Evaluation of Rural Employment Generation Schemes

A

Final Report

Submitted to

Directorate of Programme Implementation & Evaluation
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Submitted by

AMC Research Group
103-A, Friends Colony (East), New Delhi – 110065
(Ph: 011-26310480, Fax: 011-26312089)
Website: www.amcresearchgroup.com

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Maj. Gen A M Chaturvedi (Retd.)

Director

ABBREVIATIONS USED

AAP	***Annual Action Plan***
APL	***Above Poverty Line***
ADC	***Additional Deputy Commissioner***
ADO	***Assistant Development Officer***
BPL	***Below Poverty Line***
BDPO	***Block Development Project Officer***
BDO	***Block Development Officer***
DRDA	***District Rural Development Agency***
DPC	***District Project Co-ordinator***
DC	***Deputy Commisioner***
GP	***Gram Panchayat***
GC	***General caste***
GOI	***Government of India***
MoRD	***Ministry of Rural Development***
OBC	***Other Backward Caste***
PRI	***Panchayati Raj Institution***
SC	***Scheduled Caste***
ST	***Scheduled Tribe***
SGRY	***Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana***
SGSY	***Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana***
PMEGP	***Prime Ministers Employment Generation programme***
PMRY	***Prime Ministers Rozgar Yojana***

REGP	***Rural Employment Generation Programme***
KVIB	***Khadi and Village Industries Board***
DIC	***District Industries Centre***
C&RD	***Community and Rural Development***
VEC	***Village Employment Council***
AEC	***Area Employment Council***
CDP	***Catalytic Development Programme***
JE	***Junior Engineer***
AE	***Assistant Engineer***
DLM	***District Level Monitoring***
PD	***Project Director***
WEP	***Wage Employment Programme***
SEGC	***State Employment Guarantee Council***
JC	***Job Card***
MIS	***Management Information System***
IAY	***Indira Awaas Yojana***

CONTENTS

Chapters	Title	Page No.
	Executive Summary	6 - 24
1	Introduction	25 - 53
2	Objective and Methodology	54 - 60
3	Findings of the Study	61 - 130
4	Physical progress and its impact	131 - 151
5	Ranking of the districts in the state	152 - 154
6	Conclusions & Recommendations	155 - 164

Annexure

Annexure – 'A' - Photographs

Executive Summary

Several anti-poverty measures focusing on the poor as a target group have been and are being implemented. These include programmes that address asset creation, capacity building, welfare of weaker sections, women and children and a number of programmes for self and wage employment. In a country with almost three-fourth of population living in the rural areas and more than one-third below poverty line, the employment generation programmes have tremendous challenges to meet in the coming years. Employment generation programmes are in operation for more than four decades now in the country with a shifting focus on various aspects and specific target groups. There are specific rural based employment creation programmes as well as urban-centered employment generation programmes.

The Directorate of Programme Implementation and Evaluation, Government of Meghalaya entrusted AMC Research Group, New Delhi to carry out an evaluation study on "Rural Employment Generation Schemes (REGS)" in the state of Meghalaya to assess the performance, effectiveness and impact of REGS in the state.

All the seven districts of Meghalaya were covered under the study. From each district minimum two blocks were selected for detailed survey and field visit. A minimum of seven villages were selected from each block for the study. Samples of more than 1500 beneficiaries were interviewed. In addition officials, opinion leaders, non beneficiaries were also interviewed during the study. Attempt was made to cover the beneficiaries for five references year period i.e.: 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08.

The scheme/programme-wise key findings of the evaluation study are as follows:

NREGS

- 97.8% of the beneficiaries were ST (Schedule Tribes). Only 2.2% of the beneficiaries were SC (Schedule Caste). The beneficiary who belongs to General and OBC category were nil. Out of the 97.8% of the ST beneficiaries 49.6% are male and 48.2% are female.
- 48.3% of the beneficiaries were in the age group of 31-40 and 41-50 years. The least number of beneficiaries belonged to the age group above 60 years. The beneficiaries in the age group of 18-25 years are 21.1%. Around 9.9% of the beneficiaries were in the age group in between 51-60 years.
- In all the sampled blocks there was lack of technical staff, most of the technical staff are on contractual basis, due to the unavailability of technical staff at block level most of the NREGS assets constructed are not being supervised and monitored.
- 36.5% of the beneficiaries are illiterate, while 51.2% of the beneficiaries are from primary and middle school. Only 3.7% of the beneficiaries are above the level of intermediate, while 8.5% of them are SSC.
- 3.8% of the beneficiaries belong to APL (Above Poverty Line) category and 26.2% of the beneficiaries belong to BPL. Around 72% of the beneficiaries did not respond to the question, because they were not able to confirm whether they were BPL or APL, due to unavailability of APL or BPL cards.
- Around 58.1% of the beneficiaries live in a family size of six persons and above, while 37.1% of the beneficiaries live in a family size in between 3 to 5 persons. Only 4.1% of the beneficiaries live in a family size of in between 1 to 2 persons

- 64% of the beneficiaries were agriculture wage earner, labourer and agricultural labourers. Only 5.4% of beneficiaries were involved in petty

business, while 12.1 % of the beneficiaries were involved in other occupation

- 19.1% of beneficiaries did not own any land property, while 81% of the beneficiaries were having ownership of land property. 57.1% of the beneficiaries area of land owned was less than 1 hectare, while 27.5% of the beneficiaries owned land in between 1-2 hectare. Around 4.1% of the beneficiaries were owning a land property of more than 4 hectares
- 50% of the beneficiaries were earning a annual family income in between Rs. 12001/- to Rs. 24, 000/-, while 19.9% of the beneficiaries were earning a annual family income of less than 12, 000/- rupees, which is quite less. Around 9.9% of the beneficiaries were earning an annual family income in between Rs. 48, 000/- to more than Rs. 6, 000/-.
- Around 35.8% of the beneficiaries came to know about the NREGS from district and block level office/officials involved in implementation of the scheme, while 25.9% of beneficiaries came to know from elected bodies/representatives. 27.6% of the beneficiaries came to know about the scheme through media
- Around 45.8% of the NREGS beneficiaries interviewed have stated that the wages upon migration is more than the local wages, while 32.1% of them have stated that there is no difference
- 48.1% of the beneficiaries told that households migrate to town in search of work, while 32.5% of them said "No"
- 2.9% of beneficiaries were getting an annual income of less than Rs. 5, 000/- before applying for job cards, while after applying for job cards, the percentage of beneficiaries earning an annual income of less than have come down to 1.7%. 55.7% of the beneficiaries were getting an annual income of less than Rs. 20, 000/- before applying for job card, while after applying for job card it has rised to 7.2% more
- 64.8% of the beneficiaries have stated that individual names and amount are announced publicly while making the payment, while 27.5% have stated "No" in this regard
- The minimum wage actually paid after 7-8 hours of work is Rs. 70/- per day. All of the beneficiaries were aware of the actual amount of wages

paid each day under NREGS. All of the beneficiaries were receiving Rs. 70/- per day wage payment under NREGS

- 83.5% of the beneficiaries are getting there wages in public places, while 16.5% are getting it in the work site
- 84.1% of the beneficiaries recorded their attendance at the worksite by signature, while 15.9% of the beneficiaries by thumb impression
- 78.6% of the beneficiaries, the allocation of work are not being done in a transparent manner. Most of the beneficiaries have told that the list of work allotted is not being displayed. 91.5% of the beneficiaries indicated that the registration of job cards is not being done. Only 8.5% of the beneficiaries indicated that the registration is being done
- Around 71.6% of the beneficiaries have indicated that they have been provided with drinking water at the work site, while 28.4% of the beneficiaries have indicated that they are not provided with drinking water at the work site
- 56.4% of the beneficiaries have indicated that they have got work for more than 35 days, while 6.4% of the beneficiaries have indicated that they have got work for 9 to 17 days
- 50.9% of the beneficiaries have indicated that they went for work in below 2 to 3 Kms away from their residence, while 17.8% of them have indicated that there residence to worksite site distance is below 2 to 3 km
- Muster Rolls and job cards are not being maintained properly by VEC/AEC. They have also not been trained for the job. Even some of the job cards have been issued without pasting photographs
- Almost 44.7% of the beneficiaries have indicated that they have got their job cards on oral request, while only 7.6% of the beneficiaries have applied on paper for getting the job card.
- Most of the block offices in all the seven districts, do not have full time BDOs. Most of them were extension officers from Agriculture and Animal Husbandry & Veterinary department. These extension officers do not have the required experience or expertise for implementation of the scheme. Enough number of vehicles are not available for field visits

- Non-availability of a dedicated computer system at block level for NREGS works creates several difficulties like delay in communicating to the workers, non-submission of progress reports in time, delay in making wage payment, poor updating of data, etc.

SGSY

- Out of the 81 Self Help Group (SHG) covered during the study, 11 of them were male SHG Group, 61 were female SHG Group and 5 of them were mixed (both male and female) SHG Group. While 4 Self Help Group (SHG) were formed with physically challenged people
- All the swarozgaris belonged to Schedule Tribes, there were no swarozgaris from General, OBC and SC category
- 14.6% of the member is male and 84.7% of the member is female. While 6% of the members are physically challenged. 77.6% of the members are Below Poverty Line (BPL), while 2.4% of the members are Above Poverty Line (APL)
- Animal husbandry and Agriculture related occupation were dominant SGSY activities. Not many traditional activities were given priority
- Around 99.1% of the Swarozgaris are doing primary business, while 0.7% of the Swarozgaris are doing secondary business.
- In most of the cases, the selection of activity was finalized by group discussion, while only 0.8% of the activity was selected by banks for Swarozgaris. Around in 27% of the cases, the selection of activity was finalized in consultation with friends.
- Around 38% applications on functionary are submitted at BDO office by SHG Swarozgaris, while only 2.5% of the application on functionaries is submitted at Gram Sabha. Around 36% of the SHG Swarozgaris submit application on functionaries of SHG at bank.
- More than 75% of SHG Swarozgaris are satisfied with bank, and Govt. Administration. Around 80% of the SHG Swarozgaris are satisfied with the Group member/ President

- More than 80% of the SHG Swarozgaris have got basic training for functioning of activities under SHG, while only 17.4% of them have received skill up gradation training. Only 30% of the Group leaders have got training under SGSY.
- Around 34.4% of SHG Swarozgaris are attending the meeting on weekly basis, while 31.3% are attending the meeting on fortnightly basis. Around 27.4% of SHG Swarozgaris attend the meeting on monthly basis, while 6.9% are irregular in attending the meeting.
- 89.6% of the Group member are participating in decision making, while 10.4% of them are not participating in decision making.
- Around 88.9% of the SHG's are not having any problem in running SHG, while 11.1% of SHG's are facing problem in running SHG in a profitable manner.
- Around 33.9% of Self Help Groups (SHG) have stated that Bankers ask for bribe for passing their loans. Around more than 27% of them has not received their insurance and second installment from banks. Around 27.4% of the members do not trust their Group leader, due to which they are not taking interest in their SHG activities, which is creating hurdles in running the SHG. Around 15.8% of SHG, members are not attending the meetings.
- The corruption in banks is delaying the loan process, many of the swarozgaris have indicated that bank officials are asking for bribes for sanctioning the loans
- Around 74.6% of the Self Help Group (SHG) have carried out market survey before starting the business, while 18.2% of them have not conducted any market survey.
- Around in 68.9% of SHG Groups, the role of middle man is very crucial, while as far as individual Swarozgaris are concerned only in 17.11% Swarozgaris, there is any role of middle man for marketing of goods.
- Around 46.8% of the Self Help Group (SHG) are having only amount of money in between Rs. 5001 to 10000, while only 1.2% of Self Help Group (SHG) are having amount of money more than 1,00,000 in their account.

Below 8.1% of SHG Group are having Rs. 10,001 to 1,00,000 in their account.

- 39.4% of Self Help Group (SHG) are having revolving fund in between Rs.10,001 to 20,000, while only 1.6% of Self Help Group (SHG) are having revolving fund of above Rs. 1,00,000.
- 40% of SHG's have obtained bank loan in between Rs. 50,001 to 1,00,000, around 5.3% of Self Help Group (SHG) have obtained a loan of Rs. 3,00,001 to 5,00,000 from bank.
- Around 3.3% of Self Help Group (SHG) were not granted any subsidy, while 25-30% of subsidy was granted to more than 25% of SHG. Around 20.8% of SHG were granted subsidy in between 35-50%, while 18.5% SHG were granted a subsidy in between 15-20%.
- Around 84.4% of SHG are returning loan through installment, while 9.7% of SHG are returning in lump sum mode. 5.9% of SHG are yet to return the loan amount.
- 94.8% of officers pay visit to the work site of SHG. Only 5.2% of bank officials come once or more than once for visit. 93.1% of the SHG have stated that no officials from block pays visit.
- Around 84.4% of the Bank officials and 69.2% of block officials don't pay any visit. Around 15.6% of Bank officials and 30.8% of Block officials pay visit once or more than once.
- More than 25% of individual Swarozgaris have stated that if they join SHG, they will face money problem, while 13.3% of individual Swarozgaris have told that SHG is failure. Around 27.9% of individual Swarozgaris have stated that the membership is not available and some of them are having lack of knowledge. Around 13.3% of individual Swarozgaris have stated that bank official ask for bribe.
- There is lack of supervision and monitoring by the district/block officials. No follow-up is being done to see whether the ongoing SHG/individual swarozgaris are able to run their business in an effective and efficient manner.
- More than 90% of the SGSY Swarozgaris have stated that there has been increase in their savings, while 86.9% have stated that there has been an

increase in their income. 84.7% of SGSY Swarozgaris have stated that it has helped a lot in improving their health and education status.

SGRY

- Around 99.3% of SGRY beneficiaries belonged to scheduled tribe, while 0.7% of SGRY beneficiaries belonged to other backward caste. There was not major difference in the participation of male and female beneficiaries under SGRY.
- More than 60% of the beneficiaries were in the age group of 31-50 year, while 18.7% of the beneficiaries were in the age group of less than 30 year. Around 15% of the beneficiaries working under SGRY were also above 50 year of age, out of which 3.7% of them were above 60 year of age.
- Around 59% of the beneficiaries were earning an annual income between 12000 to 36000 before joining SGRY, while after joining the SGRY there was an increase of 9.4% in the beneficiaries getting annual income between 12000 to 36000.
- Around 65.3% of the beneficiaries under SGRY have stated that the assets created under SGRY were for the community. Around 23.5% of the beneficiaries stated that the scheme has helped in improving the quality of life, while 11% of them stated that it has helped in income generation.
- Around 84% of the assets work have been completed and are in use, while 12.2% of the assets created have been of little use. While around 3.4% of assets constructed under SGRY have been abandoned.
- Around 78.1% of the assets under SGRY have been constructed by beneficiaries themselves, while 3.9% of them have been constructed by the implementing agency. In around 14.4% of the construction carried out under SGRY, contractors were involved
- Around 84.4% of the beneficiaries have stated that the assets constructed under SGRY are of good quality, while 5.3% of them have told that they were of poor quality. Around 69.2% of the assets constructed under SGRY

are being fully utilized, while 21.1% of the assets constructed under SGRY are partially utilized.

- Around 38% of beneficiaries told that they were involved in development of allotted land, social forestry works and Agri-horticulture plantations, while 23.5% of the beneficiaries were involved in construction of work sheds for self employment program and income generating assets.
- Around 85.3% of the respondents have stated that there was no increase in employment due to SGRY, while only 14.7% of the respondents stated that there was increase in employment under SGRY.
- 50% of the beneficiaries have stated that there was some increase in annual income, between Rs. 1001 to Rs. 3000, while around 15% of the beneficiaries have stated that there was increase in annual income between Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000 only.
- Around 55.7% of the beneficiaries have indicated that they haven't got any food grains under SGRY, while 44.3% of the beneficiaries have indicated that they got food grains. Around 64.8% of the beneficiaries have indicated that they have received good quality of food grains, while 7.7% of them told that they had received poor quality of food grains.

Employment Generation Scheme under fisheries department

- 29.3% beneficiaries are in the age group of 51-60 years, while only 4.2% of beneficiaries are in the age group of 18-25 years
- All of the beneficiaries are from Schedule Tribes group.
- Around 45.7% of the beneficiaries possess middle school qualification, while only 11.6% of the beneficiaries have intermediate or above qualification
- Around 84.7% of the beneficiaries under the fisheries employment generation programme comes from BPL family, while 8.1% comes from APL family
- Around 32.3% of the beneficiaries are having annual income between Rs. 24001 to Rs 48000, while mere 4.7% of the beneficiaries are having an annual income of less than Rs. 12000/-

- Around31.7% of the beneficiaries are agri.labour, while 8.5% of the beneficiaries used to do petty business
- Around 35.2% of beneficiaries are aware of different employment generation programme under the fisheries department, while 8.5% of the beneficiaries are still not aware of it
- 50% of the beneficiaries got aware of different employment generation scheme from elected representatives, while 15.7% of them came to know through media
- 97.1% of the beneficiaries have got enrolled under the scheme called "Aquaculture development for one thousands ponds", while mere 2.9% and 7.1% of the have got enrolled under the scheme called "Community fishery development project" and " Integrated Fishery Development programme"
- Almost all of the beneficiaries under different fisheries employment generation scheme have got financial assistance of less than Rs. 1,000, 00. Only in Jaintia Hills district 20% of the beneficiaries received financial assistance of more than Rs. 1, 50,000.
- Almost all the beneficiaries under the fisheries employment generation scheme were granted 75% of subsidy.
- Training was provided to all the beneficiaries connected with fisheries employment generation scheme.
- Only around 30.9% of the beneficiaries were provided teaching materials, while 54.2% were not provided the same. While none of them were given extra curricular/ materials.
- Around 72.8% of the beneficiaries stated that the employment provided under the fisheries employment generation scheme have impact to some extent on quality of their life, while 14.4% of the beneficiaries told that it did not have any impact on quality of their life.
- Due to non availability of breeding and feeding, there is a very limited growth in income
- Except Community fishery development project and aquaculture development for 1000 ponds, all other remaining employment generation scheme limited impact.

- Most of the ponds visited by the evaluation team, did not had any fish

PMRY

- 84.5% of beneficiaries are in the age group of 18-29 years, which is the maximum. The beneficiaries belonging to the age group of 30-45 years is around15.5% , while there were no beneficiaries in the age group of less than 18 years and above 45 years.
- A majority of the beneficiaries who availed loan had passed intermediate and above followed by beneficiaries who possessed SSC. Beneficiaries who were below primary level were 2.5%, while 17.93% were middle school 66.5% of the beneficiaries were at least SSC
- Around 64.38% of beneficiaries have income above Rs. 45000. Around 35.55% of beneficiaries fall in the income group of less than Rs 15000 to Rs.45000. Only 4.51% of beneficiaries come under less than Rs.15,000 income group.
- As specified in the guidelines of PMRY, the income-ceiling limit of the beneficiaries should be Rs. 40,000 per annum to avail the loan. Most of the beneficiaries interviewed, fall into the annual personnel income group of above Rs.45001 to more than Rs. 60000
- The proportion of beneficiaries who have not undergone vocational training is just 2.43 percent of the total beneficiaries. The proportion of female beneficiaries with training is very less.
- 96.25 % of the beneficiaries belonged to ST communities and about 1.65% belonged to SC category. The presence of General and OBC candidates are only 0.84% and 1.26%.
- Around 75.22% of the beneficiaries have indicated that they did not receive any TLM and Course Contents while training from DIC. Only 24.78% of the beneficiaries have indicated that they have received TLM and Course Contents during the training period
- Around 97.5% of the beneficiaries have indicated that actions have been taken by DIC if any problem faced by beneficiaries relating to the work,

was brought to their notice, While 3% have indicated that no actions are being taken against their complaints

- The participation of female beneficiaries under PMRY is very limited
- Many of the beneficiaries who started the venture could not sustain it for long and had closed down the units due to the tough competition and inadequate finance

Animal Husbandry

- 38.8% of the respondents are in the age group of 18-25 years, while 4% of the respondents are above 40 years of age.
- Around 92.2% of the beneficiaries were from scheduled tribes community, while 2.8% of the beneficiaries were from scheduled caste community. The percentages of male beneficiaries under the scheme were 71.5%, while 28.4% female were provided employment under the animal husbandry employment generation scheme.
- Around 40.3% of the beneficiaries under animal husbandry employment generation scheme were SSC passed, while 7.4% of the beneficiaries have got primary education.
- 50.7% of the beneficiaries who got employment under animal husbandry employment generation scheme were from BPL families, while only 2.6% of the beneficiaries from APL families were provided employment under the scheme.
- 49.9% of the beneficiaries have annual family income between Rs. 24,001 to Rs. 48,000, and around 4% of the beneficiaries have annual family income below Rs. 12,000.
- Around 32.7% of the beneficiaries have agriculture as their main occupation, while 11.4% of the beneficiaries do petty business.
- 45.4% of beneficiaries got training in Piggery, while 11.1% of beneficiaries were trained in Goatery.
- Around 90.9% of the beneficiaries were given training for 10 days in their respective areas, while 4% beneficiaries were imparted training for more than 10 days.

- Around 63.1% of the beneficiaries got awareness through office/officials connected with the implementation of the scheme, while 6.5% got awareness from elected body / representatives.
- The number of trainees mentioned in the registers is more than the actual number of trainees
- Around 81.1% of the beneficiaries were recommended by DRDA for admission. Rs. 500 was given to around 62% of the beneficiaries who were employed under the animal husbandry employment generation scheme. Around 67.9% of beneficiaries under the scheme were provided teaching materials.
- Around 81.9% of beneficiaries under animal husbandry employment generation scheme preferred self employment, while 5.8% of the beneficiaries preferred job.
- No monitoring is being carried out by the higher level authorities
- There is no follow-up done by the VTC after completion of training

REGP

- 52.96% of beneficiaries are in the above 45 years age group, which is the maximum. The beneficiaries belonging to the age group of 30-45 years is around 36.51% , while there were no beneficiaries in the age group of less than 18 years. Only 10.5% of the beneficiaries were in the age group of 18-29 years, which is quite few. More than 50% of the beneficiaries from the sampled district were above 45 years
- A majority of the beneficiaries who availed loan had passed intermediate, while 28.56% of beneficiaries have passed SSC. Beneficiaries who were below primary level were 17.87%, while 15.17% beneficiaries were middle school
- 69.7% of beneficiaries fall into the income group of Rs.45001 to Rs 60000, while only 4.5% of beneficiaries fall into more than Rs. 60000. Around 35.55% of beneficiaries fall into the income group of less than Rs 15000 to Rs.45000.

- All the beneficiaries interviewed have received training under the REGP scheme
- 98 % of the beneficiaries belonged to ST communities and about 2% belonged to SC category.
- Most of the KVIB district offices are working in a casual manner, there is lack of monitoring or surprise checks from the KVIC in this regard
- Around 67.71% of the beneficiaries have indicated that no actions have been taken by KVIB officials when a problem faced by them is brought to the official's notice. While 32.29% have indicated that actions are being taken against their complaints
- There a lack of infrastructure faciltites at the district level offices of KVIB. There is also inadequate staffing in the office.
- Those beneficiaries who have got the loan, but his/her venture/units is affected by natural calamity are not provided any kind of financial/technical assistance for restarting the venture/unit
- The participation of female beneficiaries under REGP is poor

Sericulture

- 11.7% of the beneficaries are in the age group of 18-25 years, while 53.8% of the respondents are in the age group of 31-50 years of age. Around 8.9% of the beneficiaries under the scheme are above 60 years
- All the beneficiaries were from scheduled tribes community
- Around 33.3% of the beneficiaries under sericulture employment generation scheme were SSC passed, while 22.3% of the beneficiaries were below primary level. Only 18.3% of the beneficiaries were possessing intermediate and above qualification
- Around 66.5% of the beneficiaries under sericulture employment generation scheme were BPL, while 10% of the beneficiaries were APL. Around 33.5% of the beneficiaries had noting to say.
- 50% of the beneficiaries were earning an annual family income in between Rs. 12001/- to Rs. 48, 000/-, while 8.3% of the beneficiaries were earning an annual family income of less than Rs 12, 000/- rupees,

which is quite less. Around 36.2% of the beneficiaries were having an annual family income between Rs. 48, 001/- to more than Rs. 60, 000/-

- 40% of the beneficiaries were agriculture wage earner, labourer and agricultural labourers. Only 5.1% of beneficiaries were involved in petty business, while 17.2 % of the beneficiaries were involved in other occupation
- 63.3% of beneficiaries got training, while 26.7% of beneficiaries didn't get any training.
- Around 61.2% of the beneficiaries under the sericulture employment generation scheme got training for a period of less than 5 days, while 5% of the beneficiaries were imparted training for more than 5 days.
- Around 64.4% of the beneficiaries got to know about the scheme through office/officials. 26.7% of the beneficiaries in Ri Bhoi district came to know from elected body/representative, while media created awareness among 20% of the beneficiaries in Jaintia Hills district.
- 47.8% of the beneficiaries were done through the recommendation of the officials connected with the scheme.
- 96.1% of the beneficiaries were given financial grant of Rs.22, 500, while merely 3.9% of the beneficiaries were given financial grant of less than Rs.22, 500.
- 32.8% of the beneficiaries were provided teaching materials, while 81.6% of the beneficiaries were not provided any extra curricular / materials.
- The allocation of funds for employment generation scheme under sericulture is too less
- There is no proper linkage of market opportunities under the sericulture scheme by the directorate
- There is a lack of teaching materials/supporting equipment/medicine

Recommendations

a) NREGS

- There should be well experienced technical staff at block level for carrying out proper supervision and monitoring of construction work
- The DPC should not be given any additional charge, except the DRDA work
- There should be full time BDOs, if at all there is an extension officer he/she should undergo training before taking charge. Sufficient vehicle facility should be provided to block level offices for field visit
- Proper training should be given to AEC/VEC for maintaining the job cards and muster rolls in a proper manner
- There should be availability of worksite facilities as per the guidelines of NREGS at all the ongoing worksite.
- There is a need for having a proper peoples machinery like PRIs for implementation of the scheme
- The services of unemployed youth as volunteers can be taken for supervision and monitoring of NREGS
- Required information must be passed to verify the mutual understanding of the activities of the scheme
- The present administrative and technical procedures should be made simpler while making the wage payments to the workers
- Proper availability of a dedicated computer system for NREGS works can be maintained at the block level

b) SGSY

- More traditional activities should be given priority
- SGSY guideline should be followed at the time of selection of beneficiaries and counseling activities should also be carried out
- While finalizing of the activity of SHG, the participation of block officials, social activators and bankers in decision making should be given more priority.

- ❖ The target approach to group formation need not be adopted rigidly. Officer should have the time to nurture the groups once the name of members have been selected
- ❖ Proper monitoring of groups needs to be done at various stages of their growth, strengthening and group monitoring methods including selection of leaders, homogeneity of group member, etc. needs to be developed
- ❖ Training and awareness are required for the swarozgaris towards their entitlements and responsibilities. Training needs to be undertaken in much more systematic manner covering groups according to some schedule
- ❖ Strong surveillance is required to check corruption, due to siphoning off of profits or payment of bribes at every point in the procedures
- ❖ Bankers need to be much more proactive in monitoring the financial aspects of the scheme and visiting the groups more frequently
- ❖ Lack of training has been one of the major concerns in the scheme. There is lack of understanding of SGSY scheme amongst many of the swarozgaris
- ❖ Market survey needs to be stressed and explained to swarozgaris
- ❖ Viability of activities selected should also be considered from all angels

c) SGRY

- ❖ There should be a separate fund allocated for maintenance of assets constructed under SGRY

d) PMRY

- ❖ DICs should follow a viable frame work for up gradation of training provided to the beneficiaries in terms of the changing market condition
- ❖ Banks and DIC official should assist the beneficiary to start the unit at the earliest and supervise the activities at least at the beginning
- ❖ Bank and DIC need to develop some package to assist the beneficiary owners of the closed units to revive closed or defunct units

- Banks should interact periodically with the beneficiaries, this would help keep constant watch on the happening and state of affairs in the unit and improve the rapport between the bank and beneficiary
- The estimate of investment for the PMRY units needs careful attention to mobilize additional fund for investment in the unit
- Scrutiny of the projects should be properly done to make sure that there is demand for the proposed product or services in the market before sanctioning the loan
- A special training is needed to motivate beneficiaries to repay the loan. The training institution should be informed to incorporate some of the related topics
- Interest should be charged only after the unit starts functioning, which would help the beneficiary to repay the loan properly

e) REGP

- Better infrastructure faciltites should be provided at the district level offices of KVIB.
- Proper follow-up by KVIB
- A special training programme can be organized for beneficiaries for proper design and implementation of their venture/units
- The State KVIB should extent the necessary help to beneficiaries for creation of better marketing avenues
- The KVIB should strengthen the monitoring system
- Scrutiny of the projects should be properly done to make sure that there is demand for the proposed product or services in the market before sanctioning the loan

f) Sericulture

- There should be increase in the allocation of funds for employment generation scheme under sericulture

- There should be proper linkage of market opportunities
- The duration of the training programme under sericulture needs to be increased
- The coverage area of employment generation scheme under sericulture should be extended

g) Vocational Training

- The duration of training programme under Vocational training scheme need to be increased
- IEC activities of Vocational training programme should be carried out by VTC.
- Better infrastructure facilities should be provided at VTC, Tura
- VTC should be maintaining all the records in a proper manner.
- Monitoring activities should be carried out by the higher level authorities
- Follow-up activities should also be done by the VTC after completion of training

h) Employment Generation Scheme under fisheries department

- The selection of the beneficiaries should be carried out on the basis of family status.
- Monitoring activities should be carried out by the higher level authorities
- A proper coordination should be maintained between the beneficiaries and district officials
- All income generating scheme under fisheries department should be increased in equal proportion
- Directorate of Fisheries should manage breeding and feeding for growth of the scheme

Chapter - 1

Introduction

1.1 District map of Meghalaya

(Fig. 1. – District map of Meghalaya)

1.2 Meghalaya at a glance

- Formed on - 21st January, 1972
- Capital - Shillong
- Area - 22,429 Sq. Km.
- Forest Area - 8,510 Sq. Km.
- Location - 89.46 degree to 94.36 degree East longitude
  - 25.05 degree to 26.41 degree North latitude.
- Principal language - Khasi, Pnar, Garo and English
- No. of Districts - 7
- No. of Sub division - 8

- No. of Blocks - 39
- No. of Major town - 7
- No. of Villages - 6026
- Population (2001) - 23,18,822
  Male - 11, 76, 087
  Female - 11,42,735
- Female-Male Ratio - 972
- Population Density - 103 per Sq. Km.
- Decadal Growth Rate - 30.65%
- Literacy (2001) - 63.31%
  Male - 65.43%
  Female - 59.61%
- Major Town - Shillong, Jowai, Nongpoh, Tura, Willam Nagar, Baghmara, Nongstoin
- Major Crops - Rice, Maize, Jute, Rape Seed, Mustard
- Average Rain fall - 1200 Cm. per annum

- Main Festivals - **Garo Hills**
  Wangala, Daregata dance, Chambil Mesara dance or Pumelo dance

  - Khasi Hills
  Nongkrem dance, Shad Shuk Mynsiem

  - Jaintia Hills
  Bahdienkhlam, Lahoo dance

Meghalaya was created as an autonomous state within the state of Assam on 2 April 1970 and was declared a state of the Indian Union on 21 January 1972. Shillong, the capital of Meghalaya, is located at an altitude of 1496 metres above sea level. Meghalaya or the abode of the clouds is situated between 89.46 degree to 94.36 degree East longitude and 25.05 degree to 26.41 degree North latitude.

It is bounded on the north by Goalpara, Kamrup and Nagaon districts, on the east by Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills districts, all of Assam, and on the south and west by Bangladesh. It shares a 443 kilometre-long international border with Bangladesh. Spread over a geographical area of 22,429 square kilometres, Meghalaya comprises 0.68 per cent of India's landmass and 8.55 per cent of that of the Northeast. It is currently divided into seven districts. The districts are further divided into eight sub-divisions and 39 Blocks. The Blocks are further subdivided into 15 Gram Sevak Circles. The local administration of the State is run through the Autonomous District Councils, set up under the Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution. There are three such councils: the Garo Hills Autonomous District Council at Tura, the Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council at Shillong and the Jaintia Hills Autonomous District Council at Jowai.

Meghalaya is home to two main tribal formations: Hynniewtreps and the Achiks. The Khasi, Jaintia, Bhoi, and War tribes, belonging to the Proto-Austroloid Monkhmer race, are collectively known as the Hynniewtrep people, who predominantly inhabit the East Meghalaya districts. The Garos, who prefer to call themselves as Achiks, predominantly inhabit the Garo Hills. They belong to the Tibeto-Burman race and are said to have migrated from Tibet. The people are predominantly Christians.

Due to its rugged terrains, the State of Meghalaya is sparsely populated. According to Census 2001, Meghalaya has a total population of 23, 18,822 thus, constituting 0.22 per cent of the population of India and 5.91 per cent of the Northeast. It has a density of 103 persons per square kilometer. AS against decadal growth rate of 21.54% of the national level, the population of state has grown by 30.65% over the period 1991 -2001. The sex ratio of Meghalaya at 972 female to 1000 males is higher then the national average of 933. The literacy rate of Meghalaya is 63.61%. The male literacy rate is 65.43% and the female literacy rate is 59.61%.

Agriculture is one of the basic means of subsistence in this tribal State. This sector provides employment to about 65.89 per cent of the total working population. The State has a vast potential for developing horticulture due to agro-climatic variations, which offer much scope for cultivation of temperate, sub-tropical and tropical fruits and vegetables. Meghalaya ranks 24th in the human resource development index and 28th in the poverty index in India, according to the Human Development Report, 2001.

1.3 Employment status of Meghalaya's population

Total/ Rural/ Urban	Person/ Male/ Female	Total Population	Main workers			
			Cultivators	Agriculture Labourers	Workers in household	Other workers
Total	Person	2318822	380321	94938	13917	267835
	Male	1176087	224551	60188	7476	193479
	Female	1142735	155770	34750	6441	74356
Rural	Person	1864711	376107	91644	12035	146752
	Male	946999	221967	58144	6151	107102
	Female	917712	154140	33500	5884	39650
Urban	Person	454111	4214	3294	1882	121083
	Male	229088	2584	2044	1325	86377
	Female	225023	1630	1250	557	34706

(Source: Planning commission of India)

Total/ Rural/ Urban	Person/ Male/ Female	Marginal workers				Total workers	Non-workers
		Cultivators	Agriculture Labourers	Workers in household industries	Other workers		
Total	Person	86689	76756	7308	42382	970146	1348676
	Male	30467	30700	1882	19748	568491	607596
	Female	56222	46056	5426	22634	401655	741080
Rural	Person	84419	72974	6691	31909	822531	1042180
	Male	29643	29029	1655	14404	468095	478904
	Female	54776	43945	5036	17505	354436	563276
Urban	Person	2270	3782	617	10473	147615	306496
	Male	824	1671	227	5344	100396	128692
	Female	1446	2111	390	5129	47219	177804

(Source: Planning commission of India)

1.4 Profile of the Districts

Ribhoi District

Physiography

Ri Bhoi District is one of the Seven Districts of Meghalaya, carved out from the erstwhile East Khasi Hills District on 4th June 1992. It is bounded in the North by the Kamrup District of Assam, East by the Karbi Anglong District of Assam, South by the East Khasi Hills and West by the West Khasi Hills District. The Headquarter of the District is at Nongpoh located at 53 km away from the state capital Shillong and 50 km from Guwahati.

Ri Bhoi district, carved out from the erstwhile East Khasi Hills District on the 4th June, 1992 consistes of three Community & Rural Development Blocks, namely

Umling Community Development Block
Umsning Community Development Block
Jirang Community Development Block

Demographic Features

Name of District	Total Population	Area (in square Km.)	Density (per square Km.)	Sex Ratio	Literacy rate (in %)
Ri Bhoi	1, 92, 790	2448	79	941	65.7

(Source: Census of India 2001)

The district has a concentrate of 8.4% schedule tribe's population compared to the state as a whole. The percentage of schedule tribe's total population of the district is 87. The percentage of literacy by sex 2001 of male and female is 68.8 and 62.4 respectively.

Occupational Structure

Percentage distribution of total workers (Main & Marginal)

Sl. No	Occupation	Total	Male	Female
1	Cultivators	56.6	53.3	61.0
2	Agricultural Labourers	18.4	17.1	20.4
3	Workers in HH Industry	2.0	1.6	2.0
4	Other Workers	23.0	28.0	16.6

(Source: Census of India 2001)

In Ri Bhoi district around (56.6%) of workers are cultivators. A small segment of workers (2%) are engaged in household industry. Around (23%) of the workers are working in various sectors like trade and transport, service, manufacturing, livestock and forestry, coal and mining.

East Khasi Hills District

Physiography

The Khasi Hills District was divided into two districts, viz the East Khasi Hills District and the West Khasi Hills District on 28th October 1976. On June 4th, 1992, East Khasi Hills District was further divided into two administrative districts of East Khasi Hills District and Ri-Bhoi District. The northern portion of the district is bounded by the plain of Ri-Bhoi District gradually rising to the rolling grasslands of the Shillong plateau interspersed with river valleys, then falls sharply in the Southern portion forming a deep gorges and ravines in Mawsynram and Shella-Bholaganj, community and rural development block, bordering Bangladesh. The district is bounded by the Jaintia Hills District to the east and the West Khasi Hills District to the west.

Shillong is the District Headquarter of East Khasi Hills District and also the State capital. The district consists of Eight Community and Rural Development blocks:

Mawkynrew Community Development Block
Mawphlang Community Development Block
Mawryngkneng Community Development Block
Mawsynram Community Development Block
Mylliem Community Development Block
Pynursla Community Development Block
Shella Bholaganj Community Development Block
Khatarshnong - Laitkroh Community Development Block

Demographic Features

Name of District	Total Population	Area (in square Km.)	Density (per square Km.)	Sex Ratio	Literacy rate (in %)
East Khasi Hills	6,609,23	2748	241	981	76.1

(Source: Census of India 2001)

The district has a concentrate of 14.4% schedule tribe's population compared to the state as a whole. The percentage of schedule tribe's total population of the district is 77.5. The percentage of literacy by sex 2001 of male and female is 77.3 and 74.8 respectively.

Occupational Structure

Percentage distribution of total workers (Main & Marginal)

Sl. No	Occupation	Total	Male	Female
1	Cultivators	23.5	20.4	29.0
2	Agricultural Labourers	13.6	12.4	15.7
3	Workers in HH Industry	1.6	1.3	2.2
4	Other Workers	61.3	65.9	53.1

(Source: Census of India 2001)

In East Khasi Hills district around (23.5%) of workers are cultivators. A small segment of workers (1.6%) are engaged in household industry. Around (61.3%) of the workers are working in various sectors like trade and transport, service, manufacturing, livestock and forestry, coal and mining.

West Khasi Hills District

Physiography

West Khasi Hills, presently the largest district of Meghalaya, was carved out of the erstwhile Khasi Hills District on the 28th October 1976. In the same year, on 10th Nov, the Mairang Administrative Unit was upgraded into a full-fledged Sub-Division and Mawkyrwat was created as an Administrative Unit. With the upgradation of Mawkyrwat into a full-fledged Sub-Division on June 26th 1982, the District now comprises of (three) Sub-Divisions (including the Sadar Sub-Division), one Administrative Unit viz., Mawshynrut which came into being on the 9th February, 1996 and 6 (six) Community and Rural Development blocks.

At present the district consists of six Community and Rural Development blocks namely:

Mairang Community Development Block
Mawkyrwat Community Development Block
Nongstoin Community Development Block
Mawshynrut Community Development Block
Ranikor Community Development Block
Mawthadraishan Community Development Block

Demographic Features

Name of District	Total Population	Area (in square Km.)	Density (per square Km.)	Sex Ratio	Literacy rate (in %)
West Khasi Hills	2, 96, 049	5247	56	968	65.1

(Source: Census of India 2001)

The district has a concentrate of 14.6% schedule tribe's population compared to the state as a whole. The percentage of schedule tribe's total population of the district is 98. The percentage of literacy by sex 2001 of male and female is 66.5 and 63.7 respectively.

Occupational Structure

Percentage distribution of total workers (Main & Marginal)

Sl. No	Occupation	Total	Male	Female
1	Cultivators	60.2	57.4	63.5
2	Agricultural Labourers	23.3	22.8	24.0
3	Workers in HH Industry	1.5	1.5	1.5
4	Other Workers	15.0	18.3	11.0

(Source: Census of India 2001)

In West Khasi Hills district around (60.2%) of workers are cultivators. A small segment of workers (1.5%) are engaged in household industry. Around (15%) of the workers are working in various sectors like trade and transport, service, manufacturing, livestock and forestry, coal and mining.

West Garo Hills District

Physiography

West Garo Hills is one of the largest district of Meghalaya located in the western part of the State. The Garo Hills district was divided into two districts, viz. the West Garo Hills district and the East Garo Hills district in October 1976. The erstwhile West Garo Hills district was further divided into two administrative districts of West and South Garo Hills on June 1992. The district headquarters of West Garo Hills is Tura, which is the second largest town in the State after Shillong.

The West Garo Hills district lies on the western part of the state of Meghalaya bounded by the East Garo Hills district on the east, the South Garo Hills on the south-east, the Goalpara district of Assam on the north and north-west and Bangladesh on the south.

The district consists of eight C & RD Blocks at present namely:

Dadenggiri Community Development Block
Selsella Community Development Block
Rongram Community Development Block
Betasing Community Development Block
Zikzak Community Development Block
Dalu Community Development Block
Tikrikilla Community Development Block
Gambegre Community Development Block

Demographic Features

Name of District	Total Population	Area (in square Km.)	Density (per square Km.)	Sex Ratio	Literacy rate (in %)
West Garo Hills	5, 18, 390	3677	141	968	50.7

(Source: Census of India 2001)

The district has a concentrate of 19.9% schedule tribe's population compared to the state as a whole. The percentage of schedule tribe's total population of the district is 76.6. The percentage of literacy by sex 2001 of male and female is 57.0 and 44.1 respectively.

Occupational Structure

Percentage distribution of total workers (Main & Marginal)

Sl. No	Occupation	Total	Male	Female
1	Cultivators	54.4	51.0	60.0
2	Agricultural Labourers	17.0	15.0	19.0
3	Workers in HH Industry	3.2	2.0	5.0
4	Other Workers	25.4	32.0	16.0

(Source: Census of India 2001)

In West Garo Hills district around (54.4%) of workers are cultivators. A small segment of workers (3.2%) are engaged in household industry. Around (25.4%) of the workers are working in various sectors like trade and transport, service, manufacturing, livestock and forestry, coal and mining.

East Garo Hills District

Physiography

East Garo Hills District was upgraded from a sub-division to a full fledged district in 1976, after the erstwhile Garo Hills District was reorganised as two different districts viz. East Garo Hills and West Garo Hills with a view to bring the administration closer to the people. East Garo Hills district lies on the western part of the State.

The district consists of five C & RD Blocks at present namely:

Resubelpara Community Development Block

Dambo Rongjeng Community Development Block

Songsak Community Development Block

Samanda Community Development Block

Kharkutta Community Development Block

Demographic Features

Name of District	Total Population	Area (in square Km.)	Density (per square Km.)	Sex Ratio	Literacy rate (in %)
East Garo Hills	2, 50, 582	2603	96	966	60.6

(Source: Census of India 2001)

The district has a concentrate of 12.1% schedule tribe's population compared to the state as a whole. The percentage of schedule tribe's total population of the district is 96.5. The percentage of literacy by sex 2001 of male and female is 66.1 and 54.9 respectively.

Occupational Structure

Percentage distribution of total workers (Main & Marginal)

Sl. No	Occupation	Total	Male	Female
1	Cultivators	68.0	66.0	70.6
2	Agricultural Labourers	12.0	11.3	13.0
3	Workers in HH Industry	3.0	3.7	4.4
4	Other Workers	17.0	19.0	12.0

(Source: Census of India 2001)

In East Garo Hills district around (68) of workers are cultivators. A small segment of workers (3%) are engaged in household industry. Around (12%) of the workers are agricultural labourers.

South Garo Hills District

Physiography

The South Garo Hills district of Meghalaya covers an area of 1887 sq. Kms. The district is located in the southern part of the state and bounded by West Garo Hills district in the west, East Garo Hills in the north, West Khasi Hills in the east and Bangladesh in the South. The date of inception of South Garo Hills sub-division is 22-11-1976. It has come up as a separate district on 18th of June 1992 before which it was a part of West Garo Hills district. The district headquarter is **Baghmara**.

The district consists of four Community & Rural Development Blocks, namely:

Chokpot Community Development Block
Baghmara Community Development Block
Ronggara Community Development Block
Gasuapara Community Development Block

Demographic Features

Name of District	Total Population	Area (in square Km.)	Density (per square Km.)	Sex Ratio	Literacy rate (in %)
South Garo Hills	1, 00, 980	1887	54	942	55

(Source: Census of India 2001)

The district has a concentrate of mere 4.8% schedule tribe's population compared to the state as a whole. The percentage of schedule tribe's total population of the district is 95.7. The percentage of literacy by sex 2001 of male and female is 61.5 and 48.0 respectively.

Occupational Structure

Percentage distribution of total workers (Main & Marginal)

Sl. No	Occupation	Total	Male	Female
1	Cultivators	61.2	55.0	69.0
2	Agricultural Labourers	12.6	11.5	14.0
3	Workers in HH Industry	2.0	2.0	2.0
4	Other Workers	24.2	31.5	15.0

(Source: Census of India 2001)

In South Garo Hills district around (61.2%) of workers are cultivators, amongst those the percentage of female is more than the male. A small segment of workers (2%) are engaged in household industry. Around (24.2%) of the workers are working in various sectors like trade and transport, service, manufacturing, livestock and forestry, coal and mining.

Jaintia Hills District

Physiography

Jaintia Hills District is a part of the erstwhile Jaintia Kingdom which is also known as Sutnga Kingdom prior to the dawn of legends and chronicles in the annals of history. At present Jaintia is the name of the district which was created on the 22nd February 1972, a month after the State of Meghalaya was accorded the status of statehood, carved out from the existing state of Assam in the North Eastern part of India.

Jaintia Hills District, created on February 22, 1972. It is predominantly inhabited by the Jaintias. This tribal community is the descendant of a very ancient people having distinctive tribal and ethnic origin. **Jowai** town is the District Headquarter of Jaintia Hills. The District is now divided into five Community Development Blocks. They are:-

Thadlaskein Community Development Block
Laskein Community Development Block
Khliehriat Community Development Block
Amlarem Community Development Block
Saipung Community Development Block

Demographic Features

Name of District	Total Population	Area (in square Km.)	Density (per square Km.)	Sex Ratio	Literacy rate (in %)
Jaintia Hills	2, 99, 108	3819	78	996	51.9

(Source: Census of India 2001)

The district has a concentrate of 14.4% schedule tribe's population compared to the state as a whole. The percentage of schedule tribe's total population of the

district is 96. The percentage of literacy by sex 2001 of male and female is 50.1 and 53.7 respectively.

Occupational Structure

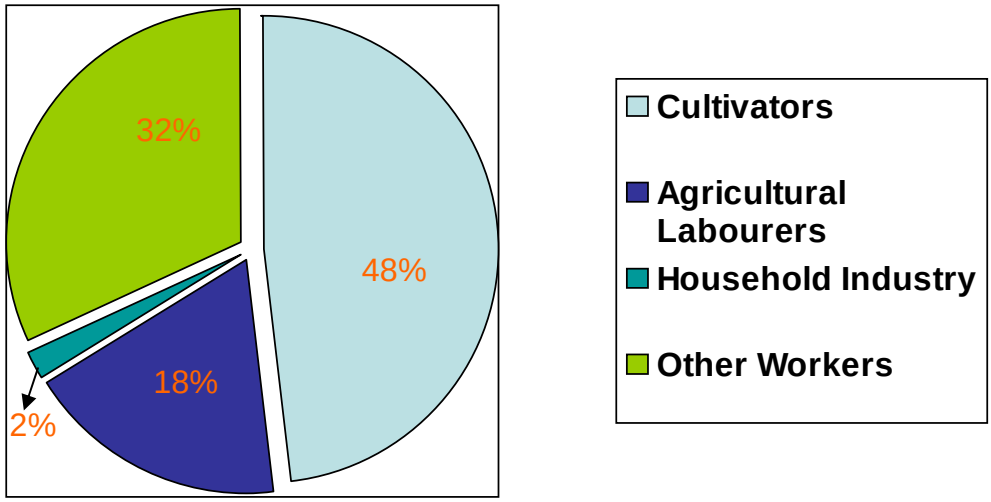
Percentage distribution of total workers (Main & Marginal)

Sl. No	Occupation	Total	Male	Female
1	Cultivators	47.1	50.0	43.5
2	Agricultural Labourers	28.6	24.4	34.0
3	Workers in HH Industry	2.1	1.6	2.5
4	Other Workers	22.2	24.0	20.0

(Source: Census of India 2001)

In Jaintia Hills district around (47.1%) of workers are cultivators. A small segment of workers (2.1%) are engaged in household industry. Around (22.2%) of the workers are working in various sectors like trade and transport, service, manufacturing, livestock and forestry, coal and mining.

Distribution of total workers (main & marginal) state-wise and percentage wise:



(Source – census of India 2001)

The above pie chart shows the percentage wise distribution of total workers (both main and marginal). Around 48% of the workers are cultivators, which is the maximum. The percentage of household industry workers is mere 2%, which is quite low. The other worker category includes people working in various sectors like: - trade and transport, service, manufacturing, livestock and forestry, coal and mining. Around 32% of the workers come under other workers category. The percentage of workers involved in agricultural work is 18.

1.5 Genesis

Growth with social justice and alleviation of poverty has been primary objectives of Indian planning since independence. Several anti-poverty measures focusing on the poor as a target group have been and are being implemented.

These include programmes that address asset creation, capacity building, welfare of weaker sections, women and children and a number of programmes for self and wage employment. In a country with almost three-fourth of population living in the rural areas and more than one-third below poverty line, the anti-poverty and employment generation programmes have tremendous challenges to meet.

The nexus between poverty and employment is a well-known fact and therefore, in the very first phase of the poverty alleviation programmes, employment generation and asset creation were adopted as prime strategies. This was with the intention to economically empower the poor and make them self-dependent. Employment generation programmes are in operation for more than four decades now in the country with a shifting focus on various aspects and specific target groups. There are specific rural based employment creation programmes as well as urban-centred employment generation programmes. Such distinction between rural-urban areas however, withers in the peri-urban regions, and the programme is recorded in the place of sanction of the benefits rather than at the place of actual work. In these programmes, the issue of employment generation is dealt in a variety of ways. It begins from a temporary income assurance by providing minimum wage employment (Employment Assurance Scheme) to a permanent asset creation and skill formation. As the central strategy is employment creation it needs to be reviewed in the context of the programme.

Broadly, the employment generation programmes could be categorised under seven groups. First, the employment was provided by the State under a state-run programme, where, wages operate as the main but temporary income support to the poor. Under these schemes, the income support was expected to help the poor to cross the poverty barrier. The second types of programmes involve providing some productive asset to the poor in order to enhance their earning by utilizing the asset provided. Under these schemes, livestock was provided and the scheme became quite popular due to continuous income generation. Third, it was felt that training the rural youth for different skills

would empower them to earn their livelihood and also improve the quality of rural workforce.

Therefore, training was provided under the designated training institutions and the beneficiaries were induced to take up the vocation. Fourth, after realizing that a good number of rural artisans possess the basic skills but lack in investment required for tools and machines, providing toolkits and machines was taken up to augment the human resources and at the same time impact on poverty among this group. Schemes were designed to achieve this. Fifth, the employment programmes were focused on villages through the schemes like NREGS, SGRY, SGSY etc., and that provided the most needed flexibility in operation. This also helped create the most needed assets at the village level. Gender issue among poor is quite intense than it is generally understood. Females face the brunt of poverty more than the male members of the household. Keeping this in view the sixth typology includes female focused programmes to alleviate poverty through skill development. Lastly and very lately, it was realized that the multiplicity of employment programmes diluted their impact and the same beneficiary would get circulated or the pilferages multiplied. Therefore, a few schemes were merged to sharpen the impact.

The wage employment generation programmes provide opportunities for the rural poor to get employment and sustain them while the self-employment programmes focus on providing sustainable employment opportunities by enhancing and encashing upon the development of skill. Apart from providing them with employment, developing the rural infrastructure is also considered.

Literature on rural development in India is replete with detailed history of government efforts at addressing poverty alleviation and as such we do not wish to recount it at present. Since the population in poverty is noted to be increasing, the question of the impact of government interventions arises. We may, however note, that one major underlying intervention introduced in the early nineties is that of decentralisation and people's participation in planning

and programme implementation manifested in the 73rd constitution amendment and articulated through Panchayat at district, Block and village levels.

However, in Meghalaya there is no Panchayati Raj Institutions functioning in the grass root level.

The rural development programmes are meant to support the rural poor to improve their socio-economic condition to a level where they could sustain themselves without depending on government schemes for their livelihood. Based on programme evaluation and experience of implementation there have been continuous changes in the approach to and emphasis of rural development schemes. Although the programmes target the population below poverty line, special emphasis has been on the SC/STs, women and other disadvantaged groups.The rural development programmes in India can be broadly classified as follows:

- Economic package to promote accelerated growth in agriculture and allied activities through investments in irrigation and other input into agriculture as well as incentives offered to rural industrial projects. By and large, this approach addressed the aspects of productivity and growth.
- The area approach – locational policies to increase rural access to infrastructure facilities – geared to tackling issues relating to special inequalities in physical access to infrastructure.
- The target group approach – to directly deal with the problems of poverty and unemployment in order to reduce interpersonal or vertical inequalities.

1.6 Employment as a Fulcrum of Development

Poverty as an outcome of unemployment has been prevailing in the Indian economy since independence and various measures have been undertaken to lessen the problem. It is estimated that 26.10 per cent of the people were under the poverty line in 1999-2000 (source: Planning Commission of India).

One of the ulcerating problems of rural development in India is the dismal growth rate of employment in the farm sector during the recent past, and that is likely to swell the unemployed in rural and urban areas.

The annual growth rate in rural employment was as low as 1.11 per cent during 1983-94, and 1.64 per cent during the period 1994 to 2000. It has accelerated the out-migration towards the cities, converting some of the mega cities into extended slums. It is estimated that in Mumbai about 50 per cent of its population living in the slums. Prevention of migration has to be an essential part of the strategy for balanced development. This necessitates creation of conditions conducive to the generation of gainful employment opportunities in the rural areas. The limited employment opportunities in the organized sector on the one hand and growing urban labour force, on the other, have resulted in increased dependence of a majority of labour force in numerous economic activities based on own account work as well as in micro-enterprises which have come to be recognized as the informal sector.

In a labour surplus economy like India one requires a definite strategy for creating employment opportunities within the rural sector, without mass displacement, and with small investment to create non-land-based self-employment avenues. Unemployment, disguised or seasonal, is a potent factor forcing the helpless households below the poverty line. We have experienced that no single programme can enhance the employment opportunities all over the country and such programmes have to be separate from the 'wage employment' programmes like the Rural Employment Generation Programmes or the `Food For Work' programmes administered by the state. Programmes like road laying, maintenance of village tanks, land conservation etc., for providing wage employment have a positive effect and need to be continued but larger emphasis is required on self-employment programme. This is required to provide the purchasing power to the rural households, who, in turn, would be generating the demand for the products and services offered by the self-employed persons in the rural sector.

In order to reduce poverty and increase employment opportunities, various measures have been undertaken during different plan periods. Since the IV Five Year Plan, Government of India has been launching different schemes for the unemployed youth in the rural and urban areas of the country.

The VIII Plan also provided for the creation of new employment opportunities with a goal for achieving near full employment opportunities for about 940 lakh persons. The average employment growth during the VIII Plan period was projected to be 85 lakh or 2.6 per cent per annum. Self-employment programmes are meant for the educated or semi-educated youth and others who have the desire to take up trading or service activities in the villages. There are quite a few examples of various initiatives taken both by the Government Sector and NGO Sector in encouraging the self-employment ventures in different parts of the country.

Thus, dealing with the employment situation in an effective way is to provide greater access and sustainable flow of credit to the poor and the unemployed in order to finance economically viable vocations. The poor mainly suffer due to lack of access to loan facilities as they are not in a position to offer collateral security, an usual precondition in the banks. To reach out to the poor, several programmes have been designed right from the early 1970s to provide an easy access to credit. However, with other few problems like increase in population, poverty, market fluctuations etc, the efforts of the government have not been effective and the increase in unemployment still continues.

1.7 Rural Employment Generation Scheme in Meghalaya

The mounting population and subsequent higher growth of labour force has led to an increase in the volume of unemployment and under-employment. To make a dent on the prevailing poverty and unemployment, creation of employment opportunities with food security has been one of the important objectives of developmental planning in India.

Larger and efficient use of available human and other resources is the most effective way of alleviating poverty, reducing inequalities and sustaining a

reasonably high pace of economic growth. The Government of India aims at bringing employment through wage and self employment into a larger focus, with the goal of reducing unemployment and under-employment to a negligible level, to providing food security against hunger and to improve nutritional levels. A demand-driven infrastructure at the village level becomes essential to facilitate faster growth in rural areas and also to increase opportunities of employment through access to the market oriented economy.

To increase the employment opportunities in rural areas various rural employment generation programmes are being implemented by Government of Meghalaya through different departments. These are as follows:

Community and Rural Development Department

National Rural Employment Generation Scheme

The Government of India has passed the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), which is also known as National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) in September 2005. It addresses mainly to rural poor and their fundamental right to work with dignity. It also empowers local citizens to play an active role in the implementation of employment guarantee schemes through Gram Sabhas, social audits, participatory planning and other means. The Act came into force initially in 200 districts and during 2007-08, it was extended to 330 districts. It is now covering whole of the country.

In the state of Meghalaya, National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) is being implemented through Village Councils (in the absence of Panchayati Raj Institutions) as mandated under the National Rural Employment Generation Act. The NREGS was implemented in three phases in Meghalaya. In the year 2006-07, West Garo Hills and South Garo Hills districts were selected in phase-I. In the year 2007-08, East Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills and Ribhoi districts were selected in phase-II and East Garo Hills and West Khasi Hills were covered in phase-III with effect from 1.4.2008. So far the scheme is being implemented through out the state.

SAMPOORNA GRAMEEN ROZGAR YOJANA (SGRY)

To provide a greater thrust to additional wage employment, infrastructural development and food security in the rural areas, the ambitious new scheme Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana was launched with effect from 25 September, 2001, with an annual outlay of Rs.10,000 crore. The scheme was formulated by merging the earlier Employment Assurance Scheme (the only Additional Wage Employment Scheme for rural areas) and Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (a Rural Infrastructure Development Scheme). It envisages generation of 100 crore mandays of employment every year and gives thrust to additional wage employment, infrastructure development and food security. It is implemented with the primary objective of providing additional wage employment in all rural areas, thus providing food security and improving nutritional level. The secondary objective of the scheme includes creation of durable community, social and economic assets and infrastructure development in rural areas.

The scheme, self-targeting in nature, is open to all rural poor who are in need of wage employment and desire to do manual and unskilled work in and around their village/habitat. For wage employment, preference is given to agricultural wage earners, non-agricultural unskilled wage earners, marginal farmers, women, members of SC/ST families, parents of child labour withdrawn from hazardous occupations, parents of handicapped children, and adult children (above the age of 16 years) of handicapped parents who are desirous of working for wage employment.

SWARNJAYANTI GRAM SWAROZGAR YOJANA (SGSY)

The SGSY scheme is operative from 1st April, 1999 in rural areas of the country. SGSY is a holistic scheme covering all aspects of self-employment such as organization of the poor into Self Help Groups (SHG), training, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing. The scheme is funded by the financial institutions, District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA), NGOs, technical institutions in the district.

The scheme aims at establishing a large number of micro enterprises in the rural areas for the people living in Below Poverty Line (BPL). The list of Below Poverty Line (BPL) households identified through BPL census duly approved by Gram Sabha will form the basis for identification of families for assistance under SGSY. The objective of SGSY is to bring assisted family above the poverty line by providing them income generation assets through a mix of bank credit and Government subsidy. The rural poor such as those with land, landless labour, educated unemployed, rural artisans and disable people are covered under the scheme.

Directorate of Industries

Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY)

Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) focuses on skill based self-employment generation. This was initiated to provide opportunities of self-employment to the educated un-employed youth who lack resources for investment. This was proposed to be achieved through providing easy subsidized financial assistance to the beneficiaries so as to enable them to start their ventures. The programme was launched formally on 2nd October 1993. The target set was to provide opportunities to 10 lakh persons by setting up 7 lakh micro enterprises in various industrial, business and service activities during the last 4 years of the Seventh Plan period. The programme was initially based in the urban areas (1993-94), and after looking into the initial success, it was extended to rural areas after 1994-95. This is now incorporated as a permanent scheme of the Government of India with framed modalities and guidelines for its successful implementation and to fulfill the purpose for which it is designed.

The extension of the scheme to all the rural areas subsequently was a welcome move and provided succour to a large number of rural youth. It provided opportunities to the rural youth to keep away from swarming the urban employment market and causing social stress. At the apex level, the Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries, Govt. of India, administers the scheme, whereas at

the sub-national level the respective Commissioners/Director of Industries, implement the Scheme.

At the grassroots levels, the District Industries Centres (DICs), in collaboration with the designated banks, manage the implementation of the scheme. The role of Training institutions is quite important as these institutions train the beneficiaries in proficiency development and management skills for business. The DC, Small Scale Industries (SSI) has set up a special PMRY Division at Delhi and formulates the rules, regulations and guideline instructions for the scheme. An efficient feedback mechanism is developed by means of getting monthly, quarterly and annual progress reports from all the participating States. At the state Level, a State Level PMRY Committee monitors the progress of the scheme every quarter. DC, SSI fixes the Yearly Targets for a number of beneficiaries for each state.

Khadi and Village Industries Board

Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP)

The focus of REGP is to provide more and more new avenue of employment for rural unemployed youths. The broad objective of the programme is to generate employment in rural areas to develop entrepreneurial skill among the rural unemployed youth, to achieve the goal of rural industrialization, to facilitate participation of financial institution for higher credit to rural areas.

Up to Rs.10 lakhs, 25% of the project cost will be provided by KVIC as margin money. For projects above Rs. 10 lakhs and up to Rs. 25 lakhs rate of margin money will be 25% of the project cost. In case of weaker section beneficiary viz. SC/ST/OBC/women/Physically Handicapped/Ex-servicemen and Minority Community beneficiary/Institution and for Hill, Border and Tribal Areas, North Eastern Region, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshawdweep, Margin Money grant will be at the rate of 30% of the project cost upto Rs.10.00 lakhs

and above this amount upto 25.00 lakhs, it will be 10% of the remaining cost of the project.

Department of Fisheries

Aquaculture Development for one thousand ponds

This scheme provides a back ended subsidy with 25% loan and 75% subsidy. The minimum eligible water area under the scheme is .20 ha subject to the maximum of 1.00 ha water area. Financial assistance for construction of ponds including inputs will be provided to each beneficiary@ Rs. 3.60 lakhs/ha water area.

Under this scheme financial assistance is extended to the private fish farmers, community village unemployed rural youth etc.

Community Fishery Development Project

The schemes aims at providing financial assistance to interested fishery community/village society etc. for development of fisheries at 50% subsidy of Rs. 3.60 lakhs/ha to extend of 1.00 ha.

Culture and Breeding of Ornamanetal/Aquarium Fishes

The scheme aims at culture and breeding of ornamental/aquarium fishes in private sector by providing financial assistance to interested fish farmers who are willing to take up the scheme for domestic as well as for export purposes.

Integrated Fishery Development Programme

The scheme aims at integrating fish culture with piggery and poultry etc. to minimize the cost of inputs by utilizing their waste products and obtaining maximum fish production. This programme will help majority of people especially in rural areas in opening fresh avenues in form of self employment opportunities.

Catalytic Development Programme (CDP), Sericulture

The CDP provides greater thrust to bivoltine sericulture and a market orientation to non-mulberry sector. Under this scheme cost is shared by the centre and state in the ratio of 50:50 except the states in North East, J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand and Chattisgarh where the sharing pattern is in the ratio of 90:10.

The major objective of the scheme is:

- Assistant towards construction of rearing houses for the benefit of the village rearers for conducting of rearing in their nearby garden
- Assistance for training of the rearers for their experience in conducting the rearing of silk worm by themselves in their respective village for a period of 25 days from brushing to cocooning
- Assistance for supply of rearing equipments, supply of mulberry saplings, muga saplings and seedlings, disinfectants etc. for smooth conduction of rearing for their benefit.

Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary

Scheme of Vocational Training

Meghalaya being a small state, job opportunities in Government sector are very limited. The tribal population of Meghalaya is traditionally dependent on livestock for their livelihood as an alternative avocation to agricultural operation, as approximately 10% of the land is available for cultivation. The population of the state being mostly non-vegetarian and as there is taboo for consumption of beef, pork, mutton, chicken, egg etc, there is tremendous potentiality for growth in livestock sector.

Considering all the above factors the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary took up the scheme of vocational training to support the farmers and educated unemployed youth for gaining self employment.

The objective of the scheme is to impart short training to farmers/unemployed youth on proper management, feeding and health care of livestock and poultry.

Under this scheme, different categories of beneficiaries can avail the chance to get himself trained in these centres including the educated unemployed youth. The beneficiaries are generally trained on some theoretical aspect as well as need based practical training in the farms under the department.

Chapter - 2

Objective and Methodology

2.1 Objective of the study

The Government of Meghalaya has implemented various Rural Employment Generation Scheme (REGS) in the rural areas of all Districts in Meghalaya – Ri Bhoi, Jaintia Hills, East Khasi Hills, West Khasi Hills, West Garo Hills, South Garo Hills and East Garo Hills. The basic objective of these schemes is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing employment in rural areas. The work can also serve other objectives like generating productive assets, protecting the environment, empowering rural women, reducing rural to urban migration and fostering social equity, etc.

On the basis of the tender floated by the Directorate of Programme Implementation and Evaluation, Government of Meghalaya, the AMC Research Group, New Delhi submitted a project proposal to carry out an evaluation study on REGS in Meghalaya. The proposal was approved by the Directorate of Programme Implementation and Evaluation which decided to conduct an evaluation study of REGS. The study was conducted in all the seven districts in Meghalaya.

The major objective of the evaluation study is to analyse the impact and processes emerged during the initiation and execution of the Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (REGS) in the State of Meghalaya.

Specifically, the study seeks:

- To ascertain the implementation of REGS in improving employment opportunities and living condition of the rural poor both in terms of qualitative and quantitative parameters.

- To ascertain the role of the programme in reducing poverty of rural poor and improving the nutritional standard of their families
- To ascertain the systems and processes under the programme execution various fields like registration of workers, issues of job cards, preparation of plans, execution of works, co-ordination of different agencies, method of payment, patterns of monitoring, grievance redressal, social audit, etc.
- Suggestions and recommendation for improving the efficacy and efficiency of the programme implementation

2.2 Approach and Methodology

The methodology adopted for this evaluation study was basically to formulate the strategy using both primary data collection as well as secondary data collection. The primary data collection has been undertaken by the field staff at various levels in the project area, which included meeting and discussion with district officials, main in charge of block, village head, opinion leaders, beneficiaries, non-beneficiaries, village council members etc. Whereas secondary data has been collected from concerned officials at state level, district level, block level and village level involved in implementation of the scheme.

Interviews with officials

Officials involved in the implementation of the scheme at the district, block, and village levels were interviewed to ascertain information regarding the implementation of various employment generation programmes, their experiences in implementation, nature of effects/ impacts observed, factors influencing success of programmes, cases of positives impacts, etc. These discussions helped a lot in studying the nature of constraints / difficulties faced in implementation and to identify corrective measure to enhance the impact of the scheme.

These interviews were conducted with the help of semi-structured interview schedule designed in consultation with the Directorate of Programme Implementation and Evaluation.

Observation

Observation technique is an effective tool of capturing visual information on the condition, use and effects of the various interventions under the programmes. Both structured and unstructured observations were conducted in a natural setting to supplement the information provided by beneficiaries / officials and other representatives.

Interviews with beneficiaries

The impact of the scheme on the intended beneficiaries were assessed through the face to face personal interview with help of semi-structured interview schedule. The schedule were developed so as to help measure the impact on both the individual beneficiary and family towards the scheme.

Focus Group discussion

These discussions were conducted amongst a homogeneous group of the targeted audience (beneficiaries, opinion leader, block officials etc.) comprising 8 to 12 members per group.

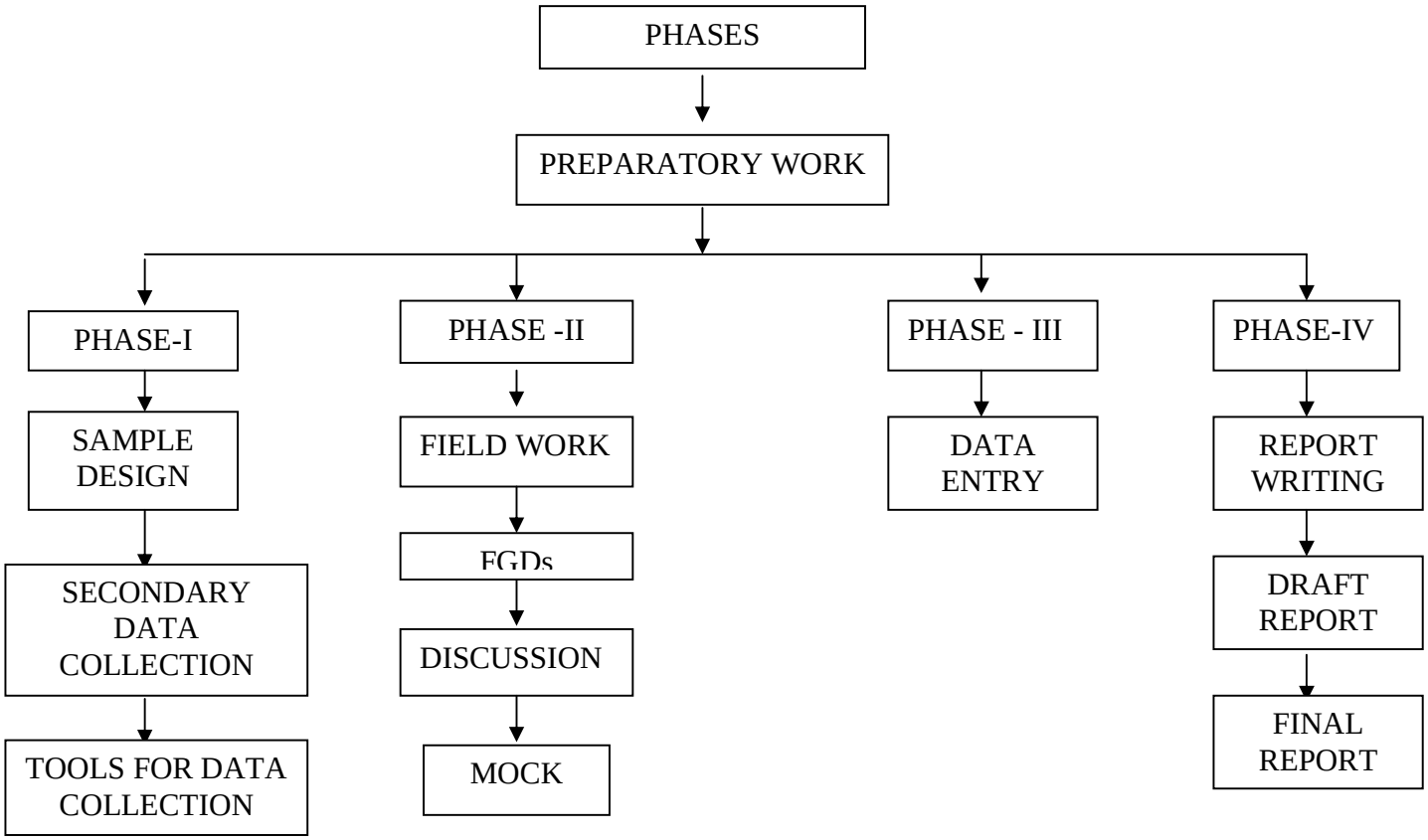
2.3 Implementation of the Evaluation Study

The study was implemented in the following manner:-

- Preparatory Phase and Sample Design
- Field Work
- Data Analysis
- Report Writing

Figure 2.3

Study Implementation



2.4 Sampling design

The sampling design for the study has been done in three stages, which were as follows:

- District
- Block
- Village

Districts

All the seven districts of Meghalaya were covered under the study.

Blocks

The basic criteria for selection of blocks was to select one developed and one under developed blocks, so as to provide basis of comparison, keeping the above criteria the blocks were selected on the basis of below given indicators:

- Number of Agricultural Labourers
- Literacy
- Total household population
- Cultivators

From each block minimum seven villages were selected. Effort was made to select beneficiaries from all categories. Attempt was made to cover the beneficiaries for five references year period i.e.: 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08.

The sample sizes for the study were as follows:

Name of District	Name of Block	No. of Villages	No. of beneficiaries interviewed	
			Beneficiaries	**Non-Beneficiaries**
East Garo Hills	Songsak	10	80	20
	Resubelpara	10	80	20
	Total	**20**	**160**	**40**
East Khasi Hills	Mylliem	7	80	20
	Shella-Bholaganj	7	80	20
	Mawkynrew	7	80	20
	Total	**21**	**240**	**60**
Jaintia Hills	Thadlaskein	7	80	20
	Laskein	7	40	10
	Saipung	7	40	10
	Total	**21**	**160**	**40**

Name of District	Name of Block	No. of Villages	No. of beneficiaries interviewed	
			Beneficiaries	**Non-Beneficiaries**
Ri Bhoi	Umsning	12	80	20
	Total	**12**	**80**	**20**
South Garo Hills	Baghmara	8	80	20
	Ronggara	10	80	20
	Total	**18**	**160**	**40**
West Garo Hills	Dadenggiri	7	80	20
	Rongram	10	80	20
	Tikrikilla	9	80	20
	Total	**26**	**240**	**60**
West Khasi Hills	Mawkrwat	7	80	20
	Nongstoin	6	80	20
	Total	**13**	**160**	**40**

Organization of field work

For collection of data from about 1500 households/ beneficiaries in seven districts, twelve field investigators were employed in three teams. Thus in all, four Field Investigator visited one district for four weeks for collection of data. The field work was carried out different phases. The field work was carried out for sixty days. Three supervisors were deputed for ensuring quality of field work.

Apart from that, Research executives carried out surprise checks during the field work.

Tools for Data Collection

The following tools were used for data collection:

1) District level schedule
2) Block level schedule
3) Village level schedule
4) Beneficiary schedule
5) Non-beneficiary schedule
6) Opinion leader schedule
7) Guide Focus Group Discussion

Chapter - 3

Findings of the Study

The scheme – wise findings of the study based on the field data analysis are as follows:

NREGS (National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme)

Social Status

- Out of the total sample of 640 beneficiaries, 97.8% of the beneficiaries were ST (Schedule Tribes). Only 2.2% of the beneficiaries were SC (Schedule Caste). The beneficiary who belongs to General and OBC category were nil.
- Out of the 97.8% of the ST beneficiaries 49.6% are male and 48.2% are female.

Table 3.1: District-wise Distribution of social group and gender wise of Beneficiaries

S No.	District	Social Status							
		General		OBC		SC		ST	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	East Garo Hills	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	9.2	43.4	40.7
2	East Khasi Hills	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.2	57.8
3	Jaintia Hills	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.9	42.1
4	Ri Bhoi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.3	50.7
5	South Garo Hills	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.4	43.6
6	West Garo Hills	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.8	57.2
7	West Khasi Hills	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.3	45.7
	Overall	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.3	49.6	48.2

Age-Group

- Out of the total sample of 640 beneficiaries, 48.3% of the beneficiaries were in the age group of 31-40 and 41-50 years. The least number of beneficiaries belonged to the age group above 60 years.

- The beneficiaries in the age group of 18-25 years is 21.1%. Around 9.9% of the beneficiaries were in the age group in between 51-60 years.

Table 3.2: District wise Distribution of age of Beneficiaries

S No.	District	Age in years					
		18-25	26-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	> 60
1	East Garo Hills	19.7	11.6	32.5	32.8	2.3	1.1
2	East Khasi Hills	13.6	16.8	22.4	22.4	15.2	9.6
3	Jaintia Hills	29.0	17.0	23.0	20.0	8.0	3.0
4	Ri Bhoi	23.1	11.5	38.4	19.4	5.7	1.9
5	South Garo Hills	21.9	15.8	31.9	19.5	4.8	6.1
6	West Garo Hills	12.5	25.0	20.0	20.0	13.3	9.2
7	West Khasi Hills	28.4	12.5	18.7	17.7	20.0	2.7
	Overall	21.1	15.7	26.7	21.6	9.9	4.8

(Minimum age of beneficiaries = 18, Maximum age of beneficiaries =79)

Educational Qualification

- Out of the total sample of 640 beneficiaries, 36.5% of the beneficiaries are illiterate, while 51.2% of the beneficiaries are from primary and middle school
- Only 3.7% of the beneficiaries are above the level of intermediate, while 8.5% of them are SSC

Table 3.3: District wise Distribution of qualification of Beneficiaries

S No.	District	Qualification					
		Illiterate	Literate	Primary	Middle school	SSC	Intermediate & above
1	East Garo Hills	36.2	5.3	22.1	25.6	5.6	5.2
2	East Khasi Hills	27.2	6.4	24.0	30.4	9.6	2.4
3	Jaintia Hills	39.0	6.0	14.0	29.0	9.0	3.0
4	Ri Bhoi	34.6	2.3	28.4	19.2	9.6	5.9
5	South Garo Hills	17.4	3.3	34.3	36.8	5.8	2.4
6	West Garo Hills	35.8	7.3	18.5	31.7	5.0	1.7
7	West Khasi Hills	29.2	5.4	39.5	15.3	5.3	5.3
	Overall	36.5	7.2	24.4	26.8	8.5	3.7

Family Category

- 1.8% of the beneficiaries belongs to APL (Above Poverty Line) category and 26.2% of the beneficiaries belongs to BPL (Below Poverty Line)
- Around 72% of the beneficiaries did not respond to the question, because they were not able to confirm whether they were BPL or APL, due to unavailability of APL or BPL cards. During our field study we came to know that in none of the district the DRDA has issued any APL or BPL cards. Most APL beneficiaries have stated that there name is there in the AAY list of BPL, but not present in DRDA list.

Table 3.4: District wise Distribution of category of family of Beneficiaries

S No.	District	Family type		
		APL	BPL	No Responses
1	East Garo Hills	13.9	32.5	53.6
2	East Khasi Hills	0.0	0.8	99.2
3	Jaintia Hills	0.0	16.0	84.0
4	Ri Bhoi	0.0	61.5	38.5
5	South Garo Hills	0.0	8.5	91.5
6	West Garo Hills	0.0	12.5	87.5
7	West Khasi Hills	0.0	52.0	48.0
	Overall	1.8	26.2	72.0

Marital Status

- Around 84.5% of the beneficiaries under NREGS are married, while 13.1% of them are unmarried
- In West Khasi Hills district 2.7% of the beneficiaries under NREGS are separated/divorced, while in East Khasi Hills district 4.8% of the beneficiaries were either widow or separated

Table 3.5: District wise Distribution of marital status of Beneficiaries

S No.	District	Age in years			
		Married	Unmarried	Widow/ widower	Separated/ divorced
1	East Garo Hills	89.5	8.1	1.1	1.1
2	East Khasi Hills	85.6	9.6	2.4	2.4
3	Jaintia Hills	83.0	15.0	0.0	2.0
4	Ri Bhoi	71.1	26.9	1.9	0.0
5	South Garo Hills	92.6	7.4	0.0	0.0
6	West Garo Hills	95.0	3.3	1.7	0.0
7	West Khasi Hills	74.7	21.3	1.3	2.7
	Overall	84.5	13.1	1.2	0.9

Family Type

- Out of the total sample of 640 beneficiaries, 88.1% of the beneficiaries comes under nuclear family and 11.9% of beneficiaries comes under joint family
- The maximum number of beneficiaries from Jaintia Hills district and RI Bhoi district, the least number of beneficiaries from joint family were from South Garo Hills district

Table 3.6: District wise Distribution of type of family of Beneficiaries

S No.	District	Family type	
		Nuclear	Joint
1	East Garo Hills	93.2	6.8
2	East Khasi Hills	96.8	3.2
3	Jaintia Hills	67.0	33.0
4	Ri Bhoi	75.0	25.0
5	South Garo Hills	97.5	2.5
6	West Garo Hills	93.3	6.7
7	West Khasi Hills	93.3	6.7
	Overall	88.1	11.9

Family Size

- Around 58.1% of the beneficiaries live in a family size of six persons and above, while 37.1% of the beneficiaries live in a family size in between 3 to 5 persons. Only 4.1% of the beneficiaries live in a family size of in between 1 to 2 persons
- The maximum number of beneficiaries living in a family size in between 1 to 5 persons are from East Garo Hills district

Table 3.7: District wise Distribution of size of family of Beneficiaries

S No.	District	Size of household		
		1-2	3-5	6 and above
1	East Garo Hills	9.3	55.8	34.9
2	East Khasi Hills	3.2	31.2	65.6
3	Jaintia Hills	0.0	30.0	70.0
4	Ri Bhoi	5.7	28.8	65.5
5	South Garo Hills	4.8	34.1	61.1
6	West Garo Hills	5.8	47.5	46.7
7	West Khasi Hills	5.3	32.0	62.7
	Overall	4.1	37.1	58.1

(Minimum size of family = 2, Maximum size of family = 20)

Occupational Status

- Out of the total sample of 640 beneficiaries, more than 64% of the beneficiaries were agriculture wage earner, labourer and agricultural labourers.
- Only 5.4% of beneficiaries were involved in petty business, while 12.1 % of the beneficiaries were involved in other occupation

Table 3.8: District wise Distribution of Occupational status

S No.	District	Occupational status				
		Agriculture	Labour	Agri./Labour	Petty Business	Others*
1	East Garo Hills	23.2	48.7	11.6	7.2	9.3
2	East Khasi Hills	26.2	44.6	11.6	4.2	13.4
3	Jaintia Hills	18.0	38.0	20.0	14.0	10.0
4	Ri Bhoi	25.0	50.0	9.2	3.1	12.7
5	South Garo Hills	23.1	26.4	36.8	2.1	11.6
6	West Garo Hills	23.2	35.3	23.2	4.4	13.9
7	West Khasi Hills	22.3	44.2	16.0	3.3	14.2
	Overall	23.0	41.1	18.3	5.4	12.1

(*others – Livestock, forestry, mining and quarrying, household industry, road construction, transport and communication, artisan etc.)

Ownership of land property

- Out of the total sample of 640 NREGS beneficiaries, 19.1% of beneficiaries did not own any land property, while 81% of the beneficiaries were having ownership of land property
- 57.1% of the beneficiaries area of land owned was less than 1 hectare, while 27.5% of the beneficiaries owned land in between 1-2 hectare
- Around 4.1% of the beneficiaries were owning a land property of more than 4 hectares

Table 3.9: District wise Distribution of size of land owned of Beneficiaries

S No.	District	Size of land owned (in Hac.)			
		<= 1	1-2	3-4	> 4
1	East Garo Hills	63.2	22.4	10.2	4.2
2	East Khasi Hills	67.4	23.3	7.2	2.1
3	Jaintia Hills	52.0	30.0	13.0	5.0
4	Ri Bhoi	55.7	25.3	13.4	5.6
5	South Garo Hills	53.4	35.6	6.1	4.9
6	West Garo Hills	55.9	32.5	10.8	0.8
7	West Khasi Hills	52.0	24.0	17.3	6.7
	Overall	57.1	27.5	11.1	4.1

Annual Family Income

- More than 50% of the beneficiaries were earning a annual family income in between Rs. 12001/- to Rs. 24, 000/-, while 19.9% of the beneficiaries were earning a annual family income of less than 12, 000/- rupees, which is quite less
- Around 9.9% of the beneficiaries were earning an annual family income inbetween Rs. 48, 000/- to more than Rs. 6, 000/-

Table 3.10: District wise Distribution of family income of Beneficiaries

S No.	District	Family income				
		<= 12,000	12,001–24,000	24,001-48,000	48,001-60,000	> 60,000
1	East Garo Hills	14.4	61.2	16.1	5.2	3.1
2	East Khasi Hills	23.6	49.3	16.1	4.3	6.7
30	Jaintia Hills	19.0	62.0	9.0	7.0	3.0
4	Ri Bhoi	16.4	47.2	25.9	7.3	3.2
5	South Garo Hills	24.5	53.6	13.3	5.7	2.9
6	West Garo Hills	24.3	48.9	17.2	6.4	3.2
7	West Khasi Hills	17.5	45.4	25.1	7.2	4.8
	Overall	19.9	52.5	17.5	6.1	3.8

Awareness

- Around 35.8% of the beneficiaries came to know about the NREGS from district and block level office/officials involved in implementation of the scheme, while 25.9% of beneficiaries came to know from elected bodies/representatives. 27.6% of the beneficiaries came to know about the scheme through media

Table 3.11: District wise Distribution source of awareness about NREGS

S No.	District	Source of awareness			
		Media	Office/ Officials	Elected body/ representative	Others
1	East Garo Hills	23.1	26.8	37.8	12.1
2	East Khasi Hills	32.7	29.3	27.2	10.8
3	Jaintia Hills	29.0	34.0	23.0	14.0
4	Ri Bhoi	36.4	32.4	20.3	10.9
5	South Garo Hills	27.3	39.4	24.7	8.6
6	West Garo Hills	19.3	43.5	29.3	17.9
7	West Khasi Hills	25.4	45.4	19.2	9.8
	Overall	**27.6**	**35.8**	**25.9**	**12.1**

Opinion regarding income by migrating to other places

- Around 45.8% of the NREGS beneficiaries interviewed have stated that the wages upon migration is more than the local wages, while 32.1% of them have stated that there is no difference
- 22.1% of the beneficiaries did not respond to the question, more than 50% of the people from Jaintia Hills district have stated "yes", while only 37.5% beneficiaries have stated "yes" from RI Bhoi district
- 40.3% of the beneficiaries from RI Bhoi district have stated "No" towards the question

Table 3.12: District Wise Distribution of Respondents Opinion regarding Income by Migrating to other places

Sl. No.	District	Wages Upon Migration is more than Local Wages		
		Yes	No	No Response
1	East Garo Hills	43.6	32.7	23.7
2	East Khasi Hills	49.4	38.2	12.4
3	Jaintia Hills	57.0	23.0	20.0
4	Ri Bhoi	37.5	40.3	22.2
5	South Garo Hills	47.2	28.5	24.3
6	West Garo Hills	38.2	29.3	32.5
7	West Khasi Hills	48.4	32.2	19.4
	Overall	45.8	32.1	22.1

Knowledge about Mass Migration from the village in search of work

- 48.1% of the beneficiaries told that households migrate to town in search of work, while 32.5% of them said "No"
- In Ri Bhoi district alone 68.2% of the beneficiaries have told "Yes" towards households migrating to town in search of work, while 35.8% of beneficiaries from East Garo Hills district said "No"

Table 3.13: District wise Distribution of Respondents Knowledge about Mass Migration from the Village in Search of Work

Sl. No.	District	Household Migrated to town in search of Work		
		Yes	No	No Response
1	East Garo Hills	45.6	35.8	18.6
2	East Khasi Hills	50.4	29.2	20.4
3	Jaintia Hills	59.0	30.0	11.0
4	Ri Bhoi	68.2	18.8	13.0
5	South Garo Hills	36.8	34.1	29.1
6	West Garo Hills	31.7	47.5	20.8
7	West Khasi Hills	45.3	32.6	22.1
	Overall	48.1	32.5	19.2

Distribution of Income before applying for job card

- 2.9% of beneficiaries were getting an annual income of less than Rs. 5, 000/- before applying for job cards, while after applying for job cards, the percentage of beneficiaries earning an annual income of less than have come down to 1.7%
- 55.7% of the beneficiaries were getting an annual income of less than Rs. 20, 000/- before applying for job card, while after applying for job card it has rised to 7.2% more
- There has been no major difference in the income level of beneficiaries before and after getting employment in NREGS

Table 3.14: District wise Distribution of Income before Applying for the Job Card and after getting the Employment in NREGS

S. No	Districts	Before					After				
		<5,000	5,000-10,000	10,000-15,000	<20,000	No Response	<5,000	5,000-10,000	10,000-15,000	<20,000	No Response
1	East Garo Hills	2.4	12.3	23.5	60.5	1.3	1.7	10.3	16.9	64.8	2.7
2	East Khasi Hills	3.7	18.2	27.3	49.9	0.9	1.2	14.2	19.3	61.9	3.4
3	Jaintia Hills	2.0	14.0	19.0	64.0	1.0	1.0	11.0	17.0	67.0	4.0
4	Ri Bhoi	1.7	11.7	32.3	51.4	2.9	1.2	9.4	23.2	60.9	5.3
5	South Garo Hills	3.6	9.2	29.1	56.4	1.7	2.7	8.4	21.7	61.0	6.2
6	West Garo Hills	2.3	7.3	25.2	62.8	2.4	1.9	6.7	18.3	67.2	5.9
7	West Khasi Hills	4.7	13.9	34.9	44.9	1.6	2.6	12.3	26.2	54.1	4.8
	Overall	2.9	12.3	27.4	55.7	1.7	1.7	10.3	20.5	62.9	4.6

Unemployment Allowance

- Out of the total sample of 640 beneficiaries, none of the beneficiaries were aware of any unemployment allowance
- No due publicity has been given about the provision of unemployment allowance to the workers, in the event of not receiving work within 15 days of demand

Table 3.15: District wise Distribution of Respondents knowledge about awareness of Unemployment Allowance

S No.	District	Awareness towards Unemployment allowance		
		Yes	No	No Response
1	East Garo Hills	0.0	83.8	16.2
2	East Khasi Hills	0.0	78.1	21.9
3	Jaintia Hills	0.0	89.0	11.0
4	Ri Bhoi	0.0	87.6	12.4
5	South Garo Hills	0.0	75.3	24.7
6	West Garo Hills	0.0	89.2	10.8
7	West Khasi Hills	0.0	77.3	22.7
	Overall	0.0	82.9	17.1

Procedure followed while making wage payment

- 64.8% of the beneficiaries have stated that individual names and amount are announced publicly while making the payment, while 27.5% have stated "No" in this regard
- Around 42.2% of the beneficiaries from South Garo Hills district have stated that nobody announces individual names and amount publicly.
- While excluding East Khasi Hills and South Garo Hills, more than 60% of the beneficiaries have stated "Yes" in this regard

Table 3.16: District wise Distribution of the Response of Beneficiaries regarding the procedure followed while making Payment of Wages

S No.	District	Individual names and amount are announced publicly		
		Yes	No	No Response
1	East Garo Hills	68.2	27.3	4.5
2	East Khasi Hills	56.8	38.1	5.1
3	Jaintia Hills	72.0	21.0	7.0
4	Ri Bhoi	60.5	31.3	8.2
5	South Garo Hills	49.9	42.2	7.9
6	West Garo Hills	79.2	10.4	10.4
7	West Khasi Hills	67.3	22.4	10.3
	Overall	64.8	27.5	7.7

Awareness about wages received

- The minimum wage actually paid after 7-8 hours of work is Rs. 70/- per day. Out of the 640 beneficiaries interviewed all of them were aware of the actual amount of wages paid each day under NREGS
- All of the beneficiaries interviewed were receiving Rs. 70/- per day wage payment under NREGS

Table 3.17: District wise Distribution of Awareness about the Wages

S. No.	District	Separate Wages being applied to NREGS		Min. wages decided by Govt. per day(Rs.)	Wages Actually paid after 7-8 hours of work (Rs.)	Prevailing Wage rate for Unskilled workers(Rs.)	No Response
		Yes	No				
1	East Garo Hills	100.0	0.0	70.00	70.00	70.00	0.0
2	East Khasi Hills	100.0	0.0	70.00	70.00	70.00	0.0
3	Jaintia Hills	100.0	0.0	70.00	70.00	70.00	0.0
4	Ri Bhoi	100.0	0.0	70.00	70.00	70.00	0.0
5	South Garo Hills	100.0	0.0	70.00	70.00	70.00	0.0
6	West Garo Hills	100.0	0.0	70.00	70.00	70.00	0.0
7	West Khasi Hills	100.0	0.0	70.00	70.00	70.00	0.0
	Overall	100.0	0.0	70.00	70.00	70.00	0.0

Location of wage payment

- 83.5% of the beneficiaries are getting there wages in public places, while 16.5% are getting it in the work site
- None of the beneficiaries are getting their wages through banks or post offices, while in other states generally the wages are paid through post offices

Table 3.18: District wise Distribution regarding the Place where the Payment of Wages was made to Workers

S No.	District	Places where the Payment of Wages made			
		Public Place	Work site	G.P.Office	Bank
1	East Garo Hills	87.2	12.8	0.0	0.0
2	East Khasi Hills	79.4	20.6	0.0	0.0
3	Jaintia Hills	85.0	15.0	0.0	0.0
4	Ri Bhoi	82.7	17.3	0.0	0.0
5	South Garo Hills	75.3	24.7	0.0	0.0
6	West Garo Hills	87.9	12.1	0.0	0.0
7	West Khasi Hills	87.3	12.7	0.0	0.0
	Overall	83.5	16.5	0.0	0.0

Method for recording attendance at the worksite

- 84.1% of the beneficiaries recorded their attendance at the worksite by signature, while 15.9% of the beneficiaries by thumb impression

Table 3.19: District wise Distribution of Method Adopted for recording of Attendance at the Work Site

S No.	District	Methods for Recording of Attendance at the Work Site	
		By Signature	By thumb impression
1	East Garo Hills	89.7	10.3
2	East Khasi Hills	82.4	17.6
3	Jaintia Hills	89.0	11.0
4	Ri Bhoi	87.8	12.2
5	South Garo Hills	79.3	20.7
6	West Garo Hills	82.7	17.3
7	West Khasi Hills	77.3	22.7
	Overall	84.1	15.9

Grievances

- According to 78.6% of the beneficiaries, the allocation of work is not being done in a transparent manner. Most of the beneficiaries have told that the list of work allotted is not being displayed
- 91.5% of the beneficiaries indicated that the registration of job cards is not being done. Only 8.5% of the beneficiaries indicated that the registration is being done
- None of the beneficiaries had any complaint regarding the issuing of job cards

Table 3.20: District wise Distribution of respondents Grievances related to Allocation of Work Registration/Job Card

S. No.	District	Grievances Related to						
		Allocation of Work		Registration		Job Card		No Response
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	East Garo Hills	23.7	76.3	6.4	93.6	0.0	100.0	12.3
2	East Khasi Hills	18.3	81.7	9.7	90.3	0.0	100.0	10.4

3	Jaintia Hills	17.0	83.0	12.0	88.0	0.0	100.0	9.0
4	Ri Bhoi	27.8	72.2	8.4	91.6	0.0	100.0	7.2
5	South Garo Hills	19.3	80.7	7.2	92.8	0.0	100.0	11.3
6	West Garo Hills	22.6	77.4	6.9	93.1	0.0	100.0	13.2
7	West Khasi Hills	21.3	78.7	9.2	90.8	0.0	100.0	8.7
	Overall	21.4	78.6	8.5	91.5	0.0	100.0	10.3

Work site facilities

- Around 71.6% of the beneficiaries have indicated that they have been provided with drinking water at the work site, while 28.4% of the beneficiaries have indicated that they are not provided with drinking water at the work site
- Below 50% of the beneficiaries have indicated that there is no crèche for children, first-aid or shade for workers at the work site
- Out of the seven evaluated districts, in East Garo Hills least facilities were available at the worksite
- According to the NREGA guidelines, work site facilities like providing drinking water, first-aid, crèche for children, work sheds etc should be made available at the site of work, but in most of the ongoing worksite visited by our team of evaluators these facilities were not there

Table 3.21: District wise Distribution of Facilities Available at Work site

S No.	District	Facilities Available at Work Site			
		Crèche	First Aid	Drinking water	Shade for workers
1	East Garo Hills	2.3	34.2	64.3	15.3
2	East Khasi Hills	4.7	41.3	72.6	21.7
3	Jaintia Hills	6.0	51.0	82.0	23.0
4	Ri Bhoi	3.9	49.2	69.2	32.4
5	South Garo Hills	7.2	53.6	72.3	27.2
6	West Garo Hills	4.2	49.8	64.2	34.7
7	West Khasi Hills	3.7	55.4	77.1	26.3
	Overall	4.5	47.7	71.6	25.8

Number of days work provided to each household

- 56.4% of the beneficiaries have indicated that they have got work for more than 35 days, while 6.4% of the beneficiaries have indicated that they have got work for 9 to 17 days
- More than 60% of the beneficiaries interviewed in West Khasi Hills district have indicated that they have got work for more than 35 days, while in Ri Bhoi district only below 50% of the beneficiaries have got work for more than 35 days

Table 3.22: District wise Distribution of the Average Number of Days Work provided to each Household

S No.	District	Average Number of Days of Work Provided to Households				
		1-8 days	9-17 days	18-25 days	26-34 days	35 & above
1	East Garo Hills	0.0	4.3	20.4	17.4	57.9
2	East Khasi Hills	0.0	6.2	18.7	15.9	59.2
3	Jaintia Hills	0.0	3.0	14.0	27.0	56.0
4	Ri Bhoi	0.0	7.2	24.3	20.1	48.4
5	South Garo Hills	0.0	9.7	12.7	18.7	58.9
6	West Garo Hills	0.0	6.4	16.8	24.1	52.7
7	West Khasi Hills	0.0	8.2	19.3	10.2	62.3
	Overall	0.0	6.4	18.2	19.0	56.4

Distance from residence to worksite

- 50.9% of the beneficiaries have indicated that they went for work in below 2 to 3 Kms away from their residence, while 17.8% of them have indicated that there residence to worksite site distance is below 2 to 3 km
- None of the beneficiaries were provided work above 6 km far from their residence

Table 3.23: District wise Distribution of Distance of Work site from Residence

S No.	District	Distance in Km. of Work site from Residence				
		0-1	2--3	4--5	6--7	8 & above
1	East Garo Hills	23.4	56.3	20.3	0.0	0.0
2	East Khasi Hills	34.2	49.2	16.6	0.0	0.0
3	Jaintia Hills	29.0	61.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
4	Ri Bhoi	32.7	52.4	14.9	0.0	0.0
5	South Garo Hills	27.9	53.2	18.9	0.0	0.0
6	West Garo Hills	33.2	43.4	23.4	0.0	0.0
7	West Khasi Hills	38.3	41.2	20.5	0.0	0.0
	Overall	31.3	50.9	17.8	0.0	0.0

Physical verification of job card

- Almost in 78.9% of the job cards, the wage payment and employment record columns were maintained in a proper manner, while in 21.1% of the job cards the wage payment and employment record columns were maintained in a improper manner
- Out of the seven district, in four district more than 20% of the job cards were not being maintained in a proper manner
- None of the VEC and AEC has got any proper training on maintenance of job cards. Even there is serious lapse from district and block officials in this regard
- The main purpose of job card is to enable NREGS labourers to "verify" their own employment and wage details. The information provided in job cards is written from muster roll, so in a sense if there is a mistake in job card, it means there is also mistake in the muster roll.

Table 3.24: District wise Distribution of Investigators Observation on Physical Verification of Job Card

S No.	District	Observation on Physical Verification of Job Card					
		Enough space		Maintain of column of wage payment		Maintain of no. of days employ Records	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	East Garo Hills	100.0	0.0	72.4	27.6	72.4	27.6
2	East Khasi Hills	100.0	0.0	81.3	18.7	81.3	18.7
3	Jaintia Hills	100.0	0.0	87.0	13.0	87.0	13.0
4	Ri Bhoi	100.0	0.0	77.9	22.1	77.9	22.1
5	South Garo Hills	100.0	0.0	89.2	10.8	89.2	10.8
6	West Garo Hills	100.0	0.0	76.2	23.8	76.2	23.8
7	West Khasi Hills	100.0	0.0	68.4	31.6	68.4	31.6
	Overall	100.0	0.0	78.9	21.1	78.9	21.1

Issuance of job cards

- Almost 44.7% of the beneficiaries have indicated that they have got their job cards on oral request, while only 7.6% of the beneficiaries have applied on paper for getting the job card
- As per the norms of issuance of job card under NREGS, Any adult person of a household may on behalf of the members of the household apply to the Gram Sevak through the AEC in the jurisdiction of which they reside, for registration of their household for issuance of a Job Card. While only 2.7% of the beneficiaries have applied in the gram sabha for issuance of job cards.

Table 3.25: District wise Distribution of Beneficiaries response regarding the Procedure followed for issue of Job Card

S No.	District	Procedure followed for getting Job Card				
		Gram Sabha	Oral request	Applied on paper	Door to door survey	Any other
1	East Garo Hills	1.3	46.2	9.2	12.7	30.6
2	East Khasi Hills	2.7	37.2	6.4	22.3	31.4
3	Jaintia Hills	3.0	53.0	8.0	14.0	22.0
4	Ri Bhoi	2.3	34.6	7.9	18.7	36.5
5	South Garo Hills	3.8	47.4	8.2	14.6	26.0
6	West Garo Hills	4.2	35.8	7.3	18.9	33.8
7	West Khasi Hills	2.1	59.2	6.3	11.3	21.1
	Overall	2.7	44.7	7.6	16.3	28.7

SGSY (Swarnjayanti Gramin Swarozgar Yojana)

Distribution of Sample

- A total of 262 SGSY Swarozgaris and 81 SHG group were covered during the study. Out of 262 respondents, 168 were group member and 94 were individual swarozgaris. 81 Self Help Group (SHG) (president/secretary) were covered during the study

Table 3.26: District wise distribution of samples of SGSY

Sl.No.	District	SHG Group/ leader	Group member	Individual swarozgari
1	East Garo Hills	9	11	7
2	East Khasi Hills	12	44	13
3	Jaintia Hills	7	27	9
4	Ri Bhoi	12	19	11
5	South Garo Hills	11	20	19
6	West Garo Hills	17	17	14
7	West Khasi Hills	13	30	21
	Total	**81**	**168**	**94**

Gender-wise Distribution of SHG Group

- Out of the 81 Self Help Group (SHG) covered during the study, 11 of them were male SHG Group, 61 were female SHG Group and 5 of them were mixed (both male and female) SHG Group. While 4 Self Help Group (SHG) were formed with physically challenged people
- The maximum number of male SHG covered were from West Garo Hills district, while maximum number of female SHG covered were from West Khasi Hills district
- In East Khasi Hills, South Garo Hills and West Khasi Hills district there were no SHG Group formed with physically challenged people

Table 3.27: Gender-wise distribution of types SHG group

Sl.No.	District	Total	Male	Female	Mixed (M+W)	SHG with Physically Challenged
1	East Garo Hills	9	1	7	1	0
2	East Khasi Hills	12	2	9	0	1
3	Jaintia Hills	7	1	4	1	1
4	Ri Bhoi	12	2	9	0	1
5	South Garo Hills	11	1	10	0	0
6	West Garo Hills	17	3	12	1	1
7	West Khasi Hills	13	1	10	2	0
	Total	**79**	**11**	**61**	**5**	**4**

Social Status-wise Distribution of Swarozgaris

- All the swarozgaris belonged to Schedule Tribes, there were no swarozgaris from General, OBC and SC category

Table 3.28: Caste wise distribution of SHG Group member (in percentage)

Sl. No.	District	Male				Female				Mixed (M+W)				SHG with Physically Challenged			
		GC	OBC	SC	ST	GC	OBC	SC	ST	GC	OBC	SC	ST	GC	OBC	SC	ST
1	East Garo Hills	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
2	East Khasi Hills	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
3	Jaintia Hills	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
4	Ri Bhoi	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
5	South Garo Hills	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
6	West Garo Hills	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
7	West Khasi Hills	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**

Gender-wise Distribution of SHG Group Member

- 827 members have been enrolled under 81 SHG Group. Out of the 827 members, 14.6% of the member is male and 84.7% of the member is female. While 6% of the members are physically challenged
- Out of the 827 members, 77.6% of the members are Below Poverty Line (BPL), while 2.4% of the members are Above Poverty Line (APL)

- The maximum number of male SHG members were from West Garo Hills, while the least number of male SHG members were from South Garo Hills
- The maximum number of female SHG members were from West Garo Hills, while the least number of female were from Jaintia Hills

Table 3.29: District wise distribution of SHG group member

Sl.No.	District	Total	Male	%	Female	%	Physically challenged	%	APL	BPL
1	East Garo Hills	90	12	13.3	78	86.7	0	0.0	5.2	94.8
2	East Khasi Hills	124	20	16.1	102	82.2	2	1.7	4.7	95.3
3	Jaintia Hills	70	14	20.0	55	78.6	1	1.4	1.7	98.3
4	Ri Bhoi	123	20	16.6	102	82.3	1	1.1	0.0	100.0
5	South Garo Hills	114	10	8.7	104	91.3	0	0.0	0.0	100.0
6	West Garo Hills	176	31	17.6	144	81.8	2	0.6	3.4	96.6
7	West Khasi Hills	130	13	10.0	117	90.0	0	0.0	2.3	97.7
	Total	**827**	**120**	**14.6**	**702**	**84.7**	**6**	**0.3**	**2.4**	**77.6**

Occupation

- Around 24.7% of the SGSY Groups are involved in Animal Husbandry (majority of them are involved in piggery, cattle feeding, poultry firm, rearing of silk worm), while least number of SGSY Groups are involved in transport and communication
- Apart from Animal Husbandry, around 16.2% of SGSY Groups are involved in petty business, 14.8% of them are doing traditional handicraft works, 13.6% are in involved in agriculture and allied activities and 12.9% of them have formed household industries
- Many of the individual swarozgaris under SGSY are involved in animal husbandry activities

Table 3.30: Distribution of occupation of Sample SGSY Groups under SGSY

Sl. No.	Occupation	District							
		E.G.H	E.K.H	J.H	Ri-Bhoi	S.G.H	W.G.H	W.K.H	Overall
1	Animal Husbandry	28.3	19.2	24.7	21.5	25.5	26.3	27.7	24,7
2	Agriculture & Allied Activities	9.3	12.4	14.2	12.3	16.9	16.9	13.2	13.6
3	Trade & Petty Business	12.7	11.2	22.8	19.7	14.2	21.6	11.4	16.2
4	Labour	1.3	3.7	7.2	12.3	9.3	7.9	11.2	7.5

5	Household Industries	19.4	15.3	13.3	9.1	11.4	9.7	12.7	12.9
6	Mining & Quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.3
7	Construction Work	0.0	0.0	1.6	4.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.1
8	Transport & communication	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
9	Traditional Handicrafts	17.2	21.7	11.3	13.5	12.5	8.3	19.1	14.8
10	Services	1.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.4	0.7	1.2	1.2
11	Incapable of Working	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	Forestry & Allied Activities	4.1	9.2	2.4	2.3	1.4	2.9	1.2	3.3
13	Unemployed	5.9	7.3	1.4	4.1	6.4	1.7	2.3	4.1

Table 3.31: Distribution of occupation of Sample individual swarozgari under SGSY

Sl. No.	**Occupation**	**District**							
		E.G.H	**E.K.H**	**J.H**	**Ri-Bhoi**	**S.G.H**	**W.G.H**	**W.K.H**	**Overall**
1	Animal Husbandry	32.4	32.3	30.5	29.5	31.3	27.4	32.3	30.8
2	Agriculture & Allied Activities	13.6	11.2	14.2	19.9	17.7	17.3	14.2	15.4
3	Trade & Petty Business	14.7	12.0	19.0	14.0	17.2	21.0	11.0	15.5
4	Labour	1.7	1.5	2.3	1.4	3.9	1.2	3.4	2.2
5	Household Industries	13.6	17.2	12.1	16.4	11.7	12.7	18.4	14.5
6	Mining & Quarrying	2.3	7.3	5.2	2.8	2.4	1.9	6.7	4.1
7	Construction Work	4.7	3.9	4.9	4.1	1.6	2.6	2.3	3.4
8	Transport & communication	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
9	Traditional Handicrafts	12.4	13.3	9.5	10.5	11.3	14.7	10.3	11.1
10	Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	Incapable of Working	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	Forestry & Allied Activities	1.7	1.3	2.3	1.4	2.9	1.2	1.4	1.7
13	Unemployed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Level of activity

- Around 99.1% of the Swarozgaris are doing primary business, while 0.7% of the Swarozgaris are doing secondary business.
- Excluding East Garo Hills district and East Khasi Hills district, in all the other districts Swarozgaris are involved in primary level business.

Table 3.32: District wise distribution of SGSY Groups by Level of Activity

S. No	Districts	Level of activity		
		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	East Garo Hills	95.3	3.4	1.3
2	East Khasi Hills	98.2	1.7	0.0
3	Jaintia Hills	100	0.0	0.0
4	Ri Bhoi	100	0.0	0.0
5	South Garo Hills	100	0.0	0.0
6	West Garo Hills	100	0.0	0.0
7	West Khasi Hills	100	0.0	0.0
	Overall	99.1	0.7	0.2

Selection of Activity

- In most of the cases, the selection of activity was finalized by group discussion, while only 0.8% of the activity was selected by banks for Swarozgaris.
- Around in 27% of the cases, the selection of activity was finalized in consultation with friends.
- There has not been much focus paid on market activity before selection of activity. The role of Districts and Block officials, social activators towards selection of activities for Swarozgaris is very limited.

Table 3.33: District wise distribution of selection of activity by SHG Swarozgaris

Sl. No.	Aspects	District							
		E.G.H	E.K.H	J.H	Ri-Bhoi	S.G.H	W.G.H	W.K.H	Overall
1	**Self**	3.4	5.7	2.3	2.4	3.2	4.5	6.5	4.2
2	**Group discussion**	32.7	39.2	38.9	33.6	44.2	34.2	39.9	37.5
3	**Bank**	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
4	**Officials' Suggestions**	8.3	6.4	9.8	6.7	8.5	6.3	7.4	7.6
5	**Market Availability**	9.4	8.3	14.2	13.6	11.3	9.1	3.4	9.9
6	**Social Activist**	3.4	2.7	5.9	2.3	7.3	5.2	2.8	4.2
7	**Friends**	39.5	27.6	25.4	24.3	20.3	27.4	25.1	27.1
8	**Success Story**	3.3	10.1	2.3	12.4	5.2	13.3	14.9	8.7

Selection of Activity(Individual Swarozgaris)

- As far as selection of activity by individual Swarozgaris is considered, the major decision on finalization of activities has carried out themselves. Almost there was not much role of bank in selection of activity for Swarozgaris.
- Only in 13.5% of cases, the selection of activity was finalized through official's suggestions.
- For selection of a viable activity, they needs to be an involvement o fSHG member , Bank, Officials involved in implementation of scheme and some of the successful entrepreneur from the locality.

Table 3.34: District wise distribution of selection of activity by individual Swarozgaris

Sl. No.	Aspects	District							
		E.G.H	E.K.H	J.H	Ri-Bhoi	S.G.H	W.G.H	W.K.H	Overall
1	**Self**	87.2	79.3	82.9	91.4	88.2	84.3	81.2	84.9
3	**Bank**	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.3	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.6
4	**Officials' Suggestions**	11.4	19.1	15.4	7.3	9.7	14.1	17.6	13.5

Application Submission on functionaries by SHG

- Around 38% application on functionary are submitted at BDO office by SHG Swarozgaris, while only 2.5% of the application on functionaries are submitted at Gram Sabha
- Around 36% of the SHG Swarozgaris submit application on functionaries of SHG at bank.

Table 3.35: District wise distribution of Application Submission on Functionary by SHG Swarozgaris

Sl. No.	Aspects	District							
		E.G.H	E.K.H	J.H	Ri-Bhoi	S.G.H	W.G.H	W.K.H	Overall
1	**Bank**	34.2	29.3	39.7	32.6	44.2	34.2	39.9	36.3
2	**Gramsabha**	2.4	4.3	1.2	4.7	0.0	3.2	2.1	2.5

3	**BDO office**	48.2	42.7	36.9	36.7	28.5	36.3	37.4	38.1
4	**ADEO/ Gramsevak**	12.3	19.7	14.2	21.8	18.4	19.8	16.2	17.4
5	**DRDA**	1.2	2.3	5.9	2.3	7.3	5.2	2.8	3.8
6	**Others**	1.3	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.9

Satisfaction status of SHG Swarozgaris

- AS far satisfaction of SHG Swarozgaris is considered, more than 75% of SHG Swarozgaris are satisfied with bank, and Govt. Administration.
- Around 80% of the SHG Swarozgaris are satisfied with the Group member/ President

Table 3.36: District wise distribution of satisfaction of SHG swarozgaris

S. No	Districts	Aspects		
		Satisfaction with bank	Satisfaction with administration/ Govt.	Satisfaction with group member/ president
1	East Garo Hills	82.7	82.1	76.3
2	East Khasi Hills	79.4	84.2	81.6
3	Jaintia Hills	76.3	77.4	85.2
4	Ri Bhoi	81.6	81.4	82.7
5	South Garo Hills	85.2	84.7	79.4
6	West Garo Hills	78.4	79.3	76.3
7	West Khasi Hills	73.2	83.2	81.6
	Overall	79.5	81.7	80.4

Training

- More than 80% of the SHG Swarozgaris have got basic training for functioning of activities under SHG, while only 17.4% of them have received skill up gradation training.
- Only 30% of the Group leaders have got training under SGSY.

Table 3.37: District wise distribution of training of SHG swarozgaris

S. No	Districts	Training		
		Basis	Skill upgradation	Group leader
1	East Garo Hills	81.6	17.2	36.1
2	East Khasi Hills	85.2	12.4	32.2
3	Jaintia Hills	82.7	13.2	31.7
4	Ri Bhoi	79.4	16.7	29.1
5	South Garo Hills	76.3	19.6	28.6
6	West Garo Hills	81.6	23.7	24.3
7	West Khasi Hills	85.2	19.1	29.1
	Overall	81.7	17.4	30.2

Frequency of meetings

- Around 34.4% of SHG Swarozgaris are attending the meeting on weekly basis, while 31.3% are attending the meeting on fort nightly basis.
- Around 27.4% of SHG Swarozgaris attend the meeting on monthly basis, while 6.9% are irregular in attending the meeting.

Table 3.38: District wise distribution of meetings of SHG swarozgaris

S. No	Districts	Meeting			
		Weekly	Fortnightly	Monthly	Irregular
1	East Garo Hills	24.9	34.2	34.5	6.4
2	East Khasi Hills	35.7	27.4	29.7	7.2
3	Jaintia Hills	32.9	28.3	31.9	6.9
4	Ri Bhoi	41.6	32.7	19.5	6.2
5	South Garo Hills	39.2	27.6	26.9	6.3
6	West Garo Hills	37.3	33.2	20.4	9.1
7	West Khasi Hills	29.4	36.1	29.3	5.2
	Overall	34.4	31.3	27.4	6.9

Decision making

- 89.6% of the Group member are participating in decision making, while 10.4% of them are not participating in decision making.
- The maximum number of Group member who are not participating in decision making is from West Khasi Hills district.
- The maximum number of group member who are participating in decision making is from West Garo Hills district.

Table 3.39: District wise distribution of Participation on Group Members in Decision-making

S. No	Districts	Participation	
		Yes	No
1	East Garo Hills	89.3	10.7
2	East Khasi Hills	92.4	7.6
3	Jaintia Hills	87.1	12.9
4	Ri Bhoi	88.6	11.4
5	South Garo Hills	91.7	8.3
6	West Garo Hills	93.2	6.8
7	West Khasi Hills	84.8	15.2
	Overall	89.6	10.4

Constraints

- Around 88.9% of the SHG's are not having any problem in running SHG, while 11.1% of SHG's are facing problem in running SHG in a profitable manner.
- More than 10 % of the SHG's in Ri Bhoi, South Garo Hills and West Garo Hills are facing a lot of problem in running the SHG in a effective manner.
- While in Jaintia Hills and East Garo Hills, More than 94% of SHG's are functioning in an effective manner.

Table 3.40: District wise distribution of Problems in running SHG

S. No	Districts	Participation	
		Yes	No
1	East Garo Hills	5.7	94.3
2	East Khasi Hills	8.6	91.4
3	Jaintia Hills	5.3	94.7
4	Ri Bhoi	10.9	89.1
5	South Garo Hills	14.3	85.7
6	West Garo Hills	17.1	82.9
7	West Khasi Hills	8.4	91.6
	Overall	11.1	88.9

Types of Constraints

- Around 33.9% of Self Help Group (SHG) have stated that Bankers ask for bribe for passing their loans.
- Around more than 27% of them has not received their insurance and second installment from banks.
- Around 27.4% of the member are not trusting their Group leader, due to which they are not taking interest in their SHG activities, which is creating hurdles in running the SHG.
- Around 15.8% of SHG, members are not attending the meetings.
- Overall around 61.5% of the problems are due to banks which are delaying the installments and also asking for bribe to pass the loans. This is one of the major problem faced by SHG 's in all the seven districts.

Table 3.41: District wise distribution of types of problems in running SHG

S. No	Districts	Problems				
		Bankers asked for Bribe	2nd Instalment not received	Insurance not received	Members do not Trust Group Leader	Dysfunctional Group*
1	East Garo Hills	35.7	27.4	29.7	27.2	12.4
2	East Khasi Hills	32.9	28.3	31.9	32.8	13.2
3	Jaintia Hills	41.6	32.7	19.5	25.0	16.7
4	Ri Bhoi	39.2	27.6	26.9	32.5	19.6
5	South Garo Hills	32.9	28.3	31.9	28.3	23.7
6	West Garo Hills	41.7	32.7	19.5	32.7	13.6
7	West Khasi Hills	13.6	17.2	12.1	16.4	11.7
	Overall	33.9	27.7	28.5	27.4	15.8

Note: * Members neither deposit instalments nor attend meetings

Market survey

- Around 74.6% of the Self Help Group (SHG) have carried out market survey before starting the business, while 18.2% of them have not conducted any market survey.

Table 3.42: District wise distribution of market survey conducted by SHG group

S. No	Districts	Participation		
		Yes	No	No responses
1	East Garo Hills	82.4	11.2	6.4
2	East Khasi Hills	73.2	19.6	7.2
3	Jaintia Hills	69.4	23.7	6.9
4	Ri Bhoi	74.7	19.1	6.2
5	South Garo Hills	72.4	19.3	8.3
6	West Garo Hills	75.2	17.2	7.6
7	West Khasi Hills	75.2	17.5	7.3
	Overall	74.6	18.2	7.2

Marketing Avenues

- Around in 68.9% of SHG Groups, the role of middle man is very crucial, while as far as individual Swarozgaris are concerned only in 17.11% Swarozgaris, there is any role of middle man for marketing of goods.
- The maximum number of SHG's are directly selling their products in local market, while 31.6% of them are marketing from home

Table 3.43: District wise distribution of Marketing Avenues of individual Swarozgari

S. No	Districts	Avenues				
		Local Market	Middleman	Marketing from Home	Others	No Marketing/ No Loan
1	East Garo Hills	41.6	13.2	33.3	5.2	6.7
2	East Khasi Hills	48.2	17.6	22.1	2.5	9.6
3	Jaintia Hills	32.9	21.3	33.8	8.3	3.7
4	Ri Bhoi	43.6	17.2	28.1	6.4	4.7
5	South Garo Hills	47.3	14.3	32.2	2.8	3.4
6	West Garo Hills	42.3	13.6	37.6	2.3	4.2
7	West Khasi Hills	35.4	22.4	34.2	4.1	3.9
	Overall	41.6	17.1	31.6	4.5	5.2

Distribution of Amount of Money with SHG Group

- Around 46.8% of the Self Help Group (SHG) are having only amount of money in between Rs. 5001 to 10000, while only 1.2% of Self Help Group (SHG) are having amount of money more than 1,00,000 in their account.
- Below 8.1% of SHG Group are having Rs. 10,001 to 1,00,000 in their account.
- This result shows that more than 80% of SHG Group are not having a good income from the activities.

Table 3.44: District wise distribution of Amount of Money with the SHG Group

Sl. No.	Amount of Money (Rs.)	District							
		E.G.H	E.K.H	J.H	Ri-Bhoi	S.G.H	W.G.H	W.K.H	Overall
1	1 - 1,000	3.4	2.7	4.3	3.9	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.3
2	1,001 - 5,000	32.6	22.1	32.4	39.3	33.2	25.8	39.4	32.1
3	5,001 - 10,000	46.2	52.6	49.2	37.1	47.3	51.7	43.8	46.8
4	10,001 - 20,000	8.3	6.4	7.2	9.1	7.2	8.3	7.4	7.7
5	20,001 - 50,000	5.2	6.3	3.4	4.2	6.2	5.1	2.4	4.6
6	50,001 - 1,00,000	4.3	7.8	2.1	4.7	1.8	6.2	3.8	4.3
7	1,00,001 - 3,00,000	0.0	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.2

Revolving Fund

- 39.4% of Self Help Group (SHG) are having revolving fund in between Rs.10,001 to 20,000, while only 1.6% of Self Help Group (SHG) are having revolving fund of above Rs. 1,00,000.

Table 3.45: District wise distribution of revolving fund with the SHG Group

Sl. No.	Revolving Fund (Rs.)	District							
		E.G.H	E.K.H	J.H	Ri-Bhoi	S.G.H	W.G.H	W.K.H	Overall
1	1 - 1,000	1.7	2.4	1.2	1.3	3.2	5.3	3.8	2.7
2	1,001 - 5,000	21.4	24.3	22.3	28.2	23.9	21.2	24.4	23.7
3	5,001 - 10,000	13.6	17.2	27.4	24.8	27.1	20.9	18.4	21.3
4	10,001 - 20,000	48.2	42.4	36.9	39.7	28.5	36.3	43.8	39.4
5	20,001 - 50,000	12.6	9.7	4.2	1.8	8.4	9.8	5.2	7.4
6	50,001 - 1,00,000	1.2	2.3	5.9	2.3	7.3	5.2	2.8	3.8
7	1,00,001 - 3,00,000	1.3	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.6

Bank Loan

- 40% of SHG's have obtained bank loan in between Rs. 50,001 to 1,00,000, around 5.3% of Self Help Group (SHG) have obtained a loan of Rs. 3,00,001 to 5,00,000 from bank.
- More than 40% of Self Help Group (SHG) in East Garo Hills, East Khasi Hills, Ri Bhoi and South Garo Hills districts have obtained bank loan in between Rs. 50,001 to 1,00,000.

Table 3.46: District wise distribution of loan obtained from bank by SHG Group

Sl. No.	Revolving Fund (Rs.)	District							
		E.G.H	E.K.H	J.H	Ri-Bhoi	S.G.H	W.G.H	W.K.H	Overall
1	20,001- 50,000	37.1	32.3	39.4	29.4	32.4	39.2	35.2	35.1
2	50,001-1,00,000	42.4	49.2	35.2	43.2	42.6	29.3	38.1	40.1
3	1,00,001-3,00,000	17.2	12.1	23.3	19.2	21.4	24.3	19.3	19.5
4	3,00,001-5,00,000	3.3	6.4	2.1	8.2	3.6	7.2	7.4	5.3

Subsidy

- Around 3.3% of Self Help Group (SHG) were not granted any subsidy, while 25-30% of subsidy was granted to more than 25% of SHG.
- Around 20.8% of SHG were granted subsidy in between 35-50%, while 18.5% SHG were granted a subsidy in between 15-20%.

Table 3.47: District wise distribution of percentage of subsidy granted to SHG Group

Sl. No.	Percentage of Subsidy granted	District							
		E.G.H	E.K.H	J.H	Ri-Bhoi	S.G.H	W.G.H	W.K.H	Overall
1	0%	2.3	4.2	3.2	5.3	4.3	1.4	2.4	3.3
2	15%	4.7	1.3	2.6	1.7	6.2	8.7	5.9	4.4
3	20%	16.4	12.2	13.8	12.9	13.2	12.6	17.2	14.1
4	25%	32.2	39.2	21.5	23.4	22.2	24.3	23.1	26.5
5	30%	27.2	23.6	42.3	36.2	29.3	22.7	25.3	29.5
6	35%	4.2	5.8	4.2	4.9	6.2	6.8	4.1	5.1
7	40%	3.7	5.4	7.1	6.3	8.2	9.3	8.2	6.9
8	45%	4.5	2.9	1.6	5.8	6.4	8.2	6.3	5.1
9	50%	3.2	4.7	1.9	2.6	3.4	4.2	5.2	3.7
10	No responses	1.6	0.7	1.8	0.9	0.6	1.8	2.3	1.4

Mode of returning loan

- Around 84.4% of SHG are returning loan through installment, while 9.7% of SHG are returning in lump sum mode.
- 5.9% of SHG are yet to return the loan amount.

Table 3.48: District wise distribution of mode of returning loan by SHG Group

Sl. No.	Mode of returning loan	District							
		E.G.H	E.K.H	J.H	Ri-Bhoi	S.G.H	W.G.H	W.K.H	Overall
1	instalments	82.7	79.3	82.9	86.1	88.2	88.2	83.4	84.4
2	Lumpsum	15.9	11.6	11.7	6.6	5.1	7.7	9.1	9.7
3	Yet to Return	1.4	9.1	5.4	7.3	6.7	4.1	7.5	5.9

Problem faced in getting loan

- More than 60% of the problem are faced by SHG through bank.
- The SHG have stated that the bank officials harass them and ask for bribe for getting the loan sanctioned.

Table 3.49: District wise distribution of problem in returning loan of SHG Group

Sl. No.	Problems	District							
		E.G.H	E.K.H	J.H	Ri-Bhoi	S.G.H	W.G.H	W.K.H	Overall
1	Harassment by Bank Officials	34.2	35.8	34.2	24.9	36.2	26.3	34.1	32.2
2	Bank Official asked for Bribes	31.1	27.4	27.1	36.3	28.3	31.3	24.4	29.4
3	Selected Trade not accepted by Bank	21.5	22.1	21.6	26.2	22.1	28.2	26.3	24.1
4	Unsuccessful Trade (Brick Kiln)	13.2	14.7	17.1	12.6	13.4	14.2	15.2	14.3

Inspection (Individual Swarozgaris)

- As far as bank officers are concerned, 94.8% of officers pay visit to the work site of SHG. Only 5.2% of bank officials comes once or more than once for visit.
- 93.1% of the SHG have stated that no officials from block pays visit.
- This result the negligence on part of the officials and bank officers

Table 3.50: District wise distribution of Officers Visit to the individual swarozgari

Sl. No.	Visited by officers	Frequency	District							
			E.G.H	E.K.H	J.H	Ri-Bhoi	S.G.H	W.G.H	W.K.H	Overall
1	Bank officers	No Visit	92.4	96.3	92.3	93.7	97.1	96.8	95.4	94.8
		Once	7.6	2.4	5.3	3.6	2.9	3.2	4.6	4.1
		More than Once	0.0	1.3	2.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
2	Block officers	No Visit	90.8	95.7	92.2	90.6	95.2	92.8	94.7	93.1
		Once	9.2	4.3	6.1	5.7	4.8	7.2	5.3	6.1
		More than Once	0.0	0.0	1.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8

Inspection (SHG)

- In case of SHG, around 84.4% of the Bank officials and 69.2% of block officials don't pay any visit.
- Around 15.6% of Bank officials and 30.8% of Block officials pay visit once or more than once.

Table 3.51: District wise distribution of Officers to the SHG Group

Sl. No.	Visited by officers	Frequency	District							
			E.G.H	E.K.H	J.H	Ri-Bhoi	S.G.H	W.G.H	W.K.H	Overall
1	Bank officers	No Visit	83.6	86.9	78.2	88.4	82.8	86.3	85.2	84.4
		Once	11.2	9.3	15.3	9.3	12.3	3.2	12.1	10.3
		More than Once	5.2	3.8	6.5	2.3	4.9	10.5	2.7	5.3
2	Block officers	No Visit	63.6	75.4	66.7	64.2	77.6	62.4	74.1	69.2
		Once	24.3	14.3	26.7	22.7	14.2	27.3	17.6	21.1
		More than Once	12.1	10.3	6.6	13.1	8.2	10.3	8.3	9.7

Individual Swarozgaris not interested in joining SHG

- More than 25% of individual Swarozgaris have stated that if they join SHG, they will face money problem, while 13.3% of individual Swarozgaris have told that SHG is failure.
- Around 27.9% of individual Swarozgaris have stated that the membership is not available and some of them are having lack of knowledge.
- Around 13.3% of individual Swarozgaris have stated that bank official ask for bribe.

Table 3.52: District wise distribution of Reasons for Not Joining to SHG by individual swarozgari

Sl. No.	Problems	District							
		E.G.H	E.K.H	J.H	Ri-Bhoi	S.G.H	W.G.H	W.K.H	Overall
1	Constraint of Money	23.4	32.1	29.8	22.7	27.6	24.7	29.3	27.1
2	Failure of SHG	14.3	9.2	12.4	14.7	15.4	13.2	14.3	13.3
3	Bank Official asked for Bribes	11.7	13.4	14.2	9.8	13.9	11.6	13.2	12.5
4	Lack of Knowledge	21.8	15.2	14.3	9.2	12.4	14.7	12.4	14.2
5	Membership Not Available	17.2	13.9	11.7	13.4	14.2	9.8	14.2	13.7
6	No Groups Earlier	11.6	16.2	17.6	30.2	16.5	26.0	16.6	19.2

Problem faced in getting loan by individual Swarozgaris

- Around 56.2% of Swarozgaris are harassed of several visits by bank officials and bribe asked by them.
- 17.4% of individual Swarozgaris have stated that they don't face any problem in getting loan.

Table 3.53: District wise distribution of problem faced by individual swarozgari in getting loan

Sl. No.	Problem	District							
		E.G.H	E.K.H	J.H	Ri-Bhoi	S.G.H	W.G.H	W.K.H	Overall
1	Several Visits to Bank	42.4	42.3	47.2	36.9	44.6	39.3	43.4	42.3
2	Bribe asked by Official	13.7	11.4	16.3	9.7	14.2	19.7	12.9	13.9
3	Full Loan Amount Not Given	9.8	12.7	7.6	8.7	9.3	12.4	8.6	9.8
4	Not Granting Loan	2.4	4.7	5.4	3.2	4.3	5.8	4.2	4.2
5	Officer had to be Pursued	14.2	9.8	13.9	11.6	13.2	10.2	14.4	12.4
6	No Problem	17.5	19.1	9.6	29.9	14.4	12.6	16.5	17.4

Social Impact

- More than 90% of the SGSY Swarozgaris have stated that there has been increase in their savings, while 86.9% have stated that there has been an increase in their income.
- 84.7% of SGSY Swarozgaris have stated that it has helped a lot in improving their health and education status.

Table 3.54: District wise distribution of social impact of SGSY

Sl. No.	Impact	District							
		E.G.H	E.K.H	J.H	Ri-Bhoi	S.G.H	W.G.H	W.K.H	Overall
1	Working on one's own	68.2	72.3	82.9	92.4	94.2	89.7	92.6	84.6
2	Women working together in a Group	74.9	89.4	88.7	76.2	82.3	84.2	79.2	82.1
3	Increase in Income	87.3	79.7	92.6	97.3	86.6	82.3	82.7	86.9
4	Increase in Savings	92.4	94.2	89.2	84.9	89.4	88.7	94.9	90.5
5	Education & Health Improvement	76.2	82.3	72.7	87.3	89.7	92.6	92.6	84.7
6	Increase in Social Status	67.3	76.6	68.4	92.4	94.2	89.2	89.2	82.4

SGRY (Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana)

Social Category

- Around 99.3% of SGRY beneficiaries belonged to scheduled tribe, while 0.7% of SGRY beneficiaries belonged to other backward caste.
- The percentage of male beneficiaries under SGRY was around 56%, while the percentage of female beneficiaries was around 54%. It shows that there was not major difference in the participation of male and female beneficiaries under SGRY.

Table 3.55: District wise Distribution of social group and gender wise of Beneficiaries

Sl. No.	District	Social Category							
		Gen		OBC		SC		ST	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	East Garo Hills	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.8	50.2
2	East Khasi Hills	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	53.2	42.2
3	Jaintia Hills	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.4	43.6
4	Ri Bhoi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.3	52.7

5	South Garo Hills	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.8	47.2
6	West Garo Hills	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.8	55.2
7	West Khasi Hills	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.1	40.9
	Overall	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	51.9	47.4

Age

- More than 60% of the beneficiaries were in the age group of 31-50 year, while 18.7% of the beneficiaries were in the age group of less than 30 year.
- Around 15% of the beneficiaries working under SGRY were also above 50 year of age, out of which 3.7% of them were above 60 year of age.

Table 3.56: District wise Distribution of age of Beneficiaries

Sl. No.	District	Age group (in year)				
		< 30	**31-40**	**41-50**	**51-60**	**>60**
1	East Garo Hills	22.5	38.9	22.8	11.1	4.7
2	East Khasi Hills	17.1	36.8	22.5	16.5	7.1
3	Jaintia Hills	23.3	40.6	28.1	6.7	1.3
4	Ri Bhoi	22.2	42.5	24.2	8.3	2.8
5	South Garo Hills	6.1	30.6	38.9	17.2	7.2
6	West Garo Hills	19.7	36.9	30.6	11.4	1.4
7	West Khasi Hills	20.6	40.5	26.4	10.6	1.9
	Overall	18.7	38.2	27.6	11.8	3.7

Distribution of Income

- Around 59% of the beneficiaries were earning an annual income between 12000 to 36000 before joining SGRY, while after joining the SGRY there was an increase of 9.4% in the beneficiaries getting annual income between 12000 to 36000.

Table 3.57: District wise Distribution of Income before getting the employment and after getting the Employment in SGRY

S. No	Districts	Before					After				
		<12,000	12,000 - 24,000	24,001-36,000	<36,000	No Response	<12,000	12,000-24,000	24,001 - 36,000	<36,000	No Response
1	East Garo Hills	1.7	21.2	45.3	29.3	2.5	0.4	31.6	39.8	21.7	6.5
2	East Khasi Hills	2.3	14.7	34.6	47.5	0.9	1.7	24.3	41.6	32.2	0.2
3	Jaintia Hills	4.5	13.6	39.4	39.8	2.7	2.3	19.6	45.4	30.0	2.7
4	Ri Bhoi	1.9	15.4	36.3	43.0	3.4	1.4	25.2	37.4	32.8	3.2
5	South Garo Hills	0.8	14.7	47.9	34.0	2.6	0.3	25.7	49.7	20.7	3.6
6	West Garo Hills	3.4	23.6	51.2	20.2	1.6	2.7	21.8	41.2	32.7	1.6
7	West Khasi Hills	1.3	18.4	37.5	30.9	1.9	0.6	28.2	47.5	22.0	1.7
	Overall	2.2	17.3	41.7	34.9	2.2	1.3	25.2	43.2	27.4	2.7

Assets

- Around 65.3% of the beneficiaries under SGRY have stated that the assets created under SGRY were for the community.
- Around 23.5% of the beneficiaries stated that the scheme has helped in improving the quality of life, while 11% of them stated that it has helped in income generation.

Table 3.58: District wise Distribution of types of assets created under SGRY

Sl. No.	Types of assets	District							
		E.G.H	E.K.H	J.H	Ri-Bhoi	S.G.H	W.G.H	W.K.H	Overall
1	For the community	72.8	65.3	55.4	68.2	59.7	72.9	63.3	65.3
2	For improving the quality of life	13.9	29.4	23.2	20.4	33.6	19.8	24.4	23.5
3	Income generating	13.3	5.3	21.4	11.4	6.7	7.3	12.3	11.2

Current Status of Assets

- Around 84% of the assets work have been completed and are in use, while 12.2% of the assets created have been of little use.
- While around 3.4% of assets constructed under SGRY have been abandoned.

Table 3.59: **Current Status of Assets**

Sl. No.	Types of assets	District							
		E.G.H	E.K.H	J.H	Ri-Bhoi	S.G.H	W.G.H	W.K.H	Overall
1	Completed and use	84.4	82.9	73.7	93.2	87.6	81.3	88.1	84.4
2	Completed but not use	12.3	13.6	18.4	3.7	10.2	17.4	9.3	12.2
3	Abandoned	3.3	3.5	7.9	3.1	2.2	1.3	2.6	3.4

Construction

- Around 78.1% of the assets under SGRY have been constructed by beneficiaries themselves, while 3.9% of them have been constructed by the implementing agency.
- In around 14.4% of the construction carried out under SGRY, contractors were involved

Table 3.60: Construction of Assets

Sl. No.	Types of assets	District							
		E.G.H	E.K.H	J.H	Ri-Bhoi	S.G.H	W.G.H	W.K.H	Overall
1	By beneficiaries themselves	79.4	61.3	89.3	87.2	72.1	79.4	77.3	78.1
2	Implementing agency	6.4	2.1	4.7	3.2	2.9	3.8	4.2	3.9
3	Contractor	9.6	29.9	2.8	7.3	23.3	14.3	14.2	14.4
	Others	4.6	6.7	3.2	2.3	1.7	2.5	4.3	3.6

Quality and Utility

- Around 84.4% of the beneficiaries have stated that the assets constructed under SGRY are of good quality, while 5.3% of them have told that they were of poor quality.

- Around 69.2% of the assets constructed under SGRY are being fully utilized, while 21.1% of the assets constructed under SGRY are partially utilized.

Table 3.61: District wise Distribution of Quality and utility of the assets

Sl. No.	Aspects	Term	District							
			E.G.H	E.K.H	J.H	Ri-Bhoi	S.G.H	W.G.H	W.K.H	Overall
1	Quality	Good	83.6	86.9	78.2	88.4	82.8	86.3	85.2	84.4
		Satisfactory	11.2	9.3	15.3	9.3	12.3	3.2	12.1	10.3
		Poor	5.2	3.8	6.5	2.3	4.9	10.5	2.7	5.3
2	Utility	Fully utilized	63.6	75.4	66.7	64.2	77.6	62.4	74.1	69.2
		Partially utilized	24.3	14.3	26.7	22.7	14.2	27.3	17.6	21.1
		Not utilized	12.1	10.3	6.6	13.1	8.2	10.3	8.3	9.7

Involvement

- Out of the 314 beneficiaries interviewed under SGRY, around 38% of beneficiaries told that they were involved in development of allotted land, social forestry works and Agri-horticulture plantations, while 23.5% of the beneficiaries were involved in construction of work sheds for self employment program and income generating assets.
- A mere 4.8% of the beneficiaries ware involved in pond excavation and sanitary / drainage work.
- There were no assets created for individual benefit under SGRY.

Table 3.62: District wise Distribution of involvement of beneficiaries under different assets

Sl. No.	District	Dev. of allotted land, Bhoodan/ Govt. land	Social forestry works	Agri-horticulture, floriculture plantations on pvt. land	Work-sheds or infrastructure for self emp. prog.	Pond excavation	Sustainable income generating asset	Dwelling Units	Community dev. Road /footpath	Sanitary/ drainage	Assets other than Individual benefits
1	East Garo Hills	10.7	21.6	10.8	6.1	6.5	15.8	8.3	16.1	4.1	0.0
2	East Khasi Hills	31.7	4.7	4.6	9.2	0.2	16.2	13.8	19.2	0.2	0.2

3	Jaintia Hills	27.5	3.6	5.4	21.4	2.7	22.3	0.2	13.4	1.3	2.2
4	Ri Bhoi	6.5	5.2	13.4	18.3	3.2	12.3	20.4	18.3	2.4	0.0
5	South Garo Hills	0.8	25.6	9.7	37.5	3.6	0.5	1.1	17.5	3.7	0.0
6	West Garo Hills	13.4	15.8	11.2	6.2	1.6	10.1	27.4	12.7	1.2	0.4
7	West Khasi Hills	20.6	18.4	7.5	4.1	1.7	12.3	18.8	13.7	2.1	0.8
	Overall	15.8	13.5	8.9	14.6	2.7	13.3	12.8	15.8	2.1	0.5

Increase in Employment

- Around 85.3% of the respondents have stated that there was no increase in employment due to SGRY, while only 14.7% of the respondents stated that there was increase in employment under SGRY.
- More than 90% of the respondents from East Khasi Hills district stated that there was no increase in employment due to SGRY.
- While around 78% of respondents from South Garo Hills stated that there was no increase in employment under SGRY.
- Overall the result shows that there has been no major rise in the employment rate under SGRY scheme.

Table 3.63 District wise Distribution of Sustainable Increase in Employment

Sl. No.	District	Increase	No increase
1	East Garo Hills	11.7	88.3
2	East Khasi Hills	8.8	91.2
3	Jaintia Hills	12.6	87.4
4	Ri Bhoi	16.1	83.9
5	South Garo Hills	21.6	78.4
6	West Garo Hills	18.8	81.2
7	West Khasi Hills	12.3	87.7
	Overall	14.7	85.3

Extent of increase in Income

- More than 50% of the beneficiaries have stated that there was some increase in annual income, between Rs. 1001 to Rs. 3000, while around 15% of the beneficiaries have stated that there was increase in annual income between Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000 only.

Table 3.64: District wise Distribution of Extent of Increase in Annual Income

Sl. No.	District	Increase in income (Rs.)							
		≤ 500	501-1000	1001 - 2000	2001 - 3000	3001 - 4000	4001 - 5000	> 5000	No response
1	East Garo Hills	2.4	12.3	23.2	27.3	17.2	12.2	4.3	1.1
2	East Khasi Hills	3.7	18.2	27.3	21.3	13.4	9.8	5.4	0.9
3	Jaintia Hills	2.0	14.0	19.0	39.8	12.9	7.6	3.7	1.0
4	Ri Bhoi	1.7	11.7	32.3	22.7	14.5	11.3	2.9	2.9
5	South Garo Hills	3.6	9.2	19.1	28.6	16.8	14.3	6.7	1.7
6	West Garo Hills	2.3	7.3	25.2	35.7	13.2	9.7	4.2	2.4
7	West Khasi Hills	4.7	13.9	24.9	27.7	12.4	8.4	6.4	1.6
	Overall	2.9	12.3	24.4	29.1	14.3	10.6	4.8	1.6

Food Security

- Around 55.7% of the beneficiaries have indicated that they haven't got any food grains under SGRY, while 44.3% of the beneficiaries have indicated that they got food grains.
- Out of the total of 139 beneficiaries who got food grains, 87.5% of them got 5 kg and more than 5 kg of food grains, while 12.5% of them stated that they have got below 5 kg of food grains.
- Around 64.8% of the beneficiaries have indicated that they have received good quality of food grains, while 7.7% of them told that they had received poor quality of food grains.
- Only 3 % of the beneficiaries were getting the food grains daily, rest 97% of the beneficiaries were getting it weekly.
- Out of the total 314 beneficiaries, more than 50% of the beneficiaries got only cash and no food grains under SGRY. As per the guidelines of SGRY, food grains should be given as part of wages under the SGRY to the rural

poor at the rate of 5 kg per manday and a minimum of 25% of the wages to be paid in cash.

Table 3.65: District wise Distribution of food security

Sl. No.	District	Response		Quantity of grain			Quality of grain			Period	
		Yes	No	< 5 kg	5 kg	> 5 kg	Good	Satisfactory	poor	Daily	weekly
1	East Garo Hills	47.3	52.7	14.3	69.8	15.9	68.2	27.3	4.5	4.2	95.8
2	East Khasi Hills	38.9	61.1	9.6	64.2	26.2	56.8	38.1	5.1	2.6	97.4
3	Jaintia Hills	52.4	47.6	8.4	72.9	18.7	72.0	21.0	7.0	3.2	96.8
4	Ri Bhoi	41.3	58.7	12.3	79.4	8.3	60.5	31.3	8.2	1.9	98.1
5	South Garo Hills	48.2	51.8	11.6	68.7	19.7	49.9	42.2	7.9	2.8	97.2
6	West Garo Hills	39.4	60.6	16.7	64.1	19.2	79.2	10.4	10.4	3.6	96.4
7	West Khasi Hills	42.9	57.1	9.2	82.7	8.1	67.3	22.4	10.3	4.1	95.9
	Overall	44.3	55.7	11.8	71.7	16.5	64.8	27.5	7.7	3.2	96.8

Employment Generation Scheme under fisheries department

Age

- Under the fisheries employment generation programme maximum,29.3% beneficiaries are in the age group of 51-60 years, while only 4.2% of beneficiaries are in the age group of 18-25 years
- Only in Jaintia Hills district and Ri Bhoi district maximum numbers of beneficaires are participating in various employment generation programmes under the fisheries department. While in other districts there were no beneficiaries in the age group of 18-25 years

Table 3.66: Age wise distribution of beneficiaries

S No.	District	Age in years					
		18-25	26-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	> 60
1	East Garo Hills	0.0	30.0	30.0	10.0	20.0	10.0
2	**East Khasi Hills**	0.0	33.3	13.3	26.7	26.7	0.0
3	Jaintia Hills	10.0	20.0	10.0	20.0	40.0	0.0
4	Ri Bhoi	20.0	10.0	30.0	10.0	20.0	10.0
5	South Garo Hills	0.0	20.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	10.0
6	**West Garo Hills**	0.0	13.3	20.0	13.3	46.7	6.7
7	West Khasi Hills	0.0	10.0	20.0	40.0	30.0	0.0
	Overall	4.2	19.5	20.4	21.4	29.3	5.2

Social Group

- All of the beneficiaries are from Schedule Tribes group.

Table 3.67: Social group wise distribution

S No.	District	Social group			
		Gen	OBC	ST	SC
1	East Garo Hills	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
2	East Khasi Hills	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
3	Jaintia Hills	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
4	**Ri Bhoi**	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
5	South Garo Hills	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
6	West Garo Hills	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
7	**West Khasi Hills**	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Overall	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0

Qualification

- Around 45.7% of the beneficiaries possess middle school qualification, while only 11.6% of the beneficiaries have intermediate or above qualification
- In West Khasi Hills district, maximum 70% of the beneficiaries have passed middle school, while none of them has intermediate or above qualification

Table 3.68: Qualification of Beneficiaries

S No.	Centre	Qualification			
		< = Primary	Middle school	SSC	Intermediate & above
1	East Garo Hills	20.0	40.0	30.0	10.0
2	**East Khasi Hills**	13.3	33.3	26.7	26.7
3	Jaintia Hills	10.0	50.0	30.0	10.0
4	Ri Bhoi	20.0	40.0	30.0	10.0
5	Soth Garo Hills	0.0	40.0	50.0	10.0
6	**West Garo Hills**	13.3	46.7	26.7	13.3
7	West Khasi Hills	10.0	70.0	20.0	0.0
	Overall	12.3	45.7	30.4	11.6

Family Category

- Around 84.7% of the beneficiaries under the fisheries employment generation programme comes from BPL family, while 8.1% comes from APL family
- In South Garo Hills district, Ri Bhoi district and East Garo hills district 80% of the beneficiaries, while in East Garo Hills district, Jaintia Hills district and Ri Bhoi district, there is no beneficiaries from APL family.

Table 3.69: District wise Distribution of category of family of Beneficiaries

S No.	District	Family type		
		APL	BPL	No Responses
1	East Garo Hills	0.0	80.0	20.0
2	**East Khasi Hills**	20.0	53.3	26.7
3	Jaintia Hills	0.0	60.0	40.0
4	Ri Bhoi	0.0	80.0	20.0
5	South Garo Hills	10.0	80.0	10.0
6	**West Garo Hills**	6.7	60.0	33.3
7	West Khasi Hills	20.0	40.0	40.0
	Overall	8.1	64.7	27.2

Family Income

- Around 32.3% of the beneficiaries are having annual income between Rs. 24001 to Rs 48000, while mere 4.7% of the beneficiaries are having an annual income of less than Rs. 12000/-
- In West Garo Hills district, 26.7% of the beneficiary having more than 60000 annual income

Table 3.70: Distribution of family income of Beneficiaries

S No.	District	Family income				
		<= 12,000	12,001–24,000	24,001-48,000	48,001-60,000	> 60,000
1	East Garo Hills	0.0	20.0	40.0	30.0	10.0
2	**East Khasi Hills**	0.0	26.7	46.7	13.3	13.3
3	Jaintia Hills	10.0	30.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
4	Ri Bhoi	0.0	20.0	20.0	50.0	10.0

5	South Garo Hills	0.0	10.0	40.0	30.0	20.0
6	**West Garo Hills**	13.3	33.3	20.0	6.7	26.7
7	West Khasi Hills	10.0	20.0	40.0	20.0	10.0
	Overall	4.7	22.8	32.3	24.2	15.7

Occupation

- Around31.7% of the beneficiaries are agri.labour, while 8.5% of the beneficiaries used to do petty business
- In South Garo Hills district 40% of the beneficiaries are labour

Table 3.71: Distribution of Occupational status

S No.	District	Occupational status				
		Agriculture	Labour	Agri./Labour	Petty Business	Others*
1	East Garo Hills	20.0	30.0	30.0	10.0	10.0
2	**East Khasi Hills**	26.7	20.0	20.0	13.3	20.0
3	Jaintia Hills	30.0	10.0	50.0	0.0	10.0
4	Ri Bhoi	10.0	30.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
5	South Garo Hills	20.0	40.0	20.0	10.0	10.0
6	**West Garo Hills**	13.3	33.3	20.0	6.7	26.7
7	West Khasi Hills	10.0	20.0	60.0	0.0	10.0
	Overall	18.5	26.1	31.7	8.5	15.2

Awareness

- Around 35.2% of beneficiaries are aware of different employment generation programme under the fisheries department, while 8.5% of the beneficiaries are still not aware of it
- More than 50% of the beneficiaries got aware of different employment generation scheme from elected representatives, while 15.7% of them came to know through media

Table 3.72: Distribution of source of awareness about scheme

S No.	District	Source of awareness			
		Media	Office/ Officials	Elected body/ representative	Others
1	East Garo Hills	10.0	40.0	30.0	20.0
2	**East Khasi Hills**	6.7	26.7	53.3	13.3
3	Jaintia Hills	10.0	50.0	20.0	20.0
4	Ri Bhoi	20.0	40.0	10.0	30.0
5	South Garo Hills	30.0	30.0	10.0	30.0
6	**West Garo Hills**	13.3	20.0	40.0	26.7
7	West Khasi Hills	20.0	40.0	20.0	20.0
	Overall	15.7	35.2	25.1	22.8

Types of Scheme

- Overall 97.1% of the beneficiaries have got enrolled under the scheme called "Aquaculture development for one thousands ponds", while mere 2.9% and 7.1% of the have got enrolled under the scheme called "Community fishery development project" and " Integrated Fishery Development programme"
- There is little awareness amongst the beneficiaries of the scheme of, culture and breeding of ornamental/aquarium fishes.

Table 3.73: Distribution of types of beneficiaries

S No.	Scheme	Districts							
		E.G.H	E.K.H	J.H	Ri Bhoi	S.G.H	W.G.H	W.K.H	Overall
1	Aquaculture development for one thousands ponds	100.0	100.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	90
2	Community fishery development project	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9
3	Culture and breeding of ornamental/ aquarium fishes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	Integrated fisheries development programme	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.5	1.1	1.5	0.0	7.1

Financial Assistance

- Almost all of the beneficiaries under different fisheries employment generation scheme have got financial assistance of less than Rs. 1,000, 00 .
- Only in Jaintia Hills district 20% of the beneficiaries received financial assistance of more than Rs. 1, 50,000.

Table 3.74: Distribution of financial assistance

S No.	District	Received		Amount (Rs.)		
		Yes	No	< = 1,00,000	1,00,000 – 1,50,000	> 1,50,000
1	East Garo Hills	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
2	**East Khasi Hills**	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
3	Jaintia Hills	100.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	20.0
4	Ri Bhoi	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
5	South Garo Hills	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
6	**West Garo Hills**	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
7	West Khasi Hills	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	Overall	100.0	0.0	97.1	0.0	2.9

Subsidy

- Almost all the beneficiaries under the fisheries employment generation scheme were granted 75% of subsidy.

Table 3.75: Distribution of subsidiary grant

S No.	District	Received		Subsidiary (%)	
		Yes	No	< 75%	75%
1	East Garo Hills	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
2	**East Khasi Hills**	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3	Jaintia Hills	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4	Ri Bhoi	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5	South Garo Hills	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
6	**West Garo Hills**	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7	West Khasi Hills	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Overall	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Training

- Training was provided to all the beneficiaries connected with fisheries employment generation scheme.

Table 3.76: Distribution of training programme

S No.	District	Training received	
		Yes	No
1	East Garo Hills	100.0	0.0
2	East Khasi Hills	100.0	0.0
3	Jaintia Hills	100.0	0.0
4	Ri Bhoi	100.0	0.0
5	South Garo Hills	100.0	0.0
6	West Garo Hills	100.0	0.0
7	West Khasi Hills	100.0	0.0
	Overall	100.0	0.0

Extra Support

- Only around 30.9% of the beneficiaries were provided teaching materials, while 54.2% were not provided the same. While none of them were given extra curricular/ materials.

Table 3.77: Distribution of extra support given by sericulture department

S No.	District	Teaching materials			Extra curricular/ materials		
		Yes	No	No responses	Yes	No	No responses
1	East Garo Hills	60.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
2	**East Khasi Hills**	53.4	33.3	13.3	0.0	100.0	0.0
3	Jaintia Hills	30.0	60.0	10.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
4	Ri Bhoi	30.0	60.0	10.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
5	South Garo Hills	10.0	80.0	10.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
6	**West Garo Hills**	13.3	66.7	20.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
7	West Khasi Hills	20.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Overall	30.9	54.2	14.9	0.0	100.0	0.0

Impact

- Around 72.8% of the beneficiaries stated that the employment provided under the fisheries employment generation scheme have impact to some extent on quality of their life, while 14.4% of the beneficiaries told that it did not have any impact on quality of their life.

Table 3.78: Distribution of impact in quality of life

S No.	District	Impact		
		To a large extent	to some extent	Not at all
1	East Garo Hills	0.0	80.0	20.0
2	East Khasi Hills	13.3	53.3	33.4
3	Jaintia Hills	10.0	70.0	20.0
4	Ri Bhoi	20.0	80.0	0.0
5	South Garo Hills	30.0	70.0	0.0
6	West Garo Hills	6.7	86.6	6.7
7	West Khasi Hills	10.0	70.0	20.0
	Overall	12.8	72.8	14.4

PMRY

Age

- PMRY scheme has the specified norms for age between 18 to 35 years, with relaxation of the upper limit in the cases of SC/ST, physically handicapped, ex-servicemen and women up to 45 years. Data indicate that 84.5% of beneficiaries are in the age group of 18-29 years, which is the maximum
- The beneficiaries belonging to the age group of 30-45 years is around15.5% , while there were no beneficiaries in the age group of less than 18 years and above 45 years.

Table 3.79: Distribution of beneficiary by age

Sl. No.	District	Age (in years)			
		<18	18-29	30- 45	Above 45
1	East Garo Hills	0.0	84.2	15.8	0.0
2	East Khasi Hills	0.0	76.4	23.6	0.0
3	Jaintia Hills	0.0	92.0	8.0	0.0
4	Ri Bhoi	0.0	88.9	11.1	0.0
5	South Garo Hills	0.0	75.6	24.4	0.0
6	West Garo Hills	0.0	87.2	12.8	0.0
7	West Khasi Hills	0.0	87.5	12.5	0.0
	Overall	0.0	84.5	15.5	0.0

Qualification

- A majority of the beneficiaries who availed loan had passed intermediate and above followed by beneficiaries who possessed SSC.
- Beneficiaries who were below primary level were 2.5%, while 17.93% were middle school
- This indicates that a majority of the beneficiaries ,66.5% were at least SSC

Table 3.80: Distribution of beneficiary by education level

S No.	Districts	Qualification			
		< = Primary	Middle school	SSC	Intermediate & above
1	East Garo Hills	2.40	20.0	29.2	48.4
2	East Khasi Hills	3.75	21.0	31.1	44.15
3	Jaintia Hills	5.50	28.2	28.9	37.4
4	**Ri Bhoi**	2.10	18.68	37.2	42.02
5	West Garo Hills	1.78	25.0	25.0	48.22
6	**West Khasi Hills**	2.0	12.6	34.0	51.4
	Overall	2.50	17.93	26.49	40.0

Personnel Income

- As specified in the guidelines, the income-ceiling limit of the beneficiaries should be Rs. 40,000 per annum to avail the loan. The data indicate that, around 64.38% of beneficiaries have income above Rs45000
- Around 35.55% of beneficiaries fall in the income group of less than Rs 15000 to Rs.45000.

- Only 4.51% of beneficiaries come under less than Rs.15,000 income group.
- Observations by the field staff indicate that there were beneficiaries who did not fall into the ceiling limits and were economically well off in many cases.

Table 3.81: Distribution of beneficiaries by annual personnel income

S No.	District	Personnel income				
		<= 15,000	15,001–25,000	25,001-45,000	45001-60,000	> 60,000
1	East Garo Hills	2.5	12.76	14.54	3.76	66.44
2	East Khasi Hills	5.2	13.8	13.7	10.71	56.59
3	Jaintia Hills	7.4	12.5	28.12	12.5	39.48
4	Ri Bhoi	4.3	18.9	30.0	11.33	35.47
5	South Garo Hills	6.15	14.3	15.9	15.7	47.95
6	West Garo Hills	2.0	13.8	12.5	16.7	55.0
7	West Khasi Hills	4.0	17.0	15.6	14.3	49.1
	Overall	4.51	14.72	16.39	12.14	52.24

Table 3.82: Distribution of beneficiaries by annual household income

S No.	District	Family income				
		<= 12,000	12,001–24,000	24,001-48,000	48,001-60,000	> 60,000
1	East Garo Hills	14.4	61.2	16.1	5.2	3.1
2	East Khasi Hills	23.6	49.3	16.1	4.3	6.7
3	Jaintia Hills	19.0	62.0	9.0	7.0	3.0
4	Ri Bhoi	16.4	47.2	25.9	7.3	3.2
5	South Garo Hills	24.5	53.6	13.3	5.7	2.9
6	West Garo Hills	24.3	48.9	17.2	6.4	3.2
7	West Khasi Hills	17.5	45.4	25.1	7.2	4.8
	Overall	19.9	52.5	17.5	6.1	3.8

Training

- The proportion of beneficiaries who have not undergone vocational training is just 2.43 percent of the total beneficiaries

- The proportion of female beneficiaries with training is very less.

Table 3.83: Distribution of training received by beneficiaries under PMRY scheme

S No.	District	Training received	
		Yes	No
1	East Garo Hills	95.0	5.0
2	East Khasi Hills	99.0	1.0
3	Jaintia Hills	98.0	2.0
4	**Ri Bhoi**	95.0	5.0
5	West Garo Hills	99.0	1.0
6	**West Khasi Hills**	97.0	3.0
7	**South Garo Hills**	97.5	2.5
	Overall	97.57	2.43

Social Category

- It can be seen from the below table about 96.25 % of the beneficiaries belonged to ST communities and about 1.65% belonged to SC category.
- The presence of General and OBC candidates are only 0.84% and 1.26%.

Table 3.84: Distribution of beneficiaries by social category

S No.	District	Social group			
		Gen	OBC	ST	SC
1	East Garo Hills	0.0	0.0	98.7	1.3
2	East Khasi Hills	1.4	2.3	94.9	1.4
3	Jaintia Hills	0.0	0.0	99.35	0.65
4	**Ri Bhoi**	2.3	4.5	91.45	1.75
5	West Garo Hills	1.2	0.0	95.35	3.45
6	**West Khasi Hills**	0.0	0.0	99.0	1.0
7	**South Garo hills**	1.0	2.0	95.0	2.0
	Overall	0.84	1.26	96.25	1.65

Teaching Learning Materials (TLM)

- Around 75.22% of the beneficiaries have indicated that they did not receive any TLM and Course Contents while training from DIC

- Only 24.78% of the beneficiaries have indicated that they have received TLM and Course Contents during the training period

Table 3.85: Distribution of learning materials and course contents amongst beneficiaries

S No.	District	Teaching materials and course contents		
		Yes	No	No responses
1	East Garo Hills	25	75	0.0
2	East Khasi Hills	17.0	83.0	0.0
3	Jaintia Hills	25.0	75.0	0.0
4	**Ri Bhoi**	18.0	82.0	0.0
5	West Garo Hills	40.0	60.0	0.0
6	**West Khasi Hills**	35.7	64.3	0.0
7	**South Garo Hills**	12.75	87.25	0.0
	Overall	24.78	75.22	0.0

Grievance Redressal

- Around 97.5% of the beneficiaries have indicated that actions have been taken by DIC if any problem faced by beneficiaries relating to the work, was brought to their notice, While 3% have indicated that no actions are being taken against their complaints

Table 3.86: Distribution of beneficiaries on grievance redressal

S No.	District	Grievances	
		Yes	No
1	East Garo Hills	95.0	5.0
2	East Khasi Hills	99.0	1.0
3	Jaintia Hills	98.0	2.0
4	**Ri Bhoi**	95.0	5.0
5	West Garo Hills	99.0	1.0
6	**West Khasi Hills**	97.0	3.0
7	**South Garo Hills**	97.5	2.5
	Overall	97.57	2.43

Animal Husbandry

Age

- Under the Animal Husbandry employment generation scheme 38.8% of the respondents are in the age group of 18-25 years, while 4% of the respondents are above 40 years of age.
- In Ri Bhoi district 60.2% of the beneficiaries are in between 18-25 years age group.

Table 3.87: Age wise distribution of beneficiaries

S No.	Centre	Age in years				
		18-25	26-30	31-40	41-50	Above 50
1	Ri Bhoi	60.2	29.4	6.9	2.3	1.2
2	Tura	57.4	24.6	13.5	3.7	0.8
	0verall	58.8	27.0	10.2	3.0	1.0

Social Group

- Around 92.2% of the beneficiaries were from scheduled tribes community, while 2.8% of the beneficiaries were from scheduled caste community.
- The percentages of male beneficiaries under the scheme were 71.5%, while 28.4% female were provided employment under the animal husbandry employment generation scheme.

Table 3.88: Social group wise distribution

S No.	Centre	Social group							
		Gen		OBC		ST		SC	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Ri Bhoi	0.0	0.0	4.3	2.1	64.8	26.3	1.6	0.9
2	Tura	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.6	68.7	24.8	1.8	1.3
	0verall	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.8	66.7	25.5	1.7	1.1

Qualifications

- Around 40.3% of the beneficiaries under animal husbandry employment generation scheme were SSC passed, while 7.4% of the beneficiaries have got primary education.
- A maximum of 41.8% of the beneficiaries from Tura district were having Intermediate or above qualifications.

Table 3.89: Qualification of Beneficiaries

S No.	Centre	Qualification			
		Primary	Middle school	SSC	Intermediate & above
1	Ri Bhoi	8.7	12.4	45.8	33.1
2	Tura	6.2	17.2	34.8	41.8
	0verall	7.4	14.8	40.3	37.4

Family Category

- 50.7% of the beneficiaries who got employment under animal husbandry employment generation scheme were from BPL families , while only 2.6% of the beneficiaries from APL families were provided employment under the scheme.

Table 3.90: District wise Distribution of category of family of Beneficiaries

S No.	District	Family type		
		APL	BPL	No Responses
1	Ri Bhoi	3.9	46.8	49.3
2	Tura	1.4	54.7	43.9
	Overall	2.6	50.7	46.7

Family Income

- Under the animal husbandry employment scheme 49.9% of the beneficiaries have annual family income between Rs. 24,001 to Rs. 48,000, and around 4% of the beneficiaries have annual family income below Rs. 12,000.
- In Tura district 6.2% of beneficiaries have annual family income above Rs. 60,000, while in same district the percentage of beneficiaries having annual family income below Rs. 12,000 is 3.6%.

Table 3.91: Distribution of family income of Beneficiaries

S No.	District	Family income				
		<= 12,000	12,001–24,000	24,001-48,000	48,001-60,000	> 60,000
1	Ri Bhoi	4.4	23.2	57.4	11.4	3.6
2	Tura	3.6	31.8	41.5	16.9	6.2
	Overall	4.0	27.5	49.4	14.1	4.9

Occupation

- Around 32.7% of the beneficiaries have agriculture as their main occupation, while 11.4% of the beneficiaries do petty business.
- In Tura district, 34.6% of beneficiaries are labour.

Table 3.92: Distribution of Occupational status

S No.	District	Occupational status				
		Agriculture	Labour	Agri./Labour	Petty Business	Others*
1	Ri Bhoi	39.2	22.7	11.6	7.2	19.3
2	Tura	26.2	34.6	12.8	4.2	22.2
	Overall	32.7	28.6	12.2	11.4	20.7

Training

- Maximum 45.4% of beneficiaries got training in Piggery, while 11.1% of beneficiaries were trained in Goatery.
- In Tura district 31.8% of beneficiaries were given training in Poultry and in Ri Bhoi district 19.4% of beneficiaries were trained in Dairy.

Table 3.93: Distribution of area of training

S No.	District	Area			
		Pigiary	Poultry	Goatary	Dairy
1	Ri Bhoi	44.6	23.2	12.8	19.4
2	Tura	46.2	31.8	9.4	12.6
	Overall	45.4	27.5	11.1	16.0

Duration

Around 90.9% of the beneficiaries were given training for 10 days in their respective areas, while 4% beneficiaries were imparted training for more than 10 days.

Table 3.94: Distribution of duration of traing programme

S No.	District	Duration		
		< 10 days	10 days	>10 days
1	Ri Bhoi	5.8	89.3	4.9
2	Tura	4.4	92.6	3.0
	Overall	5.1	90.9	4.0

Awareness

- Around 63.1% of the beneficiaries got awareness through office/officials connected with the implementation of the scheme, while 6.5% got awareness from elected body / representatives.
- In Ri Bhoi district, 13.1% of beneficiaries got awareness about the scheme through media.

Table 3.95: Distribution source of awareness about course

S No.	District	Source of awareness			
		Media	Office/ Officials	Elected body/ representative	Others
1	Ri Bhoi	13.1	56.8	7.8	22.3
2	Tura	12.7	69.3	5.2	12.8
	Overall	**12.9**	**63.1**	**6.5**	**17.5**

Admission

- Around 81.1% of the beneficiaries were recommended by DRDA for admission.

Table 3.96: Distribution source of admission of procedure

S No.	District	Procedure	
		Self	Recommended by DRDA
1	Ri Bhoi	16.2	83.8
2	Tura	21.6	78.4
	Overall	**18.9**	**81.1**

Stipend

- Rs. 500 was given to around 62% of the beneficiaries who were employed under the animal husbandry employment generation scheme.
- In Tura district, 46.8% of beneficiaries were given stipend of less than Rs. 500.

Table 3.97: Distribution of stipend

S No.	District	Stipend (Rs.)	
		< 500	500
1	Ri Bhoi	29.2	70.8
2	Tura	46.8	53.2
	Overall	**38.0**	**62.0**

Extra Support

- Around 67.9% of beneficiaries under the scheme were provided teaching materials.
- None of the beneficiaries have been provided extra curricular support.

Table 3.98: Distribution of extra support given by VTC

S No.	District	Teaching materials			Extra curricular		
		Yes	No	No responses	Yes	No	No responses
1	Ri Bhoi	63.2	34.0	2.8	0.0	82.4	17.6
2	Tura	72.6	24.0	3.4	0.0	91.3	8.7
	Overall	**67.9**	**29.0**	**3.1**	**0.0**	**86.8**	**13.2**

Preferences

- Around 81.9% of beneficiaries under animal husbandry employment generation scheme preferred self employment, while 5.8% of the beneficiaries preferred job.
- In Ri Bhoi district, 84.7% of the beneficiaries preferred self employment, while in same district 3.4% of the beneficiaries preferred job.

Table 3.99: Distribution of preference of activity

S No.	District	Job			Self employment		
		Yes	No	No responses	Yes	No	No responses
1	Ri Bhoi	3.4	83.9	12.7	84.7		6.8
2	Tura	8.2	75.5	16.3	79.1		9.4
	Overall	**5.8**	**79.7**	**14.5**	**81.9**	**10.0**	**8.1**

REGP

Age

- Data indicate that 52.96% of beneficiaries are in the above 45years age group, which is the maximum
- The beneficiaries belonging to the age group of 30-45 years is around 36.51% , while there were no beneficiaries in the age group of less than 18 years.
- Only 10.5% of the beneficiaries were in the age group of 18-29 years, which is quite few
- More than 50% of the beneficiaries from the sampled district were above 45 years

Table 3.100: Distribution of beneficiary by age

Sl. No.	District	Age (in years)			
		<18	18-29	30- 45	Above 45
1	East Garo Hills	0.0	8.5	38.0	53.5
2	East Khasi Hills	0.0	9.2	29.3	61.5
3	Jaintia Hills	0.0	11.4	41.4	47.2
4	Ri Bhoi	0.0	6.4	34.8	63.1
5	South Garo Hills	0.0	12.4	24.5	34.2
6	West Garo Hills	0.0	13.8	52.0	52.4
7	West Khasi Hills	0.0	12.0	35.6	50.3
	Overall	0.0	10.53	36.51	52.96

Qualification

- A majority of the beneficiaries who availed loan had passed intermediate, while 28.56% of beneficiaries have passed SSC.
- Beneficiaries who were below primary level were 17.87%, while 15.17% beneficiaries were middle school
- This indicates that a majority of the beneficiaries belonged to SSC and above group.

Table 3.101: Distribution of beneficiary by education level

S No.	Districts	Qualification			
		< = Primary	Middle school	SSC	Intermediate & above
1	East Garo Hills	20.4	12.5	20.1	35.3
2	East Khasi Hills	15.7	18.3	12.0	37.0
3	Jaintia Hills	15.8	24.3	14.4	27.4
4	**Ri Bhoi**	24.5	19.27	14.6	31.4
5	West Garo Hills	27.3	12.8	29.4	42.0
6	**West Khasi Hills**	21.4	19.0	34.0	20.4
	Overall	17.87	15.17	28.56	38.41

Personnel Income

- The data indicate that, around 69.7% of beneficiaries fall into the income group of Rs.45001 to Rs 60000, while only 4.5% of beneficiaries fall into more than Rs. 60000
- Around 35.55% of beneficiaries fall into the income group of less than Rs 15000 to Rs.45000.
- None of the beneficiaries come under less than Rs.15,000 income group.

Table 3.102: Distribution of beneficiaries by annual personnel income

S No.	District	Personnel income				
		<= 15,000	15,001–25,000	25,001-45,000	45001-60,000	> 60,000
1	East Garo Hills	0.0	12.76	14.54	69.3	2.5
2	East Khasi Hills	0.0	13.8	13.7	70.2	5.2
3	Jaintia Hills	0.0	12.5	28.12	67.3	7.4
4	Ri Bhoi	0.0	18.9	30.0	51.98	4.3
5	South Garo Hills	0.0	14.3	15.9	46.8	6.15
6	West Garo Hills	0.0	13.8	12.5	63.65	2.0
7	West Khasi Hills	0.0	17.0	15.6	71.7	4.0
	Overall	0.0	14.72	16.39	69.7	4.51

Training

- All the beneficiaries interviewed have received training under the REGP scheme

Table 3.103: Distribution of training received by beneficiaries under REGP scheme

S No.	District	Training received	
		Yes	No
1	East Garo Hills	100	0
2	East Khasi Hills	100	0
3	Jaintia Hills	100	0
4	**Ri Bhoi**	100	0
5	West Garo Hills	100	0
6	**West Khasi Hills**	100	0
7	**South Garo Hills**	100	0
	Overall	100	0

Social Category and Gender

- It can be seen from the table below about 98 % of the beneficiaries belonged to ST communities and about 2% belonged to SC category.
- There is no presence of General and OBC candidates amongst the interviewed beneficiaries
- The participation of female beneficiaries is very limited under REGP, only 9.8% of beneficiaries got enrolled under REGP scheme

Table 3.104: Distribution of beneficiaries by social category

S No.	District	Social Group and Gender							
		General		OBC		SC		ST	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	East Garo Hills	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	9.2	86.3	13.7
2	East Khasi Hills	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.0	11.0
3	Jaintia Hills	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.5	15.5
4	Ri Bhoi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.0	4.0
5	South Garo Hills	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.4	2.6
6	West Garo Hills	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.4	9.6
7	West Khasi Hills	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	20.0
	Overall	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.3	89.5	8.5

Grievance Redressal

- Around 67.71% of the beneficiaries have indicated that no actions have been taken by KVIB officials when a problem faced by them is brought to the official's notice. While 32.29% have indicated that actions are being taken against their complaints
- There is no follow-up activities carried out by KVIB, to assess the beneficiaries enrolled under the REGP

Table 3.105: Distribution of beneficiaries on grievance redressal

S No.	District	Grievances	
		Yes	No
1	East Garo Hills	15.0	85.0
2	East Khasi Hills	25.0	75.0
3	Jaintia Hills	35.0	65.0
4	**Ri Bhoi**	48.0	52.0
5	West Garo Hills	25.0	75.0
6	**West Khasi Hills**	33.0	67.0
7	**South Garo Hills**	45.0	55.0
	Overall	32.29	67.71

Sericulture

Age

- Under the Sericulture employment generation scheme 11.7% of the beneficiaries are in the age group of 18-25 years, while 53.8% of the respondents are in the age group of 31-50 years of age.
- Around 8.9% of the beneficiaries under the scheme are above 60 years
- The sericulture employment generation scheme has helped a lot in creating self employment in remote areas

Table 3.106: Age wise distribution of beneficiaries

S No.	District	Age in years					
		18-25	26-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	> 60
1	East Garo Hills	20.0	0.0	30.0	20.0	20.0	10.0
2	East Khasi Hills	0.0	20.0	20.0	40.0	10.0	10.0
3	Jaintia Hills	20.0	10.0	30.0	10.0	20.0	10.0
4	**Ri Bhoi**	13.3	6.7	6.7	53.3	13.3	6.7
5	West Garo Hills	10.0	30.0	30.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
6	**West Khasi Hills**	6.7	13.3	26.7	46.6	0.0	6.7
	Overall	11.7	13.3	23.9	29.9	12.2	8.9

Social Group

- All the beneficiaries were from scheduled tribes community

Table 3.107: Social group wise distribution

S No.	District	Social group			
		Gen	OBC	ST	SC
1	East Garo Hills	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
2	East Khasi Hills	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
3	Jaintia Hills	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
4	**Ri Bhoi**	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
5	West Garo Hills	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
6	**West Khasi Hills**	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Overall	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0

Qualification

- Around 33.3% of the beneficiaries under sericulture employment generation scheme were SSC passed, while 22.3% of the beneficiaries were below primary level.
- Only 18.3% of the beneficiaries were possessing intermediate and above qualification

Table 3.108: Qualification of Beneficiaries

S No.	Districts	Qualification			
		< = Primary	Middle school	SSC	Intermediate & above
1	East Garo Hills	30.0	10.0	0.0	60.0
2	East Khasi Hills	40.0	30.0	20.0	10.0
3	Jaintia Hills	10.0	40.0	40.0	10.0
4	**Ri Bhoi**	26.7	13.3	53.3	6.7
5	West Garo Hills	20.0	30.0	40.0	10.0
6	**West Khasi Hills**	6.7	33.3	46.7	13.3
	Overall	22.3	26.1	33.3	18.3

Category

- Around 66.5% of the beneficiaries under sericulture employment generation scheme were BPL, while 10% of the beneficiaries were APL.
- Around 33.5% of the beneficiaries had noting to say.

Table 3.109: District wise Distribution of category of family of Beneficiaries

S No.	District	Family type		
		APL	BPL	No Responses
1	East Garo Hills	0.0	60.0	40.0
2	East Khasi Hills	10.0	70.0	20.0
3	Jaintia Hills	10.0	60.0	30.0
4	**Ri Bhoi**	13.3	66.7	20.0
5	West Garo Hills	20.0	70.0	10.0
6	**West Khasi Hills**	6.7	66.6	26.7
	Overall	10.0	66.5	33.5

Annual Family Income

- More than 50% of the beneficiaries were earning an annual family income in between Rs. 12001/- to Rs. 48, 000/-, while 8.3% of the beneficiaries were earning an annual family income of less than Rs 12, 000/- rupees, which is quite less

- Around 36.2% of the beneficiaries were having an annual family income between Rs. 48, 001/- to more than Rs. 60, 000/-

Table 3.110: Distribution of family income of Beneficiaries

S No.	District	Family income				
		<= 12,000	12,001–24,000	24,001-48,000	48,001-60,000	> 60,000
1	East Garo Hills	10.0	40.0	20.0	30.0	0.0
2	East Khasi Hills	0.0	20.0	30.0	40.0	10.0
3	Jaintia Hills	0.0	10.0	50.0	20.0	20.0
4	**Ri Bhoi**	6.7	26.7	20.0	26.6	20.0
5	West Garo Hills	20.0	10.0	40.0	20.0	10.0
6	**West Khasi Hills**	13.3	13.3	53.4	6.7	13.3
	Overall	8.3	20.0	35.5	23.8	12.4

Occupational Status

- Out of the total sample of 80 beneficiaries, more than 40% of the beneficiaries were agriculture wage earner, labourer and agricultural labourers.
- Only 5.1% of beneficiaries were involved in petty business, while 17.2 % of the beneficiaries were involved in other occupation

Table 3.111: Distribution of Occupational status

S No.	District	Occupational status				
		Agriculture	Labour	Agri./Labour	Petty Business	Others*
1	East Garo Hills	40.0	10.0	30.0	0.0	20.0
2	East Khasi Hills	30.0	30.0	20.0	10.0	10.0
3	Jaintia Hills	20.0	10.0	30.0	10.0	30.0
4	**Ri Bhoi**	33.3	26.7	20.0	0.0	20.0
5	West Garo Hills	10.0	30.0	40.0	10.0	10.0
6	**West Khasi Hills**	13.3	40.0	33.4	0.0	13.3
	Overall	24.4	24.4	28.9	5.1	17.2

Training

- Maximum 63.3% of beneficiaries got training, while 26.7% of beneficiaries didn't get any training.
  - In West Garo Hills district 50% of beneficiaries were not given training

Table 3.112: Distribution of training programme

S No.	District	Training received	
		Yes	No
1	East Garo Hills	70.0	30.0
2	East Khasi Hills	60.0	40.0
3	Jaintia Hills	60.0	40.0
4	**Ri Bhoi**	66.7	33.3
5	West Garo Hills	50.0	50.0
6	**West Khasi Hills**	73.3	26.7
	Overall	63.3	26.7

Duration

- Around 61.2% of the beneficiaries under the sericulture employment generation scheme got training for a period of less than 5 days, while 5% of the beneficiaries were imparted training for more than 5 days.
- In West Garo Hills 50% of the beneficiaries were trained for a period of 5 days.

Table 3.113: Distribution of duration of training programme

S No.	District	Duration		
		< 5 days	5 days	>5 days
1	East Garo Hills	60.0	30.0	10.0
2	East Khasi Hills	70.0	30.0	0.0
3	Jaintia Hills	70.0	20.0	10.0
4	**Ri Bhoi**	66.7	33.3	0.0
5	West Garo Hills	40.0	50.0	10.0
6	**West Khasi Hills**	60.0	40.0	0.0
	Overall	61.2	38.8	5.0

Awareness

- Office / officials played a vital role in creating awareness among the beneficiaries about the sericulture employment generation scheme. Around 64.4% of the beneficiaries got to know about the scheme through office/officials.
- 26.7% of the beneficiaries in Ri Bhoi district came to know from elected body/representative, while media created awareness among 20% of the beneficiaries in Jaintia Hills district.

Table 3.114: Distribution source of awareness about scheme

S No.	District	Source of awareness			
		Media	Office/ Officials	Elected body/ representative	Others
1	East Garo Hills	10.0	80.0	0.0	10.0
2	East Khasi Hills	0.0	70.0	10.0	20.0
3	Jaintia Hills	20.0	60.0	10.0	10.0
4	**Ri Bhoi**	6.7	53.3	26.7	13.3
5	West Garo Hills	10.0	50.0	20.0	20.0
6	**West Khasi Hills**	0.0	73.3	6.7	20.0
	Overall	7.8	64.4	12.3	15.5

Selection

- Under the sericulture employment generation scheme, the selections of around 47.8% of the beneficiaries were done through the recommendation of the officials connected with the scheme.
- In Ri Bhoi district 60% of the beneficiaries were selected through interviews.

Table 3.115: Distribution source of selection procedure

S No.	District	Procedure		
		Self	Recommended by official	Interviewing
1	East Garo Hills	10.0	50.0	40.0
2	East Khasi Hills	20.0	40.0	40.0
3	Jaintia Hills	30.0	50.0	20.0

4	**Ri Bhoi**	6.7	33.3	60.0
5	West Garo Hills	10.0	60.0	30.0
6	**West Khasi Hills**	13.3	53.4	33.3
	Overall	15.0	47.8	37.2

Grant

- Almost all of the beneficiaries under the sericulture employment generation scheme were provided financial grant
- Around 96.1% of the beneficiaries were given financial grant of Rs.22, 500, while merely 3.9% of the beneficiaries were given financial grant of less than Rs.22, 500.

Table 3.116: Distribution of financial grant and amount

S No.	District	Received		Amount (Rs.)	
		Yes	No	< 22,500	22,500
1	East Garo Hills	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
2	East Khasi Hills	100.0	0.0	10.0	90.0
3	Jaintia Hills	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4	**Ri Bhoi**	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5	West Garo Hills	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
6	**West Khasi Hills**	100.0	0.0	13.3	86.7
	Overall	100.0	0.0	3.9	96.1

Extra Support

- Under the sericulture employment generation scheme, only32.8% of the beneficiaries were provided teaching materials, while 81.6% of the beneficiaries were not provided any extra curricular / materials.
- In Ri Bhoi district, 53.4% of the beneficiaries were provided teaching materials, while in same district, 93.3% of the beneficiaries were not given extra curricular/materials.

Table 3.117: Distribution of extra support given by sericulture department

S No.	District	Teaching materials			Extra curricular/ materials		
		Yes	No	No responses	Yes	No	No responses
1	East Garo Hills	70.0	30.0	0.0	20.0	70.0	10.0
2	East Khasi Hills	20.0	70.0	10.0	10.0	90.0	0.0
3	Jaintia Hills	30.0	60.0	10.0	0.0	90.0	10.0
4	**Ri Bhoi**	53.4	33.3	13.3	0.0	93.3	6.7
5	West Garo Hills	10.0	80.0	10.0	10.0	80.0	10.0
6	**West Khasi Hills**	13.3	66.7	20.0	6.7	66.7	26.6
	Overall	32.8	56.7	10.5	7.8	81.6	10.6

Marketing

- Around 92.2% of the beneficiaries were not given marketing support by the department, while in East Khasi Hills district, only 10% of the beneficiaries were given marketing support.

Table 3.118: Distribution of support for marketing by department

S No.	District	Support		
		Yes	No	No responses
1	East Garo Hills	0.0	90.0	10.0
2	East Khasi Hills	10.0	70.0	20.0
3	Jaintia Hills	0.0	100.0	0.0
4	**Ri Bhoi**	0.0	93.3	6.7
5	West Garo Hills	0.0	100.0	0.0
6	**West Khasi Hills**	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Overall	1.7	92.2	6.1

Satisfaction

- Under the scheme, maximum numbers of beneficiaries around 78.3% were not satisfied.
- Only 13.3% beneficiaries in Ri Bhoi district told that they were satisfied by the scheme.

Table 3.119: Distribution of satisfaction level of beneficiaries

S No.	District	Satisfaction level		
		Yes	No	No responses
1	East Garo Hills	0.0	90.0	10.0
2	East Khasi Hills	10.0	70.0	20.0
3	Jaintia Hills	10.0	80.0	10.0
4	**Ri Bhoi**	13.3	73.4	13.3
5	West Garo Hills	0.0	90.0	10.0
6	**West Khasi Hills**	6.7	66.7	26.6
	Overall	6.8	78.3	14.9

Chapter - 4

Physical Progress and its Impact

This chapter presents the physical progress and its impact on the Rural Employment Generation scheme based on the secondary data obtained from the concerned departments from 2003-04 to 2007-08.

NREGS (National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme)

The NREGS was implemented in three phases in Meghalaya. In the year 2006-07, West Garo Hills and South Garo Hills districts were selected in phase-I. In the year 2007-08, East Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills and Ribhoi districts were selected in phase-II and East Garo Hills and West Khasi Hills were covered in phase-III with effect from 1.4.2008.

Physical Progress (2006-07)

- 1, 12, 251 households were issued job cards in two NREGS district in the state in first phase
- 1, 06, 527 had demanded for wage employment in the year 2006-07. Out of which all the household were provided employment in both the districts
- 20% of the women in West Garo Hills district were provided employment under NREGS during the year 2006-07
- 41% of the women in South Garo Hills district was provided employment under NREGS during the year 2006-07
- Out of the 4.11% of employment generated from South Garo Hills district, the percentage of SC workers were nil.
- In the year 2006-07 in both the districts 867 number of works were completed and 2, 323 number of works were still going on.
- Out of the 786 number of works completed in West Garo Hills 44% of the works was related to rural connectivity

- Out of the 81 number of works completed in South Garo Hills district more than 50% of works were related to water conservation and water harvesting

Table 4.1: Physical Performance as on (2006-07)

Sl. No	Description	West Garo Hills	East Garo Hills	South Garo hills	Total
1	Number of households issued job cards	94,765	--	17, 486	1,12,251
2	No. of households who have demanded wage employment	91, 935	--	14, 592	1,06,527
3	No. of households provided employment	91, 935	--	14, 592	1,06,527
4	No. of women provided employment	18, 392	--	6, 065	24,457
5	No. of households which have completed 100 days of employment	220	--	183	403
6	Total employment generated from NREGS (in lacs/persondays)	22.48	--	4.11	26.59
a	Employment generated (SC)	0.07	--	0	0.07
b	Employment generated (ST)	19.1	--	4.11	23.21
c	Employment generated (others)	3.26	--	0	3.26
7	Total number of ongoing works	1457	--	866	2323
8	Total number of completed works	786	--	81	867
a	Water conservation & water harvesting	259	--	43	302
b	Drought Proofing	16	--	0	16

c	Micro irrigation works	16	--	3	19
d	Provision of irrigation facility to land owned SC&ST, beneficiary of IAY etc.	15	--	0	15
e	Renovation of traditional water bodies	99	--	10	109
f	Flood control and protection	8	--	0	8
g	Rural connectivity	346	--	15	361
h	Land development including of plantation	27	--	10	37

(Source: Progress reports of C&RD/DRDAs/MoRD)

Physical Progress (2007-08)

- 2, 32, 530 households were issued job cards in five NREGS districts in the State. Out of the five districts 94, 858 job cards were issued in West Garo Hills, which is the maximum.
- 1, 16, 112 households had demanded wage employment in the year 2007-08. In Ri Bhoi district only 70 households were provided employment against 5, 086 households who demanded wage employment
- Around 2, 809 works were ongoing in the year 2007-08. Out of which maximum ongoing works were from West Garo Hills
- Around 2,511 works were completed under NREGS during the year 2007-08
- "Rural Connectivity" topped the list of completed work in all the five districts.

Table 4.2: Physical Performance as on (2007-08)

Sl. No	Description	Ri Bhoi	Jaintia Hills	East Khasi Hills	West Khasi Hills	West Garo Hills	East Garo Hills	South Garo hills	Total
1	Number of households issued job cards	25, 603	43, 562	50, 390	--	94, 858	--	18, 117	2,32,530
2	No. of households who have demanded wage employment	5, 086	0	5, 036	--	93, 292	--	13, 697	1,16,112
3	No. of households provided employment	70	0	5, 036	--	92, 590	--	13, 452	1,11,148
4	No. of women provided employment	692	0	62, 077	--	62, 197	--	7, 977	1,32,943
5	No. of households which have completed 100 days of employment	--	0	0	--	4, 019	--	2, 658	6,677
6	Total employment generated from NREGS (in persondays)	1819	0	5, 036	--	92, 103	--	17, 778	1,16,736
a	Employment generated (SC)	0	0	147	--	782	--	0	929
b	Employment generated (ST)	1744	0	4, 980	--	73, 846	--	17, 778	97,988
c	Employment generated (others)	75	0	48	--	17, 475	--	0	17,598
7	Total number of ongoing works	178	17	147	--	1, 506	--	978	2,809
8	Total number of completed works	5	0	0	--	2, 225	--	281	2,511
a	Water conservation & water harvesting	0	0	0	--	355	--	142	497
b	Drought Proofing	0	0	0	--	361	--	70	431
c	Micro irrigation works	0	0	0	--	151	--	2	153
d	Provision of irrigation facility to land owned SC&ST,	0	0	0	--	3	--	0	3

	beneficiary of IAY etc.								
e	Renovation of traditional water bodies	0	0	0	--	337	--	30	367
f	Flood control and protection	0	0	0	--	62	--	1	63
g	Rural connectivity	5	0	0	--	872	--	10	882
h	Land development including of plantation	0	0	0	--	84	--	26	110

(Source: Progress reports of C&RD/DRDAs/ MoRD)

Physical Progress (2008-09)

The below table shows, that the National Rural Employment Generation Scheme got on a fast tract from the year 2008-09.

- 2, 98, 755 households were issued job cards in all the seven NREGS district in the state. It means more than 50% job cards were issued in the year 2008-09 compared to previous two financial years
- 2, 28, 889 households have demanded for wage employment in the year 2008-09. In West Garo Hills district 78, 173 households had demanded wage employment, but the households provided employment was 73, 678, it means around 6% of the households were not provided employment
- Around 86.32 (in lakhs/persondays) employment was generated from NREGS in the year 2008-09.
- In the year 2008-09, 3, 458 number of works were completed under NREGS. Out of the total number of works completed in the year, 63% of work completed was from West Garo Hills and South Garo Hills alone. The least number of works completed was from West Khasi Hills.
- "Rural Connectivity" and "Water Conservation and Water Harvesting" topped the list of completed works in the state. Out of the 3, 458 works completed in the year 2008-09, only 5% of work was taken up under

provision of irrigation facility to land owned by SC & ST, beneficiaries of IAY etc.

- In West Khasi Hills district and East Garo Hills, NREGS was implemented in the third phase with effect from 1.4.2008, the performance of East Garo Hills district was quite satisfactory when compared with those districts were the scheme was implemented in first and second phase.

Table 4.3: Physical Performance as on (2008-09)

Sl. No	Description	Ri Bhoi	Jaintia Hills	East Khasi Hills	West Khasi Hills	West Garo Hills	East Garo Hills	South Garo hills	Total
1	Number of households issued job cards	28,068	45,369	49,276	14,722	95,872	45,831	19,617	2,98,755
2	No. of households who have demanded wage employment	23,643	25,777	38,806	3,981	78,173	38,862	19,647	2,28,889
3	No. of households provided employment	23,643	25,776	38,676	3,981	73,678	38,862	19,647	2,24,263
4	No. of women provided employment (in percentage)	2.13	2.24	14.64	0.21	5.32	4.66	6.5	35.7
5	No. of households which have completed 100 days of employment	312	162	14,156	0	0	152	11,541	26,323
6	Total employment generated from NREGS (in lakhs persondays)	4.07	5.27	28.15	0.56	22.57	12.52	13.18 (lacs)	86.32
a	Employment generated (SC)	0.1	0.07	0.01	0	0.17	0	0.04	0.39
b	Employment generated (ST)	3.97	5.2	27.98	0.56	18.38	12.52	13.14	81.75
c	Employment generated (others)	0	0	0.15	0	4.02	0	0	4.17
7	Total number of ongoing works	461	227	546	212	948	477	752	3,623

8	Total number of completed works	143	86	410	9	1122	603	1085	3,458
a	Water conservation & water harvesting	29	15	57	1	154	44	560	860
b	Drought Proofing	0	6	0	0	185	51	155	397
c	Micro irrigation works	0	2	4	0	90	40	41	177
d	Provision of irrigation facility to land owned SC&ST, beneficiary of IAY etc.	0	0	0	0	6	11	0	17
e	Renovation of traditional water bodies	4	1	13	0	104	36	2	160
f	Flood control and protection	15	0	48	2	21	15	34	135
g	Rural connectivity	95	62	259	2	489	326	160	1,393
h	Land development including of plantation	0	0	27	4	73	80	133	317

(Source: Progress reports of C&RD/DRDAs/ MoRD)

SGSY (Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana)

The SGSY scheme is operative from 1st April, 1999 in rural areas of the country. SGSY is a holistic scheme covering all aspects of self-employment such as organization of the poor into Self Help Groups (SHG), training, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing. The scheme is funded by the financial institutions, District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA), NGOs, technical institutions in the district.

The physical progress of SGSY scheme from 2004-05 to 2008-09 are as follows:

- A total of 4, 607 SHG groups were formed under SGSY during the year 2004-05 to 2008-09 in the state

- Around 1, 363 number of SHG were formed in the year 2007-08, which was maximum compared to other financial year
- The least number of SHG were formed in the year 2007-08, which were 527.
- In the year 2006-07, 709 SHG passed grade-I, which was maximum compared to other four financial year
- Out of the seven districts, maximum number of SHG was formed in West Garo Hills district and the least number of SHGs were formed in South Garo Hills district

Table 4.4: Physical Performance as on (2004-05)

Sl .No	Description	Ri Bhoi	Jaintia Hills	East Khasi Hills	West Khasi Hills	West Garo Hills	East Garo Hills	South Garo hills	Total
1	Group formed	49	96	161	31	209	97	37	680
2	No. of SHG passed Grade-I	49	79	59	117	45	103	22	474
3	No. of SHG passed Grade-II	0	3	14	55	4	28	5	109
4	Women SHG formed	0	26	71	62	60	60	6	285
5	Total no. of SHGs taken up eco activities	0	1	16	39	0	18	0	74

(Source: Progress reports of C&RD/DRDAs/ MoRD)

Table 4.5: Physical Performance as on (2005-06)

Sl. No	Description	Ri Bhoi	Jaintia Hills	East Khasi Hills	West Khasi Hills	West Garo Hills	East Garo Hills	South Garo hills	Total
1	Group formed	80	71	98	146	333	64	208	1000
2	No. of SHG passed Grade-I	70	53	78	99	234	104	19	657
3	No. of SHG passed Grade-II	11	51	15	24	23	65	2	191
4	Women SHG formed	0	46	50	28	211	10	31	376
5	Total no. of SHGs taken up eco activities	11	33	17	42	12	77	0	192

(Source: Progress reports of C&RD/DRDAs/ MoRD)

Table 4.6: Physical Performance as on (2006-07)

Sl. No	Description	Ri Bhoi	Jaintia Hills	East Khasi Hills	West Khasi Hills	West Garo Hills	East Garo Hills	South Garo hills	Total
1	Group formed	0	86	128	0	801	0	22	1037
2	No. of SHG passed Grade-I	0	40	95	0	557	0	17	709
3	No. of SHG passed Grade-II	0	55	36	0	89	0	2	182
4	Women SHG formed	0	1	64	0	454	0	31	550
5	Total no. of SHGs taken up eco activities	0	28	18	0	63	0	0	109

(Source: Progress reports of C&RD/DRDAs/ MoRD)

Table 4.7: Physical Performance as on (2007-08)

Sl. No	Description	Ri Bhoi	Jaintia Hills	East Khasi Hills	West Khasi Hills	West Garo Hills	East Garo Hills	South Garo hills	Total
1	Group formed	79	83	58	98	902	121	22	1363
2	No. of SHG passed Grade-I	31	27	42	29	427	77	17	650
3	No. of SHG passed Grade-II	14	11	33	24	47	30	2	161
4	Women SHG formed	0	5	21	118	655	72	31	902
5	Total no. of SHGs taken up eco activities	13	5	19	33	256	91	0	417

(Source: Progress reports of C&RD/DRDAs/ MoRD)

Table 4.8: Physical Performance as on (2008-09)

Sl. No	Description	Ri Bhoi	Jaintia Hills	East Khasi Hills	West Khasi Hills	West Garo Hills	East Garo Hills	South Garo hills	Total
1	Group formed	59	55	128	97	175	0	13	527
2	No. of SHG passed Grade-I	49	44	91	128	145	0	21	478
3	No. of SHG passed Grade-II	10	9	15	64	61	0	0	159
4	Women SHG formed	27	4	51	193	130	0	13	418
5	Total no. of SHGs taken up eco activities	6	74	113	206	28	0	21	448

(Source: Progress reports of C&RD/DRDAs/ MoRD)

SGRY (Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana)

The primary objective of the Scheme is to provide additional wage employment in all rural areas and thereby provide food security and improve nutritional levels. The secondary objective is the creation of a durable community, social and economic assets and infrastructural development in rural areas. The SGRY scheme has been merged with NREGS during the year 2007-08.

The Physical Progress of employment generated under SGRY (In lakh/Mandays) from the year 2003-04 to 2007-08 are as follows:

- In East Khasi Hills districts maximum number of employment was generated during the year 2003-04 to 2007-08, which was 49.52 lakhs. The least number of employment was generated in South Garo Hills district, which was 12.26 lakhs.
- In the year 2007-08, only 0.26 lakhs of employment was generated in East Garo Hills district.
- From the year 2003-04 to 2005-06, SGRY scheme was running in all the seven districts in the state. In the year 2006-07, the scheme was running in five districts and in the year 2007-08, the scheme was running in three districts.

Table 4.9: Physical Progress of employment generated under SGRY (2003-04)

Sl.No	Name of District	Total No. of Mandays
1	East Khasi Hills	5.95 Lakhs
2	West Khasi Hills	4.26 Lakhs
3	West Garo Hills	8.97 Lakhs
4	East Garo Hills	4.06 Lakhs
5	Jaintia Hills	3.90 Lakhs
6	South Garo Hills	4.91 Lakhs
7	Ri-Bhoi	2.23 Lakhs

(Source: Progress reports of C&RD/DRDAs/ MoRD)

Table 4.10: Physical Progress of employment generated under SGRY (2004-05)

Sl.No	Name of District	Total No.of Mandays
1	East Khasi Hills	10.47 Lakhs
2	West Khasi Hills	3.24 Lakhs
3	West Garo Hills	7.56 Lakhs
4	East Garo Hills	4.16 Lakhs
5	Jaintia Hills	3.39 Lakhs
6	South Garo Hills	3.26 Lakhs
7	Ri-Bhoi	4.88 Lakhs

(Source: Progress reports of C&RD/DRDAs/ MoRD)

Table 4.11: Physical Progress of employment generated under SGRY (2005-06)

Sl.No	Name of District	Total No.of Mandays
1	East Khasi Hills	10.06 Lakhs
2	West Khasi Hills	5.02 Lakhs
3	West Garo Hills	8.22 Lakhs
4	East Garo Hills	4.63 Lakhs
5	Jaintia Hills	5.46 Lakhs
6	South Garo Hills	4.09 Lakhs
7	Ri-Bhoi	4.26 Lakhs

(Source: Progress reports of C&RD/DRDAs/ MoRD)

Table 4.12: Physical Progress of employment generated under SGRY (2006-07)

Sl.No	Name of District	Total No.of Mandays
1	East Khasi Hills	13.43 Lakhs
2	West Khasi Hills	7.05 Lakhs
3	East Garo Hills	5.53 Lakhs
4	Jaintia Hills	4.47 Lakhs
5	Ri-Bhoi	4.19 Lakhs

(Source: Progress reports of C&RD/DRDAs/ MoRD)

Table 4.13: Physical Progress of employment generated under SGRY (2007-08)

Sl.No	Name of District	Total No.of Mandays
1	East Khasi Hills	9.61 Lakhs
2	West Khasi Hills	7.95 Lakhs
3	East Garo Hills	0.26 Lakhs

(Source: Progress reports of C&RD/DRDAs/ MoRD)

REGP (Rural Employment Generation Programme)

On the basis of recommendation of the High Power Committee report, submitted in May 1994, headed by the then Prime Minster of India, the KVIC launched Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) with effect from 1st April, 1995 for generation of two million jobs under the KVI sector in the rural areas of the country.

The Government of India has approved the introduction of new credit linked subsidy programme called Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) by merging the REGP and PMRY. The PMEGP is in operational from 31.3.2008 for generation of employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises in rural as well as urban areas. It's a central sector scheme administered by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME). The scheme is implemented by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC).

The Physical Performance of Rural Employment Generation Programme from 2003-04 to 2007-08 are as follows:

- Under REGP, the maximum number of beneficiaries who got benefit under the scheme was in the year 2007-08, which were 375. Which means around 97% of increase in beneficiaries compared to other four financial years
- In the year 2003-04, 2004-05 there were around 165 beneficiaries, which is less compared with other financial years
- Under the industry group, maximum number of beneficiary are from service based group. The least number of beneficiaries are from polymer and chemical based industry
- As far as district-wise performance is considered, maximum number of beneficiaries are from East Khasi Hills district and the least number of beneficiaries are from South Garo Hills and West Khasi Hills district.

Table 4.14: Physical Progress of REGP (2003-04)

Sl. No	Description	Ri Bhoi	Jaintia Hills	East Khasi Hills	West Khasi Hills	Total
1	Number of Beneficiaries	15	27	39	4	85
A	Food Based industry	1	11	7	0	19
B	Agro & Forest based industry	0	1	2	1	4
C	Polymer & Chemical based industry	0	0	1	2	3
D	Mineral based industry	2	4	8	0	14
E	REBT	6	2	4	1	13
F	Service based industry	6	9	17	0	32

(Source: MKVIB)

Table 4.15: Physical Progress of REGP (2004-05)

Sl. No	Description	Ri Bhoi	Jaintia Hills	East Khasi Hills	West Khasi Hills	Total
1	Number of Beneficiaries	15	20	44	1	80
A	Food Based industry	1	6	6	0	13
B	Agro & Forest based industry	1	3	3	0	7
C	Polymer & Chemical based industry	0	0	1	0	1
D	Mineral based industry	3	0	7	0	10
E	REBT	6	0	6	0	12
F	Service based industry	4	11	21	1	37

(Source: MKVIB)

Table 4.16: Physical Progress of REGP (2005-06)

Sl. No	Description	State-Wise (in Nos.)
1	Number of Beneficiaries	117
A	Agro & food Based industry	18
B	Handmade	1
C	Polymer & Chemical based industry	5
D	Mineral based industry	16
E	REBT	9
F	Service/textile based industry	68

(Source: MKVIB)

Table 4.17: Physical Progress of REGP (2006-07)

Sl. No	Description	Ri Bhoi	Jaintia Hills	East Khasi Hills	West Khasi Hills	West Garo Hills	East Garo Hills	South Garo hills	Total
1	Number of Beneficiaries	9	31	45	9	7	0	1	102
A	Forest Based industry	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
B	Agro & Food based industry	1	6	12	4	3	0	0	26
C	Polymer & Chemical based industry	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
D	Mineral based industry	1	7	7	0	2	0	0	17
E	REBT	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	5
F	Service/textile based industry	6	15	22	4	2	0	1	50

(Source: MKVIB)

Table 4.18: Physical Progress of REGP (2007-08)

Sl. No	Description	Ri Bhoi	Jaintia Hills	East Khasi Hills	West Khasi Hills	West Garo Hills	East Garo Hills	South Garo hills	Total
1	Number of Beneficiaries	20	55	123	15	136	19	7	375
A	Forest Based industry	0	0	7	0	14	2	0	23
B	Agro & Food based industry	7	22	35	3	42	4	2	115
C	Polymer & Chemical based industry	0	4	7	1	3	0	0	15
D	Mineral based industry	0	2	18	1	16	2	0	39
E	REBT	3	3	14	1	2	0	0	23
F	Service/textile based industry	10	24	42	9	59	11	5	160

(Source: MKVIB)

Fisheries (Employment Generation Schemes)

The various employment generation programme implemented by the department of fisheries are as follows:

- Aquaculture development for one thousand ponds
- Community fishing development project
- Culture and breeding of ornamental/aquarium fishes
- Integrated fishery development programme

The Physical Performance of fisheries employment generation schemes from 2003-04 to 2007-08 are as follows:

- The maximum number of beneficiaries who got benefit under different fisheries employment generation scheme was in the year 2007-08, which was 510
- The least number of beneficiaries who got benefit under the different fisheries employment generation scheme in the year 2004-05, which was only 16
- Most of the beneficiaries from East Khasi Hills got financial assistance under different fisheries employment generation scheme
- The maximum number of beneficiaries who got financial assistance belonged to the scheme of aquaculture development for 1000 ponds
- In the year 2003-04 to 2004-05, not many beneficiaries were enrolled under different fisheries employment generation scheme in the state.

Table 4.19: Physical Progress (2003-04)

Sl. No	Description	Ri Bhoi	Jaintia Hills	East Khasi Hills	West Khasi Hills	West Garo Hills	East Garo Hills	South Garo hills	Total
1	Number of Beneficiaries	15	11	12	7	11	10	6	72
A	Aquaculture Development for 1000 ponds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B	Community Fishery Development Project	4	3	0	2	2	3	2	16
C	Culture and Breeding of ornamental/aquarium fishes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D	Integrated fishery development programme	11	8	12	5	9	7	4	56

(Source: Fisheries Department)

Table 4.20: Physical Progress (2004-05)

Sl. No	Description	Ri Bhoi	Jaintia Hills	East Khasi Hills	West Khasi Hills	West Garo Hills	East Garo Hills	South Garo hills	Total
1	Number of Beneficiaries	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	16
A	Aquaculture Development for 1000 ponds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B	Community Fishery Development Project	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	16
C	Culture and Breeding of ornamental/aquarium fishes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D	Integrated fishery development programme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(Source: Fisheries Department)

Table 4.21: Physical Progress (2005-06)

Sl. No	Description	Ri Bhoi	Jaintia Hills	East Khasi Hills	West Khasi Hills	West Garo Hills	East Garo Hills	South Garo hills	Total
1	Number of Beneficiaries	65	119	67	50	70	57	47	475
A	Aquaculture Development for 1000 ponds	62	116	64	47	68	54	45	456
B	Community Fishery Development Project	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	19
C	Culture and Breeding of ornamental/aquarium fishes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D	Integrated fishery development programme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(Source: Fisheries Department)

Table 4.22: Physical Progress (2006-07)

Sl. No	Description	Ri Bhoi	Jaintia Hills	East Khasi Hills	West Khasi Hills	West Garo Hills	East Garo Hills	South Garo hills	Total
1	Number of Beneficiaries	83	3	71	39	71	65	55	387
A	Aquaculture Development for 1000 ponds	80	0	68	36	69	62	52	367
B	Community Fishery Development Project	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	20
C	Culture and Breeding of ornamental/aquarium fishes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D	Integrated fishery development programme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(Source: Fisheries Department)

Table 4.23: Physical Progress (2007-08)

Sl. No	Description	Ri Bhoi	Jaintia Hills	East Khasi Hills	West Khasi Hills	West Garo Hills	East Garo Hills	South Garo hills	Total
1	Number of Beneficiaries	69	64	138	62	69	55	53	510
A	Aquaculture Development for 1000 ponds	63	58	62	56	65	52	48	404
B	Community Fishery Development Project	6	6	6	6	3	3	6	36
C	Culture and Breeding of ornamental/aquarium fishes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D	Integrated fishery development programme	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	70

(Source: Fisheries Department)

Scheme of vocational training (Animal Husbandry Dept.)

Under this scheme, different categories of beneficiaries can avail the chance to get themselves trained in these centres including the educated unemployed youth. The beneficiaries are generally trained on some theoretical aspect as well as need based practical training in the farms under the department.

The physical progress of the scheme Vocational Training Centre-wise from 2003-04 to 2007-08 are as follows:

- For the year 2003-04 to 2007-08 a proposed target of 2500 beneficiaries were allocated to both VTCs. Out of the 2500 beneficiaries, 1525 number of beneficiaries were enrolled under the scheme of vocational training. 975 beneficiaries still remain to be allotted to the VTC .
- For the year 2003-04 to 2007-08 out of proposed target of 1250 beneficiaries allocated for VTC, Kyrdomuklai, only 514 were trained. Out

of the proposed target of 1250 beneficiaries allocated to VTC, Tura, only 810 were trained.

- In the year 2007-08, 85.4% target was achieved by both the VTCs compared with other four financial years. In the year 2004-05, the target achieved was only 21%.

Table 4.24: Physical Progress Vocational Training Centre -Wise from 2003-04 to 2007-08

Sl. No	Description	2003-04 (No. of Beneficiaries)		2004-05 (No. of Beneficiaries)		2005-06 (No. of Beneficiaries)		2006-07 (No. of Beneficiaries)		2007-08 (No. of Beneficiaries)	
		Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
1	Vocational Training Centre, Kyrdomkulai	250	94	250	19	250	200	250	201	250	201
2	Vocational Training Centre, Tura	250	123	250	86	250	168	250	207	250	226
	Total	**500**	**217**	**500**	**105**	**500**	**368**	**500**	**408**	**500**	**427**

(Source: Dept. of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary)

PMRY (Prime Ministers Rozgar Yojana)

Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana for providing self-Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth was announced by the Prime Minister on 15th August, 1993 to provide self-employment opportunities to one million educated unemployed youth in the country. The Scheme has been formally launched on 2nd October, 1993.

The PMRY has been designed to provide employment to more than a million person by setting up of 7 lakhs micro enterprises by the educated unemployed youth. It relates to the setting up of the self-employment ventures through industry, service and business routes. The scheme also seeks to associate reputed non-governmental organisations in implementation PMRY scheme especially in the selection, training of entrepreneurs and preparation of project profiles.

The Government of India has approved the introduction of new credit linked subsidy programme called Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) by merging the REGP and PMRY. The PMEGP is in operational from 31.3.2008 for generation of employment opportunities through establishement of micro enterprises in rural as well as urban areas.

The overall physical progress of the scheme in the state from 2002-03 to 2006-07 are as follows:

- From the year 2002-03 to 2006-07 a target of 5, 350 number of beneficiaries was approved by the Directorate of Industries. Out of the 5,350 approved target, 5203 cases were sponsored by different DICs (District industries Centre)
- Out of the 5, 203 sponsored cases, 3952 were sanctioned and 2, 868 were disbursed
- Most of the sponsored cases were in the year 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06. The least number of sponsored cases were in the year 2002-03

Table 4.25: Overall physical progress from 2002-03 to 2006-07

Year	Target	Sponsored Cases (in nos.)	Sanctioned Cases (in nos.)	Disbursed Cases (in nos.)
2002-03	400	337	251	206
2003-04	1350	1167	999	750
2004-05	1400	1394	968	584
2005-06	1400	1484	1107	853
2006-07	800	821	627	475
Total	**5350**	**5203**	**3952**	**2868**

Chapter - 5

Ranking of Districts

The list of indicators for ranking of district is prepared in the present context, considering various dimensions of systems and processes of "Rural Employment Generation Schemes" (REGS) in the state of Meghalaya. These indicators are drawn from the schedules to capture perceptions from the field and also from the personnel observation of field researchers. The ranking given in the table below could be viewed as suggestive only.

Ranking of seven "Rural Employment Generation Schemes" (REGS) districts is carried out mainly under two sections, Qualitative and Quantitative. Two indicators are considered in the first section; eleven indicators are considered in the second section.

RANKING OF DISTRICTS

Sl. No	Description	East Khasi Hills	West Khasi Hills	Ri Bhoi	East Garo Hills	West Garo Hills	South Garo Hills	Jaintia Hills
A	**Quantitative Aspects**							
1.	Physical Performance	6	4	2	1	7	5	3
2.	Financial Performance	7	4	1	2	6	5	3
B	**Qualitative Aspects**							
1.	Infrastructure Facilities	3	4	2	1	7	6	5
2.	Staffing	3	5	1	2	7	6	4
3.	Planning	3	4	2	1	7	6	5
4.	Awareness Building	4	5	1	2	6	7	3
5.	Capacity Building	4	6	2	1	7	5	3
6.	Norms for application of work	4	6	2	1	7	5	3
7.	Transparency in sanction of works	5	6	3	1	4	7	2
8.	Transparency in implementation of works	4	6	3	1	2	7	5
9.	Monitoring and Supervision of works	5	4	1	3	6	7	2
10.	Maintenance of Records	6	4	2	1	7	3	5
11.	Grievance Redressal Mechanism	5	4	2	1	7	6	3
	Final Ranking	**4**	**5**	**2**	**1**	**7**	**6**	**3**

Discussion and Justification for the Ranking

For ranking the districts, as far as possible, objectivity is maintained during the process. Justification for the ranking of districts is given below:

- In physical performance, by considering the number of works/projects allotted/sanctioned, number of households/beneficiaries provided employment etc, East Garo Hills district is ranked as '1', while west Garo Hills district is ranked as '7'
- In financial performance, by considering the percentage of utilization of funds etc, Ri Bhoi district is ranked as '1', while East Khasi Hills district is ranked as '7'
- In considering the availability of infrastructure facilities like computer, internet access, office furniture etc, East Garo Hills is ranked as '1', while West Garo Hills is ranked as '7'
- In considering the availability of technical staff and administrative staff at the district/block/village level, Ri Bhoi district is ranked as '1', while West Garo Hills is ranked as '7'
- Considering the effectiveness taken up for awareness building in rural areas, Ri Bhoi district is ranked as '1', while South Garo Hills district is ranked as '7'
- Considering the effectiveness of capacity building/training sessions of personnel, East Garo Hills is ranked as '1', while West Garo Hills is ranked as '7'
- Consideration of registration, planning, norms for application of works, transparency in implementation of works etc, East Garo Hills is ranked as '1', while West Garo Hills is ranked as '7'
- Role of monitoring committee, effectiveness of worksite/workplace supervision etc, Ri Bhoi Hills is ranked as '1', while South Garo Hills is ranked as '7'

- Consideration of maintenance and upkeep of records/registers and reliability of data kept at various levels, East Garo Hills is ranked as '1', while West Garo Hills is ranked as '7'
- Considering on action taken on complaint/grievances given by field officers and beneficiaries, East Garo Hills is ranked as '1', while West Garo Hills is ranked as '7'

Chapter - 6

Conclusions and Recommendation

Conclusions

Based on the scheme–wise findings of study, following conclusions have been drawn on various employment generation schemes:

a) NREGS

- In all the sampled blocks there was lack of technical staff, most of the technical staff are on contractual basis, due to the unavailability of technical staff at block level most of the NREGS assets constructed are not being supervised and monitored.
- At the district /block level, due to the frequent transfers of senior officials involved in the implementation of the scheme, the scheme is getting delayed, due to which wage payment of workers also gets delayed.
- Most of the block offices in all the seven districts, do not have full time BDOs. Most of them were extension officers from Agriculture and Animal Husbandry & Veterinary department. These extension officers do not have the required experience or expertise for implementation of the scheme. Enough number of vehicles are not available for field visits
- Muster Rolls and job cards are not being maintained properly by VEC/AEC. They have also not been trained for the job. Even some of the job cards have been issued without pasting photographs
- Work site facilities which are required to be provided under the guidelines of NREGS are missing at all the work sites visited by our Field Teams.
- There are no Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in MEGHALAYA. In the absence of PRIs, the beneficiaries are not able to put their difficulties transparently
- There are no guidelines followed by AEC/VEC, while enrolling the beneficiaries of the scheme

- The local community is not fully informed about the work to be taken in hand before the Start of the works ,
- Some of the constructions visited by the team of evaluators are getting damaged due to non compliance of quality specification
- Lack of monitoring by higher authorities
- As per the observation of evaluators, in most cases the amount sanctioned appeared to be higher than the actual construction cost
- On completion of work at one site, several administrative and technical Procedures have to be fulfilled before the final payment is made to the workers. The delay in making the wage payments to the workers is a cause of embarrassment to the implementing agency. It also affects the availability of workers for subsequent works.
- Non-availability of a dedicated computer system at block level for NREGS works creates several difficulties like delay in communicating to the workers, non-submission of progress reports in time, delay in making wage payment, poor updating of data, etc.
- Majority of the AEC/VEC in all the districts do not have copies of NREG Act, either in English or in regional language.

b) SGSY

- The success rate of SGSY scheme in the seven districts of Meghalaya is not satisfactory. Many of the intended benefits under SGSY have not reached the swarozgaris in a proper way due to some weakness in design and implementation
- Animal husbandry and Agriculture related occupation were dominant SGSY activities. Not many traditional activities were given priority
- The scheme envisages an income of Rs. 24000/- pa for the BPL mark to be crossed. Most of the SHG were having marginal or insignificant profits.
- In most of the Self Help Groups, the selection of activity was finalized through group discussion; there has been very limited role of block officials, social activators and bankers in decision making.

- The corruption in banks is delaying the loan process, many of the swarozgaris have indicated that bank officials are asking for bribes for sanctioning the loans
- Lack of training has been one of the major concerns in the scheme. There is lack of understanding of SGSY scheme amongst many of the swarozgaris
- There is lack of supervision and monitoring by the district/block officials. No follow-up is being done to see whether the ongoing SHG/individual swarozgaris are able to run their business in an effective and efficient manner.
- There is also shortage of field officers at block level for proper supervision of the SHGs.
- Some of the swarozgaris are utilizing the loan money for their personnel purpose

c) SGRY

- The SGRY scheme has been merged with NREGS, there is no fund allocated under NREGS for maintenance of assets constructed under SGRY, due to lack of maintenance the assets are getting damaged
- No proper records of SGRY scheme are maintained at district and block level
- Most of the beneficiaries were not aware about programme under which they have availed the benefit
- Most of the beneficiaries got only cash and no food grains under SGRY. As per the guidelines of SGRY, food grains should be given as part of wages under the SGRY to the rural poor at the rate of 5 kg per manday and a minimum of 25% of the wages to be paid in cash.
- Fund of individual beneficiary have been utilized in creating the community assets like:- road, drain, slaughter house, podium, rest shed, school building. The programme had not been effectively communicated to the district, block and village level implementing authority

d) PMRY

- Some of the beneficiaries availing loan from the bank did not start the ventures/units due to inadequate finance or lack of demand for their products or services
- As specified in the guidelines of PMRY, the income-ceiling limit of the beneficiaries should be Rs. 40,000 per annum to avail the loan. Most of the beneficiaries interviewed, fall into the annual personnel income group of above Rs.45001 to more than Rs. 60000
- A majority of ventures started under PMRY were owned individually
- The participation of female beneficiaries under PMRY is very limited
- Many of the beneficiaries who started the venture could not sustain it for long and had closed down the units due to the tough competition and inadequate finance
- DICs is not following a viable frame work for up gradation of training provided to the beneficiaries in terms of the changing market condition
- The PMRY scheme was intended to provide employment not only to the beneficiaries but also to the family members and others. But the proportion of beneficiaries reporting as unemployed as well as unpaid family labour at the time of application had declined
- There is no proper follow-up by DIC

e) REGP

- There a lack of infrastructure faciltites at the district level offices of KVIB. There is also inadequate staffing in the office.
- There is no proper follow-up by KVIB
- No changes are suggested to the beneficiaries for proper design and implementation of their venture/units by KVIB
- Most of the KVIB district offices are working in a casual manner, there is lack of monitoring or surprise checks from the KVIC in this regard

- ❖ Though some of the beneficiaries availed loan from the bank, but did not start the ventures/units due to inadequate finance or lack of demand for their products or services
- ❖ Those beneficiaries who have got the loan, but his/her venture/units is affected by natural calamity are not provided any kind of financial/technical assistance for restarting the venture/unit
- ❖ The participation of female beneficiaries under REGP is poor
- ❖ The present duration of training is not sufficient for getting proper knowledge for setting up of business
- ❖ The bank officials pays visit more than four times before sanctioning the loan
- ❖ In remote areas, there is lack of awareness of employment generation scheme amongst the people

f) Sericulture

- ❖ The allocation of funds for employment generation scheme under sericulture is too less
- ❖ There is no proper linkage of market opportunities under the sericulture scheme by the directorate
- ❖ All of the beneficiaries are satisfied with the field officers due to their frequent visit
- ❖ Few of the beneficiaries have indicated that they have not got any stipend during the training programme
- ❖ There is a lack of teaching materials/supporting equipment/medicine
- ❖ At present the coverage area of employment generation scheme under sericulture is very limited

g) Vocational Training

- The duration of training programme is not adequate for equipping the beneficiary in gaining skills for creating self employment
- There is lack of awareness of Vocational training programme
- There is a lack of infrastructure faciltites at VTC, Tura
- Office records are not maintained properly
- The number of trainees mentioned in the registers is more than the actual number of trainees
- There is insufficient staff in the VTCs
- No monitoring is being carried out by the higher level authorities
- There is no follow-up done by the VTC after completion of training

h) Employment Generation Scheme under fisheries department

- Most of the beneficiaries belongs to APL family
- On the basis of physical visit of ponds, it can be said that the utilization of the fund allocated to the beneficiaries is not being utilized towards their income generation
- Most of the ponds visited by the evaluation team, did not have any fish
- No monitoring is being carried out by the higher level authorities
- There appears to be a lack of coordination between the beneficiaries and district officials
- Except Community fishery development project and aquaculture development for 1000 ponds, all other remaining employment generation scheme limited impact.
- Due to non availability of breeding and feeding, there is a very limited growth in income

Recommendations

a) NREGS

- There should be well experienced technical staff at block level for carrying out proper supervision and monitoring of construction work
- The DPC should not be given any additional charge, except the DRDA work
- There should be full time BDOs, if at all there is an extension officer he/she should undergo training before taking charge. Sufficient vehicle facility should be provided to block level offices for field visit
- Proper training should be given to AEC/AEC for maintaining the job cards and muster rolls in a proper manner
- There should be availability of worksite facilities as per the guidelines of NREGS at all the ongoing worksite.
- There is a need for having a proper peoples machinery like PRIs for implementation of the scheme
- The services of unemployed youth as volunteers can be taken for supervision and monitoring of NREGS
- Required information must be passed to verify the mutual understanding of the activities of the scheme
- The present administrative and technical procedures should be made simpler while making the wage payments to the workers
- Proper availability of a dedicated computer system for NREGS works can be maintained at the block level

b) SGSY

- More traditional activities should be given priority
- SGSY guideline should be followed at the time of selection of beneficiaries and counseling activities should also be carried out
- While finalizing of the activity of SHG, the participation of block officials, social activators and bankers in decision making should be given more priority.

- ❖ The target approach to group formation need not be adopted rigidly. Officer should have the time to nurture the groups once the name of members have been selected
- ❖ Proper monitoring of groups needs to be done at various stages of their growth, strengthening and group monitoring methods including selection of leaders, homogeneity of group member, etc. needs to be developed
- ❖ Training and awareness are required for the swarozgaris towards their entitlements and responsibilities. Training needs to be undertaken in much more systematic manner covering groups according to some schedule
- ❖ Strong surveillance is required to check corruption, due to siphoning off of profits or payment of bribes at every point in the procedures
- ❖ Bankers need to be much more proactive in monitoring the financial aspects of the scheme and visiting the groups more frequently
- ❖ Lack of training has been one of the major concerns in the scheme. There is lack of understanding of SGSY scheme amongst many of the swarozgaris
- ❖ Market survey needs to be stressed and explained to swarozgaris
- ❖ Viability of activities selected should also be considered from all angels

c) SGRY

- ❖ There should be a separate fund allocated for maintenance of assets constructed under SGRY

d) PMRY

- ❖ DICs should follow a viable frame work for up gradation of training provided to the beneficiaries in terms of the changing market condition
- ❖ Banks and DIC official should assist the beneficiary to start the unit at the earliest and supervise the activities at least at the beginning
- ❖ Bank and DIC need to develop some package to assist the beneficiary owners of the closed units to revive closed or defunct units

- Banks should interact periodically with the beneficiaries, this would help keep constant watch on the happening and state of affairs in the unit and improve the rapport between the bank and beneficiary
- The estimate of investment for the PMRY units needs careful attention to mobilize additional fund for investment in the unit
- Scrutiny of the projects should be properly done to make sure that there is demand for the proposed product or services in the market before sanctioning the loan
- A special training is needed to motivate beneficiaries to repay the loan. The training institution should be informed to incorporate some of the related topics
- Interest should be charged only after the unit starts functioning, which would help the beneficiary to repay the loan properly

e) REGP

- Better infrastructure faciltites should be provided at the district level offices of KVIB.
- Proper follow-up by KVIB
- A special training programme can be organized for beneficiaries for proper design and implementation of their venture/units
- The State KVIB should extent the necessary help to beneficiaries for creation of better marketing avenues
- The KVIB should strengthen the monitoring system
- Scrutiny of the projects should be properly done to make sure that there is demand for the proposed product or services in the market before sanctioning the loan

f) Sericulture

- There should be increase in the allocation of funds for employment generation scheme under sericulture

- There should be proper linkage of market opportunities
- The duration of the training programme under sericulture needs to be increased
- The coverage area of employment generation scheme under sericulture should be extended

g) Vocational Training

- The duration of training programme under Vocational training scheme need to be increased
- IEC activities of Vocational training programme should be carried out by VTC.
- Better infrastructure faciltites should be provided at VTC, Tura
- VTC should be maintaining all the records in a proper manner.
- Monitoring activities should be carried out by the higher level authorities
- Follow-up activities should also be done by the VTC after completion of training

h) Employment Generation Scheme under fisheries department

- The selection of the beneficiaries should be carried out on the basis of family status.
- Monitoring activities should be carried out by the higher level authorities
- A proper coordination should be maintained between the beneficiaries and district officials
- All income generating scheme under fisheries department should be increased in equal proportion
- Directorate of Fisheries should manage breeding and feeding for growth of the scheme

Annexure

Photographs

1) NREGS

Approach Road from Umpung to PWD road at Umeit under REGS 2007-08
Amount Sanctioned: 3, 95, 950 (RI Bhoi district)

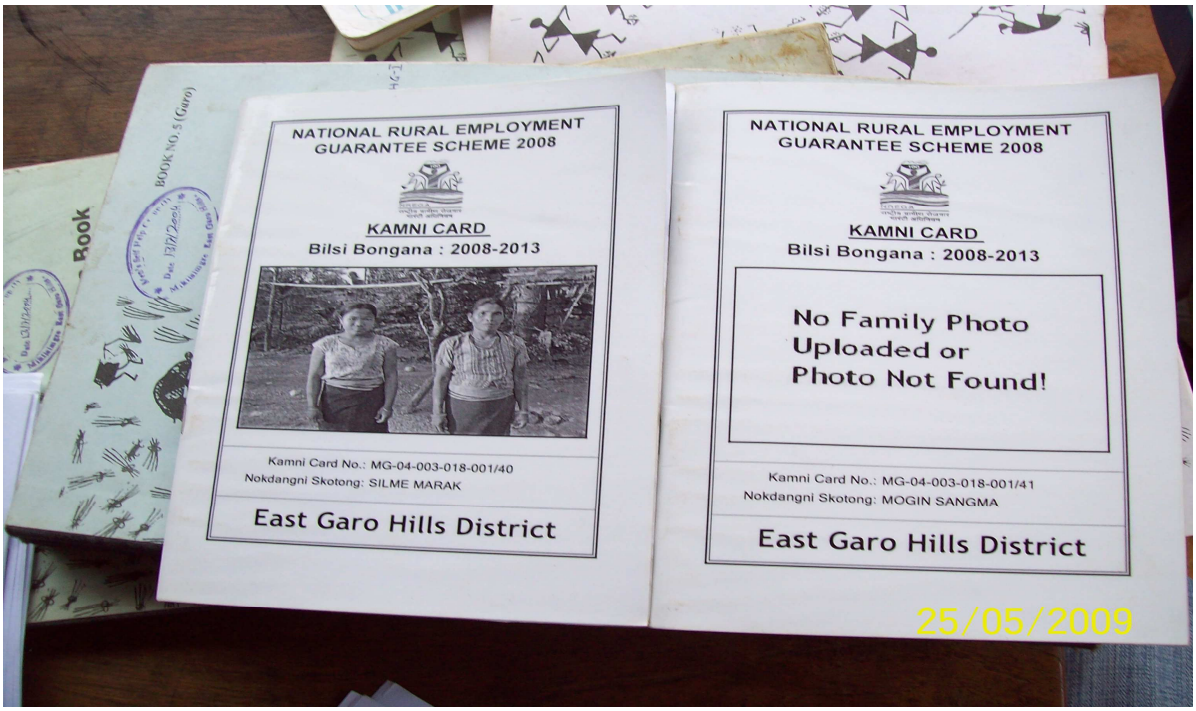
NREGS Signboard

NREGS Road at Thadlaskein Block (Jaintia Hills district)

Construction of Road from J/road to PWD road rongap Songgitcham
Amount Sanctioned: 1, 96, 000 (East Garo Hills district)

A Broken Bridge Constructed under NREGS (West Garo Hills)

Construction of Fish Pond (ongoing) at Thadlaskein Block (Jaintia Hills)



NREGS JOB Card (No family photo pasted in one of the job card)

2) SGRY

Podium at Asanang Field, Rongram Development block (West Garo Hills)

Nodein Bridge, Nongstoin Block (Amount Sanctioned: 9, 000, 00)
West Khasi Hills district

3) SGSY

SHG Bakery at New Nongstoin (West Khasi Hills district)

Piggery farm SHG Umlinga (Mylliem Block) East Khasi Hills district

4) PMRY

Automobile Workshop, Nongpoh (Ri Bhoi district)

Tailoring Shop, Bhagmara (South Garo Hills district)

5) REGP

Sangma Xerox and Lamination Centre, West Garo Hills

Making of Furniture (Jaintia Hills)

6) Sericulture

Training Centre for Muga Reelers and ERI Spinners, West Garo Hills

Rearing house under CDP scheme

7) Fisheries

Community Fish pond

Integrated fishery Development Programme