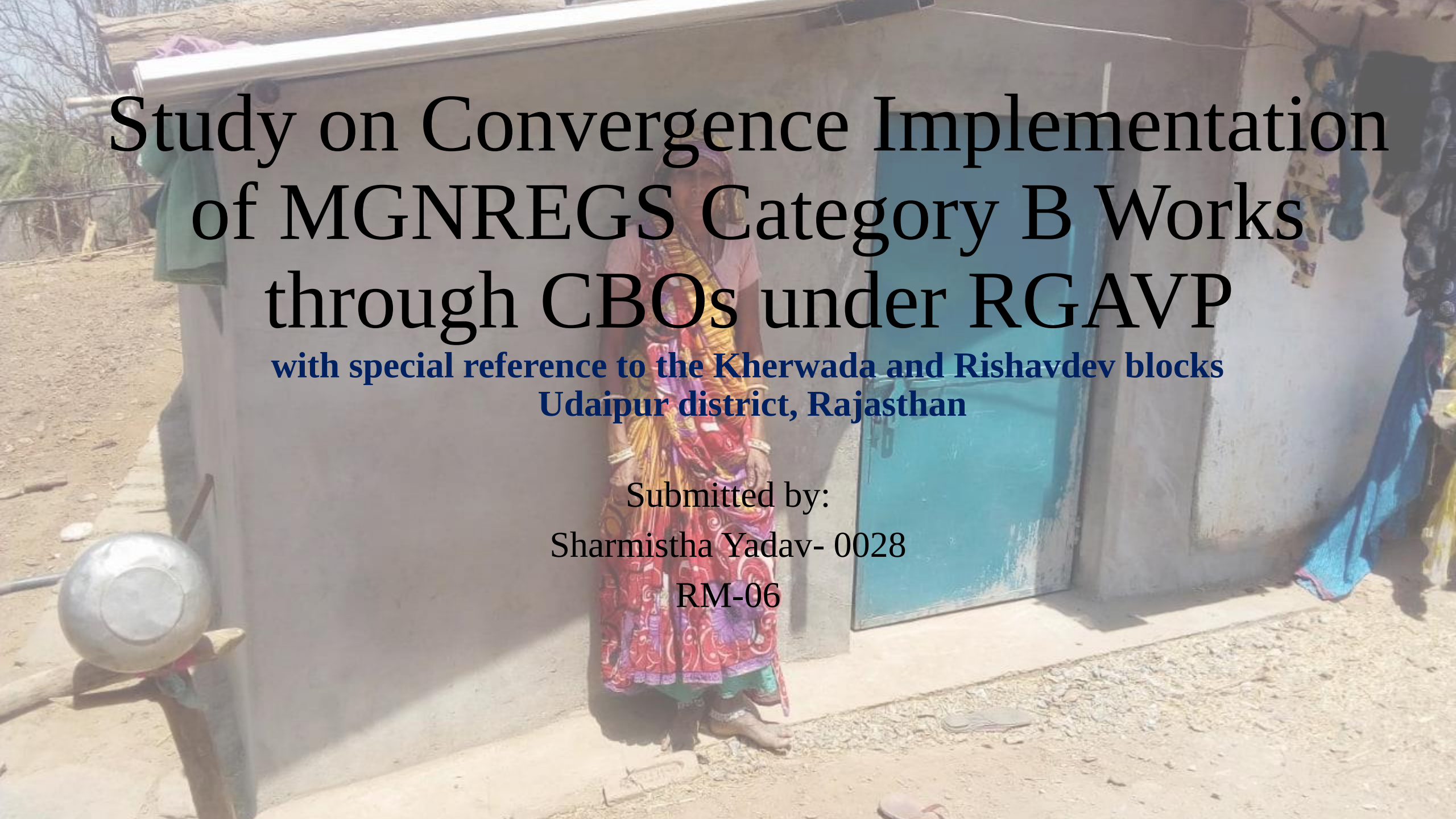


A woman wearing a vibrant, multi-colored sari with a floral pattern stands in front of a white building. The building has a bright blue door. To the left of the woman, a large silver metal pot sits on a wooden stand. The ground is dry and dusty. The background shows some trees and a clear sky.

Study on Convergence Implementation of MGNREGS Category B Works through CBOs under RGAVP

**with special reference to the Kherwada and Rishavdev blocks
Udaipur district, Rajasthan**

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RM-06

Introduction

Ajeevika - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) was launched by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India in June 2011.

Convergence- MGNREGA is one of the important pillar of NRLM which synergize the other scheme with NREGA to create durable assests. Under this, work can be done on individuals land and beneficiary can avail up to 3 lakh through CLF-PIA model. It mandates the ratio of 60:40 of labour and material per beneficiary. CLF is working as PIA (program implementation agency).

Category B works for creation of individual assets for vulnerable section includes 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 animal shelter(poultry shelter, goat shelter, fodder troughs for cattle)

Rajeevika

In Rajasthan:

- Apna khet Apna Kaam implemented in 16 districts of Rajasthan under category B work through CLF-PIA model of
- As the name (my farm my work) suggests, gives HH the opportunity to work on their own land to build assests like cattle shed, Vermi-compost pit that can be used for generating income and providing them a sustainable source of livelihoods.
- The advantage of scheme is 2 fold one it helps to generate employment and other it helps in building productive and durable assests.
- Activities like cattle shed, vermicompost pit, farm bunding, stone fencing, horticulture, farm pond, land levelling etc. was sanctioned on beneficiaries land.

Study 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 outcomes, number of beneficiaries.
 - Source: RGAVP and district records
- ✓ **Field study:** Personal interview were conducted with SHG members (beneficiaries), CLF manager, BPM to understand the overall view of the projects through sample of questions. Case studies has been taken in the form of success stories.
 - Interviews: 40 respondents
 - Sampling: simple random
 - Method: in dept interviews, FGD
 - Study: Qualitative

Objectives of study

- To study the impact created by CLF- PIA on beneficiaries of category B works.
- To understand the socio-economic status of beneficiaries.
- To understand the procedure of CLF-PIA model
- To study two different models of implementation of convergence-Mahatma Gandhi NREGA.

Research questions:

- 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?
- Inferring the difference between GP-PIA and CLF-PIA model of MGNREGA?

Overview of research area:

Bhomtawara and Bhudhar village of Kherwada and Rishabdev blocks

- Most of the SHG women are below poverty line. The major source of livelihood are seasonal labour, agriculture and cattle rearing.
- Lack of cattle shed resulted in death of livestock in unfavorable weather conditions due to which they had to bear heavy losses and sometimes in debt.
- They are unaware about various government schemes also they were uninformed regarding there entitlements.
- Both the blocks are on Rajasthan-Gujarat border so maximum number of migration done to nearby state Gujarat for cotton picking.
- Each CLF comprises SHGs of 2-3 gram panchayat.

Implementation approach

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

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 site Engineer.

contd.

Capacity Building (Role of PIA)

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

Community Monitoring

- CPM (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)

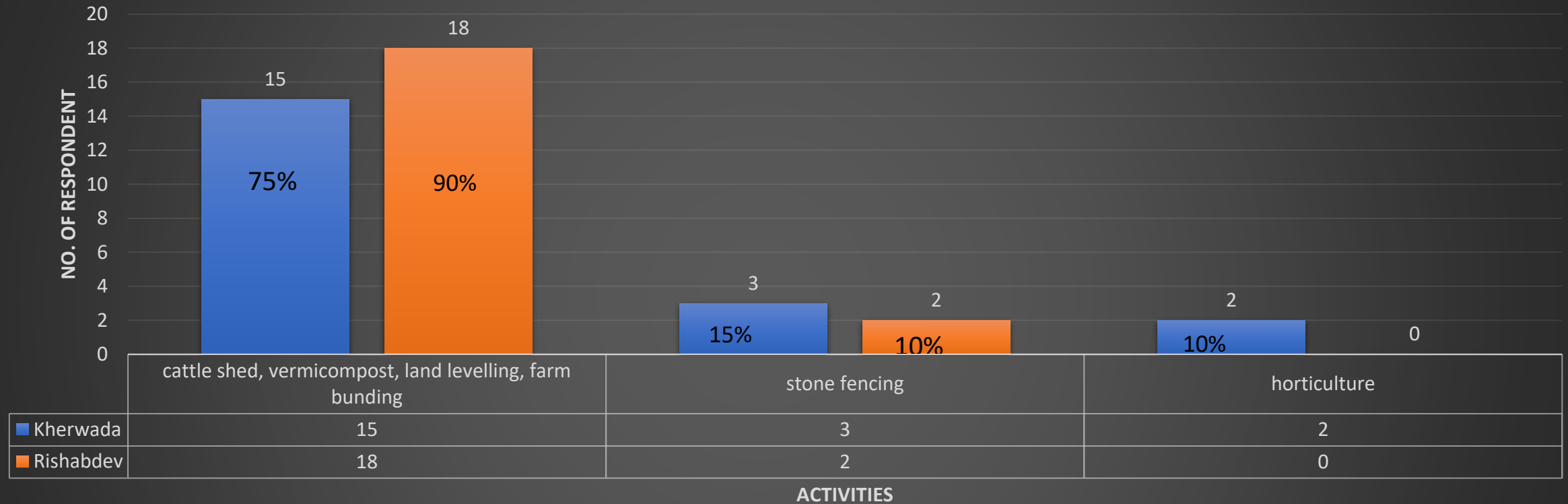
Women Mates

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

Study findings

Sample size- 20 respondent from each block

Activities sanctioned to each household



- 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.
- Families/ SHG member are from BPL, ST category.
- Maximum of them have cattle as there source of generating income.
- According to respondent, horticulture activity has a high risk and it requires more input cost like Borewell, motor, pesticides as well as there is less availability of water.
- Fruits like (lemon, Guava, Ber) are planted on beneficiaries land.
- Cattle shed and vermicompost are combined activities.

Case study- success story

Conversion of Barren Land into a Dignified & Sustainable Livelihood Asset

A 42 year old lady Raju devi becomes member of SHG after facing many hurdles from society and family. In her community females are not allowed to step out of their houses to deal with local institutions (like gram panchayat, VO meeting, banks, and PO).

Her husband laal Ji was working as a seasonal labor on construction sites which was the major source of livelihood for her family. Her husband have two acre of

land but due to its less fertility & uneven topology, it was not cultivable and he was compelled to be a labor. But after the field leveling and farm bund formation under MGNREGS Convergence Scheme the land becomes cultivable by land leveling and storage of rain water through bunds.

In last season, they cultivated vegetables (wheat, tomato) and sold Rs. 42,000 in Udaipur market from which he earned profit of Rs. 27,000.

Now, Raju devi and her husband are proud farmer of their village and inspiring others come back to their farms and live a dignified life instead of labor work.



Laal Ji on his farm.

Difference between CLF-PIA & GP-PIA model of convergence

CLF-PIA	GP-PIA
The partial administrative power (nrlm) allows the CLF-PIA to maintain the work efficiency.	The administrative power is controlled by PRI (Panchayati raj institution)
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.

Outcomes of CLF facilitated category B works

- Improvement in land productivity.
- Reduced dependence on existing system (Panchayati raj institutions) gram panchayat model
- Durable and tangible assets.
- No more ghost labourers.
- Greater awareness on Category-B works.
- Due to continuous monitoring and evaluation by CLF staff there was less chances of corruption
- Timely payment of wages given to labors after every 15 days.
- Long term sustainability- Overall improvement in soil fertility, cropped area, etc. can lead to increase in annual income of poor family by Rs.10,000-20,000.

Major findings of study

- 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's.
- Awareness increased regarding livelihood schemes like MGNREGA.
- Migration has been reduced both inter state and intra state at a very high pace including females as well , now beneficiary can work at there own land and earn a sustainable livelihood
- Now they have a dignified work rather then 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.

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 pit 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, wheat, dals, which directly impacted the livelihood and economic growth of their families

A photograph of a dirt path in a savanna landscape. The path is made of reddish-brown earth and leads from the foreground into the distance. On the left side of the path, there is a low stone wall and a pile of dry sticks. The right side is bordered by tall green grass. In the background, there are scattered trees and a hazy horizon. The text "Thank you" is overlaid in the center of the image.

Thank you