Prime Minister's Awards for Excellence in Implementation of Priority Programmes

Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
Government of India
Prime Minister's Awards for Excellence in Implementing
Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana,
Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin),
Swachh Vidyalaya and
Soil Health Card Programmes

10th Civil Services Day, 2016
20-21 April, 2016
विषय-सूची

प्राथमिकता कार्यक्रमों में पुरस्कार

पृष्ठ सं.

1. प्रधानमंत्री जन धन योजना (पीएमजेदीवाई)
   राज्यों का समूह जिला
   (i) अन्य राज्य उत्तर प्रदेश, 24 परगना, पश्चिम बंगाल 3
   (ii) पूर्वीतर और पूर्वी राज्य नागालंड, असम 5
   (iii) संप्रभु राज्य क्षेत्र छाँदीगढ़ 8

2. स्वच्छ भारत (ग्रामीण)
   (i) अन्य राज्य वीजानेर, राजस्थान 12
   (ii) पूर्वीतर और पूर्वी राज्य पश्चिम मसांकिम 16

3. स्वच्छ विश्वास्य
   (i) अन्य राज्य अनंतपुर, अंध्र प्रदेश 19
   (ii) पूर्वीतर और पूर्वी राज्य अमृतसर, पंजाब और कश्मीर 21
   (iii) संप्रभु राज्य क्षेत्र दागढ़ी एवं नागर हवेली 23

4. मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्य स्कीम
   (i) अन्य राज्य बलरामपुर, छत्तीसगढ़ 27
   (ii) पूर्वीतर और पूर्वी राज्य हमीरपुर, हिमाचल प्रदेश 31

Contents

Awards in the Priority Programmes

1. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)
   Group of States District
   (i) Other States North 24 Parganas, West Bengal 3
   (ii) North East & Hill States Nagaon, Assam 5
   (iii) Union Territories Chandigarh 8

2. Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)
   (i) Other States Bikaner, Rajasthan 12
   (ii) North East & Hill States West Sikkim, Sikkim 16

3. Swachh Vidyalya
   (i) Other States Anantapuramu, Andhra Pradesh 19
   (ii) North East & Hill States Anantnag, Jammu & Kashmir 21
   (iii) Union Territories Dadra and Nagar Haveli 23

4. Soil Health Card Scheme
   (i) Other States Balrampur, Chhattisgarh 27
   (ii) North East & Hill States Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh 31
प्रधानमंत्री जन-धन योजना

PRADHAN MANTRI JAN DHAN YOJANA
Brief of the Scheme

The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) is the National Mission for Financial Inclusion to ensure access to financial services, namely Bank Savings & Deposit Accounts, Remittances, Credit, Insurance, Pension in an affordable manner. This Financial Inclusion campaign was announced by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, in his first Independence Day speech of 15 August, 2014. The Scheme was launched soon after, on 28 August, 2014.

On the inauguration day of the Scheme, 1.5 crore (15 million) bank accounts were opened. The Guinness World Records recognizes this achievement as the largest opening of Bank Accounts ever made in a single week anywhere in the world ever. The Guinness World Records Certificate declares "The most bank accounts opened in one week as a part of financial inclusion campaign is 18,096,130 and was achieved by banks in India from 23 to 29 August, 2014". By 10 February, 2016, over 20 crore (200 million) bank accounts were opened and Rs.323.78 billion (US$4.80 billion) were deposited under the scheme.
1. Exemplary Work done in District under the Scheme

The most significant strategy adopted for implementation of the FMJDY programme in the district was that of convergence with other government departments such as Education, Health, Election, Agriculture, MNREGA, Small Scale Industries, SHGs, etc.

A detailed survey was undertaken, leveraging and optimizing all resources especially personnel from these departments. Block level Bankers Committee (BLBC) meetings of all 22 Blocks of the district were organized and the officials concerned were sensitized. All the Branch Managers in the Blocks, Block-level Govt. Officers, Panchayat authorities, Gram Panchayat Resource Persons (GPRPs) of Self Help Groups worked shoulder-to-shoulder.

More than one thousand Banking Correspondents (BCs) were appointed by the banks for implementation of the Scheme. Monthly salary @ Rs.5000.00 was introduced by all banks. Banks paid commission to all BCs for opening of new Basic Savings Bank Deposit (BSBD) accounts, in addition to the monthly salary. All the BCs were provided with laptop and internet connectivity for online transactions on Core Banking Solution (CBS) platform. All BCs have now been converted into fixed point kiosks.

All banks have also announced reward for best performance in opening of new accounts and transactions. During the mission period, 40 bank branches were opened in unbanked rural Sub Service Area (SSA)/ GP or urban wards.

Account opening camps were organized at different levels on 20.08.2014. A mega account opening camp was organized by the lead bank on the launching day, where all 27 participating banks set up their account opening stalls.

All bank branches of the district held the camps for opening of accounts on every Saturday from morning 8 am to evening 8 pm.

Extensive monitoring system was developed. Daily false report tracker of the Lead District was introduced: Within a short period, 100% financial inclusion was achieved, with at least one account per household having been opened by banks in all the 603 rural SSAs and 711 urban wards.
2. आम नागरिकों के लिए लाभ

अब सरकार (एनएडीएनएडीए) के अंतर्गत मजदूरी सौंपे लागातारी के माध्यम से जमा किया जा रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त बैंक खाते का प्रयोग एनएडीएनएडीए सध्याचारी की सीमा अंतर, किसान बैंक, वृद्धिवाली बैंक, केंद्रीय अभियान के अंतर्गत वित्तपत्र को छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान करने के लिए भी किया जा रहा है जिसमें 2,07,000 वित्तपत्र समावेश हुए।

यह भी नैपुर्ण्य साभारी के लिए एक और अन्य तरीके से संबंधित रु.1.00 ताला का निचला दर्जन्या बैंक का प्रदान किया गया है। इसी प्रकार दिनांक 14.08.2014 से 26.01.2015 के बीच नैपुर्ण्य साभारी का अंतर्गत खाता दालानों वाले खाता धारक को रु. 30000/- का मुपात आमने बैंक करौंजात्र प्रदान किया गया है।

किला प्रशासन ने अगस्त, 2015 के दौरान बाहर प्रमाणित किसानों को कसा में हुए शर्त के लिए वित्तपत्र का वितान सबकी परिपूर्ण भी किया। लगभग 265,000 किसानों ने वित्तपत्र प्राप्त की तथा इन्हें प्रशासनीय जन धारा गोलजा बैंक खातों के माध्यम से लगभग ₹ 108.00 करोड़ वित्तपत्र का वितान किया गया।

3. जिले में रक्षित का प्रभाव

बैंक भरियों को समानता उपभोक्ता से हानि का माध्यम से सामरिक और आदर्श शरीर के माध्यम से सही बैंक खातारियों को ध्यान पर रखने वाले गैर निदान निदान का प्रदान किया गया।

लाभ कराने वालों के माध्यम से निरोध लेन-देन की सुरक्षा और नियुक्ति का वित्त की गया है।

फैसलाबद्ध वित्तपत्र स्थापित में वित्तपत्र का वितान के माध्यम से कभी नहीं।

अब कार्ड नैपुर्ण्य साभारी के माध्यम से धारावाहिक, स्वायत्त और वित्तपत्र के लाभ में विवेचना से सुधार हुआ है।

अदालत कार्ड नैपुर्ण्य और सरकार (एनएडीएनएडीए) कार्ड धारकों का प्राप्त हुआ में दालान के माध्यम से 50 पूरा वाले 100 ग्रामीण हुए।

इसी प्रकार जीवन अनुयायी, शिक्षिकाओं और अन्य वैबुल के अंतर्गत किसान भी बैंक खाते में निर्मित कर लागतार मांगा अंतर्गत किया गया।

यह भी नैपुर्ण्य साभारी के निरीक्षण के माध्यम से करार दालान के इस रिक्रिएशन का रुपरेखा की गयी।

2. Benefit to the Common Citizens

Wages under MGNREGA are now being directly deposited in the beneficiaries' account. Further, bank accounts are being used for Direct Benefits Transfer of LPG subsidy, widow pensions, old age pensions and also scholarships to students under Kanyashree Prakalpa, in which 2,07,000 students benefitted.

Accident insurance coverage of Rs.1.00 lakh has been extended to all PMJDY a/c holders, with free of cost, linked with RuPay debit card. Similarly, coverage of life insurance of Rs.30,000/- has been given free of cost for all PMJDY account holders who opened accounts between 14.08.2014 to 26.01.2015.

Also, the District administration distributed during August 2015, compensation against crop damage to the flood affected farmers. Approximately 2,65,000 farmers got the compensation and about Rs.108 crore was distributed through the PMJDY bank accounts.

3. Impact of the Scheme in District

Door-step banking was provided to all bank account holders in rural and semi urban areas through Customer Service Points (CSP) operated by Bank Mitras.

Accuracy and efficiency in financial transactions has greatly improved in government sponsored schemes. As a result, corruption levels in various government schemes have reduced.

People living in difficult geographical areas have now been freed from middlemen and local money lenders as well as fraudulent chit fund organizations.

Aadhaar card enrollment and seeding of MGNREGA card holders with Aadhaar improved considerably. DBT coverage increased. SHG members received better credit.

Under the Kanyashree scheme too, funds were successfully transferred into bank accounts, directly.

Similarly, performance of such schemes as Yuvashree, Shiksha Shree improved, thereby providing educational benefits more efficiently and effectively.

There was better coverage of unbanked Gram Panchayats through new kiosks since demand increased due to opening of bank accounts.
1. Exemplary Work done in the District under the Scheme

A total of 4,27,456 bank accounts were opened under the PMJDY. The coverage of allied insurance schemes in the district achieved was also high. Thus, 1,00,301 households were covered under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and 4094 households were covered by the Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY).

A total of 2,23,979 RuPay Cards were distributed since the launch of the PMJDY. Total of 133 Financial Literacy/Awareness Camps were held across the district, with special focus on shadow areas (remote habitations without any bank branches within a radius of 5-10 km).

A total number of 360 Bank Mitras catered to all the existing shadow areas. Training on device usage was imparted to them by the associated bank branches.

Mothers Groups, Self Help Groups and Panchayati Raj Institute members were roped in with the base bank branches to increase the community participation in financial literacy camps.

Special District Level Implementation Committee comprising Deputy Commissioner, CEO (Zilla Parishad), Project Director (DRDA) and representatives of NABARD as well as other banks coordinated the activities of banks with that of various Line departments to achieve convergence. The District Level Coordination Committee reviews the performance of all the banks on a monthly basis.

A district grievance redress call centre [1077 (toll-free) and 03672-236827] was also set-up to facilitate the various processes under PMJDY.

The most vulnerable pockets in the district were identified and 9 intensive financial awareness camps were conducted in these areas.

Information Education and Communication (IEC) activities such as street plays, short movies, leaflet and pamphlet distribution as well as house-to-house campaigns were organized.

Gaon Burahs in the villages issued certificates which were accepted by bank branches for opening bank accounts as a part of simplified KYC.

Farmers Clubs were involved to disseminate information on RuPay Kisan Credit Card (KCC). RuPay KCC awareness camps were held for the same.
2. Benefits to the Common Citizens

The account holders benefited by the subsequent and parallel money transfers, under the Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT) mechanism, to their bank accounts directly such as PAHAL benefits of cooking gas subsidies, MNREGA payments etc. by the Government of India departments concerned.

Existing institutional mechanisms present at village level such as Mothers Groups under Integrated Child Development Services, Bagan Bazar in tea gardens and Village Health Camps were utilized for furthering financial inclusion which substantially increased the reach of benefits to the common citizen.

Benefits of State schemes such as Mamoni, Majoni, Nabau, Baidew, Na-bowari etc. whose major beneficiaries are women and senior citizens, were also directly credited to bank accounts.

An amount of Rs. 31.45 crore has been issued as overdrafts, which is a commendable reflection of the banks coming to the aid of the needy. Out of the total overdrafts issued, 50% have been given to small and marginal farmers.

Health Department has issued a total of 82,601 account passbooks in the year 2015-16 under various Central (PM Janani Suraksha Yojana - 38894) and State (Mamoni - 40058 and Majoni - 2749) schemes.

An amount of Rs. 21,55,200 was credited to the bank accounts of 10,776 beneficiaries under Health Care for the Aged Scheme of the state government in the year 2015-16.

A total of 8447 women beneficiaries received their benefits amounting to Rs. 8,44,70,000 credited directly into their bank accounts in the last financial year, under Nabau, Baidew and Nabowari Schemes of the state government.
3. Impact of the Scheme in the District

Prior to PMJDY, there were only 2,79,349 bank accounts in Nagaon. After the onset of the Scheme, a total of 4,27,456 accounts were opened.

Achievement of coverage of allied insurance schemes in the district is also high. 1,00,301 households were covered under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and 4094 households were covered by Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY).

Earlier, less than 10% of total population of the district was covered by banking services. Now, the district has 95% percent coverage and every household has at least one bank account.

A significant reduction in shadow areas has been a major impact of the Scheme. Previously unbanked pockets are now covered under banking services through Bank Mitras.

The daily transactions though Bank Mitras have also increased substantially, a major chunk of which comprises regular savings of households.

Savings habit has developed amongst the various groups of people, including the tea garden workers. Now, the weekly salaries of tea garden workers, majority of whom are women, are credited directly into their bank accounts, further enhancing their savings capacity.

There has also been a huge increase in small scale enterprises being established owing to the easy access to bank loans. Several daily wage laborers have now taken up self-employment, which has made them independent and self-reliant.

There is a huge thrust on productive activities. As a result, women, including those from minority communities, have become economically empowered.
1. भारत में स्कीम के अंतर्गत किए गए अनुकूलणीय कार्य

प्राथमिक जन धन योजना के अंतर्गत दो लाख बीस हज़ार से अधिक बैंक खाते खोले गए। लगभग 1.82 लाख खाते किए गए। लगभग 1.60 लाख खाते धारकों ने प्राथमिक जन धन योजना खातों में 59 करोड़ रुपये लगाए जिसे किया गया।

प्राथमिक जन धन योजना के अंतर्गत लगभग 1.99 लाख खाते में खाता संयोग दर से बढ़ गई। धारकों को उनके खातों में प्रस्तुतित करने के लिए एक साथ भर्ता मुद्रान योजना (एक्सपीएस) का विस्तार किया गया। समाप्त लूटा गेम का विस्तार करने के लिए एक साथ भर्ता मुद्रान योजना (एक्सपीएस) का उपयोग किया गया।

एक्सपीएस के लिए एक प्रस्तुतित खाता का नामांकन किया गया।

1. Exemplary Work done in the District under the Scheme

More than two lakh twenty thousand Bank Accounts were opened under PMJDY. More than one lakh RuPay cards were activated out of about 1.82,000 issued. More than 1,60,000 account holders have deposited a total of Rs 59 crore in PMJDY accounts.

1,99,196 accounts seeded with Aadhaar under PMJDY. Aadhaar Enabled payment System (AEPS) is used for creating scholarships to students. Aadhaar enabled Bio Metric payment system is used to disburse Social Security Pensions. Aadhaar based Direct Benefit Transfer of LPG (DBT) for LPG subsidy is also in vogue.

Close to 50 camps were organized for activation and distribution of RuPay Card. Mass targeted awareness generation was done through Radio, FM, Print Media, Pamphlets, Councils, Road shows.

State Bank of India (SBI) and Punjab National Bank (PNB) appointed Bank Mitras and 25 active Bank Mitras are successfully engaged in Chandigarh. 40,615 transactions worth Rs 30.25 crore were facilitated in the last three months by Bank Mitras.

16 Micro ATM are used by Bank Mitras for extending deposit and withdrawal facilities.

A door-to-door survey was done by the Anganwadi workers to identify the left out beneficiaries. The Sampaik Centres (Common Service Centers) were leveraged to gain access to beneficiaries.

Involvement of social community leaders like Village Sarpanch was especially ensured, for success of the initiative.

**Key convergence mechanisms for implementing PMJDY for Below Poverty Line (BPL) families included:**

- Collecting BPL family Data from Food and Civil Supplies Department
- Involving Labour Department for enrolment under PMJDY for unorganized sector.
- Anganwadi workers were involved for sensitization of BPL families
- Visits by bank employees to all BPL family homes for account opening
- Linking all BPL family accounts to DBT for subsidy transfer under PDS
- Destitute women and widows specially enrolled under PMJDY
2. आम नागरिकों के लिए लाभ

अब बैंक खाता करना काफी आसान हो गया है क्योंकि खाता खोलने के लिए बैंक के कर्मचारी पर-पर जा रहे हैं। ग्रामीण आर्थिक विकास की उपलब्धि प्राप्त करने के लिए आवेदन भूमिका में अपना बैंक खाता खोलने की सुविधा प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। केवल रु. 200 तक खाता खोलने की तलाश की मांग से ही लाभ हो सकते हैं।

प्राधिकारी जन धन योजना के अंतर्गत रु. 30,000/- का जीवन बीमा कार्य प्राप्त करने का आयोजन जारी है।

रु. 5,000/- तक अपराध सुरक्षा निवेश भी प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।

प्राधिकारी जन धन योजना के अंतर्गत रूपांतर वित्तियों लाभ भी प्राप्त किया जा सकता है जिसमें बैंक खाते के आम नागरिकों को सामान्य बैंकिंग सेवाएं देकर एवं व्यवसायिक अनुरोध करने की सुविधा मिली है।

राजकीय रूप से दिखाए जा रहे अन्य लाभ हैं, उदाहरण के लिए, राजस्व लाभ के लिए जरूरी प्रमाण पत्रों का स्वाभाविक संरक्षण मिलता है।

3. जिन्हें में स्कीम का प्रभाव

निर्भर व्यक्तियों जो बैंक खाता खोलने का सपना भी नहीं देख सकते हैं, अब बैंक खाता खोलने के लिए आसान हो गया है। इसी प्रकार, वृद्धाश्रय और अएडवोस रु. 1,000 तक जीवन बीमा हो सकता है।

2019 में, जन धन योजना के अंतर्गत रु. 2,02,883,333 खाते खोले गए और ऐतिहासिक रूप से लाभ प्राप्त हुए।

2. Benefits to the Common Citizens

The opening of bank accounts has now become much easier since bank officials are canvassing door-to-door. As a result, common citizens now have the facility to open their bank accounts without any proof of residence. Only self-declaration is sufficient. They also now enjoy the facility to open zero balance account under PMJDY.

Life insurance cover of Rs 30,000/- is being provided under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana. Overdraft facilities up to Rs 5,000/- are also being given.

Mobile banking facilities are also being provided under the PMJDY which provide to the common citizens of Chandigarh, the facilities to check balance and transfer funds using ordinary cell phones.

Beneficiaries of Government Schemes are getting Direct Benefit Transfer into their accounts. Citizens carrying Aadhaar are not required to fill up complex forms anymore for opening an account since it is auto generated. Distribution of RuPay debit cards to the account holders is also free of cost under PMJDY, a benefit being welcomed by the citizens.

3. Impact of Scheme in the District

Poor people, who did not even dream to have a bank account, are now operating one, availing the concomitant facilities and benefits. Similarly, life insurance and accident insurance which were hitherto out of reach for the poor or lower middle class are now part of the bouquet of benefits in every household, thanks to PMJDY.

It is a significant social security to the common man.

Since the accounts under PMJDY are opened for all citizens, DBT schemes are reaching the needy and poor. A total of 2,22,853 accounts are opened in Chandigarh and more than 60 crore deposited in them under the PMJDY.
2. आम नागरिकों के लिए लाभ
अब बैंक खाता खोलना काफी आसान हो गया है क्योंकि खाता खोलने के लिए बैंक के कर्मचारी
पर-पर जा जाने हैं। गरीब सन्तरवीय अभिभावक की विवादित प्रमाण-पत्र के अनुसार
बैंक खाता खोलने की सुविधा प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। कॉलेक्टर सन-नागरिक ही अभिभावक हैं। ये अब सूचना
शेष खाता खोलने की सुविधा का भी लाभ ले सकते हैं।

प्राध्यापकों जन दन योजना के अंतर्गत र. 30,000/- का जीवन बीमा कार्य प्राप्त किया जा रहा है।
र. 5,000/- तक ओवरहेड शुल्क भी प्रदान की जा रही है।

प्राध्यापकों जन दन योजना के अंतर्गत मोबाइल बैंकिंग सुविधा भी प्रदान की जा रही है।
जिसमें राजस्व और आयकर के आम नागरिकों को आयकर मोबाइल मोबील के जरिए बैंकिंग देखने और
बनाने का अंतर्गत करने की सुविधा मिली है।

राजस्व और आयकर के आम नागरिकों को भी राजस्व निवेश द्वारा प्रभावित किया जा रहा है।
आवार संख्या

3. जिसमें राजस्व का प्रभाव
निःशुल्क योजना जो बैंक खाता खोलने का सपना भी नहीं देख सकते हैं, अब बैंक खाता
भारी हैं और उसमें युवुं सुविधाएं और लाभ प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। इसी प्रकार, बीमा खेत जीली
देती शुल्क और राजस्व योजना जो गरीब या निम्न मध्य राज्य के लिए अब एक सृष्टि तत्काल है।
अब

3. प्राध्यापकों जन दन योजना का विशेष प्रभाव और पंजीकरण पर संबंधित परिस्थितियों के लिए एक आम सूचना हो गई है।

2. Benefits to the Common Citizens
The opening of bank accounts has now become much easier since bank officials are
canvassing door-to-door. As a result, common citizens now have the facility to open
their bank accounts without any proof of residence. Only self-declaration is sufficient.
They also now enjoy the facility to open zero balance account under PMJDY.

Life insurance cover of Rs 30,000/- is being provided under Pradhan Mantri Jan
Dhan Yojana. Overdraft facilities up to Rs 5,000/- are also being given.

Mobile banking facilities are also being provided under the PMJDY which provide
to the common citizens of Chandigarh, the facilities to check balance and transfer
funds using ordinary cell phones.

Beneficiaries of Government Schemes are getting Direct Benefit Transfer into their
accounts. Citizens carrying Aadhaar are not required to fill up complex forms anymore
for opening an account since it is auto generated. Distribution of RuPay debit cards
to the account holders is also free of cost under PMJDY, a benefit being welcomed
by the citizens.

3. Impact of Scheme in the District
Poor people, who did not even dream of having a bank account, are now operating one,
availing the concomitant facilities and benefits. Similarly, life insurance and
accidental insurance which were hitherto out of reach for the poor or lower middle
class are now part of the bouquet of benefits in every household, thanks to PMJDY.
It is a significant social security to the common man.

Since the accounts under PMJDY are opened for all citizens, DBT schemes are
reaching the needy and poor. A total of 2,22,853 accounts are opened in
Chandigarh and more than 60 crore deposited in them under the PMJDY.
स्कीम का सार

स्वच्छ भारत मिशन संपूर्ण स्वच्छता के लिए भारत सरकार का राष्ट्रीय अभियान है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी द्वारा 2 अक्टूबर, 2014 को स्वच्छ भारत मिशन शुरू किया गया जिसका लक्ष्य वर्ष 2019 तक खुले में शौच का उन्मूलन करना है। इसका लक्ष्य हमारे देश को स्वच्छ बनाने के हमारे राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी के स्वागत को साकार करना है। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत सरकार स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (स्वामी) के तहत ग्रामीण भारत में 12 करोड़ शौचालय का निर्माण कर यहाँ गांधी की 150वीं जयंती के उपलक्ष्य में खुले में शौच मुक्त भारत का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करना चाहती है।

Brief of the Scheme

Swachh Bharat Mission is a national campaign by the Government of India, for total sanitation. On 2 October, 2014, the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi launched the Mission, which aims at eradicating open defecation by 2019. Its goal is to fulfill the dream of the Father of our Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, of making our country clean. Under this scheme, the Government is aiming to achieve an Open Defecation Free (ODF) India by the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, by facilitating construction of 12 crore toilets in rural India, under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin).
1. Exemplary Work done by the district under the Scheme

Preparing for the Campaign

- Branding the Campaign: Banko Bikano (Origin: Ranbankura)
- Convincing Public representatives
- Strengthening institutional set up
- Training and capacity building of District Resource Group

Triggering strategies

- Pride ("Moonch Aur Pagdi ka Sawal")
- Dignity of Women (Veil)
- Spread of diseases via vectors (like houses"
- Lower expenditure on medical needs
- Demonstration to evoke maximum disgust
- Problems of the old and differently-abled were specially highlighted
- Using local language and customs "Tabartoli log lagai, khule mein tu shauch na jayi"

Construction of toilets

- Freedom of choice of toilet model depending on household preference, with communication of information on low cost options
- Community-led: Creating a sense of ownership by not involving any third party
- Community support for the poorest (with the realization that even if a single household defecates in the open, whole village is affected)
- Overcoming scarcity of Water (Use of non-potable water, Leach pit technology)
मानितरित एवं अनुभवी कार्यावाही
- समय पर दौरे और रात्रि चीपार, जिला कलेक्टर द्वारा नियमित समीक्षा कैसे करें?
- समूचा प्रश्न: निगमी (निगमी संगठित, स्थापत्ती बने, याता सेना, चाकू शृंखला, पश्चात्तात्त्विक निर्माण विकस्थलुको)
- जारी करने के लिए संयुक्त प्रश्नात्मक स्थिति को लिए करना: "एक अधिकारी, एक पश्चात्तात्त्विक"
- खुले में शोषण जाने पर जुर्माना लगाना
- पर्यावरणीय चरणों में अंशिका विस्तार सत्यानाथ, नाधी स्वप्न और नाधी स्वप्न दोनों द्वारा सत्यानाथ, नवं 2015 में भारत सरकार के दो राष्ट्रीय स्तर मानितरित (एसएलएम) समूहों द्वारा सत्यानाथ

ग्राम पंचायतों के वाणीनीय व्यवहार को प्रोटेस्ट कर्ना
- दोस्त और तरस कला प्रशस्ति (एसएलएम में), निम्न ग्राम पुरस्कार जैसे स्मृतियाँ के अंतर्गत पुरस्कार
- सांस्कृतिक समारोह (परिसारी समाने) में एकल कार्यक्रम ग्राम पंचायतों के साथीयों को बाहर
- मैदान का ध्यान अक्षरित करना
- साधने ग्राम पंचायतों की बुखारी शीर्ष से मुक्त (ऑप्शनल) स्थिति का मानसिक निर्धार जिसे कलेक्टर व्यवस्थापिक में प्रस्तुत किया जाए
- हितों बिजली के समूह प्रशस्ति के अंतर्गत समुदाय को समृद्धि शीर्षयोग का निर्माण करने के लिए नहीं कहा गया। इसलिए आप यह प्रश्न किया गया कि समृद्धि स्वयं यह महसूस करें और कहना कि शांतियों का निर्माण किये जाने की आवश्यकता है !
- यह सुनिश्चित किया गया कि मुहूर्त बोझ नहीं बनें। गैरिक प्रशस्ति को ध्यान में रखने लोगों को शीर्षयोग का निर्माण करने के लिए प्रोटेस्ट करने का प्रोटेस्ट किया गया। पायलट श्रेष्ठों में मुहूर्त का लाभ की प्रतिकूल के प्रभाव में नहीं देखा पुरस्कार के रूप में देखा गया।

Monitoring and Follow up
- Dedicated Visits and Ranji Chowdalis, Regular Review meetings by the District Collector
- Continuous follow up during early mornings (by Nigrani Committees, school children, Yana Sena, Human chain, Elected representatives of Panchayat)
- Setting in motion the whole administrative machinery to check: "One officer, One Panchayat"
- Penalizing those who defect in the open
- Inter-district verification; Verification by State level and National level teams; Verification by 2 National Level Monitoring (NLM) groups of Gof in 2015.

Incentivizing desirable behaviour by Gram Panchayats
- Rewards under schemes such as Solid & Liquid Waste Management (SLWM), Nirmal Gram Puraskar.
- Felicitation of Sarpanches of successful GPs at public function (Garima Sambhav) attended by all Sarpanches
- Media attention
- Open Defecation Free (ODF) status Mapping of all GPs prominently displayed at the Collectorate
- During group counseling in triggering sessions, the community was not explicitly advised to construct toilets. Instead, a successful attempt was made to let the community itself feel and state that they needed to build toilets.
- It was ensured that payment was never an issue. Attempts were made to encourage people to build toilets, irrespective of monetary incentive. The payment made to eligible categories, was thus seen as a reward, and not as reimbursement of costs.
2. Benefits to the Common Citizens

Dignity and comfort of women
- Women often pressurized husbands-in-laws to build toilets
- Discomfort avoided (particularly during menstrual period, pregnancy etc.)
- No more compulsion to wait for early morning hours/late night when the sun was down
- The irony of veil inside home, and undignified exposure outside

Safety issues of women
- Going out in darkness implies more risk to safety
- Fear of harassment, molestation, sexual assault
- Fear of someone using camera phone/filming the act

Time saved in traveling to the fields for open defecation

Achieving better Health indicators
- High correlation between open defecation related diseases and under-nutrition, stunted growth, high Child Mortality Rate (CMR)
- Reduced incidence of Diarrhea, intestinal worm infection, typhoid, cholera, hepatitis, polio - Children were especially affected, earlier.
- Reduced incidence of gynecological problems and urinary tract infection in women, which had high correlation with high Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)
- Along with construction of toilets, creation of awareness about using soap to wash hands, focus on menstrual hygiene, etc.

Special Categories
- Divyang Individuals: Life became easier
- Comfort in old age
3. Impact of the Scheme in District

Community led campaign
- Awareness of the community
- Rising confidence of the community

Leadership
- Natural leaders emerged to lead follow up
- Active role of Anganwadi workers, ASHAs

Unity of the village
- One goal: Of the village, by the village, for the village
- Previously, separate pockets for separate castes at some places. Now, village stands united.

One Panchayat, One Officer
- Surprise side effect: Schools started to open in time, as teachers also joined in the follow up

Data coverage
- 17 lakh rural population covered under ODF campaign in the 290 Gram panchayats and its 1015 villages. On 26 January, 2016, Bikaner was recognized as the first ODF district in Rajasthan, and the second in India.
- In a rapid assessment study by the Government of India verification team, around 97.8% population reported using toilets. This is a huge increase from the 29% coverage reported in 2011 Census.
वस्त्र व्यक्ति को अंतर्गत किए गए अनुमोदित कार्य

1. समूह - पूर्वांत और पर्वतीय राज्य

2. आम नागरिकों को लाभ

3. स्थानिक शिक्षा स्तर

Group – North East & Hill States

Best performing – District-West Sikkim, Sikkim

1. Exemplary Work done in District under the Scheme

2. Benefits to the Common Citizens

3. Impact of the Scheme in District
स्कीम का सार

स्वच्छ विद्यालय मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार की 15 अगस्त, 2015 तक प्रत्येक विद्यालय में एक कार्यशील स्वच्छता सुविधा कर्मने की एक पहल है। 25 मंत्रालयों के तहत सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों उपयोगी ने इस अभियान के लिए 400 करोड़ रु. प्रतिमूल्य किए हैं जिसके लिए विभिन्न कंपनियों और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों के उपयोगी ने विद्यालयों में शीर्षक कार्यक्रमों का निर्माण करने के लिए ग्राहक विभागों का निर्माण करने के लिए प्रविष्ट किया गया है। इस अभियान की एक मुख्य विषयवस्तु यह सुविधा कर्मने का था कि भारत के प्रत्येक विद्यालय में जल, सफाई और स्वच्छता (डब्ल्यूएसएसएच) सुविधाओं का कार्यशील और सुविधायों सेट हो। विद्यालयों में जल, सफाई और स्वच्छता (डब्ल्यूएसएसएच) सार्वजनिक और मानव विकास चार्टकों का सहकार्य मिश्रण है जो उत्तम विद्यालय परिसर का निर्माण करने के लिए आवश्यक हैं तथा बच्चों के बीच उचित स्वास्थ्य एवं स्वच्छता व्यवहारों को विकास में सहायता की जा सके।

तकनीकी धारक में विद्यालय परिसर में बच्चों और शिक्षकों के उपयोग हेतु पेयजल, हाथ धोने, शोचालन और साप्ताहिक सुविधाएं शामिल हैं।

मानव विकास धारक व अभियान के भीतर की नियमात्मक और नियमों को ऐसे व्यवस्थापन के अलावा बच्चों में सहायता करना है जो जल जगह, सफाई और स्वच्छता संबंधी दैनिक योग्यों की स्थापत्य शहर और सहायता हो सके।

**Brief of the Scheme**

*Swachh Vidyalaya* is an initiative of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India to ensure a functional toilet in every school by 15 August, 2015. Public sector units under 25 Ministries pledged Rs. 400 crore for the campaign and private and public sector companies encouraged to build toilet blocks in schools. A key feature of the campaign was to ensure that every school in India has a set of functioning and well maintained water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities. WASH in schools is a potent combination of technical and human development components necessary to produce a healthy school environment so as to develop and support appropriate health and hygiene behaviour among the children. The technical components include drinking water, hand-wash, toilet and soap facilities in the school compound for use by children and teachers. The human development components are the activities that promote conditions within the school and the practices of children that help to observe clean habits and prevent water, hygiene and sanitation related diseases.
1. Exemplary Work Done Under the Scheme

Under Swachh Vidyalya, more than 2200 Modern toilets were constructed for boys and girls with running water facility. More than 660 dilapidated toilets were demolished and newly reconstructed. More than 1000 non-functional toilets were repaired and made functional.

Construction of toilets was completed within a record time of 3 months. 2774 Primary Schools, 595 Upper Primary Schools and 608 Zilla Parishad and Municipal High Schools were covered under the Swachh Vidyalya Scheme.

Sanitation volunteers were appointed for cleaning school toilets, twice a day, with a remuneration of Rs.2000/-, Rs.2500/- and Rs.4000/- in Primary Schools, Upper Primary Schools and High Schools respectively.

2. Benefit to the Common Citizens

Construction of toilets in the Schools brought social awareness in the surrounding areas of the schools and the practices of open defecation stopped. People residing near government schools are feeling happy, since the students are not using open places for urinals and defecation.

Motivated by the Swatch Vidyalya success, students are now educating and prevailing upon their parents to construct toilets in their houses to promote the Swachh Bharat Mission.

The district administration has identified 111 villages as ODF and a District level Officer has been appointed as a special officer for every 2-3 ODF villages for speedy completion of individual household toilets in the villages. Simultaneously, school toilets were constructed under Swachh Vidyalya in 111 identified ODF villages along with individual household toilets.

Construction of toilets under Swachh Vidyalya in the schools brought high awareness on sanitation and hygiene among the citizens.
3. जिले में स्कीम का प्रभाव
स्वच्छ विद्यालय के अंतर्गत गैरशाही विद्यालयों के निर्माण से पूर्व, विद्यालय में छात्रों को शौच हेतु कितने परिशिष्टियों का सामना करना पड़ता था। शौच के लिए रेत में जाने से उन्हें शायद शरीर और अनुशासन महसूस होती थी। अब ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है।
छात्राओं के विद्यालय छात्रों को दर 15% से कम होकर 10% तक हो गई है तथा नामांकन में राज्यस्तरीण रूप से पुरानी हुई है। लड़कियों के लिए अलग शौचालय की उपलब्धता के कारण अभिनव विना किसी हिस्सा के अपनी लड़कियों को मात्रिक चक्क के दोपहर भी विद्यालय में रहें हैं।
विद्यार्थियों किसी रूप से निविदा द्वारा निर्देशित परिवेश में अन्यायपूर्ण क्षेत्र में अभ्यास कर रहे हैं।
अभिनव, विद्यालय प्रमुख समिति और स्वयं शहरीय समूह अपने उत्तरदायित्व समन्वित रहने हैं और स्वयं स्वेच्छा से समर्पित हो रहे हैं एवं स्वच्छ विद्यालय शौचालयों के स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा की इंस्टेंसिया कर रहे हैं।

3. Impact of the Scheme in the District
Before the construction of toilets under Swachh Vidyalaya, girl students faced severe problems to attend to nature calls. They felt shy and insecure to go to open places for urinals. Such is not the situation now.
Drop-out rate of girl students has reduced from 15% to 10% and enrollment has increased appreciably. Because of the availability of separate toilets for girls, parents have no hesitation in sending their children to the school even during the menstrual period also.
Students are happily attending the classes without any hesitation and in a stress-free environment. Parents, School Management Committees and the Self Help Group members are feeling responsible, willingly involving themselves and monitoring the maintenance of Swachh Vidyalaya toilets.
1. Exemplary Work done under the Scheme

All the schools in district Anantnag have been covered with toilet facility under different schemes. This included separate toilets for girls. The programme was taken up under the supervision of the District Administration. The Village Education Committees (VEC) were actively involved. This inculcated a sense of belongingness among the community members, as a result of which the target was achieved within the stipulated time.

The District Administration constituted the monitoring/facilitating teams comprising Sub Divisional Magistrates and Tehsildars to ensure hassle-free and quality construction.

The technical wing was given strict instructions to ensure the good quality of construction of these toilets. Three-tier monitoring mechanism was put in place for effective monitoring of the construction process. This included 1st level by the District Administration, 2nd by the Education Department and 3rd at the Zonal level comprising officers of the Department.

In order to maintain transparency in such large-scale construction activities, cross verification at different levels was undertaken.

All the Heads of the schools where such constructions were carried out were advised to maintain the works register in order to avoid any deviation in the construction process. The Heads of the institutions concerned have been advised to maintain proper records for such constructions which could be produced before the audit at any point of time.

All the Work Done claims of these toilets have undergone through Social Audit. Every precautionary measure was taken to ensure the completion of construction before given time line. This was ensured by way of regular reviews on daily basis by the Heads of the Institutions / Zonal Education Officer.

All the Heads of the Institutions are ensuring good maintenance, upkeep and cleanliness of these toilets. They have been advised to meet the financial implications out of the school local funds.
2. आम नागरिकों को लाभ

विद्यालयों के बीच जागरूकता और शांति को बढ़ाने एक निर्णय पर वस्त्र वाली लाइज़ पीढ़ियों के रूप-रूपांतरण और संयुक्त विद्यालयों को सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। सहायक विद्यालयों को अपनी क्षमता का उपयोग करने, नागरिकों और प्रतिष्ठित करने हेतु प्रारंभिक विद्यालय में विद्यालय समाजों की गतिविधियों की टीम की।

विद्यालयों की प्रामाणिकता के दोहरे विशेष रूप से अनुभव और अनुभव पूर्ण करने के लिए एक समूह बनाए जाने के लिए विद्यालयों का सामना करने और काफी गलती हो जाते के बारे में विचार किया गया। यद्यपि इससे शोध नहीं होता है।

3. जिसे में स्कीम का प्रभाव

समूहों के सदस्यों ने यह महसूस करा शुरु किया कि विद्यालय समूहों के द्वारा विद्यालय से संवाद है और उनके कर्मान्त्रों को विद्यालय में विभिन्न सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने उनकी साक्ष्य भागाधारी आयातक।

समूह के सदस्यों ने भूमिका की पहचान करने/दान करने में विद्यालयों की सहायता की जाह्नवी विद्यालय परिषद के अंदर निर्माण करने हेतु खुशी व्यवहार नहीं की। मुख्य विश्वासों पर समूह के सदस्यों ने इस रूप-रूपांतरण की शिक्षा के संग संबंधित होने के प्रति व्यक्त की।

विद्यालयों द्वारा व्यवस्था करने और आयातक करने के लिए उनके वाणिज्यिक व्यवस्थाओं में संबंधित परिषदें महसूस किए गए। वे अद्यावधी तक के कार्य की सुविधा का उपयोग नहीं करते हैं, ऐसे विद्यालयों के लिए इस प्रकार की सुविधा विद्यालय में उपलब्धि का एक प्रमुख घटना का अभाव है।

इस पदल से विद्यालयों पर विषयों का प्रभाव प्रभाव पड़ा। ऐसे प्रमुख जो व्यवस्था के उपरांत अभाव के मायने में विद्यालय से अनुपस्थित रहती थीं, उन निर्माण रूप से विद्यालय प्रभाव कर दिए।

इस कार्यक्रम का कार्यान्वयन विद्यालय समाज संवैधानिक (सी.एस.सी.), प्रदेशीन, विद्यालय वर्क ग्रुप, प्रथम क्रम राज संस्थाओं, एल्फीडीसी और कार्यक्रम संबंधित करने के लिए गठित किया गया। समूह विद्यालय विद्यालय के लिए भाग लेने के लिए इस सुविधा का व्यवस्था करने के लिए मार्गदर्शन किया गया अन्यथा वे सुविधा रखने से रहे।

3. Benefits to the Common Citizens

Awareness-cum-sensitization among the students has been made a regular feature in schools to ensure the maintenance and cleanliness of toilets. Student Committees were constituted in every school to sensitize, monitor and motivate the fellow students.

Special cleanliness-oriented programmes are being conducted during morning assembly where students are being educated to always use the toilets and never defecate in the open as it leads to spread of diseases.

3. Impact of the Scheme in the District

The community members started feeling that the school belongs to the entire community and that it needs to get actively involved in ensuring provision of facilities to their wards.

The community members supported the schools in identifying and donating patches of land where it was not feasible for construction in the premises itself. At some of the places, the community members came forward with a commitment to take the responsibility of maintenance of these toilets.

Positive behavioral changes among the students were felt, after they imbibed the habits of cleanliness. The students in far-flung areas come from families which usually do not have such facility at their homes, so the provision of such facility became a motivating factor for such students to attend the school.

The initiative had a good impact on the attendance especially of girl students. Those girls who had to remain absent due to non-availability of toilets started attending school regularly.

The implementation was carried out on the ground level by involving School Management Committees (SMGs), Panchayats, local Wafq Boards, Panchayati Raj Institutions and NGOs. The Rural Development Department was also roped in to put this facility in place for rented buildings which would otherwise had remained uncovered.
Group – Union Territories
Best performing – District-Dadra & Nagar Haveli

1. Exemplary Work done under the Scheme

More than fifty toilet blocks comprising separate toilets for boys and girls were constructed in 2015, with appropriate signage. Construction and maintenance of toilets was monitored by the PWD wing of District Panchayat, Dadra & Nagar Haveli. They used modern technologies such as Whatsapp, Smart Phones, etc. for regular monitoring. Online tendering process followed for award of work for construction and maintenance of toilets. Focused attention was given to making the toilets for Children with Special Needs (CWSN).

All the basic equipments (mops, wipers, brooms, phenyl, buckets etc.) required for cleaning toilets were provided in all the schools. Overhead tanks were regularly cleaned. Separate taps were installed for drinking water.

Reverse Osmosis (RO) facility was provided in all the schools. All the students (approx 500.00) were appointed as Swachhata Senani in Dadra & Nagar Haveli to work as change agents in the society in spreading the message of cleanliness.

Local bodies were made key stakeholders for successful implementation of the campaign – Education Committees of District Panchayat andSilvasa Municipal Council.

Rallies organized on 2 October, 2015 by the students on Swachh Bharat Mission. The Mission was included as a part of overall schedule of the schools. Special days were allocated every month for cleanliness drives and campaigns.

2. Benefits to the Common Citizens

A sense of confidence among parents is generated due to better, clean and hygienic school environment and availability and accessibility of toilets for students, specially for girls and CWSN.

Habits related to cleanliness and hygiene spread to the families of the children. “Being Confident” Scheme has resulted in increased use of Sanitary Napkins and better knowledge of menstrual hygiene amongst the female members of the tribal families of the girl students who were imparted necessary training.

Institutions of Local Bodies viz. Panchayat and Municipal Council got strengthened as elected representatives were actively involved in the components of Swachh Vidyalya Mission.
3. Impact of the Scheme in District

Admission of girls from Class I to Class XII increased by 683 in 2015-16 compared to previous year because of availability and easy accessibility of toilets ensuring privacy and safety.

Attendance of girls above 90% was recorded because of proper knowledge of menstrual hygiene and easy accessibility of wash facilities. General health and overall hygiene of students and teachers improved, resulting in higher attendance.

Due to close linkages between hygiene and school nutrition, children benefitted with good health and better productivity. A culture of Swachhata was inculcated in schools resulting in better learning by students, their increased participation in school activities and gaining better outcomes from school education.

Swachh Vidyalaya Mission has aroused conscience and generated new enthusiasm about cleanliness, health, sanitation and hygiene in schools.
Brief of the Scheme

The Soil Health Card Scheme was launched by the Government of India in February 2015. Under the Scheme, the Soil Health Cards are issued to farmers. The Cards have crop-wise recommendations of nutrients and fertilizers required for the individual farms to help farmers to improve productivity through judicious use of inputs.

Soil samples are being tested in various labs across the country. Thereafter experts are analyzing the strengths and weaknesses including of micro-nutrient deficiencies of the soil and are suggesting measures for judicious fertilizer usage. The results too are displayed on the Cards.

It is expected that 14 crore farmers would be issued SHCs.
1. जिले में स्कीम के अंतर्गत किए गए अनुक्रमणीय कार्य

समूह – अन्य राज्य
श्रेष्ठ जिला – बलरामपुर, छत्तीसगढ़

1. Exemplary Work done in the District under the Scheme

With agricultural land spread over about 60.16 lakh hectares, being the primary occupation of a large majority of the citizens here, the district administration has taken major initiatives to improve productivity and reduce input costs for the betterment of farmers. The first step is to collect soil samples under the Soil Health Card Scheme and suggest inputs based on scientifically-generated reports.

The Soil Testing project is being run with the concerted efforts of the Department of Agriculture, Department of Horticulture and Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) in the District. While the Agriculture and Horticulture departments have provided adequate human resource for awareness-generation and soil-sample collection, the Krishi Vigyan Kendra has provided technical help and training to the Rural Agriculture Extension Officers (RAEOs) and Senior Agriculture Development Officers (SADOs).

The issue of not having proper soil testing facilities locally was addressed by sending the samples to the labs in Ambikapur, Bilaspur and Allahabad, financial resources to the tune of Rs. 30 lakh from the Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Scheme were also utilised to set up 13 soil testing labs with 24 soil testing kits. This has now ensured that soil testing can be carried out in the District itself which has further improved the scale and outreach of the programme.

Specialists from Nagarjuna Fertilisers, Hyderabad were brought in to train the Block Technology Managers (BTMs) and Assistant Technology Managers (ATMs) under the Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) Scheme, for operating the soil testing kits.

The RAEOs and SADOs have provided guidance to farmers on crops to be grown and inputs to be used based on the Soil Health Card under technical supervision of the Soil Scientist at KVK and the Block Level Officials. Efforts have also been made to address issues of soil erosion and deforestation by constructing various water and soil conservation structures under MONREGA Scheme.

Organic farming, Non-Pesticide Management (NPM) and System of Rice Intensification (SRI) have also been introduced for improving the organic carbon content and reduce nitrogen leaching in the soil.

27
2. Benefits to the Farmers

Initial farmer baseline surveys revealed poor match between soil requirements and inputs provided and lack of awareness about the Scheme, as major challenges. There was also a mismatch between fertilizer distribution targets set by state and soil health needs of district and farmers.

Thus, emphasis was laid on providing inputs and services based on Soil Health Card findings for the farmers. 14000 farmers have been provided with Soil Health Cards and are now using inputs based on scientific reports.

13 centers with 24 minilabs are now operational in the district which can test up to 400 samples every day. Efforts have also been made to provide the farmers with inputs from multiple schemes like MGNREGA, Agriculture department and Horticulture department so as to provide maximum benefits to the farmers.

Farmers are being motivated to take up organic farming, NPM and SRI based farming to improve productivity and reduce costs of input for the farmers. The farmers provided with Soil Health Cards are aware of the benefits of soil testing and are incorporating suggestions obtained from the Soil Health Cards in their farming methods.

Special initiatives like training of farmers in organic farming and SRI have further helped the farmers understand the need for scientific methods in agriculture. National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) Self-Help Groups (SHGs) have played a role in mobilizing the community and making the women farmers aware of the benefits of SHC-advisory based farming.
2. Impact of the Scheme in the District

The district has taken major initiatives to address the issues identified from the soil health analysis in the district. The district average soil status is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Average Rating</th>
<th>Inferences</th>
<th>Underlying Factors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acidity (pH)</td>
<td>5.80 – 6.40</td>
<td>Moderately Acidic</td>
<td>Deforestation &amp; Lack of organic content</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical Conductivity (EC)</td>
<td>0.10 – 0.45</td>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>Soil has normal salinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organic Carbon (OC)</td>
<td>0.20 – 0.45</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Mostly due to deforestation and soil erosion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrogen (N)</td>
<td>130 – 260</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Exhaustion of Nitrogen due to over-utilization (hybrid varieties) and lack of crop rotation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphorus (P)</td>
<td>10 – 26</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Soil run off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium (K)</td>
<td>205 – 340</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Soil run off and erosion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc (Zn)</td>
<td>0.2 – 0.3</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Greater requirement of micro-nutrients instead of macro-nutrients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (Cu)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boron (B)</td>
<td>0.2 – 0.4</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
मुद्रा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड रिपोर्ट से पहले गए सूचना का समन्वय करने के लिए निम्नलिखित पहले किए गए हैं।

वन-कटाई और अन्य विकासी मुद्रा अवकाश के कारण अवसाद के वैज्ञानिक कारण। पहले गए समस्या के आधार पर, एकीकृत योजना के के मदद से मनोरंजन एवं ग्रामीण श्रम की ओर अमल करना और ग्रामीण संरचना कार्य किए गए। विशेष रूप से, प्रभुत्विक श्रेणियों में विशेष वर्षा समाधान करने के लिए वर्षा समाधान आयुक्तों का उपयोग किया गया।

बन क्षेत्र में कुछ कार्य के लिए मनोरंजन एवं ग्रामीण श्रम के लिए 3800 हेक्टेयर के लिए 12,15,800 रुपये का संदेश किया गया। इसके अलावा, ग्रामीण अवकाश के कारण रोकने के लिए लगभग 4612 किस्में से 3230 हेक्टेयर का उपयोग किया गया।

रसायनिक खाद्यों के आधार अर्थशास्त्र के मुद्दे का समन्वय चाँद महाराजा समूह के लिए वैज्ञानिक और रसायनी फूड करने की गई। विशेष रूप से, वायुमंडलीय द्रव्य और प्रदूषण प्रबंधन के लिए हैदराबाद एवं बैगल के लिए किसान उपभाग प्रभुत्विक श्रेणियों को प्रभुत्विक करने की ओर चेतावनी की गई।

धारारूप कार्यों के कारण अपने नियम नागरिक तथा स्वास्थ्य का समन्वय किया गया। यह श्रमिकों को व्यापक संरचना (तीनलोक) और किसान अधिकार अधिकार (एकलाई) के अंतर्गत संरचना करने हेतु 80 रुपये प्रति तिमाही के लिए हेक्टेयर की स्वामी-पाद्य सज्जनात उपकरणों के लिए आयुक्तों को सपा देने और बैगल बाजार सार्वजनिक व्यापारों के लिए किसान उपभाग प्रभुत्विक श्रेणियों को प्रभुत्विक करने की ओर चेतावनी की गई।

स्वास्थ्य समस्या के साथ चाली हेक्टेयर का समन्वय किया गया। यह वंश श्रमिक ग्रामीण के लिए प्रभुत्विक और प्रविष्ट किया जा रहा है तथा प्रबंधन कार्यों के लिए प्रभुत्विक और प्रविष्ट किया जा रहा है।

The following initiatives have been taken to address the issues identified from the Soil Health Card Report:

Low Organic Carbon due to deforestation and heavy soil erosion. Based on the problem identified, Water & Soil Conservation works based on Ridge-to-Valley approach under MGNREGA were taken up through integrated planning. Special afforestation drives, especially in degraded areas have been taken up. Farm bonding works have also been taken up to check soil erosion. To improve the forest cover, 3345 Plantation works over 3680 ha with more than 12,15,800 plants have been taken up under MGNREGA. Moreover, farm bonding has been carried out on lands of about 4612 farmers on 3230 ha to check soil erosion.

Excessive use of chemical fertilizers has been addressed by introducing organic farming through Self Help Groups. Cultivation of pulses and crop rotation is also being introduced on a large scale in the district. An initiative to promote Farmer Producers’ Organization (FPO) has also been taken up to promote traditional varieties and create better market linkages.

Low Nitrogen content issues because of hybrid varieties have been addressed by promoting local varieties of vegetables and pulses. More than 80 traditional varieties of cereals, pulses, vegetables sent for registration under Protection of Plant Varieties (PPV) and Farmers’ Rights Authority (FRA). Besides this, a Farmer Producer Organization for collective cultivation and marketing of scented varieties of rice is formed with 1100 farmers. SHOs are being trained and motivated to cultivate traditional varieties of rice like Jeevarpuhal and have been provided with mini rice mills for processing and marketing.
1. Exemplary Work done in the District under the Scheme

100% soil samples of the district have been collected within one year of the launch of the Scheme. The programme was closely monitored through weekly meetings with the field functionaries of the district – Agriculture Development Officers (ADOs), Agriculture Extension Officers (AEOs) and Subject Matter Specialists (SMS). They were allocated targets block-wise, for collection of soil samples. Two teams were constituted for each block.

Procurement of GPS and Stainless Steel Augers: In addition to the six sets of GPS and stainless steel augers allocated by the Directorate of Agriculture, seven additional sets were arranged at district level for speedy collection of soil samples.

Organization of farmer awareness camps: Three camps in each block were organized for sensitization of farmers about the Scheme.

Training to the Field functionaries: The field functionaries were trained for using GPS in sample collection through capacity building training programmes conducted at district headquarters. The District Soil Testing Laboratory has been strengthened for micro-nutrient analysis as well as for other parameters. A centrifuge, electrical conductivity meter and cathode lamps were procured for the purpose.

The district has taken all necessary measures to ensure timely procurement of all the necessary laboratory chemicals, filter papers, glassware etc. Staff working under the various divisions of the department like Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA), Soil Conservation and other Labs was pooled for successful implementation of this National Program.

For generation of Soil Health Cards and speedy data entry, additional internet connection has been arranged in the Laboratory and color printer purchased for printing cards. Five days of training for the laboratory staff was organized at State University of Horticulture & Forestry.

The extension functionaries of the Department of Agriculture collected composite soil samples after delineating the grids of irrigated and rain-fed areas. They recorded the data of all the farms falling in that grid and dispatched samples to the soil testing laboratory for analysis, after registering it on the portal of Soil Health Card.
The district has ensured analysis of the soil samples in time and generated the Soil Health Cards of the farmers using the SHC portal. Farmers of the grid have been given Soil Health Cards. The local agriculture officer educated them about the soil status of their fields and the requirements of nutrients for the crops. Staff was engaged for sample analysis till late hours, holidays and shift duties were assigned for maximum utilization of the lab resources.

2. Benefits to the Farmers

Farmers are showing interest regarding balanced and judicious use of plant nutrients keeping in view the importance of soil health in production of healthy and clean produce and to reduce the hazardous effect of chemical fertilizers on human health and the surrounding environment.

Judicious use of fertilizer is improving the production of crops. Also, with reduced expenditure on chemical fertilizers, cost of production of crops is reducing significantly.

3. Impact of the Scheme in the District

Farmers of the district are now aware of Soil Testing programme, its importance in agriculture for obtaining status of micro-nutrients, along with major and secondary nutrients. Farmers are also aware of fertility status of their soil, along with soil amendments needed for sustaining its health.

Interactions with farmers on the impact of the Scheme have been quite encouraging. They have shown tremendous interest and enthusiastically adopted the recommendations. Farmers are now concentrating on balanced and judicious use of fertilizers as per the recommendations in the Soil Health Cards. They agree that it increases the productivity and maintains fertility of their soil.

With SHC, the demand for organic sources of plant nutrients like bio-fertilizers, organic manures, vermin-compost, Neem coated urea (for slow release of nitrogenous fertilizer) is increasing, in turn improving the quality of soil.