

Implementation of MGNREGS – Experience in Telangana- CBOs convergence



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Objectives of the MGNREGS



- Objective: To enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household willing to do manual unskilled work.
- Primary Objective: Wage employment creation
- Auxiliary Objective: Regenerating natural resource base and creating productive assets
- Process objective: Strengthening grass root processes of democracy infusing transparency and accountability in governance

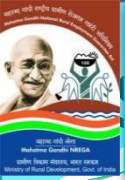


Non-Negotiables

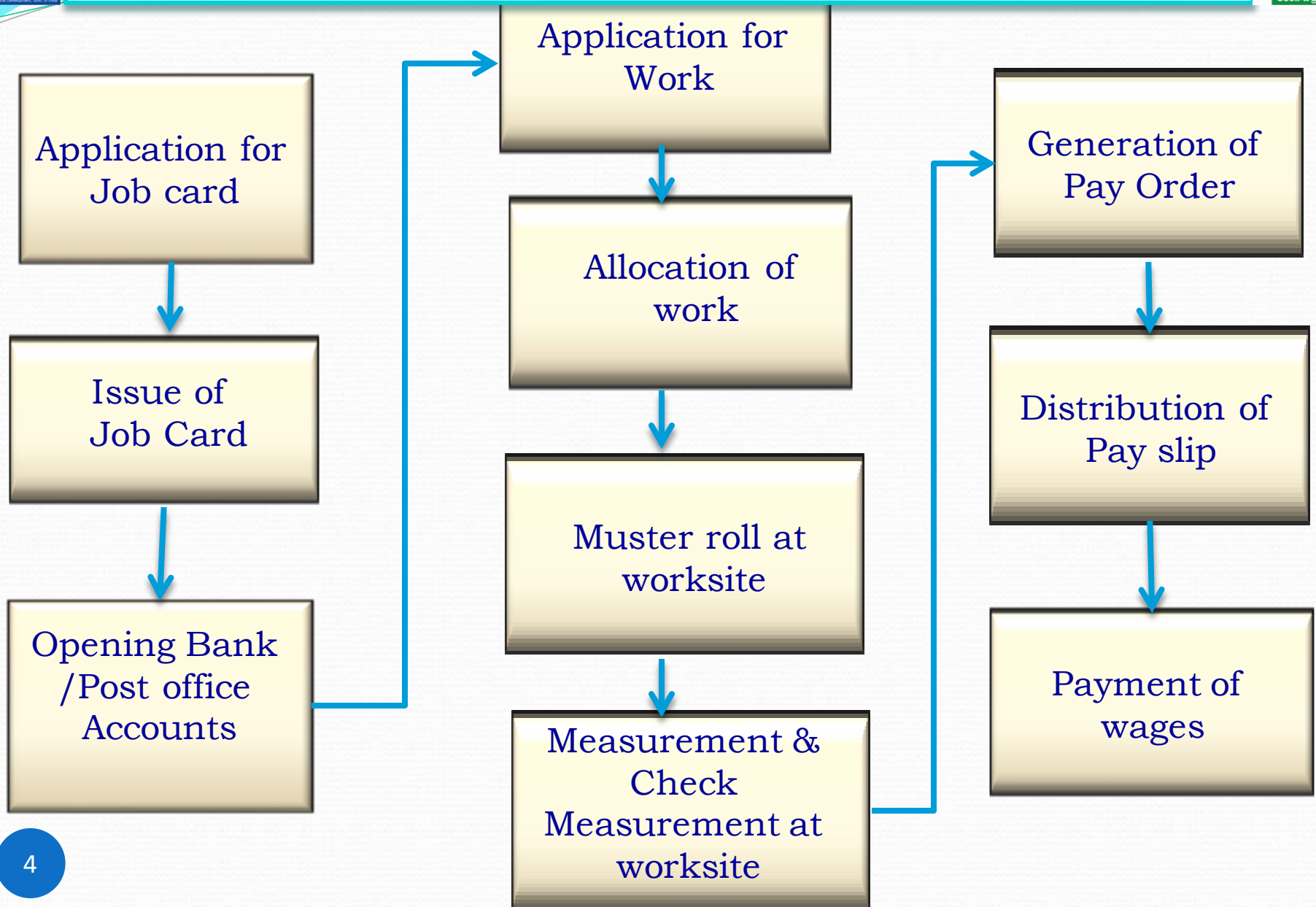
(scheme designed based on these non-negotiables)



- No contractors
- No labour displacing machinery
- Minimum 100 days to all Households demanding works
- Wage Payment within a fortnight
- Equal wages to men and women
- Works, identified by Gram sabhas, Mandal Parishads, Zilla Parishads only



EGS procedure- Payment





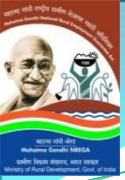
Implementation Process – Muster Roll



- Muster Roll management system
 - Weekly Muster
 - Every Muster roll with unique ID
 - Hologram of MGNREGS
 - Issued for a work and for a specified period of one week
 - Muster Watch Book is maintained at PO level to monitor the muster issue and receipt
 - Muster issue date and receipt date is written on each muster
 - Every Muster roll received end of week

IT utilization

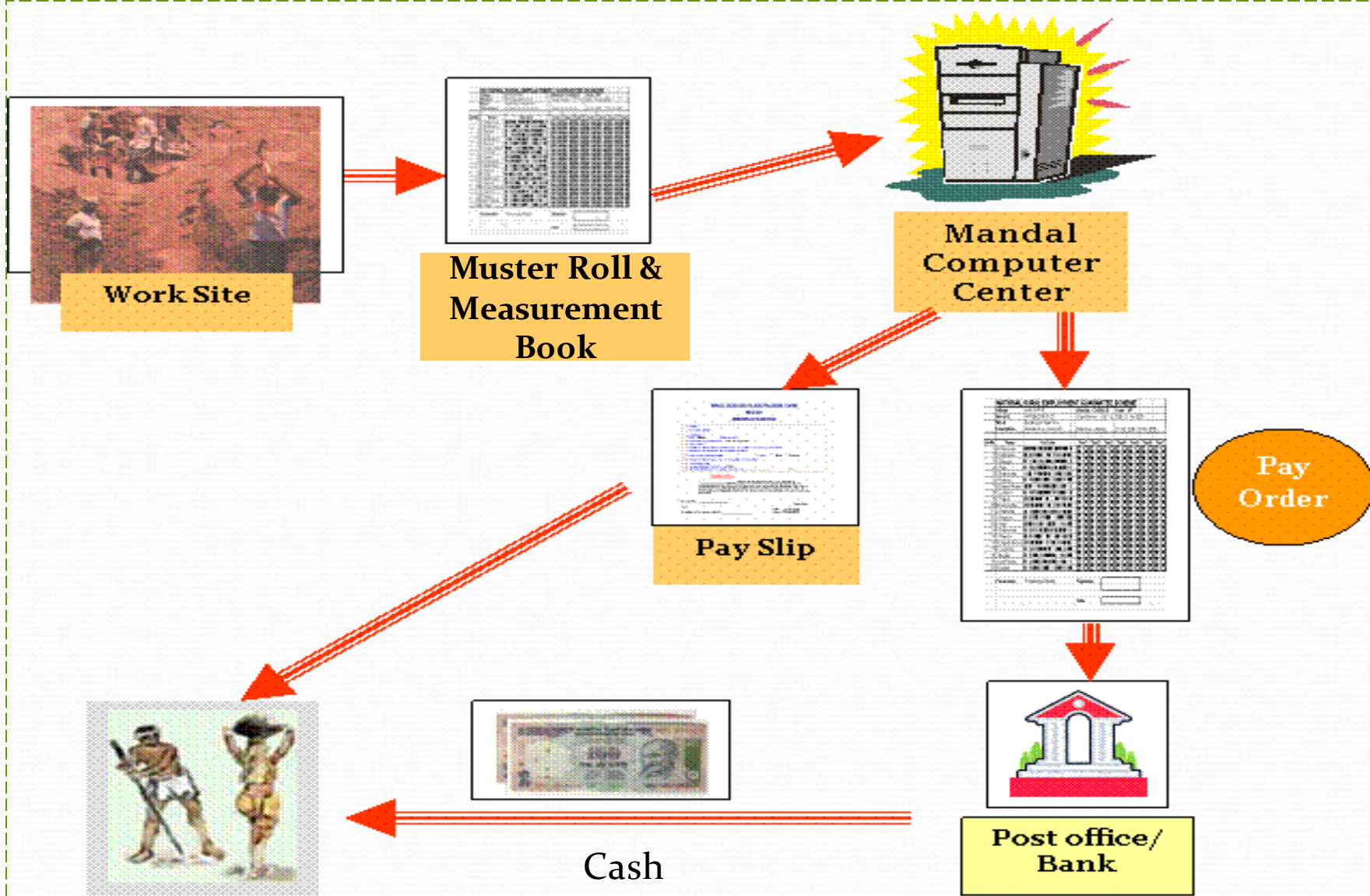
- United state of Andhra Pradesh is the first state to introduce a comprehensive IT software that provides end-to-end IT solution in MGNREGA
- The transaction based software issues job cards, maintains shelf of projects, generates estimates, issues work commencement letters, updates muster rolls and generates pay orders.
- The software is being constantly upgraded to suit the changing requirements of the programme.
- At each Mandal level (around 25 villages) there is one Mandal computer center (MCC) manned by 2 computer operators.
- On each convergence department, there is a Departmental computer center (DCC) at Mandal / cluster of Mandals.

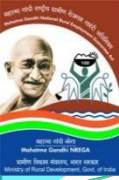


Payment of wage system



Payment of wages system

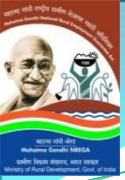




SHGs and CBOs formation in Telangana



- SHGs formation in Telangana (united AP) started in 1983
- In 1994- SAPAP- UNDP formed the SHGs with Poorest of the Poor Families
- In 1997- formed the Village Organisations at Habitation/village level – at least with three (3) SHGs
- In 1997 – formed the Block/Mandal Level Federations (Mandal Mahila Samakhyas)
- In 2000- Velugu - World Bank Project intervention
- In 2002- formed the Dist.Federations – with Block/Mandal Federations
- In 2002 – Federations are intermediary in the process of executing the Rural Development activities



Support team -Structure

State Level- Rural Development Dept.- Principal Secretary RD

Commissioner RD

CEO- SERP



District Level- DRDA

Addl. PD for MGNREGS

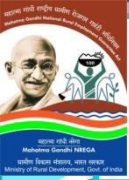
Addl. PD, DRDA Women
SHGs/CBOs



Block Level

Mandal Computer Centre

Mandal Samakhya



Developments since 2006



- 2006 MGNREGA implemented in combined AP(Telangana)
- **2006-09 – Seasonal / Works Calendar**
- 2009 – Fixed Labor Groups piloted; Mate system introduced
- **2010 – 20 to 25 member Srama Sakthi Sangam (SSS) formed; SSS also formed with Persons with Disabilities Wage Seekers (VSSS)**
- 2010 – Electronic Fund Management System initiated
- **2006 – to-date - A robust MIS implemented in partnership with TCS (online MIS).**
- 2012-13 – Weekly Demand Capture and e-muster attendance
- 2012-13 – Organizing SSS groups in to Village level federations
- **2014- Printing of e-Muster at MCC**
- **2015- IPPE Planning of works with convergence of SHGs**
- **2016 -Printing of New Jobcards –Distribution-Updation**
- **2017- Installation of work site boards for all works- Transparency & Accountability**
- **2018 – Good Governance Initiatives– work files, 7- Registers**

Convergence with CBOs

- Identified the CRPs from the CBOs/SHG and Mandal Federations – organized training for them on the MGNREGS
- The CRPs sensitized and motivated the community in the villages –
- CRPs selected from the strengthened SHGs and Village Organisations (federations)
- For awareness creation and Sensitisation activities in all the villages by CRPs
- Issuance of MGNREGS Jobcards to the wage seekers
- Identification of left over beneficiaries for issuing the job cards
- Support in the post office/bank Accounts Opening
- Identification of MGNREGS works



CBOs convergence - MGNREGS



- Formation of Labour (SSS) groups
- Formation of PwD Labour Groups (SSS) groups
- Other Activities
 - Demand Collection from MGNREGS wage seekers for work
 - Participation in the Planning of works- Building the shelf of works
 - Participation in Social Audits



CBOs convergence - MGNREGS



- The CBOs played vital role in the identification of beneficiaries among the vulnerable families
 - Land Development for SC and ST Lands
 - Vegetable Pandals
 - Tree Patta – Plantation activities
 - NADEP compost pits
 - Nurseries Raising



CBOs convergence - MGNREGS



- Identification of Customer Service Providers (CSPs) by the VO's
 - Paying agencies like Post Offices and Banks appointing the CSPs for the payments of MGNREGS wages and Pensions
 - CSPs appointed at GP Level where the Bank Branch (or) Post Office Branches not available
 - The Honorarium will be paid to the CSPs by the Paying Agencies



CBOs convergence - MGNREGS



- Role of CBOs in Special Projects
 - Chenchu (PTGs) Spl.Project- Interior Tribal Areas
 - The Village Organisation is the agency to take demand from wage seekers
 - Monitoring of the day to day roll call by the VO
 - VO is the paying agency for distribution of MGNREGS wage payments
 - VO will conduct the Mini Social audit once in a fort night
 - MGNREGS will pay the 2% service charge to the VO for entrusted activity in the Tribal Pockets

Planning of Works- IPPE

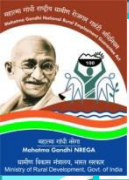
- Planning of works in the process of Integrated Participatory Planning Exercise (IPPE)
 - CRPs identified by the VOs among SHGs
 - CRPs underwent training on the PRA tools
 - Participated and supported planning in transact walks in the village
 - Sensitization to the community on identification of works
 - Involving the community in the identification of works
 - CBOs and CBO representatives played major role convincing the farmers for identification of common works.
 - Taking role in the process of finalization of works and getting approvals from the Gram Panchayath –in the Gram Sabhas - Before, During & Final stages



Time line - Organizing labour groups



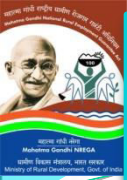
- ✓ In **2009-10** Fixed labour groups were formed later changed name as **Sharama Shakthi Sanghas(SSS)**.
- ✓ In **2010** Govt of United AP issued GO No 240 on 9th July 2010 on organizing SSS groups
- ✓ In **2012** Federation of SSS groups was piloted in 33 mandals in combined AP.
- ✓ In **2013** a GO.No. 348 was issued 17th July, 2013 by Govt of United AP for federations.
- ✓ In **2018** – Telangana Govt issued for re-organization of the SSS Groups.



Organizing labour in to SSS groups



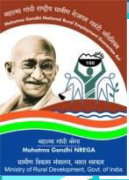
- ✓ State has rich experience of social mobilization especially SHG movement . With same experience MGNREGS has initiated group concept to ensure all the needs & access rights and entitlements given in the Act.
- ✓ The SSS groups were formed with the objective of;
 - Effective worksite management
 - Ensuring greater transparency
 - Ensure that all the demanding poor rural households are provided with continuous assured employment of 100 days
- ✓ Formation of Shrama Shakti Sanghas was carried with the assistance of Village Organisations (SHGs Federations), Civil society organization network - NGOs Alliance (TSNA)



Shrama Shakti Sanghas



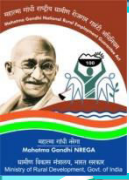
- All serious labourers are grouped into Shrama Shakti Sanghas (Fixed groups)
- To ensure 100 days wage employment to all the serious labour house holds through SSS groups is the main objective.
- Tackle fudging of muster rolls and promote more transparency.
- 60.54 lakh labourers are organized into 3.51 lakh SSS groups.
- Works sufficient for 100 days to all SSS groups are allotted and muster rolls are also issued in advance to ensure continuous work and less depending on field functionaries



Organizing labour in to SSS groups



- ✓ **Fixed Labour Groups (FLGs)/SSS groups – consisting of 10 to 30 wage seekers per group.**
- ✓ **One among the SSS group member (who can read and write skills) will be selected as Mate. The Mate will become the coordinator between the members of the Shrama Shakthi Sanghams and the respective Field Assistant.**
- ✓ **Role of Mate:**
 - **Filling of work Demand applications**
 - **Communication work allotment.**
 - **Mobilizing the labour to work site**
 - **Ensure work site facilities**
 - **Mark out to get minimum wage**
 - **Marking daily Muster attendance**
 - **Daily reading of muster**
 - **Help TA for taking measurements at end of week**
 - **Distribution of wage slips**

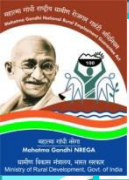


Need for Federating SSS Groups



In spite of notable achievements.....

- Information relating to Rights and Entitlements under MGNREGS not reaching all wage seekers like -
 - Job card and SSS Groups
 - Demand for Work
 - Unemployment allowance
 - Minimum Wage Rate (7 working hours)
 - Delay Compensation
- Grievances of wage seekers not heard in time and redressed in time.
- To try and address these gaps Federating SSS Groups is seen as a promising way forward.....



SSS Samakhyas / Federations



WHY SSS Samakhya?

To create a platform

To empower the wage seekers wherein they collectively demand their Rights and Entitlements under the MGNREG Act

To create a platform

Where the concerns of the wage seekers are discussed, heard and addressed adequately and efficiently



- **Conducting Village Level Meetings and Attending Mandal Level Meeting**
- **Presenting issues of the wage seekers to PO/Mandal Office**
- **Conveying timely and relevant information to their members**
- **Ensuring that the wage seekers are able to demand and access the Rights and Entitlements under the Act.**
- **Motivating wage seekers to do quality work and help creating sustainable assets**
- **Participating in Works Planning and Preparation of Labour Budget**
- **Monitoring disbursement of Wages**
- **Reviewing the work of village level EGS staff**



Agriculture & Allied activities

- MGNREGS Telangana has taken up the Agriculture and Allied activities with the convergence of SERP-Women SHGs
- Activities like
 - Vegetable pandals
 - Rural Storage Godown Constructions
 - NADEP compost pit
 - IHHLs
 - Plantations in Community Land
 - Sustainable Agriculture Activities



Social Audit

- The pioneered social audit system through the **Society for Social Audit, accountability & transparency (SSAAT)** formed with social activists and hand-picked government officials.
- The purpose of the social audit is to empower people to do the social audit themselves and question the implementation machinery.
- Social audit is conducted **once in 6 months in every mandal**
- All muster rolls and all the works are inspected by the social auditors.
- The reports of the social audit are read out in the village level in the Gram Sabha and at the Mandal level.
- Decisions like booking Criminal cases, returning back misappropriated amount are taken on the spot.



Social Audit – Vigilance Cell

- To take up follow up action on the Social audit reports, dedicated Social Audit & Vigilance cells have been created with dedicated staff at both the State and the District level.
- A Chief Vigilance officer MGNREGA for taking up follow up action on complaints having a vigilance angle.



RD CallCentre

- A call centre (1800-200-1001) with a toll-free number has been established to register and monitor complaints.
- The moment a complaint is registered in the call center, a SMS is sent to the officer responsible to rectify and report.
- The system automatically escalates the complaints to the higher levels if appropriate action within the stipulated time is not taken at lower level.
- <http://rdcallcentre.telangana.gov.in>



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Telangana State NGOs Alliance (TSNA) for MGNREGA



- To organize the rural poor to demand their rights under the MGNREGA, TS-NGO Alliance (TSNA) has been formed with 120 NGOs.
- The NGOs are given the tasks of organizing the poor into SSSs, training them, overseeing implementation of the programme, observing the social audit system, etc.
- They are also involved in **fact-finding missions** in areas where there are complaints in execution.
- 200 Mandals out of 438 Mandals are included in this system.
- There is a cascading debriefing sessions with the TSNA members: At mandal level on 3rd Wednesday; at District level on 3rd Friday; and at State level on last Saturdays of once in a quarter.



Labour Groups with PwDs



- Formed the Labour Groups with PwDs – Vikalanguang Shrama Shakthi sanghams with the support of TSNA NGOs and SHGs/CBOs of PwDs.
 - Issued the Single Person family job cards to PwD wage seekers
 - Rs.10/- providing as travel allowance without the
 - 30% less work to VSSS of workers with disabilities to get equal wage rate on par with Non-disabled laborers (30% more piece rates)
 - Additional Rs.10/-per day towards travel expenses up to distance of 5 KMs, Rs.20/- per person per day beyond 5 KMs
 - Allotment of easy works as selected by the groups

MGNREGS – work using with modern implements by PwDs





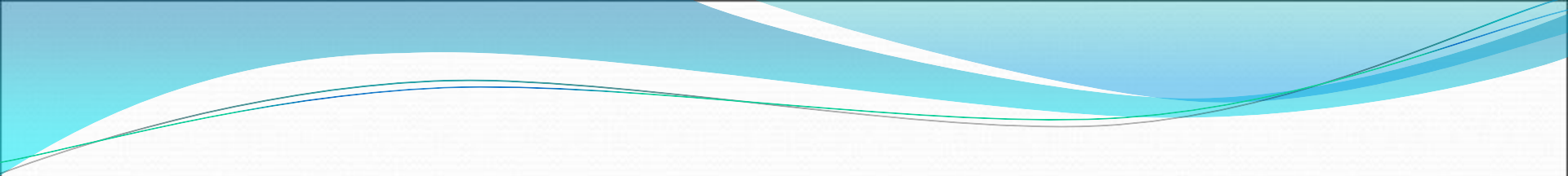
Formation of SSSF (SSS-F)





















THANK YOU

11.07.2010