District Rural Development Agency, Gurugram.

District Rural Development Agency has been implementing various developmental projects and schemes in rural areas of the District. The Deputy Commissioner, Gurugram is the Chairperson and Additional Deputy Commissioner, Gurugram is the Chief Executing Officer of DRDA, Gurugram. The DRDA office is situated just opposite to Mini Secretariat, Gurugram. The Vikas Sadan building of DRDA, Gurugram is one of the beautiful office complex of District Gurugram. In Vikas Sadan, apart from DRDA Office, some other offices like Planning Office, SSA, ICDS, DSWO, DWO, Consumer Court, Pollution Control Board, SEWAK etc. and some Lower Courts are also located.
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

This is a centrally sponsored programme and it is an Act. passed by the Parliament during the year 2005 but come in implementation during the year 2006-07. The Act was came into force on 2nd February 2006 and was implemented in a phased manner. In Phase-I, it was introduced in 200 of the most backward districts of the country. It was implemented in an additional 130 districts in Phase-II, during the year 2007-08. The Act was notified in the remaining rural districts of the country with effect from 1st April, 2008 in Phase-III. All rural districts are covered under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA.

Objectives:

The objectives of the Act is to provide not less than hundred days work as a guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household in rural areas per demand resulting in creation of productive assets of prescribed quality and durability. Strengthening the livelihood resource base of the poor, Proactively ensuring social inclusion and strengthening Panchayat Raj institutions. In case employment is not provided within fifteen days from the date of registration of the demand for work or the date from which work has been demanded in case of advance applications, whichever is later, the worker is legally entitled to a daily unemployment allowance. Unemployment allowance shall be paid, as calculated automatically by the NREGAsoft system.

Implementation:

The households, who desire to get work in the MGNREGA, will register their names with the Gram Panchayat. The GP will issue job cards to such households showing details of its adult member’s along with the photos. The GP will provide work to the members of households if they demand for work.

Payment:

The payment is made within 15 days of work in the accounts of workers in the banks/post offices. At present an amount of Rs.259/- is being paid w.e.f. 01.04.2016 per day to the unskilled worker in the Haryana which is the highest wage rate in the country.
Works:
The Gram Sabha identifies the list of works on priority basis. The works relate to conservation of water such as digging of ponds, renovation of ponds, afforestation, desilting of Canals, Rural Connectivity, Land Development of SC/ST family, women headed families and small/marginal farmers. Apart from this unskilled wages is being paid for construction of houses sanctioned under PMAY. Some other activities relating to agriculture and animal husbandry sector may also be taken up such as digging of composite pit, construction of shelter for goats, poultry etc. under MGNREGS.

Labour & Material:
60:40 ratio of labour and material will have to be maintained. The Contractor contractual and machineries are not allowed under MGNREGS.

Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra (BNRGSK):
Kendras (BNRGSK) may also constructed at Block & Village Level with a cost of Rs.34.28 lacs and Rs.16.83 lacs respectively.
Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)


The Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) Aajeevika was launched on 3rd June 2011 to reach out to 8-10 Crore rural poor households, organize them into women Self Help Groups (SHGs), enable them to access financial resources, improve their livelihoods, access their entitlements through continuous handholding and nurturing till they come out of abject poverty. The programme’s mandate is to cover all the poor and vulnerable households through formation and strengthening of 70-90 lakh SHGs.

What is DAY-NRLM?
The Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) is a successor programme to Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY). SGSY has been restructured into NRLM on the recommendations of Committee on Credit Related Issues of SGSY 2008. NRM aims at reducing poverty in the country by providing gainful self employment opportunities to the rural poor households. The NRLM was launched on 3rd June, 2011.

What is goal of DAY-NRLM?
The DAY-NRLM seeks to mobilize 10 to 12 Crore rural poor households into self help groups (SHGs) and their federations in a phased manner over a period to the next 10 years, i.e. by 2024-25, to facilitate rural poverty alleviation.

How is DAY-NRLM different from Swarna Jayanti Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)?
DAY-NRLM has adopted a ‘demand driven’ strategy, in the place of SGSY’s ‘allocation based’ strategy. This implies that under DAY-NRLM, states have greater autonomy to plan for implementing the programme. DAY-NRLM requires states to prepare Annual Action Plans (AAPs) for implementation.

Does DAY-NRLM target only women?
DAY-NRLM’s priority is to reach out to the poorest, most vulnerable and marginalized rural household in the country. It begins with targeting women who are considered as representatives of their households. In case of extremely vulnerable persons like People with Disabilities (PwDs), elders etc., DAY-NRLM mobilizes both men and women. Further, other interventions of DAY-NRLM like Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs), Aajeevika Skills would reach out to the poor in general.

What are the key features of DAY-NRLM?
DAY-NRLM rests on three major pillars universal social mobilization, financial inclusion and livelihoods enhancement. It works towards bringing at least one member (preferably a woman) from all poor families into the SHG network. The SHGs and their federations offer
their members services such as savings, credit and livelihoods support. As the institutions of the Poor (IoP) mature, they are facilitated to take up livelihoods/income-generating activities.

**How are the SHGs supported under DAY-NRLM?**
Support to the SHGs of poor is in capacity building, training, book keeping support, funding support, livelihood support and support for accessing line department services. DAY-NRLM ensures that the poor are provided with the requisite knowledge and skills for: managing their institutions, enhancing their credit absorption capacity and credit worthiness, linking up with markets, managing their existing livelihoods, etc.

A multi-pronged approach is envisaged for continuous capacity building of the targeted families, SHGs, their federations, government functionaries, bankers, NGOs and other key stakeholders.

On how much outstanding loan amount can a SHG avail interest subvention? If an SHG borrows more than Rs. 3 lakhs, interest subvention will be applicable upto Rs. 3 lakh loan amount. Loan amount over and above Rs. 3 lakh will be charged at respective banks’ lending rates.
Swachh Bharat Abhiyan: This campaign officially started as of 1st April 1999, the Government of India restructured the comprehensive Rural Sanitation Programme and launched the Total Sanitation Campaign which was later renamed Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan by Prime Minister Manmohan Singh. It was again restructured by Cabinet approval on 24th September 2014 as Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

Objective:

- Construction of individual, cluster and community toilets.
- To eliminate or reduce open defecation. Open defecation is one of the main causes of deaths of thousands of children each year.
- Not only latrine construction, the Swachh Bharat Mission will also make an initiative of establishing an accountable mechanism of monitoring latrine use.
- Public awareness will also be provided about the drawbacks of open defecation and promotion of latrine use.
- Proper, dedicated ground staff will be recruited to bring about behavioural change and promotion of latrine use.
- For proper sanitation use, the mission will aim at changing people’s attitudes, mindsets and behaviours.
- Villages to be kept clean with Solid and Liquid Waste Management.
- Solid and liquid waste management through Gram Panchayats.
- To lay water pipelines in all villages, ensuring water supply to all households by 2019.
- To make India Open Defecation Free (ODF) India by 2019, by providing access to toilet facilities to all.
- To provide toilets, separately for Boys and Girls in all schools by 15.8.2015.
- To provide toilets to all Anganwadis

Financial Assistance:

- It is centrally sponsored scheme and also support by state governments. The programme has also received funds and technical support from the World Bank. BSE also contributes 1.01 crores to Swachh Bharat Kosh.
- The provision of Incentives for individual household latrine units to the rural households is available to District that wish to provide the same. This may also be used to maximize coverage so as to attain community outcomes. The community as a whole or as a combination of both. Since the incentive for one IHHL is Rs. 12000, the State will be eligible to receive the entire amount (shared between the Central and State Governments). However the incentive charged on the Mission will be used entirely on the sanitation sectors. States will decide on the methodology of the actual construction of toilets to follow triggering of demand under the Programme. Fund flow for IEC, Triggering, Capacity building. Monitoring activities is being done through the Gram Panchayats or through other agencies like administrative departments, CSOs, NGOs, SHGs etc.

District Gurugram: District Gurugram has been declared on dated 1st November 2016 by Hon'able Prime Minister. Now “Swaran Jayanti Sanitation Award” has been implemented for the financial year 2016-17. The award of Rs.1.00 lac is given to the selected one best green and clean Gram Panchayat at block level and also Rs. 1.00 lac at district level every month. Solid & Liquid waste management projects under SBM-G is also being carried out in 56 Gram Panchayats on the basis of total number of households in each Gram Panchayat.
प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना—ग्रामीण (PMAY-G)

भारत सरकार द्वारा दिनांक 1, जनवरी, 1996 को इन्दिरा आवास योजना (नव-निर्माण) के नाम से स्कीम क्रियान्वित की गई थी। जिसमें गरीब रेखा से नीचे रहे गरीब परिवार जिनको कब्जे से पकड़े मकान के निर्माण हेतु भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी दिशा-निर्देशिका अनुसार ₹ 70,000 से ₹ 80 की अनुसार राशि प्रदान कराई जाती है, ताकि गरीब परिवार को पकड़ा मकान की खुदिया प्राप्ति हो सके। जिसमें भारत सरकार का 75 प्रतिशत एवं राज्य सरकार का 25 प्रतिशत अंशदान राशि का प्राप्तव्य किया गया है। भारत सरकार द्वारा अभियंता चालू वित्त वर्ष 2016-17 से पात्र परिवार को कब्जे से पकड़ा मकान बनाने हेतु ₹ 1,38,00/— ₹ 80 की सहायता राशि प्रदान करने का प्राप्तव्य किया गया है, जिसका भुगतान परिवार द्वारा निर्मित मकान के आधार पर तीन किस्तों में किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त पात्र परिवार को ₹ 12,00/— ₹ 80 प्रतिदिन की दर से प्रदान कराने जाने का प्राप्तव्य है। इस प्रकार सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित समयवधि 15 माह में मकान निर्माण कराने पर ₹ 1,75,00/— ₹ 80 की सहायता राशि प्रदान की जायेगी।

भारत सरकार द्वारा इस स्कीम को इन्दिरा आवास योजना (नव-निर्माण) के स्थान पर अब चालू वित्त वर्ष 2016-17 (01.04.2016) से प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना—ग्रामीण के नाम से क्रियान्वित किया गया है। जिसमें सरकार द्वारा जारी नये दिशा-निर्देशिका अनुसार SECC-2011 के उपर अलग-अलग परिवारों का विवरण) जोकि मुख्यालय द्वारा प्राप्त हुए हैं जिसमें जिन परिवारों के पास मकान नहीं हैं, कबीर दिसें, जिती आदि देश के रूप में प्राथमिकता श्रेणी में पहचान हुई है, को पहले प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना (ग्रामीण) के अन्तर्गत लाभाधिकारियों की पहचान हेतु ग्राम समा द्वारा अनुमोदन कराया जाता है। ग्राम समा द्वारा अनुमोदित पात्र/अपात्र परिवार के प्रस्ताव को भी सम्पन्न कराने हेतु भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित स्कीम की वेबसाइट पर लौट कराया जाता है।

ग्राम समा बैठक में अनुमोदित करने उपरान्त पात्र पाए गए परिवारों में से आदेश विवेक द्वारा निर्धारित लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति हेतु पात्र परिवारों की पुन: भौतिकी मौका निर्धारण करने उपरान्त परिवारों का चयन करके जिला स्तर पर सरकार द्वारा गठित जिला अभियंता अधिकारी समीक्षा द्वारा निर्धारित मापदंडों के अनुसार प्राथमिकता के आधार पर श्रेणीबंदी सर्वप्रथम अनुसूचित जाति, अन्तरराष्ट्रीय, अन्तरराष्ट्रीय परिवार, कुछ रोग या कंटेनर से पीड़ित और रोजगारियों के लाभ रहे परिवार, एक कला सत्तान तिल्सैवार एवं दृष्टिकोण द्वारा निर्धारित प्रतिवर्ष की आधार पर प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना (ग्रामीण) के अन्तर्गत सहायता राशि प्रदान करने का प्राप्तव्य किया गया है। विधित्व के अनुसार पात्र परिवार की सभी आवश्यकताएं पूरा होने उपरान्त सहायता राशि लिखे ही उनके खाते में PFMS के नार्च स्तर में जाती है।
5. Integrated Wastelands Management Program (IWMP):

Objective:

The Integrated Wasteland Development Project Scheme strives to develop non-forest wasteland on village/micro watershed basis. The scheme also generates employment in rural areas besides, enhancing people's participation in wasteland development leading to equitable sharing of benefits and sustainable development.

Scope:

Watershed Development approach has been adopted for all area development programmes. This program based on village/micro watershed plans is taken up after taking into consideration the local capabilities, site condition and local needs of the people.

Strategy:

Major activities taken up under this scheme are soil and moisture conservation afforestation and pasture development, promotion of horticulture/agro forestry encouraging natural regeneration, wood substitution and fuel wood conservation measures and dissemination of technology, as decided by the user group living in or ground the project area.
सांसद आदर्श ग्राम योजना (SAGY)

सांसद आदर्श ग्राम योजना का गठन प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने जयप्रकाश नारायण के जन्मदिवस (11 अक्टूबर, 2014) पर गांवों के विकास के लिए किया था। सबसे पहले इसके अंतर्गत गांव खडंडी बोलनी का चयन किया गया था। वर्ष 2016 में गांव ऊठाँघाट खण्ड पटीदी व गांव खडंडी पुराना खण्ड फरूखनगर का चयन किया गया है। इसका लक्ष्य आदर्श योजना के सभी वर्गों के जीवन स्तर और गुणवत्ता में पर्याप्त रूप में सुधार लाना है। इसमें वैयक्तिक, मानव, आर्थिक व राजनीतिक विकास करना है।

विधायक आदर्श ग्राम योजना (VAGY)

विधायक आदर्श ग्राम योजना का गठन 11 अक्टूबर, 2014 में प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने किया था। इस के अंतर्गत गांव सिधरावली खण्ड पटीदी, गांव कादरपुर खण्ड सोहना व गांव काकरोला खण्ड गुढगांव का चयन किया गया है। इसका गांव के समुदायों में बुनियादी सुविधाओं के साथ-2 सामाजिक, मानवीय एवं आर्थिक विकास के लिए स्वामित्व व गौरव की भावना दालना है। विधायक आदर्श ग्राम योजना में एक गांव को वर्ष 2017 तक एवं दो अन्य गांवों को वर्ष 2019 तक विकसित कर आदर्श गांव के रूप में बदलना है।

[Signature on the right]