receiving demand viz., form-6 from beneficiary, DES entered the demand on NREGA soft for further approval and issuance of muster roll. This is intimated and notified to concerned authority at Gram Panchayat. After receiving final approval from PO at block, the muster roll is printed. The labor provided work within 15 days of submission of form-6.

8. Beginning of work: The work begins as per the date mentioned on the muster roll. The beneficiary and Yojana Sakhi ensure that the attendance of the workers is marked every day.

9. Measuring individual work and material: On completion of the designated work in 15 days, the Engineer visits the work-site and takes measurement of work and material used. The work is measured every 15 days and Measurement Book (MB) is filled.

10. Submitting muster rolls and measurement book to accountant: Based on the muster roll and measurement book submitted by the Engineer, the accountant prepares a financial estimate by calculating the wages and material cost. The information in measurement book and material vouchers are verified by CLF President and Cluster Project Manager (CPM) before final release of payment. The vouchers for material are submitted by the beneficiary. Copies of vouchers are maintained at CLF and Panchayat Samiti level. The wages and material claim are signed and approved by engineer and signed by CLF and CPMs.

11. Entering the costs online to generate Funds Transfer Order (FTO): The details are entered online by the Data Entry Sakhi for wage-list preparation following which FTO is generated within 15 days of completion of work.

12. Payment of wages and material expense: Once the FTO is generated, the amount gets credited in the accounts of the labour and beneficiary directly through DBT.

13. The community representatives are entrusted the responsibility of approving and monitoring the work:

- a. The office bearers of community federations, along with the Social Action Committee play an important role in ensuring timely issuance of muster rolls, work completion, and payments
- b. The entire process is discussed regularly in CLF meetings.
- c. The members of Social Action Committee, along with Yojana Sakhi, visits work sites on regular basis and report irregularities found to the CLF for necessary action on defaulters.

Comparison between CLF-PIA and GP-PIA

CLF-PIA	GP-PIA
the partial administrative power allows the CLF-PIA to maintain the work efficiency.	The administrative power is controlled by PRI (Panchayati raj institution)
Easy to access the category b work as it is assisted by dedicated staff appointed in CLF to investigate the work Strong bonding with SHG members to CLF	A lot of processer needs to be followed to get an individual work which creates hazes for the beneficiary to avail the schemes
It produces faster and quality of works for the beneficiaries	It takes delay in wok quality is not ensured
It ensures 100% job guarantee to the beneficiaries	It provides jobs facilities in gram panchayat
It maintains 60:40 ratio in labor and material to each beneficiary	It maintains 60:40 ratio in panchayat level
Due to community monitoring the illegal (corruption) work is reduced	Due to lack of awareness about the MGREGA scheme, community involvements are not effective.
Continuous meeting in village and CLF level, community are aware about various govt. schemes on MGREGA	Once in a month GP meeting is held.

Status of works in two study blocks (Rishabhdev and Kherwada) as on September 2018

GP-PIA				CLF-PIA			
Technical Sanction	Financial Sanction	Work Start	Work Completion	Technical Sanction	Financial Sanction	Work Start	Work Completion
1628	1628	374	0	3739	3739	3253	986

Above comparison indicates about the GP-PIA and CLF-PIA works, which shows that in every aspects of work in convergence GP-PIA lacking behind towards CLF-PIA works.

Case study-01

Name of beneficiary: Varki Devi

Husband name: Pratap Meena

SHG name: Jai Durga

Gram Panchayat: Sundara

CLF: Channi

Varki Devi 35-year-old women living in a village sundara of kherwada block. Her husband does a labor work on daily basis in kherwada block and Varki Devi is a housewife but sometimes works on others field during harvesting season for additional earning. Overall economic condition was disappointing. She has 3 children. Being an active member of SHG she has taken loan of 20,000 to purchase a buffalo to enhance the livelihood but due to illness and improper shelter in winter buffalo died after 4 months.

After this incident she seek help to “Chani federation” and got herself enrolled in MGNEGA-convergence through yojana Sakhi.



After 2 months under MGNREGA- convergence scheme (cattle shed, field leveling, farm bunding and vermicompost pit) get sanctioned.

For these works, she got sanction of rs.1.9 lacs in 2017-18now the work has been completed and she has taken loan of Rs. 10,000 to generate livelihood. She then purchased 2 goats now she has a herd of 8 goats to enhance the living standard of her family. Now she is a proud woman in her community who manages to sustain her livelihood.

Case study- 02

Name of the Beneficiary: Raju Devi

Name of Husband: laal ji

Gram Panchayat: Guda

CLF: Bhomtawara

SHG Name: Sanjeeta

A 42-year-old lady Raju Devi becomes member of SHG after facing many hurdles from society and family. In her Meena community females were not allowed to go outside their homes and deals with local institutions (like gram panchayat, VO meeting, bank, post office etc.) They have family of total 6 members along with 4 children (2 boy and 2 girl child). Her husband is working on construction site as a mason in kherwada. They also have their patriarchal land of 2 bigha, but due to sloppy structure they do not cultivate their land.



Overall, they have very limited source to earn livelihood which wasn't enough to bring better education and other amenities for her family. During a general meeting of her federation she came to know about the provision of field levelling, field bunding and cattle shed under MGNREGA program. Within a week she applied for the field levelling, bunding, cattle shed, vermicompost to prepare their land cultivable and enhance their livelihood. After 3 months (1.15.2017) the work gets started and within few weeks all the sanctioned work gets done in which she got 1.20 lac for material and 2.50 lac for labor work.

Under the guidance of implementing agency "Rajeevika Mahila bahu udeshiya sahakari samiti limited, Bhomtawara federation" the work was done successfully in allocated time framework.

Now the family of Raju Devi are obliged to Rajeevika for the work done and make their land cultivable and increased their livelihood sources. In last Rabi season they produce vegetable and wheat in which they vegetable was sold of Rs. 27,000. From 1 Bigha farm production her husband purchased a bike for travelling from their village to construction site kherwada.

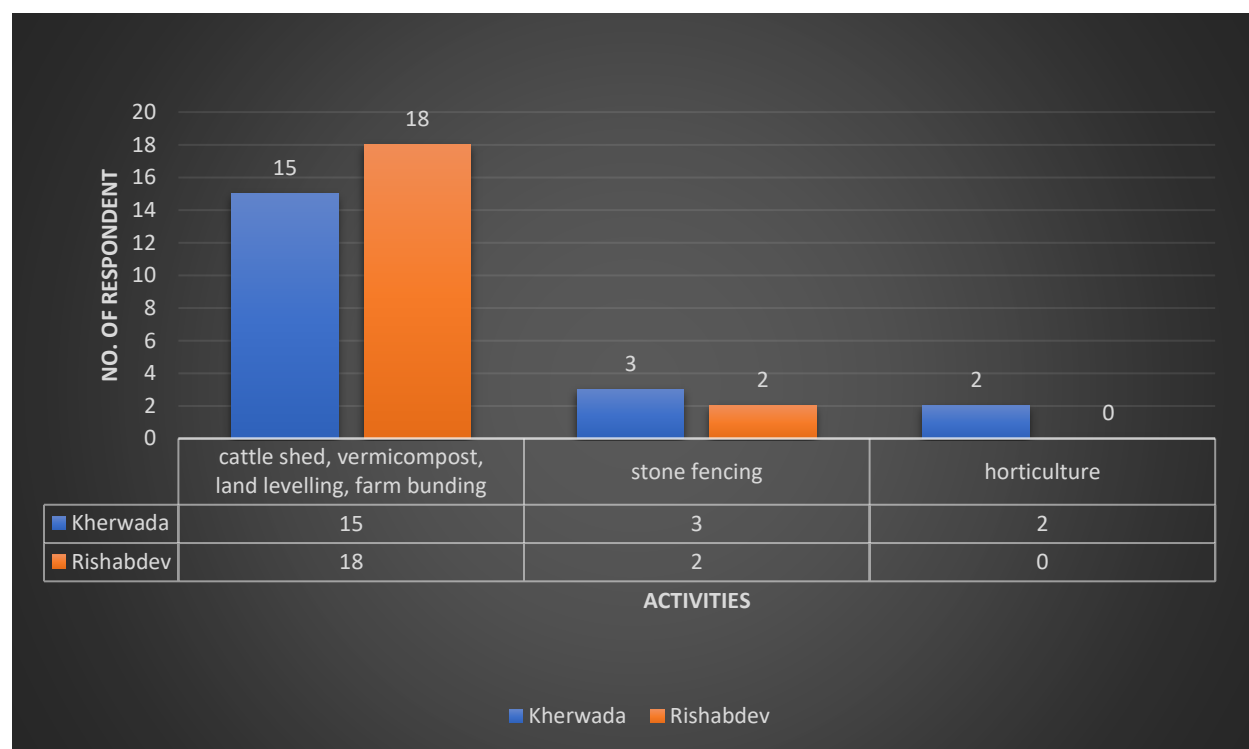
Now from convergence- MGNREGA they enhance their livelihood and sources of income

Summary: Through this convergence scheme SHG and other community members (beneficiary) have created Assets which helped them to create and enhance the livelihood sources. Under this, beneficiary sanctioned cattle shed with vermicompost pit, field leveling, farm bund etc. These assets have helped them to raise their additional income as they are directly linked with agriculture and allied sector. In this, beneficiary obtained cattle shed so they can assure better care of their livestock during unfavorable condition like extreme winter & hot waves, storm, heavy rainfall etc. Along with cattle shed, vermicompost pit was developed to form the organic manure so they can use it in their farm to reduce the input cost.

Field leveling and field bunds - Udaipur district lies in southern part of Rajasthan which have adverse topology. More than 90% people belongs to schedule tribe majorly Meena. Farmers of this region are having less land holding which is av. 1-2 acre and that are driven from hill cutting and levering. Under this, leveling has been done to the family/ies who were unable to do field leveling due to its heavy costing. field levelling and farm bunding were successfully done on individual/beneficiary land formation so that land can earn/generate the livelihood from the land.

Figure-01

Sample size- 20 respondent/each block

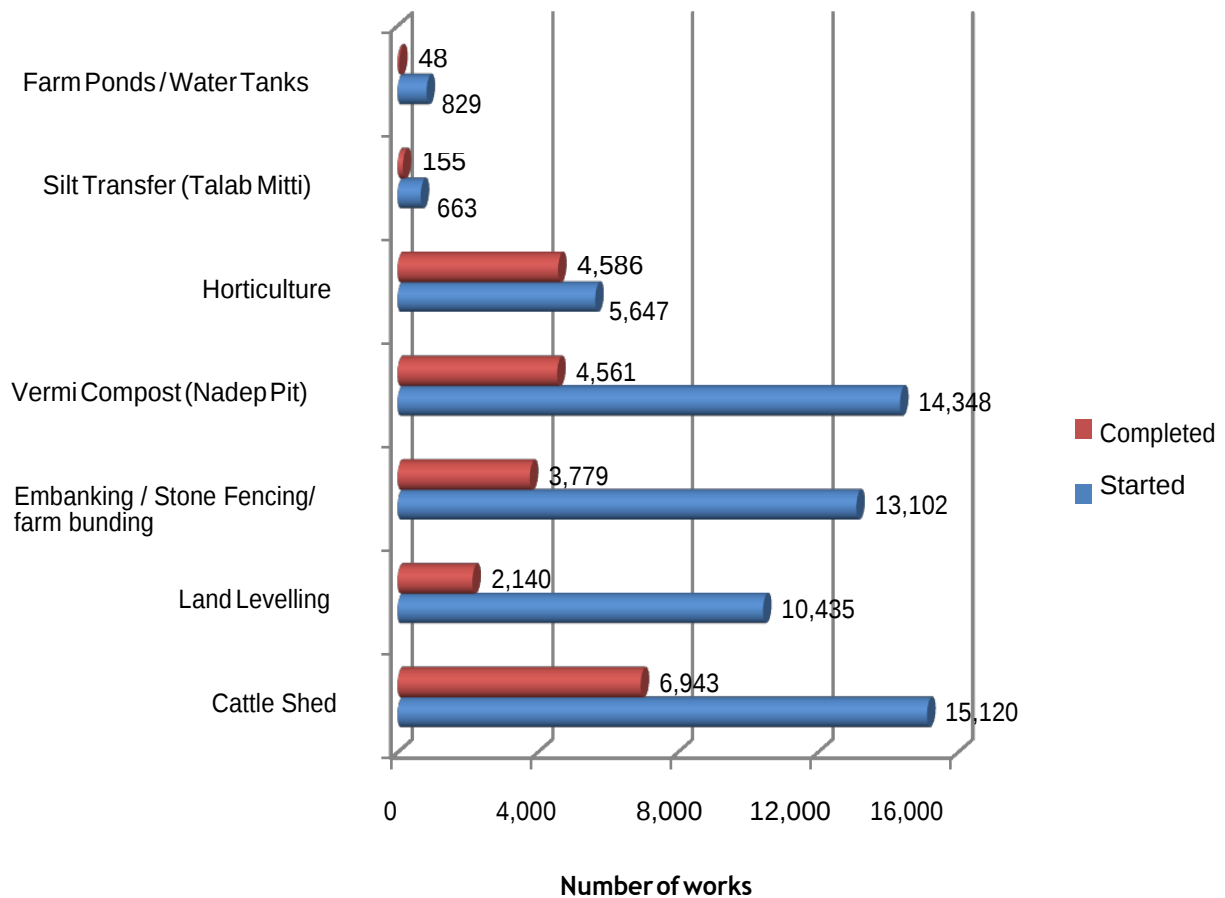


- ✓ From above figure it has been found out that through CLF working as PIA, maximum number of beneficiaries has been sanctioned for cattle shed, vermicompost, land levelling and farm bunding Followed by stone fencing and horticulture
- ✓ Under horticulture fruit saplings has been planted on beneficiary's land.

✓ **Figure: 02**

✓ **Types of Works Sanctioned and Completed (CLF-PIA) as on September**

Type of works started and completed



- Source: Rajeevika
- Maximum number of works sanctioned was cattle-shed, land levelling, stone fencing, and Vermi-compost pit.
- one beneficiary has been sanctioned 4 different activities at a time.
- Activities like these have generated income for BPL families who are deprived of necessities of life.
- Maximum number of beneficiaries has been sanctioned for activity like cattle, shed as cattle is the major source of income generation in villages of Kherwara and Rishabhdev

✓ **Figure:03**

✓ **Cluster wise status of works in two study blocks.**

Cluster wise status of works in two study blocks						
BLOCK NAME	CLF- PIA	FS	WORK START	TOTALLY COMPLETE WORKS	PARTIALLY COMPLET WORKS	ONGOING WORKS
Rishabhdev	Bhudhar cluster	593	514	0	137	377
	Asha cluster	596	553	0	150	403
Kherwada	Badla	481	370	44	87	283
	Babalwara	613	549	31	195	354
	Bhomtawara	822	690	56	280	410
	Channi	634	577	31	137	440
	Total	3739	3253	162	986	2267

Above table and chart flow represents the work of CLF-PIA, it indicates that the total no. Financial sanctions of financial year 2017-18 is 3739. The data has been taken from Raajeevika block offices (as on sept 2018)

- Source: RGAVP block offices
- Bhomtawara cluster has maximum number of works sanctioned and maximum number of works completed.
- Bhomtawara village one of the developed village amongst other villages which has facilities like bank, market, gram panchayat etc.

Chapter 5: Key Findings

Outcomes:

Mahatma Gandhi NREGA has come a long way to ensure transparency, overcome the bottlenecks in ensuring timely sanction of work, issue of Muster Rolls and wage payment through Direct Benefit Transfer, and ensure implementation of NREGA works as per the Act: non-involvement of contractors, machines, social audit of works with community involvement, real time monitoring on NREGA Soft, etc. In furtherance of this it has been realized that linkage of NRLM framework with PRIs work towards same objective of people centric development path by empowering the most deprived. This paves the way for evolution of SHGs or SHG based community institutions as implementing and monitoring agency for achieving the high effectiveness and efficiency of schemes.

Greater awareness on Category-B works: Better awareness has also led to rebuttal of false information like mandatory repayment of funds or failure to repay leading to confiscation of land. For e.g., beneficiaries often had to spend personal or borrowed funds on fencing their fields from neelgai attacks on their crops borrowed money from relatives or from SHG. Now they are availing benefits as entitled under MGNREGS Category-B.

Increase in average wage rate: With this initiative, daily wages have increased as beneficiaries work on their own fields and closely monitor the progress of building quality assets.

No more ghost labourers: The incidences of ghost labourers have reduced significantly due to direct implementation and monitoring by CBOs. This is one of the key steps towards eliminating leakage and ensuring fuller benefits to those entitled with the demand being entered by Data Entry Sakhi deployed at CLF for muster roll issuance. The job cards are retained by the labourers themselves as per NREGA guidelines and no longer under the control of any intermediary.

Durable and tangible assets: Poor households have comparatively less productive assets. Category-B works improve the productivity of these assets, reduce the risks associated through land levelling- making them cultivable, proper shelter for animals, and horticulture plants.

Long term outcomes:

As the CLFs march strongly and steadily towards self-sustainability, Category-B works as a core activity have come up as a milestone. It has proven to be a distinguishing factor in developing identity and stronghold of CLFs. Women are aware of the processes involved in getting Category-B works and other benefits under MGNREGS and collectively can ensure adherence to norms. The increased participation of SHG women in Gram Sabha's and other participatory processes is strengthening democratic principles at grassroots. By providing the CLF PIA status, women can access the system not only for individual works but also other government schemes like PMAY, SBM, NSAP, etc.

Improvement in land productivity

- Due to land development works.
- Due to usage of compost manure instead of chemical fertilizers (organic farming), soil fertility will improve overtime.
- More availability of water due to construction of water storage structures leads to double crop or growth of vegetables along with regular harvest.
- Multiple cropping of horticulture plants and regular crops.

All these long-term benefits will help the beneficiaries mitigate risks and will equip them to tackle adversities with ease.

Reduced dependence on existing system

With CLFs working as PIAs, there has been significant reduction in workload at for PRIs (Panchayati raj institution) and junior technical assistants (JTAs). With CLFs shouldering the responsibility it has resulted in speedy delivery of benefits to eligible households. CLFs are also bridging the gap between rural population and government functionaries, which has reinforced the trust in the system.

Long term sustainability

Overall improvement soil fertility, cropped area, etc. can lead to increase in annual income of poor family by Rs.10,000-20,000.

Major findings:

- Role of women has increased (SHG WOMENS) and CLF-PIA model has worked more effectively and efficiently than GP model (Panchayati raj institution) because of the continuous monitoring by CPM and CLF staff members.
- During GP model women could not approach gram panchayat but now they can approach CLF and stood as a role model for other women.
- Awareness increased regarding livelihood like MGNREGA
- Migration has been reduced both interstate and intra state at a very high pace including females as well, now beneficiary can work at their own land and earn a sustainable livelihood
- Now they have a dignified work rather than working (as labourers) on others land.
- Source of income was generated through agriculture, livestock and assests like cattle shed category-B work under CLF-PIA model.
- Reach the targeted poor families to build their capacity to avail entitlements. (ST, BPL)
- Through the CLF-PIA it maintains the ratio of 60:40 labor and material status of per beneficiaries. Earlier, it maintains 60:40 ratio at GP level.
- A major achievement can be marked in convergence field is that SHG members were trained and deployed as Mahila Mates.

Chapter 5: The conclusion

The project (CLF-PIA) model promises an overall economic growth for the SHG women. The model made the SHG women aware to become the part of the MGNERGA system, now the women could easily do the work of MGNERGA without much supports of staff. Through the cattle shed, now a days beneficiaries are able to keep their animals in the proper habitat, where proper drainage systems is created to pass away the urine and dishes were made to feed the cows which directly impact the lives of animals (so no diseases, healthy milks, good health), Vermi-compost were made along with the cattle shed which the drainage is connected with the vermin-compost pit, where manure are made naturally and used for the cultivation of vegetables. Through the land developments beneficiaries have created productive assets for them where beneficiaries are cultivating the vegetables, paddy, wheat, dals, which directly impacted the livelihood and economic growth of their families.

The activities under CLF-PIA have not only helped rural women earn financial freedom but it has also given them an opportunity to materialize their dreams. Their support systems i.e. VO and CLF have become a ray of hope for the women who earlier could not even dream of getting supports to avail the government schemes. By ensuring to avail Cat-B works, the intervention has created new horizon for rural women who could come out of the shackles of poverty by creating the tangible assets. They are now not only saving well and investing smart but also beginning to understand the process to entitle their rights in the society.

Learnings:

Following are the learnings during the study:

- Involvement of community results in better access to entitlements with improved transparency and equitable allocation of available resources.
- Linking MGNREGA beneficiaries with livelihood-based community, professionals ensures well rounded support to the beneficiaries.
- Self-reliance amongst women.
- Usage of assets particularly cattle sheds is limited due to nonpayment of material component
- CLF-PIA model is very enriching and promising mode of operations, but it needs to take on a sustainable part of the project.

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