राजस्थान सर्कार
ग्रामीण विकास एवं पंचायती राज विभाग
(ग्रामीण विकास, अनुभाग–5)


युक्त कार्यकारी अधिकारी,
जिला परिषद (ग्राम.प्र.)
समस्त, राजस्थान।

विषय :- ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा योजनान्तर्गत जारी परिपत्र/निर्देशों के कम में।

उपरोक्त विषयान्तर्गत ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा दिनांक 14–15 जुलाई 2016 को पीआईसी की बैठक में योजना की प्रगति समीक्षा के दौरान परिपत्र/निर्देशों की भी चर्चा की गई, बैठक के दौरान ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा इंडिअर आवास योजना एवं प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना–ग्रामीण के क्षेत्रांतर्गत के समंध में जारी परिपत्र/निर्देशों को प्रति उपलब्ध कराई गई।

इस कम में निर्देशानुसार ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा उक्तानुसार उपलब्ध कराये गये परिपत्र/निर्देशों की प्रति आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है।

संलग्न :- उपरोक्तानुसार।

भवदीय

(कृ. कृ. शामी)
अधीक्षक अभियंता, ग्रामि

प्रतिलिपि निम्न को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु :-

1. जिली सचिव, शासन सचिव, ग्रामीण विकास विभाग, सचिवालय, जयपुर।
2. जिला कलेक्टर समस्त राजस्थान।
3. परियोजना निदेशक एवं पदेन उप सचिव (मो एवं मृ) को विभागीय वेबसाइट पर अपलोड करवाने बाबत।

(कृ. कृ. शामी)
अधीक्षक अभियंता, ग्रामि
No. M-13011/05/2013-RH
Government of India
Ministry of Rural Development
Department of Rural Development

Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi
Dated 19th February, 2016.

To
The Commissioner (RD),
Department of Rural Development,
Govt. of Uttar Pradesh,
Lucknow.

Subject: Transfer of funds at different levels of administration to the State Nodal Account – Procedure - Regarding.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your letter dated 2nd February, 2016 on the subject mentioned above and to forward herewith the procedure that may be adopted for transfer of funds to the Bank account at the State level.

Yours faithfully,

Encl: As above.

(M. Rama Krishna)
Under Secretary to the Government of India
Tele No.23381343

Copy to : The Principal Secretary / Secretary (Rural Development) of all State Governments and UT Administration dealing with Indira Awaas Yojana, for information and necessary action.
TRANSFER OF FUNDS TO STATE NODAL ACCOUNT – PROCEDURE THAT MAY BE ADOPTED

Current Financial Year (2015-16)

✓ States to assess the fund available at different levels of administration

✓ The districts / block where funds are available need to assess the requirement of funds for disbursement to the beneficiaries in the current financial year (during the month of February and March, 2016) in respect of the houses sanctioned upto 2014-15 and the amount of administrative fund needed for this financial year. The fund requirement so assessed may be retained at the district / block level and the remaining balance funds be transferred to the State Nodal Account. From this account the State Government may transfer funds to other districts / blocks that require funds for pending liability.

✓ District-wise Statement indicating the total amount available at the district, amount retained at the district level and the amount transferred to the State Nodal Account may be furnished to the Ministry in the format earlier circulated.

✓ Ending March, 2016, all the funds that was retained as per assessment mentioned above but remained unspent at different levels viz., Districts / Blocks have to be transferred to the State Nodal Account. That would mean that on 1st April, 2016, there shall be no funds in the District and Block Account. The State Nodal Officers for IAY to ensure this. These units may continue to maintain an account for receiving and spending the administrative funds.

Next Financial Year (2016-17)

✓ States in the first fortnight of April, 2016 send a consolidated district-wise statement indicating the following :-
  o Unspent funds available at different levels ending March, 2016 in the district.
  o Unspent funds that have been transferred to the State level bank account from the district.
  o Total fund available in the State Bank account (including the fund transferred from the districts)
✓ The amount of fund available in the State Nodal Account to be entered in AwaasSoft against the Opening Balance and the same would be frozen for the year, without further change. The balance amount figures of the State Nodal Account to be supported by bank statement as on 31st March, of that financial year and uploaded as image file in AwaasSoft. (A provision for which shall be created on AwaasSoft).

✓ In respect of the houses sanctioned prior to financial year 2015-16, the accounts of the beneficiaries to whom the instalments are pending are to be frozen on PFMS to enable transfer of money to them through generation of FTO.

✓ In the case of transfer of Administrative Fund to the Districts, the respective districts need to be registered as vendors on PFMS and the fund to be transferred by generation of FTOs from the State Nodal Account by the State Nodal Officer.

✓ Please note that starting from the financial year 2015-16 all allocations to administrative funds which have not been spent by the end of the financial year shall lapse automatically and have to be credited back to State Nodal Account. While funds will not be withdrawn from the States, next years allocation will be net of the balance funds that remained unspent from the previous years allocation under administrative head.
No.M-13011/05/2013-RH
Government of India
Ministry of Rural Development
(Rural Housing Division)

Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi,
Dated: 13th July, 2015

To

The Principal Secretary / Secretary (Rural Development)
of all State Governments and UT Administration dealing with
Indira Awaas Yojana.

Subject: Convergence of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) with Mahatma Gandhi
National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and
utilisation of administrative expenses for ensuring quality of
construction and monitoring — Regarding.

Sir / Madam

I am directed to refer to the discussions held during the Performance
Review Committee Meeting held on 9th July, 2015 on the above mentioned
subject. In this regard, the following is clarified :-

(a) Convergence of IAY with MGNREGA

Construction of IAY House under MGNREGA has been made a
permissible activity. Accordingly, an advisory dated 27th March, 2015 has
been issued to the State Government about the procedure to be adopted so
that all the beneficiaries of IAY get the advantage of the convergence with the
scheme of MGNREGA wherein a beneficiary is entitled for wage component
90/95 days.

However, with regard to availing the benefit of convergence with
MGNREGA in respect of the IAY houses that have been sanctioned prior to
2014 (when construction of IAY House has not been included as a
permissible activity under MGNREGA), it is clarified that the unskilled
construction activity for such houses can also be done through convergence
under MGNREGA subject to the condition that the stagewise limits that have
been set are adhered to. Therefore if NREGA convergence has not been
effected in the past it can now be done only for those stages which are
constructed now and for which muster roll can be generated. Muster roll
cannot be generated with retrospective effect for work already completed.

(b) Utilisation of administrative expenses for ensuring quality and
monitoring

As per para 3.6 of IAY guidelines, cost towards ensuring quality of
construction and monitoring the implementation of the scheme is an eligible
item of expenditure under administrative expenses. In order to take up these
activities, personnel on contract basis can to be engaged at the State, District, Block and Panchayat Level. The details of the personnel who can be engaged at different levels are as follows:

State Level

- Technical Expert in the field of construction of house
- Expert to look after IT/MIS/PFMS
- Expert to look after all Financial matters
- Social Mobilisation expert (optional)
- Training Coordinator (optional)

District Level

- Coordinator for all the activities of IAY at District
- IT Personnel
- Training Coordinator (Optional)

Block Level

- Coordinator for all the activities of IAY at Block level.

Village/Gram Panchayat level

Every house sanctioned under IAY is to be tagged to a Village level functionary (Gram Rozgard Sahayak or any other village level worker) whose task it is to follow up with the beneficiary and facilitate construction. He/she may be paid the expenses towards travel and other incidental expenses and a performance based incentive approved at state level.

The rate of compensation & incentive to be paid to the personnel can be arrived depending upon the current market rates prevailing in the state. The budget ceiling for administrative expenses will not be lifted and adequate amount must also be available for other activities such as IEC and Social Audit.

This issues with the approval of Joint Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development.

Yours faithfully,

(M. Rama Krishna)
Under Secretary to Govt. of India
Tel: 011-23381343

Copy to:
Procedure to present and process SECC data for Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-(Gramin) in the Gram Sabha

I. The list of eligible beneficiaries

A list which has been drawn up from SECC data as per procedure laid down by Ministry will be made available to every Gram Sabha by the state government. This list has been prepared in the following fashion.

Step 1: Exclusion of pucca houses- All households living in houses with pucca roof and/or pucca wall are filtered out.

Step 2: Automatic Exclusion– From the remaining set of households, all households fulfilling any one of the 13 parameters listed in the Annexure have been automatically excluded.

Step 3: All House less households and households living in zero/one/two room houses with kutcha roof and kutcha walls, subject to the exclusion process, will form the universe of eligible beneficiaries. Separate list of eligible households for SC, ST, Minority and Others will be prepared at the Gram Panchayat (GP) level. If households fall within both ST and minority category they will be counted as ST.

Prioritization process

Step 4:- Preparing priority lists: The GP and category wise list of eligible households will be prioritized based on the following deprivations:

1. Housing deprivation- Households will be first prioritized based on houselessness followed by the number of rooms; zero, one and two rooms, in that order. Within these groups, households that fulfill the criteria of automatic inclusion will be further prioritized.

2. Socio economic deprivation- Inter se priority within the two sub groups viz. households which are automatically included and otherwise, will be determined based on their cumulative deprivation score calculated from the parameters given below with each having equal weight.

i. Households with no adult member between age 16 to 59
ii. Female headed households with no adult male member between age 16 to 59
iii. Households with no literate adult above 25 years
iv. Households with any disabled member and no able bodied adult member
v. Landless Households deriving the major part of their income from manual casual labour
Higher the deprivation score, higher will be the ranking of the household within the sub group.

This system generated category wise ranked priority list will be made available in the scheme MIS-AwaasSoft. The steps involved in accessing the priority lists on AwaasSoft are enlisted in Annexure 2. The ranked priority lists could either be downloaded directly or generated by executing a query on the list of eligible beneficiaries (unranked) made available on AwaasSoft. Thereon, it will be circulated to the concerned Gram Panchayat and given wide publicity.

From the comprehensive list for Others (General Category) a separate list will be generated for minorities. Gram Sabha or any administrative authority, as entrusted by the State, will identify the names of members belonging to minority communities and prepare a separate list retaining the inverse priority in the original list.

II. Verification of priority lists

Once the category wise lists are made available, the Gram Sabha will verify the facts based on which the selection has been done. If the inclusion has been done based on wrong facts, if the household has constructed a pucca house or migrated since the survey or has been allotted a house under any government scheme, the Gram Sabha shall delete the name of such families. The list of such persons deleted, including reasons for deletion, will form part of the minutes of the Gram Sabha resolution.

If the Gram Sabha has sufficient grounds to alter the priority list it may do so after recording their reasons through a resolution. In case there is a tie, priority will be provided to the following groups:

1. Households with widows and next-of-kin of members of defence/paramilitary/police forces killed in action;
2. Households where a member is suffering from leprosy or cancer and People living with HIV (PLHIV).
3. Households with a single girl child.
5. Transgender persons.

At present there is no provision to add names to the list. However the Gram Sabha may record its opinion about names to be added to the list and forward the same along with the resolutions to the BDO or any government functionary as appointed by the State government for the same.

III. Grievance Redressal

It is possible that there could be complaints against the list approved by the Gram Sabha. Such complaints shall be forwarded to the BDO or any other government functionary entrusted by the
State. The functionary should enquire into the complaints, prepare a report and submit the same in a time bound manner to an Appellate Committee that is to be constituted by the State.

The state government shall constitute a three member Appellate Committee at the District level. It may be headed by a Nominee of the District Magistrate/Collector, another official and at least one non-official member. The Appellate Committee will consider the complaints with the report, hear appeals against removal or prioritisation in the list and resolve the same within a fixed period of time.

The District Authorities will then publish the final priority list. The list will be published on the notice board of the Gram Panchayat and advertised widely. The gram panchayat wise priority list will also be posted on the website of PMAY.

IV. Finalisation of Annual Select Lists

Step 1: Freezing of category wise targets up to the level of Gram Panchayat- Once state level targets, including earmarks for various categories, have been communicated by the Ministry, the state government shall distribute category wise targets to respective Gram Panchayats and freeze the same on AwaasSoft. To the extent possible, States should also ensure that 3% of targets are earmarked for persons with disabilities. Earmarking of targets for SCs, STs and Minorities would be reckoned at the national level and distributed on the basis of proportionate population of these categories in the States/UTs as per figures projected the final priority lists aggregated at the national level.

Step 2: Preparation of Annual Select List: Selecting beneficiaries according to category wise targets assigned to respective Gram Panchayat will also be done by the Gram Sabha. Selection shall begin with the top households in the approved priority list in each category and be restricted to the target assigned to the Gram Panchayat. Gram Sabha may make alterations based on any new fact that has come up after the finalisation of the priority list. The reasons are to be recorded in writing.

Step 3: Dissemination of Annual Select List: The final Annual Select list as approved by the Gram Sabha should be disseminated to the community, including MPs/MLAs and members of the Intermediate panchayat as well as GP soliciting their objections, if any and also displayed in public places, including painting on a wall in the village. The time period for raising objections would be 30 days from the date of publication of the list. The BDO or any government functionary, as entrusted by the State, would be responsible for enquiring into the complaints, preparing and submitting a report to the Appellate Committee.
Step 4: Consideration of the objections – All objections registered shall be considered by the Appellate Committee constituted at the district level. The final list will be prepared and approved at the appropriate level as fixed by state government.

Step 5: Aggregation of Annual select list - The final approved annual select list should be aggregated at the district and State level and entered in AwaasSoft to begin the process of registration and sanctioning of houses.
Parameters for exclusion:

A household fulfilling any of the 13 parameters listed below will be automatically excluded:

1. Motorised two/three/four wheeler/ fishing boat
2. Mechanised three/ four wheeler agricultural equipment
3. Kisan Credit Card with credit limit of Rs.50,000 or above
4. Household with any member as a Government employee
5. Households with non-agricultural enterprises registered with the Government
6. Any member of the family earning more than Rs.10,000 per month
7. Paying income tax
8. Paying professional tax
9. Own a refrigerator
10. Own landline phone
11. Own 2.5 acres or more of irrigated land with at least one irrigation equipment
12. 5 acres or more of irrigated land for two or more crop seasons
13. Owning at least 7.5 acres of land or more with at least one irrigation equipment

Criteria for automatic inclusion

1. Households without shelter
2. Destitute / living on alms
3. Manual scavengers
4. Primitive Tribal Groups
5. Legally released bonded labourer

Definitions

- **Houses with kutcha wall** – Houses where the material used for wall is Grass/thatch/bamboo or plastic/polythene or mud/unburnt brick or wood or stone not packed with mortar.
- **Houses with kutcha roof** – Houses where the material used for roof is Grass/thatch/bamboo/wood/mud or plastic/polythene or handmade tiles
Annexure II

Procedure for accessing Priority lists on AwaasSoft

Step 1: Users will login from respective Blocks on AwaasSoft.

Step 2: Separate tab titled ‘Beneficiary Selection under PMAY (G)’ will appear at the block login.

Step 3: Click on the link ‘Generate Priority Lists’ provided in the tab.

Step 4: Choose District, Tehsil and GP from the dropdown.

Remarks: Only those districts, tehsils and GPs which have been captured in the SECC database will be available for selection in the dropdown. Administrative units which have been created thereafter, i.e. post SECC survey, may not get displayed. In case the user is unable to identify his GP as per SECC data, she could go to the link ‘Advance Search for GP’ available in the tab mentioned in Step 2. The user will have to enter the name of the village(s) which constitutes the GP as per present administrative records. The system will suggest the name of the GPs to which these villages could possibly belong as per SECC data.

Step 5: Choose social category for which priority list is to be generated by clicking on radio buttons for SC, ST or Others.

Remarks: The priority list for ‘Others’ includes names of members belonging to minority communities that have to be separated into another list while retaining the interse priority in the original list.

Step 6: Choose from the following radio buttons:-

1. Auto generated ranked priority list- The option to download pdf version of the same would be available.
2. List of eligible beneficiaries post exclusion (Unranked) - The option to download the excel version of the same would be available.

Remarks: The list of eligible beneficiaries has been arrived at after applying the exclusion process elaborated in Step 1 and 2 of the guidance document describing the procedure to use SECC. The user could download the excel version of the list and execute a query based upon the prioritization process to generate the ranked priority list. The query developed by NIC, Delhi to arrive at the same would be shared with the States on demand basis. The list of excluded beneficiaries, generated using the exclusion process, will be made available on AwaasSoft in due course of time.
Chapter-VII

Implementation and Support Mechanism

7.1 National Technical Support Agency for Rural Housing

7.1.1 At the centre a National Technical Support Agency (NTSA) for Rural Housing shall be set up, to provide technical support in achieving the target of Housing for All. The activities of the Agency would include developing state wise housing designs, drawings and estimates appropriate to different housing regions, provide technical support in construction of such designs, develop/modify training manuals and oversee conduct of trainings for various stakeholders, coordinate production and supply of building materials, training and handholding on issues related to AwaasSoft, AwaasApp, PFMS and overseeing development of e governance initiatives.

7.2 Technical Support at the State Level

7.2.1 The State Government may identify technical institutions of repute or building centres to provide technical support to the beneficiaries in the construction of the house. At the time of allotment of the house, the institution that has been roped in may provide a briefing to the beneficiaries about the housing designs and construction technologies that can be adopted in the region where the beneficiary is constructing the house. Further, the institution may monitor training of masons and assist the beneficiary in construction and completion of the house.

7.3 State Program Management Units

7.3.1 Although the construction of house is to be undertaken by the beneficiary, it is the responsibility of the State to ensure that beneficiary is provided requisite guidance in the process and closely monitored to ensure that the houses are brought to completion. The States shall set up a dedicated Programme Management
Unit (PMU) to undertake the tasks of implementation, monitoring and supervision of quality of construction. The State PMU shall be headed by the State Nodal Officer and other personnel may be availed through deputation from line departments and by hiring of personnel on contract basis. Similarly, for the District and Block level PMU. The indicative composition and responsibilities of each level of management unit is given below:

7.3.1.1 State Level

I PMU Headed by the State Nodal Officer.

II Other personals
   a) Technical Expert in the field of construction of house
   b) Expert to look after IT/MIS/PFMS
   c) Expert to look after all the Financial matters
   d) Social Mobilisation expert
   e) Training Coordinator
   f) Support staff

III Responsibilities:
   a) Target allocation to Districts and Blocks
   b) Fixing of the installments and the quantum of each installment
   c) Monitor finalisation of Priority List for the state
   d) Mapping of new administrative units in AwaasSoft
   e) Finalisation of the region specific house typologies
   f) Categorisation of Difficult area
   g) Drawing up a convergence plan
   h) Meeting with SLBC to monitor loans disbursal to beneficiary
   i) Coordinate Mason training and Engage a Training Provider
   j) Facilitate sensitization of beneficiaries
   k) Monitor progress of construction as per timeline
l) Management of the State Nodal Account (SNA)
m) MIS related Administrative functions
n) Submission of proposal to Centre for release of Funds

7.3.1.2 District Level

I To be headed by a full-time Program officer / coordinator/ officer-in-charge etc.

II Other personals
   a) Technical professional
   b) IT professional
   c) Training Coordinator
   d) Support staff

III Responsibilities:
   a) Finalisation of the Block wise PWL
   b) Facilitate allotment of land to the landless beneficiaries
   c) Sensitizing the beneficiaries
   d) Mason training plan
   e) Collective sourcing of material where needed
   f) Plan production of Construction material through NREGS and
   g) Coordinate with Banks for loan disbursement to beneficiary through
      DLBC
   h) Monitor Special Projects
   i) Monitor progress of construction as per timeline
   j) Monitor Reporting on Awassoft

7.3.1.3 Block level/ Block level Panchayat

I To be headed by a full time block coordinator

II Other personals
   a) MIS Data entry operators
b) Technical support staff

III Responsibilities:
  a) Registration of beneficiaries
  b) Issue of Sanction order to Beneficiaries
  c) Orientation of the Beneficiary
  d) Map a village functionary to beneficiary
  e) Tag a trained mason to beneficiary
  f) Monitor the progress and timely release of installment to the beneficiary

7.3.1.4 Village / Gram Panchayat Level

a) Every house sanctioned under PMAY-G to be tagged to a village level functionary (Gram Rozgar Sahayak, Bharat Nirman Volunteers, SHGs, representatives of Civil Society Organizations, or any other village level worker) whose task is to follow-up with the beneficiary and facilitate construction. The remuneration of the functionary should be based on performance related parameters fixed by the state.

b) The rate of remuneration to be paid to the personnel hired may be decided by the State depending on the rates prevailing in the State and approved by the competent authority. The expenditure towards hiring of the personnel may be met from the administrative expenses.

7.4 Annual Action Plan

7.4.1 The States/UTs should prepare a comprehensive annual plan for implementation of the scheme of PMAY-G which includes time-bound completion of the houses sanctioned and ensure convergence of the other schemes of the Centre and States.
7.4.2 The Annual Action Plan for the State should contain the District-wise Plan highlighting the strategy that is to be adopted for saturating priority households. The District-wise Plan will also highlight all the amenities that will flow to the beneficiary through convergence with different schemes of Centre and States, mason training program, development and dissemination plan of house typologies and Beneficiary sensitization workshops.

7.5 **Committees at the State and District level**

In order to ensure implementation of PMAY-G takes place at the ground level as per the Annual Action Plan, the States shall have Committee at the State and District Level comprising of officials implementing different components of the Annual Action Plan, public representatives and elected members. The state level committee is to be chaired by the Chief Secretary and the district level committee is to be chaired by the District collector. The composition of the Committee at the State and District Level may be decided by the State Government.

7.6 **Role of Gram Panchayat**

7.6.1 Under the scheme of PMAY-G, Gram Panchayats have been given the most critical role to play in the actual implementation of the scheme. These include the following:-

- a) The GP finalises priority list of eligible beneficiaries prepared on the basis of SECC-2011 data by convening a Gram Sabha
- b) The GP through Gram Sabha prepares the list of additional beneficiaries who though eligible have been left out from the list of eligible beneficiaries.
- c) The GPs should ensure maximum participation in the Gram Sabha held to finalize the Priority List of beneficiaries.
d) They should arrange the meeting of beneficiaries either at the level of the Village Panchayat or for a cluster of Village Panchayats, depending on the number of beneficiaries, and facilitate the orientation of beneficiaries on different aspects of the scheme.

e) The Gram Panchayats with the help of the Gram Sabha would identify families who cannot construct houses on their own and help in identifying NGOs/Civil Society Organizations of repute to handhold such beneficiaries to construct the houses in time.

f) The GPs assist in identifying common land and other land including Govt land for allotment to the landless beneficiary.

g) The GPs may facilitate the beneficiaries in accessing materials required for construction at reasonable rates and also the trained masons needed for construction.

h) The Gram Panchayats would ensure convergence with other scheme of the Centre and State so that the beneficiary of PMAY-G avails the benefits of these schemes.

i) They should discuss the progress of the scheme in their scheduled meetings.

j) They should also proactively assist the social audit teams to conduct Social Audit.

k) The Gram Panchayat should identify and monitor the local level functionary who would be tagged with each house sanctioned for ensuring completion of the construction of the house without delay.

7.6.2 In order to enable the Panchayats to play their role effectively, the State Government may do the following:-
✓ Organise training programme to equip the Panchayats to carry out the tasks assigned to them.
✓ Provide the Panchayats IEC material particularly on materials and building technologies.
✓ Provide share of administrative expenses commensurate with workload.
✓ Issue an order specifying the roles and responsibilities of each tier of Panchayat as appropriate to the States.

Note: It is clarified that in States where there are no Panchayats, democratic institutions at the appropriate levels should be assigned the roles specified for Panchayats. In States where Gram Panchayats are too small, clusters of Gram Panchayats should be formed and enabled to perform their tasks.

7.7 Role of Self Help Groups accredited to NRLM

a) The SHGs need to be involved in the construction / completion of houses sanctioned to the beneficiaries.

b) SHGs should be involved for creating awareness about the construction of the durable houses and availability of materials, provision of benefits of other scheme implemented by the State and Central Government to the beneficiaries of PMAY-G.

c) Production of building materials by the SHGs should be taken up for supply of the same to the beneficiaries of PMAY-G at a nominal cost thereby benefitting both the SHGs who have a ready market for the building materials produced and the beneficiaries of PMAY-G who can purchase the material at a lower cost.
Government of India
Ministry of Rural Development
(Rural Housing Division)

Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi,
Dated 6th July, 2016

To

The Principal Secretary / Secretary (Rural Development) of all State Governments dealing with Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G).

Subject :- Conduct of pilot training of masons – Reg.

Sir / Madam

I am directed to say that Ministry of Rural Development with an objective of improving the quality of houses had initiated the process of conduct of mason training and in the process has developed a new Qualification Pack for Rural Masons. The same has been approved by National Skill Development Corporation of India.

2. In order to facilitate the conduct training of masons at the ground level, advisory had earlier been issued to the State Governments for conduct of pilot training of masons, utilising the funds under head administrative expenses. However, it is learnt that the pilot training is yet to take off in many States.

3. With a view to initiate pilot training of masons in all the States, as indicated during the Nodal Officers meeting held on 6th June, 2016 an amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs would be provided to all the States Governments. Based on the experience gained in the conduct of the Pilot, the training can be scaled up to cover the entire State by utilising the administrative funds available with the States. The beginning of training will entail engagement of a Training Provider. An advisory was already issued to all the States vide letter of even number dated 28th June, 2016 to identify the Training Provider for conduct of training of masons.

4. The tentative break-up of Rs.15.00 lakhs that would be provided to each States for conduct of pilot training of rural masons is enclosed as Annexure.

Contd….2.
5. The above mentioned amount for pilot training would be released in due course as the proposal is internally under examination in the Ministry. In the meanwhile the States may initiate the conduct of pilot training of masons immediately by taking up construction of at least 6 houses utilising the funds available with the States.

6. In a review meeting held in the Ministry on 4th July, 2016 on Mason training, where representatives of Construction Skill Development Council of India (CSDCI) and nodal officers of 10 states viz., Assam, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh were present, the following timelines have been decided to ensure that the training is begun and completed in the states in a manner that it will ensure availability of sufficient trained masons when the house construction is started by the beneficiaries.

a) Engaging a Training Providers accredited with CSDCI by 2nd week of July, 2016
b) Conduct of Training of Trainers 3rd week of July, 2016
c) Start pilot training of masons by 4th Week of July, 2016 (25th July tentatively)

7. During the meeting, the CEO CSDCI agreed that they would support and facilitate the State Government with regard to the conduct of pilot training of masons viz., providing list of training providers accredited with CSDCI, facilitate interaction of State with the Training Providers, conduct of training of trainers (ToT) etc. The contact details of the operations team of CSDCI is available on the website of CSDCI viz., www.csdciindia.org. You are requested to get in touch with the officials of CSDCI and initiate the process of conduct of training of rural masons at the earliest.

Yours faithfully,

(S. Rakesh Kumar)
Deputy Secretary to Govt. of India
Tel: 23381272
## Annexure

Break-up of Rs.15.00 lakhs for conduct of pilot training of rural masons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>RATE</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
<th>No. Of UNITS</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cost of construction of house</td>
<td>120000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>120000</td>
<td>basic PAMY-G rate of assistance for construction of house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stipend</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>45 days</td>
<td>5 trainees</td>
<td>56250</td>
<td>average Rs250 per person for 45 days for 5 trainees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training Provider</td>
<td>Rs.30/- per hour per trainee</td>
<td>360 hrs per trainee for 45 days</td>
<td>5 trainees</td>
<td>54000</td>
<td>current DGE&amp;T rate @Rs 30 per trainee per hour for 45 days, 8 hours per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tool Kit</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>1 nos.</td>
<td>5 trainees</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>average Rs1200 per kit to be given to each trainee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment and certification</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>1 nos</td>
<td>5 trainees</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>Current CSDCI rate @Rs 1200 per trainee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Estimated Expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>242250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingency</td>
<td>7750</td>
<td>approx. 3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cost for training 5 masons for each house</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>250000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cost for training 30 masons in 6 houses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1500000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>