

National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme



Madhya Pradesh

Profile of M.P.



- 4th poorest State with per capita income only 3/4th national average.
- Rural population is 74% with 37% BPL
- 72 % State's population dependent on Agriculture but contributes only 31 % to States GDP
- 39.3 lakh small and marginal farmers - average land holdings is 0.91 hectares
- Only 30% agricultural land has any kind of assured irrigation.
- Most of the cropped area belongs to rainfed category
- Drought is a perpetual feature - All 313 blocks in the State categorized as drought prone or those requiring seasonal employment.

Profile of M.P.



- Low irrigation potential and over dependence on rainfed irrigation leads to the possibility of wide and unpredictable variations in agricultural production.
- Relentless exploitation of the natural resource base in the form of soil cover, vegetative cover and ground water causes imbalances in the fragile eco-system, rural poverty and extensive unemployment amongst the casual farm and non-farm labourers.
- Only about 6% of the workers are in the organised sector, remaining 94% are in the unorganized sectors
- Almost 19 % of the total Geographical area of Madhya Pradesh is degraded and unproductive with lowest rate of rural non-farming employment in the country



NREGS gave an opportunity to fill in these historical Social, Economical and Infrastructural gaps

Scope of scheme envisaged in the State



Provide additional resource

Supplementary wage employment

Food security


Creation of need based economic & social Community and Individual Assets

Protection of existing livelihoods & Creation of sustainable livelihoods

Social Protection: Reach out weak, marginalized & deprived sections

Strengthening the programme





Preparatory Phase

- Training & Massive awareness Generation Campaigns
- Creation of M.P. State Employment Guarantee Council to ensure effective planning, monitoring, implementation and coordination.
- Job Card to every family with the philosophy that - 'disadvantaged & needy should not be left out'
- Village wise Perspective plans prepared for each district



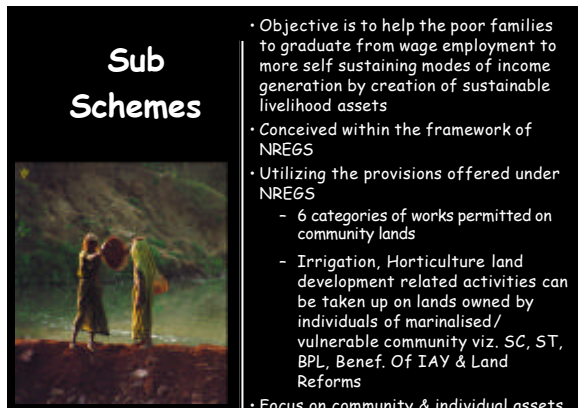
Involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions

- Effective role ensured for Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayats in the preparation of village level development Plan.
- Panchayati Raj Institutions given the lead role in the execution - 70 % of the works by Village Panchayats remaining by Implementation Agencies
- Resource agency and technical consultancy support extended to Gram Panchayats in planning and execution of works
 - 1 Sub Engineer at a cluster of 10 villages
 - Village youths trained certified as Mates by CIDC. About 5-7 mates available in each Gram Panchayat.



Convergence for Livelihoods

- Building on the opportunities offered by NREGS and drawing on the existing resources available under other schemes
- Objective not merely to provide wage employment but create assets that lead to sustainable & gainful livelihoods
- Fill in the gaps and building on the past development efforts -Watershed, Agriculture, Irrigation, Forestry, Alternate livelihoods, Health, Sanitation
- Convergence ensured in
 - Planning - Development of technical & Financial estimates
 - Providing technical support through personnel
 - Facilitating Implementation agencies and PRIs in execution of works
 - Quality monitoring
 - Pooling in of resources



Sub Schemes



- Objective is to help the poor families to graduate from wage employment to more self sustaining modes of income generation by creation of sustainable livelihood assets
- Conceived within the framework of NREGS
- Utilizing the provisions offered under NREGS
 - 6 categories of works permitted on community lands
 - Irrigation, Horticulture land development related activities can be taken up on lands owned by individuals of marginalised/ vulnerable community viz. SC, ST, BPL, Benef. Of IAY & Land Reforms
- Focus on community & individual assets
- Holistic Development

Sub Scheme

Beneficiary Oriented

- Focused on SC, ST, BPL, Beneficiaries Of IAY & Land Reforms
- Objective is to protect the existing livelihood like. Agriculture and enhance supplemental income.

Kapil Dhara Sub Scheme

- Currently only 30 % Agri. land in the state has assured irrigation, there are recurrent droughts & agriculture is primarily rainfed leaving poor farmers to mercy of nature
- Kapil Dhara has a focus on creation of irrigation facility in the form of wells, farm ponds, check dams, small tanks on the field of poor & marginalised farmers on priority so that they can graduate from single to double crop & increase their agricultural productivity.
- The scheme has met with tremendous success and so far about ---- wells have been made, which is expected to increase the irrigation potential by ---- Ha.
- Technical support extended to Gram Panchayat in planning & execution of work by outsourcing resource agency/ individual support

Nandan Falodyan Sub Schemes

- There is a need to diversify farm income of poor farmer currently at subsistence level.
- 'Tree based farming' & Agroforestry have proved not only to increase farm income but productivity of land.
- Nandan Falodyan has a focus on horticulture development in block plantation & Agro forestry/ tree based farming models.
- Care has been taken to suggest models & species of plantation for different agro-climatic regions.
- Sub scheme has been well received by the community but has not met with outstanding success mainly on account of lack of proper supply of good quality planting material and technical person/ resources agencies to support the gram panchayat in execution.

Bhoomi Shilp Sub scheme

- Land development is traditionally done by farmers to increase their agricultural productivity. But due to lack of resources and time generally remains out of reach of poor farmers.
- Bhoomi Shilp promotes land development in the form of fields bunds & land leveling on the farmlands of poor & marginalised farmers on priority.

Need to create alternate livelihoods opportunity in the form of Sericulture, Lac, fisheries which has the potential of increasing the income of farmers by many folds specially for landless. The following sub-schemes were initiated with that objective

Vanya Sub scheme : Focuses on promotion of Kosa Sericulture on community land, wherein plantation of Arjun & Saja is done using NREGS funds and onward sericulture development is proposed to be promoted using Sericulture Dept., SGSY, MPRLP, DPIIP etc. funds.

Resham Sub scheme : Focuses on promotion of mulberry Sericulture on individual as well as community land, where plantation of Mulberry is proposed through NREGS funds and onward sericulture development is proposed to be promoted using Sericulture Dept., SGSY, MPRLP, DPIIP etc. funds.

Lac Sub-scheme : Focuses on promotion of Lac development on individual as well as community land, where plantation of Ber and other plants is proposed through NREGS funds and onward Lac development is promoted using SGSY, MPRLP, DPIIP etc. funds.

Meenakshi Sub Scheme : focus on creation of Fisheries related livelihoods by promoting construction of Tanks using NREGS funds and onward fisheries development using Fisheries dept., SGSY, MPRLP, DPIIP etc. funds.

Nirmal Vatika Subscheme : Health and livelihoods are closely linked. Better health not only increases a person's productivity but reduce a person's expenditure on the same. Nirmal Vatika focuses on increasing outreach Total Sanitation Campaign by promoting digging of pits from NREGS funds.

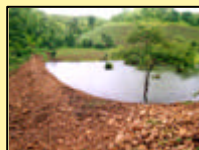
Shastra Dhara Sub-scheme

- Out of the Net sown area of 149.75 lakh ha. in the state only about 60.42lakh ha. is being irrigated, which is about 40%.
- The canals in the state have an irrigation potential of 22.77 lakh ha. but only 10.33 lakh ha. is being irrigated.
- Currently irrigation projects have provision for construction of canals only upto the capacity of 1 cusec. capacity. Beyond this the arrangement of taking the water to the field is done by the farmer.
- As a result the irrigation projects are not used to their full potential, there is wastage of water and the small & marginal farmers are excluded from its benefit.
- Shastra Dhara proposes to overcome these impediments by construction of water course and field channels in command area of the irrigation projects.



Shail Pern Sub scheme promotes Water Conservation, Water Harvesting & Drought Proofing by construction of contour trenches, gully plugs, contour bunds etc including plantation.

Subscheme of irrigation promotes construction of series of stop dams/ check dams on water streams.



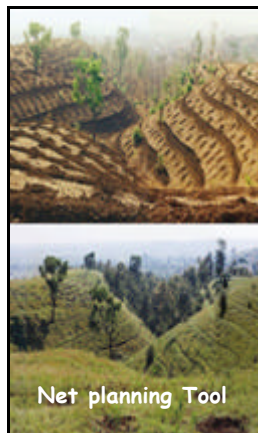
Outcomes expected

This initiative will be specially targeted towards SC & ST families, Small & marginal farmers and BPL families. These investments are expected to yield the following outcomes:

- Increase in employment - incidental as well as long term
- Creation of durable assets that strengthen the individual infrastructure and livelihood resource base.
- Increased agriculture production
- Extent of poverty reduction on account of asset created.
- Social empowerment women, vulnerable and deprived communities by increasing their access to their rights and entitlements under the scheme



Road Ahead



- Need to ensure convergence of sub schemes with the resources of other schemes/ department for ensuring sustainable livelihoods of the rural poor.
- The underlying objective is to help the poor families to graduate from wage employment to more self sustaining modes of income generation by creation of sustainable livelihood assets.
- Net planning Tool tries to address the issue by ensuring integrated development of all marginalised, vulnerable and landless families

Net planning Tool

Net planning Approach

- Every family is considered as a unit of planning.
- Plan covers all eligible families in the village - SC/ST, BPL, beneficiaries of IAY & Land reforms, Landless & other poor families
- Plan developed for every unit of land owned by eligible individual families (as per provisions of NREGS) and community land.
- Planning process tries to capture all kind activities/ infrastructure required to pull a family out of poverty by protecting and enhancing their livelihoods.
- NREGS Plus approach followed for resource pooling in convergence with other schemes/ departments



Net planning Strategy



- An integrated participatory development plan for every household by assessing current resource condition of the family
- Activities proposed from NREGS for creation of irrigation infrastructure, land development, horticulture development & drought proofing leading to enhancement of agricultural productivity and other livelihood options.
- The plan also includes resources that has to be converged from other schemes & department like
 - provision of irrigation pumps from ITDP, PTG scheme, RKVY;
 - Better agricultural inputs in the form of seeds & implements from agriculture department once irrigation & land development has been ensured from NREGS;
 - Sericulture development on mulberry plantation carried out using NREGS;
 - Lac development on ber plantation carried out using NREGS;
 - Fishing activity in tanks developed by NREGS



- An integrated development of the poor family can be carried out by linking them to more than one activity like land development, field bunding, irrigation source, agricultural inputs etc.
- This helps them in graduating from subsistence agriculture to high agricultural productivity, besides offering other multiple livelihood options like sericulture, lac, horticulture, fishing etc rather than just linking them to one or two activity that does not help them in overcoming the impediments of their growth.

Net Planning Process

- Sahyog Dal (Support Team) is constituted at a cluster of 5 to 10 villages
- Each Khasra number/survey number is visited along with the concerned farmer
- In one day around 10-15 hectares of area can be surveyed by the team in this manner.
- team informally discusses with the farmer, details regarding his land like the flow of rainwater, erosion in his field, types of crops he grows, etc. so that the current status of the land can be assessed.
- The slope of the land is then measured and soil depth, soil texture, erosion status etc. of the field is observed. Depending on all these observations, the land class is decided. All these details are then explained to the farmer.
- team helps the farmer to visualize how it will help solve the existing problems on his land and the transformation that will take place in the land once these treatments are implemented.
- Once a consensus has been arrived at regarding the proposed treatments and land use all the information is noted in the net planning format.

Net Planning Process

- Details of the present and proposed treatments and land use, types of horticulture species, no. of trees, irrigation structure, land development activities etc are included in the [Khasra](#).
- Besides NREGS net planning format also captures activities that will be further required in convergence with other schemes.
- At the end of the exercise, the farmer is be given a paper which will contain the details (present and proposed) indicated together with an agreement which formalizes his consent to undertake and maintain the proposed treatments.
- The approved plans are prioritized by the Gram sabha for implementation over next five years. Generally the works on the farmland of the poor families are taken up first (based on wealth ranking carried out in each village).
- These plans are also placed before the District planning committee (DPC) to ensure convergence from other departments. Since both NREGS and DPC is headed by the Collector, the commitment of funds from other departments are ensured.

Carrying our pledge for development in Madhya Pradesh where people are not seen as problem but as a solution...

